



# Calumet County

## Middle School Student Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report

2019

Commissioned By:  
Healthiest Calumet County

Sponsored By:  
Calumet County Public Health

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## Purpose

Healthiest Calumet County commissioned an in-depth analysis of students in Calumet County who completed the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Calumet County Public Health sponsored the research. Participating school districts include Brillion, Chilton, Hilbert, New Holstein and Stockbridge School Districts.

This is a report of the 2019 middle school student health survey. The primary objectives of this report are to:

1. Gather data on nutrition, mental health status, protective assets and violence-related behaviors of students.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of drug usage and opinions towards alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD).
3. Statistically compare 2019 data to 2018 data.

## Methodology

In late 2018, a standard Youth Risk Behavior Survey was developed by the Department of Public Instruction (DPI). This was the first time that a core questionnaire was offered to districts in the state. Districts could select one out of four optional modules to be included at the end the questionnaire. Since Calumet County received a Drug Free Communities grant, districts were asked to include that module. Although it appeared that all five districts opted for the DFC module, there was a technical error and one district was unable to capture data for those 13 questions. However, since all five districts are similar in demographic data, it is assumed that the other four districts represent the county well. The DFC questions will be identified in the report. The survey link was available in February and March. Passive consent forms were issued about one week prior to the survey administration at each district.

A total of 793 surveys were completed. This results in an overall response rate of 92%. With 793 completions we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than  $\pm 1\%$  from what would have been obtained by interviewing all students in grades 6 through 8. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Each percentage point represents approximately 9 students in the county.

County data that includes only four of the five districts also has a margin of error of  $\pm 1\%$ .

Data was weighted by DPI at each grade by gender (e.g. 6<sup>th</sup> grade females) and race (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Other).

### Previous Data Collection

2018 data was collected between February 28 and March 23, 2018. Out of a possible 857 students in the participating school districts, a total of 771 surveys were completed (90% response rate).

### Demographic Definitions

Race/Ethnicity variable: “Students of Color” is defined as any student who selected Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. “White” is defined as any student who only selected White.

Occasionally, demographic variables were combined to have enough cases for statistical reliability.

### Participant Characteristics (Table 1)

Table 1 shows the weighted demographic variables for Calumet County.

**Table 1. 2019 Participant Characteristics (Q2 – Q4 & Q6)**

	2019
Grade Level	
6 <sup>th</sup> grade	33%
7 <sup>th</sup> grade	33
8 <sup>th</sup> grade	35
Gender	
Female	49
Male	51
Race/Ethnicity	
Students of Color	18
White	82
Average Letter Grade	
Mostly A's	35
Mostly B's	28
Mostly C's or Lower	13
None of These/Not Sure	24

## How to Read the Report

### Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference.

### Data Interpretation

Data that has been found “statistically significant” and “not statistically significant” are both important for stakeholders to better understand students as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (grade, gender, race/ethnicity and average letter grade). Some totals may be more or less than 100% or differ from previous reports or the Appendix due to rounding and response category distribution.

## Report Setup

- 1) Executive Summary—The Executive Summary includes a trend data table for the analyzed survey questions. A key findings summary for each topic is also included.
- 2) Key Findings—The Key Findings are broken down by:
  - a. Main Topics—overarching topics such as Protective Assets, Safety and Personal Safety on School Property. Each main topic is in **bold** in the report.
  - b. Key Findings—The first paragraph summarizes 2019 demographic findings of survey questions in the main topic. The second paragraph, in *italics*, indicates if the 2019 percentages statistically changed over time.
  - c. Sub-Topics—Applicable survey questions are analyzed within each main topic and are listed in **bold**. For example, “Besides Parents, At Least One Adult Feel Comfortable Seeking Help for Important Life Question,” “Family Gives Me Help and Support,” “At Least One Teacher or Other Adult in School Respondent can Talk to with Problem” and “I Feel Like I Belong at This School” are the first sub-topics within Protective Assets.
    - i. 2019 Findings
      1. First bullet—lists the percent breakdown for sub-topic survey question response categories. Open bullets are used when there is a skip pattern or filter in the questionnaire and fewer respondents were asked the survey question.
      2. Remaining bullets—a bullet is written for each demographic variable that is significant in 2019. It compares the highest and lowest percentages. The order of bullets is grade, gender, race/ethnicity and average letter grade. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
    - ii. 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons
      1. First bullet—This bullet statistically compares the 2018 percent to the 2019 percent to determine if it has remained the same, increased or decreased. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
      2. Remaining bullets—Each remaining bullet first indicates if the demographic variable was significant in 2018 and/or 2019. Secondly, the bullet includes if there were any changes within the demographic categories from 2018 to 2019. A bullet is not written if there is no statistical significance in both cases. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
    - iii. Sub-Topic Table—Percentages, whether statistically significant or not, are listed for each question analyzed and broken down by demographic variables to determine the bullets for “2019 Findings” and “2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons.” Statistically significant demographic differences within years are indicated by <sup>1</sup> and/or <sup>2</sup> depending upon the number of years data is available. Statistically significant differences between years are indicated by <sup>a</sup>.
    - iv. Trend Figure—after all survey questions within the main topic are analyzed, a trend graph containing the sub-topics is included. The prevalence of the analyzed percent is the y-axis (vertical line) and the survey years is the x-axis (horizontal line).

## Executive Summary

The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study of Calumet County middle school students. Please see the full report for more details.

<b>Protective Assets</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Besides Parents, At Least One Adult Feel Comfortable Seeking Help from with an Important Life Question	--	80%
Family Gives Me Help and Support (Strongly Agree/Agree) <sup>1,A</sup>	92%	82%
At Least One Teacher/Other Adult in School Respondent can Talk to if Had a Problem	71%	74%
I Belong at This School (Strongly Agree/Agree)	74%	71%
Teachers Really Care about Me (Strongly Agree/Agree) <sup>2</sup>	65%	64%
Participate in School Activities, Such as Sports, Band, Drama or Clubs	--	82%

<b>Safety</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Wear Seat Belt when Passenger (Never/Rarely)	--	4%
Wear Helmet when Biking (Never/Sometimes) (Biking Respondents Only)	--	79%

<b>Personal Safety on School Property</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Did Not Attend School Because Felt Unsafe at School or on Way To/From School (Past Month)	--	8%
Safe at School (Never/Rarely)	--	5%
Carried Weapon (Past Year)	--	2%
Physical Fight (Past Year)	--	13%

<b>Bullying in Past Year</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Bullying is a Problem at School <sup>3</sup>		
Strongly Agree/Agree <sup>A</sup>	42%	32%
Strongly Disagree/Disagree <sup>A</sup>	25%	31%
Bullied on School Property	36%	31%
Electronically Bullied	17%	18%

<b>Other Personal Safety Behaviors</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Safe and Secure in Neighborhood (Never/Rarely)	--	10%
Ever Forced to do Sexual Activity (Lifetime)	--	4%

<b>Sexting in Past Month</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Received/Sent/Shared Nude Photos or Other Sexual Images	--	4%

--Not asked.

<sup>1</sup>In 2018, the question was stated as “my family loves me and gives me help and support when I need it.” In 2019, the question was “my family gives me help and support when I need it.”

