

Pepin County 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results (High School Version)

Contents

REPORT OVERVIEW	4
What Is The YRBS?	4
Who Participated?	5
What's In This Report?	6
MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY	9
Seatbelt Use	9
Risky Driving Behaviors	9
SCHOOL SAFETY	13
Perceptions of safety	13
Violence and Weapons At School	15
Drugs at School	16
SCHOOL CLIMATE	18
Bullying	19
School Connectedness	22
MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING	25
Anxiety, Depression and Self-Harm	25
Suicidal Thoughts and Behavior	28
Help-seeking and Supports	30
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	32
Prevalence	32
Prevention of Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)	33

TOBACCO	34
Vaping	34
Other Tobacco Products	36
Tobacco Cessation	37
ALCOHOL	38
Any Use	38
Binge Drinking	39
DRUG USE	41
Marijuana	41
Other Illegal Drugs	43
Abuse of Legal Substances	43
TECHNOLOGY USE AND ONLINE BEHAVIOR	44
General Use Patterns	44
Sexting	46
PHYSICAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION	47
Sleep and Exercise	47
Nutrition	51
Health Conditions and Health Care	54
TRAUMA AND ADVERSITY	58
Exposure to Violence	58
Access to Food and Housing	60
PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT A GLANCE	62
Sense of Belonging	62
Number of Supportive Adults	66
HIGHER RISK POPULATIONS AT A GLANCE	69
Food-Insecure Students At A Glance	70
LGBT Students At A Glance	74
Students of Color At A Glance	78

Students with Low Grades At A Glance	82
Students with Physical Disabilities At A Glance	86
Students with Special Education Services At A Glance	90
What helps?	94
APPENDIX A: QUESTION-SPECIFIC TABLES	95
Tables of Overall Results	96
Tables by Sex	99
Tables by Grade	103
Tables by Race/Ethnicity	108
Tables by LGBT Status	115
Tables by Average Grades (Self-Reported)	118
Tables by Physical Disability (Self-Reported)	123
Tables by Special Education Services (Self-Reported)	126
Tables by Food Insecurity (Self-Reported)	130
APPENDIX B: OPTIONAL MODULE RESULTS	133
Optional Module 1: Drug-Free Communities	133
Optional Module 2: Youth Tobacco	156
Optional Module 3: Adversity and Protective Factors	157
Optional Module 4: School Climate	158
TECHNICAL NOTES	159
SELECTED REFERENCES	161

REPORT OVERVIEW

What Is The YRBS?

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a comprehensive health and wellness surveillance tool developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and administered by states and municipalities. Since 1993, Wisconsin's Department of Public Instruction (DPI) has administered the YRBS to a representative sample of Wisconsin high school students every two years. The results of that survey administration form the basis for Wisconsin's official, state-level YRBS statistics. Those state-level statistics only represent the state as a whole and cannot be broken down to other geographic levels, such as county, municipality, or school district.

How Does This Differ From Prior County Reports? From 2007-2018, Wisconsin DPI provided an online system that schools could use to generate their own local YRBS results. This was a "do-it-yourself" service provided for free to schools and their partners, but was not structured to generate official, comparable statistics across Wisconsin counties. The 2019 YRBS was the first time that local data collection and analysis were fully aligned with state-level processes. With this change, it became possible for DPI to produce a standard county-level report for all counties with sufficient levels of participation.

Comparisons between this report and any prior reports should take into account any differences in analytic methods and participation levels. Local results from 2007-2018 most likely represent raw percentages, unless results were cleaned and weighted by a local evaluator. The 2019 results have been cleaned and weighted in accordance with the CDC procedures used to finalize Wisconsin's state-level YRBS results.

Criteria for County-level Results Both the State Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and National YRBS are based on a scientific sample of students in grades 9-12. For local YRBS surveys, such as this, schools were strongly encouraged to administer the survey on a school-wide basis to all grades (i.e., on a census basis). Because the results are based on a census rather than a sample, DPI instituted a minimum threshold for producing county reports. This threshold helps to ensure that results are meaningful, even in the absence of sampling. YRBS 2019 County reports are produced if:

- At least three public high schools were surveyed. *(If two schools were surveyed, a report is only generated with active, written permission from both schools.)*

and either:

- More than 50% of public schools in the area successfully surveyed at least 50% of their students.

or

- More than 50% of all public high school students in the county were surveyed.

Private schools were also able to participate, but their participation or non-participation was not used as a condition for generating reports. Wisconsin's statewide statistics are based on public schools only.

Student responses were associated with a given county based on the county in which the school is located. In some cases, schools may serve students who live in an adjoining county. Unfortunately, there is no way to sort students according to county of residence. Thus, when school districts serve students from two or more counties, all responses from that district become part of the county in which the district is officially located.

Who Participated?

In the 2018-19 school year, there were 2 public schools in Pepin county that served high school students, including public charter, virtual, or other types of schools. 2 of these 2 schools (100%) participated in the survey.

2 of the 2 public high schools in the county (100%) met or exceeded the minimum 50% school-level response rate, which was one criteria for generating county-level data. Across the county, the average school-level response rate was 79%.

Participating schools included:

Durand Middle/High, Pepin High

A total of **247** usable responses were collected from the 2 participating schools listed above. This represented 76% of public high school students in the county.

Below is a breakdown of respondents by demographics.

Survey Subtotals By Demographics	
	Subtotals
Female	129
Male	118
9th Grade	84
10th Grade	56
11th Grade	53
12th Grade	54
American Indian/Native American*	1
Asian/Pacific Islander*	1
Black/African-American*	2
Hispanic/Latino	7
Multiple (Two or more races selected)*	3
White*	233

¹ *Non-Hispanic.

SURVEYED GRADES AND RESPONSE RATES

Schools were encouraged to survey all grades. The only instance in which a school was required to survey a certain grade was if that school was selected into the official State of Wisconsin YRBS survey sample.

Below is a summary of participation by grade level.

Grade 9 Participation 2 of the 2 schools with ninth graders surveyed grade 9, yielding a 9th grade response rate of 93%.

Grade 10 Participation

2 of the 2 schools with tenth graders surveyed grade 10, yielding a 10th grade response rate of 77%.

Grade 11 Participation 2 of the 2 schools with eleventh graders surveyed grade 11, yielding an 11th grade response rate of 71%.

Grade 12 Participation

2 of the 2 schools with twelfth graders schools surveyed grade 12, yielding a 12th grade response rate of 61%.

Although the analysis adjusts for differences in response rates across grades (through weighting), if some schools opted not to survey certain grades, results for that grade level may be different than they would have been with full participation across schools.

What's In This Report?

Topic Areas:

This report is organized by YRBS topic area. Each topic area contains key charts that highlight a few questions from that topic area. Bar charts display results for:

- The relevant student population overall
- Breakdown by sex (male/female)
- Breakdown by grade level

Topic areas may also contain some narrative providing an overview of any other relevant questions.

Higher Risk Populations At A Glance:

Provides bar charts of four key questions comparing certain vulnerable or higher risk student populations to their peers. The four questions include: mental health concerns, bullying, sense of school belonging, and having a teacher to talk to.

These questions were selected for two reasons: 1) they are particularly salient to schools and focus on things that schools may be able to address, either in whole or in part; 2) a high percentage of students overall experience these indicators, which makes it more likely that there will be enough data to disaggregate by the selected student populations. Low prevalence questions, such as drug use, are less likely to produce enough data for this purpose.

Additional information for each higher-risk population is covered in the detailed data tables in the appendices.

Question-Specific Tables:

The appendices contain detailed, question-by-question tables that provide YRBS numbers for students overall and by subgroup. To keep the report a reasonable length, not all questions have charts in the topic

area section. If you don't see a chart of the question you're looking for, please look the number up in the question-specific table.

Optional Modules:

The local YRBS was standardized to allow for consistent and stable comparisons from the school level to the national level. In order to still allow some customization, schools were allowed to choose one additional optional module if they desired. If at least three-quarters of participating schools in the county selected an optional module, data from that module appears in the appendix.

Optional module information for Pepin: **Module 1: Drug Free Communities**

2 participating schools selected this optional module.

ANSWERS TO COMMON QUESTIONS**Why is data for that question/subgroup missing?**

If the numbers reported for a question or subgroup were too small to report, data will not be displayed. When a subgroup is missing from a chart, or you see “–” in a table, that might be due to small numbers. This is calculated for each question. Therefore, both the size of the student respondent population (or subpopulation) and the likelihood of the risk behavior will play a role in which data are reportable. *(If a sufficient number of students answered a question, but none of them participated in the risk behavior, tables will display “0%”.)*

See the Technical Notes section of this report for more information.

Are the results statistically significant?

The data in this report is disaggregated along lines which generally show significant differences for risk behaviors (e.g., grade level, sex, etc.). However, in this report, all differences between student subpopulations (e.g., between males and females) are displayed regardless of whether those differences are statistically significant for that particular question in that particular county. Readers can use the 95% confidence interval information in the appendices to determine whether any particular association or between-group difference is statistically significant at the .05 level. Additional information on confidence intervals is provided at the beginning of Appendix A.

Where does the information come from?

All data in this report comes solely from the YRBS survey. Some of the YRBS questions ask students to self-report on information that is also maintained by the school (e.g., grade level, race, sex, special education status and academic grades), or by other organizations such as health care systems (e.g., asthma, concussions, mental health). However, none of the information used here comes from any identifiable data source. Because the survey is confidential and anonymous, there is no way to get such information from schools, and no attempt is made to do so. Similarly, the YRBS includes questions that ask students whether or not they have certain medical conditions (e.g., asthma) or whether they have experienced symptoms that describe depression or anxiety. The responses are student self-reports of medical or psychological conditions, rather than professionally verified diagnoses. The integrity of the YRBS depends on keeping responses entirely anonymous and confidential. To help the reader know that information is based on student self-reported YRBS answers, rather than school or health care records, sometimes charts are explicitly labeled “Self-Reported”. However, all questions are self-reported, even if the chart or table does not explicitly say “Self-Reported”.

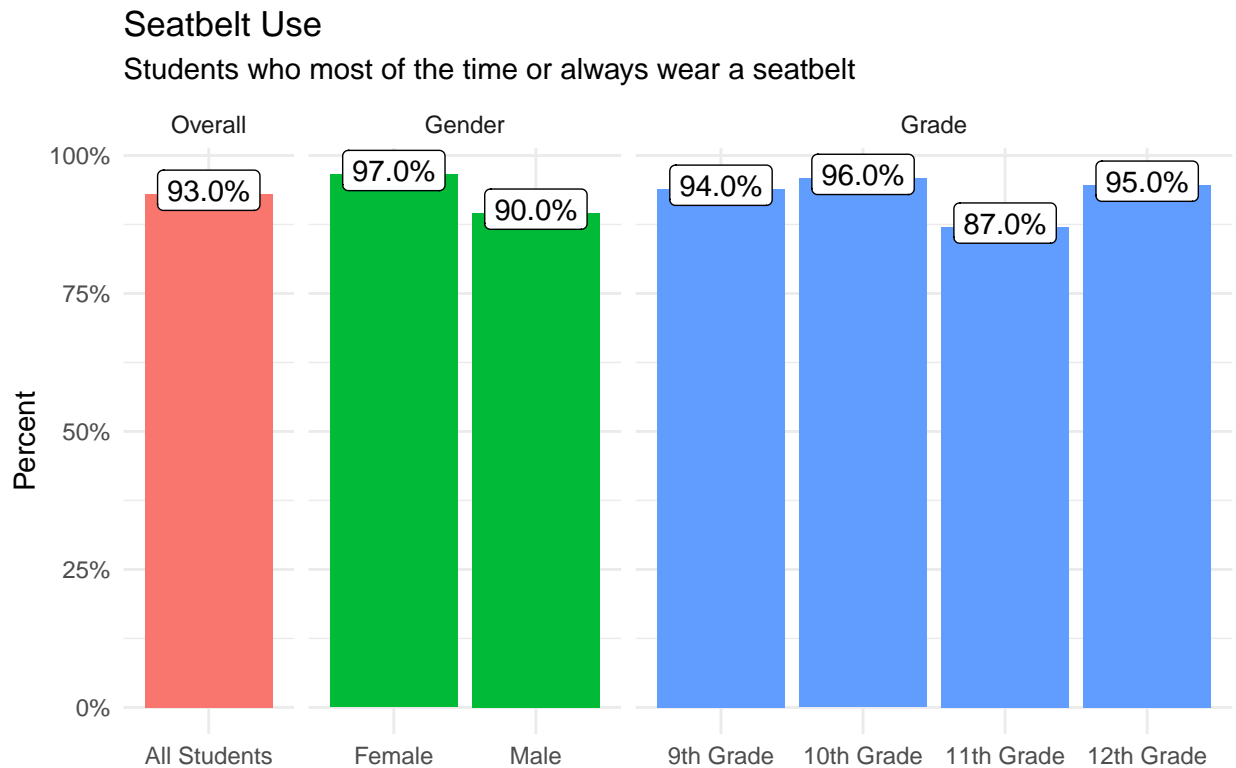
Are the data high quality?:

The YRBS is a reliable and valid survey instrument used across the country for over 20 years. In addition, the information prepared for this report includes literally hundreds of data quality checks which are used to identify and remove likely invalid responses. These help to ensure that the data used for reports are as clean as possible.

The conditions under which a survey is taken can affect data quality. If schools had substantially fewer usable surveys than students who were offered the survey, that indicates either that many students failed to answer questions, or that their answers were consistently flagged as likely to be invalid. School officials and other stakeholders interested in improving data quality may want to review survey administration methods to make sure that students are not rushed and that the survey administration experience maximizes a sense of privacy. Guidance for administering a high quality local YRBS is provided on the “Conducting A YRBS” webpage.

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY

Seatbelt Use



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

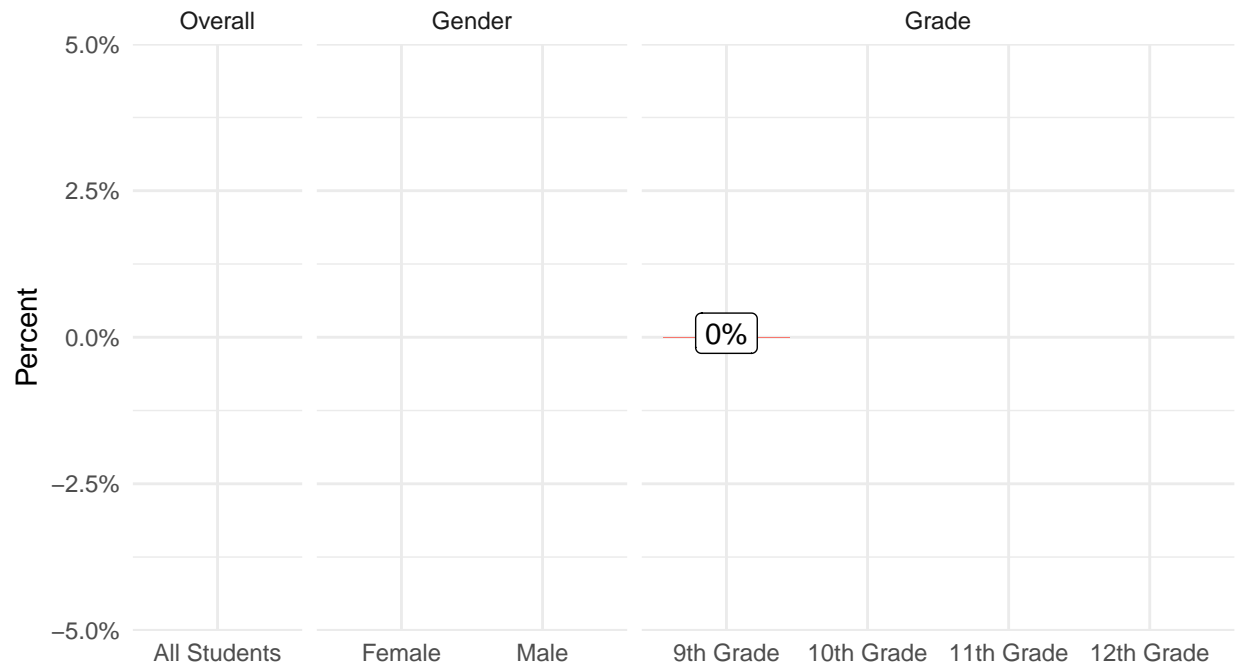
3% of students said that they never or rarely used a seatbelt.

Risky Driving Behaviors

The following questions on driving are calculated only among students who indicated that they are drivers. Thus, depending on when students start driving, there is more likely to be data for 11th and 12th grade students than for 9th or 10th grade students.

Drinking and Driving

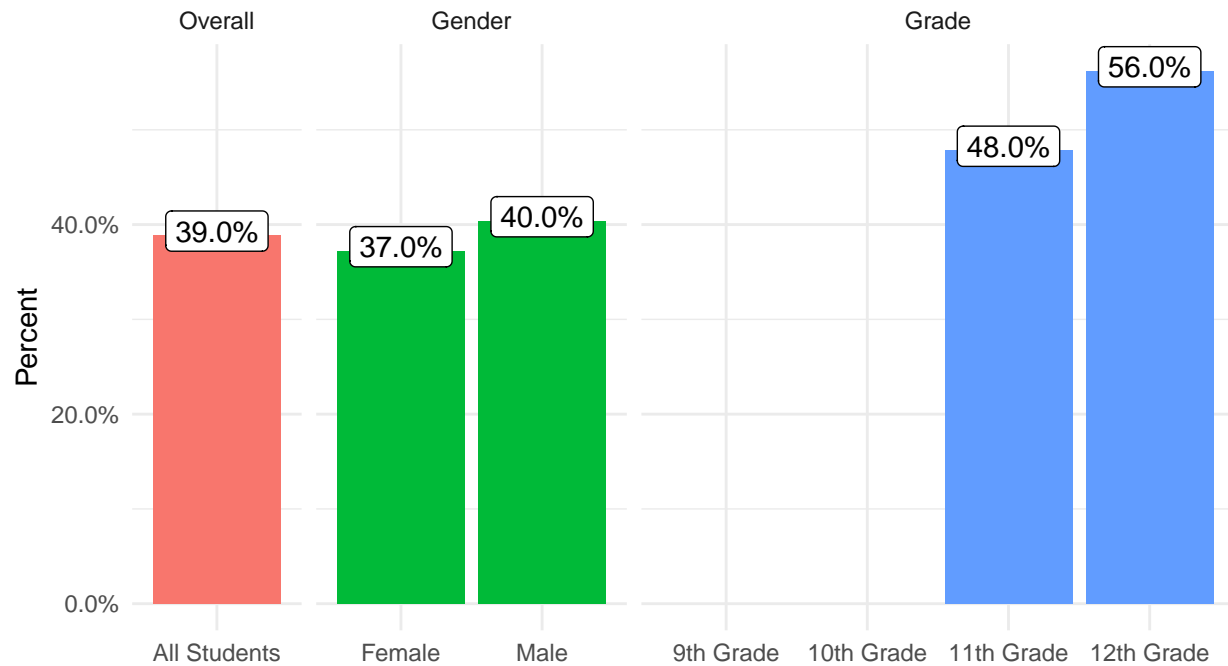
Student drivers who drove after drinking (past 30 days)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Texting and Driving

Student drivers who texted or e-mailed while driving (past 30 days)

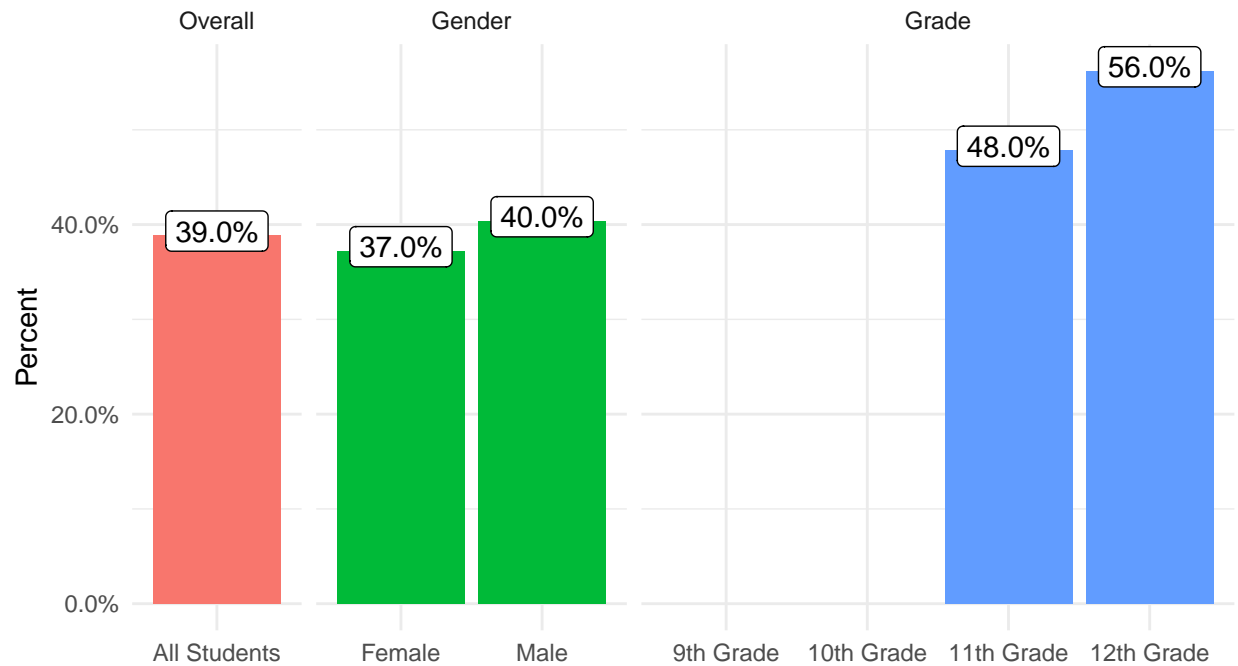


Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart below is based on a composite measure of student drivers who answered affirmatively to one or both of the questions on driving after drinking or driving while texting.

Drivers Taking Risks

Student drivers who texted and/or drank while driving in the past 30 days



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

As passengers, 15% of students rode with a driver who had been drinking.

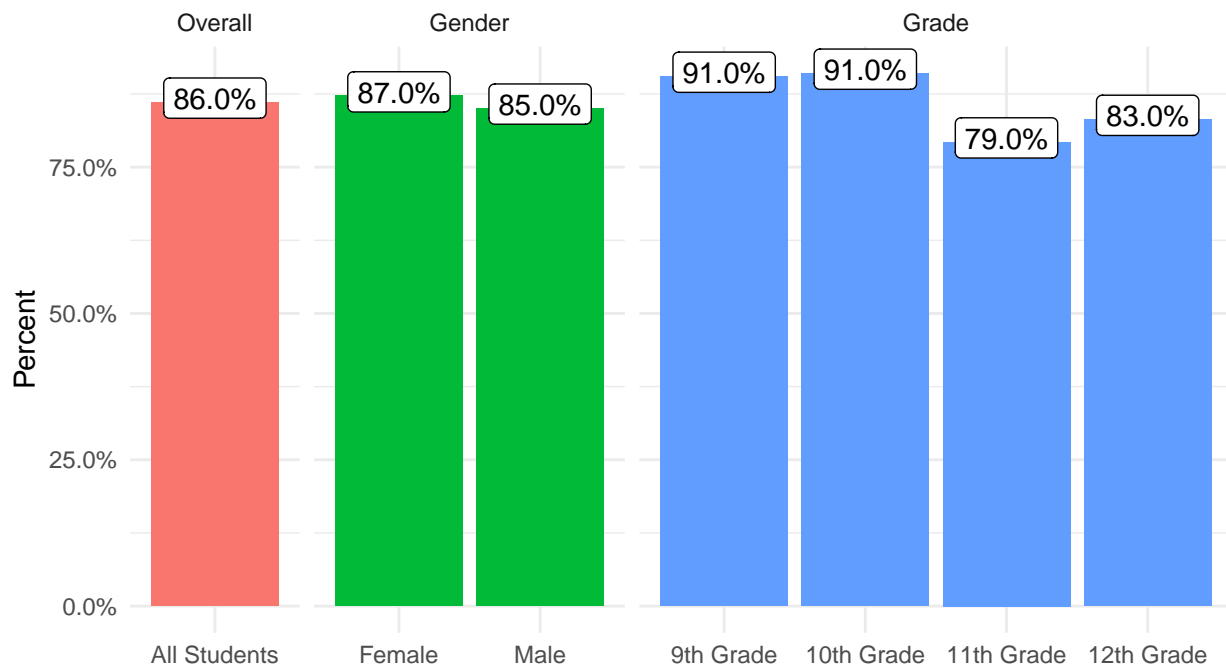
SCHOOL SAFETY

Perceptions of safety

How safe do students feel at school? The charts in this section show students' perceptions of their own physical safety as well as the general issue of violence as a problem at their school.

Feel Safe At School

Students who most of the time or always feel safe at school

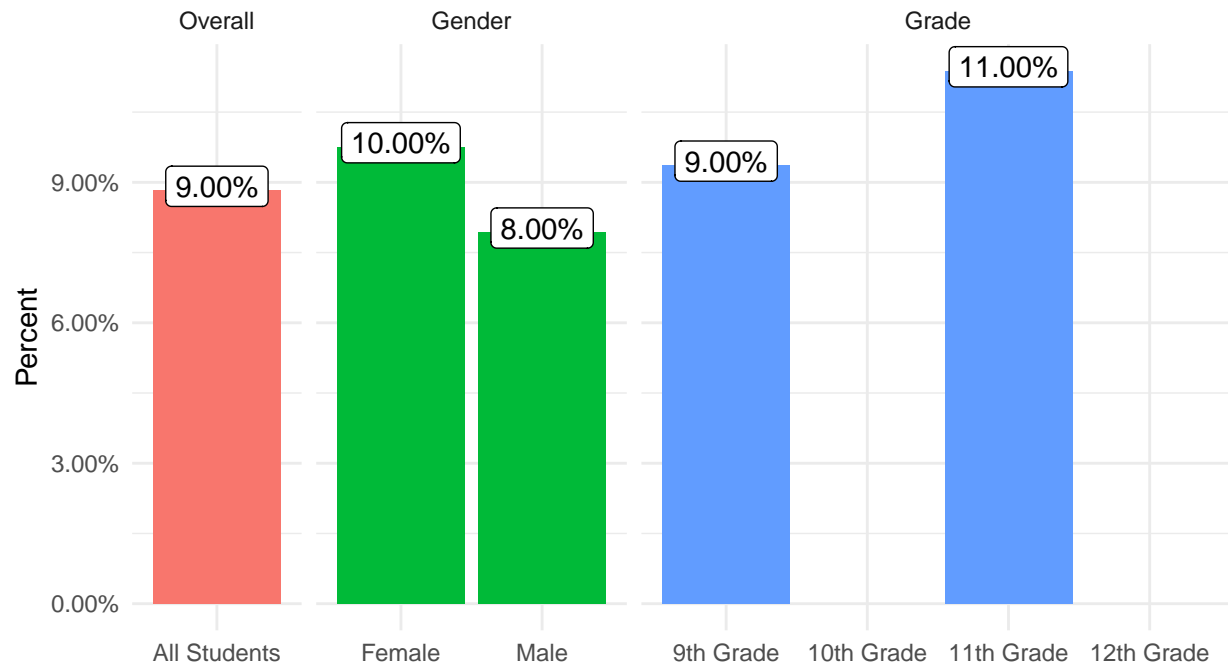


Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

7% of students said that they rarely or never feel safe at school. Perceptions of safety are often highest among students with higher status and lower among students of color, students with disabilities, and LGBT students. Refer to the question-specific tables to see whether such differences appear to exist in this county.

Think Violence Is A Problem At School

Students who agree or strongly agree that violence is a problem at their school



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

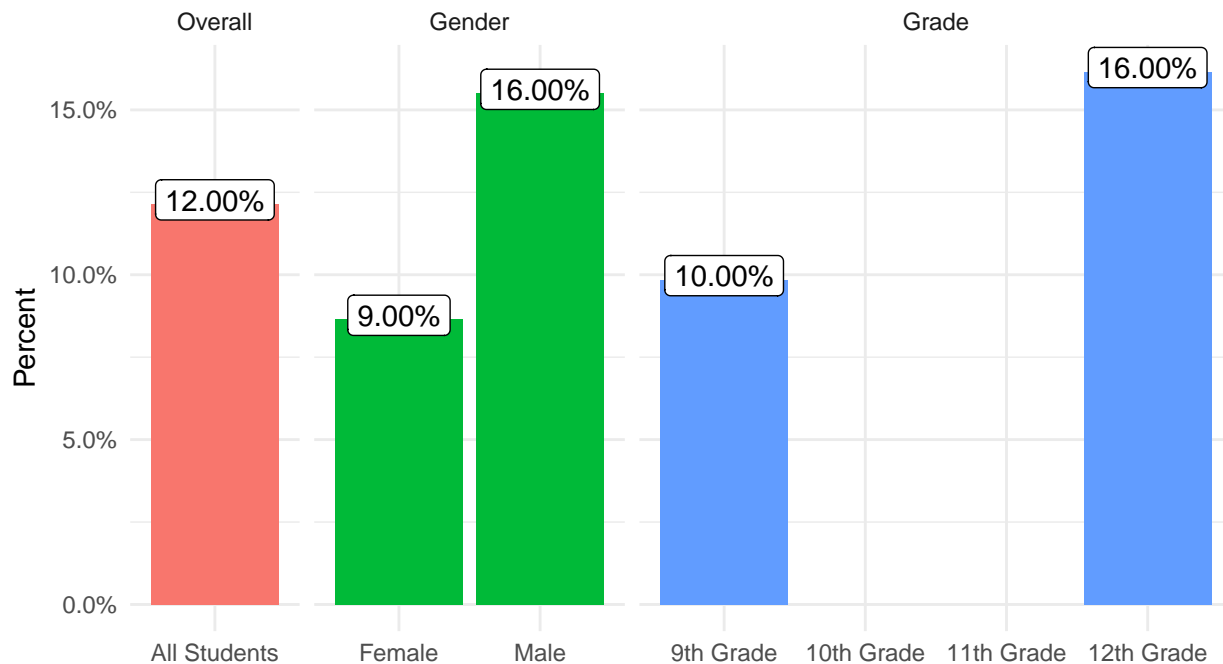
A perceived lack of safety can affect school performance and school attendance. 8% of students reported missing one or more days of school because of safety concerns either at school or en route to school. To see differences by subgroup, refer to the question-specific tables.

Violence and Weapons At School

Students were asked whether they had experienced violence at school. The chart below shows the percent of students who responded affirmatively to either or both of two YRBS questions: one question about being involved in physical fights at school, and another question about being threatened or injured with a weapon at school. Both questions refer to the past 12 months.

Fights and/or Weapons at School

Students who were in a fight at school and/or threatened with a weapon at school



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

12% reported an experience of violence at school within the past 12 months: **6%** had been in a physical fight at school and **8%** had been threatened with a weapon on school property. To see more information on each of these questions, refer to the question-specific tables.

Students were also asked whether they had carried a gun on school property in the past 30 days. **[number too small to report]** said that they had done so one or more times in the past 30 days.

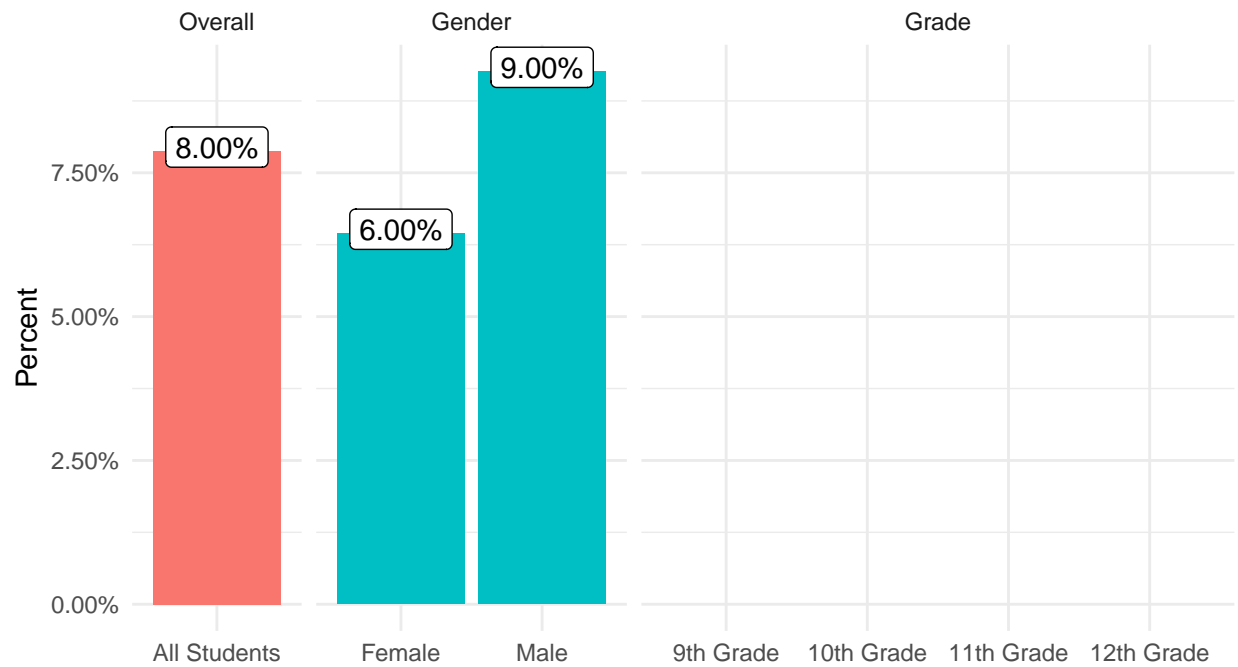
For information and resources on school-based violence prevention, see DPI's Safe Schools resources: <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/safe-schools>.

Drugs at School

The YRBS asks students two questions about drugs at school: whether they had acquired drugs at school during the past 12 months, and whether they had attended school under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the past 12 months.

Drugs At School

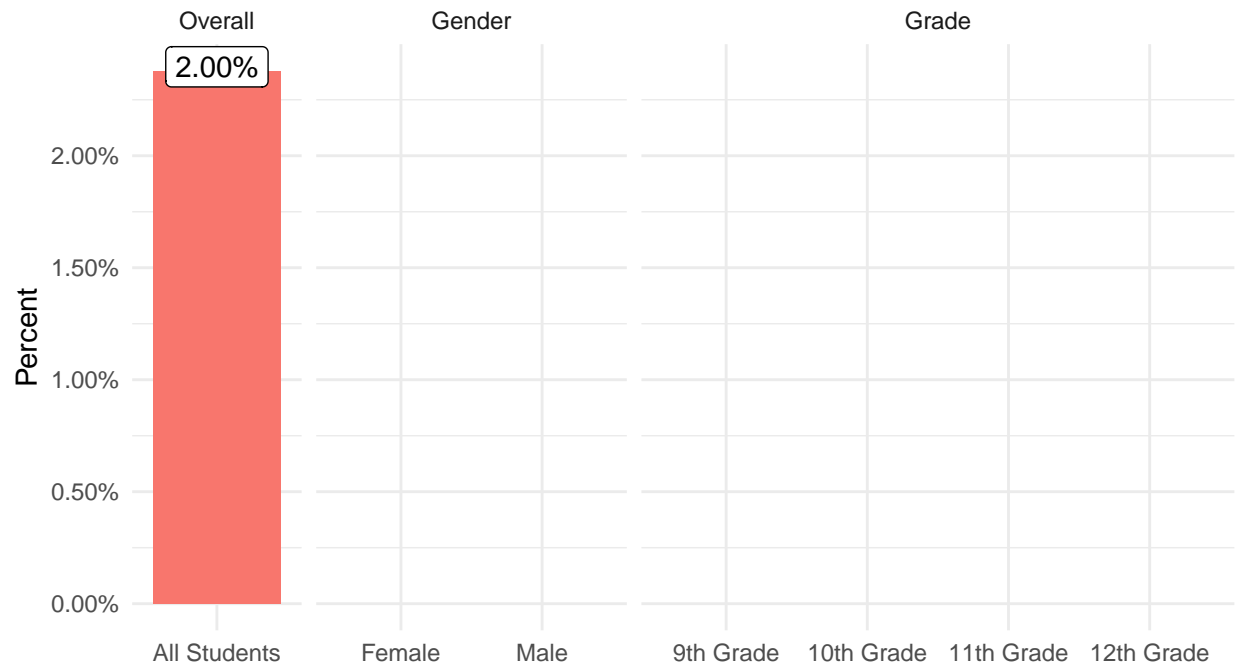
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Drunk or High At School

Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

See DPI's Alcohol and Other Drug Addiction (AODA) webpage for information, tools and resources: <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/aoda>.

SCHOOL CLIMATE

Closely related to school safety is the broader issue of school climate: whether students feel a sense of inclusion and engagement in their school. All YRBS surveys included some questions on school climate, which are reported in this section. Where available, results from the “School Climate” optional module appear at the end of this report.

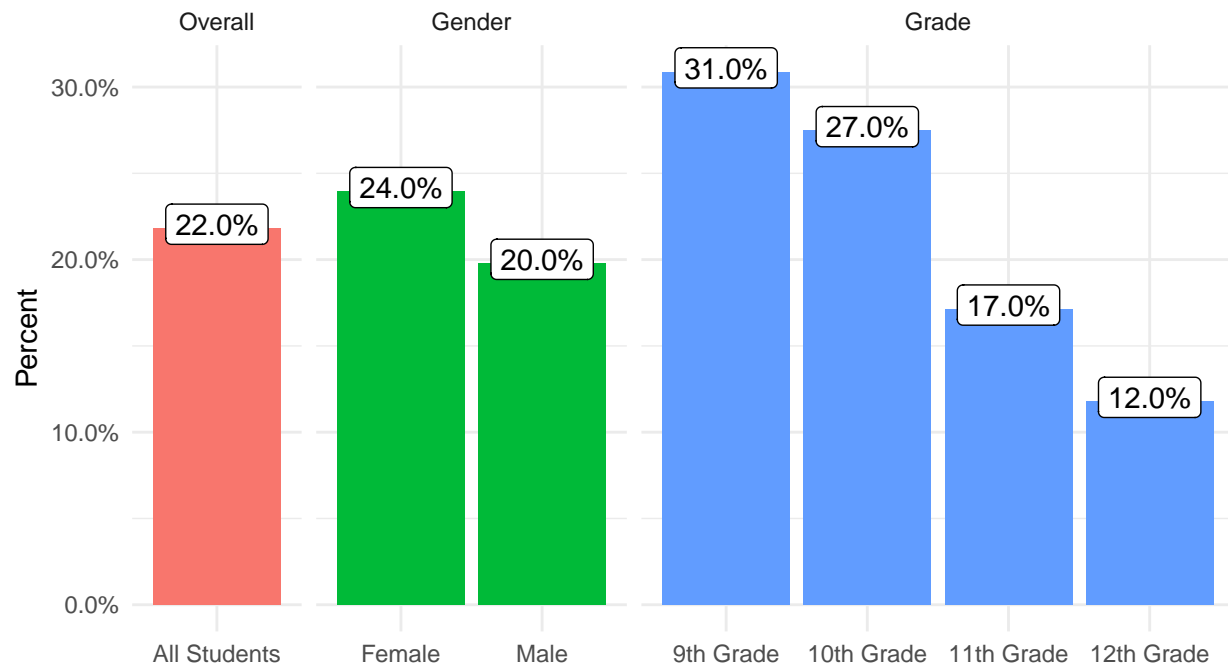
This section covers questions on bullying, belonging, and supportive adults at school.

Bullying

Students were asked three questions on bullying: whether they have been bullied at school in the past 12 months, whether bullying is a problem at school, and whether they have been electronically bullied (at school or elsewhere) during the past 12 months. The questions do not ask about the frequency or intensity of the bullying; only whether or not it had occurred.

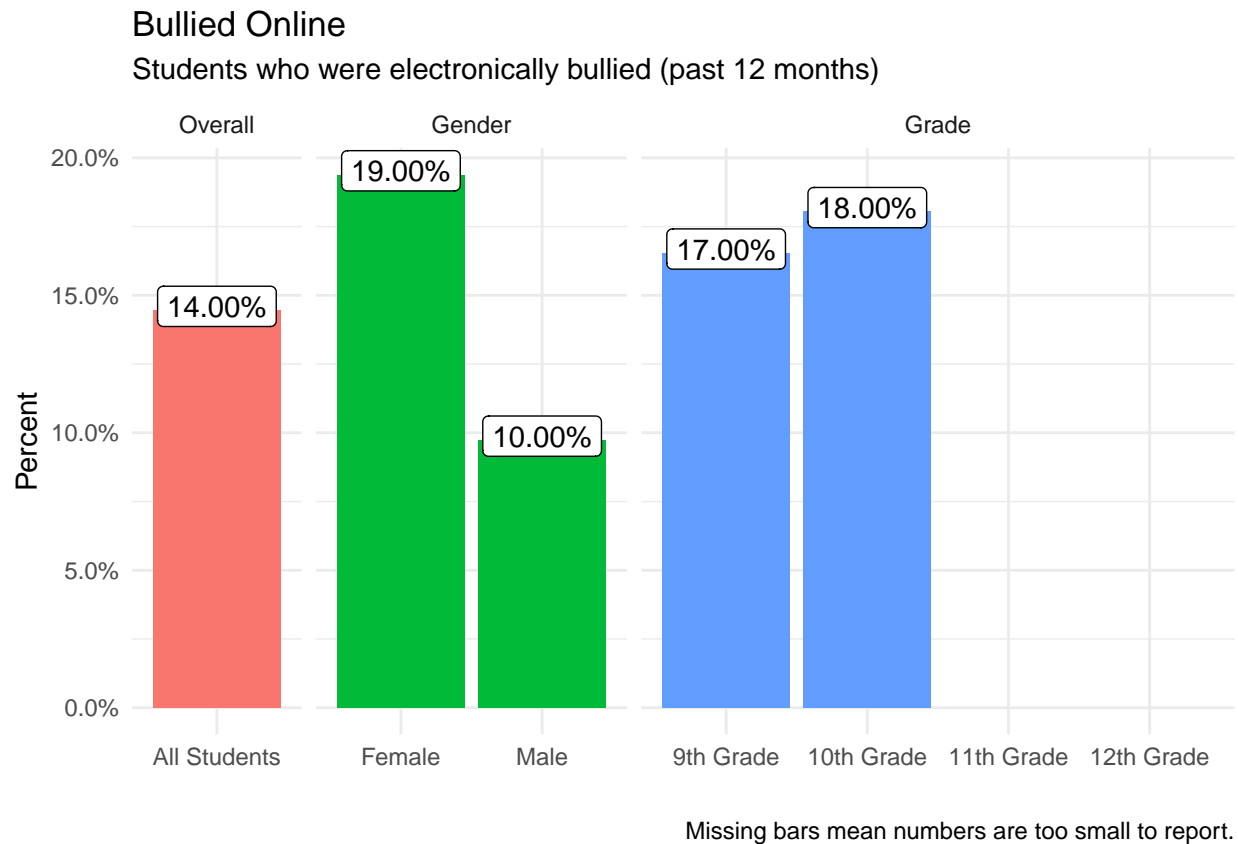
Bullied At School

Students who experienced bullying at school during the past 12 months



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Oftentimes students who are bullied at school are also bullied online.

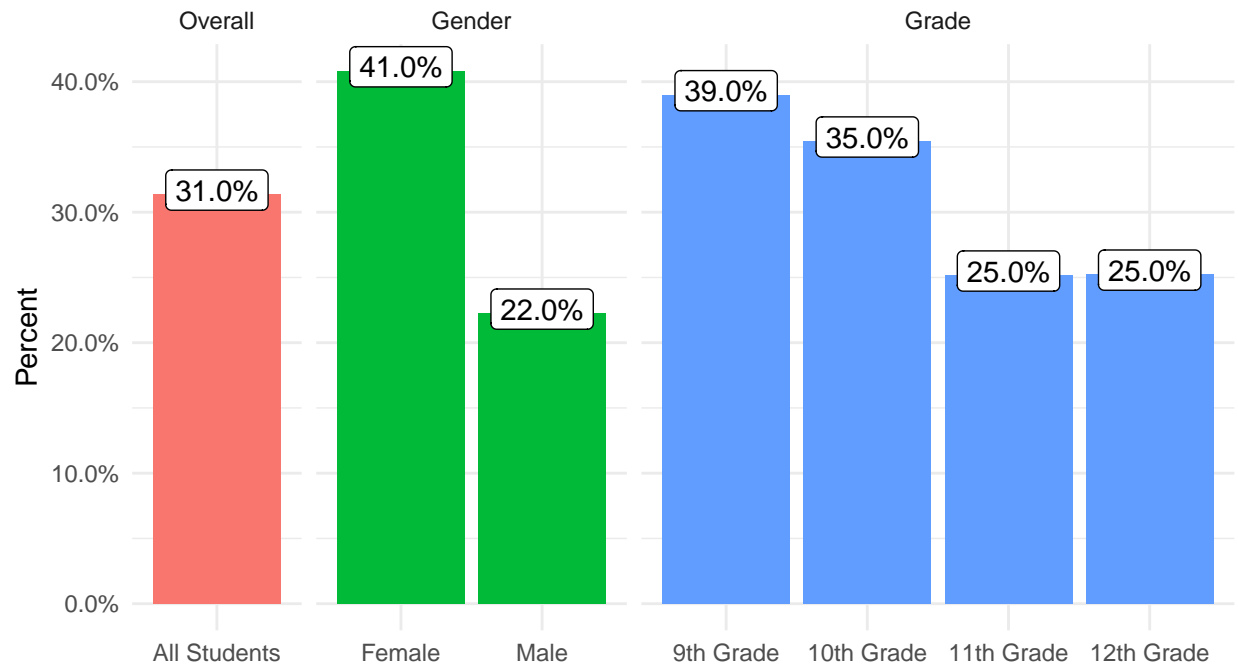


Overall, **26%** experienced bullying either at school, online, or in both forms.

Regardless of whether or not they themselves have been bullied, students may have perceptions of how pervasive and harmful bullying is at their school. Overall, **31%** of students agreed or strongly agreed that bullying was a problem at their school.

Bullying Is A Problem

Students who agree or strongly agree that bullying is a problem at their school



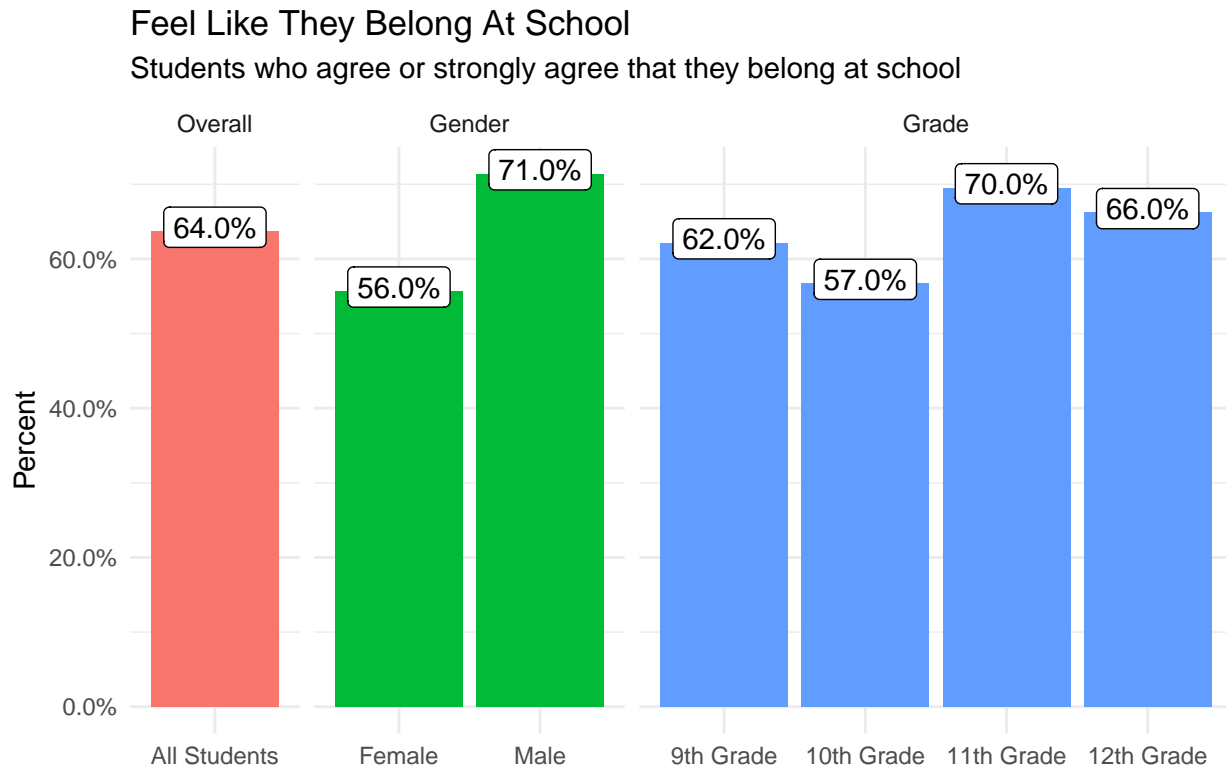
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

See DPI's Bullying Prevention webpage for information and resources on bullying prevention: <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/safe-schools/bullying-prevention>.

