Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	39.2	38.7						28.2	28.5	24.5	26.3	21.7	18.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											9.8	8.2	5.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											46.4	42.7	38.4	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	22.4	20.2						13.8	15.5	12.0	15.8	15.5	14.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	10.3	8.4						3.4	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.1	3.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2017	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	3.8	3.2						3.5	5.7	3.5	7.7	5.5	8.8	Increased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	Increased
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	7.0	7.5						6.9	7.8	7.0	8.4	6.3	7.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	42.5	37.3						33.2	31.3	27.9	24.6	21.8	19.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	17.8	15.5						10.6	9.7	8.3	6.5	7.3	7.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
								7.4	9.0	8.3	10.2	9.0	11.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																
											12.0	11.2	8.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) 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	2011	2013	2015	2017	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												10.6	10.9	10.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)										21.2	20.4	23.7	20.8	22.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)											16.8	18.0	16.2	18.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)									25.9	27.2	27.2	27.9	28.7	31.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	26.5	25.3						12.8	14.9	14.1	19.6	16.0	16.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	19.4	18.0						9.0	11.6	12.9	17.4	14.1	14.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	9.6	8.8						6.3	8.0	6.6	13.0	9.5	9.6	No linear change	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	2.7	2.4						1.9	2.5	2.1	6.0	4.3	3.7	Increased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																
	68.6	71.5						50.8	50.9	46.8	44.2	33.1	27.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	31.4	38.4						20.9	19.2	18.1	14.8	10.2	7.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	15.5	19.5						10.2	8.5	6.7	5.4	2.6	1.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	12.5	16.2						8.4	6.6	4.7	3.9	2.1	1.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)																
	20.1	20.8						12.5	12.8	7.1	12.5	9.0	10.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																
												47.5	42.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
												27.8	14.2	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
								13.7	14.1	13.2	14.9	9.2	8.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
								26.1	25.5	24.6	22.9	15.0	11.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
	79.8	80.7						74.7	71.1	69.9	67.3	61.3	57.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	31.6	35.8						23.2	20.2	16.8	18.0	15.4	16.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	49.0	49.7						45.0	40.1	37.6	36.4	30.7	28.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								41.2	32.4	37.1	32.8	41.5	41.3	No linear change	Decreased, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																
	28.2	41.7						37.8	38.4	37.6	39.0	35.0	33.3	No linear change	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	6.0	6.6						8.2	8.3	6.4	8.2	6.5	6.4	No linear change	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	14.5	26.1						20.4	20.7	22.7	23.5	17.6	20.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																
	4.9	6.9						6.9	6.7	5.7	7.9	5.4	6.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN50: 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)																
		21.7						12.2	11.7	9.8	12.7	6.5	8.2	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
								2.4	2.5	1.7	3.9	3.4	3.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)																
								3.6	3.6	2.4	4.6	3.3	3.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																
								5.9	7.3	6.7	9.0	5.9	5.2	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)																
	3.1	2.5						2.9	2.5	1.8	4.2	3.9	4.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)																
		1.5						1.8	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	19.0	32.2						19.3	26.0	26.5	26.9	24.4	24.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
	53.1	46.8						49.1	47.5	43.6	43.4	37.7	38.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	9.2	7.9						6.0	5.4	5.4	4.7	3.0	3.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																
	17.6	15.4						15.4	14.0	11.6	12.9	8.6	9.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
	38.7	32.9						37.1	35.9	31.8	32.6	29.4	28.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	22.9	25.8						23.6	21.5	19.2	23.5	19.6	19.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	56.1	57.9						64.5	62.9	61.4	57.1	56.0	52.6	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																
												14.3	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
								15.0	14.3	13.9	14.0	15.0	16.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
								12.3	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.9	14.3	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
	34.6	28.4						29.6	25.3	29.2	30.2	29.9	29.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Increased, 2009-2017	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																
	43.7	41.6						47.4	44.2	48.6	47.5	45.1	44.8	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
								19.1	22.7	21.0	21.5	26.9	30.8	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								12.4	14.1	11.1	10.8	12.9	15.0	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								4.9	7.6	5.0	5.0	7.6	7.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								64.4	60.0	61.4	63.7	60.0	57.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								33.2	29.3	31.2	33.1	30.9	27.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								22.2	20.0	18.7	19.5	18.7	15.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								36.4	40.0	38.6	37.8	37.1	42.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Increased