<sup>2</sup>In 2018, the question was stated as “teachers really care about me and give me a lot of encouragement.” In 2019, the question was “my teachers really care about me.”

<sup>3</sup>In 2018, the question was “harassment and bullying by other students is a problem in this school” while in 2019 the question was “bullying is a problem in this school.”

<sup>A</sup>Calumet County statistical change from 2018 to 2019.



<b>Mental Health in Past Year</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Self-Harm	--	16%
Significant Problems with Feeling Very Anxious, Nervous, Tense, Scared or Like Something Bad Was Going to Happen	--	45%
When Feeling Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry, Anxious		
Get Help When Needed (Always/Most of the Time)	--	38%
Who Respondent Talks to:		
Parent or Other Adult Family Member	--	38%
Friend	--	32%
Felt Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for at Least Two Weeks in a Row	--	24%
Seriously Considered Suicide	--	14%
Made Plan about how to Attempt Suicide	--	10%
Attempted Suicide	--	3%

<b>Physical Health</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Seven Days of 60 Minutes of Physical Activity (Past Week)	28%	29%
2 or Fewer Hours of Screen Time on Average School Day <sup>1,A</sup>	39%	46%
2 or Fewer Nights of Technology Use between Midnight and 5 AM in School Week	--	83%
8 or More Hours of Sleep on Average School Night <sup>A</sup>	69%	61%

<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Breakfast (5 or More Times in Past Week)	--	58%
Went Hungry Because Not Enough Food in Home (Always/Most of the Time)	3%	3%

<b>Human Growth and Development</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Ever Had Sex (Lifetime)	--	3%

<b>Tobacco Use in Past Month</b>	<b>Calumet County</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Current Cigarette Smoker	<1%	<1%
Electronic Vapor Product Use	--	6%
Smokeless Tobacco	<1%	<1%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	<1%	1%
<b>Perceived Tobacco Risk (Great/Moderate)</b>		
One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day	78%	77%
<b>Disapproval if Respondent Smokes Tobacco (Very Wrong/Wrong)</b>		
Parent Disapproval	98%	98%
Friend Disapproval	93%	94%

--Not asked.

<sup>1</sup>In 2019, “screen time” was changed to one question. In 2018, “screen time” was asked as two separate questions.

<sup>A</sup>Calumet County statistical change from 2018 to 2019.

	Calumet County	
	2018	2019
<b>Alcohol Use</b>		
Drank Alcohol (Past Month) <sup>A</sup>	5%	10%
<b>Perceived Alcohol Risk (Great/Moderate)</b>		
5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	--	61%
<b>Disapproval if Respondent Had 1 or 2 Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day (Very Wrong/Wrong)</b>		
Parent Disapproval <sup>A</sup>	89%	94%
Friend Disapproval	87%	86%

	Calumet County	
	2018	2019
<b>Marijuana Use</b>		
Used Marijuana (Past Month) <sup>A</sup>	<1%	2%
<b>Perceived Risk (Great/Moderate)</b>		
Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week <sup>A</sup>	74%	66%
<b>Disapproval if Respondent Smoked Marijuana (Very Wrong/Wrong)</b>		
Parent Disapproval	96%	97%
Friend Disapproval	92%	90%

	Calumet County	
	2018	2019
<b>Other Illegal Drug Use in Past Year</b>		
Illegal Drug Use, Excluding Marijuana	--	2%

	Calumet County	
	2018	2019
<b>Prescription Medication Misuse</b>		
Ever Misused Prescription Pain Medication (Lifetime)	--	4%
Prescription Medication Misuse (Past Month)	--	4%
<b>Perceived Risk if Not Prescribed to You</b>		
Great or Moderate Risk	78%	80%
<b>Disapproval if Respondent Misused Prescription Drugs Not Prescribed to Them (Very Wrong/Wrong)</b>		
Parent Disapproval	96%	97%
Friend Disapproval	91%	93%

	Calumet County	
	2018	2019
<b>Over-the-Counter Medication Misuse in Lifetime</b>		
Ever Misused <sup>A</sup>	<1%	2%

	Calumet County	
	2018	2019
<b>Illegal Drugs on School Property in Past Year</b>		
Offered, Sold or Given Illegal Drugs	1%	1%

--Not asked.

<sup>A</sup>Calumet County statistical change from 2018 to 2019.

## **Protective Assets**

In 2019, 80% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had at least one adult, besides their parents, they feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important question affecting their life; respondents who were white or with at least mostly B's were more likely to report this. Eighty-two percent of respondents agreed that "my family gives me help and support when I need it;" respondents who were white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem; respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of respondents agreed that "I feel like I belong at this school;" respondents who were white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Sixty-four percent of respondents agreed that "teachers really care about me;" respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, female, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported they participated in school activities; respondents who were female, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. *From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who agreed their family gives them help and support when they need it. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem, who agreed that "I feel like I belong at this school" or "teachers really care about me."* Please note: in 2018, the family support question was stated as "my family loves me and gives me help and support when I need it." In 2019, the question was "my family gives me help and support when I need it." Also, in 2018, the teacher support question was stated as "teachers really care about me and give me a lot of encouragement." In 2019, the question was "my teachers really care about me."

## **Safety**

In 2019, 4% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they never/rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car; respondents who were male, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they never/sometimes wear a helmet when riding a bicycle. Respondents who were in 8<sup>th</sup> grade, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they never/sometimes wear a helmet when riding a bicycle.

## **Personal Safety on School Property**

In 2019, 8% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they did not go to school in the past month because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to or from school. Respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to or from school. Five percent of respondents reported they never/rarely felt safe at school; respondents of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported in the past year they carried a weapon on school property. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past year they were in a physical fight on school property; respondents who were male, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this.

## **Bullying**

In 2019, 31% of Calumet County middle school respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that bullying is a problem at their school. Male respondents were more likely to disagree that bullying is a problem at their school. Thirty-one percent reported in the past year they have been bullied on school property; respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported they were electronically bullied in the past year; female respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who disagreed that bullying is a problem at their school. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were bullied on school property or they were electronically bullied in the past year. Please note: in 2018, the question was "harassment and bullying by other students is a problem in this school" while in 2019 the question was "bullying is a problem in this school."*

## **Other Personal Safety**

In 2019, 10% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they never or rarely feel safe and secure in their neighborhood. Respondents who were female or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they never or rarely feel safe and secure in their neighborhood. Four percent of respondents reported they have been

forced to do sexual things that they did not want to do in their lifetime; respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly B's or lower were more likely to report this.

### **Sexting**

In 2019, 4% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported in the past month they received, sent or shared nude photos or other sexual images. Respondents of color were more likely to report sexting.

### **General Mental Health**

In 2019, 16% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year; respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Forty-five percent reported they had significant problems with feeling very anxious, nervous, tense, scared or like something bad was going to happen in the past year; respondents who were female or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Thirty-eight percent of respondents who indicated they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious, reported they always or most of the time get the kind of help they need. Respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report always or most of the time. Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious they talk about it with a parent or other adult family member while 32% reported a friend. Respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or white were more likely to report a parent/other adult family member. Respondents who were in 8<sup>th</sup> grade or female were more likely to report a friend. Twenty-four percent of respondents in the past year felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities; respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this.