School Connectedness

Students who feel connected, included, and engaged at school generally do better academically and socially. Strong school connectedness can also buffer young people against anxiety, depression, and peer pressure.

The chart below shows how students responded to a question asking them to what extent they “feel like [they] belong at this school”.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

12% of students responded that they did *not* feel like they belonged at their school (e.g., either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement), while some students indicated that they were “not sure”.

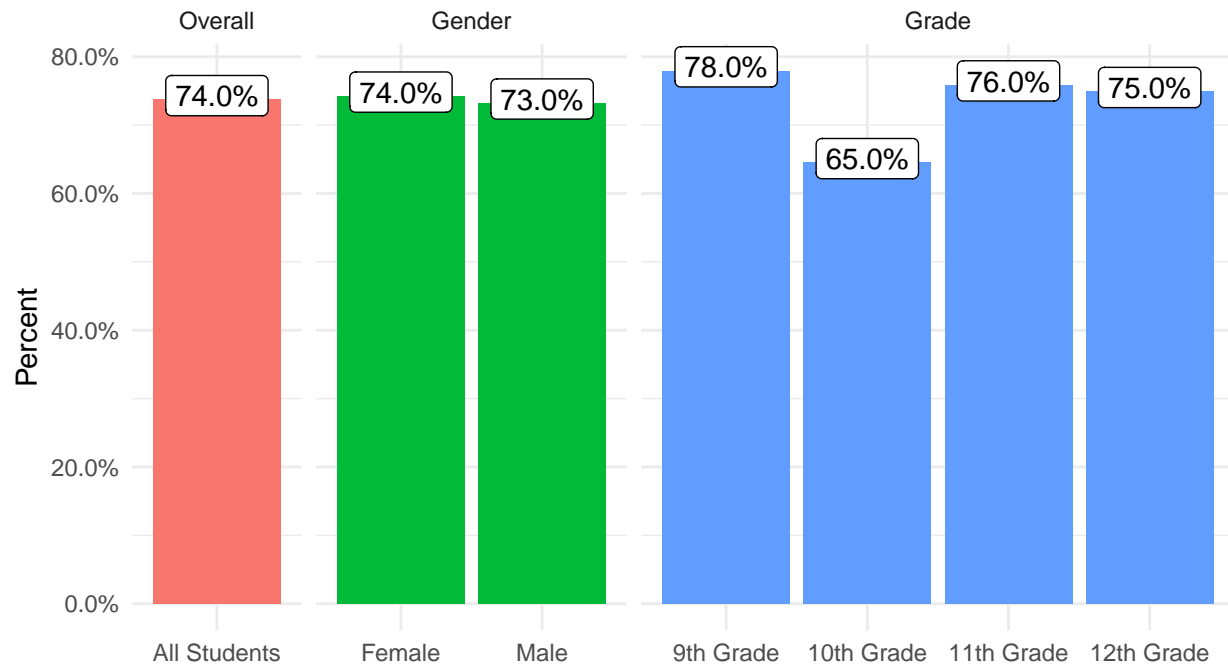
The section on “Protective Factors” provides additional information on school belonging. Similarly, the section on “Higher Risk Populations At A Glance” shows how this sense of belonging breaks down for different groups of students.

While higher risk groups often report a lower sense of belonging, teachers, administrators, and classmates within a school can have a tremendous impact on how included or excluded such students feel.

One thing that can make a significant, positive difference for students’ school experience is whether or not they have at least one trusted adult at school. The chart below shows results for this question.

Have a Teacher They Can Confide In

Students who have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to



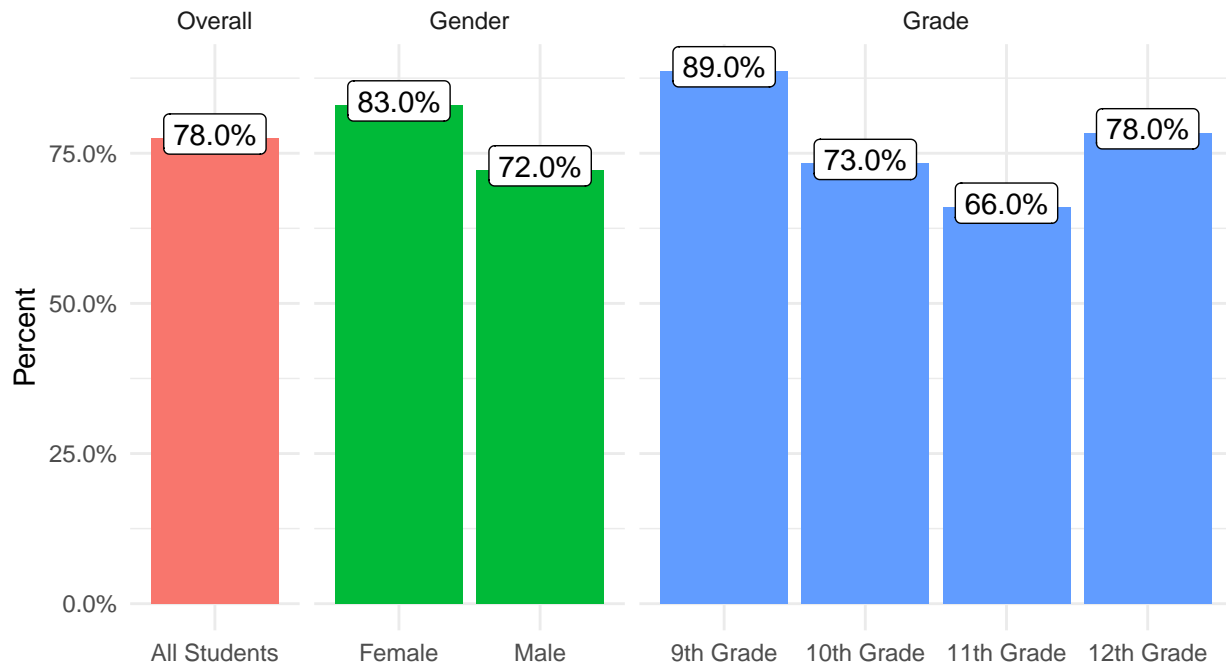
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

14% of students said that they did not have a teacher or other adult at the school with whom they could talk about a problem. Schools can make special efforts to connect staff with those students who may feel more isolated or marginalized.

Extracurricular activities can play a key part in students' sense of school connectedness and make them more likely to graduate. The YRBS asks students how many hours per week they participate in "school activities, such as sports, band, drama, or clubs". The chart below shows students who indicated that they spent any time during a typical week participating in such activities.

Extracurriculars

Students who participate in school activities, teams, or clubs



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Research indicates that:

- Being engaged in sports, drama, or other extracurricular activities can play a positive role in students' mental and physical health, as well as academic outcomes.
- At the same time, such activities are often out of reach for students with the greatest needs. Students from economic disadvantage, as well as those with trauma, face greater barriers to such participation.

Schools can help by removing even minor economic barriers to participation (such as fees or gifts that students are asked to provide teammates before games), actively recruiting less-involved students, and trying to learn more about other reasons for non-participation. For more information, see the works by Putnam and Paluch et al. in the selected references section.

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

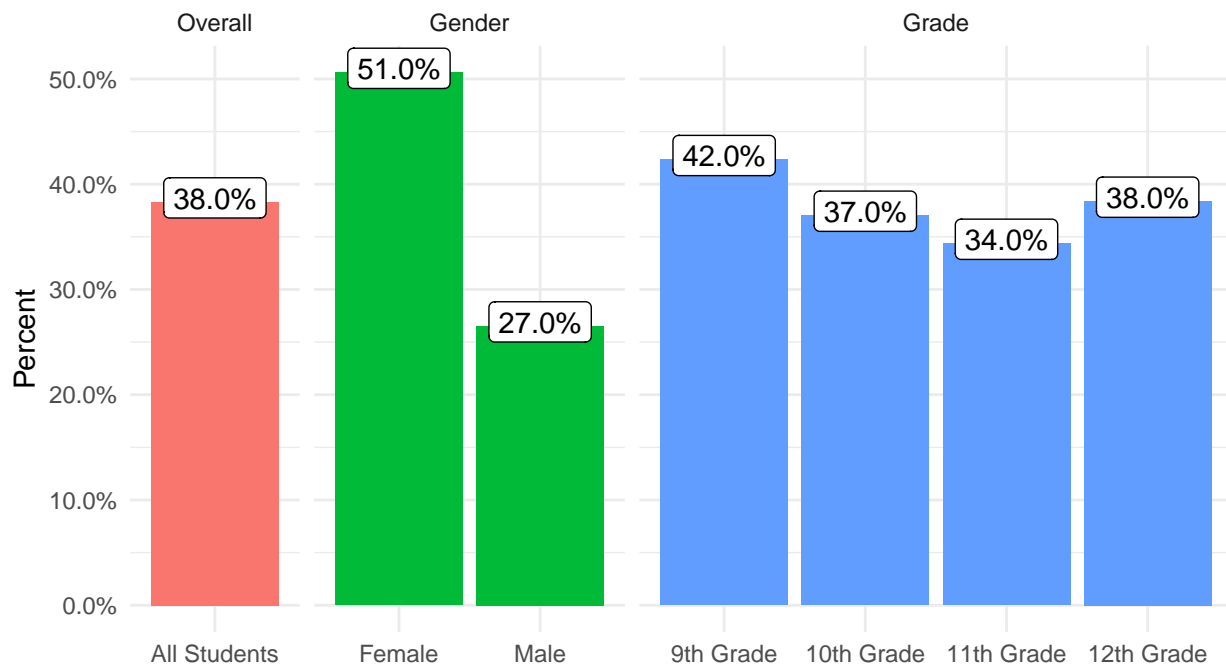
Students were asked about their mental wellbeing over the past year, as well as any experiences harming themselves or considering or attempting suicide.

Anxiety, Depression and Self-Harm

Students were asked two questions about whether they had experienced “significant problems” due to anxiety or prolonged sadness. A description was also provided. They were not asked whether they had a mental health diagnosis. Students were also asked about non-suicidal self-harm.

Self-Reported Anxiety

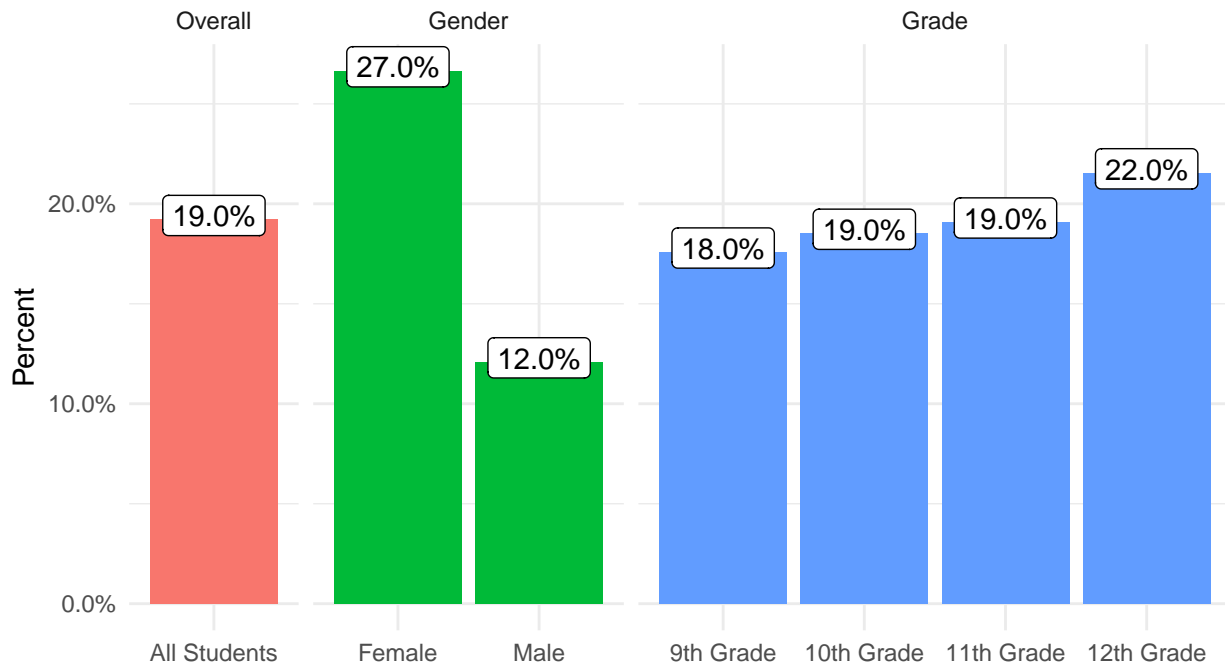
Students who had experienced significant problems with anxiety (past 12 months)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Self-Reported Depression

Students who experienced prolonged, disruptive sadness (past 12 months)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The question on self-reported depression asked whether students had felt “so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that [they] stopped doing some usual activities” within the past 12 months.

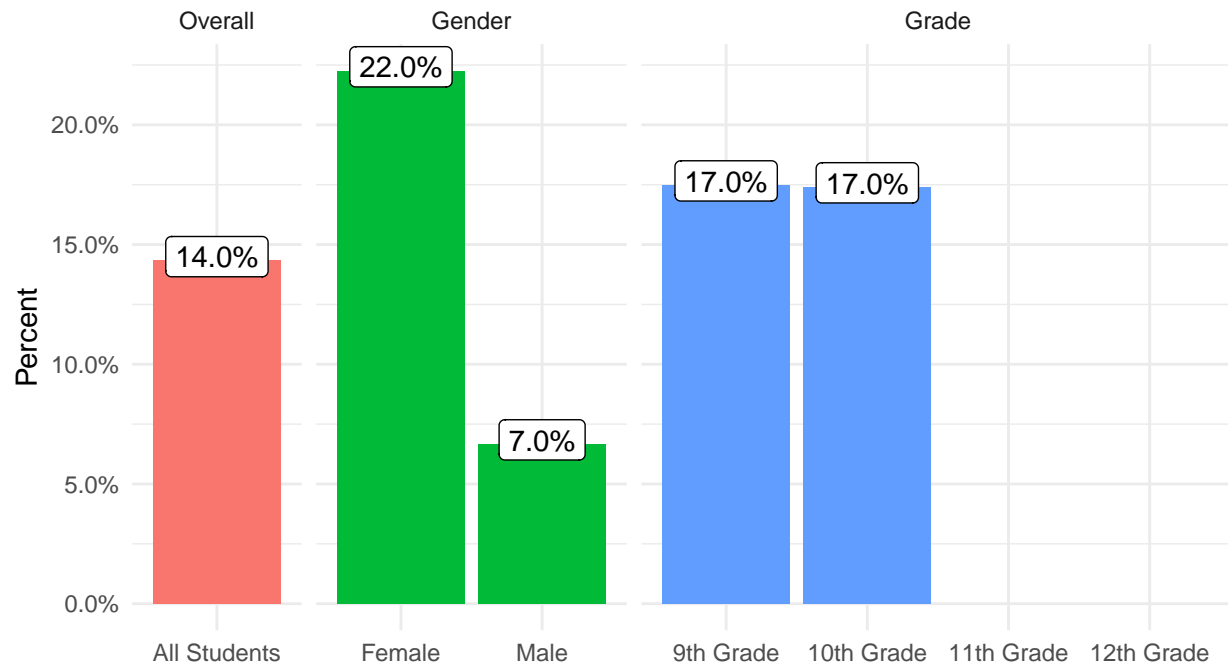
In general, self-reported rates of anxiety and depression were higher for students who:

- had a low sense of school belonging
- had experienced bullying, violence or trauma
- had low grades
- had anything else that set them apart from their peers, including race, class, sexual orientation and disability

Specific rates for subgroups can be found in the “Higher Risk Populations At A Glance” section and in the question-specific tables at the end of this report.

Self-Harm

Students who intentionally self-harmed without intending to die (past 12 months)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Students also reported on whether or not they had engaged in non-suicidal self-harming practices during the past year. **14%** of students reported having engaged in a self-harming practice at least once.

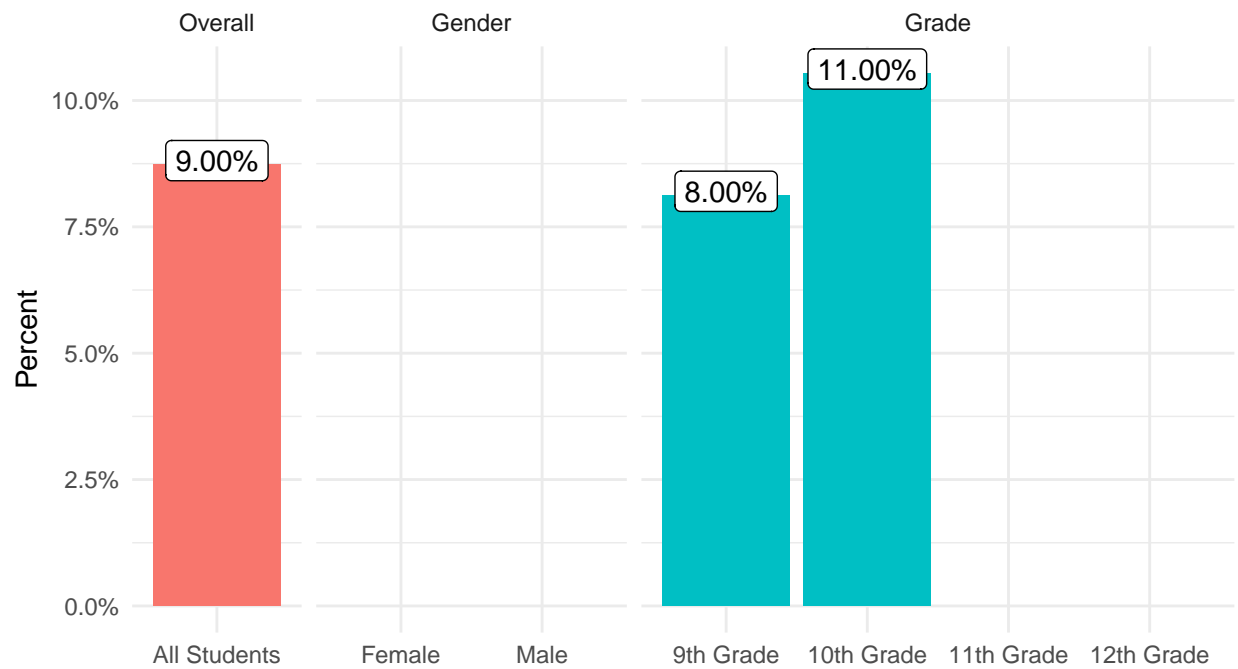
Overall, **42%** answered affirmatively to at least one of the questions about anxiety, depression, or self-harm.

Suicidal Thoughts and Behavior

In recent years, youth suicides and suicidal ideation have been on the rise (see e.g. Ruche et al). The YRBS asks students whether they have seriously considered, planned, and attempted suicide. It also asks whether students received medical care as the result of a suicide attempt.

Considered Suicide

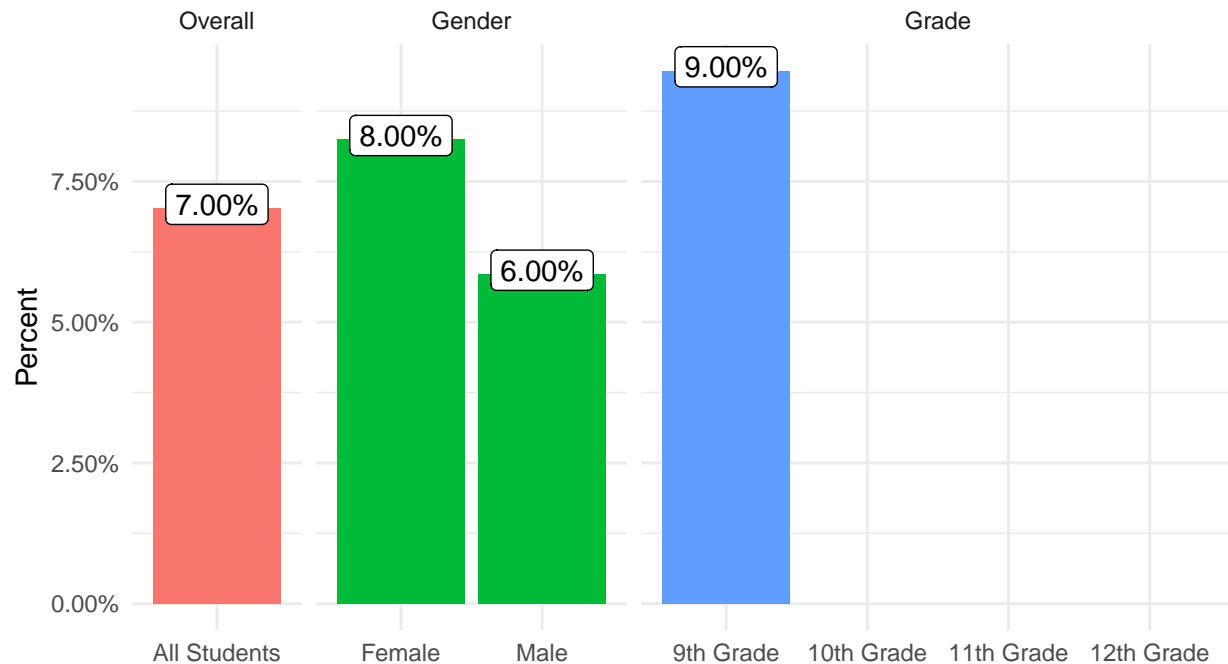
Students who seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Had a Suicide Plan

Students who made a plan for a suicide attempt (past 12 months)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

7% of students have made a plan about how they would attempt suicide.

4% of students have attempted suicide. See the appendix for more detailed tables on suicidal planning and attempts.

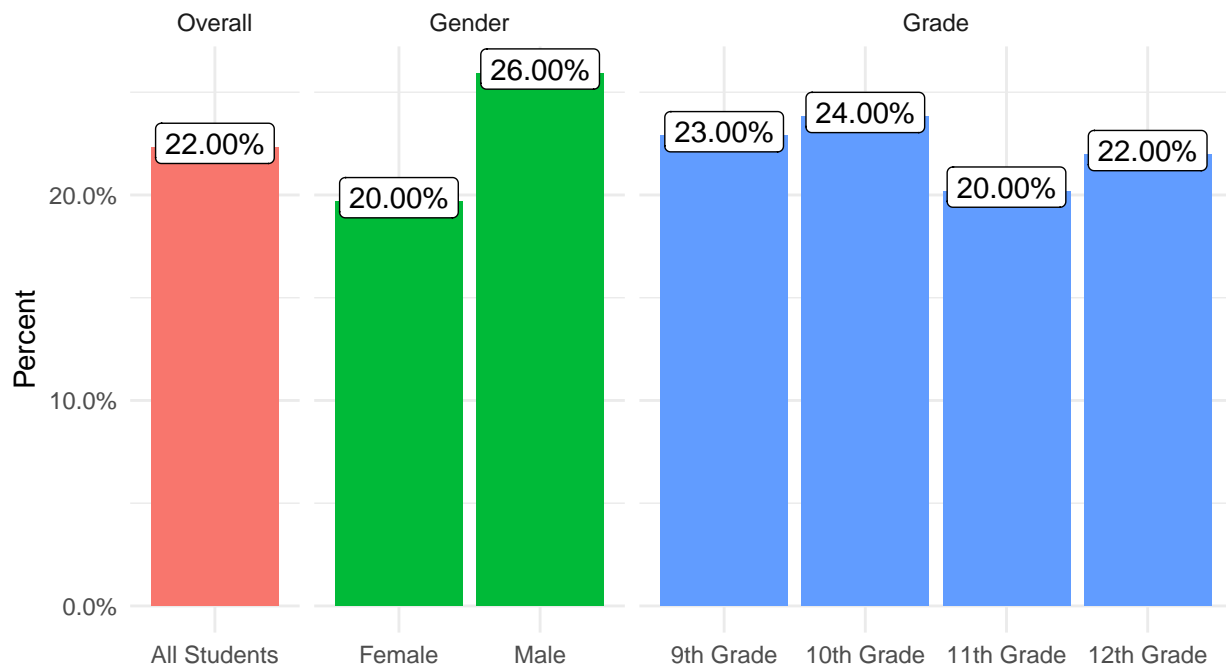
DPI offers schools a number of resources for suicide prevention and postvention, including trainings and curricula. Suicide prevention resources are available at: <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/mental-health/youth-suicide-prevention>

Help-seeking and Supports

Students were asked general questions about access to emotional supports. The questions were not specific to suicide or any mental health condition. The chart below shows the percentage of students who agreed that they “get the help they need” when they are in emotional distress.

Emotional Support

Students who most of the time or always get emotional help when needed



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Conversely, **51%** of students said that they rarely or never get the help they need.

Students were also asked whom they rely on for emotional support through the following question: “When you feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, with whom would you most likely talk about it?” Students could only pick one response, so selections may represent students’ most frequent or otherwise primary (but not necessarily exclusive) source of support.

Who Do Students Turn To For Emotional Support?

ADULT (parent, teacher or other adult): **38%**

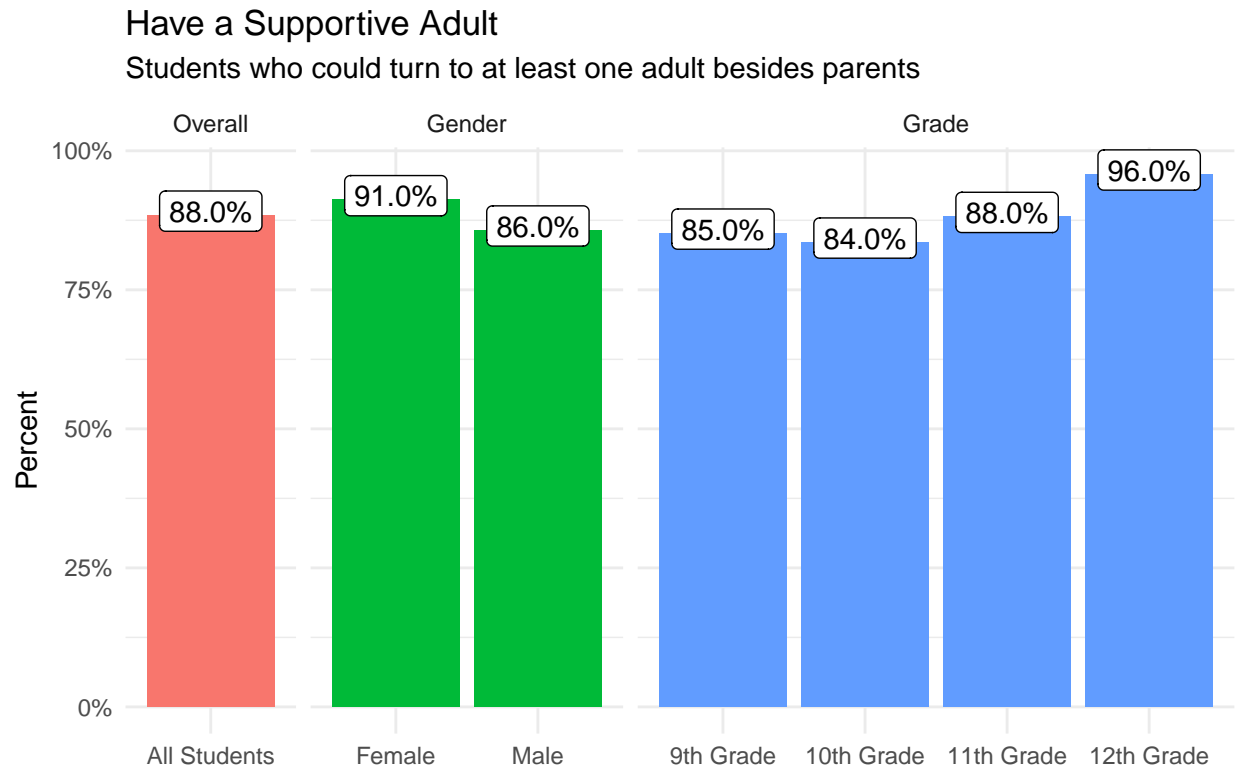
PEER (friend or sibling): **47%**

NOT SURE: **15%**

Peers are often an important source of support for students. Peer-based programs seek to leverage this natural support by helping young people help one another. Evidence-based, peer-supported programs in suicide prevention, bullying prevention, and other areas can be an important tool for schools and communities.

Supportive adults are a vital resource in a young person’s life. Parents are a primary source of support for many young people. Having other supportive adults is also important. Students were asked how many adults

besides their parents they could speak with about an important question affecting their life. The chart below shows students who had at least one such adult.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

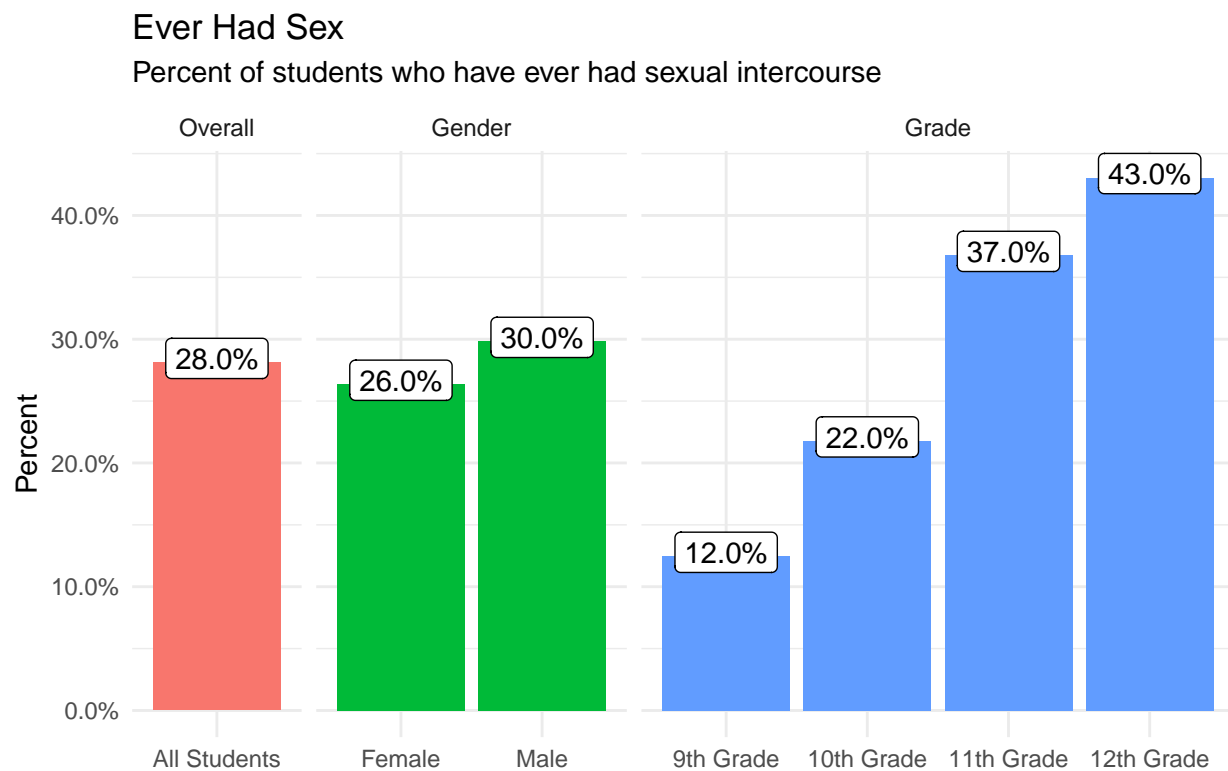
Regardless of whether students actually use such adults as a frequent source of support, the mere presence of such adults in a young person's life is an important protective factor. For more information on this question, see the "Protective Factors" section.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

The YRBS includes questions on sexual behavior that can be used to inform public health initiatives and/or school health practices. This section covers prevalence of sexual activity and use of prevention practices. The question on sexting appears in the section on Technology Use and Online Behaviors.

Prevalence

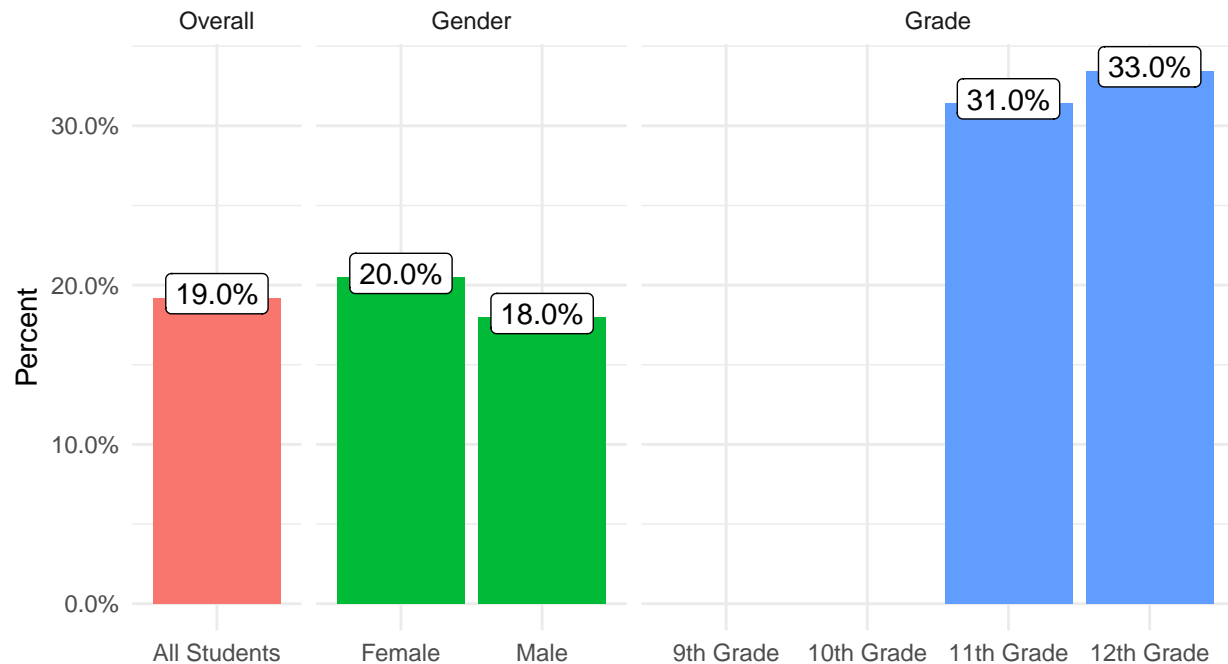
The YRBS asks about current and lifetime sexual activity by asking whether students engage in “sexual intercourse”. The term itself is not defined for students. **28%** of students have ever had sexual intercourse, and **19%** are currently sexually active.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Currently Sexually Active

Percent of students who had sexual intercourse in the past 3 months



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Prevention of Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

Among sexually active students, **73%** used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. **[number too small to report]** of sexually active students used no birth control method during their last sexual intercourse. For more information, see the question-specific tables at the end of this report.

TOBACCO

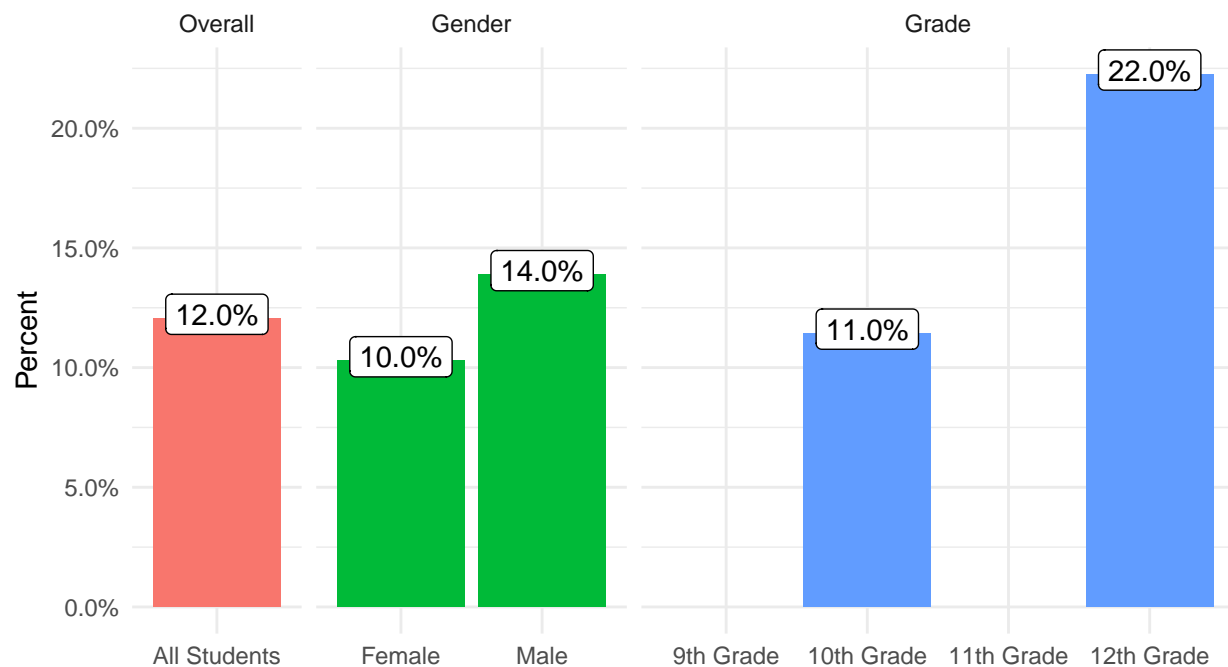
The YRBS asks about both traditional tobacco products and electronic tobacco products. (Where applicable, results from the Drug Free Communities Optional Module or the Youth Tobacco Survey Optional Module appear at the end of this report.)

Vaping

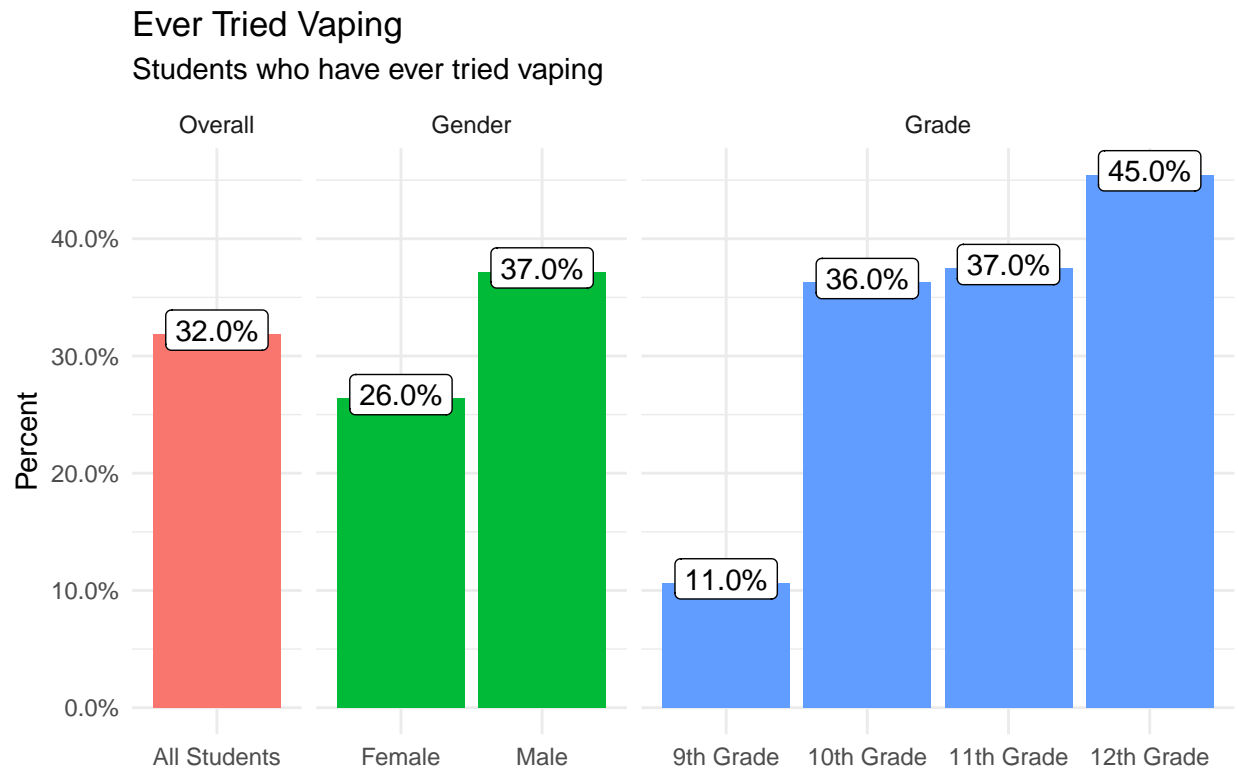
Questions about electronic tobacco were added to Wisconsin's state YRBS in 2017. The 2019 survey asked about current and lifetime use of electronic vapor products, such as JUUL.

Currently Vape

Students who used vaping products (past 30 days)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



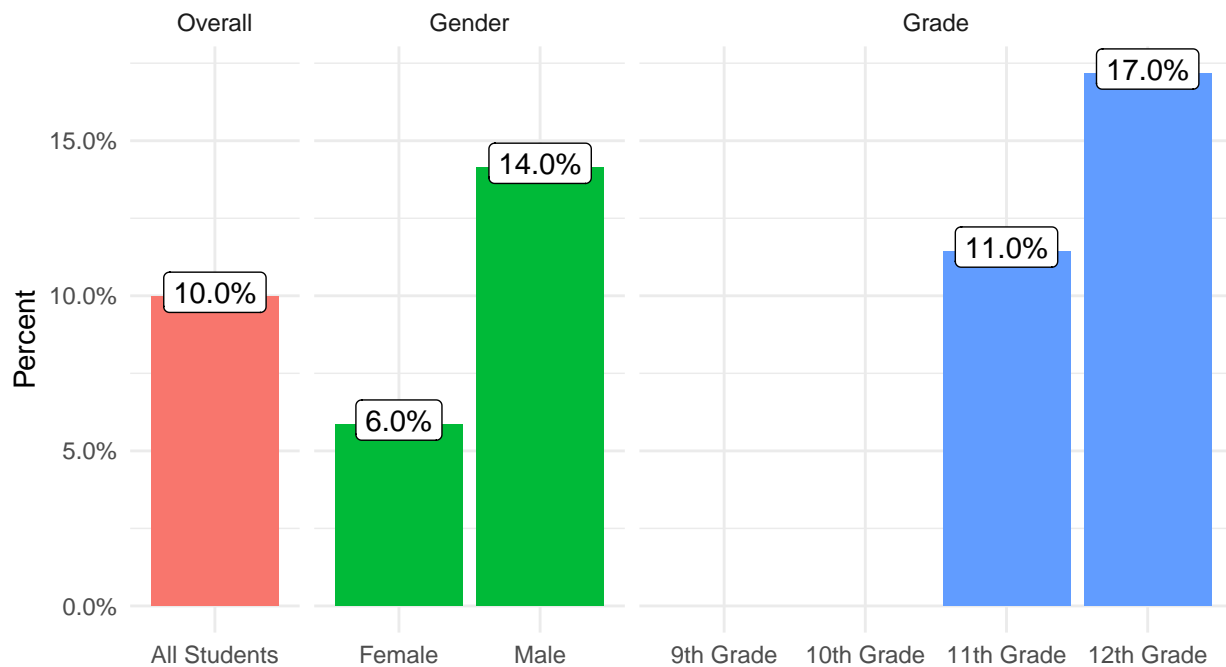
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Other Tobacco Products

Students were asked about a number of other tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, and chew or other smokeless tobacco products. The chart below shows the percent of students who responded affirmatively to any of these questions about traditional tobacco products.

Use of Any Other Tobacco Products

Students who have used cigarettes, chew, cigars or cigarillos in the past 30 days



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The overall 30-day use rates for specific tobacco products were as follow:

Chew/smokeless tobacco: 7%

Cigars, cigarillos, little cigars: 3%

Cigarettes: 8%

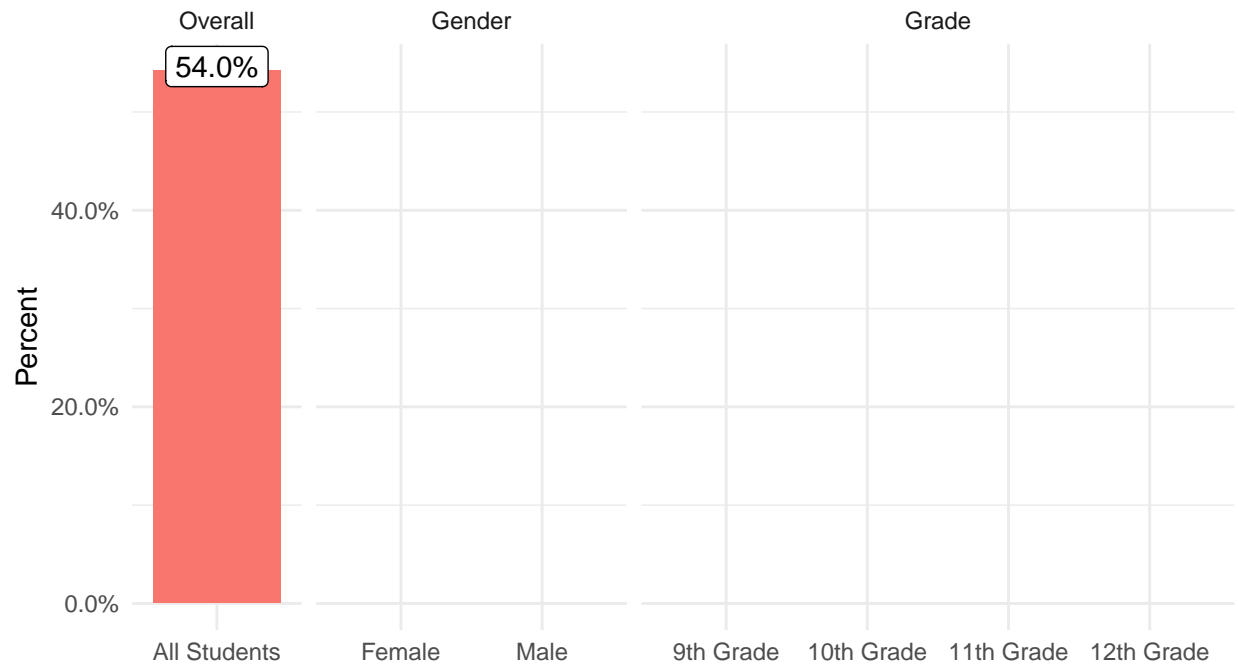
For more information on the rates of use for each of these products, see the question-specific tables at the end of this report.