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								29.6	30.4	31.7	31.1	36.1	36.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								50.4	54.1	51.4	48.0	50.5	53.4	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								17.2	19.6	17.6	17.3	20.7	19.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								5.7	6.9	5.9	6.1	8.9	8.2	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								59.9	56.8	59.0	61.7	58.8	56.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								27.7	24.0	23.6	27.7	25.7	24.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)								13.9	11.7	11.0	12.5	12.7	11.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								18.5	21.8	22.5	25.7	30.7	29.2	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								34.4	31.5	25.6	21.6	17.6	16.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								23.5	21.7	16.9	13.3	10.4	9.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								13.4	12.8	9.0	6.8	5.8	4.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)											19.2	23.6	25.4	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											38.3	34.6	31.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											24.1	20.7	16.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											11.2	8.8	7.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										50.9	52.4	51.6	51.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										11.6	11.3	13.0	15.4	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										24.0	26.3	28.0	24.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								32.9	33.9	27.6	27.7	20.5	17.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								23.8	23.8	28.6	35.3	35.6	41.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Increased
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)		72.2	77.2					77.7	86.8	86.4	89.8	79.8	85.2	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)		66.8	61.3					48.1	73.8	76.0	68.9	63.4	72.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								59.2	60.3	59.3	60.3	58.7	55.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												79.2	72.1	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												0.9	1.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma								19.5	22.0	20.6	24.0	21.1	21.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												24.1	22.9	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Other Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)												74.1	75.0	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)												42.8	37.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)										10.6	11.5	10.7	13.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)												4.5	5.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have had sex education in school												87.0	81.5	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN98: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)												86.3	86.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school																
	89.6	94.0						91.7	87.7	88.1	83.9	90.2	86.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem												72.9	73.3	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	38.7	37.9						25.8	28.8	22.3	25.8	22.2	16.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											10.1	9.9	6.0	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											48.1	42.3	38.4	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	34.7	32.9						21.4	25.0	18.7	23.4	22.7	18.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	15.3	14.0						4.4	6.9	5.2	7.0	5.8	5.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2017	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	3.6	3.5						3.7	5.8	3.1	7.8	5.4	7.7	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	8.6	9.5						8.8	9.5	8.1	10.9	9.2	9.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	52.0	47.1						39.6	39.6	34.2	32.1	29.3	24.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	24.9	22.8						12.4	12.8	11.5	9.3	9.2	9.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
								5.9	6.7	5.0	8.0	6.5	8.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																
											6.1	6.8	4.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)											8.1	9.5	9.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)									19.9	19.2	20.7	20.7	17.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)										11.0	11.3	12.5	12.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								17.5	22.6	20.5	19.5	21.1	20.5	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, $p < 0.05$.
§Not enough years of data to calculate.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	20.5	19.7						8.8	11.6	10.7	12.8	13.6	10.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2017	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	14.5	14.6						7.1	9.8	9.8	12.2	12.6	9.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	6.9	5.5						4.1	7.4	4.8	10.7	9.8	6.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	2.1	1.4						1.7	2.1	1.8	5.7	5.9	3.3	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																
	69.7	71.7						49.0	52.7	49.9	47.7	35.5	28.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	31.8	38.2						19.0	22.7	19.6	16.0	11.6	8.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	15.5	21.2						9.8	10.8	7.6	6.3	3.4	2.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	12.4	17.7						8.5	8.7	5.7	4.5	3.1	2.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN33: Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)																
	21.6	28.8						19.5	15.3	10.6	12.9	11.4	14.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																
												48.5	43.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
												31.4	15.3	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
								18.9	20.5	18.4	19.8	13.3	10.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
								27.2	31.9	28.5	27.8	18.5	13.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
	80.8	79.6						71.1	69.3	67.5	64.9	58.3	50.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	40.4	42.7						25.1	24.1	17.5	19.6	18.5	17.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	51.3	50.3						41.9	41.0	36.7	33.5	30.0	24.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								36.9	23.7	29.7	26.2	36.9	30.5	No linear change	No change, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																
	32.3	45.7						38.8	42.4	40.3	43.5	34.9	31.7	No linear change	No change, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	8.4	9.5						9.2	10.8	7.6	10.3	9.3	7.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	17.5	29.6						21.8	22.3	27.3	26.4	16.4	18.1	No linear change	No change, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																
	6.6	7.9						7.7	8.1	7.2	9.7	8.0	6.5	No linear change	No change, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN50: 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)																
		23.9						12.2	11.8	9.3	12.7	7.0	8.3	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
								4.0	3.4	1.9	5.5	5.0	3.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)																
								4.7	3.8	3.2	6.0	5.2	4.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																
								7.0	9.2	7.9	10.7	7.6	5.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)																
	5.1	3.9						4.1	3.6	2.0	5.6	6.2	5.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)																