### **Suicidal Thoughts**

In 2019, 14% of Calumet County middle school respondents seriously considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the past year; respondents of color were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents attempted suicide in the past year.

### **Physical Health**

In 2019, 29% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week; male respondents were more likely to report this. Forty-six percent of respondents reported on an average school day they have two or fewer hours of screen time for something that is not schoolwork related; respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or white were more likely to report this. Eighty-three percent of respondents used technology between midnight and 5 AM for two or fewer nights in a school week; respondents who were white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night; respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, white or with at least mostly B's were more likely to report this. *From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported seven days with at least 60 minutes of physical activity in the past week. From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or fewer hours of screen time on an average school day. From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they get at least eight hours of sleep on an average school night. Please note: in 2019, screen time was changed from two questions to one question.*

### **Nutrition**

In 2019, 58% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had breakfast at least five times in the past week; respondents who were male, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they always or most of the time went hungry because there was not enough food in their home. Respondents with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they always/most of the time went hungry. *From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or most of the time went hungry because there was not enough food in their home.*

### **Human Growth and Development**

In 2019, 3% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had sexual intercourse; respondents who were in 7<sup>th</sup> grade, 8<sup>th</sup> grade, male, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this.

### **Tobacco Cigarette Use**

In 2019, less than one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents were classified as current tobacco cigarette smokers. *From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a current tobacco cigarette smoker in the past month.*

### **Electronic Vapor Product Use**

In 2019, 6% of Calumet County middle school respondents used an electronic vapor product in the past month; respondents who were in 8<sup>th</sup> grade, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this.

### **Other Tobacco Product Use**

In 2019, less than one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents used smokeless tobacco products in the past month while 1% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. *From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smokeless tobacco use or they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.*

### **Perceptions About Tobacco**

In 2019, 77% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported a great or moderate risk smoking at least a pack of cigarettes a day; respondents who were female or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke tobacco. Respondents who were white or with at least mostly B's were more likely to report parent disapproval. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported their friends would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke tobacco; respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the perceptions about tobacco questions. *From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk of smoking at least a pack a day. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval or friend disapproval if the respondent smoked tobacco.*

### **Alcohol Use**

In 2019, 10% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had an alcoholic beverage in the past month. Respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they drank alcohol in the past month. *From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they drank alcohol in the past month.*

### **Perceptions About Alcohol**

In 2019, 61% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported having five or more drinks once or twice a week was a great or moderate risk; respondents who were female or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. Respondents who were female or with at least mostly B's were more likely to report parent disapproval. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their friends would say it was very wrong/wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. Respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report friend disapproval. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the perceptions about alcohol questions. *From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their parents would say it was very wrong/wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to have one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day.*

### **Marijuana Use**

In 2019, 2% of Calumet County middle school respondents used marijuana in the past month. *From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they used marijuana in the past month.*

### **Perceptions About Marijuana**

In 2019, 66% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported marijuana use once or twice a week was a great or moderate risk. Respondents with mostly A's were more likely to perceive a great or moderate risk. Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke marijuana; respondents who were white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Ninety percent of respondents reported their friends would say it was very wrong/wrong for the respondent to smoke marijuana. Respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, female, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report friend disapproval of marijuana use. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the perceptions about marijuana questions. *From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk with using marijuana once or twice a week. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval or friend disapproval for the respondent to use marijuana.*

### **Other Illegal Drug Use**

In 2019, 2% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they used any illegal drug besides marijuana in the past year.

### **Prescription Medication Misuse**

In 2019, 4% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they misused prescription pain medication in their lifetime; respondents with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported prescription medication misuse in the past month. Respondents of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report prescription medication misuse in the past month. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the past month prescription medication misuse question.

### **Perceptions About Prescription Medication Misuse**

In 2019, 80% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported the use of prescription drugs not prescribed to them was a great or moderate risk. Respondents who were in 7<sup>th</sup> grade, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report a great or moderate risk. Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported parent disapproval of non-medical use of prescription medications; respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Ninety-three percent of respondents reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to misuse prescription medication; respondents with at least mostly B's were more likely to report this. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the perceptions about medication misuse questions. *From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk with misusing prescription medication. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval or friend disapproval for the respondent to misuse prescription medication.*

### **Over-the-Counter Medication Misuse**

In 2019, 2% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they misused over-the-counter medication to get high in their lifetime. *From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused over-the-counter medications in their lifetime.*

### **Illegal Drugs on School Property**

In 2019, 1% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year. *From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year.*

## Key Findings

### Protective Assets (Figure 1; Tables 2 - 7)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 80% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had at least one adult, besides their parents, they feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important question affecting their life; respondents who were white or with at least mostly B's were more likely to report this. Eighty-two percent of respondents agreed that "my family gives me help and support when I need it;" respondents who were white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem; respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of respondents agreed that "I feel like I belong at this school;" respondents who were white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Sixty-four percent of respondents agreed that "teachers really care about me;" respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, female, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported they participated in school activities; respondents who were female, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who agreed their family gives them help and support when they need it. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem, who agreed that "I feel like I belong at this school" or "teachers really care about me." Please note: in 2018, the family support question was stated as "my family loves me and gives me help and support when I need it." In 2019, the question was "my family gives me help and support when I need it." Also, in 2018, the teacher support question was stated as "teachers really care about me and give me a lot of encouragement." In 2019, the question was "my teachers really care about me."*

### Besides Parents, Adult Support

#### 2019 Findings (Table 2)

- Eighty percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had at least one adult, besides their parents, they feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important question affecting their life.
- White respondents were more likely to report at least one adult they feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important question affecting their life (82%) compared to respondents of color (73%).
- Eighty-four percent of respondents with at least mostly B's reported at least one adult they feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important question affecting their life compared to 60% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

**Table 2. Besides Parents, at Least One Adult Feel Comfortable Seeking Help from with an Important Life Question by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q7)<sup>®</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	80%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	82
Grade 7	81
Grade 8	79
Gender	
Female	82
Male	78
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	73
White	82
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	84
Mostly B's	84
Mostly C's or Lower	60

<sup>®</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Family Gives Me Help and Support

### 2019 Findings (Table 3)

- Eighty-two percent of Calumet County middle school respondents agreed that “my family gives me help and support when I need it.”
- White respondents were more likely to agree their family gives them help and support when they need it (84%) compared to respondents of color (75%).
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents with mostly A’s agreed their family gives them help and support when they need it compared to 84% of those with mostly B’s or 69% of respondents with mostly C’s or lower.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

*In 2018, the question was stated as “my family loves me and gives me help and support when I need it.”*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who agreed that “my family gives me help and support when I need it.”
- In 2018 and 2019, grade level was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across grade level agreeing their family gives them help and support.
- In 2018, male respondents were more likely to agree their family gives them help and support. In 2019, gender was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender agreeing their family gives them help and support.