Tobacco Cessation

Students were asked whether they had tried to quit using any tobacco products, including electronic tobacco products.

Quitting

Percentage of vapers or other tobacco users who tried to quit (past 12 months)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

ALCOHOL

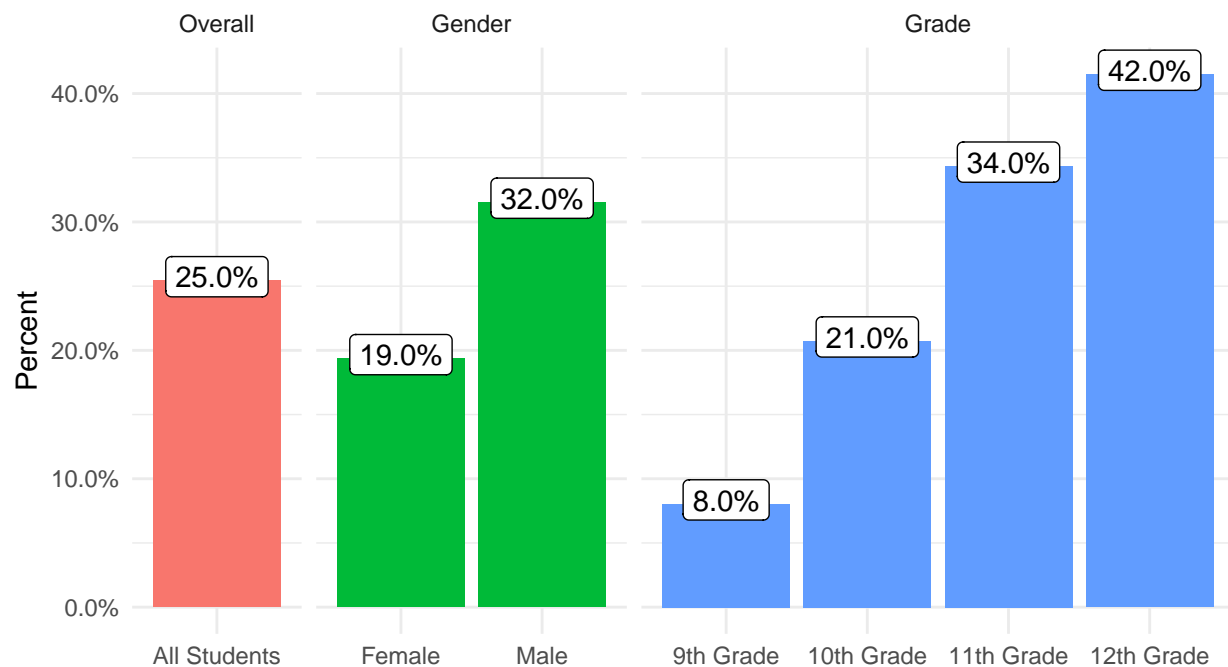
The YRBS contains several questions related to alcohol use. The questions on current use (past 30 days) and lifetime use ask students about consumption of “at least one drink of alcohol”.

(Where applicable, results from the Drug Free Communities Optional Module appear at the end of this report.)

Any Use

Current Use of Alcohol

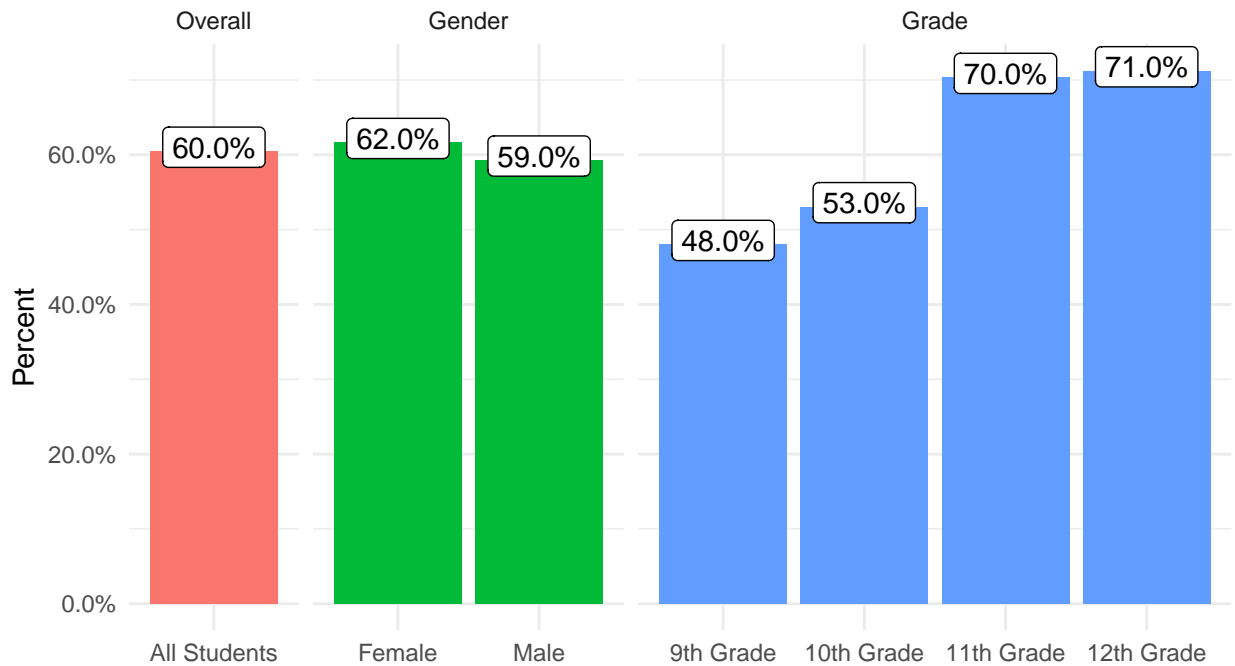
Students who had at least one drink (past 30 days)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Ever Drank

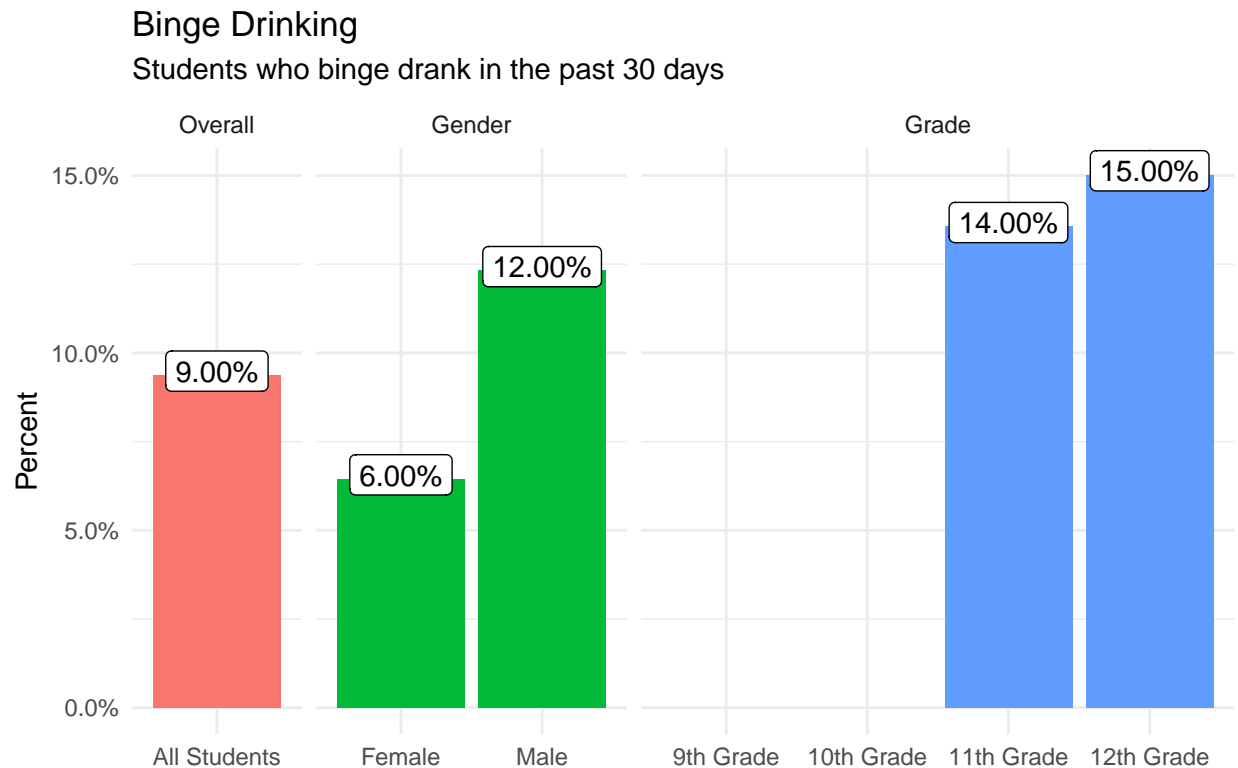
Students who have ever had an alcoholic beverage



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Binge Drinking

The YRBS asks students to report the largest number of drinks they consumed in the span of a couple of hours during the past 30 days. Females who report four or more drinks and males who report five or more drinks are counted as having engaged in binge drinking.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above shows binge drinking **among all students**. However, since not all students drink, sometimes it's also helpful to know what percent of student **drinkers** engaged in binge drinking. Among students who drank, **37%** had engaged in binge drinking. This contrasts with the **9%** of all students who binge drank, which appears in the chart above.

Among students who drank, **25%** had their first drink before age 13. In general, such students are also more likely to report indicators of trauma, violence, or abuse. A trauma-informed lens is advised when working with students with early alcohol or drug use.

See DPI's Alcohol and Other Drug Addiction (AODA) webpage for information, tools and resources: <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/aoda>.

DRUG USE

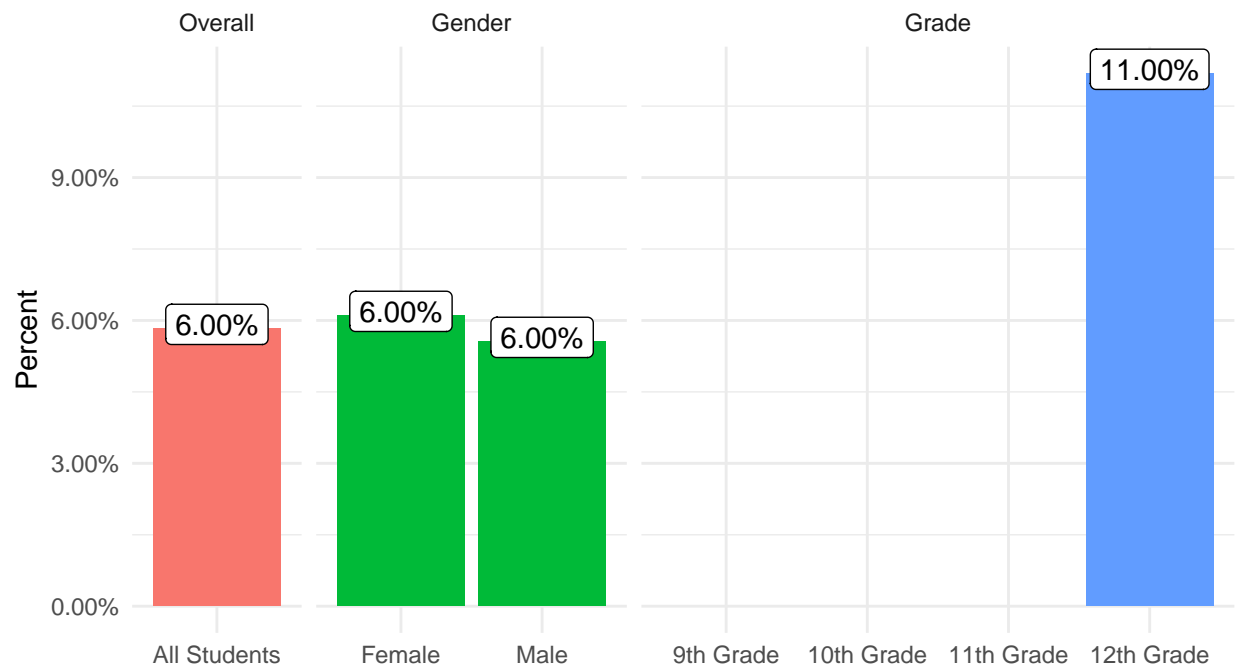
The YRBS asks students about use of illegal drugs as well as abuse of legal drugs. (Where applicable, results from the Drug Free Communities Optional Module appear at the end of this report.)

Marijuana

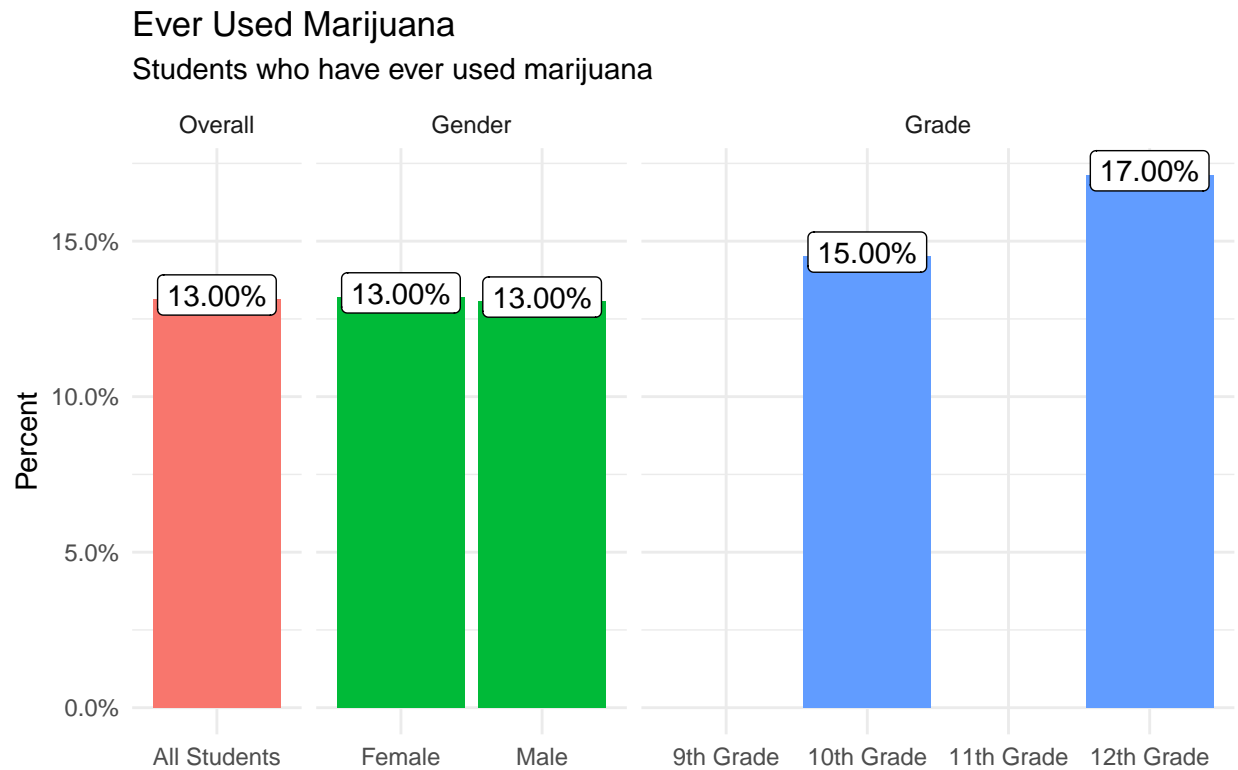
Students were asked about current use of marijuana, lifetime use, and age of initiation.

Current Marijuana Use

Students who have used marijuana in the past 30 days



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Among students who used marijuana, **[number too small to report]** started using before age 13. In general, such students are also more likely to report indicators of trauma, violence, or abuse. A trauma-informed lens is advised when working with students with early alcohol or drug use.

Other Illegal Drugs

The 2019 YRBS asks about use of heroin and methamphetamines in the past 12 months, as well as lifetime use of any illegal drug besides marijuana.

USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL DRUGS

Heroin in the past 12 months: 0%

Methamphetamines in the past 12 months: [number too small to report]

Have ever used any illegal drug besides marijuana: [number too small to report]

Abuse of Legal Substances

Any Legal Drug Misuse

Students who misused over-the-counter and/or prescription pain medicines



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Students were asked about the unauthorized use of prescription painkillers and over-the-counter medications. Overall, 5% of students had ever engaged in such use, with 5% of students reporting use of a prescription painkiller without a doctor's prescription and [number too small to report] reporting use of an over-the-counter drug to get high. The chart above shows the percent of students who answered affirmatively to one or both of these questions.

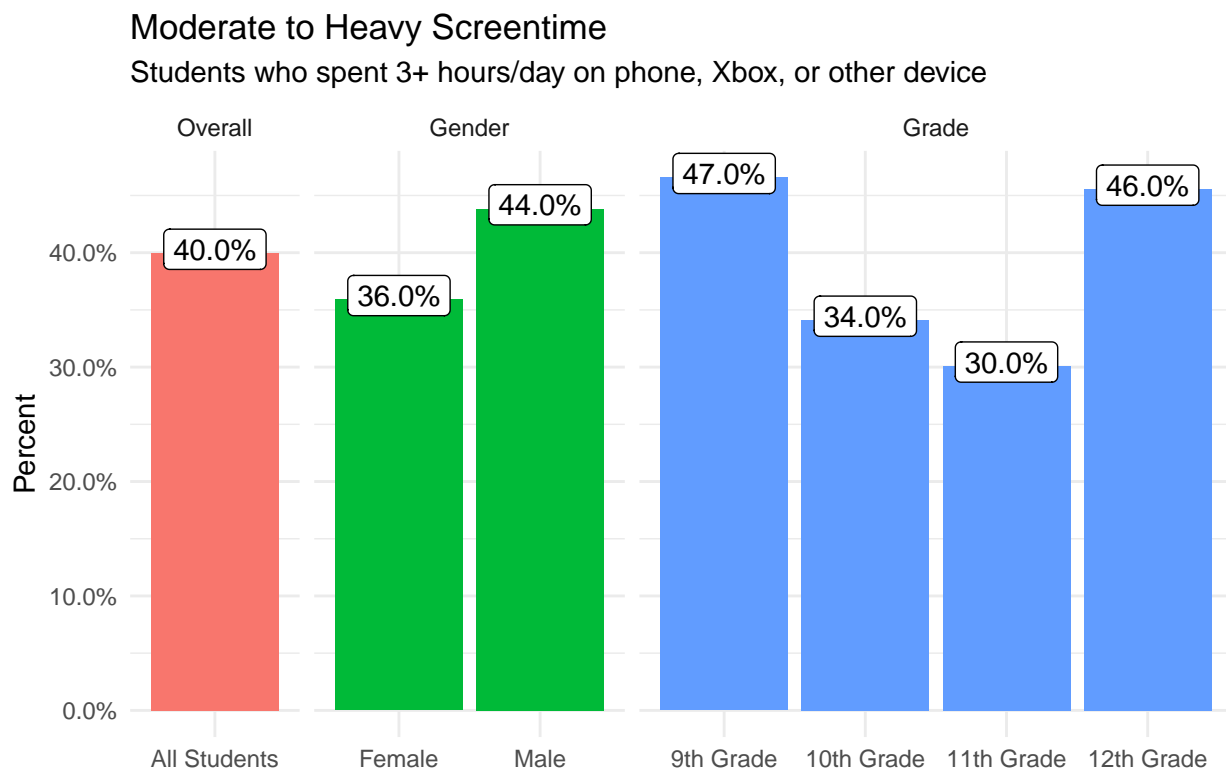
For more information, see the question-specific tables at the end of this report.

TECHNOLOGY USE AND ONLINE BEHAVIOR

General Use Patterns

The 2019 YRBS included several questions related to students' recreational use of technology. As in prior years, students were asked the amount of time per day spent watching television and engaging in other forms of media, such as social media or video games.

The chart below shows the percent of students who reported spending three or more hours per day engaged in video games, social media, texting, or other recreational activities using a computer, phone, gaming system or tablet.



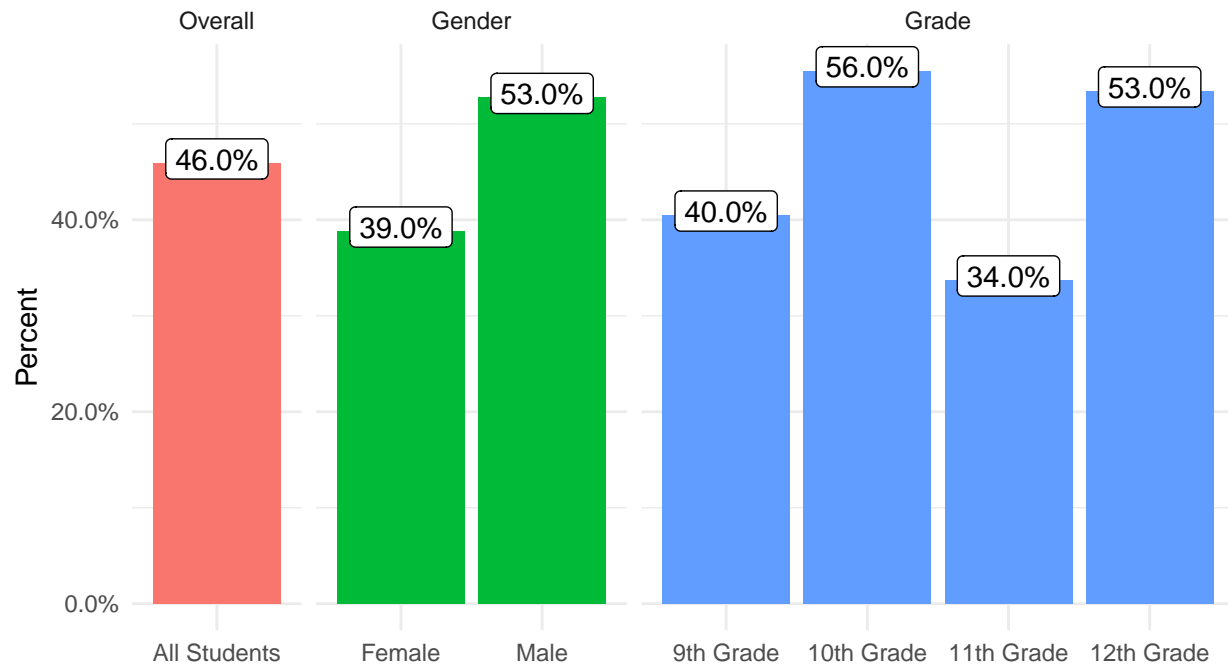
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Another question asked specifically about the number of hours per day students spent watching television. **15%** of students watched three or more hours of TV per day.

Another online behavior that can affect both mental and physical health, as well as academic performance, is late-night screen use. When students stay up late, they miss out on sleep. Students were asked about the number of nights per week that they used technology between midnight and 5:00 am. The chart below shows responses for students who reported that they did so at least one school night per week.

Late Night Screen Use

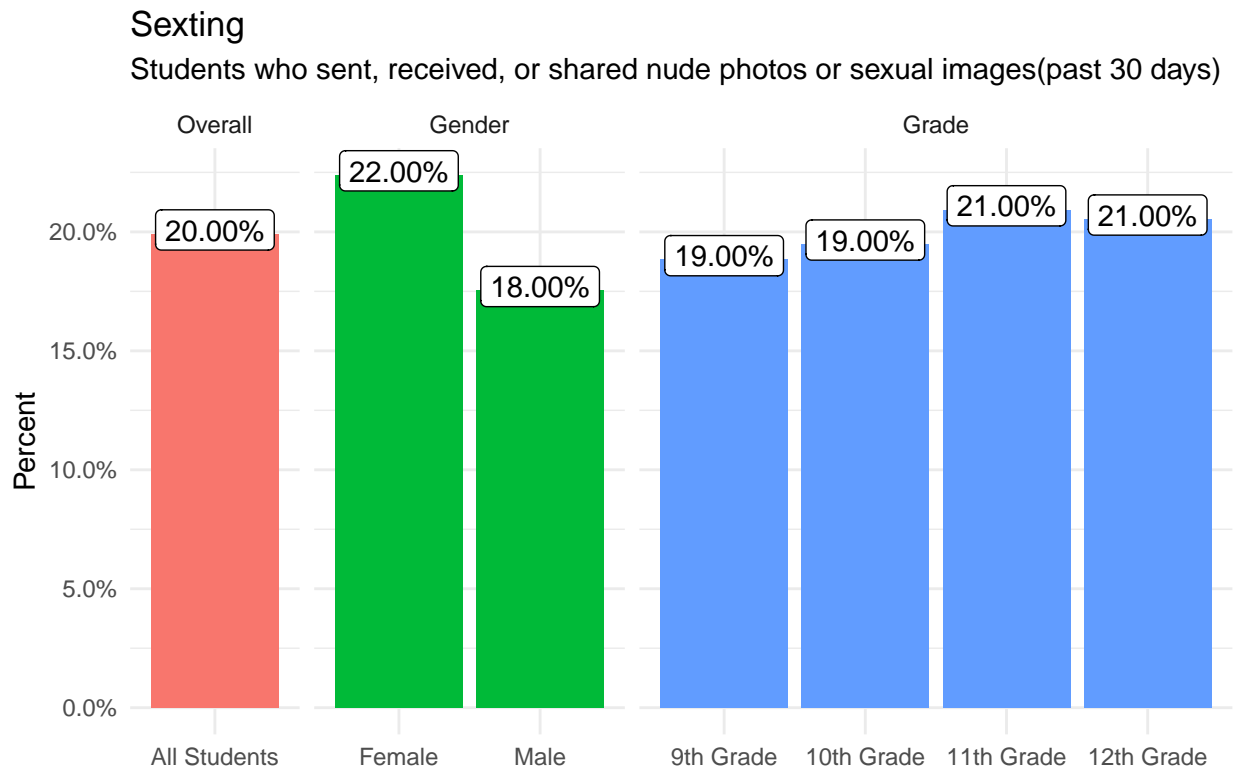
Students who use technology between midnight and 5:00 am on school nights



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Sexting

A question on sexting was included for the first time in 2019. The question specifically asked whether students had sent, received, or shared nude photos or other sexual images.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Online bullying is covered in the "Bullying" section of this report.

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION

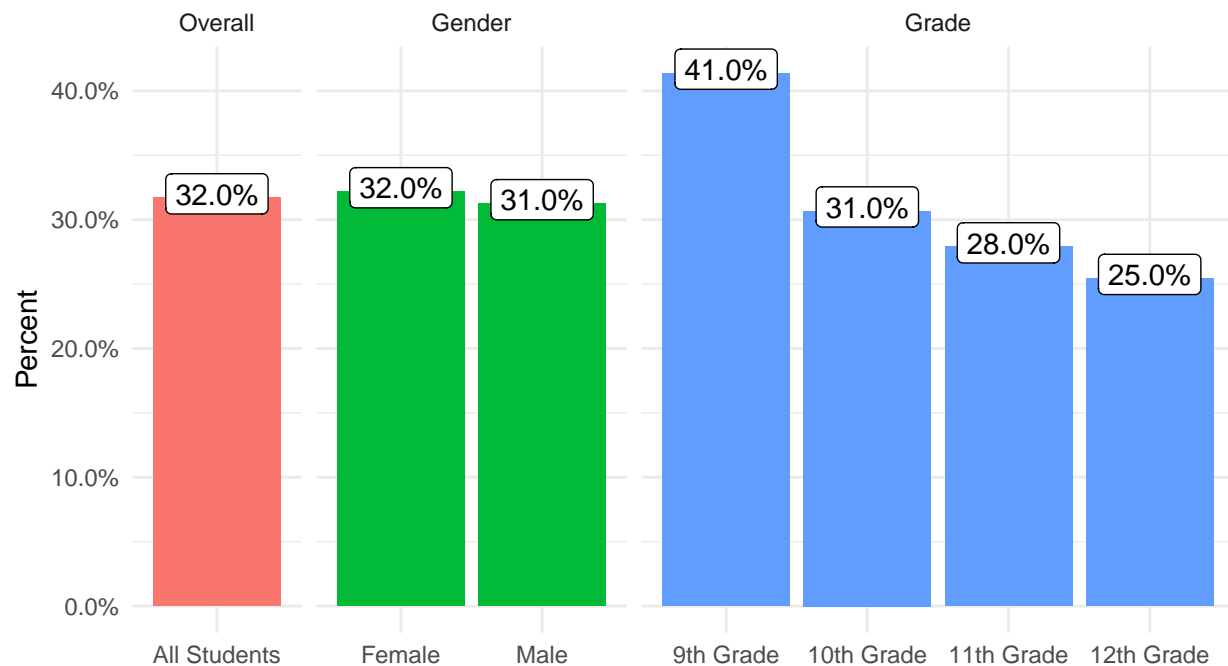
Sleep and Exercise

Sleep

Wisconsin's 2017 YRBS results showed a decrease in the amount of sleep students reported (statewide results from 2019 are not available at the time of this report). The charts below show results for students who reported greater and lesser amounts of sleep.

Sleep 8 or More Hours Per Night

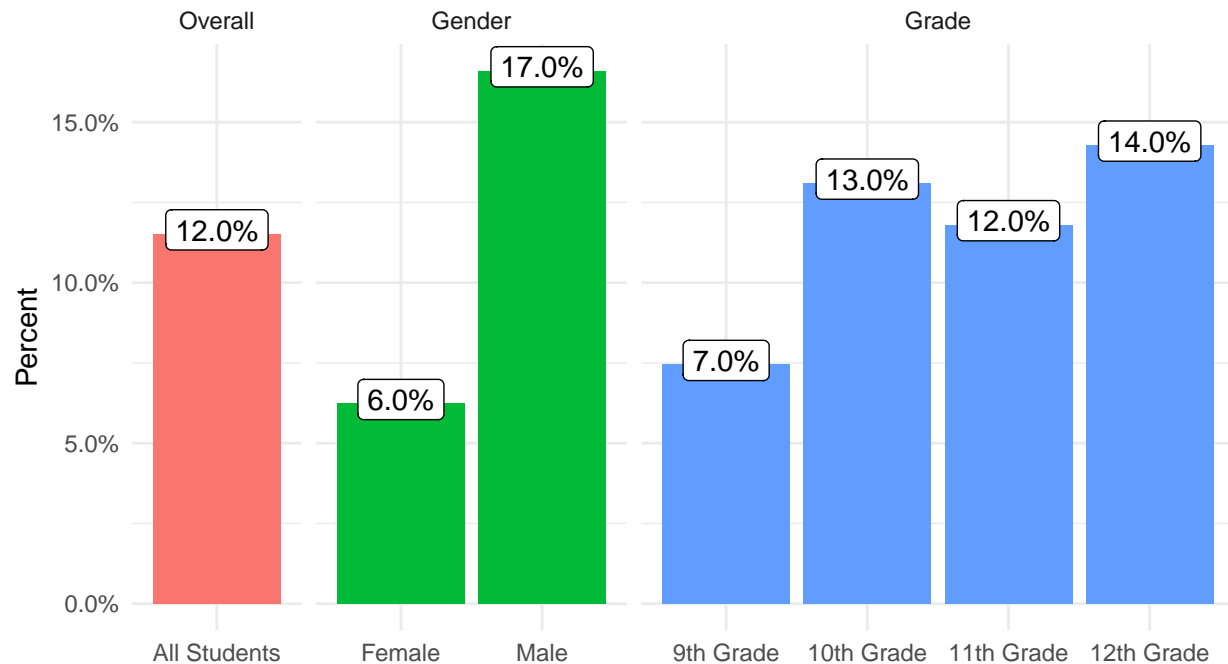
Students reporting 8+ hours of sleep per night



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Sleep 5 or Fewer Hours Per Night

Students reporting 5 or fewer hours of sleep per night

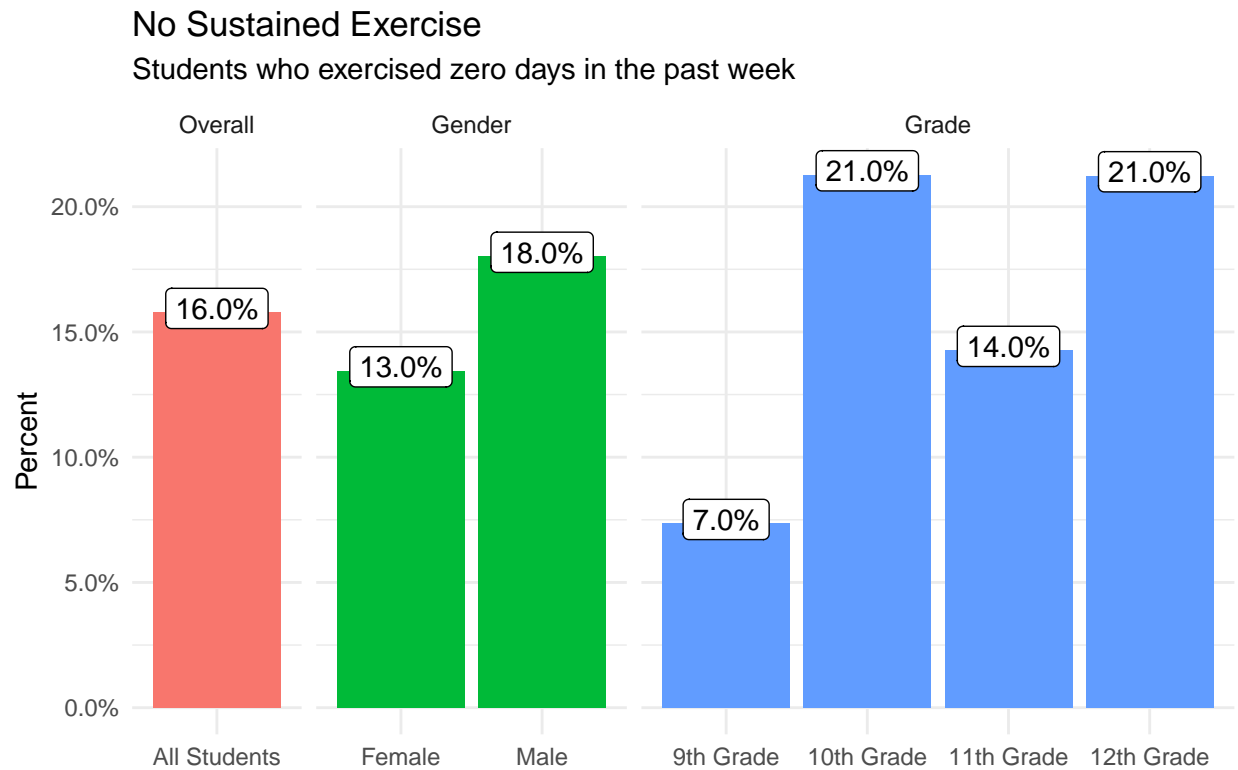


Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

One factor that can interfere with sleep is nighttime screen use. See the section on Technology Use And Online Behavior for a breakdown of screen use at night.

Exercise

Students were asked how many days a week they participated in an hour or more of physical activity.

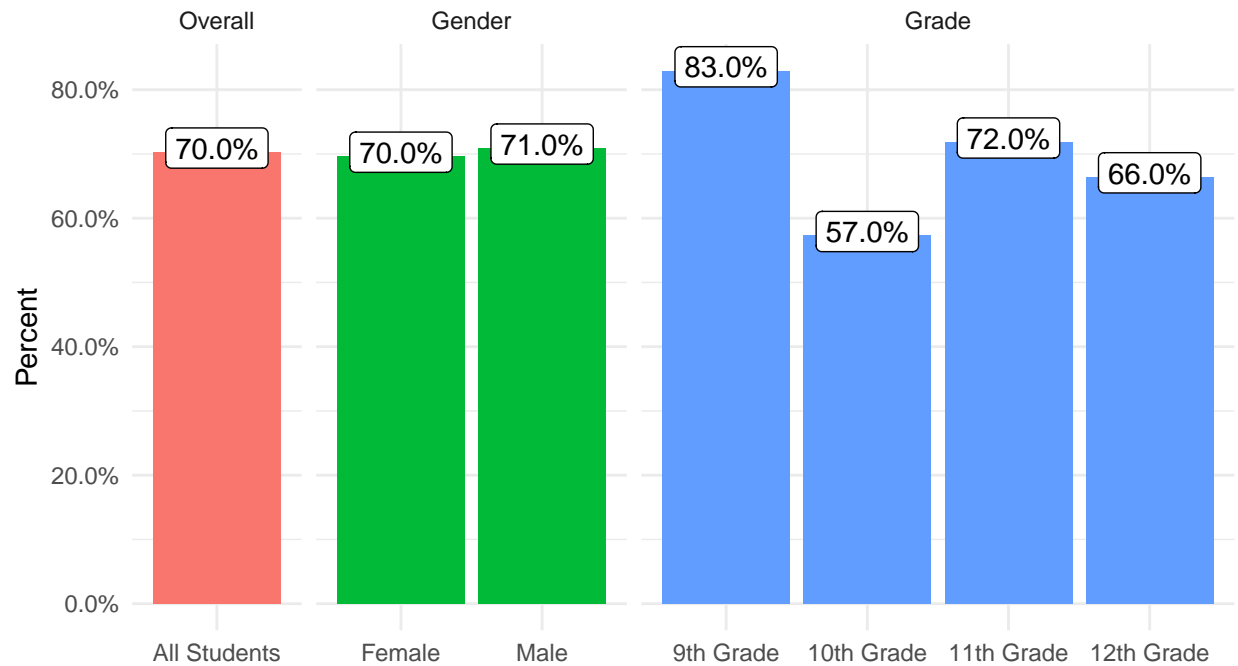


Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart below shows students who did report engaging in an hour or more of physical activity for four or more days per week.

Exercise on Most Days

Students who exercised 4–7 days in the past week



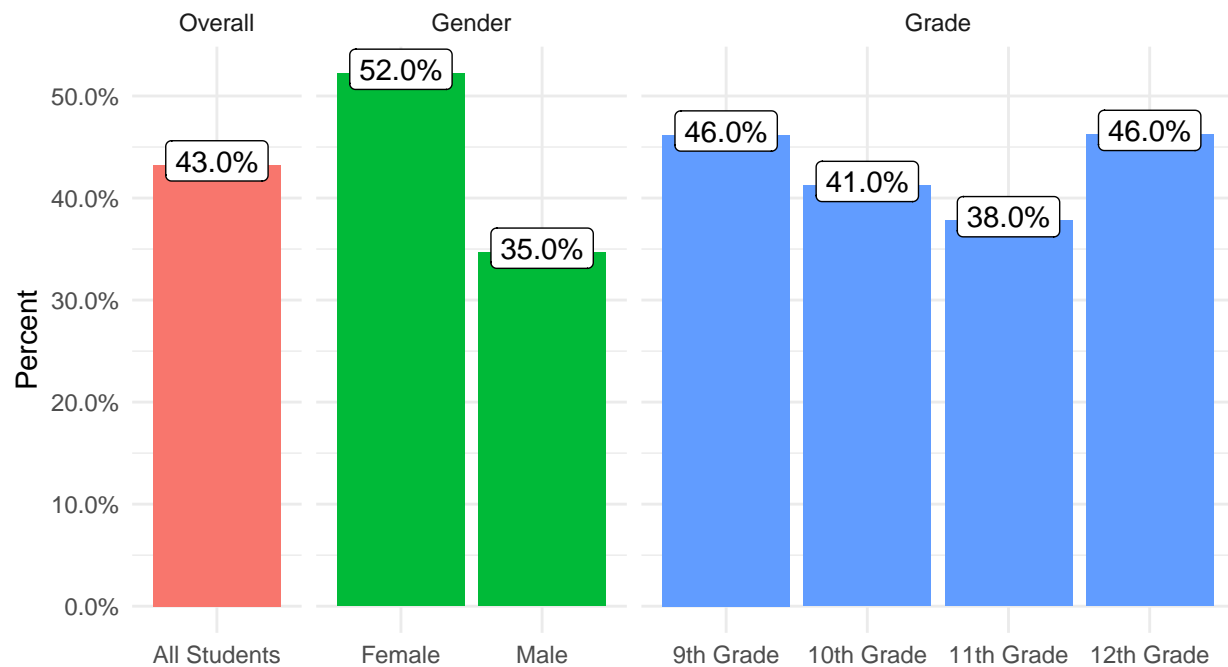
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Nutrition

Students were asked about daily consumption of fruit, vegetables, plain water, and breakfast.

Fruit Consumption

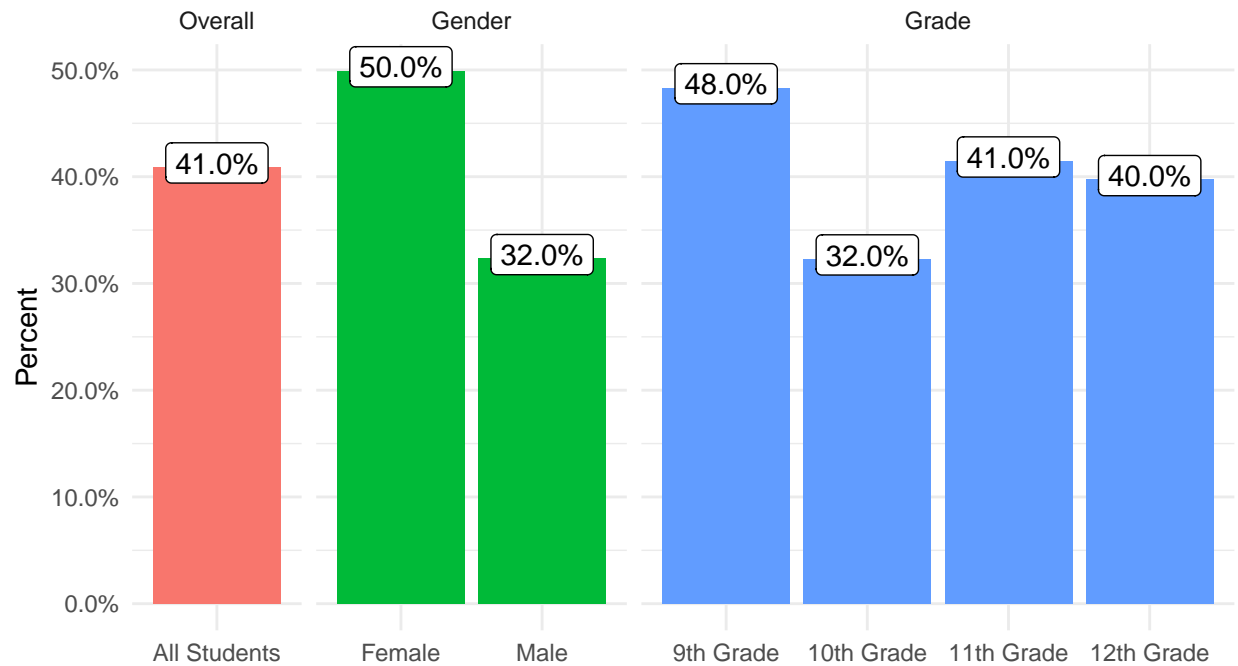
Students who ate fruit every day (past 7 days)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Vegetable Consumption

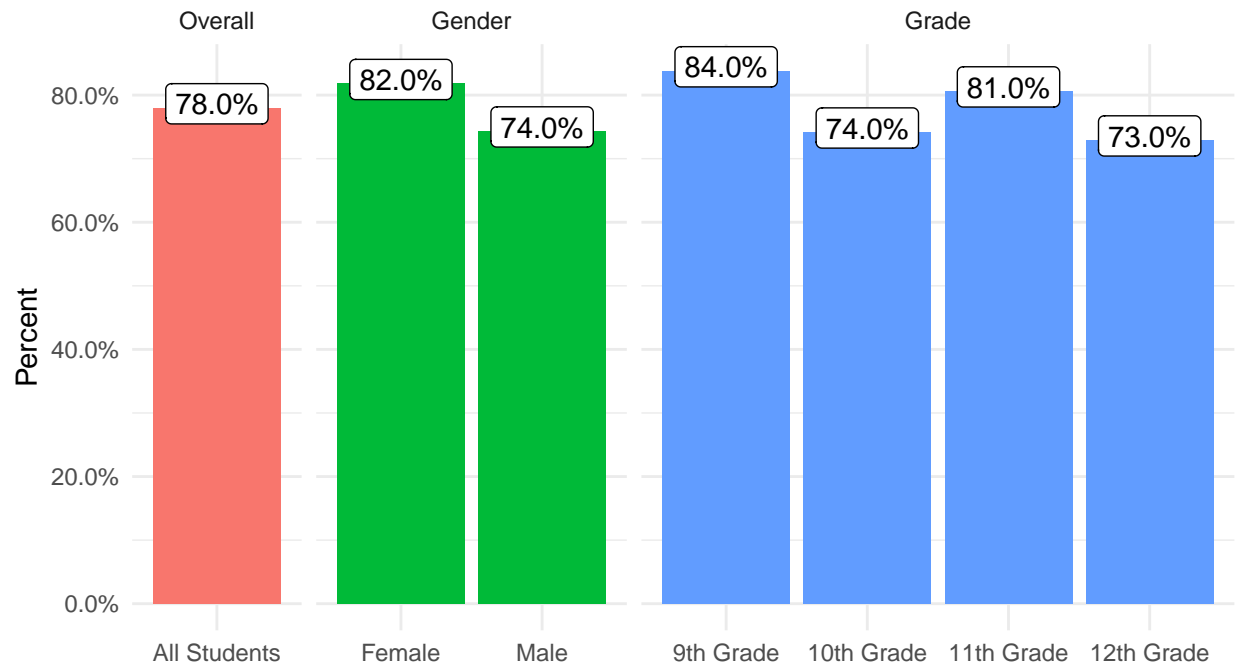
Students who ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)



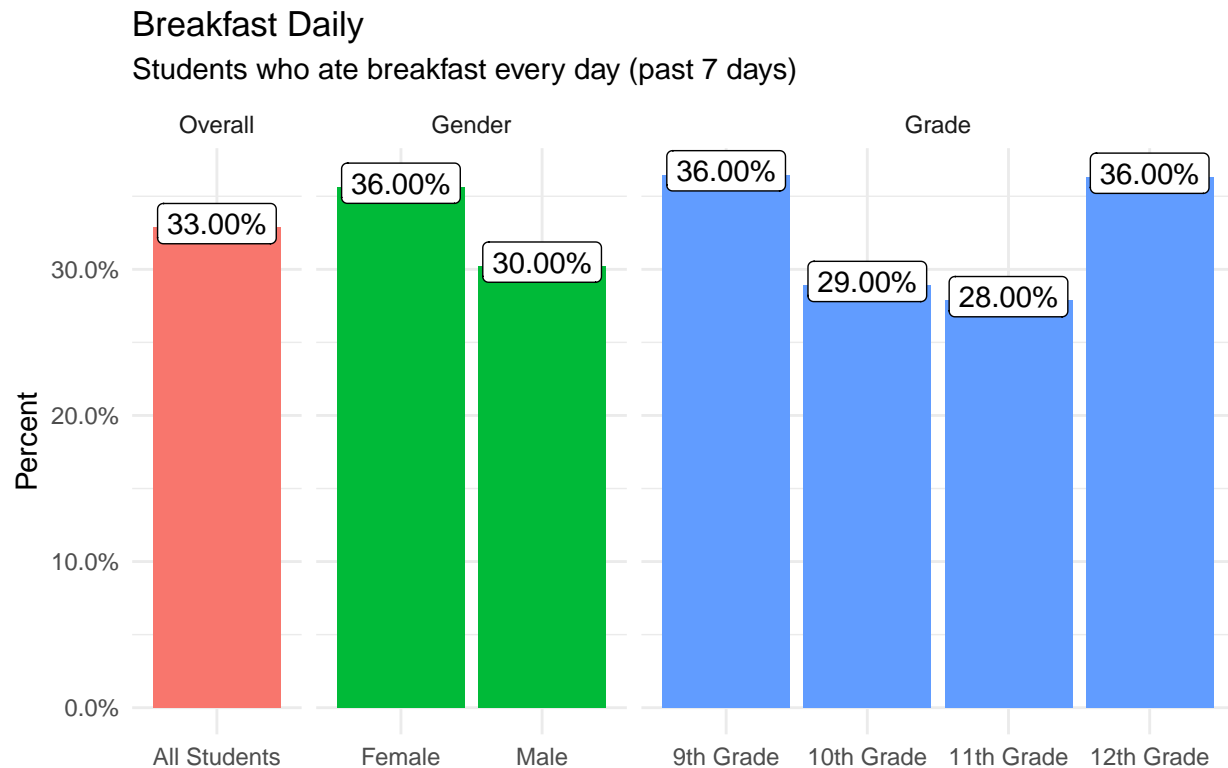
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Water Consumption

Students who drank plain water every day (past 7 days)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

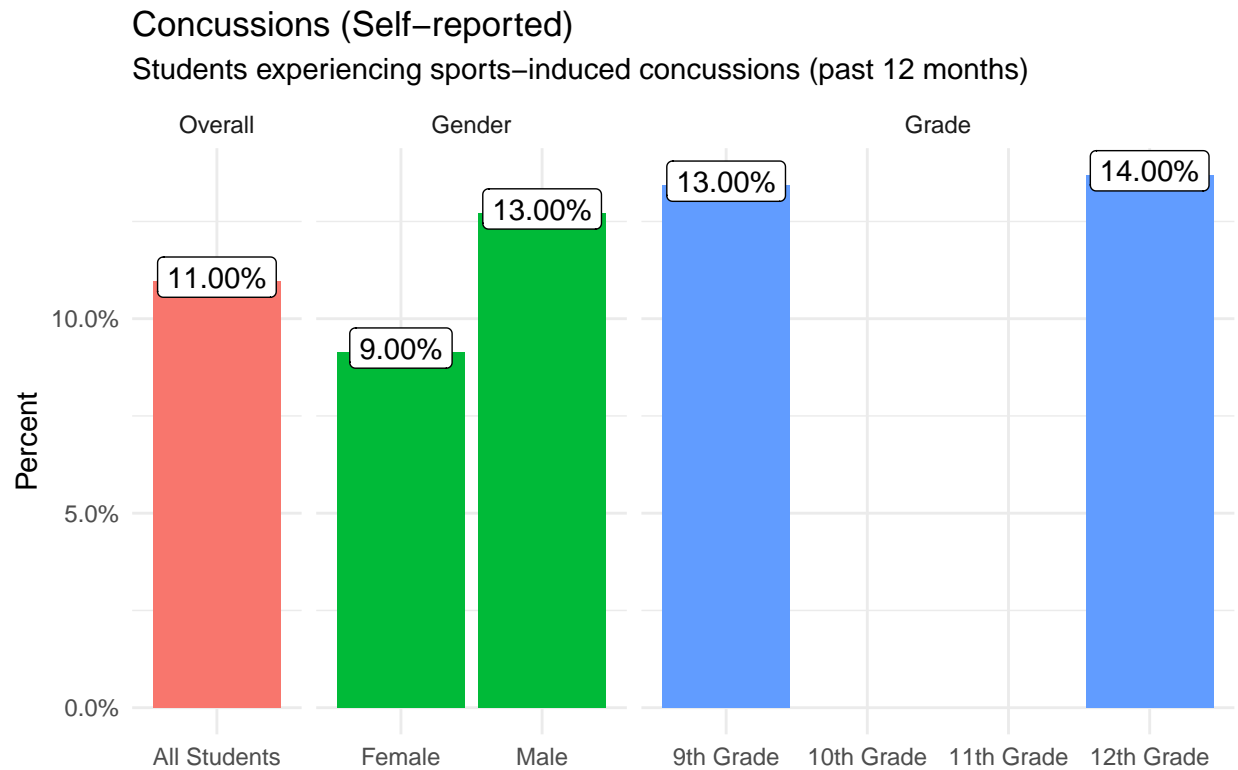


Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

While the chart above shows the percentage of students who ate breakfast every day, **46%** of students ate breakfast less than half the time (0-3 days in the past week). While missing breakfast may be a choice for some of these students, lack of food is likely an issue for at least some of these students. See the section on “Access to Food and Housing”.