		2.4						2.4	2.6	2.3	4.2	4.5	3.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	23.9	38.2						22.1	31.0	30.3	30.0	27.1	25.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
	56.9	47.8						50.4	50.9	42.0	45.4	40.7	38.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	15.2	11.0						9.5	7.4	7.4	6.4	4.8	5.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																
	21.6	19.0						17.5	16.6	12.8	13.7	10.1	11.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
	39.4	32.5						34.8	35.9	28.1	32.3	30.3	26.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	29.3	36.9						25.9	26.1	25.9	28.0	23.2	21.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	65.4	65.3						73.2	67.7	70.5	59.9	52.3	60.1	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																
												16.2	17.5	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
								15.2	16.3	12.9	15.9	16.2	16.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
								15.6	14.0	15.5	13.6	16.1	16.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
	23.8	19.7						22.1	21.6	24.5	23.5	25.3	24.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																
	22.9	22.9						30.4	29.6	34.7	31.6	33.3	33.6	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
								20.8	23.6	20.5	20.1	27.1	29.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) 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	2011	2013	2015	2017	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)									14.2	16.6	12.0	12.1	16.6	17.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)									6.6	9.0	6.0	5.6	10.2	9.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)									61.6	59.4	61.8	64.7	60.6	57.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)									34.7	29.7	32.5	34.1	34.3	27.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								25.3	20.2	19.7	20.5	20.6	17.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								44.0	45.4	43.1	44.6	41.0	51.0	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 Increased, 2013-2017	Increased
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								29.2	29.9	29.9	30.7	33.0	33.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								51.8	54.5	50.6	46.4	50.2	52.4	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) 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	2011	2013	2015	2017	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)									19.6	22.3	19.9	18.5	22.9	22.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)									7.5	9.4	7.5	7.7	10.0	9.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)									57.3	56.6	60.8	61.9	59.7	55.6	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)									26.9	25.4	24.1	27.6	28.3	24.4	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								15.2	12.6	11.6	12.7	14.2	10.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								13.9	18.6	19.0	21.5	24.4	27.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								40.3	36.5	29.7	25.7	22.1	17.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								28.8	25.8	21.5	16.2	12.7	10.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								17.7	15.4	12.7	7.2	6.7	5.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)											14.2	16.0	19.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											45.3	43.5	38.9	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											30.5	27.9	23.5	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											14.7	11.6	10.8	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										57.4	58.3	58.3	59.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										10.1	10.1	13.3	11.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										31.9	32.7	34.9	32.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								35.4	35.8	29.5	26.7	21.1	14.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								29.0	27.2	33.2	32.5	35.7	39.6	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)		74.6	78.4					80.3	86.7	85.5	88.6	80.2	87.3	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)		68.3	63.0					50.8	72.8	76.1	68.6	63.7	74.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								64.8	63.4	64.3	64.8	62.5	60.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												77.4	69.8	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												1.2	2.0	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								18.6	22.8	20.9	23.2	21.0	19.8	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												26.3	24.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)												68.5	72.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)												42.9	37.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)										11.8	10.7	13.3	13.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)												4.7	5.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have had sex education in school												85.6	81.9	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN98: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)												83.2	86.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school																
	89.6	94.4						90.6	84.7	87.0	82.3	89.0	88.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem												73.8	73.8	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	39.6	39.4						30.8	28.1	26.8	26.3	21.1	20.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											9.7	6.5	3.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											44.2	43.1	37.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	9.9	7.5						6.0	5.6	5.0	7.9	8.0	8.7	No linear change	Decreased, 1993-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	5.1	2.9						2.4	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	4.0	2.9						3.3	5.6	3.9	7.4	5.5	9.1	Increased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	5.3	5.5						5.0	5.9	5.9	5.3	3.4	4.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	32.9	27.4						26.8	22.8	21.4	16.5	14.3	14.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	10.8	8.0						8.8	6.4	5.1	3.6	5.2	4.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
								9.0	11.2	11.6	12.3	11.6	13.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																
											18.0	15.5	11.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)											13.2	12.3	11.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)									22.5	21.6	26.5	20.8	26.0	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)										22.7	24.6	19.8	23.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								34.4	32.0	34.3	36.5	36.5	43.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Increased

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	32.6	30.8						17.0	18.2	17.6	26.6	18.4	23.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	24.4	21.3						10.8	13.5	16.1	22.8	15.6	19.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	12.3	12.0						8.4	8.5	8.4	15.0	9.0	11.6	No linear change	Decreased, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2017	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	3.2	3.3						2.2	2.9	2.5	6.3	2.8	3.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																