- In 2018 and 2019, white respondents were more likely to agree their family gives them help and support. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race/ethnicity agreeing their family gives them help and support.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A’s were more likely to agree their family gives them help and support. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least mostly B’s agreeing their family gives them help and support.

**Table 3. Family Gives Me Help and Support (Strongly Agree/Agree) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q8)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades <sup>a</sup>	92%	82%
Grade Level		
Grade 6 <sup>a</sup>	93	86
Grade 7 <sup>a</sup>	92	81
Grade 8 <sup>a</sup>	90	80
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Female <sup>a</sup>	90	80
Male <sup>a</sup>	94	85
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1,2</sup>		
Students of Color <sup>a</sup>	87	75
White <sup>a</sup>	92	84
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A’s <sup>a</sup>	97	88
Mostly B’s <sup>a</sup>	90	84
Mostly C’s or Lower	80	69

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

②In 2018, the question was stated as “my family loves me and gives me help and support when I need it.” In 2019, the question was “my family gives me help and support when I need it.”

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Teacher or Other Adult in School Respondent can Talk to with a Problem

### 2019 Findings (Table 4)

- Seventy-four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they had a problem.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reported at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they had a problem compared to 73% of those in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 69% of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- White respondents were more likely to report at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to (76%) compared to respondents of color (65%).

- Eighty-one percent of respondents with mostly A’s reported at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they had a problem compared to 73% of those with mostly B’s or 56% of respondents with mostly C’s or lower.

2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem.
- In 2018, grade level was not a significant variable. In 2019, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem, with a noted increase since 2018.
- In 2018, female respondents were more likely to report at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem. In 2019, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2018 and 2019, white respondents were more likely to report at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A’s were more likely to report at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem.

**Table 4. At Least One Teacher or Other Adult in School Respondent can Talk to with Problem by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q9)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	71%	74%
Grade Level <sup>2</sup>		
Grade 6 <sup>a</sup>	73	81
Grade 7	72	73
Grade 8	67	69
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Female	75	77
Male	67	72
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1,2</sup>		
Students of Color	57	65
White	72	76
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A’s	78	81
Mostly B’s	68	73
Mostly C’s or Lower	56	56

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Feel Like I Belong at This School

### 2019 Findings (Table 5)

- Seventy-one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents agreed that “I feel like I belong at this school.” Four percent disagreed and 4% strongly disagreed. Twenty percent of respondents were not sure.
- White respondents were more likely to agree they belong at the school (74%) compared to respondents of color (58%).
- Eighty-two percent of respondents with mostly A’s agreed they belong at the school compared to 72% of those with mostly B’s or 49% of respondents with mostly C’s or lower.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who agreed that “I feel like I belong at this school.”
- In 2018, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or 7<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to agree they belong at the school. In 2019, grade level was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade agreeing they belong at the school.
- In 2018, male respondents were more likely to agree they belong at the school. In 2019, gender was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents agreeing they belong at the school.
- In 2018 and 2019, white respondents were more likely to agree they belong at the school.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A’s were more likely to agree they belong at the school.

**Table 5. Feel Like I Belong at This School (Strongly Agree/Agree) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q10)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	74%	71%
Grade Level <sup>1</sup>		
Grade 6	78	75
Grade 7 <sup>a</sup>	77	69
Grade 8	66	70
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Female	70	71
Male <sup>a</sup>	77	71
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1,2</sup>		
Students of Color	61	58
White	76	74
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's	82	82
Mostly B's	74	72
Mostly C's or Lower	59	49

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2018 to 2019

## Teachers Really Care

### 2019 Findings (Table 6)

- Sixty-four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents agreed that “teachers really care about me.” Seven percent disagreed and 4% strongly disagreed. Twenty-five percent of respondents were not sure.
- Seventy-six percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade agreed their teachers really care about them compared to 60% of those in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 56% of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Female respondents were more likely to agree their teachers really care about them (68%) compared to male respondents (60%).
- White respondents were more likely to agree their teachers really care about them (67%) compared to respondents of color (51%).
- Seventy-five percent of respondents with mostly A's agreed their teachers really care about them compared to 59% of those with mostly B's or 38% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

*In 2018, the question was stated as “teachers really care about me and give me a lot of encouragement.”*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who agreed overall that “teachers really care about me.”

- In 2018 and 2019, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to agree their teachers really care.
- In 2018 and 2019, female respondents were more likely to agree their teachers really care.
- In 2018, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. In 2019, white respondents were more likely to agree their teachers really care. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents of color agreeing their teachers care.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A's were more likely to agree their teachers really care. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower agreeing their teachers care.

**Table 6. Teachers Really Care (Strongly Agree/Agree) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q11)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	65%	64%
Grade Level <sup>1,2</sup>		
Grade 6	74	76
Grade 7	65	60
Grade 8	56	56
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Female	71	68
Male	59	60
Race/Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>		
Students of Color <sup>a</sup>	68	51
White	64	67
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's	75	75
Mostly B's	58	59
Mostly C's or Lower <sup>a</sup>	54	38

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2018, the question was stated as “teachers really care about me and give me a lot of encouragement.” In 2019, the question was “my teachers really care about me.”

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2018 to 2019

## Participate in School Activities

### 2019 Findings (Table 7)

- Eighty-two percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they participated in school activities such as sports, band, drama or clubs.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they participated in school activities (86%) compared to male respondents (78%).

- White respondents were more likely to report they participated in school activities (84%) compared to respondents of color (70%).
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with mostly A's reported they participated in school activities compared to 82% of those with mostly B's or 68% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

**Table 7. Participate in School Activities by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q12)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	82%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	81
Grade 7	84
Grade 8	80
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	86
Male	78
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	70
White	84
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	89
Mostly B's	82
Mostly C's or Lower	68