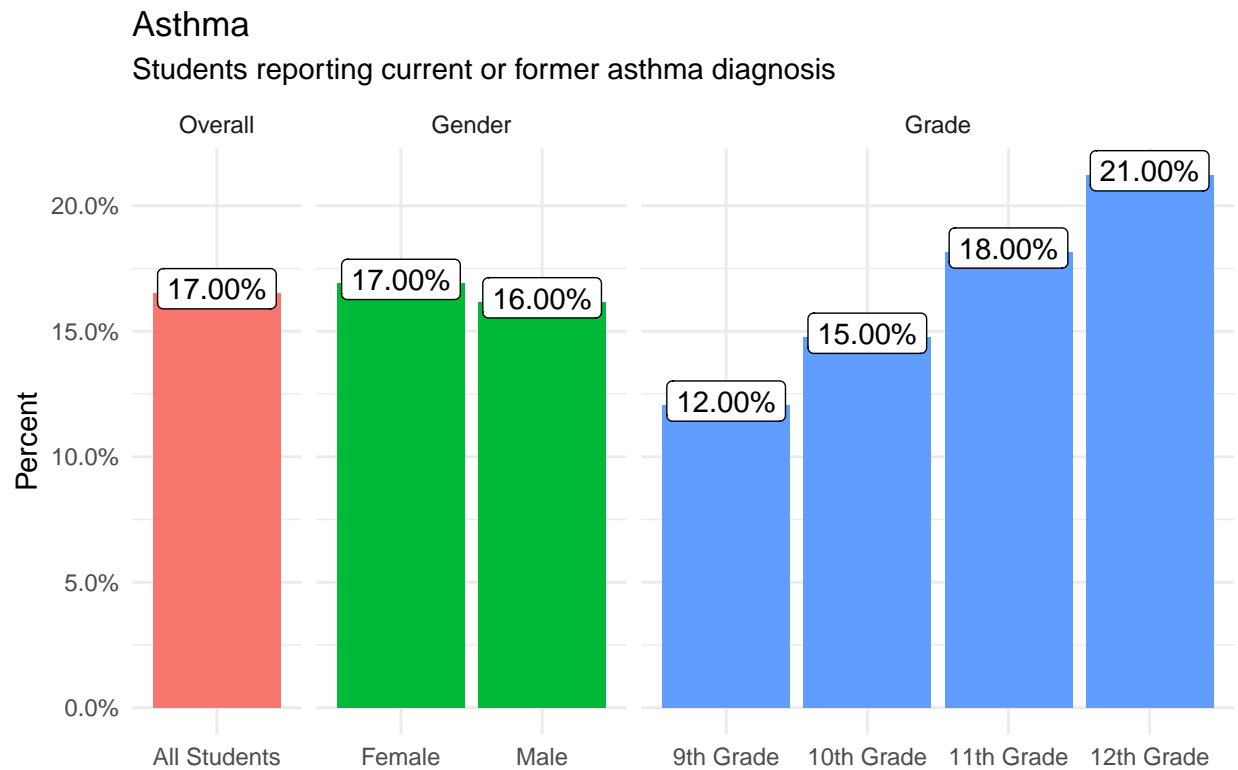
Health Conditions and Health Care

The 2019 YRBS included a new question on concussions, driven by recent interest in the prevalence and impact of concussions in both professional and extracurricular sports. The YRBS defines a concussion and describes its symptoms, then asks students to report the number of times they have experienced a sports-related concussion. The results are self-reported in that the question does not specify whether or not a medical professional diagnosed a concussion.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Students were asked whether a doctor or nurse had ever told them they had asthma.

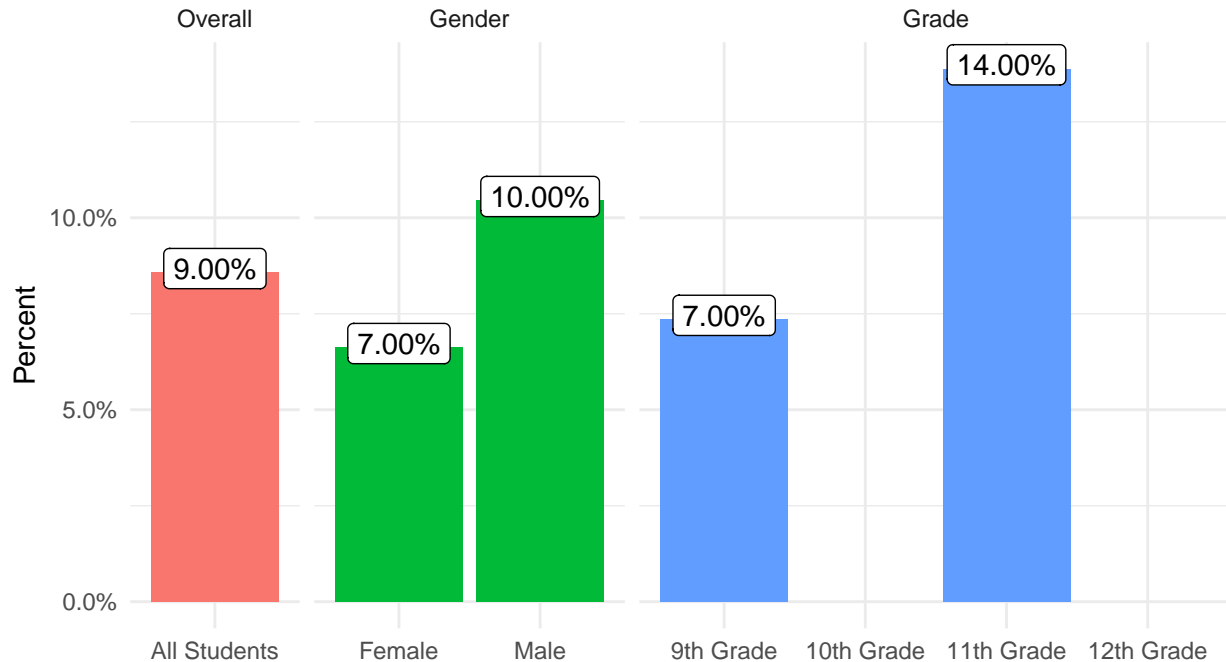


Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Students were asked whether they had a physical disability or chronic health condition.

Physical Disability or Health Condition

Students reporting a physical disability or chronic health condition



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

In general, students who have disabilities or chronic health conditions face more risks than their peers. For instance, they tend to report higher rates of depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems as well as lower rates of belonging. Schools can help by asking these students about their needs and creating environments that are actively welcoming and inclusive. For more information, see the section on “Physical Disability or Chronic Health Conditions At A Glance” and the question-specific tables at the end of this report.

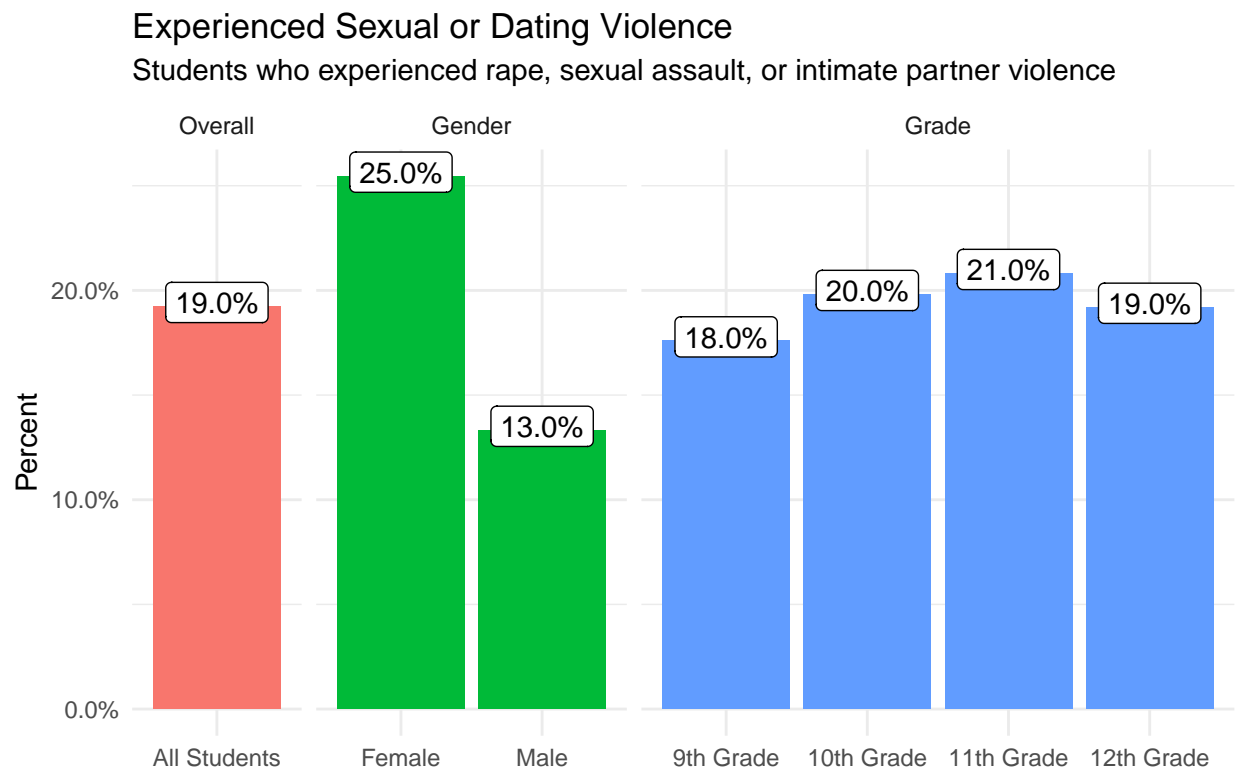
TRAUMA AND ADVERSITY

Exposure to Violence

Experiences of violence and other forms of trauma can affect all aspects of a student's life, including their health, their behavior, and their ability to engage meaningfully in their education. The 2019 YRBS included several questions related to experiences of violence.

The section on School Safety covers experiences of violence and threats at school. This section includes questions on sexual violence and perceptions of neighborhood safety. Students were not specifically asked about violence in the home.

The chart below combines several questions on sexual or dating violence to get the percentage of students who reported experiencing any sexual or dating violence, regardless of the time period or relationship to the perpetrator.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

There are two questions that ask about lifetime experiences of sexual violence. Students were asked if they had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse (e.g., raped); **4%** of students said they had. Students were also asked whether they were physically forced to do anything sexual (including, but not limited to, sexual intercourse). This question is meant to look more broadly at sexual abuse or violation. **15%** of students indicated this experience.

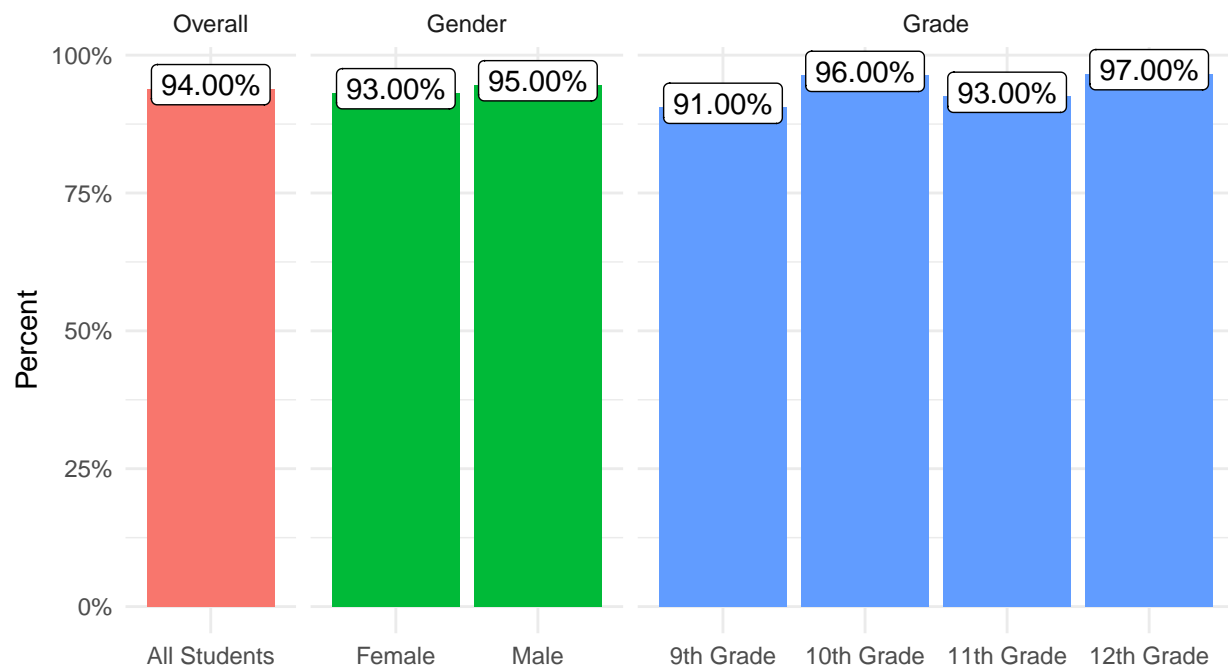
There are two questions on dating or intimate partner violence within the past 12 months. **10%** experienced sexual force by a dating partner and **7%** were physically harmed by a dating partner.

For more information on these questions, see the question-specific tables at the end of this report.

The survey includes a question on perceptions of safety within the student's neighborhood.

Safe Neighborhood

Students who most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

In contrast to the chart above, 2% of students rarely or never feel safe in their neighborhood.

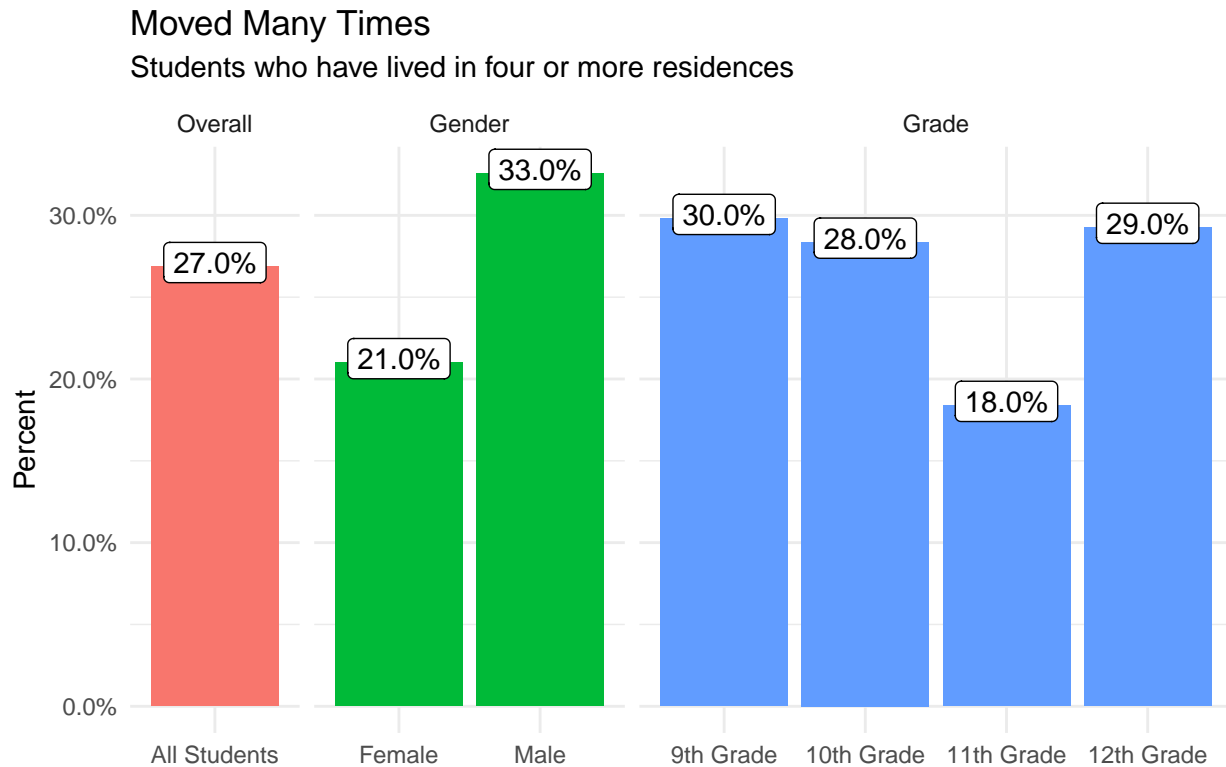
As described in the section on School Safety, 8% of students missed school once or more within the past 30 days due to feeling unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.

Schools are tasked with enforcing attendance, yet it is also important to note that students might miss school because they feel unsafe at school or at home. DPI provides schools with resources and guidance on how to promote attendance as well as how to engage in trauma-sensitive disciplinary practices. See e.g. <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/pupil-services/school-social-work/contents/attendance-truancy-dropout/resources> as well as the sections on discipline and trauma-sensitive schools at <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw>.

For information on prevention of sexual violence at school, see <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/safe-schools/resources-reduce-and-respond-sexual-violence-schools>

Access to Food and Housing

Access to stable housing can have a tremendous impact on students' health and academic success. A move or other change of housing is a significant transition, even if the move is voluntary and the student is well supported. Students who are forced to move often—due to eviction, abuse, or other situations—obviously face significant risks. The 2019 YRBS asked students to report on the total number of residences they have had in their lifetime. The chart below shows the percent of students indicating four or more residences.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Have lived in 1 place: **34%**

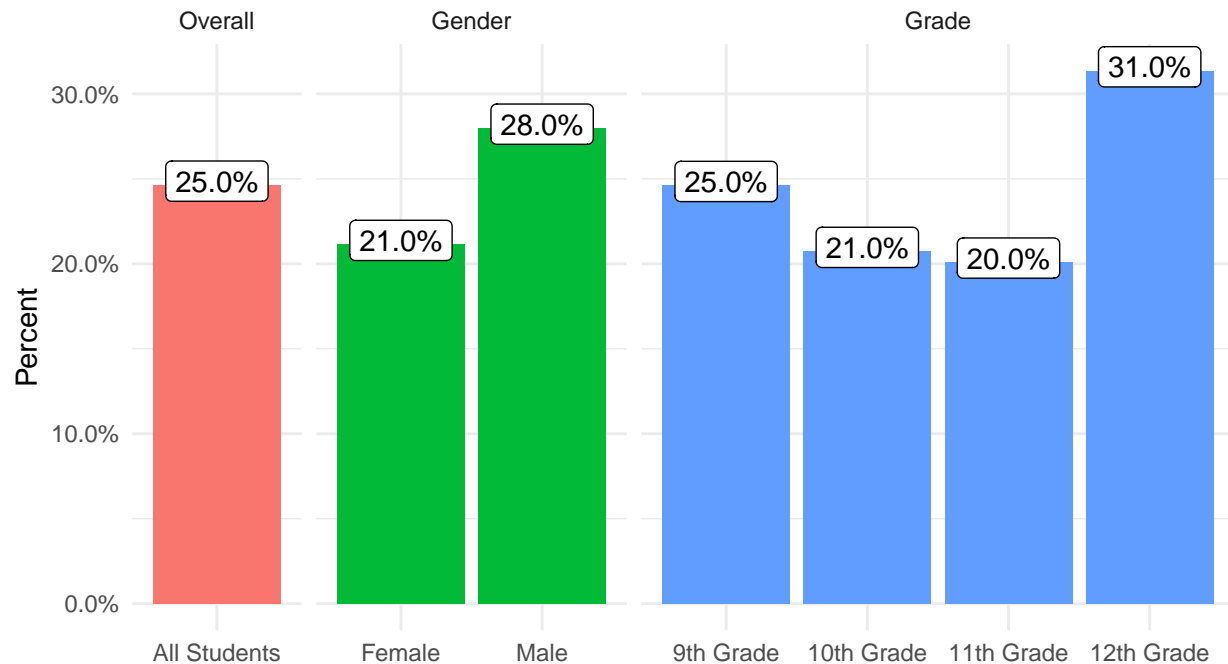
Have lived in 2-3 places: **39%**

Have lived in 4 or more places: **27%**

The YRBS asked students how often they went hungry in the past month due to a lack of food in the home. Students who indicated that they had any such experiences in the past month are reported in the chart below.

Food Insecurity

Students who experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above includes students who answered that they went hungry rarely, sometimes, most of the time, or always; it excludes students who answered “never”. In terms of students who regularly experience hunger at home, **[number too small to report]** of students said that they went hungry “most of the time” or “always”.

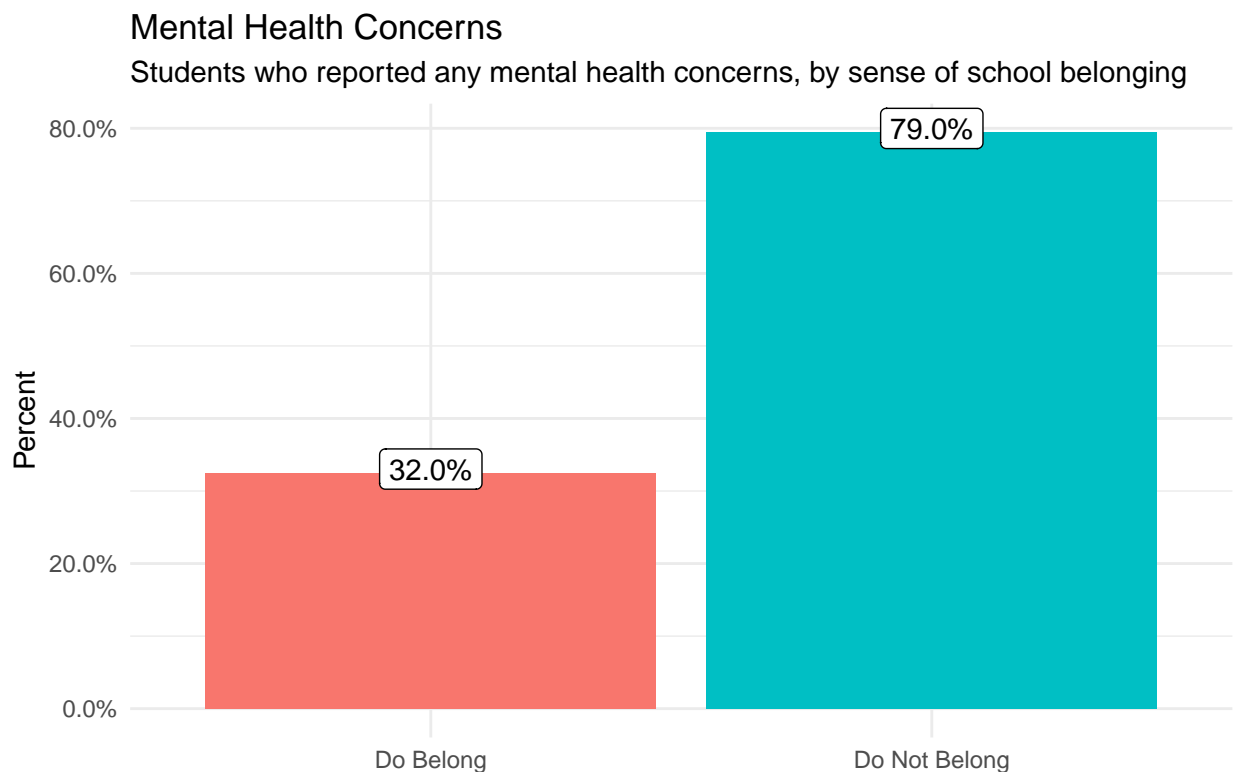
PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT A GLANCE

Along with risk behaviors and risk factors, the YRBS includes a few questions that address protective factors. While the questions themselves are addressed in other parts of this report, here they are cross-tabulated with a few risk factors to highlight the likely differences between students with and without these protective factors.

Sense of Belonging

The first protective factor reported here is students' sense of school belonging. A 2019 article in the *Journal Pediatrics* showed that "school connectedness may have long-lasting protective effects across multiple health outcomes related to mental health, violence, sexual behavior, and substance use. Increasing both family and school connectedness during adolescence has the potential to promote overall health in adulthood" (Steiner et al. 2019).

Students who agreed or strongly agreed that they belonged at their school are in the "Do Belong" category, while students who disagreed or strongly disagreed are in the "Do Not Belong" category. Sense of belonging is cross-tabulated with mental health concerns, suicidality, perceived school safety, and vaping.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above shows the reported rates of mental health concerns for students who do not feel a sense of belonging vs. students who do feel a sense of belonging. "Mental health concerns" combines the YRBS questions on anxiety, depression, self-harm, and suicidality. The bar on the left shows the prevalence of

such mental health concerns among students who feel like they belong, while the bar on the right shows the prevalence of such mental health concerns among students who don't feel like they belong at school.

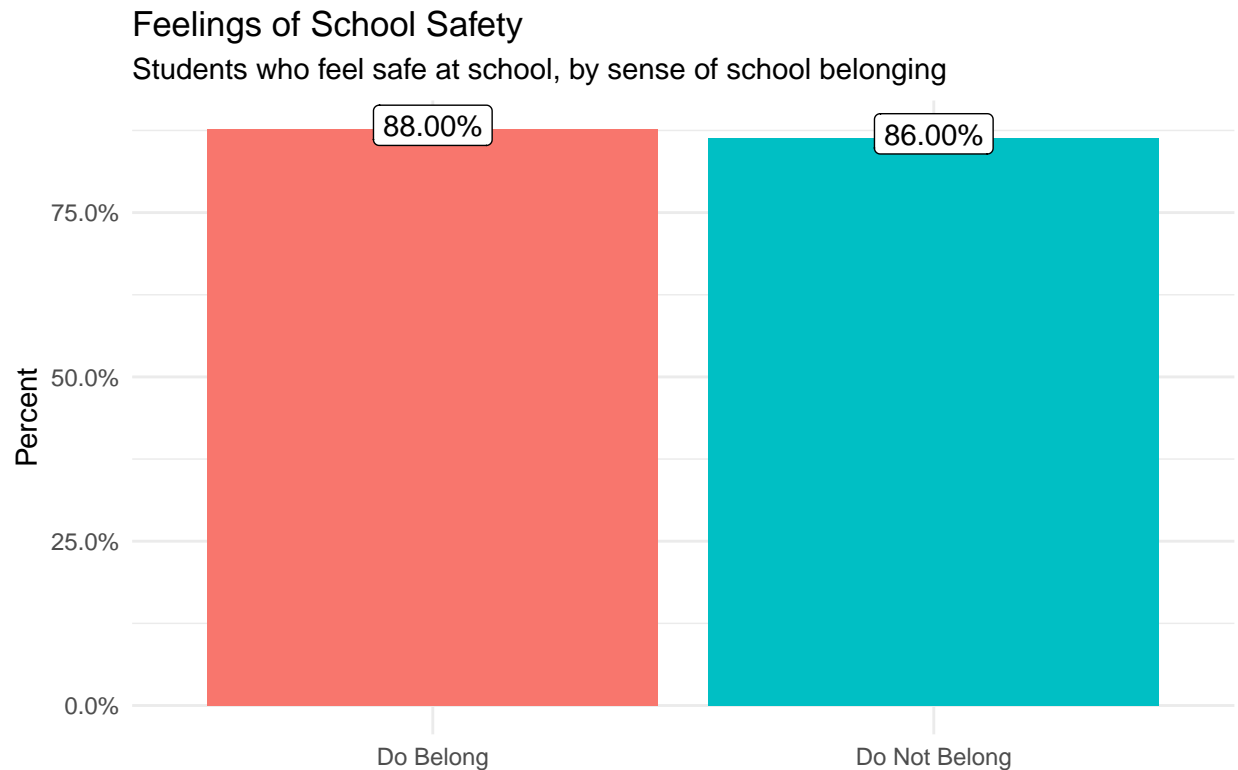
Considering Suicide

Students who seriously considered suicide, by sense of school belonging

Numbers too small to report

Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above limits the relationship between mental health and school belonging to focus on just students who say that they have seriously considered suicide in the past 12 months. Students who do not feel that they belong at school (bar on left) are generally more likely to have considered suicide than students who do feel that they belong at school (bar on right). This does not necessarily mean that school rejection causes suicidality in any way. The relationship could be reversed (students who feel suicidal self-isolate and therefore feel a low sense of belonging) or only loosely related. However, school outreach strategies that promote school belonging are best practices that can be considered as a tier 1 or universal strategy for suicide prevention.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above shows the percentage of students who feel safe at school “most of the time” or “always”. The bar on the left shows feelings of school safety among students who feel like they belong at school, whereas the bar on the right shows feelings of school safety among students who don’t feel like they belong at school. Note that these two feelings—safety and belonging—can influence one another. A student who feels marginalized within the school might also feel more vulnerable to bullying or school violence. Conversely, it’s hard to develop a sense of belonging in a school that you view as unsafe.

Currently Vape

Students who have vaped in past 30 days, by sense of school belonging

Numbers too small to report

Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Students who do not feel that they belong at school (bar on right) generally are more likely to also use tobacco products or other substances than students who do feel that they belong at school (bar on left). The chart above shows how this breaks down among students using e-cigarettes.

For more information on how to improve school belonging, see <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/protective/pdf/connectedness.pdf>.

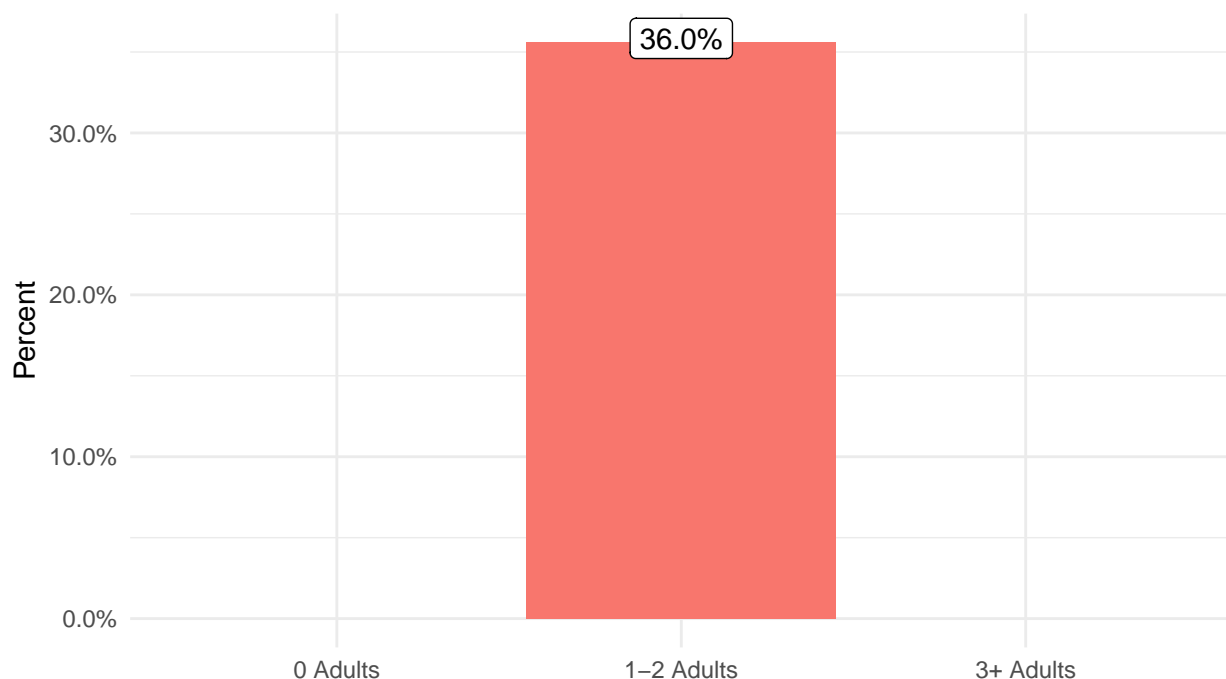
Number of Supportive Adults

The second and final protective factor examined in this section is the number of adults besides parents that students said they could talk to about an important issue affecting their lives. In this section, responses are grouped by students reporting zero adults, one to two adults, and three or more adults. Having supportive adults at school, home, and elsewhere can reduce the likelihood that young people get bullied or engage in risk behaviors. When young people do find themselves in difficult situations, the presence of supportive adults can also help them to problem-solve and access needed resources or interventions.

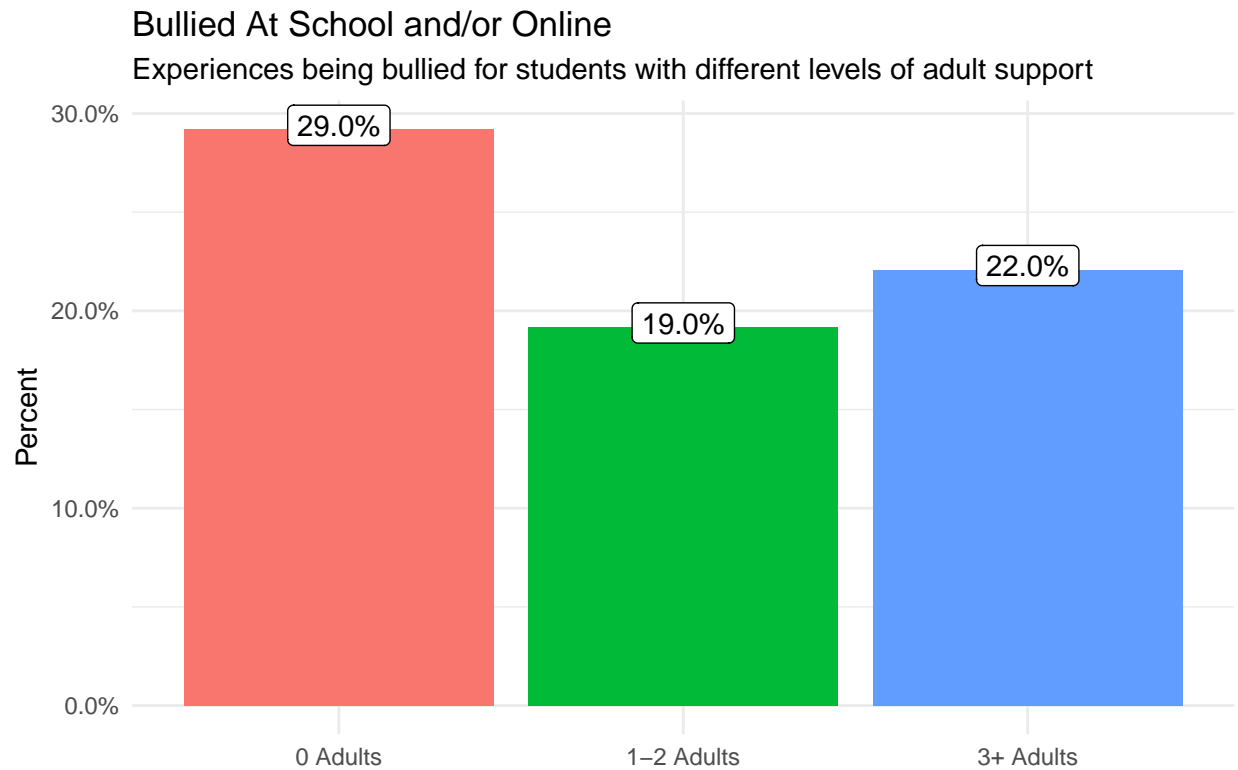
This section highlights three different types of behaviors or experiences by students' reported levels of adult support: current alcohol use, being bullied, and sexting.

Current Alcohol Use

Current alcohol use for students with different levels of adult support



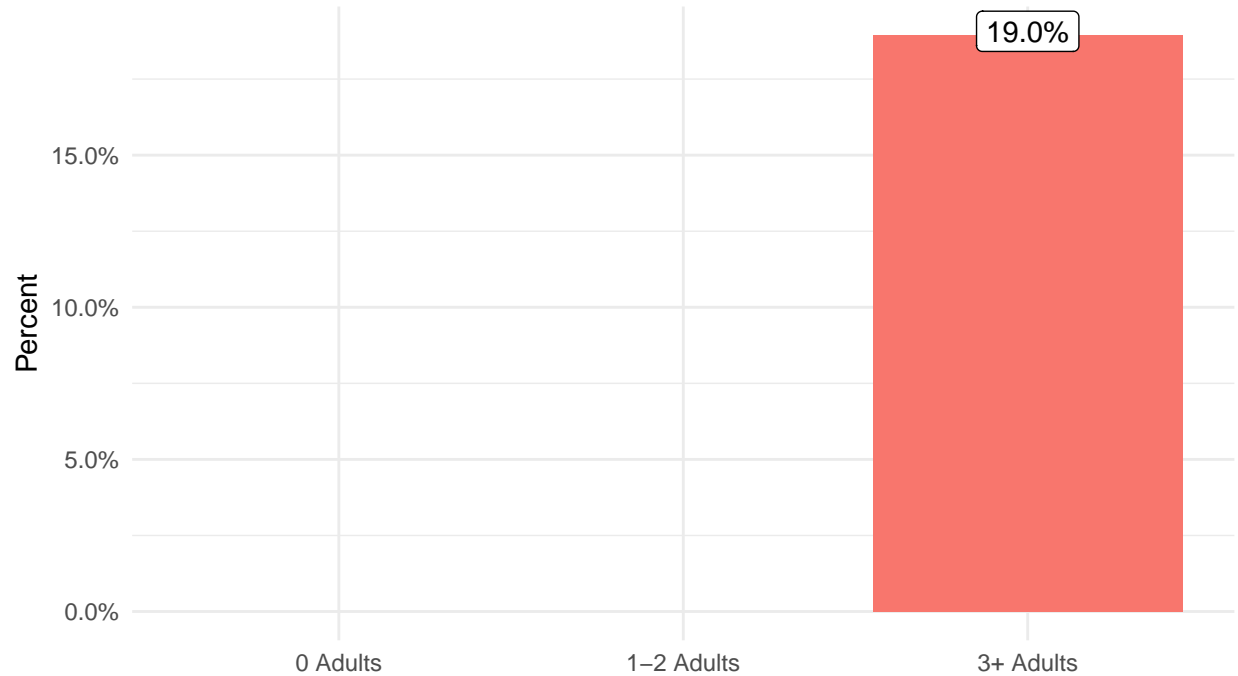
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Sexting

Sending/receiving/sharing sexts for students with different levels of adult support



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

HIGHER RISK POPULATIONS AT A GLANCE

This section highlights several different subgroups of students whose results tend to indicate that they are more vulnerable than their peers. Disparities in risk or vulnerability are not set in stone; young people in these groups, like their peers, are responsive to welcoming environments and supportive adults. Schools and communities can therefore make efforts to improve outcomes and reduce current disparities.

This section is intended to provide a snapshot of some of the elevated risk areas faced by marginalized or vulnerable students, with an emphasis on areas that might be of particular interest to educators and school administrators. The same four questions are displayed for each subgroup here:

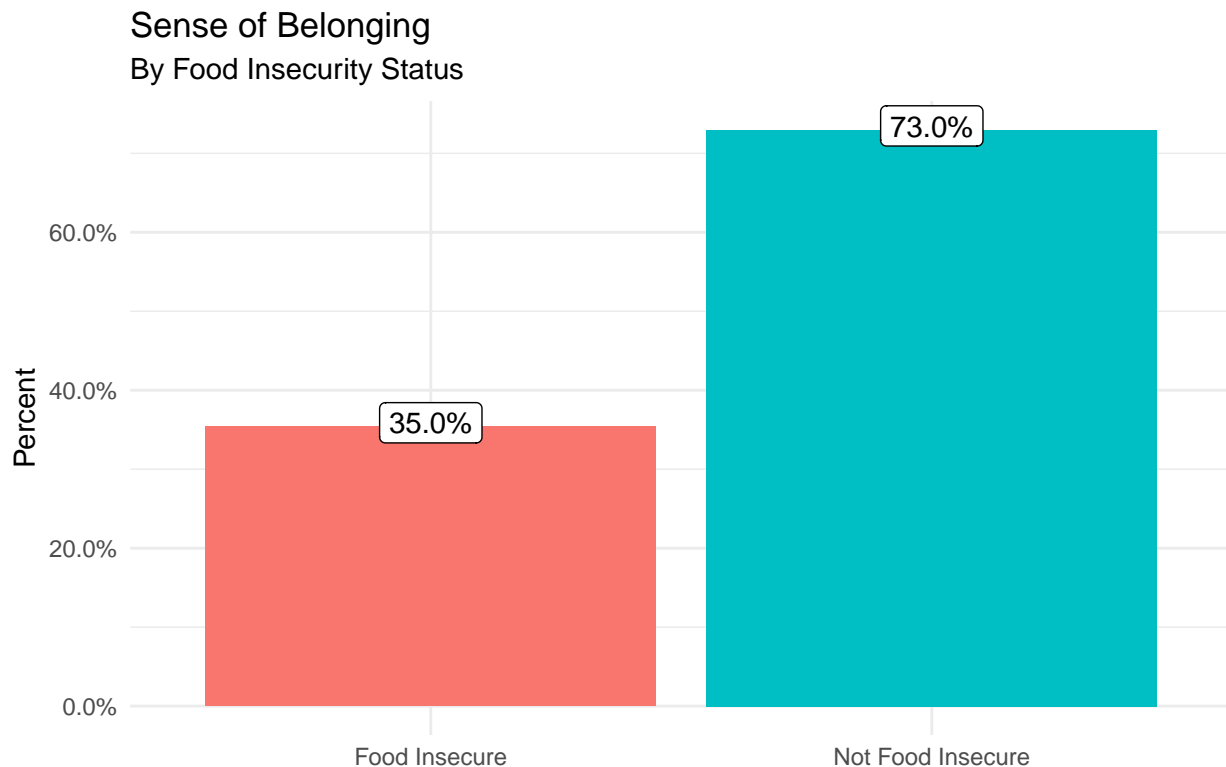
- Their sense of school belonging
- Whether they have experienced bullying in the past year (either in person or online)
- Whether they have a teacher to talk to
- Whether they indicated any mental health concerns

Mental health concerns includes students who answered affirmatively to one or more of the questions about anxiety, depression, non-suicidal self-harm, and suicidal thoughts and behavior.

Note that differences between groups displayed here may or may not be statistically significant. To tell whether differences are significant, refer to the confidence interval ranges in the question-specific tables in the appendices. More questions for each subgroup also appear in the appendices.

