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The Department of Public Instruction does not discriminate on the basis

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KEY FINDINGS

key risk behaviors such as use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs, and sexual behavior.

on the rise, and anxiety is high. Students report greater use of screens, less sleep, and poorer self-reported health. These may be related:

Indicators of school belonging remained high and steady. In general, white straight males reported the highest levels of belonging, whereas other groups reported a lower sense of belonging and higher risks of mental health concerns. The following types of students

fewer supports, and more distress:

- Females³
- Students of Color
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Completely Unprepared for Adulthood--and What That Means for the Rest of Us (2017).

³Females do have high rates of supports.

2017 YRBS reports will provide more detailed special topics such as suicide and bullying.

about why we see these numbers. For instance, the YRBS shows that students who get less sleep also get lower grades. But YRBS students from sleeping more: Online from suicidal friends? Anxiety? Trauma? There we do about a problem, and how we treat our young people. Those answers can only come

Only students who selected a lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender category are represented here. Students who answered "Not sure" are not included.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

to protect youth from risk behaviors and some behaviors and general well-being. Historically, Wisconsin high school students have reported high levels of assets. In 2017, students reported high levels of social support and belonging.

family and teacher support, as well as high levels of school belonging, are less likely to engage in weapon, alcohol and drug use, risky sexual mental health and higher grades.

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MENTAL HEALTH



SUICIDE AND HELP SEEKING

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BULLYING

Bullying is a concern for students, educators,

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tracking in-person bullying in 2009, and

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SCHOOL SAFETY

The vast majority of students feel safe at school and go through school without being hurt or threatened, and the overall trend is towards greater school safety.

- 87% of students feel safe at school "Most of the Time" or "Always."
- A very low percent of students carry weapons

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

are less likely to have sex than in the past.

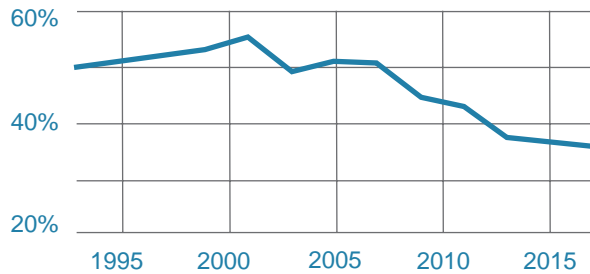
- In 2017 approximately one in three students (33.6%) reported having ever had sex, vs. almost one in two (47%) in 1993.
- Similar percentages of male (34.9%) and female (31.9%) students reported ever having had sex.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

decline in teen alcohol and drug use. For instance:

- Alcohol use was at its lowest rate ever, having had a drink. Only 16.4% of students report binge drinking; down from a high of 34.4%.

Percent of Students Who Have Had Alcohol in the Past 30 Days



- Decreasing numbers of students have ever used cocaine (4.4%), inhalants (5.8%), or abused over-the-counter drugs (6.1%).
- painkillers: 11.2% of students reported
- The vast majority of students (over 80%) have never used any of the drugs previously described.

Marijuana use has decreased since 1999. In 2017, 30.2% of students had ever used marijuana (vs. a high of 42.7%) and only 16% currently use it (vs. a high of 25.1%).

Students who do use alcohol and drugs are

before age 13. These rates are approximately half of what they were a5 (wha)6.5 65 2006.5 6whaw45 (t)2

TOBACCO

As with alcohol and other drugs, tobacco use has declined precipitously. For instance:

- Only 7.8% of students currently smoke

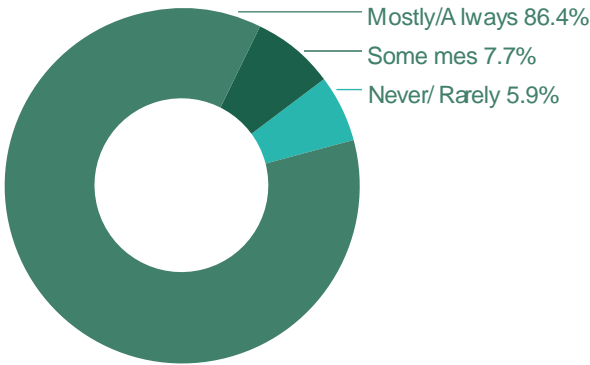
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TRAFFIC SAFETY