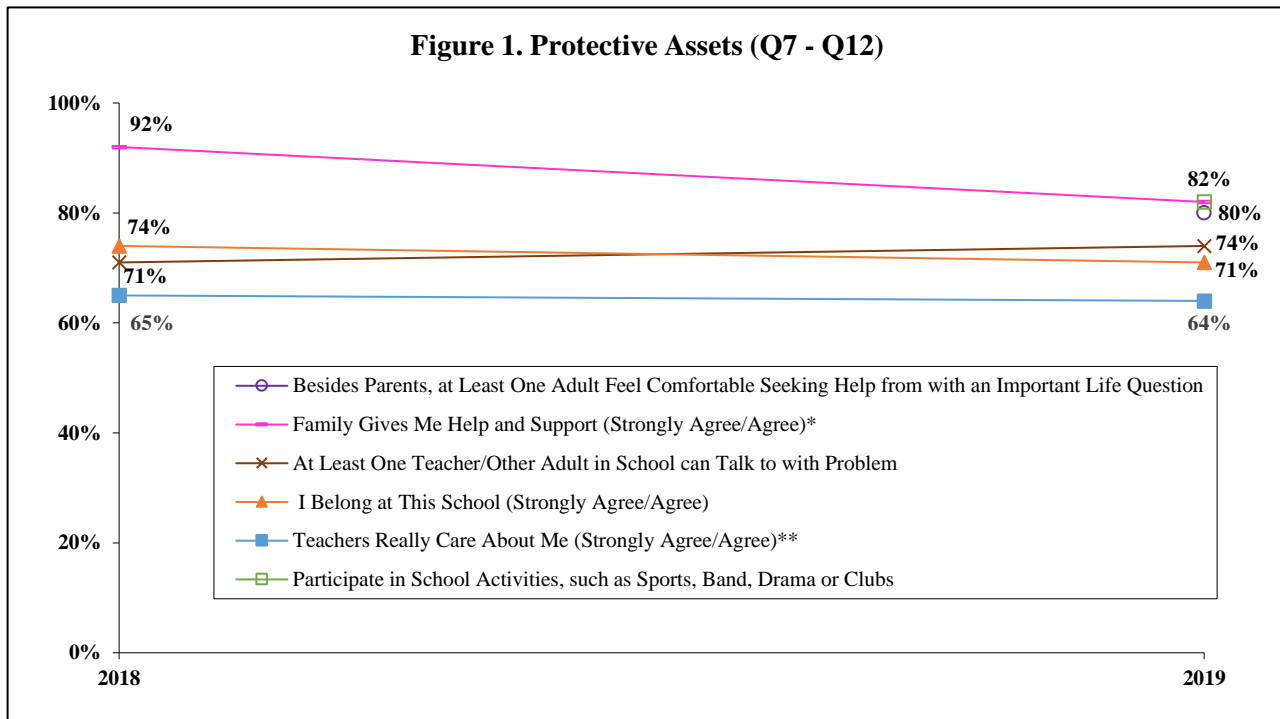
<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Protective Assets Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who agreed their family gives them help and support when they need it. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one teacher or other adult in their school they can talk to if they have a problem, who agreed that “I feel like I belong at this school” or “teachers really care about me.” Please note: in 2018, the family support question was stated as “my family loves me and gives me help and support when I need it.” In 2019, the question was “my family gives me help and support when I need it.” Also, in 2018, the teacher support question was stated as “teachers really care about me and give me a lot of encouragement.” In 2019, the question was “my teachers really care about me.”



\*In 2018, the question was stated as “my family loves me and gives me help and support when I need it.” In 2019, the question was “my family gives me help and support when I need it.”

\*\*In 2018, the question was stated as “teachers really care about me and give me a lot of encouragement.” In 2019, the question was “my teachers really care about me.”

## Safety (Tables 8 & 9)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 4% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they never/rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car; respondents who were male, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they never/sometimes wear a helmet when riding a bicycle. Respondents who were in 8<sup>th</sup> grade, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they never/sometimes wear a helmet when riding a bicycle.

### Wear Seat Belt when Passenger

#### 2019 Findings (Table 8)

- Four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they never/rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they never/rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car (5%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they never/rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car (6%) compared to white respondents (3%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they never/rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car compared to 3% of those with mostly B's or less than one percent of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 8. Wear Seat Belt when Passenger (Never/Rarely) by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q13)<sup>o</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	4%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	2
Grade 7	4
Grade 8	4
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	2
Male	5
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	6
White	3
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	<1
Mostly B's	3
Mostly C's or Lower	16

<sup>o</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019



## Wear Helmet when Riding a Bicycle

### 2019 Findings (Table 9)

Of respondents who ride a bicycle...

- Seventy-nine percent of Calumet County middle school respondents who ride a bicycle reported they never/sometimes wear a helmet.
- Eighty-six percent of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade who ride a bicycle reported they never/sometimes wear a helmet compared to 78% of those in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 74% of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Respondents of color who ride a bicycle were more likely to report they never/sometimes wear a helmet (86%) compared to white respondents (78%).
- Ninety-four percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they never/sometimes wear a helmet compared to 80% of those with mostly B's or 70% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 9. Wear Helmet (Never/Sometimes) by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Of Respondents Who Ride a Bicycle) (Q14)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	79%
Grade Level <sup>1</sup>	
Grade 6	74
Grade 7	78
Grade 8	86
Gender	
Female	79
Male	80
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	86
White	78
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	70
Mostly B's	80
Mostly C's or Lower	94

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## **Personal Safety on School Property (Tables 10 - 12)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 8% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they did not go to school in the past month because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to or from school. Respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to or from school. Five percent of respondents reported they never/rarely felt safe at school; respondents of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported in the past year they carried a weapon on school property. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past year they were in a physical fight on school property; respondents who were male, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this.

### **Did Not Attend School Because Felt Unsafe**

#### 2019 Findings (Table 10)

- Eight percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they did not go to school in the past month because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to or from school.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they did not go to school in the past month because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to/from school (10%) compared to male respondents (6%).
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to/from school (15%) compared to white respondents (6%).
- Twenty percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they did not go to school in the past month because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to/from school compared to 8% of those with mostly B's or 6% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 10. Did Not Attend School-Felt Unsafe To/From School in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q15)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	8%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	9
Grade 7	9
Grade 8	6
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	10
Male	6
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	15
White	6
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	6
Mostly B's	8
Mostly C's or Lower	20

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## School Safety

### 2019 Findings (Table 11)

- Five percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they never or rarely feel safe at school. Fourteen percent reported sometimes. Forty-five percent reported most of the time while 36% reported always.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they never or rarely feel safe at their school (11%) compared to white respondents (4%).
- Seventeen percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they never or rarely feel safe at their school compared to 4% of those with mostly B's or 2% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 11. Felt Safe at School (Never/Rarely) by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q16)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	5%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	6
Grade 7	5
Grade 8	3
Gender	
Female	5
Male	6
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	11
White	4
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	2
Mostly B's	4
Mostly C's or Lower	17

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## **Carried a Weapon on School Property**

### 2019 Findings

- Two percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported in the past year they carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, club or other weapon on school property.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported in the past year they carried a weapon on school property.

## **Physical Fight on School Property**

### 2019 Findings (Table 12)

- Thirteen percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they were in a physical fight on school property in the past year. Eight percent reported once while 5% reported two or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were in a physical fight on school property in the past year (20%) compared to female respondents (6%).
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they were in a physical fight on school property (23%) compared to white respondents (11%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they were in a physical fight on school property in the past year compared to 12% of those with mostly B's or 6% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 12. Physical Fight on School Property in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q18)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	13%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	15
Grade 7	14
Grade 8	11
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	6
Male	20
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	23
White	11
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	6
Mostly B's	12
Mostly C's or Lower	37

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## **Bullying (Figure 2; Tables 13 - 15)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 31% of Calumet County middle school respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that bullying is a problem at their school. Male respondents were more likely to disagree that bullying is a problem at their school. Thirty-one percent reported in the past year they have been bullied on school property; respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported they were electronically bullied in the past year; female respondents were more likely to report this.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who disagreed that bullying is a problem at their school. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were bullied on school property or they were electronically bullied in the past year. Please note: in 2018, the question was "harassment and bullying by other students is a problem in this school" while in 2019 the question was "bullying is a problem in this school."*

### **Bullying is a Problem at School**

#### 2019 Findings (Table 13)

- Thirty-one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that bullying is a problem at their school. Thirty-two percent agreed or strongly agreed. Thirty-seven percent were not sure.
- Male respondents were more likely to disagree that bullying is a problem at school (36%) compared to female respondents (25%).