	67.7	71.5						52.9	48.9	43.5	40.4	30.7	25.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	31.1	38.8						23.0	15.4	16.5	13.6	8.5	6.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	15.6	17.8						10.7	6.0	5.8	4.6	1.8	0.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	12.7	14.7						8.3	4.2	3.8	3.3	1.2	0.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])												46.6	41.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												23.8	12.8	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								8.3	7.3	7.7	9.3	4.9	5.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								25.2	18.5	20.3	17.6	11.2	9.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
	79.2	81.8						78.5	73.0	72.2	69.5	64.3	65.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	22.7	28.8						21.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	12.2	15.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	46.9	49.1						48.0	39.2	38.4	39.2	31.5	31.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								44.9	41.7	44.3	38.4	45.7	50.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																
	24.2	37.7						36.9	34.2	34.6	34.2	35.0	35.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	3.6	3.7						7.3	5.8	5.2	5.8	3.8	5.5	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	11.4	22.6						19.0	18.9	18.0	20.2	18.9	23.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																
	3.1	6.0						6.1	5.1	4.3	5.6	2.7	5.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN50: 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)																
		19.4						12.3	11.5	10.2	12.2	5.9	7.1	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
								0.8	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)																
								2.5	3.2	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																
								4.9	5.1	5.5	6.9	4.1	5.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)																
	1.2	1.0						1.6	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.6	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)																
		0.7						1.1	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.7	Increased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	14.1	26.1						16.4	20.8	22.7	23.4	21.6	22.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
	49.3	45.8						48.0	44.1	45.2	41.5	34.8	38.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	3.2	4.8						2.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	1.3	2.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																
	13.8	11.9						13.2	11.4	10.4	12.1	7.1	7.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
	37.9	33.4						39.6	35.9	35.3	32.8	28.5	30.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	16.5	15.0						21.5	17.0	14.0	19.6	16.0	18.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	47.1	50.8						56.9	58.1	54.1	54.5	60.0	45.8	No linear change	No change, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2017	Decreased
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																
												12.4	12.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
								14.8	12.1	14.9	12.0	13.6	16.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§																
								9.1	8.5	6.3	8.5	7.3	11.6	No linear change	No change, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	Increased
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
	45.7	37.2						37.2	29.1	34.2	37.3	34.7	33.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 No change, 2009-2017	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																
	64.9	60.4						64.8	59.3	63.0	64.2	57.5	56.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
								17.2	21.7	21.7	22.8	26.4	31.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								10.4	11.5	10.2	9.4	9.3	12.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								2.9	6.2	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								67.4	60.6	60.8	62.8	59.5	57.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								31.7	28.8	29.7	32.1	27.4	27.8	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								19.1	19.8	17.5	18.5	16.6	13.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								28.1	34.4	34.0	30.7	33.3	34.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								30.2	30.9	33.6	31.2	39.5	39.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								49.1	53.7	52.4	49.7	50.7	55.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								14.9	16.8	15.2	15.9	18.3	15.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								4.0	4.2	4.1	4.5	7.8	6.6	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								62.4	57.0	57.1	61.8	58.0	58.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								28.6	22.5	23.0	28.0	23.0	24.8	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								12.6	10.7	10.2	12.2	11.2	11.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								23.0	25.1	26.1	29.6	37.2	30.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								28.6	26.3	21.4	17.5	12.9	14.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								18.2	17.5	12.1	10.3	7.8	7.9	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								9.1	10.1	5.2	6.4	4.7	4.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)											24.1	31.5	31.7	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											31.2	25.4	23.7	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											17.6	13.4	10.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											7.7	5.9	3.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										44.2	46.7	44.7	44.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										13.1	12.3	12.8	19.4	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	Increased
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										15.8	20.0	20.9	16.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								30.6	31.9	25.8	28.5	20.0	20.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								18.6	20.4	23.8	38.0	35.4	43.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																
	69.6	76.0						75.1	86.9	87.2	91.5	79.2	83.5	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																
	65.1	59.5						45.4	75.0	75.9	69.6	63.2	71.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								53.4	57.2	54.1	55.7	54.8	51.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												81.1	74.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												0.5	1.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma								20.4	21.2	20.3	24.8	21.3	23.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												21.8	21.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)												80.2	77.7	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who 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)												42.5	37.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)										9.4	12.1	8.1	13.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN95: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)												4.0	4.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have had sex education in school												88.3	81.6	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN98: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)												89.3	86.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school																