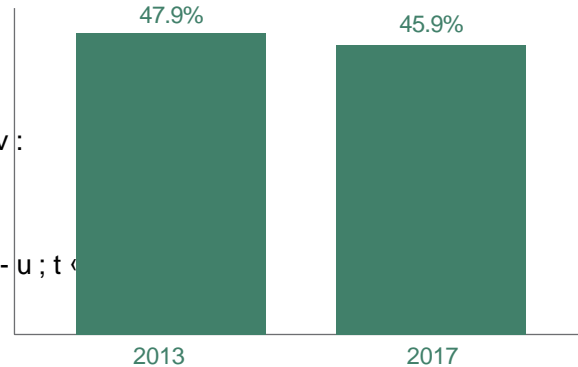
Orly 5.5% of students reported having driven a car with a driver (of any age) who had been drinking. Just under half (45.7%) of student drivers asked in 2013. Rates were highest for older students: among 12th graders, 60% of males and 63% of females reported the highest rates of text while driving. Males in 12th grade reported the highest rates of text while driving (70.7% vs. 67.0% for females).

How Often Students Wear Seat Belts



- More than 4 out of 5 students (86.4%) use seatbelts.
- Seat belt use does vary by race and ethnicity: students of color are more than two-and-a-half times more likely to never wear seatbelts (10.8% vs. 4.1%).
- 17.4% of students reported having ridden in a car with a driver (of any age) who had been drinking.

Percent of Student Drivers Who Text While Driving

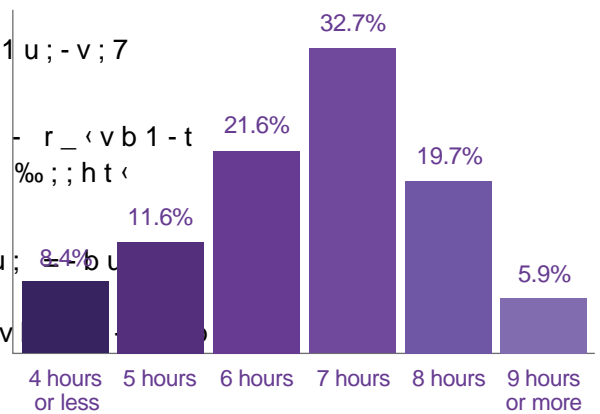


PHYSICAL HEALTH

alcohol and drug use, fewer students report feeling healthy. This may be related to decreased mental health. Compared to the past:

- 50.8% is steady from recent years.
- steady, with only about one in four students every day.
- While the number of overweight students remains steady (15.0%), there was a slight increase in the percentage who are obese (13.7%).
- juices, sodas, and other sugary drinks is fairly low (9%-16%).
- Fewer students report drinking soda or juices than in the past.
- Within a week, 90% of students eat fruit and 93% eat vegetables.
- There has been a slight increase in the number of students who always go without breakfast (14.1%).

Average Hours of Sleep Per Night (Percent of Students)



- One in four (25.6%) of students got eight or more hours of sleep per night. More than

WISCONSIN TRENDS SUMMARY (1993-2017)

Below is a summary of key long-term trends, as compiled by CDC⁶ :

Alcohol

- ì Ever drank
- ì First drink before age 13
- ì Current alcohol use
- ì Binge drinking

Sexual Behaviors

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Tobacco

- ì Ever tried
- ì Currently smoke

Other Drugs

- ì Ever tried marijuana
- ì Current use of marijuana
- ì Tried marijuana before age 13
- ì Ever used cocaine or inhalants
- ì Ever abused over-the-counter drugs
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drugs on school property

7UDI F 6DIHW\

- ì Rode in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol
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of alcohol
- Ë Seat belt use