#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 13)

*In 2018, the question was stated as "harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at this school." In 2019, the question was "bullying is a problem at this school."*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who disagreed that bullying is a problem at their school.
- In 2018 and 2019, grade level was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade disagreeing that bullying is a problem at school.
- In 2018 and 2019, male respondents were more likely to disagree that bullying is a problem at school. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents disagreeing that bullying is a problem at school.
- In 2018 and 2019, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents of color disagreeing that bullying is a problem at school.

**Table 13. Bullying is a Problem at School (Strongly Disagree/Disagree) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q19)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades <sup>a</sup>	25%	31%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	29	30
Grade 7 <sup>a</sup>	20	33
Grade 8	26	30
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Female	20	25
Male <sup>a</sup>	28	36
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color <sup>a</sup>	20	34
White	26	30
Average Letter Grade		
Mostly A's	25	29
Mostly B's	24	30
Mostly C's or Lower	23	28

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2018, the question was stated as “harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at this school.” In 2019, the question was “bullying is a problem at this school.”

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2018 to 2019

## **Bullied on School Property**

### 2019 Findings (Table 14)

- Thirty-one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported in the past year they have been bullied on school property.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reported they have been bullied on school property in the past year compared to 31% of those in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 27% of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Forty-two percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they have been bullied on school property in the past year compared to 36% of those with mostly B's or 29% of respondents with mostly A's.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 14)

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year they were bullied on school property.
- In 2018, respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report they have been bullied on school property. In 2019, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report they have been bullied on school property. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade reporting they were bullied on school property.

- In 2018, female respondents were more likely to report they have been bullied on school property. In 2019, gender was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they were bullied on school property.
- In 2018 and 2019, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting they were bullied on school property.
- In 2018, respondents with mostly B's were more likely to report they have been bullied on school property. In 2019, respondents with mostly C' or lower were more likely to report they have been bullied on school property.

**Table 14. Bullied on School Property in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	36%	31%
Grade Level <sup>1,2</sup>		
Grade 6	32	36
Grade 7	33	31
Grade 8 <sup>a</sup>	42	27
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Female <sup>a</sup>	43	33
Male	29	29
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	38	34
White <sup>a</sup>	36	31
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's	31	29
Mostly B's	43	36
Mostly C's or Lower	38	42

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p<0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Electronically Bullied

### 2019 Findings (Table 15)

- Eighteen percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they were electronically bullied (including through texting, Instagram, Facebook or other social media) in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they were electronically bullied in the past year (23%) compared to male respondents (13%).

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were electronically bullied in the past year.



- In 2018 and 2019, female respondents were more likely to report they were electronically bullied. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they were electronically bullied.
- In 2018, respondents with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they were electronically bullied. In 2019, average letter grade was not a significant variable.

**Table 15. Electronically Bullied in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q21)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	17%	18%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	15	19
Grade 7	15	17
Grade 8	20	17
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Female	25	23
Male <sup>a</sup>	8	13
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	14	19
White	17	18
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>		
Mostly A's	14	17
Mostly B's	19	16
Mostly C's or Lower	25	26

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

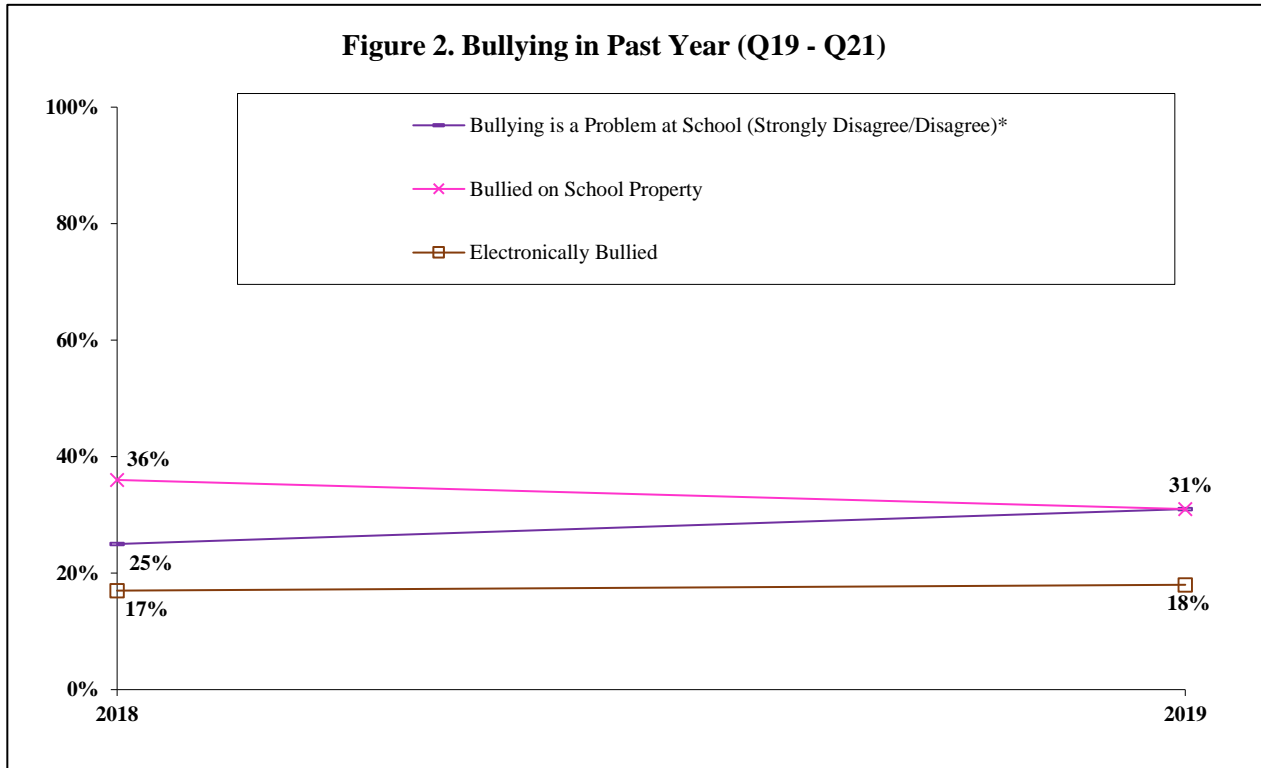
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2018 to 2019

## Bullying Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who disagreed that bullying is a problem at their school. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were bullied on school property or they were electronically bullied in the past year. Please note: in 2018, the question was “harassment and bullying by other students is a problem in this school” while in 2019 the question was “bullying is a problem in this school.”



\*In 2018, the question was “harassment and bullying by other students is a problem in this school” while in 2019 the question was “bullying is a problem in this school.”

## Other Personal Safety (Tables 16 & 17)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 10% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they never or rarely feel safe and secure in their neighborhood. Respondents who were female or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they never or rarely feel safe and secure in their neighborhood. Four percent of respondents reported they have been forced to do sexual things that they did not want to do in their lifetime; respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly B's or lower were more likely to report this.