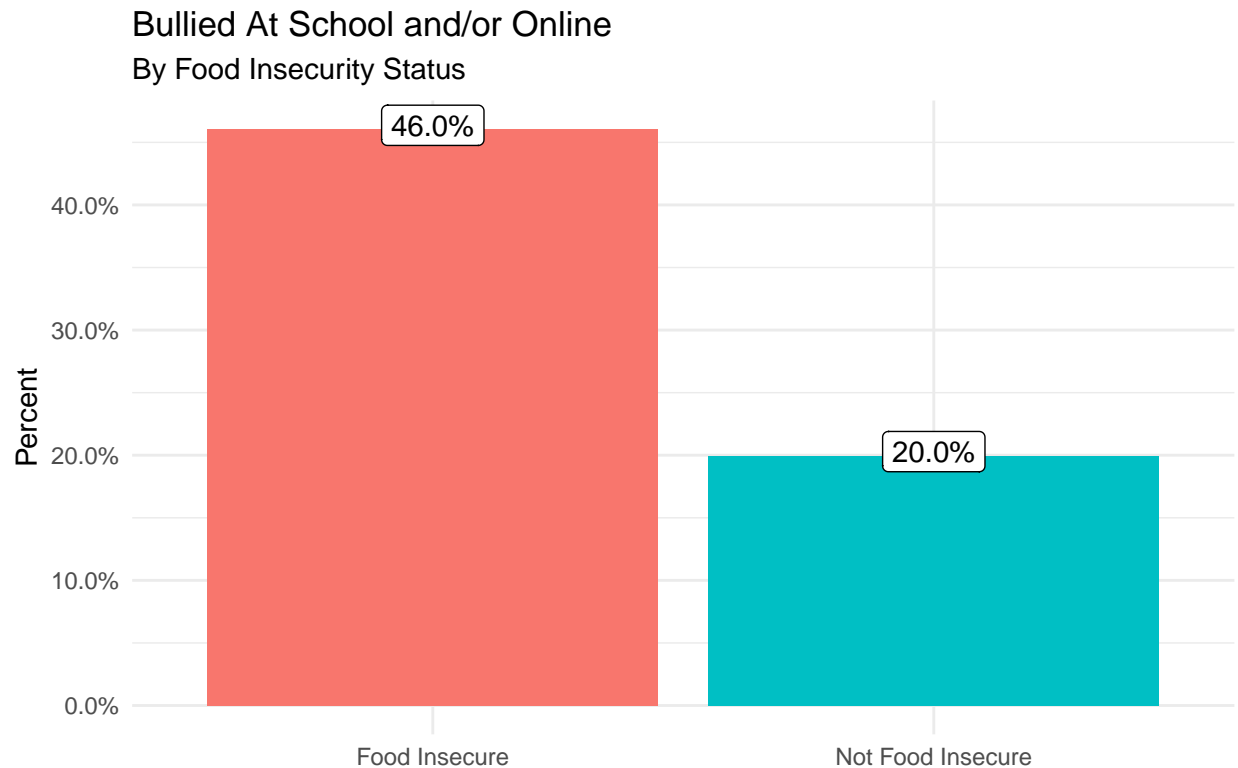
Food-Insecure Students At A Glance

Students living in poverty or with very limited means face increased stresses and risks, compared to their peers. The closest YRBS proxy measure for such students is whether or not they experienced hunger in the past month because there was not enough food at home. Students who indicated that they had experienced such hunger are included in the “Food Insecure” category. Students who had not experienced such hunger are included in the “Not Food Insecure” category.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

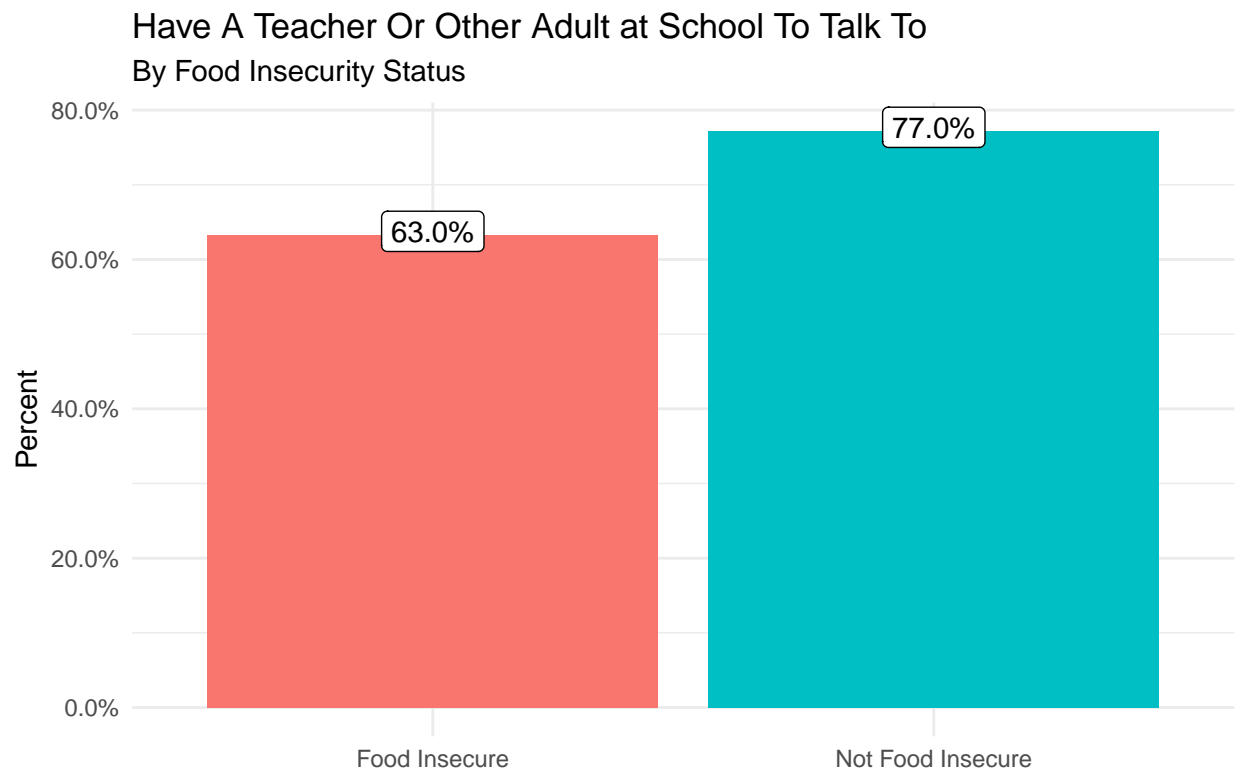
Living with poverty and scarcity can easily make young people feel like outsiders. This can be particularly pronounced during adolescence, when young people are trying to fit in. The chart above shows the sense of belonging among students who went hungry due to lack of food in the home in the past month (the “Food Insecure” bar on the left) versus the sense of belonging among students who did not face such food insecurity.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

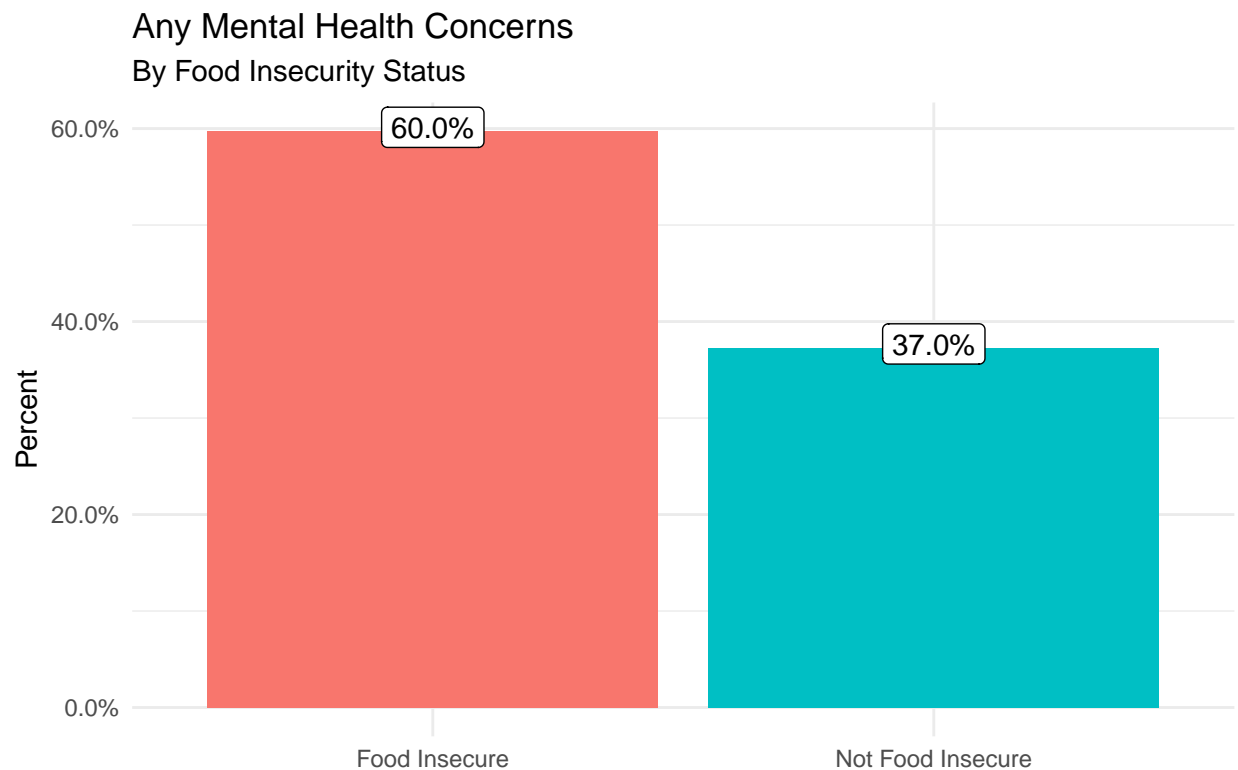
Class differences provide clear status markers that can become the target of bullying. Students who are hungry and highly stressed by the ongoing insecurity of poverty might also have fewer mental and emotional resources to deflect or withstand taunts, which can increase their likelihood of being bullied.

The chart above combines responses to two bullying questions to get a broad sense of bullying. It looks at students whose answers indicated that they had been bullied online, at school, or both.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Students who lack enough to eat at home are facing a level of stress and strain not faced by most adults. These students therefore have a high need for supportive teachers, school counselors, school administrators, and other adults. However, these students tend to be less likely than their peers to say that they have a teacher or other adult at school in whom they could confide.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Poverty and food insecurity take a toll on mental health as well as physical health, especially when many of the people around you do not seem to be facing the same kinds of economic challenges. Worrying about having and maintaining basic necessities; being concerned for parents, siblings, or other family members; seeing others grasp opportunities that elude you and constantly fighting the shame and stigma that our society assigns to people facing poverty, can all take a toll on a young person's mental and emotional wellbeing. The chart above shows the percent of food insecure vs. not food insecure students who reported anxiety, depression, self-harm or suicidal ideation or behavior.

LGBT Students At A Glance

Sexual minority students tend to be at higher risks than their peers in a number of areas. This section highlights four topic areas related to school connectedness and performance: sense of belonging, bullying, having a teacher to talk to and mental health concerns. LGBT status was based on two YRBS questions: one asking about sexual orientation and the other about gender identity (i.e., transgender vs. cisgender). Students were characterized as “LGBT” if they identified in the YRBS as one or more of the following: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender. Students who explicitly identified as straight (in the sexual orientation question) and/or “not transgender” (in the gender identity question) are the comparison group. Students did not have to answer both questions to be included in the analysis, but if they did answer both questions their answers were only included in this analysis if they could clearly and consistently be assigned to LGBT or Straight/Cisgender. Ambiguous responses (e.g. “not sure”) were not used for this particular analysis.

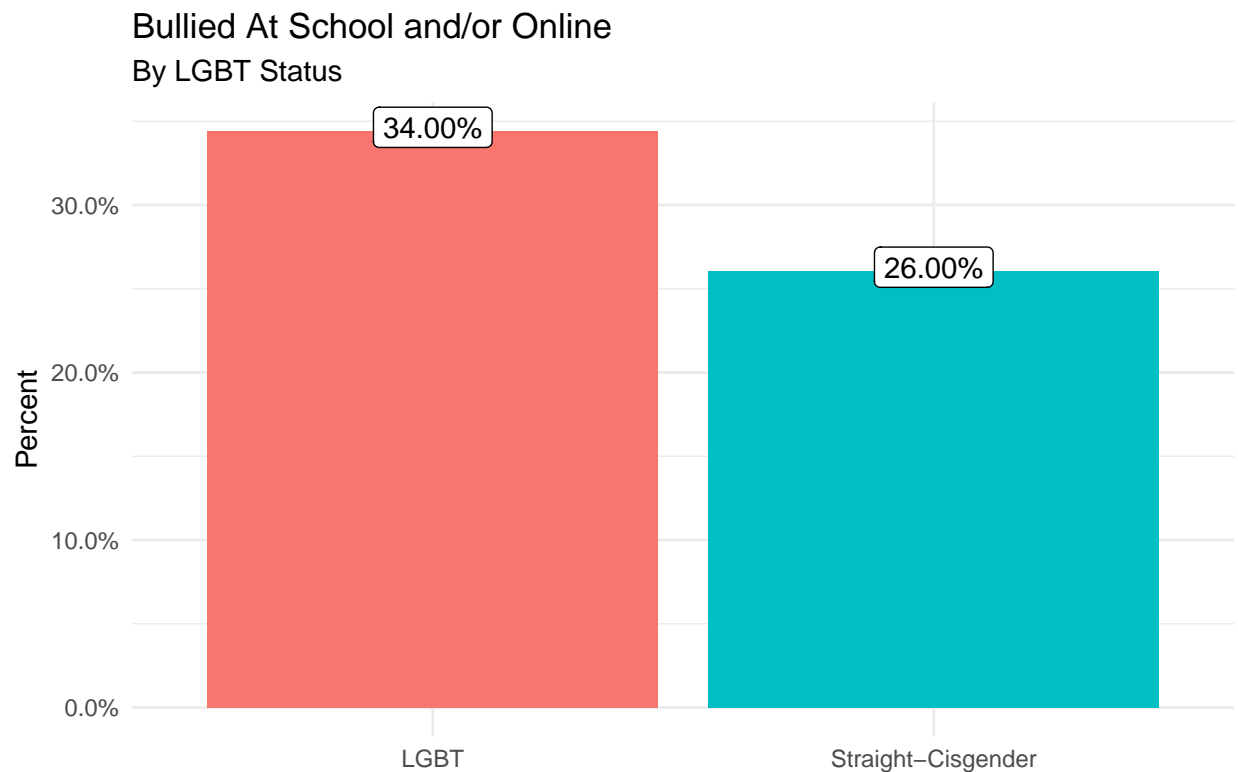
Sense of Belonging

By LGBT Status

Numbers too small to report

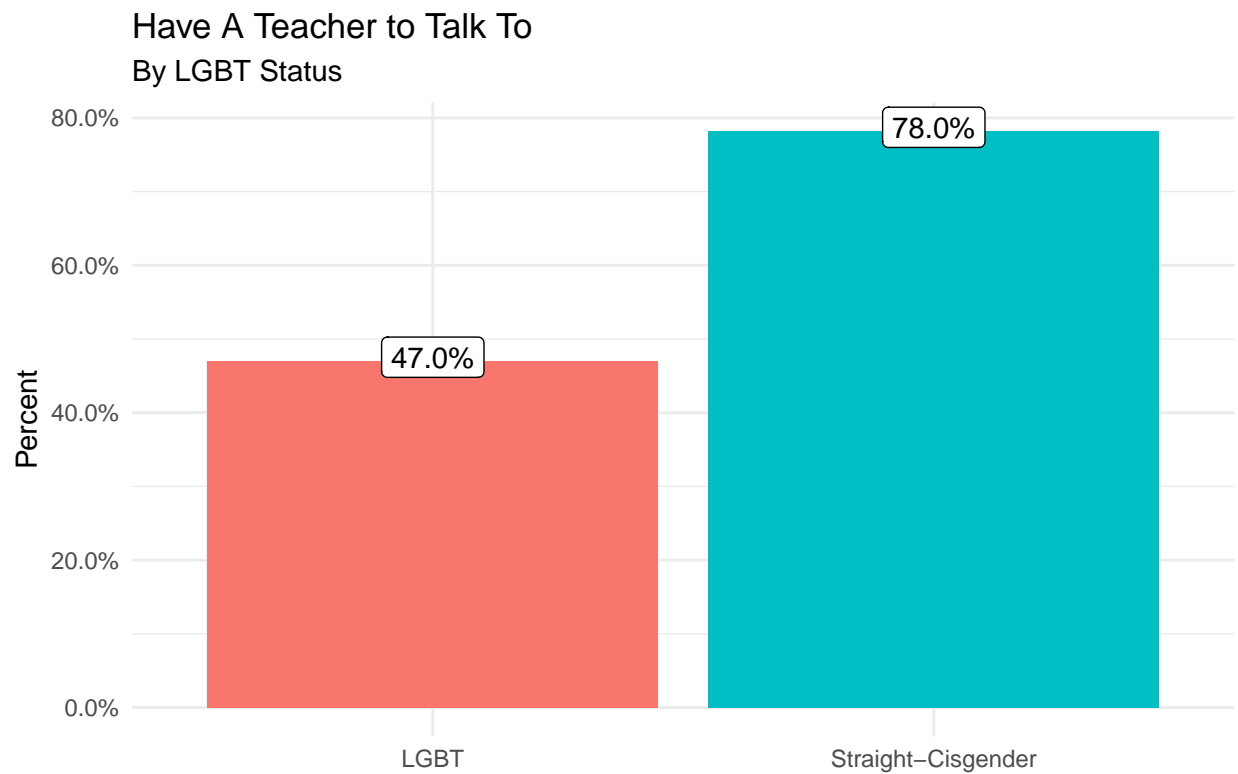
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

LGBT students tend to have a lower sense of belonging than their peers. However, school climate and culture can influence students’ sense of belonging. Thus, school officials who are concerned about this disparity might look for ways to positively impact school climate overall and for LGBT students in particular.

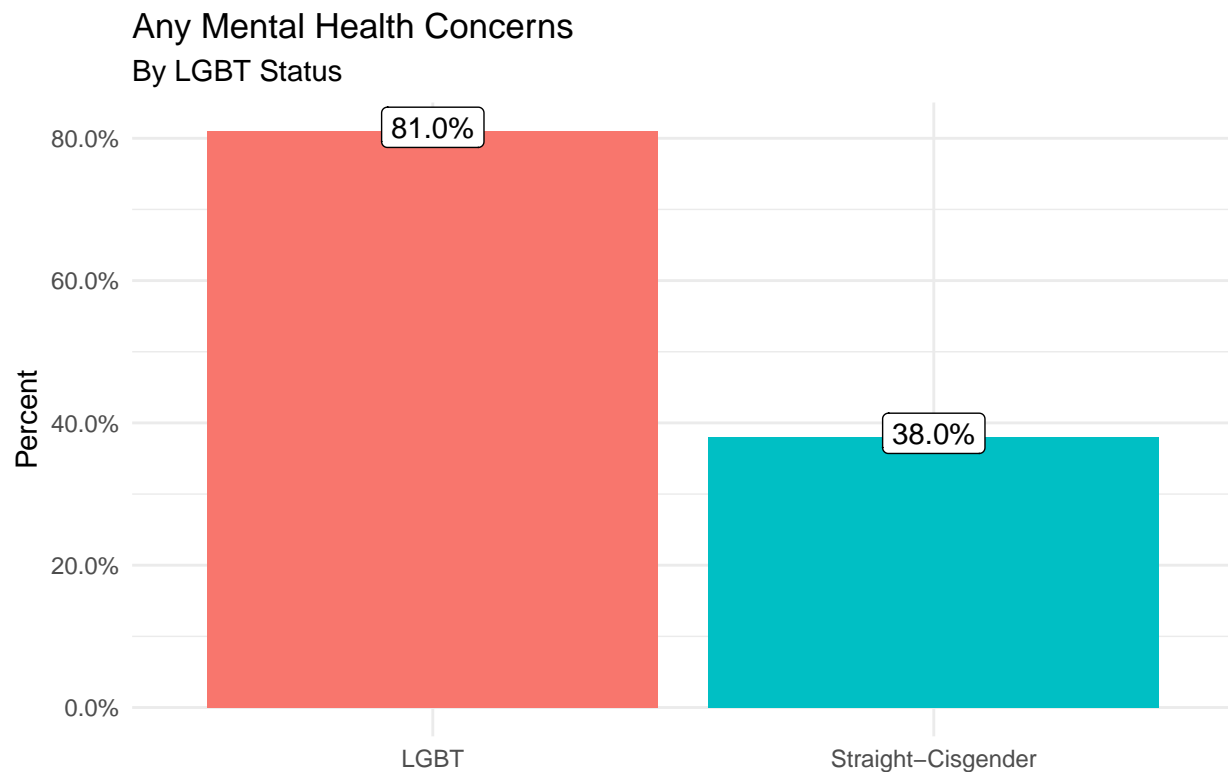


Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above combines responses to two bullying questions to get a broad sense of bullying. It looks at students whose answers indicated that they had been bullied online, at school, or both.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



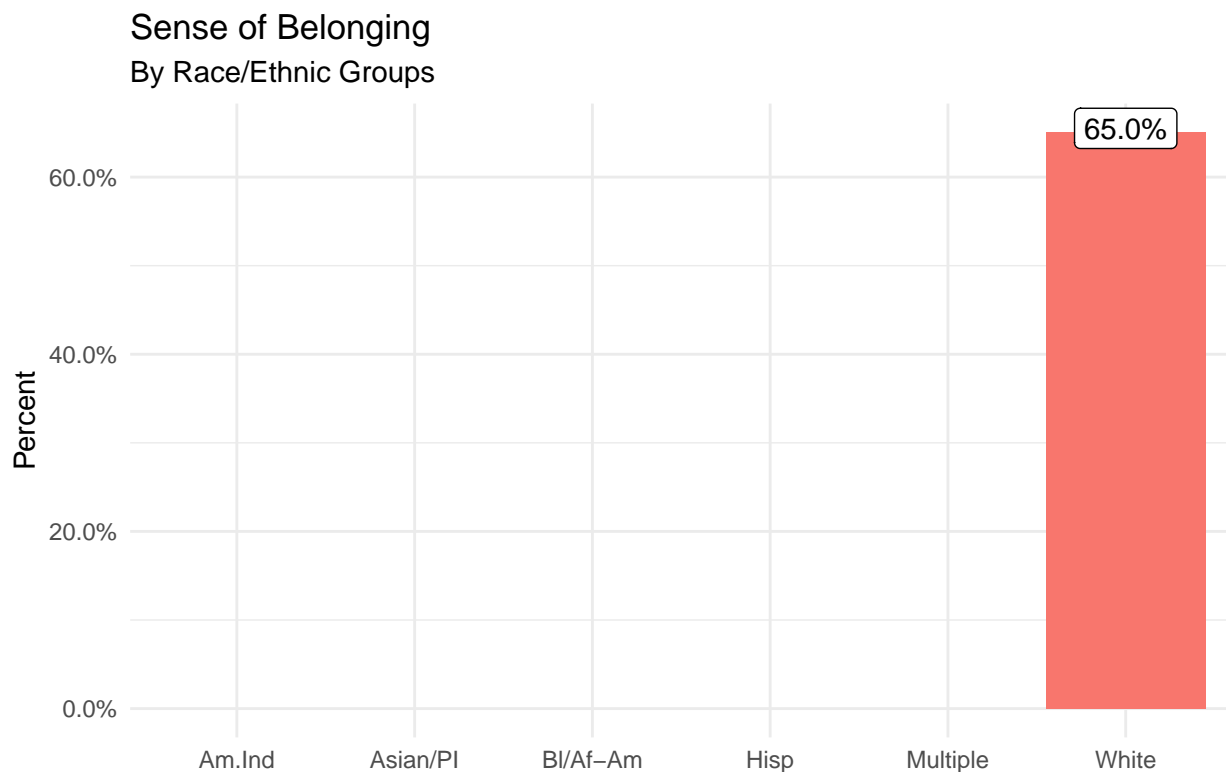
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

LGBT students tend to report higher levels of mental health concerns. They also tend to report fewer protective factors and higher levels of bullying, harassment, marginalization and violent victimization—all of which affect mental and emotional wellbeing (see e.g. Kann et al 2016). The chart above covers students who answered affirmatively to one or more of the YRBS questions on depression, anxiety, non-suicidal self-harm, and suicidal ideation and behavior. Breakdowns for the individual questions can be found in the question-specific in the appendix.

Information for schools on how to support LGBT students can be found at <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/safe-schools/lgbt>.

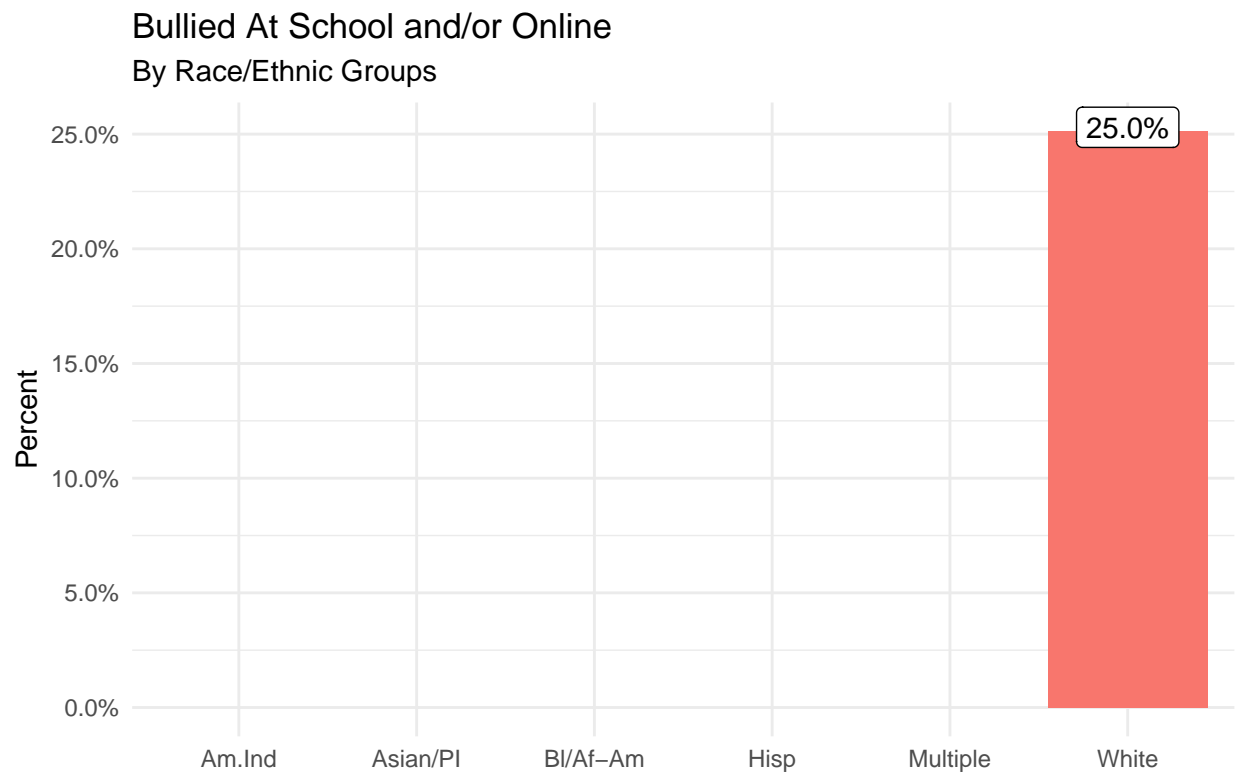
Students of Color At A Glance

The Department of Public Instruction acknowledges that there are pronounced educational disparities along racial and ethnic lines in Wisconsin. The DPI is committed to addressing such disparities and promoting educational equity. The YRBS helps show some of the non-academic factors that are also relevant to helping all Wisconsin students graduate college and career ready.



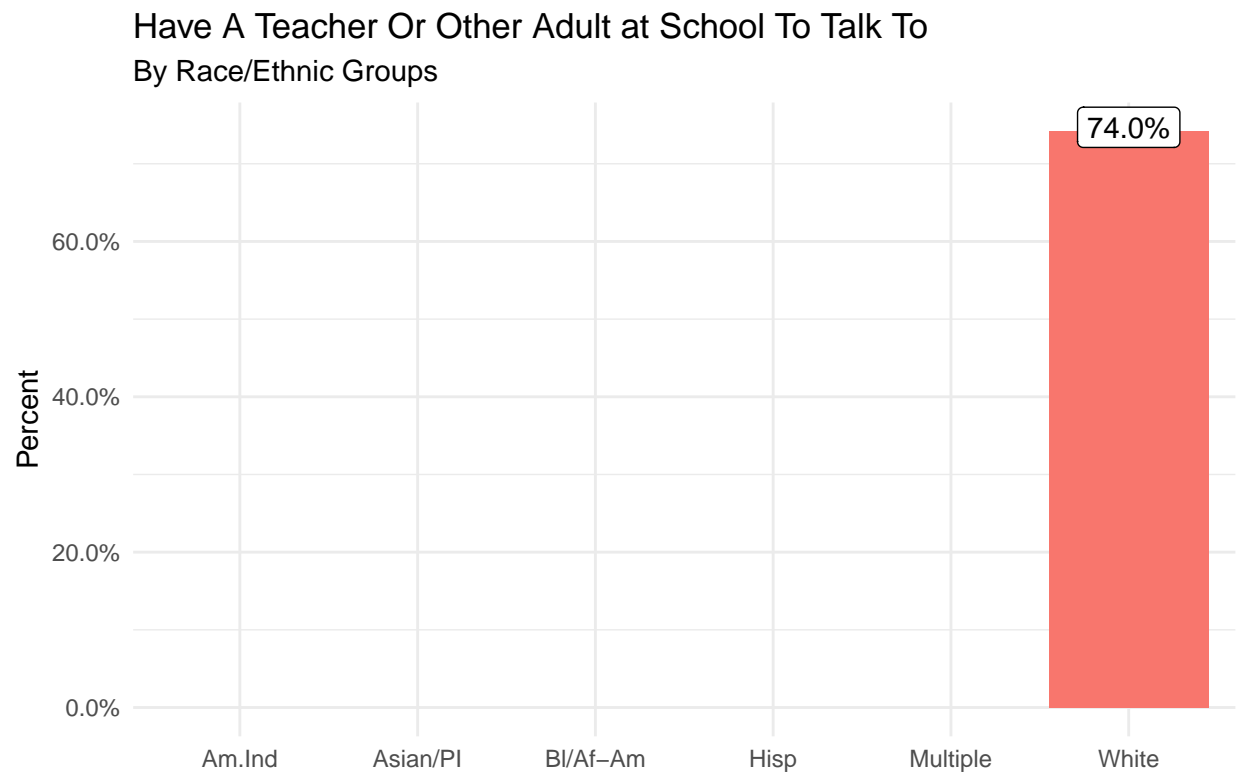
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Students' sense of belonging can be increased by general efforts to improve school climate, as well as targeted efforts to address any issues that are particularly salient to students of color. While individual schools vary, in general this might include such things as reviewing school disciplinary practices and data for signs of bias or disparities; ensuring that students of color are encouraged to take challenging courses and are offered the same preparation as their peers; ensuring that the school practices and curricula are inclusive; and incorporating student feedback into school change efforts.

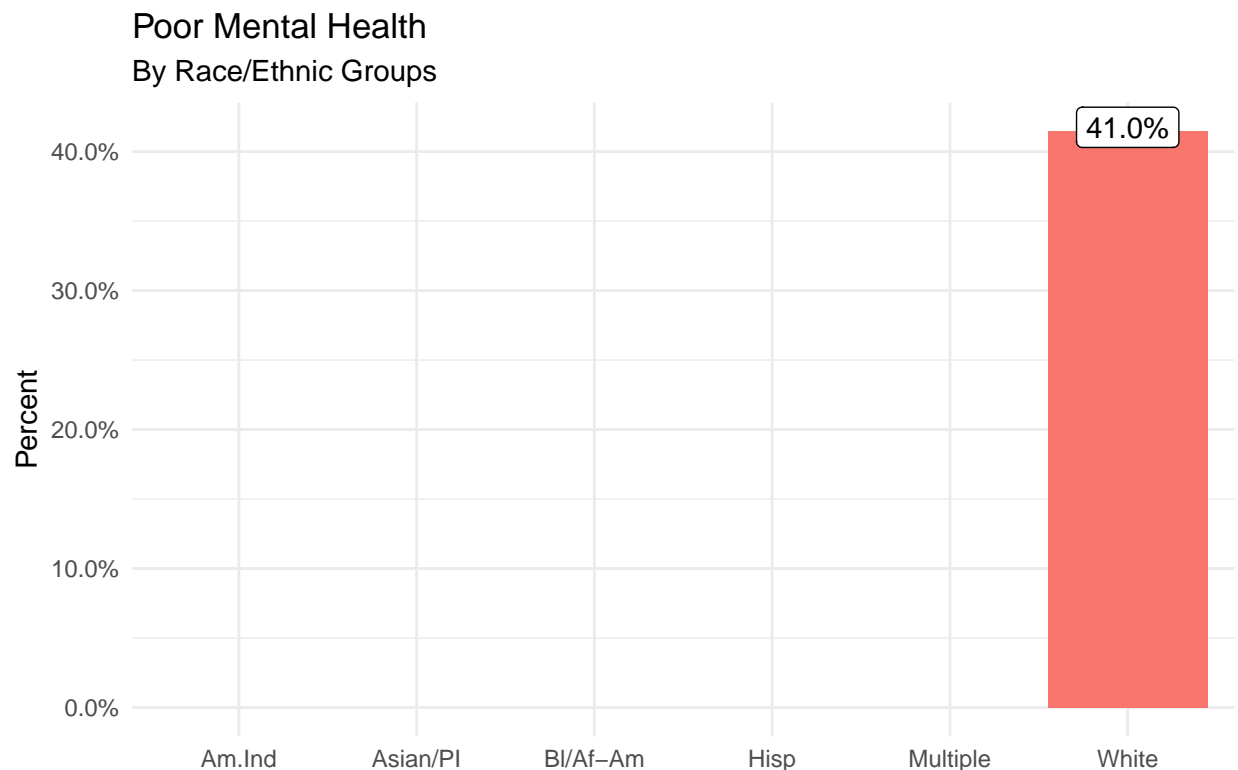


Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above combines responses to two bullying questions to get a broad sense of bullying. It looks at students whose answers indicated that they had been bullied online, at school, or both.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



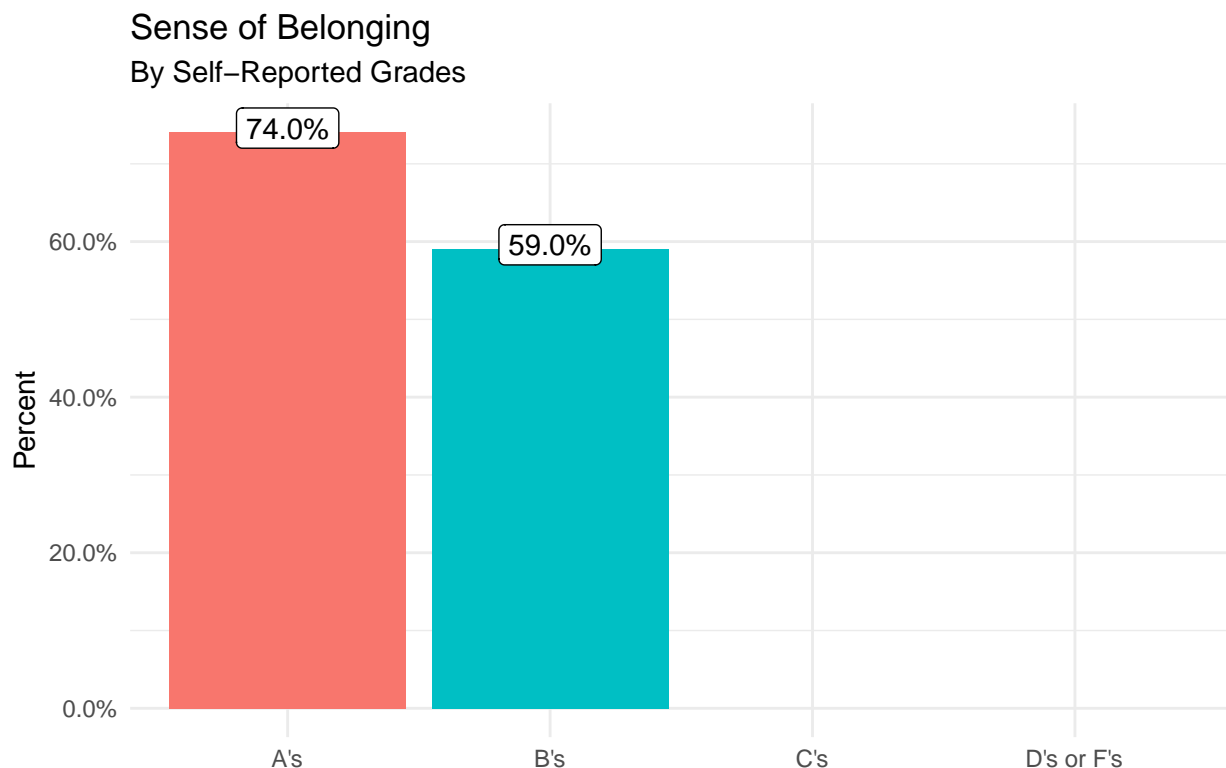
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Wisconsin's statewide 2017 YRBS results found notable mental health disparities for students of color (statewide 2019 results were not yet available at the time of this report). For instance, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Online analysis tool (<https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/Default.aspx>) shows that African American students in Wisconsin are more likely to have planned a suicide attempt than the national average for African American students (from the national 2017 YRBS; statistically significant at the .05 level). Knowing that some students of color report higher rates of anxiety, depression, non-suicidal self-harm and suicidal thoughts behavior than their peers might help teachers and school officials to be alert to signs of both externalizing and internalizing behavior that could indicate distress. For the specific breakdown of the prevalence of all mental health-related questions, see the question-specific tables at the end of this report.

For more information on how schools can support students of color and become more equitable, see <https://dpi.wi.gov/rti/equity>.

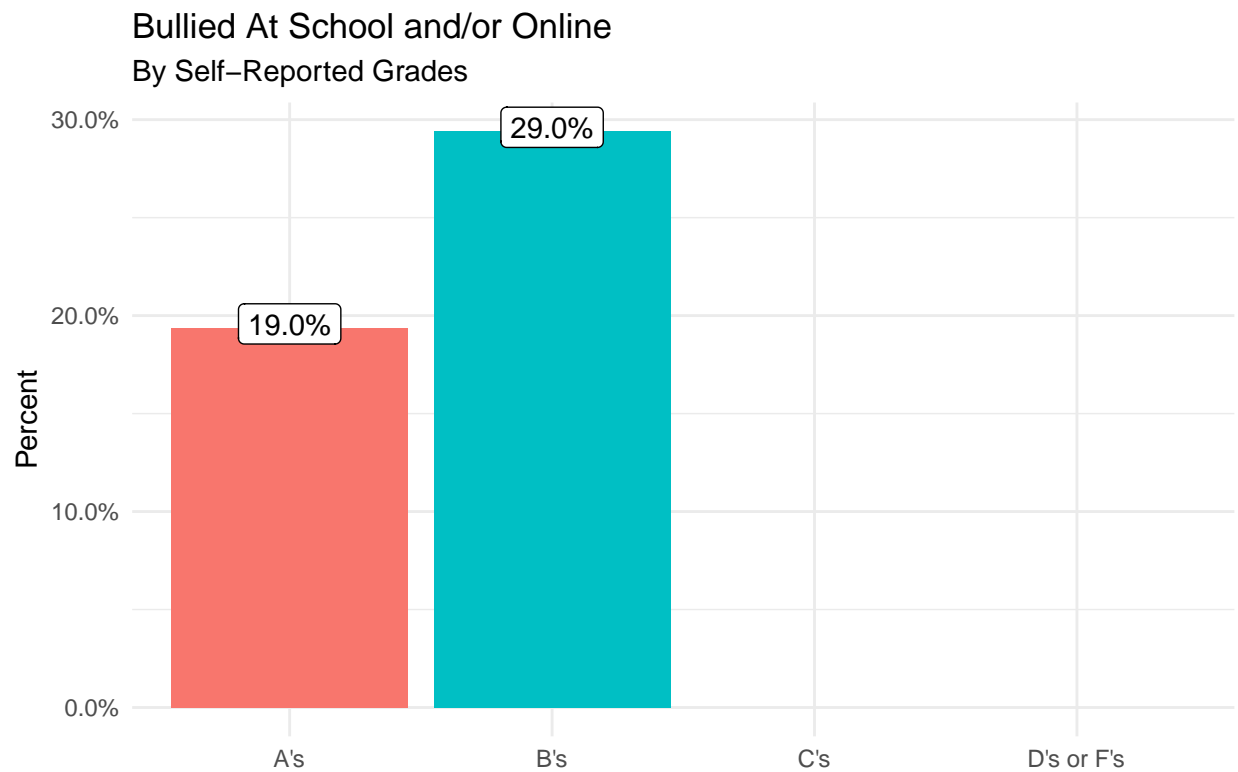
Students with Low Grades At A Glance

The YRBS asks students to self-report whether they get “Mostly A’s”, “Mostly B’s”, etc. Responses to that question form the basis for the information in this section. The YRBS is a stand-alone, anonymous survey. Therefore, no school records on student grades are ever used. The way the survey is conducted prevents any such use.



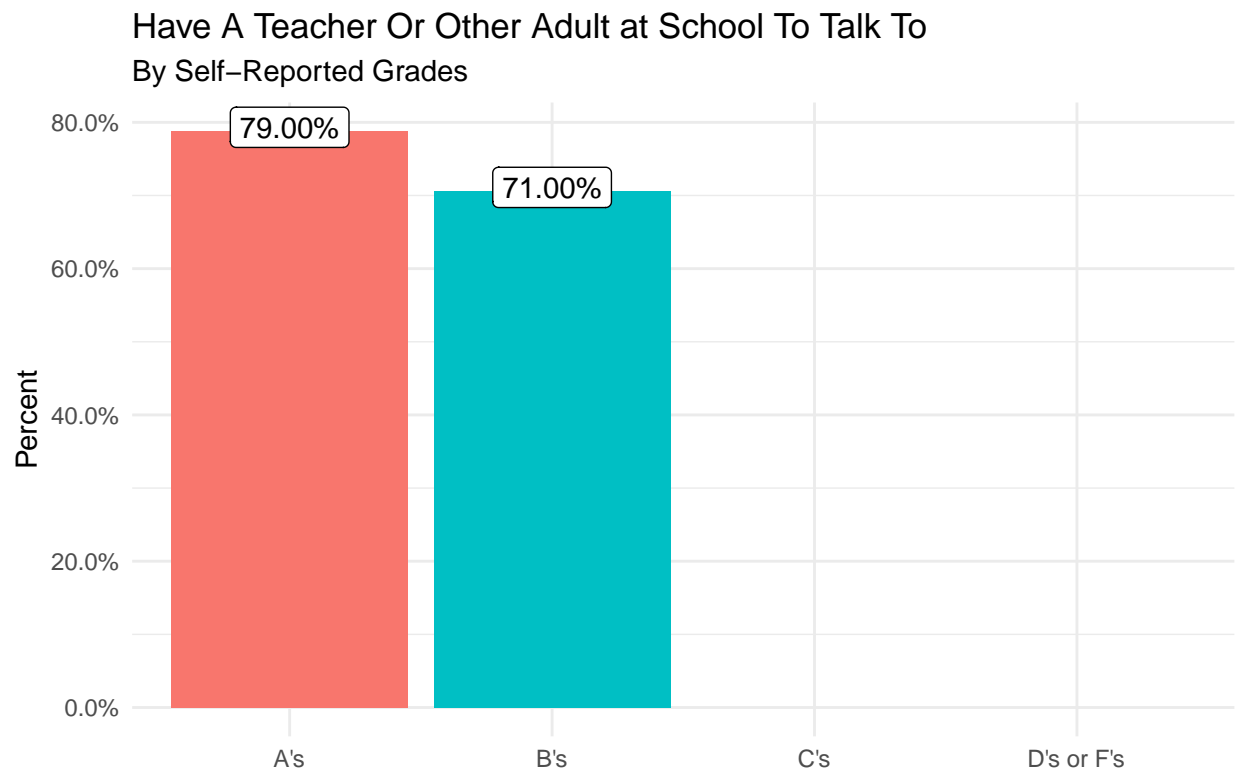
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

School belonging and grades are often related. Perhaps it’s not surprising that students who feel less academically inclined, are oftentimes less likely to feel like they belong at school. At the same time, it’s also possible for students’ grades to go down when they feel excluded, marginalized, or just disengaged from school. Schools that provide an array of courses (including the arts and career and technical courses) and extracurricular activities, can help to address this issue.

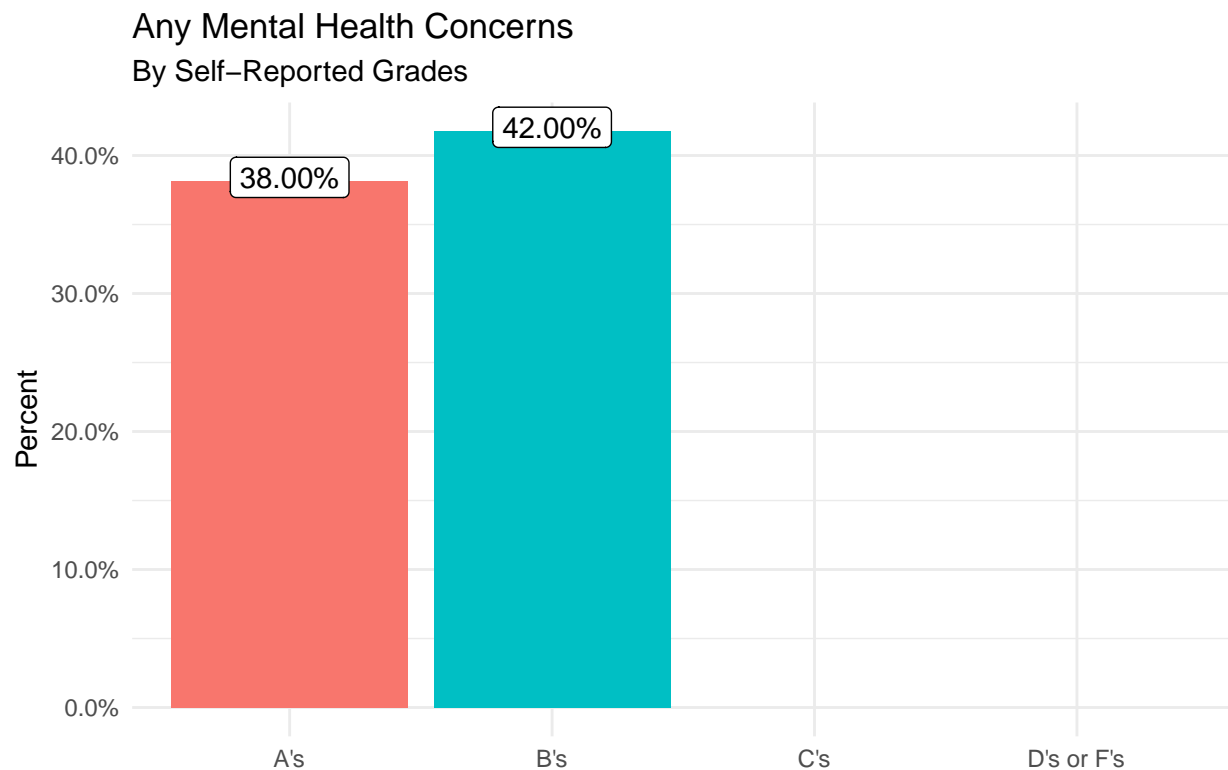


Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above combines responses to two bullying questions to get a broad sense of bullying. It looks at students whose answers indicated that they had been bullied online, at school, or both.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

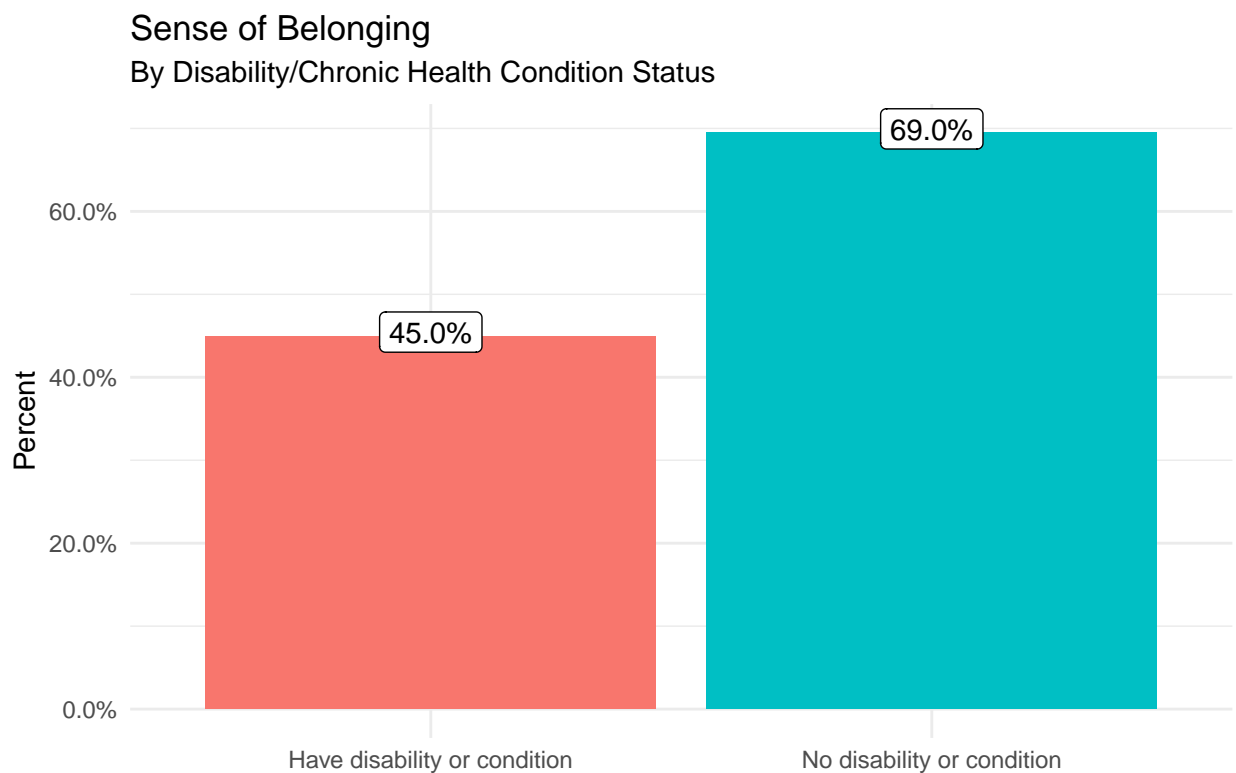
The chart above shows the percent of students who answered affirmatively to any of the questions on depression, anxiety, non-suicidal self-harm, or suicidal thoughts and behavior. Wisconsin's 2017 statewide YRBS showed that students with poor grades reported worse mental health outcomes, including anxiety (Wisconsin's 2019 results have not been released as of the date of this report). Being anxious or depressed can make it hard to learn and to follow through on steps such as studying, completing assignments, and turning them in. Similarly, the experience of consistent failure or low performance can exacerbate feelings of depression and anxiety. Teachers and school officials who consider mental wellbeing as a possible factor behind student performance, might be better positioned to route students to resources and to reinvest in low-performing students.