	89.7	93.5						92.7	90.9	89.2	85.4	91.7	86.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem												72.1	73.2	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	39.8	39.1						27.4	27.0	25.4	25.6	19.5	16.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											10.2	7.1	5.1	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available¶	No change
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
											50.1	45.7	38.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	20.5	18.8						13.2	15.9	12.2	15.3	16.0	14.9	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	9.6	7.7						2.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 No change, 2007-2017	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	3.2	2.7						2.2	4.0	3.3	5.7	3.7	7.2	Increased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	Increased
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	6.0	6.7						5.6	6.7	6.1	7.1	4.5	6.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	41.9	36.5						29.0	29.4	24.5	21.9	18.2	17.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	17.5	14.0						7.5	8.3	7.3	5.2	4.9	5.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
								6.7	8.0	8.0	8.9	6.9	8.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																
											11.8	10.6	7.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available¶	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) 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	2011	2013	2015	2017	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												9.9	9.2	8.0	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)										23.0	23.5	25.5	21.9	25.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)											18.7	19.5	17.4	19.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)									24.8	26.2	26.2	28.3	26.5	30.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	27.2	25.9						12.2	14.5	13.8	19.8	14.6	17.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	19.5	18.0						8.3	10.3	12.4	17.6	13.2	13.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	9.1	8.0						4.3	6.1	5.9	11.0	7.0	8.3	No linear change	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	2.2	1.9						1.0	2.0	1.6	4.6	3.0	3.0	Increased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																
	69.5	73.3						49.4	49.3	45.5	43.6	30.3	27.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	33.9	43.8						23.9	20.7	20.9	17.6	11.2	8.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	18.3	23.4						12.6	10.2	8.5	6.8	3.2	1.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	14.9	19.7						10.5	8.1	6.1	5.0	2.6	1.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])												43.4	41.7	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												27.0	17.1	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								15.1	13.6	13.9	15.7	8.5	8.7	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								28.8	25.8	27.1	25.4	14.7	12.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
	80.6	84.1						76.9	71.9	69.4	69.7	61.8	60.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	32.2	34.4						21.0	17.9	15.2	14.3	12.9	15.6	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	50.1	53.7						48.3	43.0	38.8	39.9	33.4	30.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																
								40.5	32.2	36.4	34.9	43.9	40.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																
	27.3	41.2						35.8	36.8	35.3	36.4	29.4	30.2	No linear change	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	5.7	5.6						7.1	6.4	5.0	5.5	4.9	4.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	13.4	25.5						21.2	19.9	22.2	22.6	15.4	18.2	No linear change	No change, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																
	4.9	7.2						7.6	5.7	5.7	6.5	2.8	5.3	No linear change	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN50: 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)																
		24.1						13.1	12.0	9.6	11.3	5.5	7.6	Decreased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
								2.3	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.6	2.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)																
								4.2	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.0	2.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																
								6.8	6.8	6.8	8.8	4.4	4.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)																
	3.5	2.6						2.9	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.5	3.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)																
		1.4						1.7	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	19.7	32.4						17.4	24.8	23.0	23.3	19.8	22.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
	49.0	43.1						43.9	44.6	40.6	41.9	35.9	35.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	6.3	4.6						2.8	3.6	3.8	2.8	1.4	2.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																
	14.5	11.7						12.2	12.4	10.0	11.0	7.8	8.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
	36.4	32.1						34.2	34.4	30.1	32.1	28.5	27.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	24.1	26.0						25.9	21.8	20.6	24.5	19.6	23.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																
	53.7	56.1						64.5	64.9	58.2	61.9	57.3	49.9	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																
												10.6	13.1	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)¶																
								14.0	12.9	12.1	13.2	13.0	14.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)¶																
								11.8	9.6	9.3	9.5	11.3	12.6	No linear change	No change, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
	34.9	28.5						31.0	24.6	28.7	30.3	29.2	27.5	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																
	45.3	42.1						49.4	42.5	48.1	47.1	42.6	43.0	No linear change	Increased, 1993-2013 No change, 2013-2017	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
								19.3	22.8	22.1	23.0	27.0	33.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								11.1	12.2	9.6	10.8	10.1	13.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								4.5	6.6	5.0	5.0	6.5	7.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								64.8	60.3	61.4	62.7	61.7	55.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								33.0	27.2	30.3	30.9	31.2	24.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.