### Feel Safe and Secure in Neighborhood

#### 2019 Findings (Table 16)

- Ten percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they never or rarely feel safe and secure in their neighborhood. Five percent reported sometimes. Thirty-three percent reported most of the time while 52% reported always.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they never or rarely feel safe and secure in their neighborhood (12%) compared to male respondents (8%).
- Seventeen percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they never or rarely feel safe and secure in their neighborhood compared to 11% of those with mostly B's or 8% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 16. Felt Safe and Secure in Neighborhood (Never/Rarely) by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q22)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	10%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	9
Grade 7	13
Grade 8	9
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	12
Male	8
Race/Ethnicity	
Students of Color	14
White	9
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	8
Mostly B's	11
Mostly C's or Lower	17

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Ever Forced to do Sexual Activity

### 2019 Findings (Table 17)

- Four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they have been forced to do sexual things, such as kissing, touching or sexual intercourse, that they did not want to do in their lifetime.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they have been forced to do sexual things that they did not want to do in their lifetime (7%) compared to male respondents (2%).
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they have been forced to do sexual things that they did not want to do (8%) compared to white respondents (3%).
- Nine percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower and 8% of those with mostly B's reported they have been forced to do sexual things that they did not want to do in their lifetime compared to less than one percent of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 17. Ever Forced to do Sexual Activity in Lifetime by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q23)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	4%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	3
Grade 7	5
Grade 8	4
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	7
Male	2
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	8
White	3
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	<1
Mostly B's	8
Mostly C's or Lower	9

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Sexting (Table 18)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 4% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported in the past month they received, sent or shared nude photos or other sexual images. Respondents of color were more likely to report sexting.

## Sexting

### 2019 Findings (Table 18)

- Four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported in the past month they received, sent or shared nude photos or other sexual images including photos of themselves or someone else.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they received, sent or shared nude photos or other sexual images in the past month (9%) compared to white respondents (4%).

**Table 18. Sexting in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q24)**<sup>⓪</sup>

	2019
All Grades	4%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	3
Grade 7	6
Grade 8	5
Gender	
Female	5
Male	5
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	9
White	4
Average Letter Grade	
Mostly A's	4
Mostly B's	4
Mostly C's or Lower	9

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## General Mental Health (Tables 19 - 23)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 16% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year; respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Forty-five percent reported they had significant problems with feeling very anxious, nervous, tense, scared or like something bad was going to happen in the past year; respondents who were female or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Thirty-eight percent of respondents who indicated they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious, reported they always or most of the time get the kind of help they need. Respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report always or most of the time. Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious they talk about it with a parent or other adult family member while 32% reported a friend. Respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or white were more likely to report a parent/other adult family member. Respondents who were in 8<sup>th</sup> grade or female were more likely to report a friend. Twenty-four percent of respondents in the past year felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities; respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this.

### Self-Harm

#### 2019 Findings (Table 19)

- Sixteen percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year (20%) compared to male respondents (12%).
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (22%) compared to white respondents (14%).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year compared to 15% of those with mostly B's or 12% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 19. Self-Harm in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q25)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	16%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	16
Grade 7	16
Grade 8	15
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	20
Male	12
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	22
White	14
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	12
Mostly B's	15
Mostly C's or Lower	25

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

### **Significant Problems with Feeling Very Anxious, Nervous, Tense, Scared or Like Something Bad Was Going to Happen**

#### 2019 Findings (Table 20)

- Forty-five percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported in the past year they had significant problems with feeling very anxious, nervous, tense, scared or like something bad was going to happen.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had significant problems with feeling very anxious, nervous, tense, scared or like something bad was going to happen in the past year (55%) compared to male respondents (36%).
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they had significant problems with feeling very anxious, nervous, tense, scared or like something bad was going to happen in the past year compared to 48% of those with mostly B's or 40% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 20. Significant Problems with Feeling Very Anxious, Nervous, Tense, Scared or Like Something Bad Was Going to Happen in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q26)<sup>®</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	45%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	47
Grade 7	44
Grade 8	45
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	55
Male	36
Race/Ethnicity	
Students of Color	50
White	44
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	40
Mostly B's	48
Mostly C's or Lower	58

<sup>®</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## **Get Help when Feeling Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry or Anxious**

### 2019 Findings (Table 21)

Of the respondents who reported they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious...

- Thirty-eight percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious they always or most of the time get the kind of help they need.
- Forty-six percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reported they always or most of the time get the help they need compared to 35% of those in 8<sup>th</sup> grade or 29% of respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Forty-three percent of respondents with mostly A's reported they always or most of the time get the help they need compared to 34% of those with mostly B's or 27% of respondents with mostly C's or lower grades.



**Table 21. Get Help when Feeling Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry or Anxious (Always/Most of the Time) by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Respondents Who Felt Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry or Anxious) (Q27)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	38%
Grade Level <sup>1</sup>	
Grade 6	46
Grade 7	29
Grade 8	35
Gender	
Female	36
Male	40
Race/Ethnicity	
Students of Color	35
White	38
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	43
Mostly B's	34
Mostly C's or Lower	27

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

### **Whom Talk to when Feeling Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry or Anxious**

#### 2019 Findings (Table 22)

Of the respondents who reported they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious...

- Thirty-eight percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious they talk about it with a parent or other adult family member while 32% reported a friend.
- Respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report they talk to a parent/other adult family member. Respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report they talk to a friend.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they talk to a friend (36%) compared to male respondents (25%).
- White respondents were more likely to report they talk to a parent/other adult family member (41%) compared to respondents of color (29%).

**Table 22. Whom Get Help from when Feeling Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry or Anxious by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Respondents Who Felt Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry or Anxious) (Q28)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	Parent or Other Adult Family Member	Friend
All Grades	38%	32%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	53 <sup>1</sup>	24 <sup>1</sup>
Grade 7	34 <sup>1</sup>	31 <sup>1</sup>
Grade 8	24 <sup>1</sup>	41 <sup>1</sup>
Gender		
Female	35	36 <sup>1</sup>
Male	43	25 <sup>1</sup>
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	29 <sup>1</sup>	35
White	41 <sup>1</sup>	31
Average Letter Grade		
Mostly A's	42	32
Mostly B's	39	31
Mostly C's or Lower	29	33

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

### **Felt Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for at Least Two Weeks in a Row**

#### 2019 Findings (Table 23)

- Twenty-four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported in the past year they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year (31%) compared to male respondents (18%).
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities (37%) compared to white respondents (22%).
- Forty-one percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year compared to 29% of those with mostly B's or 15% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 23. Felt Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for at Least Two Weeks in a Row in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q29)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	24%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	24
Grade 7	25
Grade 8	24
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	31
Male	18
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	37
White	22
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	15
Mostly B's	29
Mostly C's or Lower	41

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

**Suicidal Thoughts (Tables 24 - 26)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 14% of Calumet County middle school respondents seriously considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, students of color or with mostly C’s or lower were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the past year; respondents of color were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents attempted suicide in the past year.