For the specific breakdown of the prevalence of self-reported depression, anxiety, and non-suicidal self-harm, as well as the questions on suicidal ideation and behavior, see the question-specific tables at the end of this report.

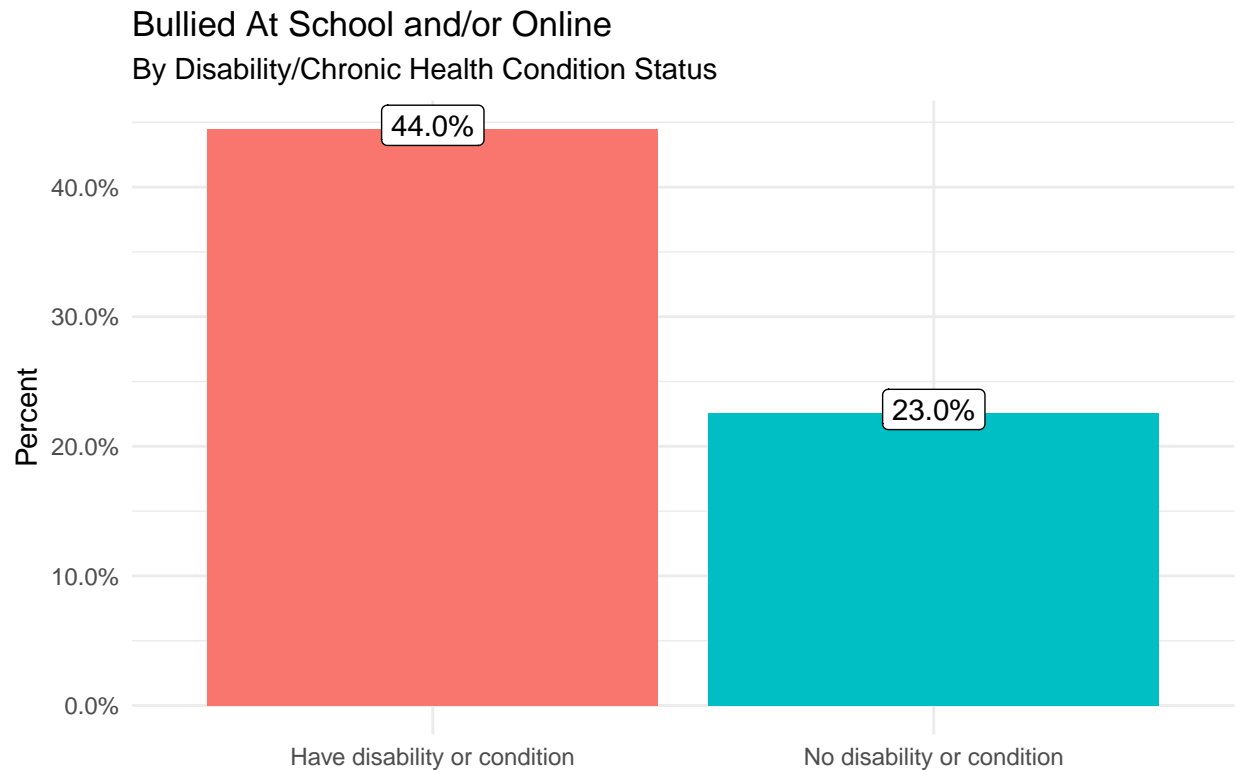
Students with Physical Disabilities At A Glance

The YRBS asks students whether they have a physical disability or chronic health condition. Students who answered affirmatively are contrasted here with those who said they did not have such a condition. *(No health records or other sources beyond student responses to this YRBS question are used; student YRBS responses are anonymous and confidential.)*

In general, students who are dealing with disability or chronic illness tend to report more signs of strain and fewer protective factors than their peers. It is also worth noting that in general, people with disabilities are more likely to be victims of violence and abuse than their peers (see e.g. Everett Jones and Lollar, 2008).



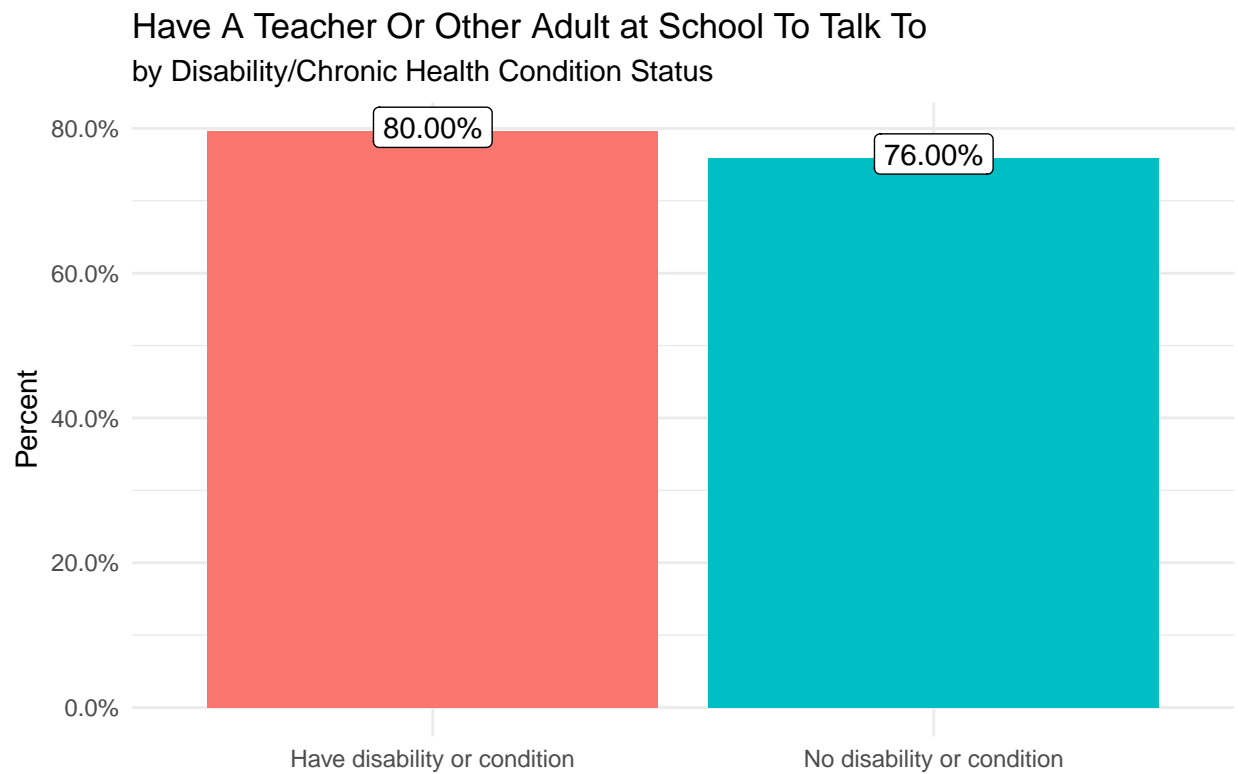
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



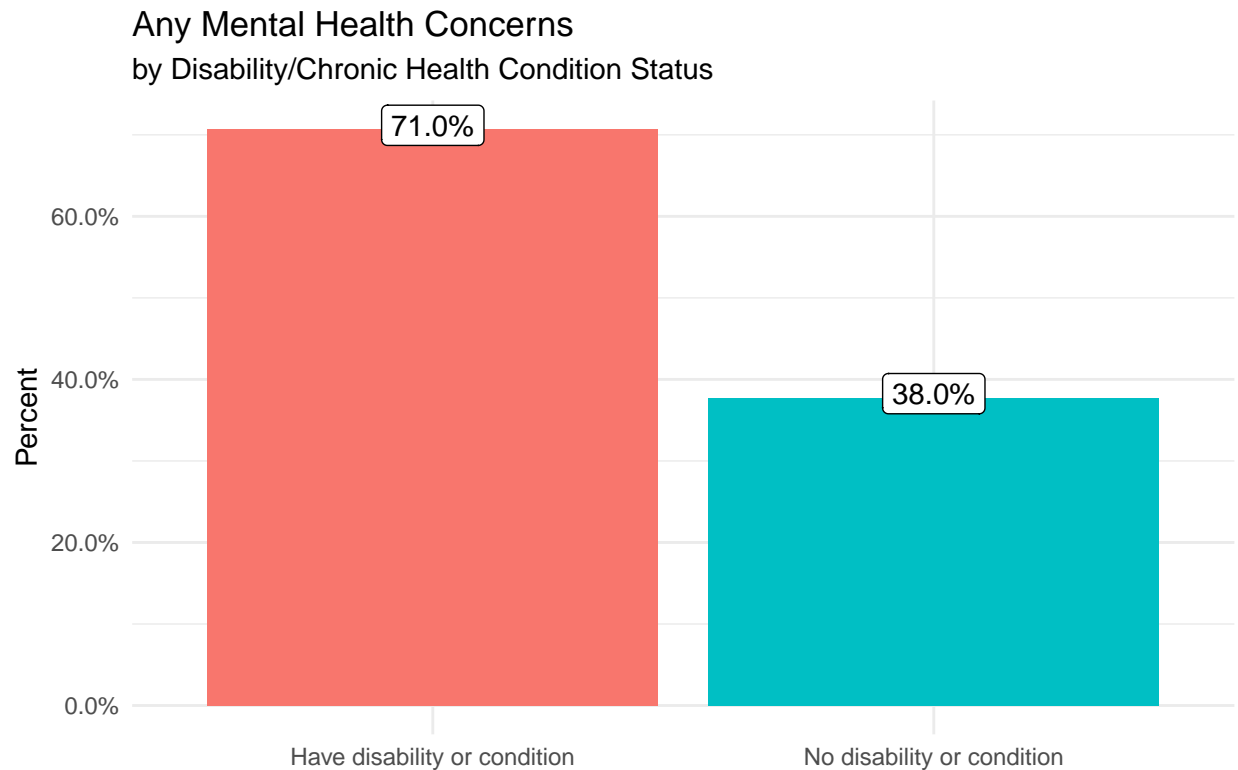
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

As described above, people with disabilities are more likely to experience violence and abuse than people without disabilities (see e.g. <https://www.stopbullying.gov/sites/default/files/2017-09/bullyingtipsheet.pdf>). Additionally, students who have experienced other forms of violence or abuse are at an increased risk of bullying. Those factors, plus the general tendency for students to be targeted for bullying based on lower status or perceived differences, can contribute to potentially higher rates of bullying among students with physical disabilities or chronic health conditions.

The chart above combines responses to two bullying questions to get a broad sense of bullying. It looks at students whose answers indicated that they had been bullied online, at school, or both.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above shows the percent of students who answered affirmatively to any of the questions on depression, anxiety, non-suicidal self-harm, or suicidal thoughts and behavior. (For the specific breakdown of the prevalence of mental health questions, see the question-specific tables at the end of this report.) Physical wellbeing and mental wellbeing are related. If students with disabilities or chronic health conditions feel physically unwell, that can take a toll on their mental health as well. Feeling lonely, marginalized, or being victimized can of course also affect mental health. Schools that help students with health issues to become involved in appropriate physical activity, ensure that such students are connected to staff and are academically challenged, and highlight examples of people with disabilities or health conditions in their curricula, can help with students' general wellbeing. Such steps can complement (not replace) access to mental health care, where appropriate.

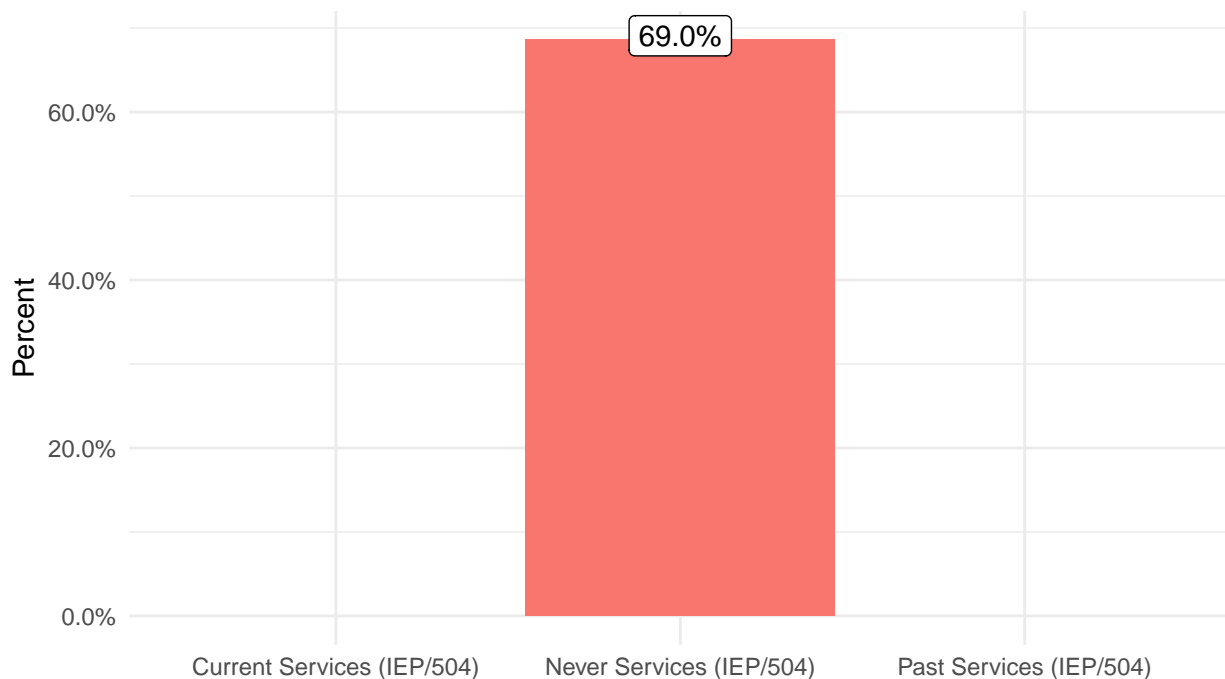
Students with Special Education Services At A Glance

Wisconsin's 2019 statewide and local YRBS surveys included a question asking students whether they currently receive special education services or had an individualized education plan (IEP) or 504 plan. Students could answer: "A. Yes, I do"; "B. Not anymore, but I used to"; "C. No, and I never have"; or "D. Not sure". Students who answered "A. Yes, I do" are categorized here as "Current Services". Students who answered "B. Not anymore, but I used to" are categorized here as "Past Services". Students who answered "C. No, and I never have" are categorized here as "Never Services". Students who answered "D. Not sure" are not included in the charts below, as their response was ambiguous.

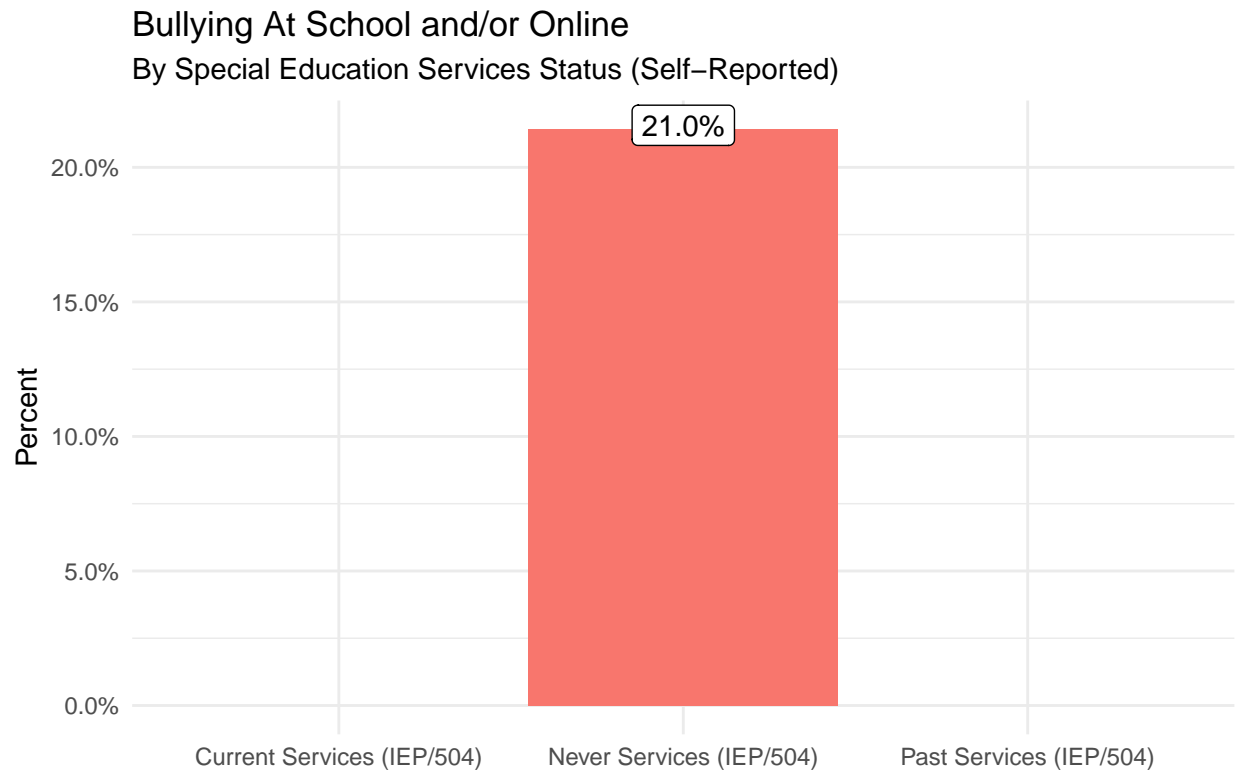
Schools were encouraged to survey students with IEPs whenever possible and appropriate. However, it should be noted that some students with IEPs were most likely exempted from taking the YRBS, because the reading level was not appropriate for them or due to other, similar considerations. Thus, the students who indicated IEPs here most likely represent a particular subset of students receiving special education services, in that they are the students who teachers believed were most capable of completing the survey. For that reason, it's likely that any differences reported here actually understate the differences between students with IEPs overall and their peers. Regardless, it should be noted that the numbers would likely be different if all students with IEPs/504 plans were able to participate.

Sense of Belonging

By Special Education Services Status (Self-Reported)



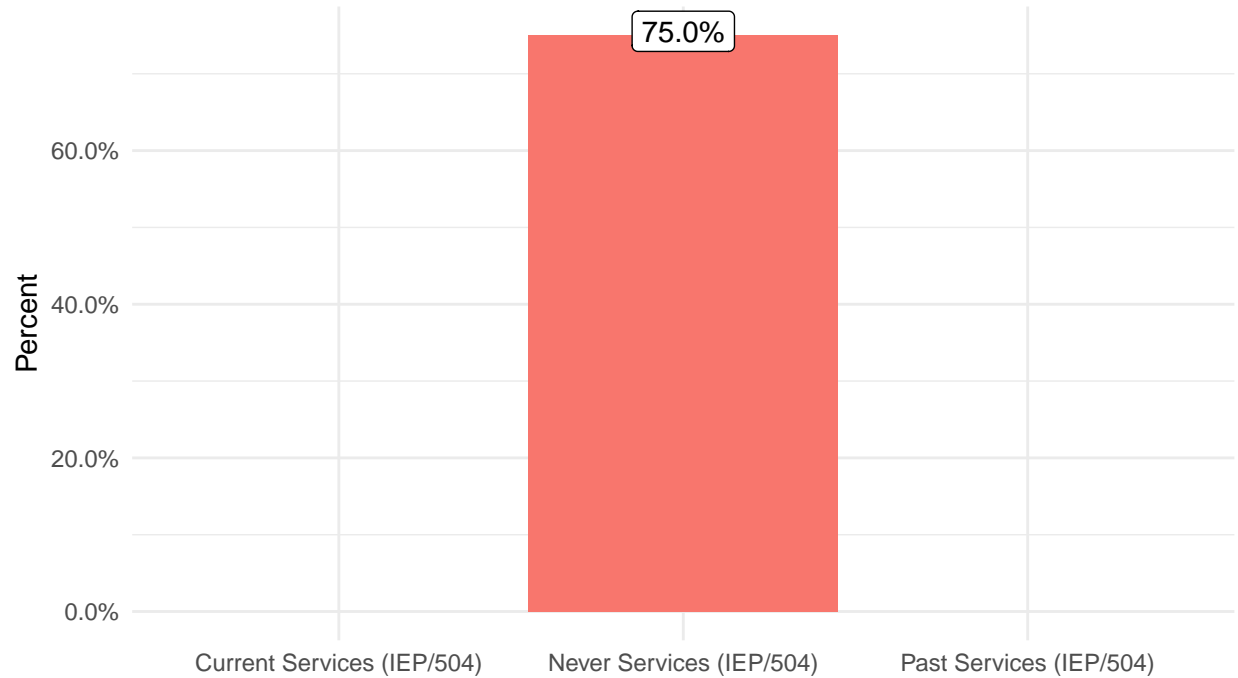
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



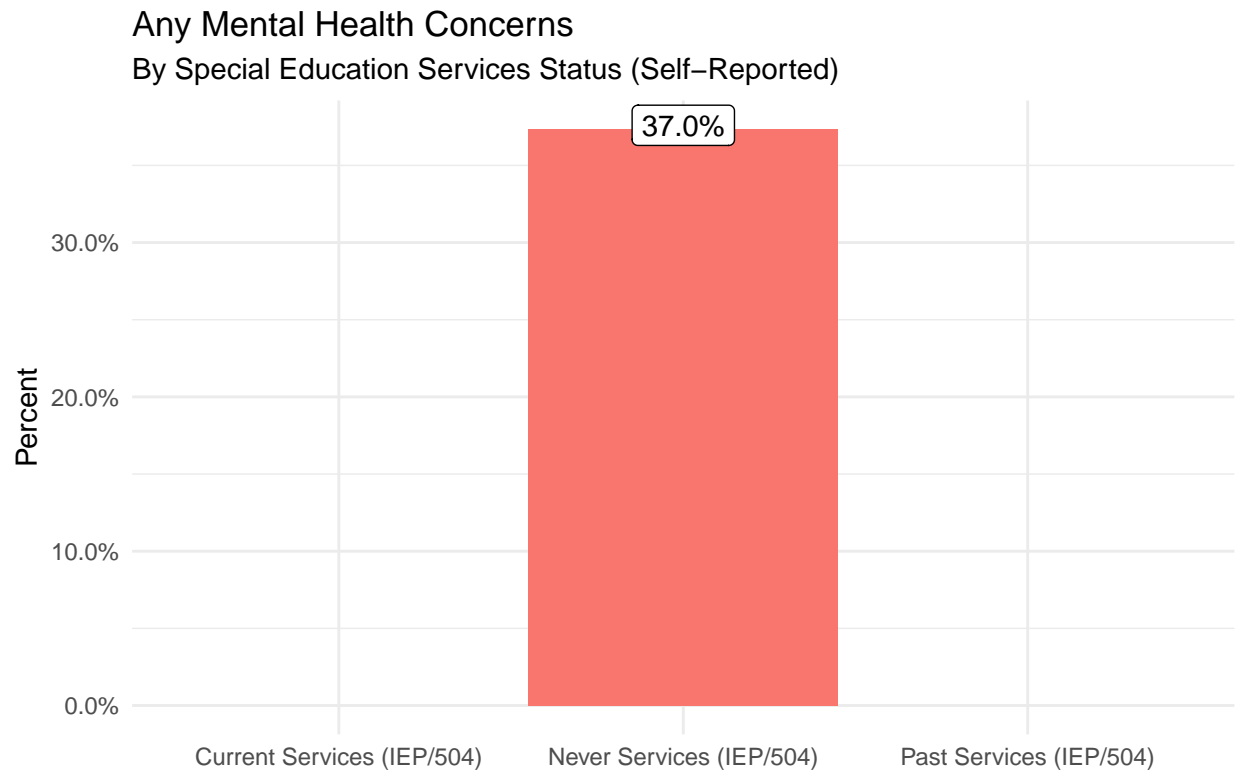
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above combines responses to two bullying questions to get a broad sense of bullying. It looks at students whose answers indicated that they had been bullied online, at school, or both. In general, students with conditions related to special education services are often at higher risk for bullying. See e.g. <https://www.stopbullying.gov/at-risk/groups/special-needs/index.html>

Have A Teacher Or Other Adult at School To Talk To
By Special Education Services Status (Self-Reported)



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

The chart above shows the percent of students who answered affirmatively to any of the questions on depression, anxiety, non-suicidal self-harm, or suicidal thoughts and behavior. For the specific breakdown of the prevalence of mental health questions, see the question-specific tables at the end of this report.

What helps?

While many factors affect student wellbeing and behavior, there are ways that schools can help. Students who feel seen, supported, included and challenged tend to have better academic and health outcomes. All members of a school community can contribute to a more supportive and inclusive environment through:

- Strong, responsive adult leadership at the district, school, and classroom level
- Having a wide variety of free, readily accessible extracurricular and co-curricular activities that appeal to different types of students, including students with disabilities
- Supportive student programs and organizations. Programs such as Link Crew help students through transitions, while student organizations (e.g., Gay/Straight Alliances (GSA's) or other supportive student groups) offer opportunities for cultural expression
- Equitable access to rigorous academics that engage and push all students to excel
- Curricula that highlight the positive contributions of scholars, artists, or other historical figures who come from a variety of backgrounds, including any of the high-risk groups highlighted in this report
- Classroom practices and school policies that refrain from implicitly or explicitly targeting, shaming or denigrating any social group
- Access to mental health supports as needed
- Access to general health information and health services

For more resources and ideas, see:

DPI's Student Services, Prevention and Wellness (SSPW) Team at <https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw>

DPI's Special Education Team at <https://dpi.wi.gov/sped>

DPI's Equity webpage at <https://dpi.wi.gov/rti/equity>

APPENDIX A: QUESTION-SPECIFIC TABLES

This section provides breakdowns of YRBS questions by various demographic groups.

Each table contains the percent or point estimate for that group, followed by the upper and lower 95% confidence intervals. Differences between groups are statistically significant if the confidence intervals between groups do not overlap. If confidence intervals do overlap, the differences across groups are not statistically significant at the .05 level.

Confidence intervals can also tell you how stable the statistic is. Wide confidence intervals indicate less stable numbers, while narrow confidence intervals indicate more stable numbers. Statistics can be less stable if there are relatively few students in that category, or if there's more variation across student answers.

For instance, this statistic: 15% (13%-17%) is more stable than this statistic: 15% (5%-25%). This matters when comparing across areas and assessing trends. Less stable statistics are more susceptible to variation from one YRBS year to the next.

Tables of Overall Results

Weighted YRBS Results	
Behavior	Percent
Most of the time or always wear a seatbelt	93% (90%-96%)
Rode with driver who drank (past 30 days)	15% (11%-20%)
Drove after drinking (past 30 days)	–
Text/email while driving (past 30 days)	39% (32%-46%)
Missed school due to safety concerns at school or en route (past 30 days)	8% (4%-11%)
Brought a gun to school (past 30 days)	–
Threatened or injured with weapon at school (past 12 months)	8% (5%-12%)
Most of the time or always feel safe at school	86% (82%-91%)
In a physical fight on school property (past 12 months)	6% (3%-9%)
Agree/strongly agree that violence is a problem at school	9% (5%-12%)
Most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood	94% (91%-97%)
Ever been raped	4% (2%-7%)
Ever been forced to do anything sexual	15% (11%-19%)
Dating partner forced something sexual (past 12 months)	10% (5%-14%)
Physical violence by dating partner (past 12 months)	7% (3%-10%)
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any sexual or dating violence question	19% (14%-24%)
Sent, received or shared sexual photos or images (past 30 days)	20% (15%-25%)
Bullied on school property (past 12 months)	22% (17%-27%)
Electronically bullied (past 12 months)	14% (10%-19%)
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to being bullied online and/or at school	26% (21%-31%)
Agree/strongly agree that bullying is a problem at school	31% (26%-37%)
Self-harm (past 12 months)	14% (10%-19%)
Problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	38% (32%-44%)
So sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities (past 12 months)	19% (14%-24%)
Seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)	9% (5%-12%)
Made a suicide plan (past 12 months)	7% (4%-10%)
Attempted suicide (past 12 months)	4% (1%-7%)
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any of the previous six mental health questions	42% (36%-48%)
Among students who attempted suicide, percent who received medical attention (past 12 months)	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results	
Behavior	Percent
Ever tried cigarettes	19% (14%-24%)
Among smokers, the percent who tried cigarettes before age 13	21% (10%-33%)
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	8% (4%-11%)
Ever tried vaping/juul/e-cigarettes	32% (26%-38%)
Vape/juul/e-cigarettes (past 30 days)	12% (8%-16%)
Use chew, dip, other smokeless tobacco (past 30 days)	7% (3%-10%)
Smoke cigars/cigarillos (past 30 days)	3% (1%-6%)
Among students who vaped or used other tobacco products, the percent who tried to quit (past 12 months)	54% (38%-70%)
Ever had an alcoholic beverage	60% (54%-67%)
Among students who have drunk alcohol, percent whose first drink was before age 13	25% (18%-33%)
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	25% (20%-31%)
Binge drinking (past 30 days)	9% (5%-13%)
Ever used marijuana	13% (9%-18%)
Among students who tried marijuana, the percent who first tried it before age 13	-
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	6% (3%-9%)
Ever misused a prescription pain medicine	5% (2%-7%)
Ever misused an over-the-counter drug	-
Ever used heroin	0% (0%-0%)
Ever used methamphetamines	-
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)	8% (4%-11%)
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)	2% (1%-4%)
Used any illegal drugs besides marijuana (past 12 months)	-
Ever had sexual intercourse	28% (22%-34%)
Among sexually active students, the percent whose first sexual intercourse was before age 13	-
Among sexually active students, the percent who have had 4 or more sexual partners	12% (4%-21%)
Currently sexually active (past 3 months)	19% (14%-24%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	73% (62%-84%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who had sex without any pregnancy prevention method	-
Identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or transgender	8% (5%-12%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results	
Behavior	Percent
Ate fruit every day (past 7 days)	43% (37%-49%)
Ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)	41% (35%-47%)
Drank water every day (past 7 days)	78% (73%-83%)
Ate breakfast every day (past 7 days)	33% (27%-39%)
Exercise most days (past 7 days)	70% (65%-76%)
Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day	15% (11%-20%)
Spend 3 or more hours per day on phone, Xbox, or other device (excluding use for school work)	40% (34%-46%)
Use phone, Xbox or other device after midnight on a school night (past 7 days)	46% (40%-52%)
Had sports-induced concussion (past 12 months)	11% (7%-15%)
Saw a dentist (past 12 months)	81% (76%-86%)
Ever diagnosed with asthma	17% (12%-21%)
Most of the time or always wear sunscreen when outside	20% (15%-25%)
Sleep 8 or more hours per night	32% (26%-38%)
Lived in 4 or more residences	27% (21%-33%)
Experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)	25% (19%-30%)
Have at least one supportive adult besides parent(s)	88% (84%-92%)
Participate in school activities, teams, or clubs	78% (72%-83%)
Agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	64% (58%-70%)
Have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to	74% (68%-79%)
Most of the time or always get emotional support when needed	22% (16%-29%)
List adult as most likely source of emotional support	38% (31%-46%)
In excellent or very good health	57% (51%-63%)
Have physical disability or chronic health problem	9% (5%-12%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Tables by Sex

Weighted YRBS Results By Sex		
Behavior	Female	Male
Most of the time or always wear a seatbelt	97% (93% - 100%)	90% (84% - 95%)
Rode with driver who drank (past 30 days)	16% (10% - 22%)	15% (8% - 21%)
Drove after drinking (past 30 days)	–	–
Text/email while driving (past 30 days)	37% (27% - 47%)	40% (30% - 51%)
Missed school due to safety concerns (past 30 days)	6% (2% - 10%)	9% (4% - 14%)
Brought a gun to school (past 30 days)	–	–
Threatened or injured with weapon at school (past 12 months)	8% (3% - 13%)	8% (3% - 13%)
Most of the time or always feel safe at school	87% (81% - 93%)	85% (79% - 92%)
In a physical fight on school property (past 12 months)	–	–
Agree/strongly agree that violence is a problem at school	10% (5% - 15%)	8% (3% - 13%)
Most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood	93% (89% - 98%)	95% (91% - 98%)
Ever been raped	–	–
Ever been forced to do anything sexual	25% (17% - 33%)	5% (1% - 9%)
Dating partner forced something sexual (past 12 months)	13% (6% - 20%)	7% (2% - 13%)
Physical violence by dating partner (past 12 months)	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any sexual or dating violence question	25% (18% - 33%)	13% (7% - 19%)
Sent, received or shared sexual photos or images (past 30 days)	22% (15% - 30%)	18% (10% - 25%)
Bullied on school property (past 12 months)	24% (17% - 31%)	20% (13% - 27%)
Electronically bullied (past 12 months)	19% (13% - 26%)	10% (4% - 15%)
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to being bullied online and/or at school	29% (22% - 36%)	23% (16% - 31%)
Agree/strongly agree that bullying is a problem at school	41% (32% - 49%)	22% (15% - 30%)
Self-harm (past 12 months)	22% (15% - 29%)	7% (2% - 11%)
Problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	51% (42% - 59%)	27% (18% - 35%)
So sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities (past 12 months)	27% (19% - 34%)	12% (6% - 18%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Sex		
Behavior	Female	Male
Seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)	13% (7% - 19%)	4% (1% - 8%)
Made a suicide plan (past 12 months)	8% (4% - 13%)	6% (2% - 10%)
Attempted suicide (past 12 months)	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any of the previous six mental health questions	55% (46% - 63%)	31% (22% - 39%)
Among students who attempted suicide, percent who received medical attention (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever tried cigarettes	14% (8% - 20%)	25% (17% - 33%)
Among smokers, the percent who tried cigarettes before age 13	–	–
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	5% (1% - 9%)	10% (4% - 16%)
Ever tried vaping/juul/e-cigarettes	26% (19% - 34%)	37% (29% - 46%)
Vape/juul/e-cigarettes (past 30 days)	10% (5% - 16%)	14% (7% - 21%)
Use chew, dip, other smokeless tobacco (past 30 days)	–	–
Smoke cigars/cigarillos (past 30 days)	–	–
Among students who vaped or used other tobacco products, the percent who tried to quit (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever had an alcoholic beverage	62% (53% - 70%)	59% (50% - 68%)
Among students who have drunk alcohol, percent whose first drink was before age 13	20% (10% - 29%)	30% (19% - 42%)
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	19% (12% - 27%)	32% (23% - 40%)
Binge drinking (past 30 days)	6% (2% - 11%)	12% (6% - 19%)
Ever used marijuana	13% (7% - 19%)	13% (7% - 19%)
Among students who tried marijuana, the percent who first tried it before age 13	–	–
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	6% (2% - 10%)	6% (1% - 10%)
Ever misused a prescription pain medicine	5% (1% - 9%)	4% (1% - 8%)
Ever misused an over-the-counter drug	–	–
Ever used heroin	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)
Ever used methamphetamines	–	–
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)	6% (2% - 11%)	9% (4% - 15%)
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)	–	–
Used any illegal drugs besides marijuana (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever had sexual intercourse	26% (19% - 34%)	30% (21% - 38%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Sex		
Behavior	Female	Male
Among sexually active students, the percent whose first sexual intercourse was before age 13	–	–
Among sexually active students, the percent who have had 4 or more sexual partners	–	–
Currently sexually active (past 3 months)	20% (13% - 28%)	18% (11% - 25%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	60% (43% - 78%)	84% (72% - 97%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who had sex without any pregnancy prevention method	–	–
Identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or transgender	10% (5% - 15%)	6% (2% - 11%)
Ate fruit every day (past 7 days)	52% (43% - 61%)	35% (26% - 43%)
Ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)	50% (41% - 59%)	32% (24% - 41%)
Drank water every day (past 7 days)	82% (75% - 88%)	74% (66% - 82%)
Ate breakfast every day (past 7 days)	36% (27% - 44%)	30% (22% - 39%)
Exercise most days (past 7 days)	70% (62% - 78%)	71% (63% - 79%)
Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day	13% (7% - 19%)	17% (10% - 24%)
Spend 3 or more hours per day on phone, Xbox, or other device (excluding use for school work)	36% (27% - 44%)	44% (35% - 53%)
Use phone, Xbox or other device after midnight on a school night (past 7 days)	39% (30% - 47%)	53% (44% - 62%)
Had sports-induced concussion (past 12 months)	9% (4% - 14%)	13% (6% - 19%)
Saw a dentist (past 12 months)	84% (78% - 91%)	78% (70% - 85%)
Ever diagnosed with asthma	17% (10% - 24%)	16% (9% - 23%)
Most of the time or always wear sunscreen when outside	27% (19% - 34%)	14% (8% - 21%)
Sleep 8 or more hours per night	32% (24% - 40%)	31% (23% - 40%)
Lived in 4 or more residences	21% (14% - 28%)	33% (24% - 41%)
Experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)	21% (14% - 28%)	28% (20% - 36%)
Have at least one supportive adult besides parent(s)	91% (87% - 96%)	86% (79% - 92%)
Participate in school activities, teams, or clubs	83% (76% - 90%)	72% (64% - 81%)
Agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	56% (47% - 64%)	71% (63% - 80%)
Have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to	74% (67% - 82%)	73% (65% - 81%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Sex		
Behavior	Female	Male
Most of the time or always get emotional support when needed	20% (12% - 28%)	26% (15% - 37%)
List adult as most likely source of emotional support	33% (23% - 42%)	46% (33% - 59%)
In excellent or very good health	54% (45% - 63%)	60% (51% - 69%)
Have physical disability or chronic health problem	7% (2% - 11%)	10% (5% - 16%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

Tables by Grade

Weighted YRBS Results By Grade				
Behavior	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Most of the time or always wear a seatbelt	94% (89% - 99%)	96% (90% - 101%)	87% (78% - 96%)	95% (89% - 101%)
Rode with driver who drank (past 30 days)	18% (10% - 26%)	–	–	18% (8% - 28%)
Drove after drinking (past 30 days)	0% (0% - 0%)	–	–	–
Text/email while driving (past 30 days)	–	–	48% (34% - 62%)	56% (42% - 71%)
Missed school due to safety concerns at school or en route (past 30 days)	–	–	11% (3% - 19%)	–
Brought a gun to school (past 30 days)	–	0% (0% - 0%)	–	0% (0% - 0%)
Threatened or injured with weapon at school (past 12 months)	–	–	–	14% (5% - 23%)
Most of the time or always feel safe at school	91% (84% - 97%)	91% (83% - 99%)	79% (68% - 90%)	83% (73% - 93%)
In a physical fight on school property (past 12 months)	–	–	11% (3% - 19%)	–
Agree or strongly agree that violence is a problem at their school	9% (3% - 16%)	–	11% (3% - 20%)	–
Most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood	91% (84% - 97%)	96% (91% - 101%)	93% (86% - 100%)	97% (92% - 101%)
Ever been raped	–	–	–	–
Ever been forced to do anything sexual	14% (7% - 22%)	16% (7% - 26%)	12% (3% - 20%)	18% (8% - 27%)
Dating partner forced something sexual in past 12 months	11% (3% - 19%)	–	–	–
Physical violence by dating partner (past 12 months)	–	–	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any sexual or dating violence question	18% (10% - 26%)	20% (9% - 30%)	21% (10% - 32%)	19% (9% - 29%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ If grade not surveyed, all values for that grade are 0 or NA.

⁴ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Grade				
Behavior	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Sent, received or shared sexual photos or images (past 30 days)	19% (11% - 27%)	19% (9% - 30%)	21% (10% - 32%)	21% (10% - 31%)
Bullied on school property (past 12 months)	31% (21% - 41%)	27% (16% - 39%)	17% (7% - 27%)	12% (3% - 20%)
Electronically bullied (past 12 months)	17% (9% - 24%)	–	21% (10% - 32%)	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to being bullied online and/or at school	33% (23% - 43%)	32% (21% - 44%)	27% (15% - 38%)	14% (5% - 23%)
Agree/strongly agree that bullying is a problem at school	39% (29% - 49%)	35% (24% - 47%)	25% (13% - 37%)	25% (14% - 37%)
Self-harm (past 12 months)	17% (10% - 25%)	17% (8% - 27%)	–	–
Problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	42% (32% - 53%)	37% (25% - 49%)	34% (22% - 47%)	38% (25% - 51%)
So sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities (past 12 months)	18% (10% - 26%)	19% (9% - 28%)	19% (9% - 30%)	22% (11% - 32%)
Seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)	8% (2% - 14%)	11% (2% - 19%)	–	–
Made a suicide plan (past 12 months)	9% (3% - 16%)	–	–	–
Attempted suicide (past 12 months)	–	–	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any of the previous six mental health questions	45% (34% - 55%)	41% (29% - 53%)	44% (31% - 57%)	40% (27% - 53%)
Among students who attempted suicide, percent who received medical attention (past 12 months)	–	–	–	–
Ever tried cigarettes	7% (2% - 13%)	21% (10% - 32%)	17% (7% - 27%)	32% (20% - 45%)
Among smokers, the percent who tried cigarettes before age 13	–	–	–	–
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–	–	15% (5% - 25%)
Ever tried vaping/juul/e-cigarettes	11% (4% - 17%)	36% (24% - 49%)	37% (25% - 50%)	45% (32% - 59%)
Vape/juul/e-cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–	13% (3% - 22%)	22% (11% - 34%)
Use chew, dip, other smokeless tobacco (past 30 days)	–	–	–	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ If grade not surveyed, all values for that grade are 0 or NA.

Weighted YRBS Results By Grade				
Behavior	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Smoke cigars/cigarillos (past 30 days)	0% (0% - 0%)	-	-	-
Among students who vaped or used other tobacco products, the percent who tried to quit (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-
Ever had an alcoholic beverage	48% (37% - 59%)	53% (40% - 66%)	70% (57% - 83%)	71% (59% - 84%)
Among students who have drunk alcohol, percent whose first drink was before age 13	44% (26% - 61%)	32% (15% - 49%)	-	-
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	8% (2% - 14%)	21% (10% - 32%)	34% (21% - 48%)	42% (27% - 56%)
Binge drinking (past 30 days)	-	-	14% (4% - 23%)	15% (5% - 25%)
Ever used marijuana	-	-	16% (6% - 27%)	17% (7% - 27%)
Among students who tried marijuana, the percent who first tried it before age 13	-	-	-	-
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	-	-	-	11% (3% - 20%)
Ever misused a prescription pain medicine	-	-	-	-
Ever misused an over-the-counter drug	-	-	-	-
Ever used heroin	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)
Ever used methamphetamines	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-
Used any illegal drugs besides marijuana (past 12 months)	0% (0% - 0%)	-	-	-
Ever had sexual intercourse	12% (5% - 20%)	22% (11% - 33%)	37% (23% - 50%)	43% (29% - 57%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ If grade not surveyed, all values for that grade are 0 or NA.

Weighted YRBS Results By Grade				
Behavior	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Among sexually active students, the percent whose first sexual intercourse was before age 13	–	–	–	0% (0% - 0%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who have had 4 or more sexual partners	–	–	–	–
Currently sexually active (past 3 months)	–	–	31% (18% - 45%)	33% (20% - 46%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	–	–	–	79% (62% - 95%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who had sex without any pregnancy prevention method	–	–	–	0% (0% - 0%)
Ate fruit every day (past 7 days)	46% (35% - 57%)	41% (28% - 54%)	38% (25% - 50%)	46% (33% - 59%)
Ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)	48% (38% - 59%)	32% (21% - 44%)	41% (28% - 55%)	40% (26% - 53%)
Drank water every day (past 7 days)	84% (76% - 92%)	74% (63% - 85%)	81% (70% - 91%)	73% (61% - 85%)
Ate breakfast every day (past 7 days)	36% (26% - 47%)	29% (17% - 41%)	28% (16% - 40%)	36% (23% - 49%)
Exercise most days (past 7 days)	83% (75% - 91%)	57% (44% - 70%)	72% (59% - 84%)	66% (54% - 79%)
Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day	–	19% (8% - 29%)	–	23% (11% - 34%)
Spend 3 or more hours per day on phone, Xbox, or other device (excluding use for school work)	47% (36% - 57%)	34% (22% - 47%)	30% (17% - 43%)	46% (32% - 59%)
Use phone, Xbox or other device after midnight on a school night (past 7 days)	40% (30% - 51%)	56% (42% - 69%)	34% (21% - 47%)	53% (40% - 67%)
Had sports-induced concussion (past 12 months)	13% (6% - 21%)	–	–	14% (4% - 23%)
Saw a dentist (past 12 months)	84% (76% - 92%)	75% (64% - 87%)	78% (66% - 89%)	84% (74% - 94%)
Ever diagnosed with asthma	12% (5% - 19%)	15% (5% - 24%)	18% (7% - 29%)	21% (10% - 32%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ If grade not surveyed, all values for that grade are 0 or NA.

Weighted YRBS Results By Grade				
Behavior	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Most of the time or always wear sunscreen when outside	22% (14% - 31%)	24% (12% - 35%)	14% (4% - 24%)	21% (10% - 31%)
Sleep 8 or more hours per night	41% (31% - 52%)	31% (18% - 43%)	28% (15% - 40%)	25% (14% - 37%)
Lived in 4 or more residences	30% (20% - 39%)	28% (16% - 41%)	18% (8% - 29%)	29% (17% - 42%)
Experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)	25% (15% - 34%)	21% (10% - 32%)	20% (9% - 31%)	31% (19% - 44%)
Have at least one supportive adult besides parent(s)	85% (78% - 93%)	84% (74% - 93%)	88% (79% - 97%)	96% (90% - 101%)
Participate in school activities, teams, or clubs	89% (82% - 95%)	73% (61% - 85%)	66% (53% - 79%)	78% (67% - 90%)
Agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	62% (52% - 73%)	57% (44% - 70%)	70% (57% - 82%)	66% (54% - 79%)
Have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to	78% (69% - 87%)	65% (52% - 77%)	76% (64% - 88%)	75% (63% - 87%)
Most of the time or always get emotional support when needed	23% (12% - 34%)	24% (10% - 38%)	20% (6% - 34%)	22% (8% - 36%)
List adult as most likely source of emotional support	44% (31% - 57%)	38% (23% - 54%)	41% (23% - 59%)	29% (14% - 45%)
In excellent or very good health	66% (56% - 76%)	42% (29% - 55%)	54% (40% - 68%)	62% (49% - 75%)
Have physical disability or chronic health problem	7% (2% - 13%)	-	14% (4% - 23%)	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ If grade not surveyed, all values for that grade are 0 or NA.