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Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								21.0	17.8	16.3	16.5	17.6	12.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								31.7	36.8	33.7	34.3	32.6	39.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								24.5	26.0	28.4	28.5	32.3	32.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								46.6	51.4	47.1	44.9	44.7	51.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased

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Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								14.1	17.6	14.7	15.1	16.9	16.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								3.9	5.3	4.2	4.7	5.6	6.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								63.2	59.4	63.5	64.7	63.5	58.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								28.5	24.3	25.0	28.3	27.4	25.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								12.9	10.1	9.9	11.9	13.3	9.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								19.1	20.3	23.0	25.3	32.3	27.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								35.2	32.3	27.4	22.5	19.1	18.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								23.6	21.7	16.2	13.0	10.4	10.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								13.0	12.7	8.6	6.1	5.2	5.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)											18.6	20.3	23.8	Increased, 2013-2017	Not available¶	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											40.2	37.1	34.3	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											26.6	23.1	19.2	Decreased, 2013-2017	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											12.4	10.1	8.0	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available¶	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										52.6	55.8	56.6	55.2	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										10.4	8.8	10.2	13.7	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										25.3	28.4	30.5	27.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								26.4	29.0	19.5	26.5	14.9	15.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								22.6	22.1	25.8	34.0	33.2	41.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Increased
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																
	72.9	77.3						77.5	87.3	87.4	91.7	82.8	85.7	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																
	68.8	58.4						47.4	73.7	75.6	70.2	66.9	76.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								60.4	60.8	62.1	60.8	62.5	57.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												84.3	76.0	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available¶	Decreased
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												0.3	1.5	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma								19.8	20.5	19.5	23.1	20.1	18.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												25.9	25.3	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)												80.9	79.0	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN90: Percentage of students who 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)												47.6	38.7	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available¶	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)										10.8	11.4	9.0	13.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)												2.9	3.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have had sex education in school												88.6	82.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN98: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)												88.3	85.6	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school																
	90.5	95.1						93.7	90.2	90.8	86.2	90.7	86.8	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem												75.8	75.8	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	39.8	38.5						31.0	29.8	20.6	25.3	25.1	22.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	31.4	21.5						14.0	13.4	10.0	13.7	11.0	8.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	11.2	5.3						6.4	2.7	2.2	4.1	2.1	2.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	6.5	5.3						5.6	7.7	2.9	8.9	4.3	12.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.
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Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	10.2	9.5						9.9	10.0	7.1	9.9	8.5	5.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	46.6	39.6						42.4	36.7	39.0	31.2	34.2	28.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	17.8	20.6						16.3	13.5	10.3	5.6	12.0	8.7	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																
								10.3	9.7	8.2	12.3	14.1	17.3	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												13.6	11.4	7.0	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)												10.5	12.4	13.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)										13.7	8.1	12.2	13.5	10.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)											10.3	11.1	8.4	13.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
								25.5	27.1	24.0	25.7	29.7	35.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																
	22.0	19.3						12.8	16.1	12.8	19.1	16.2	15.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	19.0	15.3						7.3	14.9	12.2	15.0	15.1	16.8	No linear change	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																
	11.8	5.1						12.7	11.8	7.3	17.9	16.3	13.5	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	4.8	2.7						3.5	3.0	1.4	9.3	8.1	5.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																
	68.7	61.1						46.2	55.4	48.0	44.0	31.5	20.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	14.8	13.8						8.0	11.9	6.0	5.8	2.5	1.0	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	1.1	1.6						3.9	2.6	2.0	2.9	0.2	0.1	No linear change	No change, 1993-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																
	0.7	1.6						3.5	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	No linear change	No change, 1993-2009 Decreased, 2009-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])												50.4	39.3	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available¶	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												27.8	6.2	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								9.6	17.5	11.7	12.2	10.8	7.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								14.6	25.6	17.0	15.3	12.0	8.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)																
	81.6	66.0						64.8	68.4	68.8	58.7	53.1	53.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																
	31.5	33.1						25.7	27.6	20.5	22.9	16.1	12.4	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																
	48.3	31.1						27.3	28.8	33.3	27.6	18.3	21.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																
	33.3	41.0						44.3	46.1	46.0	40.2	42.8	45.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																
	5.6	7.8						10.3	12.7	10.8	12.4	9.4	9.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
	19.5	27.8						20.7	22.9	24.3	19.1	19.8	28.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																
	2.0	0.8						1.7	2.1	1.8	6.7	6.8	4.9	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN50: 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)																
		8.7						5.8	6.7	9.3	16.3	6.4	7.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																
								1.1	2.1	0.9	3.9	5.7	4.4	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)								0.7	0.2	1.4	4.9	2.6	5.5	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								0.8	4.4	6.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)		0.4	0.7					1.8	0.9	1.6	6.2	3.9	1.4	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)			0.7					0.8	1.0	2.6	4.5	4.3	3.1	Increased, 1995-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																
	14.6	24.1						20.0	34.7	33.8	30.4	35.6	26.6	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																
	84.2	69.9						71.6	58.5	70.8	52.3	51.1	49.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	Decreased, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																
	28.8	26.9						21.3	15.2	16.9	9.8	8.3	9.2	Decreased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																
	37.2	39.6						34.8	20.1	27.3	24.4	9.2	16.3	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																
	58.3	43.9						53.3	42.3	46.5	40.1	33.4	38.1	Decreased, 1993-2017	No change, 1993-2007 Decreased, 2007-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)												23.7	21.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)¶																
								18.4	20.0	16.8	13.5	16.7	14.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)¶																
								14.1	20.3	17.3	15.8	11.7	19.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																
	31.3	25.9						17.6	24.7	23.1	22.9	27.5	30.2	No linear change	Decreased, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2017	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																
	32.1	33.7						33.0	47.5	43.0	40.9	47.6	43.7	Increased, 1993-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																
								18.6	25.0	21.1	20.7	23.6	22.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.
†Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
§Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
¶Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								22.6	24.0	20.2	13.8	22.3	22.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								6.7	11.8	6.7	7.0	8.5	6.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								58.0	53.3	55.4	62.5	53.1	57.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								32.2	33.9	33.4	32.9	30.5	31.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								23.3	25.6	25.8	22.7	20.5	16.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								49.0	52.2	51.6	49.9	51.4	55.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								44.0	38.9	39.5	39.2	45.8	53.5	No linear change	No change, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								73.8	70.5	70.0	69.2	74.4	71.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								29.1	32.9	29.9	27.1	31.7	35.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								12.8	14.4	10.1	11.0	17.6	18.7	Increased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2017	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)								44.7	48.8	45.9	50.2	43.5	39.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								21.0	21.8	19.2	21.7	18.0	16.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								13.4	15.4	12.9	9.4	7.8	9.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								19.9	23.8	14.8	27.3	26.2	31.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								32.3	35.4	29.1	22.0	17.7	13.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								25.4	25.2	26.5	18.2	10.6	9.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								16.2	15.8	14.8	14.1	6.7	5.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)											29.0	47.6	41.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											25.6	18.6	13.0	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											13.9	9.7	4.8	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											6.9	3.6	2.8	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										52.4	54.8	44.9	39.4	Decreased, 2011-2017	Not available¶	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										13.1	14.2	23.4	19.6	Increased, 2011-2017	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										21.4	26.0	26.6	17.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								62.8	58.9	58.4	38.1	37.7	30.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017 §
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								27.1	30.3	36.1	44.2	48.1	47.7	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																
	62.8	73.4						70.2	84.2	81.4	76.2	63.6	82.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																
	50.0	69.7						47.8	73.7	72.7	66.3	46.4	67.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN83: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								57.9	59.4	56.0	64.7	50.7	49.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												66.2	57.1	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												2.1	0.6	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								21.2	29.9	27.4	30.9	27.9	28.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												18.2	12.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)												61.2	58.9	No linear change	Not available¶	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN91: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)										12.5	12.5	12.2	11.8	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)												6.1	9.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have had sex education in school												85.9	77.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)												85.8	89.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school																
	87.8	89.8						90.7	81.8	82.7	78.2	89.4	88.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change†	Quadratic Change†	Change from 2015-2017§
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN103: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem												71.6	64.6	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								33.6	36.2	27.2	33.3	28.3	22.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)											14.6	12.2	5.6	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)											41.8	37.6	39.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								14.6	14.9	10.5	17.5	16.4	13.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								6.6	5.5	3.7	8.7	3.6	5.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								6.2	8.7	5.1	13.2	9.3	10.9	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN16: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								9.7	9.5	10.4	13.0	8.3	8.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								44.6	35.8	32.7	28.5	25.5	20.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								20.6	12.6	9.8	11.2	10.4	7.3	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)								9.9	11.8	8.8	13.4	10.6	12.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)											13.4	10.5	7.7	Decreased, 2013-2017	Not available§	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)											14.0	13.3	12.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)									15.9	18.9	25.0	18.9	17.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)										15.3	16.6	14.3	15.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)								28.8	29.3	33.9	31.5	34.6	34.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)								12.6	14.0	15.5	19.0	17.1	15.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)								12.0	12.9	15.3	20.1	15.0	13.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)								10.6	9.9	9.0	17.4	12.7	8.8	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)								5.1	4.0	4.2	10.5	5.2	3.6	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)								64.2	56.5	55.1	51.4	45.1	30.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								21.2	18.7	16.0	12.1	13.3	7.1	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNFRCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)								6.5	7.0	3.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)								3.9	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.0	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])												60.2	48.5	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available§	Decreased