Tables by Race/Ethnicity

Weighted YRBS Results By Race/Ethnicity						
Behavior	White	Hisp	Bl/Af-Am	Asian/PI	Am.Ind	Multiple
Most of the time or always wear a seatbelt	94% (91% - 97%)	-	-	-	-	-
Rode with driver who drank (past 30 days)	15% (11% - 20%)	-	-	-	-	-
Drove after drinking (past 30 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Text/email while driving (past 30 days)	39% (32% - 46%)	-	-	-	-	-
Missed school due to safety concerns at school or en route (past 30 days)	6% (3% - 9%)	-	-	-	-	-
Brought a gun to school (past 30 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatened or injured with weapon at school (past 12 months)	8% (4% - 11%)	-	-	-	-	-
Most of the time or always feel safe at school	86% (81% - 90%)	-	-	-	-	-
In a physical fight on school property (past 12 months)	5% (2% - 7%)	-	-	-	-	-
Agree or strongly agree that violence is a problem at their school	9% (5% - 12%)	-	-	-	-	-
Most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood	94% (92% - 97%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ever been raped	3% (1% - 6%)	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Race/Ethnicity						
Behavior	White	Hisp	Bl/Af-Am	Asian/PI	Am.Ind	Multiple
Ever been forced to do anything sexual	14% (9% - 18%)	-	-	-	-	-
Dating partner forced something sexual in past 12 months	8% (4% - 12%)	-	-	-	-	-
Physical violence by dating partner (past 12 months)	5% (2% - 9%)	-	-	-	-	-
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any sexual or dating violence question	17% (13% - 22%)	-	-	-	-	-
Sent, received or shared sexual photos or images (past 30 days)	19% (14% - 25%)	-	-	-	-	-
Bullied on school property (past 12 months)	21% (16% - 26%)	-	-	-	-	-
Electronically bullied (past 12 months)	14% (10% - 18%)	-	-	-	-	-
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to being bullied online and/or at school	25% (20% - 30%)	-	-	-	-	-
Agree or strongly agree that bullying is a problem at school	31% (26% - 37%)	-	-	-	-	-
Self-harm (past 12 months)	13% (9% - 17%)	-	-	-	-	-
Problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	38% (32% - 44%)	-	-	-	-	-
So sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities (past 12 months)	19% (14% - 23%)	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Race/Ethnicity						
Behavior	White	Hisp	Bl/Af-Am	Asian/PI	Am.Ind	Multiple
Seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)	8% (5% - 12%)	-	-	-	-	-
Made a suicide plan (past 12 months)	6% (3% - 10%)	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted suicide (past 12 months)	3% (1% - 5%)	-	-	-	-	-
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any of the previous six mental health questions	41% (35% - 48%)	-	-	-	-	-
Among students who attempted suicide, percent who received medical attention (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ever tried cigarettes	18% (13% - 23%)	-	-	-	-	-
Among smokers, the percent who tried cigarettes before age 13	19% (7% - 31%)	-	-	-	-	-
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	7% (4% - 11%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ever tried vaping/juul/e-cigarettes	30% (24% - 36%)	-	-	-	-	-
Vape/juul/e-cigarettes (past 30 days)	11% (6% - 15%)	-	-	-	-	-
Use chew, dip, other smokeless tobacco (past 30 days)	6% (2% - 9%)	-	-	-	-	-
Smoke cigars/cigarillos (past 30 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Race/Ethnicity						
Behavior	White	Hisp	Bl/Af-Am	Asian/PI	Am.Ind	Multiple
Among students who vaped or used other tobacco products, the percent who tried to quit (past 12 months)	50% (33% - 68%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ever had an alcoholic beverage	60% (53% - 66%)	-	-	-	-	-
Among students who have drunk alcohol, percent whose first drink was before age 13	22% (15% - 30%)	-	-	-	-	-
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	24% (19% - 30%)	-	-	-	-	-
Binge drinking (past 30 days)	9% (5% - 13%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ever used marijuana	13% (8% - 17%)	-	-	-	-	-
Among students who tried marijuana, the percent who first tried it before age 13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	6% (3% - 9%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ever misused a prescription pain medicine	4% (1% - 6%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ever misused an over-the-counter drug	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ever used heroin	0% (0% - 0%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ever used methamphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)	7% (4% - 11%)	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Race/Ethnicity						
Behavior	White	Hisp	Bl/Af-Am	Asian/PI	Am.Ind	Multiple
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used any illegal drugs besides marijuana (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ever had sexual intercourse	28% (22% - 33%)	-	-	-	-	-
Among sexually active students, the percent whose first sexual intercourse was before age 13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Among sexually active students, the percent who have had 4 or more sexual partners	13% (4% - 22%)	-	-	-	-	-
Currently sexually active (past 3 months)	20% (15% - 25%)	-	-	-	-	-
Among sexually active students, the percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	73% (61% - 84%)	-	-	-	-	-
Among sexually active students, the percent who had sex without any pregnancy prevention method	0% (0% - 0%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ate fruit every day (past 7 days)	44% (38% - 50%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)	41% (35% - 47%)	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Race/Ethnicity						
Behavior	White	Hisp	Bl/Af-Am	Asian/PI	Am.Ind	Multiple
Drank water every day (past 7 days)	79% (74% - 84%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ate breakfast every day (past 7 days)	34% (27% - 40%)	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise most days (past 7 days)	70% (64% - 76%)	-	-	-	-	-
Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day	15% (10% - 19%)	-	-	-	-	-
Spend 3 or more hours per day on phone, Xbox, or other device (excluding use for school work)	40% (34% - 47%)	-	-	-	-	-
Use phone, Xbox or other device after midnight on a school night (past 7 days)	45% (39% - 52%)	-	-	-	-	-
Had sports-induced concussion (past 12 months)	11% (7% - 15%)	-	-	-	-	-
Saw a dentist (past 12 months)	83% (78% - 88%)	-	-	-	-	-
Ever diagnosed with asthma	16% (11% - 21%)	-	-	-	-	-
Most of the time or always wear sunscreen when outside	21% (16% - 27%)	-	-	-	-	-
Sleep 8 or more hours per night	32% (26% - 38%)	-	-	-	-	-
Lived in 4 or more residences	25% (19% - 30%)	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Race/Ethnicity						
Behavior	White	Hisp	Bl/Af-Am	Asian/PI	Am.Ind	Multiple
Experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)	23% (18% - 29%)	-	-	-	-	-
Have at least one supportive adult besides parent(s)	88% (84% - 92%)	-	-	-	-	-
Participate in school activities, teams, or clubs	78% (72% - 83%)	-	-	-	-	-
Agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	65% (59% - 71%)	-	-	-	-	-
Have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to	74% (68% - 80%)	-	-	-	-	-
Most of the time or always get emotional support when needed	21% (15% - 28%)	-	-	-	-	-
List adult as most likely source of emotional support	38% (30% - 46%)	-	-	-	-	-
In excellent or very good health	57% (51% - 64%)	-	-	-	-	-
Have physical disability or chronic health problem	7% (4% - 11%)	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Tables by LGBT Status

Weighted YRBS Results By Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity		
Behavior	LGBT	Straight-Cisgender
Most of the time or always wear a seatbelt	95% (85% - 105%)	93% (89% - 96%)
Rode with driver who drank (past 30 days)	–	–
Drove after drinking (past 30 days)	–	–
Text/email while driving (past 30 days)	–	–
Missed school due to safety concerns at school or en route (past 30 days)	–	–
Brought a gun to school (past 30 days)	–	–
Threatened or injured with weapon at school (past 12 months)	–	–
Most of the time or always feel safe at school	86% (72% - 101%)	87% (82% - 92%)
In a physical fight on school property (past 12 months)	–	–
Agree or strongly agree that violence is a problem at their school	–	–
Most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood	86% (71% - 101%)	95% (92% - 98%)
Ever been raped	–	–
Ever been forced to do anything sexual	–	–
Dating partner forced something sexual in past 12 months	–	–
Physical violence by dating partner (past 12 months)	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any sexual or dating violence question	46% (24% - 68%)	17% (12% - 22%)
Sent, received or shared sexual photos or images (past 30 days)	–	–
Bullied on school property (past 12 months)	–	–
Electronically bullied (past 12 months)	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to being bullied online and/or at school	34% (14% - 55%)	26% (20% - 32%)
Agree/strongly agree that bullying is a problem at school	51% (29% - 73%)	30% (24% - 36%)
Self-harm (past 12 months)	54% (32% - 76%)	10% (6% - 14%)
Problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	81% (64% - 98%)	34% (27% - 40%)
So sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities (past 12 months)	68% (48% - 88%)	14% (10% - 19%)
Seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)	41% (19% - 63%)	6% (3% - 9%)
Made a suicide plan (past 12 months)	–	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity		
Behavior	LGBT	Straight-Cisgender
Attempted suicide (past 12 months)	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any of the previous six mental health questions	81% (64% - 98%)	38% (32% - 44%)
Among students who attempted suicide, percent who received medical attention (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever tried cigarettes	39% (17% - 60%)	17% (12% - 23%)
Among smokers, the percent who tried cigarettes before age 13	–	–
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–
Ever tried vaping/juul/e-cigarettes	42% (20% - 64%)	32% (26% - 38%)
Vape/juul/e-cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–
Use chew, dip, other smokeless tobacco (past 30 days)	–	–
Smoke cigars/cigarillos (past 30 days)	–	–
Among students who vaped or used other tobacco products, the percent who tried to quit (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever had an alcoholic beverage	–	–
Among students who have drunk alcohol, percent whose first drink was before age 13	–	–
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	–	–
Binge drinking (past 30 days)	–	–
Ever used marijuana	33% (12% - 55%)	11% (7% - 16%)
Among students who tried marijuana, the percent who first tried it before age 13	–	–
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	–	–
Ever misused a prescription pain medicine	–	–
Ever misused an over-the-counter drug	–	–
Ever used heroin	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)
Ever used methamphetamines	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)	–	–
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)	–	–
Used any illegal drugs besides marijuana (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever had sexual intercourse	40% (19% - 62%)	27% (21% - 33%)
Among sexually active students, the percent whose first sexual intercourse was before age 13	–	–
Among sexually active students, the percent who have had 4 or more sexual partners	–	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level

Weighted YRBS Results By Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity		
Behavior	LGBT	Straight-Cisgender
Currently sexually active (past 3 months)	35% (14% - 55%)	18% (13% - 24%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	–	–
Among sexually active students, the percent who had sex without any pregnancy prevention method	–	–
Ate fruit every day (past 7 days)	–	–
Ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)	32% (12% - 52%)	40% (34% - 47%)
Drank water every day (past 7 days)	70% (51% - 90%)	79% (74% - 85%)
Ate breakfast every day (past 7 days)	–	–
Exercise most days (past 7 days)	72% (51% - 92%)	70% (64% - 77%)
Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day	–	–
Spend 3 or more hours per day on phone, Xbox, or other device (excluding use for school work)	51% (29% - 73%)	40% (33% - 46%)
Use phone, Xbox or other device after midnight on a school night (past 7 days)	75% (56% - 94%)	43% (36% - 49%)
Had sports-induced concussion (past 12 months)	–	–
Saw a dentist (past 12 months)	43% (21% - 65%)	84% (79% - 89%)
Ever diagnosed with asthma	–	–
Most of the time or always wear sunscreen when outside	–	–
Sleep 8 or more hours per night	–	–
Lived in 4 or more residences	59% (37% - 80%)	25% (19% - 31%)
Experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)	56% (34% - 77%)	20% (15% - 26%)
Have at least one supportive adult besides parent(s)	80% (63% - 98%)	90% (86% - 94%)
Participate in school activities, teams, or clubs	82% (64% - 100%)	78% (72% - 83%)
Agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	–	–
Have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to	47% (25% - 69%)	78% (72% - 84%)
Most of the time or always get emotional support when needed	–	–
List adult as most likely source of emotional support	–	–
In excellent or very good health	31% (10% - 51%)	60% (53% - 67%)
Have physical disability or chronic health problem	–	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

Tables by Average Grades (Self-Reported)

Weighted YRBS Results By Average Grades (Self-Reported)				
Behavior	A's	B's	C's	D's or F's
Most of the time or always wear a seatbelt	93% (89% - 97%)	94% (89% - 100%)	-	-
Rode with driver who drank (past 30 days)	10% (5% - 16%)	24% (15% - 34%)	-	-
Drove after drinking (past 30 days)	-	-	-	-
Text/email while driving (past 30 days)	37% (26% - 48%)	47% (35% - 59%)	-	-
Missed school due to safety concerns at school or en route (past 30 days)	8% (3% - 13%)	-	-	-
Brought a gun to school (past 30 days)	-	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)	-
Threatened or injured with weapon at school (past 12 months)	11% (5% - 17%)	-	-	-
Most of the time or always feel safe at school	90% (84% - 95%)	82% (73% - 90%)	-	-
In a physical fight on school property (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-
Agree or strongly agree that violence is a problem at their school	8% (3% - 13%)	7% (2% - 12%)	-	-
Most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood	92% (88% - 97%)	96% (92% - 100%)	-	-
Ever been raped	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)	-
Ever been forced to do anything sexual	11% (5% - 16%)	20% (12% - 29%)	-	-
Dating partner forced something sexual in past 12 months	10% (3% - 16%)	-	-	-
Physical violence by dating partner (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any sexual or dating violence question	15% (9% - 21%)	25% (16% - 34%)	-	-
Sent, received or shared sexual photos or images (past 30 days)	17% (11% - 24%)	25% (15% - 35%)	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Average Grades (Self-Reported)				
Behavior	A's	B's	C's	D's or F's
Bullied on school property (past 12 months)	15% (9% - 21%)	23% (14% - 33%)	-	-
Electronically bullied (past 12 months)	12% (6% - 18%)	18% (10% - 26%)	-	-
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to being bullied online and/or at school	19% (13% - 26%)	29% (19% - 39%)	-	-
Agree/strongly agree that bullying is a problem at school	29% (21% - 37%)	34% (23% - 44%)	-	-
Self-harm (past 12 months)	10% (4% - 15%)	16% (8% - 24%)	-	-
Problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	34% (26% - 43%)	39% (29% - 50%)	-	-
So sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities (past 12 months)	13% (7% - 20%)	20% (11% - 28%)	-	-
Seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)	6% (2% - 11%)	9% (3% - 15%)	-	-
Made a suicide plan (past 12 months)	-	9% (3% - 15%)	0% (0% - 0%)	-
Attempted suicide (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any of the previous six mental health questions	38% (29% - 47%)	42% (31% - 52%)	-	-
Among students who attempted suicide, percent who received medical attention (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-
Ever tried cigarettes	10% (4% - 16%)	28% (18% - 38%)	-	-
Among smokers, the percent who tried cigarettes before age 13	-	-	-	-
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	-	13% (5% - 21%)	-	-
Ever tried vaping/juul/e-cigarettes	24% (16% - 31%)	45% (34% - 56%)	-	-
Vape/juul/e-cigarettes (past 30 days)	8% (3% - 14%)	18% (9% - 28%)	-	-
Use chew, dip, other smokeless tobacco (past 30 days)	-	11% (3% - 18%)	-	-
Smoke cigars/cigarillos (past 30 days)	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Average Grades (Self-Reported)				
Behavior	A's	B's	C's	D's or F's
Among students who vaped or used other tobacco products, the percent who tried to quit (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-
Ever had an alcoholic beverage	59% (49% - 68%)	63% (52% - 74%)	-	-
Among students who have drunk alcohol, percent whose first drink was before age 13	25% (14% - 36%)	19% (7% - 31%)	-	-
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	22% (14% - 30%)	32% (21% - 43%)	-	-
Binge drinking (past 30 days)	12% (5% - 18%)	9% (2% - 15%)	-	-
Ever used marijuana	8% (3% - 13%)	17% (8% - 26%)	-	-
Among students who tried marijuana, the percent who first tried it before age 13	-	-	-	-
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	-	8% (2% - 15%)	-	-
Ever misused a prescription pain medicine	-	-	-	-
Ever misused an over-the-counter drug	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)	-
Ever used heroin	-	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)	-
Ever used methamphetamines	0% (0% - 0%)	-	0% (0% - 0%)	-
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)	10% (5% - 16%)	-	-	-
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)	-
Used any illegal drugs besides marijuana (past 12 months)	-	-	-	-
Ever had sexual intercourse	25% (17% - 33%)	33% (22% - 44%)	-	-
Among sexually active students, the percent whose first sexual intercourse was before age 13	-	0% (0% - 0%)	-	-
Among sexually active students, the percent who have had 4 or more sexual partners	-	-	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Average Grades (Self-Reported)				
Behavior	A's	B's	C's	D's or F's
Currently sexually active (past 3 months)	21% (13% - 28%)	20% (11% - 29%)	-	-
Among sexually active students, the percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	78% (62% - 94%)	65% (46% - 85%)	-	-
Among sexually active students, the percent who had sex without any pregnancy prevention method	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)	-	-
Ate fruit every day (past 7 days)	57% (48% - 65%)	29% (19% - 39%)	-	-
Ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)	52% (43% - 61%)	29% (19% - 39%)	-	-
Drank water every day (past 7 days)	81% (74% - 88%)	74% (64% - 84%)	-	-
Ate breakfast every day (past 7 days)	38% (29% - 47%)	26% (16% - 36%)	-	-
Exercise most days (past 7 days)	76% (69% - 84%)	67% (57% - 77%)	-	-
Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day	15% (9% - 22%)	11% (4% - 18%)	-	-
Spend 3 or more hours per day on phone, Xbox, or other device (excluding use for school work)	37% (28% - 46%)	38% (27% - 48%)	-	-
Use phone, Xbox or other device after midnight on a school night (past 7 days)	35% (26% - 44%)	61% (51% - 72%)	-	-
Had sports-induced concussion (past 12 months)	7% (2% - 11%)	18% (9% - 26%)	-	-
Saw a dentist (past 12 months)	85% (78% - 92%)	83% (75% - 92%)	-	-
Ever diagnosed with asthma	19% (11% - 26%)	16% (7% - 24%)	-	-
Most of the time or always wear sunscreen when outside	24% (16% - 32%)	21% (13% - 30%)	-	-
Sleep 8 or more hours per night	40% (31% - 49%)	26% (16% - 36%)	-	-
Lived in 4 or more residences	20% (13% - 28%)	27% (17% - 37%)	-	-
Experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)	16% (9% - 23%)	31% (20% - 41%)	-	-
Have at least one supportive adult besides parent(s)	91% (86% - 96%)	86% (78% - 93%)	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Average Grades (Self-Reported)				
Behavior	A's	B's	C's	D's or F's
Participate in school activities, teams, or clubs	84% (77% - 91%)	72% (62% - 82%)	-	-
Agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	74% (66% - 82%)	59% (49% - 69%)	-	-
Have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to	79% (71% - 86%)	71% (60% - 81%)	-	-
Most of the time or always get emotional support when needed	29% (18% - 40%)	19% (8% - 29%)	-	-
List adult as most likely source of emotional support	43% (31% - 55%)	37% (24% - 49%)	-	-
In excellent or very good health	70% (62% - 78%)	46% (35% - 57%)	-	-
Have physical disability or chronic health problem	9% (4% - 14%)	8% (2% - 14%)	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Tables by Physical Disability (Self-Reported)

Weighted YRBS Results By Physical Disability or Chronic Health Condition		
Behavior	Have disability or condition	No disability or condition
Most of the time or always wear a seatbelt	86% (71% - 101%)	95% (92% - 98%)
Rode with driver who drank (past 30 days)	–	–
Drove after drinking (past 30 days)	–	–
Text/email while driving (past 30 days)	–	–
Missed school due to safety concerns at school or en route (past 30 days)	–	–
Brought a gun to school (past 30 days)	–	–
Threatened or injured with weapon at school (past 12 months)	–	–
Most of the time or always feel safe at school	68% (48% - 88%)	89% (84% - 93%)
In a physical fight on school property (past 12 months)	–	–
Agree or strongly agree that violence is a problem at their school	–	–
Most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood	81% (64% - 98%)	97% (95% - 99%)
Ever been raped	–	–
Ever been forced to do anything sexual	–	–
Dating partner forced something sexual in past 12 months	–	–
Physical violence by dating partner (past 12 months)	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any sexual or dating violence question	45% (23% - 67%)	16% (11% - 21%)
Sent, received or shared sexual photos or images (past 30 days)	–	–
Bullied on school property (past 12 months)	33% (13% - 53%)	19% (14% - 25%)
Electronically bullied (past 12 months)	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to being bullied online and/or at school	44% (23% - 66%)	23% (17% - 28%)
Agree/strongly agree that bullying is a problem at school	34% (13% - 54%)	33% (26% - 39%)
Self-harm (past 12 months)	–	–
Problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	60% (39% - 81%)	34% (28% - 41%)
So sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities (past 12 months)	40% (18% - 61%)	16% (11% - 21%)
Seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)	30% (10% - 51%)	6% (3% - 9%)
Made a suicide plan (past 12 months)	–	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Physical Disability or Chronic Health Condition		
Behavior	Have disability or condition	No disability or condition
Attempted suicide (past 12 months)	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any of the previous six mental health questions	71% (51% - 90%)	38% (31% - 44%)
Among students who attempted suicide, percent who received medical attention (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever tried cigarettes	–	–
Among smokers, the percent who tried cigarettes before age 13	–	–
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–
Ever tried vaping/juul/e-cigarettes	49% (27% - 70%)	31% (25% - 37%)
Vape/juul/e-cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–
Use chew, dip, other smokeless tobacco (past 30 days)	–	–
Smoke cigars/cigarillos (past 30 days)	–	–
Among students who vaped or used other tobacco products, the percent who tried to quit (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever had an alcoholic beverage	–	–
Among students who have drunk alcohol, percent whose first drink was before age 13	–	–
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	–	–
Binge drinking (past 30 days)	–	–
Ever used marijuana	–	–
Among students who tried marijuana, the percent who first tried it before age 13	–	0% (0% - 0%)
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	–	–
Ever misused a prescription pain medicine	–	–
Ever misused an over-the-counter drug	–	–
Ever used heroin	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)
Ever used methamphetamines	–	–
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)	–	–
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)	–	–
Used any illegal drugs besides marijuana (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever had sexual intercourse	–	–
Among sexually active students, the percent whose first sexual intercourse was before age 13	–	–
Among sexually active students, the percent who have had 4 or more sexual partners	–	–
Currently sexually active (past 3 months)	–	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Physical Disability or Chronic Health Condition		
Behavior	Have disability or condition	No disability or condition
Among sexually active students, the percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	–	–
Among sexually active students, the percent who had sex without any pregnancy prevention method	–	0% (0% - 0%)
Ate fruit every day (past 7 days)	46% (24% - 67%)	42% (35% - 49%)
Ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)	49% (27% - 71%)	40% (33% - 46%)
Drank water every day (past 7 days)	76% (57% - 94%)	79% (73% - 84%)
Ate breakfast every day (past 7 days)	–	–
Exercise most days (past 7 days)	74% (54% - 93%)	71% (65% - 77%)
Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day	–	–
Spend 3 or more hours per day on phone, Xbox, or other device (excluding use for school work)	36% (14% - 57%)	40% (33% - 47%)
Use phone, Xbox or other device after midnight on a school night (past 7 days)	37% (16% - 59%)	46% (39% - 53%)
Had sports-induced concussion (past 12 months)	–	–
Saw a dentist (past 12 months)	75% (55% - 94%)	83% (78% - 88%)
Ever diagnosed with asthma	–	–
Most of the time or always wear sunscreen when outside	–	–
Sleep 8 or more hours per night	30% (10% - 49%)	33% (27% - 40%)
Lived in 4 or more residences	51% (29% - 73%)	24% (18% - 30%)
Experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)	55% (33% - 77%)	20% (14% - 25%)
Have at least one supportive adult besides parent(s)	90% (77% - 103%)	91% (87% - 95%)
Participate in school activities, teams, or clubs	64% (43% - 85%)	80% (74% - 86%)
Agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	45% (23% - 67%)	69% (63% - 76%)
Have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to	80% (62% - 98%)	76% (70% - 82%)
Most of the time or always get emotional support when needed	–	–
List adult as most likely source of emotional support	–	–
In excellent or very good health	–	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Tables by Special Education Services (Self-Reported)

Weighted YRBS Results By Special Education Services Status (Self-Reported)			
Behavior	Current Services (IEP/504)	Past Services (IEP/504)	Never Services (IEP/504)
Most of the time or always wear a seatbelt	–	–	94% (90% - 97%)
Rode with driver who drank (past 30 days)	–	–	17% (11% - 22%)
Drove after drinking (past 30 days)	–	–	–
Text/email while driving (past 30 days)	–	–	42% (34% - 50%)
Missed school due to safety concerns at school or en route (past 30 days)	–	–	5% (2% - 8%)
Brought a gun to school (past 30 days)	0% (0% - 0%)	–	–
Threatened or injured with weapon at school (past 12 months)	–	–	6% (3% - 10%)
Most of the time or always feel safe at school	–	–	90% (85% - 94%)
In a physical fight on school property (past 12 months)	–	–	–
Agree or strongly agree that violence is a problem at their school	–	–	7% (3% - 11%)
Most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood	–	–	96% (93% - 99%)
Ever been raped	–	–	5% (2% - 8%)
Ever been forced to do anything sexual	–	–	14% (9% - 19%)
Dating partner forced something sexual in past 12 months	–	–	9% (4% - 14%)
Physical violence by dating partner (past 12 months)	–	–	5% (1% - 9%)
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any sexual or dating violence question	–	–	18% (12% - 24%)
Sent, received or shared sexual photos or images (past 30 days)	–	–	21% (15% - 27%)
Bullied on school property (past 12 months)	–	–	17% (12% - 23%)
Electronically bullied (past 12 months)	–	–	12% (7% - 16%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Special Education Services Status (Self-Reported)			
Behavior	Current Services (IEP/504)	Past Services (IEP/504)	Never Services (IEP/504)
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to being bullied online and/or at school	–	–	21% (16% - 27%)
Agree/strongly agree that bullying is a problem at school	–	–	31% (24% - 38%)
Self-harm (past 12 months)	–	–	13% (8% - 18%)
Problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	–	–	35% (28% - 42%)
So sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities (past 12 months)	–	–	15% (10% - 20%)
Seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)	–	–	8% (4% - 12%)
Made a suicide plan (past 12 months)	–	–	7% (3% - 11%)
Attempted suicide (past 12 months)	–	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any of the previous six mental health questions	–	–	37% (30% - 44%)
Among students who attempted suicide, percent who received medical attention (past 12 months)	–	–	–
Ever tried cigarettes	–	–	19% (13% - 25%)
Among smokers, the percent who tried cigarettes before age 13	–	–	18% (5% - 32%)
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–	8% (4% - 12%)
Ever tried vaping/juul/e-cigarettes	–	–	32% (26% - 39%)
Vape/juul/e-cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–	13% (8% - 18%)
Use chew, dip, other smokeless tobacco (past 30 days)	–	–	5% (2% - 9%)
Smoke cigars/cigarillos (past 30 days)	–	–	–
Among students who vaped or used other tobacco products, the percent who tried to quit (past 12 months)	–	–	58% (38% - 78%)
Ever had an alcoholic beverage	–	–	61% (54% - 68%)
Among students who have drunk alcohol, percent whose first drink was before age 13	–	–	24% (16% - 33%)
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	–	–	27% (20% - 34%)
Binge drinking (past 30 days)	–	–	11% (6% - 16%)
Ever used marijuana	–	–	12% (7% - 17%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Special Education Services Status (Self-Reported)			
Behavior	Current Services (IEP/504)	Past Services (IEP/504)	Never Services (IEP/504)
Among students who tried marijuana, the percent who first tried it before age 13	-	-	-
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	-	-	6% (3% - 10%)
Ever misused a prescription pain medicine	-	-	4% (1% - 7%)
Ever misused an over-the-counter drug	0% (0% - 0%)	-	-
Ever used heroin	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)
Ever used methamphetamines	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)	-	-	7% (3% - 11%)
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)	0% (0% - 0%)	-	-
Used any illegal drugs besides marijuana (past 12 months)	0% (0% - 0%)	-	-
Ever had sexual intercourse	-	-	30% (24% - 37%)
Among sexually active students, the percent whose first sexual intercourse was before age 13	-	-	-
Among sexually active students, the percent who have had 4 or more sexual partners	-	-	13% (4% - 23%)
Currently sexually active (past 3 months)	-	-	22% (16% - 28%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	-	-	72% (59% - 84%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who had sex without any pregnancy prevention method	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)
Ate fruit every day (past 7 days)	-	-	47% (40% - 54%)
Ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)	-	-	43% (36% - 51%)
Drank water every day (past 7 days)	-	-	83% (77% - 88%)
Ate breakfast every day (past 7 days)	-	-	35% (28% - 42%)
Exercise most days (past 7 days)	-	-	73% (67% - 80%)
Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day	-	-	12% (7% - 17%)
Spend 3 or more hours per day on phone, Xbox, or other device (excluding use for school work)	-	-	38% (31% - 45%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Special Education Services Status (Self-Reported)			
Behavior	Current Services (IEP/504)	Past Services (IEP/504)	Never Services (IEP/504)
Use phone, Xbox or other device after midnight on a school night (past 7 days)	-	-	46% (38% - 53%)
Had sports-induced concussion (past 12 months)	-	-	10% (6% - 15%)
Saw a dentist (past 12 months)	-	-	84% (78% - 89%)
Ever diagnosed with asthma	-	-	17% (11% - 22%)
Most of the time or always wear sunscreen when outside	-	-	23% (17% - 29%)
Sleep 8 or more hours per night	-	-	35% (28% - 41%)
Lived in 4 or more residences	-	-	24% (17% - 30%)
Experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)	-	-	20% (14% - 26%)
Have at least one supportive adult besides parent(s)	-	-	92% (88% - 96%)
Participate in school activities, teams, or clubs	-	-	81% (75% - 87%)
Agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	-	-	69% (62% - 75%)
Have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to	-	-	75% (69% - 81%)
Most of the time or always get emotional support when needed	-	-	22% (14% - 30%)
List adult as most likely source of emotional support	-	-	39% (30% - 48%)
In excellent or very good health	-	-	62% (55% - 69%)
Have physical disability or chronic health problem	-	-	7% (3% - 11%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Tables by Food Insecurity (Self-Reported)

Weighted YRBS Results By Food Insecurity Status		
Behavior	Food Insecure	Not Food Insecure
Most of the time or always wear a seatbelt	89% (81% - 97%)	94% (91% - 98%)
Rode with driver who drank (past 30 days)	24% (13% - 35%)	13% (8% - 18%)
Drove after drinking (past 30 days)	–	–
Text/email while driving (past 30 days)	41% (25% - 57%)	38% (30% - 47%)
Missed school due to safety concerns at school or en route (past 30 days)	14% (5% - 24%)	5% (2% - 9%)
Brought a gun to school (past 30 days)	–	–
Threatened or injured with weapon at school (past 12 months)	10% (3% - 18%)	7% (3% - 10%)
Most of the time or always feel safe at school	77% (66% - 88%)	89% (84% - 93%)
In a physical fight on school property (past 12 months)	10% (2% - 17%)	5% (2% - 8%)
Agree or strongly agree that violence is a problem at their school	11% (2% - 19%)	8% (4% - 12%)
Most of the time or always feel safe in their neighborhood	84% (75% - 93%)	97% (95% - 100%)
Ever been raped	–	–
Ever been forced to do anything sexual	31% (19% - 43%)	10% (6% - 14%)
Dating partner forced something sexual in past 12 months	20% (8% - 33%)	7% (2% - 11%)
Physical violence by dating partner (past 12 months)	–	–
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any sexual or dating violence question	36% (24% - 48%)	14% (9% - 19%)
Sent, received or shared sexual photos or images (past 30 days)	18% (8% - 28%)	20% (14% - 26%)
Bullied on school property (past 12 months)	37% (24% - 49%)	17% (12% - 22%)
Electronically bullied (past 12 months)	28% (16% - 39%)	10% (6% - 14%)
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to being bullied online and/or at school	46% (33% - 59%)	20% (14% - 26%)
Agree/strongly agree that bullying is a problem at school	37% (24% - 49%)	31% (24% - 37%)
Self-harm (past 12 months)	23% (13% - 34%)	12% (7% - 16%)
Problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	58% (45% - 71%)	32% (26% - 39%)
So sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities (past 12 months)	38% (26% - 51%)	13% (9% - 18%)
Seriously considered suicide (past 12 months)	20% (10% - 30%)	5% (2% - 8%)
Made a suicide plan (past 12 months)	12% (3% - 20%)	5% (2% - 9%)
Attempted suicide (past 12 months)	–	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

³ Composite measures combine responses across two or more questions.

Weighted YRBS Results By Food Insecurity Status		
Behavior	Food Insecure	Not Food Insecure
Composite measure: answered affirmatively to any of the previous six mental health questions	60% (47% - 72%)	37% (30% - 44%)
Among students who attempted suicide, percent who received medical attention (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever tried cigarettes	26% (14% - 38%)	17% (11% - 22%)
Among smokers, the percent who tried cigarettes before age 13	–	–
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–
Ever tried vaping/juul/e-cigarettes	42% (29% - 54%)	29% (22% - 35%)
Vape/juul/e-cigarettes (past 30 days)	19% (8% - 31%)	10% (5% - 14%)
Use chew, dip, other smokeless tobacco (past 30 days)	–	–
Smoke cigars/cigarillos (past 30 days)	–	–
Among students who vaped or used other tobacco products, the percent who tried to quit (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever had an alcoholic beverage	68% (55% - 81%)	58% (51% - 66%)
Among students who have drunk alcohol, percent whose first drink was before age 13	38% (21% - 54%)	20% (12% - 29%)
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	27% (15% - 39%)	25% (19% - 32%)
Binge drinking (past 30 days)	–	–
Ever used marijuana	26% (14% - 37%)	8% (4% - 13%)
Among students who tried marijuana, the percent who first tried it before age 13	–	–
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	–	–
Ever misused a prescription pain medicine	11% (3% - 19%)	3% (1% - 5%)
Ever misused an over-the-counter drug	–	–
Ever used heroin	0% (0% - 0%)	0% (0% - 0%)
Ever used methamphetamines	–	–
Were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property (past 12 months)	–	–
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs (past 12 months)	–	–
Used any illegal drugs besides marijuana (past 12 months)	–	–
Ever had sexual intercourse	37% (24% - 50%)	26% (19% - 32%)
Among sexually active students, the percent whose first sexual intercourse was before age 13	–	–
Among sexually active students, the percent who have had 4 or more sexual partners	–	–
Currently sexually active (past 3 months)	26% (14% - 38%)	17% (12% - 23%)
Among sexually active students, the percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	–	–

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted YRBS Results By Food Insecurity Status		
Behavior	Food Insecure	Not Food Insecure
Among sexually active students, the percent who had sex without any pregnancy prevention method	–	–
Ate fruit every day (past 7 days)	32% (20% - 44%)	47% (40% - 54%)
Ate vegetables every day (past 7 days)	25% (13% - 36%)	46% (39% - 53%)
Drank water every day (past 7 days)	64% (52% - 77%)	83% (77% - 88%)
Ate breakfast every day (past 7 days)	–	–
Exercise most days (past 7 days)	73% (61% - 85%)	70% (63% - 76%)
Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day	22% (11% - 33%)	13% (8% - 18%)
Spend 3 or more hours per day on phone, Xbox, or other device (excluding use for school work)	46% (33% - 60%)	38% (31% - 45%)
Use phone, Xbox or other device after midnight on a school night (past 7 days)	61% (48% - 74%)	41% (34% - 48%)
Had sports-induced concussion (past 12 months)	23% (12% - 34%)	7% (4% - 11%)
Saw a dentist (past 12 months)	64% (51% - 76%)	86% (81% - 91%)
Ever diagnosed with asthma	16% (6% - 26%)	17% (11% - 22%)
Most of the time or always wear sunscreen when outside	12% (4% - 20%)	23% (17% - 29%)
Sleep 8 or more hours per night	16% (6% - 25%)	37% (30% - 44%)
Lived in 4 or more residences	43% (30% - 56%)	22% (16% - 27%)
Experienced hunger due to lack of food at home (past 30 days)	100% (100% - 100%)	0% (0% - 0%)
Have at least one supportive adult besides parent(s)	81% (71% - 91%)	91% (87% - 95%)
Participate in school activities, teams, or clubs	69% (57% - 81%)	80% (74% - 86%)
Agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	35% (23% - 48%)	73% (67% - 79%)
Have at least one teacher or other adult at school to talk to	63% (51% - 76%)	77% (71% - 83%)
Most of the time or always get emotional support when needed	13% (4% - 23%)	27% (18% - 35%)
List adult as most likely source of emotional support	32% (19% - 45%)	41% (32% - 51%)
In excellent or very good health	29% (17% - 41%)	66% (60% - 73%)
Have physical disability or chronic health problem	19% (9% - 29%)	5% (2% - 8%)

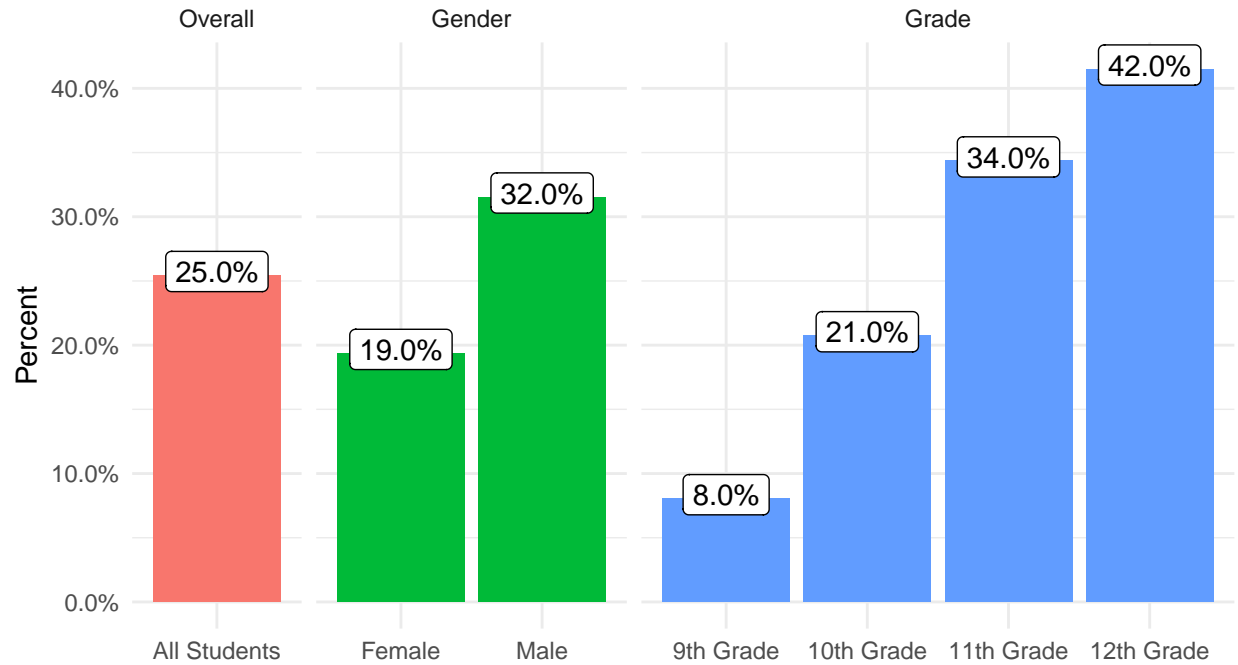
¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

APPENDIX B: OPTIONAL MODULE RESULTS

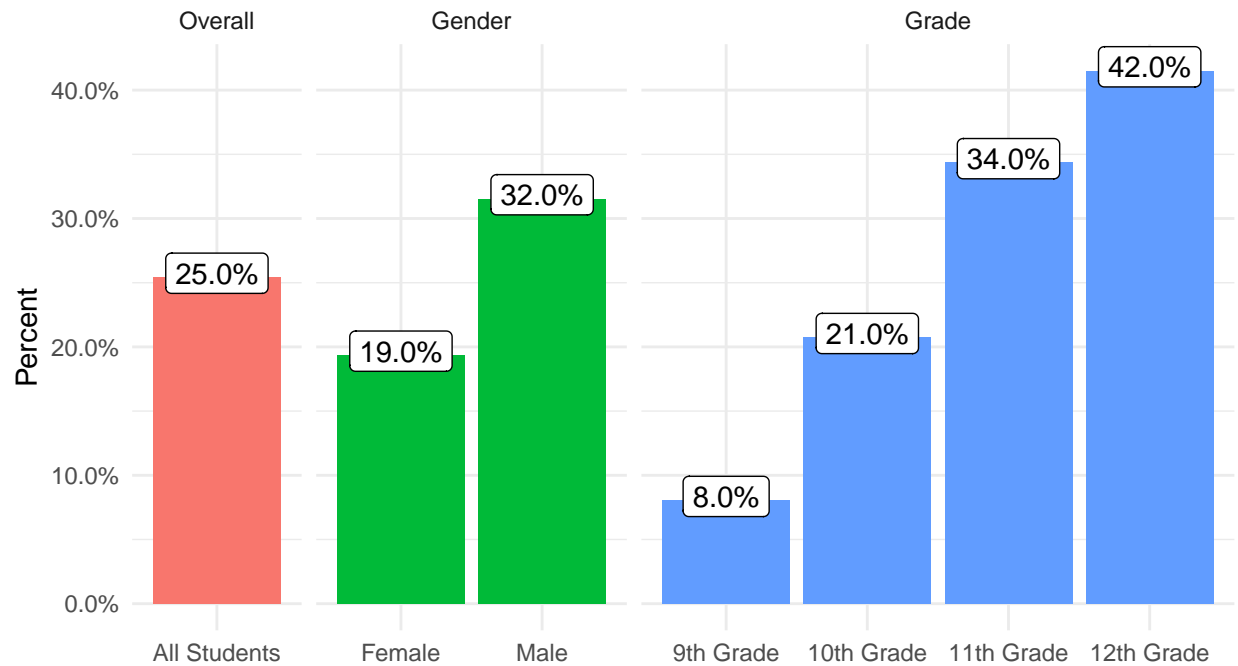
Optional Module 1: Drug-Free Communities

DFC Alcohol Use Core Measure:
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)



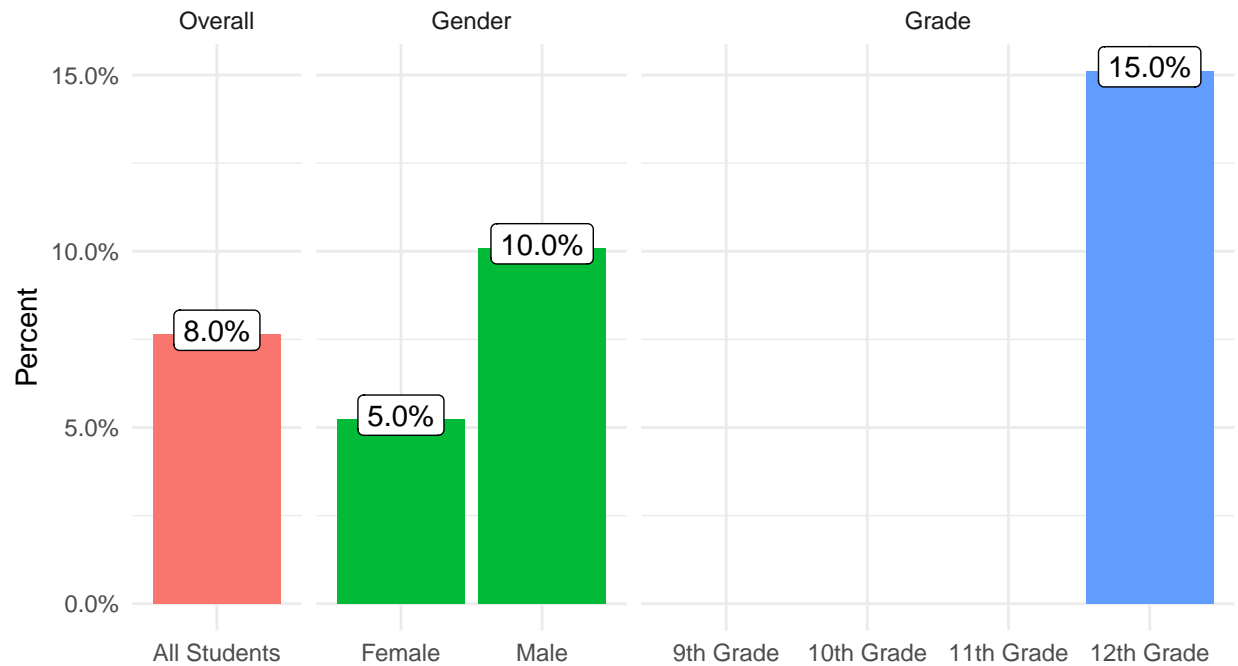
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report

DFC Alcohol Use Core Measure:
 Drank alcohol (past 30 days)



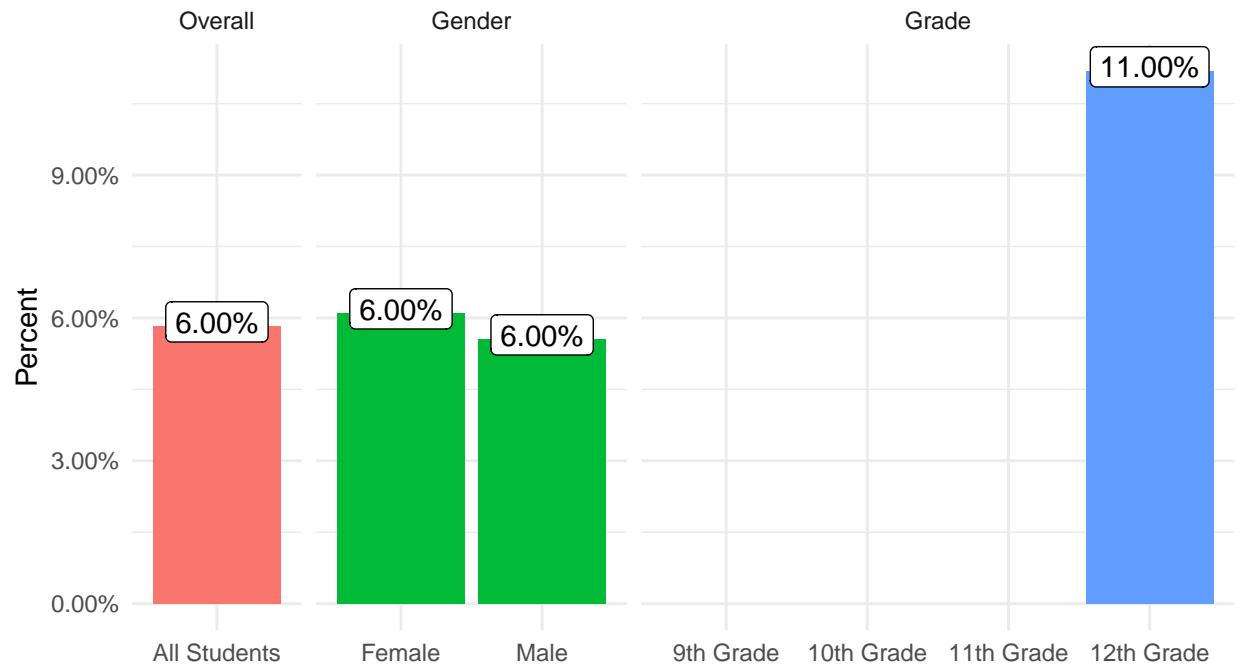
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report