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)												29.7	11.2	Decreased, 2015-2017	Not available	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								12.0	15.1	13.5	12.3	10.3	7.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								26.3	26.0	22.1	18.5	17.8	11.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN40: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)								78.7	75.3	77.2	69.0	69.2	61.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)								30.8	25.1	21.9	28.8	22.5	22.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)								53.4	41.7	39.7	35.1	34.5	30.6	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN43: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)												42.5	46.2	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN46: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)								46.1	41.2	41.3	49.1	48.8	40.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								12.8	14.6	7.9	14.6	9.9	8.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)								19.6	23.0	22.6	29.1	24.6	24.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)								8.4	15.0	7.7	15.4	9.4	7.3	No linear change	No change, 2007-2013 Decreased, 2013-2017	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN50: 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)								12.3	12.2	10.4	15.1	8.5	8.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)								4.6	4.4	0.9	8.2	4.1	4.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)								3.8	5.2	2.2	9.0	6.5	5.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)								7.6	8.6	6.0	11.5	8.4	5.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)								5.2	4.4	1.3	7.6	7.2	5.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)								3.8	6.8	1.5	7.0	4.4	4.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN58: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)								30.7	25.9	35.2	36.7	30.3	28.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**				
QN59: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								60.5	53.0	42.8	47.4	42.5	45.8	Decreased, 2007-2017	Decreased, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								8.1	6.0	4.2	8.7	4.4	2.2	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life								15.4	15.5	7.2	13.3	10.2	8.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)								42.9	39.0	34.5	33.9	34.2	33.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN63: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)												17.4	9.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)												48.1	65.2	Increased, 2015-2017	Not available	Increased
QN85: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)												20.4	16.6	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§									19.2	17.9	20.1	18.3	21.6	20.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)§									14.0	11.2	13.8	14.8	13.9	16.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight									32.8	30.3	36.6	35.2	35.2	34.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight									53.2	49.4	55.5	53.9	56.1	53.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)									18.1	19.8	17.6	21.8	25.1	29.1	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.
†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.
§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								9.8	16.1	8.1	12.2	13.7	12.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								4.2	7.9	3.2	5.5	8.9	6.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								65.6	62.3	64.5	63.4	59.4	63.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								31.2	33.5	32.7	37.5	28.4	34.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNFR3: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)								24.3	24.2	21.9	25.0	19.5	21.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								47.5	41.8	44.8	47.1	43.1	47.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								44.3	40.4	37.4	35.9	41.5	39.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								49.4	50.3	54.0	46.2	54.3	50.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN75: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)								23.8	17.2	19.9	25.7	28.3	21.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								8.4	5.7	7.6	10.1	13.1	10.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								54.7	50.9	49.4	54.4	48.8	56.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)								25.1	25.6	18.9	23.0	23.8	21.2	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)									14.8	16.4	10.8	14.3	12.7	11.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									12.0	27.7	22.1	25.5	28.1	30.6	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA1: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									34.9	26.1	20.9	19.0	15.9	15.0	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)									23.1	18.7	15.9	11.1	11.3	8.4	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNSODA3: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)								13.6	11.1	7.9	4.5	6.7	3.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN77: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)											16.3	21.5	20.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											36.3	33.6	32.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNMILK2: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)											21.7	19.7	15.5	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																
											8.2	7.4	6.2	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN79: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										42.6	40.6	42.4	48.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										13.6	19.5	14.2	16.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)										20.8	20.2	22.2	21.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)								39.1	34.0	35.0	29.0	28.0	17.5	Decreased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	Decreased

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

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN81: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)								24.9	27.4	29.4	34.5	37.9	41.0	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)								83.6	89.6	85.8	90.6	76.6	85.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)								48.3	77.5	78.0	69.1	61.0	68.1	No linear change	Increased, 2007-2011 No change, 2011-2017	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)								53.4	59.8	53.3	54.0	48.7	54.3	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, $p < 0.05$.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)												73.3	70.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)												2.0	2.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma								14.9	19.5	18.9	20.9	20.8	24.0	Increased, 2007-2017	No quadratic change	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)												23.5	19.6	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																
												60.0	70.1	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
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)												36.5	42.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)										9.5	11.7	13.2	13.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)												6.9	6.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have had sex education in school												85.3	80.5	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.

Illinois (Excluding Chicago) High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2015-2017 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
QN98: Percentage of students who have been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)												85.5	87.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school								86.9	79.5	82.1	81.3	91.6	87.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who reported there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem												65.9	70.0	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.