DFC Tobacco Use Core Measure:
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)



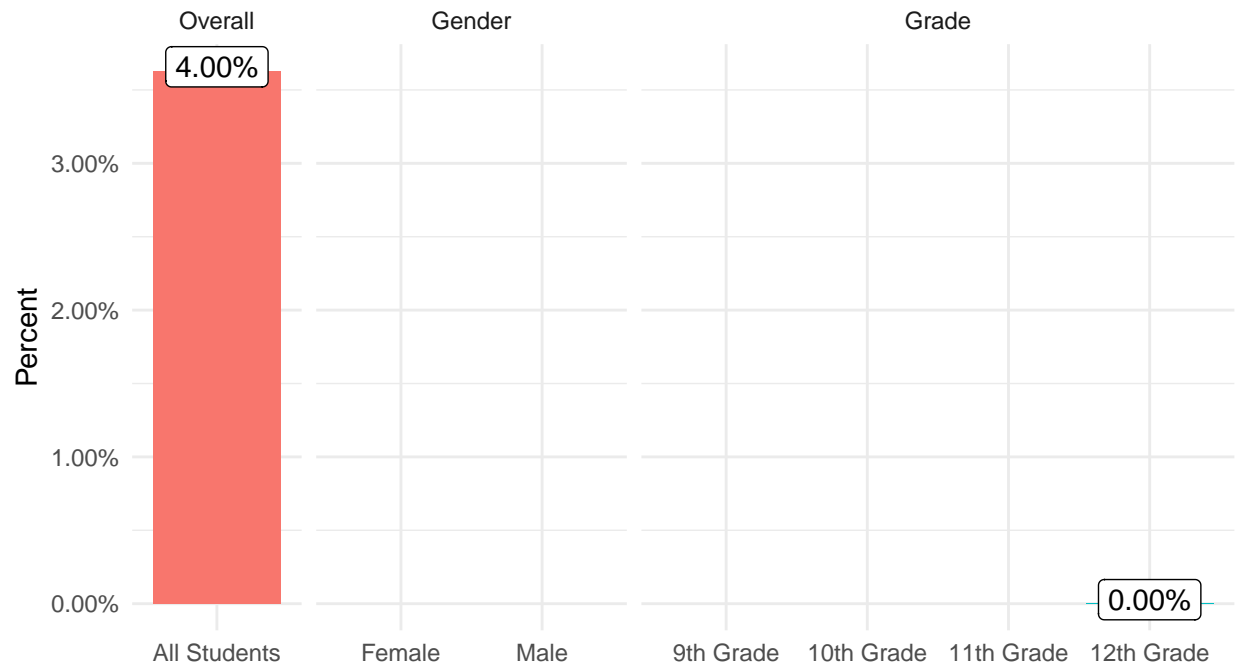
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report

DFC Marijuana Use Core Measure:
 Smoke marijuana (past 30 days)



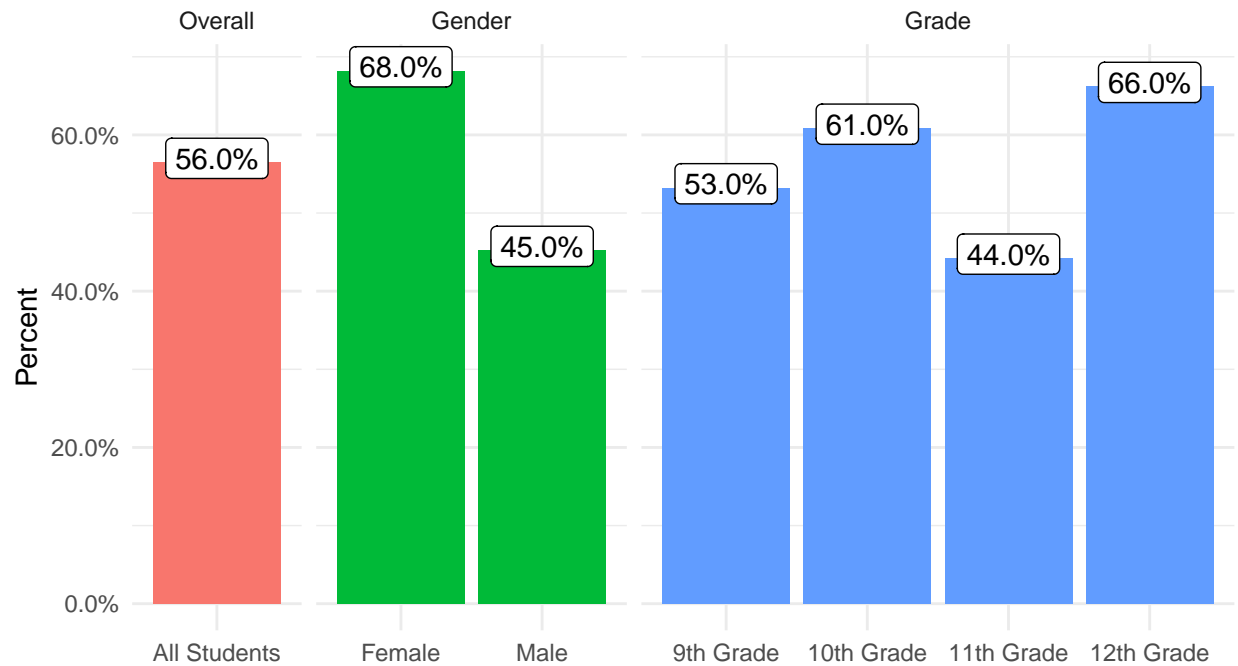
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report

DFC Prescription Drug Use Core Measure:
Misused any prescription drug (past 30 days)



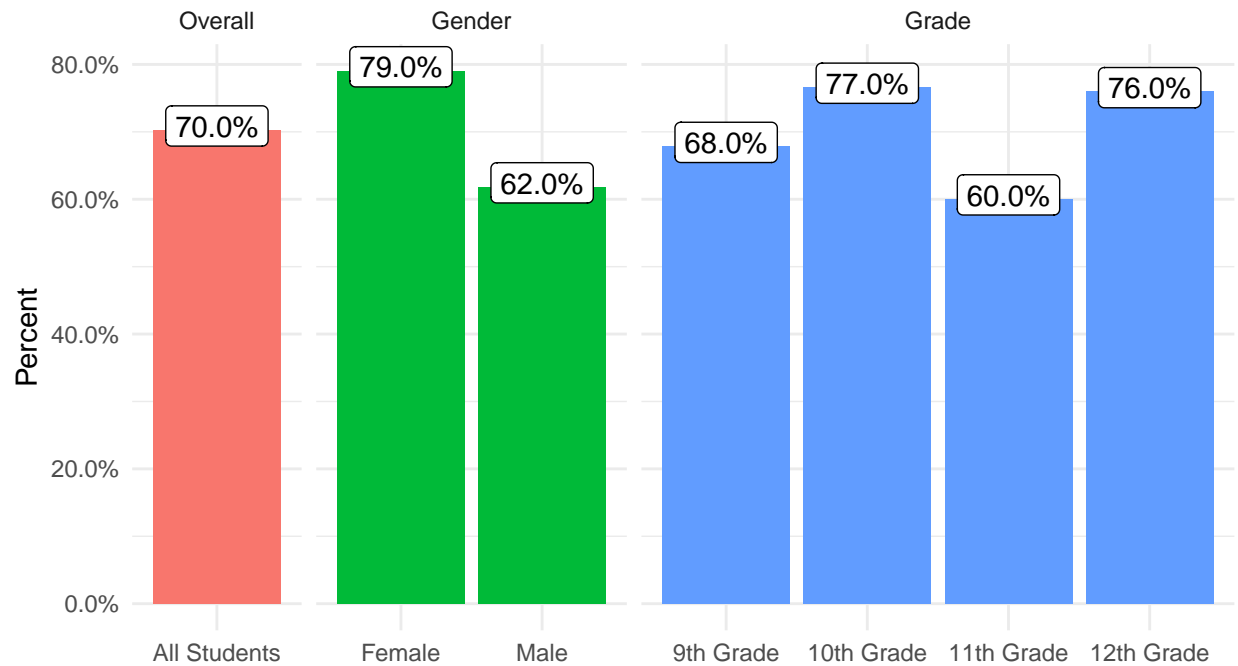
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report

DFC Alcohol Perception of Harm Core Measure:
Perceive alcohol as a moderate or great risk of harm



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report

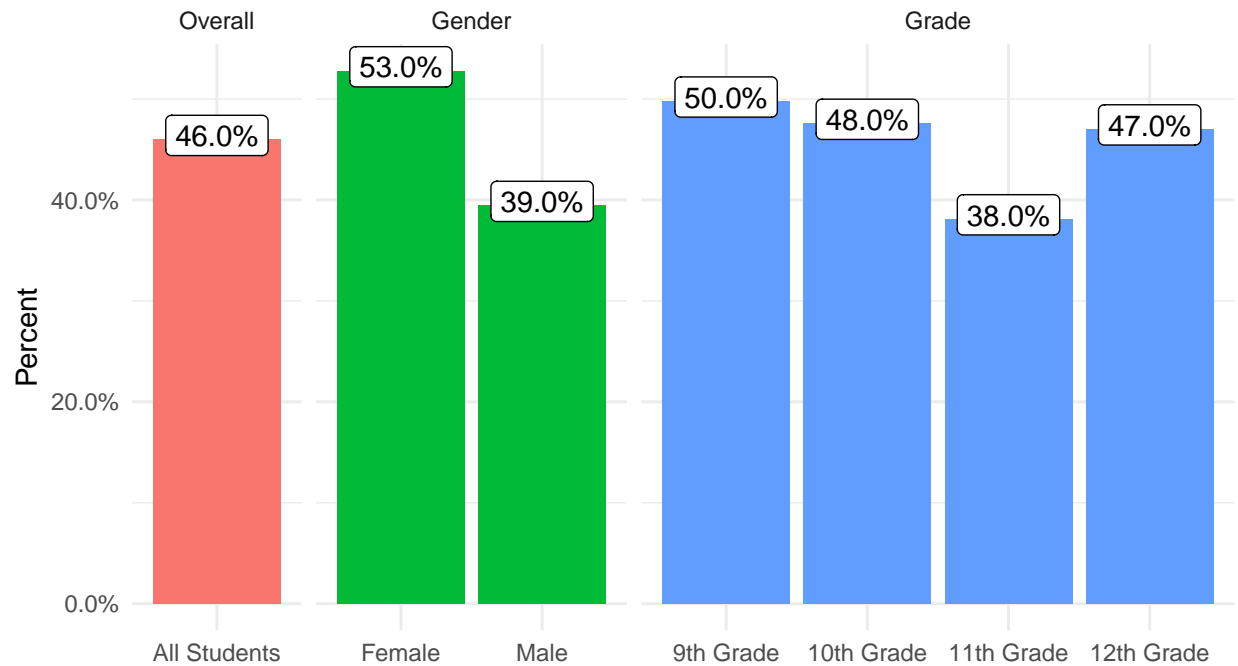
DFC Tobacco Perception of Harm Core Measure:
Perceive tobacco as a moderate or great risk of harm



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report

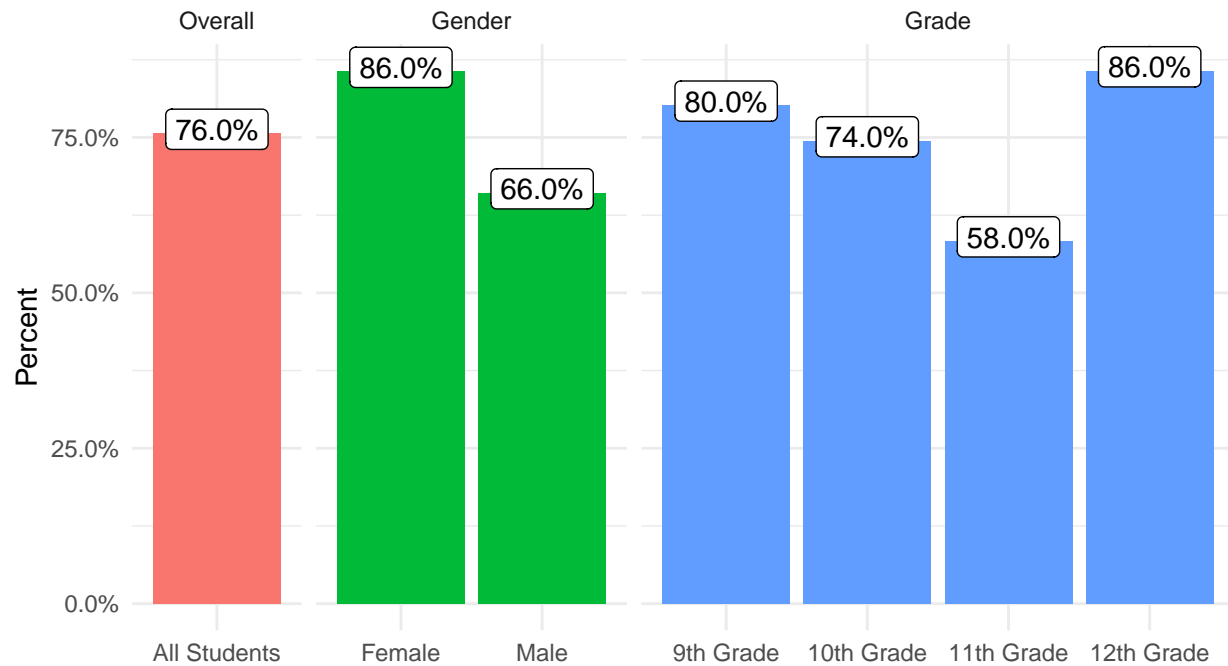
DFC Marijuana Perception of Harm Core Measure:

Perceive marijuana as a moderate or great risk of harm



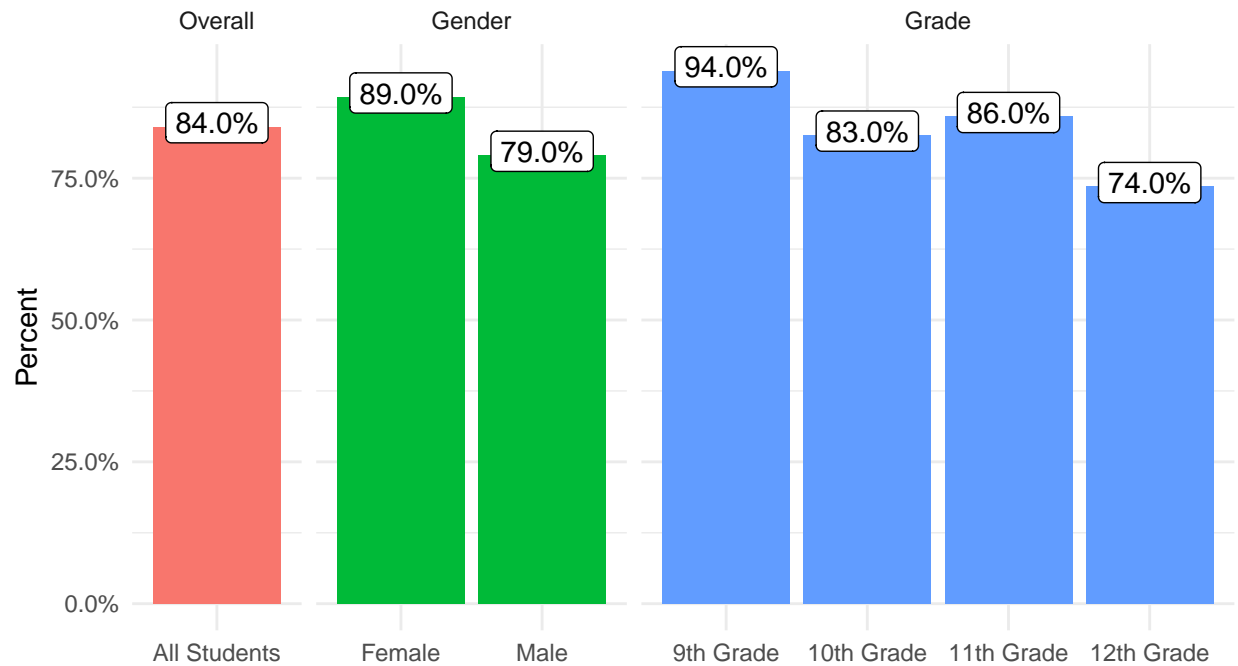
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

DFC Prescription Drug Perception of Harm Core Measure:
Perceive misuse of prescription drugs as a moderate or great risk of harm



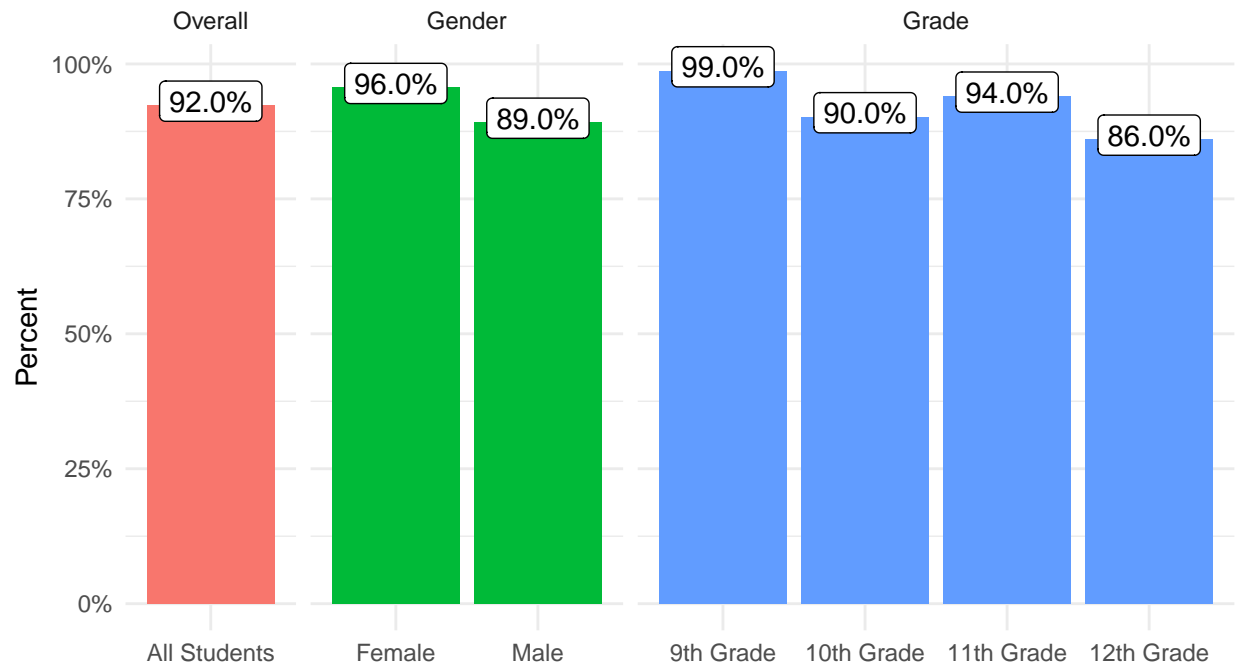
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

DFC Alcohol Perception of Parental Disapproval Core Measure:
Believe their parents would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day



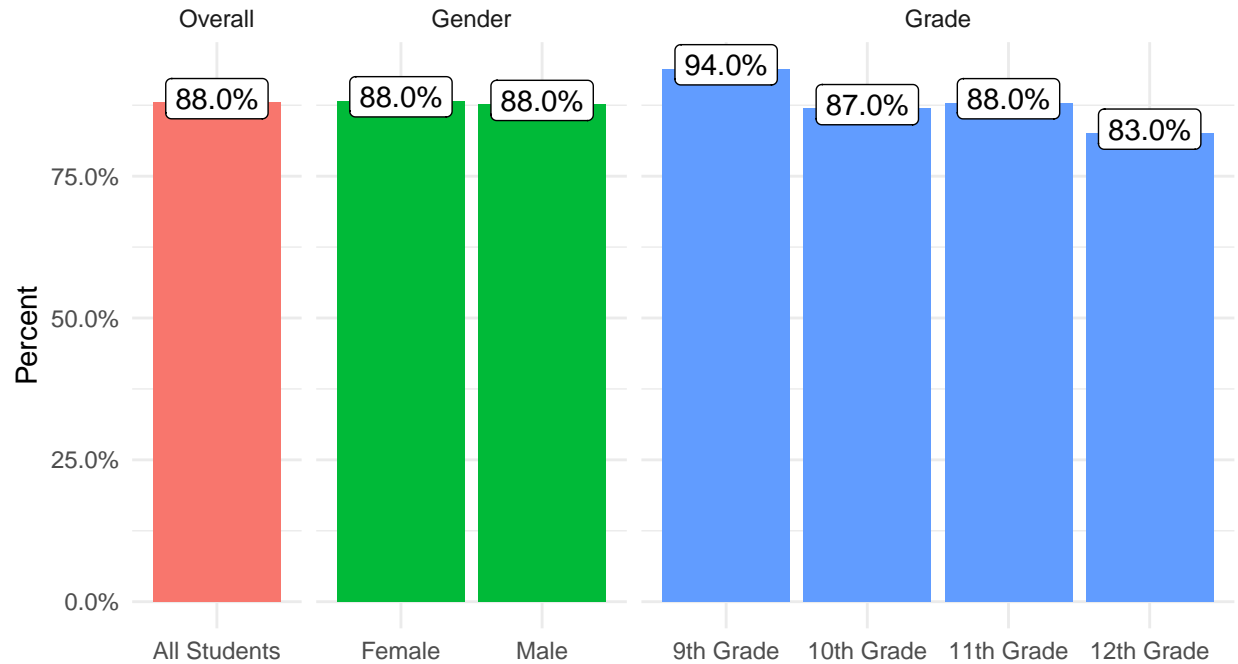
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

DFC Tobacco Perception of Parental Disapproval Core Measure:
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked tobacco



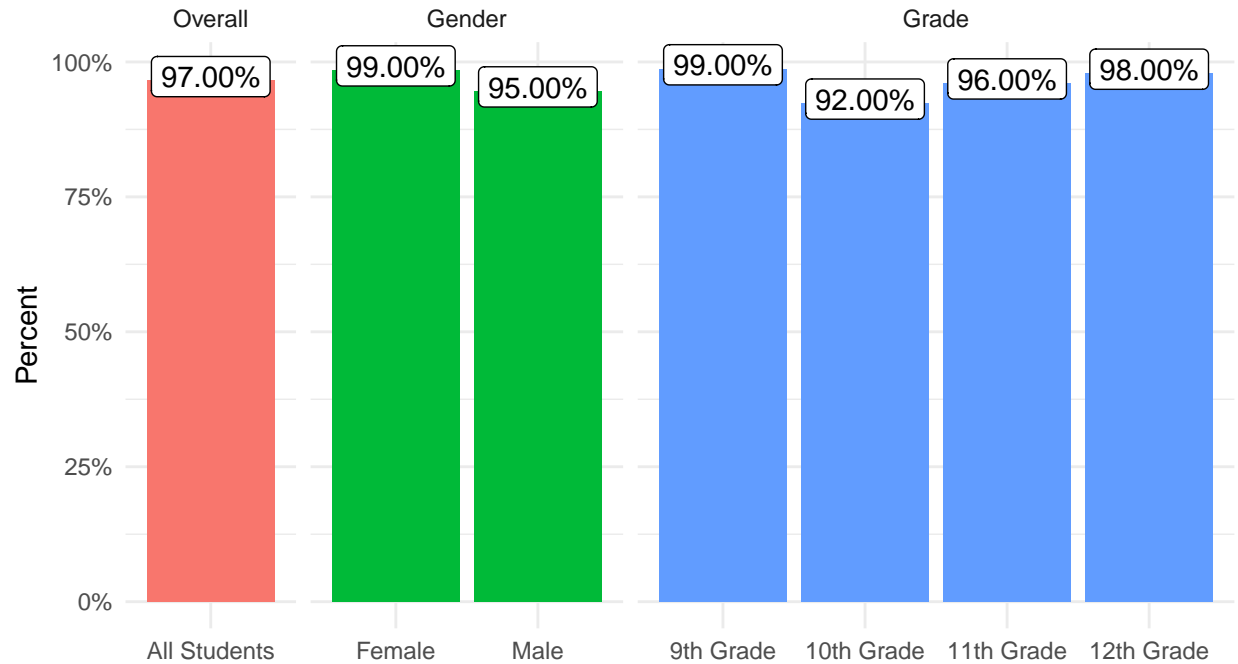
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

DFC Marijuana Perception of Parental Disapproval Core Measure:
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked marijuana



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

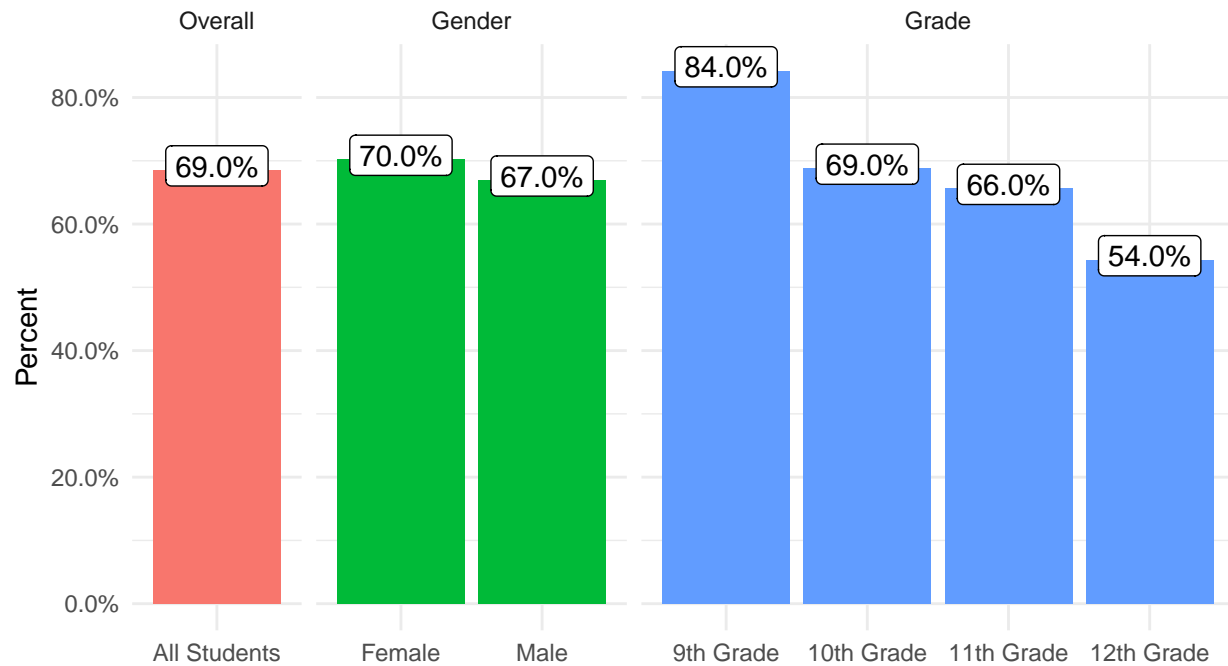
DFC Prescription Drug Perception of Parental Disapproval Core Measure:
Believe their parents would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

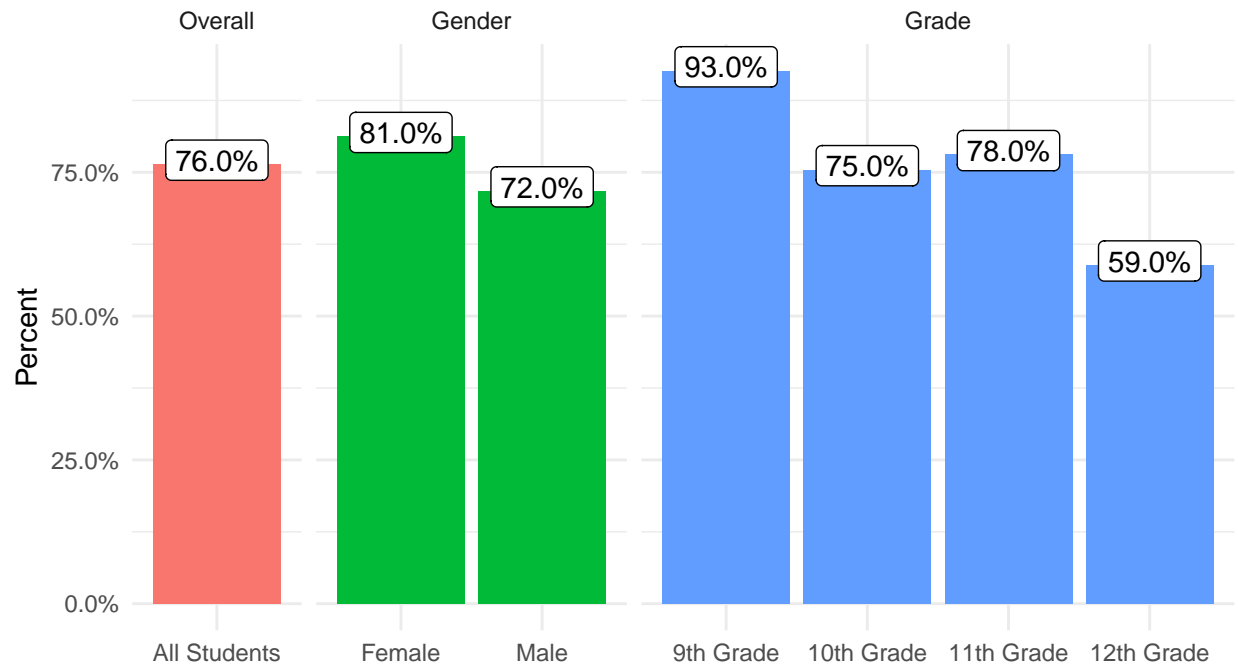
DFC Alcohol Perception of Peer Disapproval Core Measure:

Believe their friends would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day



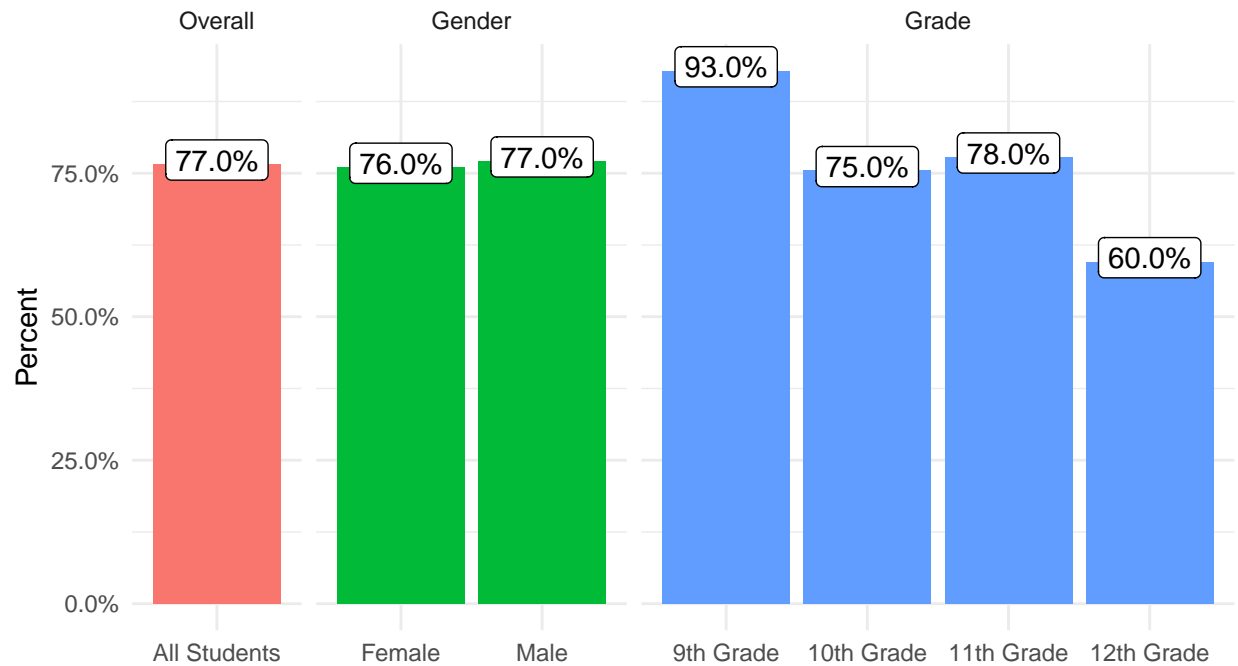
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

DFC Tobacco Perception of Peer Disapproval Core Measure:
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked tobacco



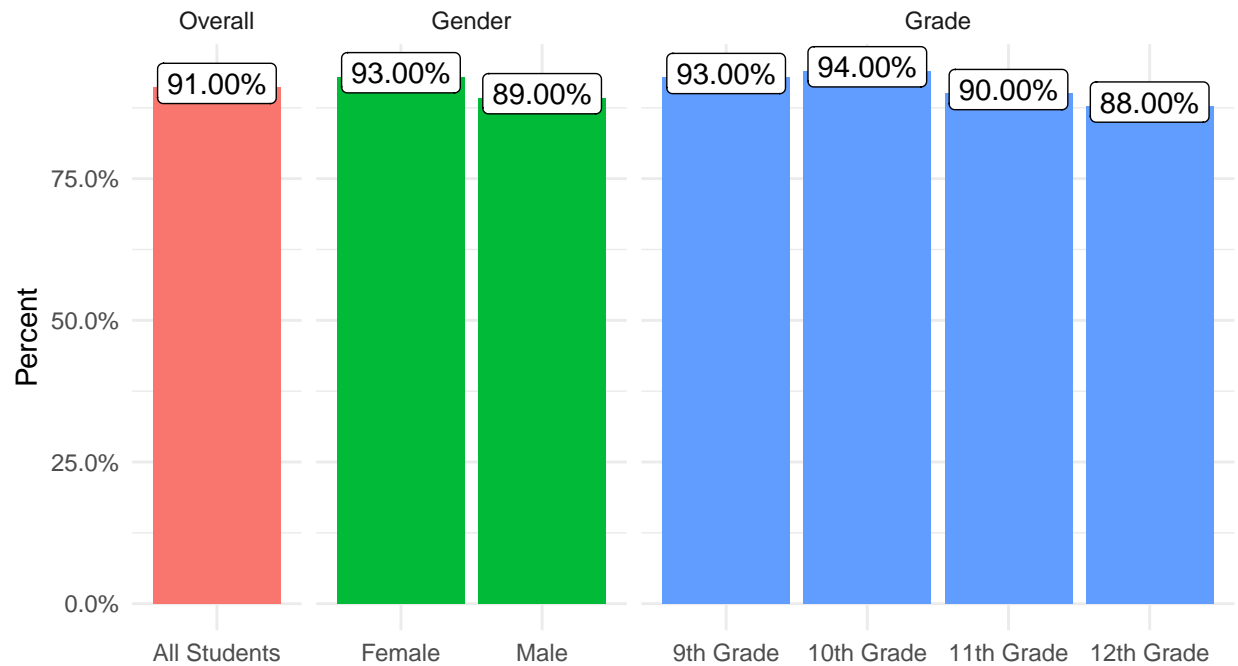
Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

DFC Marijuana Perception of Peer Disapproval Core Measure:
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked marijuana



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

DFC Prescription Drug Perception of Peer Disapproval Core Measure:
Believe their friends would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs



Missing bars mean numbers are too small to report.

Weighted Optional Module Results Overall	
Behavior	Percent
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	25% (20%-31%)
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	8% (4%-11%)
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	6% (3%-9%)
Misused any prescription drug (past 30 days)	4% (1%-6%)
Perceive alcohol as a moderate or great risk of harm	56% (50%-63%)
Perceive tobacco as a moderate or great risk of harm	70% (65%-76%)
Perceive marijuana as a moderate or great risk of harm	46% (40%-52%)
Perceive misuse of prescription drugs as a moderate or great risk of harm	76% (70%-81%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	84% (79%-89%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	92% (89%-96%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	88% (84%-92%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	97% (94%-99%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	69% (63%-74%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	76% (71%-82%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	77% (71%-82%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	91% (87%-95%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means 5 or fewer students are in this category.

Weighted Optional Module Results By Sex		
Behavior	Female	Male
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	19% (12% - 27%)	32% (23% - 40%)
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	5% (1% - 9%)	10% (4% - 16%)
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	6% (2% - 10%)	6% (1% - 10%)
Misused any prescription drug (past 30 days)	–	–
Perceive alcohol as a moderate or great risk of harm	68% (60% - 76%)	45% (36% - 54%)
Perceive tobacco as a moderate or great risk of harm	79% (72% - 86%)	62% (53% - 71%)
Perceive marijuana as a moderate or great risk of harm	53% (44% - 62%)	39% (30% - 49%)
Perceive misuse of prescription drugs as a moderate or great risk of harm	86% (80% - 92%)	66% (58% - 75%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	89% (84% - 95%)	79% (72% - 86%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	96% (92% - 99%)	89% (83% - 95%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	88% (82% - 94%)	88% (81% - 94%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	99% (97% - 101%)	95% (90% - 99%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	70% (62% - 78%)	67% (59% - 75%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	81% (74% - 88%)	72% (64% - 80%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	76% (69% - 84%)	77% (69% - 85%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	93% (89% - 97%)	89% (83% - 95%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted Optional Module Results By Grade Level				
Behavior	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	8% (2% - 14%)	21% (10% - 32%)	34% (21% - 48%)	42% (27% - 56%)
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	-	-	-	15% (5% - 25%)
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	-	-	-	11% (3% - 20%)
Misused any prescription drug (past 30 days)	-	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)
Perceive alcohol as a moderate or great risk of harm	53% (43% - 64%)	61% (48% - 73%)	44% (31% - 58%)	66% (54% - 79%)
Perceive tobacco as a moderate or great risk of harm	68% (58% - 78%)	77% (65% - 88%)	60% (46% - 74%)	76% (64% - 87%)
Perceive marijuana as a moderate or great risk of harm	50% (39% - 61%)	48% (34% - 61%)	38% (25% - 52%)	47% (34% - 60%)
Perceive misuse of prescription drugs as a moderate or great risk of harm	80% (72% - 89%)	74% (63% - 86%)	58% (45% - 72%)	86% (76% - 95%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	94% (89% - 99%)	83% (72% - 93%)	86% (76% - 96%)	74% (62% - 85%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	99% (96% - 101%)	90% (82% - 98%)	94% (87% - 101%)	86% (77% - 96%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	94% (89% - 99%)	87% (78% - 96%)	88% (79% - 97%)	83% (72% - 93%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	99% (96% - 101%)	92% (85% - 100%)	96% (91% - 101%)	98% (94% - 102%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	84% (76% - 92%)	69% (56% - 81%)	66% (53% - 78%)	54% (41% - 67%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	93% (87% - 98%)	75% (64% - 87%)	78% (67% - 90%)	59% (46% - 72%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	93% (87% - 98%)	75% (64% - 87%)	78% (66% - 89%)	60% (46% - 73%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	93% (87% - 98%)	94% (87% - 101%)	90% (82% - 98%)	88% (79% - 97%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted Optional Module Results By Race/Ethnicity						
Behavior	White	Hisp	Bl/Af-Am	Asian/PI	Am.Ind	Multiple
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	24% (19% - 30%)	-	-	-	-	-
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	7% (4% - 11%)	-	-	-	-	-
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	6% (3% - 9%)	-	-	-	-	-
Misused any prescription drug (past 30 days)	3% (1% - 6%)	-	-	-	-	-

Perceive __ as a moderate or great risk of harm

alcohol	57% (51% - 63%)	-	-	-	-	-
tobacco	71% (65% - 77%)	-	-	-	-	-
marijuana	47% (41% - 54%)	-	-	-	-	-
prescription drugs	76% (71% - 82%)	-	-	-	-	-

Believe their parents would disapprove if they...

drank alcohol nearly every day	84% (79% - 88%)	-	-	-	-	-
smoked tobacco	92% (88% - 96%)	-	-	-	-	-
smoked marijuana	88% (84% - 93%)	-	-	-	-	-
misused prescription drugs	96% (94% - 99%)	-	-	-	-	-

Believe their friends would disapprove if they...

drank alcohol nearly every day	68% (62% - 74%)	-	-	-	-	-
smoked tobacco	77% (71% - 82%)	-	-	-	-	-
smoked marijuana	77% (72% - 83%)	-	-	-	-	-
misused prescription drugs	91% (87% - 95%)	-	-	-	-	-

¹ - means numbers too small to report at this level.

² This table formatted differently to fit on one page.

Weighted Optional Module Results By Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity		
Behavior	LGBT	Straight-Cisgender
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	–	–
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	–	–
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	–	–
Misused any prescription drug (past 30 days)	0% (0% - 0%)	4% (1% - 6%)
Perceive alcohol as a moderate or great risk of harm	65% (45% - 86%)	55% (48% - 61%)
Perceive tobacco as a moderate or great risk of harm	87% (74% - 101%)	69% (62% - 75%)
Perceive marijuana as a moderate or great risk of harm	–	–
Perceive misuse of prescription drugs as a moderate or great risk of harm	86% (71% - 101%)	75% (69% - 81%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	85% (68% - 101%)	84% (79% - 89%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	100% (100% - 100%)	93% (89% - 97%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	62% (41% - 84%)	91% (86% - 95%)
Believe their parents would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	100% (100% - 100%)	97% (94% - 99%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	69% (48% - 90%)	69% (63% - 75%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	64% (43% - 86%)	78% (72% - 84%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	48% (27% - 70%)	79% (73% - 85%)
Believe their friends would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	89% (74% - 104%)	92% (88% - 96%)

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² – means numbers too small to report at this level.

Weighted Optional Module Results By Average Grades (Self-Reported)				
Behavior	A's	B's	C's	D's or F's
Drank alcohol (past 30 days)	22% (14% - 30%)	32% (21% - 43%)	-	-
Smoke cigarettes (past 30 days)	-	13% (5% - 21%)	-	-
Use marijuana (past 30 days)	-	8% (2% - 15%)	-	-
Misused any prescription drug (past 30 days)	-	-	0% (0% - 0%)	-
Perceive alcohol as a moderate or great risk of harm	65% (57% - 74%)	51% (40% - 62%)	-	-
Perceive tobacco as a moderate or great risk of harm	80% (73% - 87%)	63% (52% - 73%)	-	-
Perceive marijuana as a moderate or great risk of harm	59% (50% - 68%)	38% (27% - 48%)	-	-
Perceive misuse of prescription drugs as a moderate or great risk of harm	84% (77% - 90%)	71% (61% - 81%)	-	-
Believe their parents would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	91% (85% - 96%)	85% (77% - 93%)	-	-
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	98% (96% - 101%)	88% (80% - 95%)	-	-
Believe their parents would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	93% (88% - 98%)	86% (79% - 94%)	-	-
Believe their parents would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	98% (96% - 101%)	96% (92% - 100%)	-	-
Believe their friends would disapprove if they drank alcohol nearly every day	71% (62% - 79%)	66% (55% - 76%)	-	-
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked tobacco	83% (75% - 90%)	72% (62% - 82%)	-	-
Believe their friends would disapprove if they smoked marijuana	82% (74% - 89%)	73% (63% - 82%)	-	-
Believe their friends would disapprove if they misused prescription drugs	89% (83% - 95%)	94% (89% - 99%)	-	-

¹ Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals

² - means numbers too small to report at this level.

Optional Module 2: Youth Tobacco

Results from this optional module not available for this county.

Optional Module 3: Adversity and Protective Factors

Results from this optional module not available for this county.

Optional Module 4: School Climate

Results from this optional module not available for this county.

TECHNICAL NOTES

SAMPLING

As noted previously, schools were encouraged to use a census (school-wide) approach to their local data collection. For official State of Wisconsin statistics, a two-stage cluster approach is utilized to generate a representative sample of public high school students in Wisconsin. For more information, see CDC's most recent YRBS Data User's Guide.

DATA QUALITY EDITS

This report replicates CDC's data edits for all questions that appear on Wisconsin's YRBS (high school version). Those data edits can be found in CDC's 2017 YRBS Data User's Guide, which is available at: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2017/2017_YRBS_Data_Users_Guide.pdf.

For cases in which Wisconsin's survey included questions not included in the CDC data user's guide, the logic of the CDC guide was extended to include the Wisconsin-specific questions.

WEIGHTING

Post-stratification weights or raking was used to account for any differences between the student population and the composition of survey respondents. Raking was employed to reflect the surveyed population. If the surveyed population differed from the county's student population (e.g., if participating schools only surveyed certain grades), then results reflect the county's population surveyed rather than the county as a whole.

Raking categories were grade by sex (e.g., 9th grade females) and three race/ethnic categories: Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Other. Those three categories were chosen to best fit the most number of schools. Population figures for each school were drawn from the student enrollment data provided by schools to the Department of Public Instruction.

SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS

The question-specific tables in the appendices include 95% confidence intervals. Differences between groups can be considered statistically significant at the .05 level if the confidence interval ranges between the groups do not overlap.

REDACTION

Data for YRBS 2019 county-level reports are redacted based on a combination of numerator and denominator size (weighted counts). In order for a result to be displayed, at least 20 students in the reference category had to have answered the question (denominator), with at least 6 of those students selecting the risk behavior (numerator). This builds on the redaction rules for school and district reports and aligns with DPI data suppression policy for sensitive topics and reports. The added suppression based on denominator size aligns with CDC guidance and reduces the likelihood of highly unstable numbers being reported. However, readers are still encouraged to review the range of the confidence intervals. Very wide confidence intervals indicate unstable estimates and are more likely to occur when reporting on very small numbers.

Where the data are broken down across comparison groups (e.g., males vs. females or across grades 9, 10, 11 and 12), complementary suppression is employed. This means that if one subgroup (e.g., grade 12) has too few respondents to report, then the next lowest response group (e.g., grade 10) is also redacted. This helps prevent incidental disclosure of a redacted number.

CITING THIS REPORT:

The report can be cited as:

McCoy, Katherine and Carl Frederick. 2019. "Pepin County 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results (High School Version)". Madison: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC Disclaimer: *This report was supported by Grant number NU87PS004346, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.*

SELECTED REFERENCES

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2009. "School Connectedness: Strategies for Increasing Protective Factors Among Youth". Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- Everett Jones S, Lollar DJ. 2008. "Relationship between physical disabilities or long-term health problems and health risk behaviors or conditions among U.S. high school students." *Journal of School Health*. 78(5):252-7; quiz 298-9. doi: 10.1111/j.1746-1561.2008.00297.
- Kann L, Olsen EO, McManus T, et al. 2016. "Sexual Identity, Sex of Sexual Contacts, and Health-Related Behaviors Among Students in Grades 9-12 - United States and Selected Sites, 2015". *MMWR Surveill Summ* 65(No. SS-9):1-202. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6509a1>.
- McCoy, Katherine. 2018. "2017 Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Summary Report." Madison: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.
- Paluch et al. 2019. "Sport Participation Among Individuals With Adverse Childhood Experiences-Leveling the Playing Field". *JAMAPediatrics.com* 173(7):626-627. Published online July 1, 2019.
- Putnam, Robert D. 2015. *Our Kids: The American Dream in Crisis*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Steiner et al. 2019. "Adolescent Connectedness and Adult Health Outcomes". *Pediatrics* 144(1): e20183766. Published online July 01, 2019.
- Ruch et al. 2019. "Trends in Suicide Among Youth Aged 10-19 Years in the United States, 1975-2016" *JAMA Network Open* 2(5):e193886. doi:[10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.3886](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.3886).
- Tough, Paul. 2018. *Helping Children Succeed: What Works and Why*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.