**Seriously Considered Suicide**

2019 Findings (Table 24)

- Fourteen percent of Calumet County middle school respondents seriously considered suicide in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (18%) compared to male respondents (10%).
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they considered suicide (19%) compared to white respondents (13%).
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with mostly C’s or lower reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 15% of those with mostly B’s or 10% of respondents with mostly A’s.

**Table 24. Seriously Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q30)<sup>o</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	14%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	13
Grade 7	15
Grade 8	14
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	18
Male	10
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	19
White	13
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A’s	10
Mostly B’s	15
Mostly C’s or Lower	22

<sup>o</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

## Made Plan about how to Attempt Suicide

### 2019 Findings (Table 25)

- Ten percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the past year.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the past year (17%) compared to white respondents (9%).

**Table 25. Made Plan about how to Attempt Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q31)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	10%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	8
Grade 7	12
Grade 8	10
Gender	
Female	12
Male	8
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	17
White	9
Average Letter Grade	
Mostly A's	8
Mostly B's	11
Mostly C's or Lower	14

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Attempted Suicide

### 2019 Findings (Table 26)

- Three percent of all Calumet County middle school respondents actually attempted suicide in the past year.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and reporting they attempted suicide in the past year.

**Table 26. Attempted Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q32)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	3%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	3
Grade 7	4
Grade 8	4
Gender	
Female	5
Male	3
Race/Ethnicity	
Students of Color	6
White	3
Average Letter Grade	
Mostly A's	3
Mostly B's	4
Mostly C's or Lower	7

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Physical Health (Figure 3; Tables 27 - 30)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 29% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week; male respondents were more likely to report this. Forty-six percent of respondents reported on an average school day they have two or fewer hours of screen time for something that is not schoolwork related; respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or white were more likely to report this. Eighty-three percent of respondents used technology between midnight and 5 AM for two or fewer nights in a school week; respondents who were white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night; respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, white or with at least mostly B's were more likely to report this.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported seven days with at least 60 minutes of physical activity. From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or fewer hours of screen time on an average school day. From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they get at least eight hours of sleep on an average school night. Please note: in 2019, screen time was changed from two questions to one question.*

### Seven Days of 60 Minutes of Physical Activity

#### 2019 Findings (Table 27)

- Twenty-nine percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week.
- Male respondents were more likely to report being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week (33%) compared to female respondents (25%).

#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week.
- In 2018 and 2019, male respondents were more likely to report being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week.
- In 2018, white respondents were more likely to report being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week. In 2019, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable.

**Table 27. Sixty Minutes of Physical Activity Each Day in Past Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q33)<sup>®</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	28%	29%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	30	28
Grade 7	27	31
Grade 8	26	29
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Female	21	25
Male	34	33
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		
Students of Color	19	23
White	29	31
Average Letter Grade		
Mostly A's	28	32
Mostly B's	30	32
Mostly C's or Lower	24	26

<sup>®</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2018 to 2019

## Screen Time

### 2019 Findings (Table 28)

- Forty-six percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they have two or fewer hours of screen time for something that is not school work on an average school day.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reported two or fewer hours of screen time not associated with homework on an average school day compared to 47% of those in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 40% of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- White respondents were more likely to report two or fewer hours of screen time not associated with homework on an average school day (49%) compared to respondents of color (34%).

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

*In 2018, “screen time” was asked as two separate questions. In 2019, “screen time” was changed to one question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have two or fewer hours of screen time on an average school day.
- In 2018, grade level was not a significant variable. In 2019, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report two or fewer hours of screen time on an average school day. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or 7<sup>th</sup> grade reporting two or fewer hours of screen time.



- In 2018, female respondents were more likely to report two or fewer hours of screen time. In 2019, gender was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting two or fewer hours of screen time.
- In 2018, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. In 2019, white respondents were more likely to report two or fewer hours of screen time, with a noted increase since 2018.
- In 2018, respondents with at least mostly B's were more likely to report two or fewer hours of screen time. In 2019, average letter grade was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with mostly A's or mostly C's or lower reporting two or fewer hours of screen time.

**Table 28. Two or Fewer Hours of Screen Time on Average School Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q34)<sup>0,2</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades <sup>a</sup>	39%	46%
Grade Level <sup>2</sup>		
Grade 6 <sup>a</sup>	43	52
Grade 7 <sup>a</sup>	34	47
Grade 8	42	40
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Female	44	47
Male <sup>a</sup>	35	46
Race/Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>		
Students of Color	36	34
White <sup>a</sup>	40	49
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>		
Mostly A's <sup>a</sup>	42	51
Mostly B's	42	45
Mostly C's or Lower <sup>a</sup>	27	41

<sup>0</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>2</sup>In 2019, “screen time” was changed to one question. In prior years, “screen time” was asked as two separate questions.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p<0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Use Technology between Midnight and 5 AM

### 2019 Findings (Table 29)

- Eighty-three percent of Calumet County middle school respondents used technology between midnight and 5 AM for two or fewer nights in a school week while 4% of respondents reported three school nights. Two percent of respondents reported technology use four nights while 11% reported five nights.
- White respondents were more likely to report technology use between midnight and 5 AM for two or fewer nights in a school week (86%) compared to respondents of color (68%).

- Ninety-one percent of respondents with mostly A’s reported technology use between midnight and 5 AM for two or fewer nights in a school week compared to 82% of those with mostly B’s or 66% of respondents with mostly C’s or lower.

**Table 29. Two or Fewer Nights of Technology Use between Midnight and 5 AM in School Week by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q35)<sup>o</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	83%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	84
Grade 7	82
Grade 8	84
Gender	
Female	85
Male	81
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	68
White	86
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A’s	91
Mostly B’s	82
Mostly C’s or Lower	66

<sup>o</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Sleep

### 2019 Findings (Table 30)

- Sixty-one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reported they were more likely to get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night compared to 59% of those in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 55% of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- White respondents were more likely to report at least eight hours of sleep (63%) compared to respondents of color (53%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents with mostly A’s and 64% of those with mostly B’s reported at least eight hours of sleep compared to 32% of respondents with mostly C’s or lower.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night.

- In 2018 and 2019, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report at least eight hours of sleep. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or 7<sup>th</sup> grade reporting at least eight hours of sleep.
- In 2018 and 2019, gender was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting at least eight hours of sleep.
- In 2018 and 2019, white respondents were more likely to report at least eight hours of sleep. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting at least eight hours of sleep.
- In 2018, respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report at least eight hours of sleep. In 2019, respondents with at least mostly B's were more likely to report at least eight hours of sleep. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with mostly A's or mostly C's or lower reporting at least eight hours of sleep.

**Table 30. Eight or More Hours of Sleep on Average School Night by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q36)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades <sup>a</sup>	69%	61%
Grade Level <sup>1,2</sup>		
Grade 6 <sup>a</sup>	77	69
Grade 7 <sup>a</sup>	70	59
Grade 8	60	55
Gender		
Female	66	61
Male <sup>a</sup>	71	61
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1,2</sup>		
Students of Color	59	53
White <sup>a</sup>	70	63
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's <sup>a</sup>	75	67
Mostly B's	70	64
Mostly C's or Lower <sup>a</sup>	53	32

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

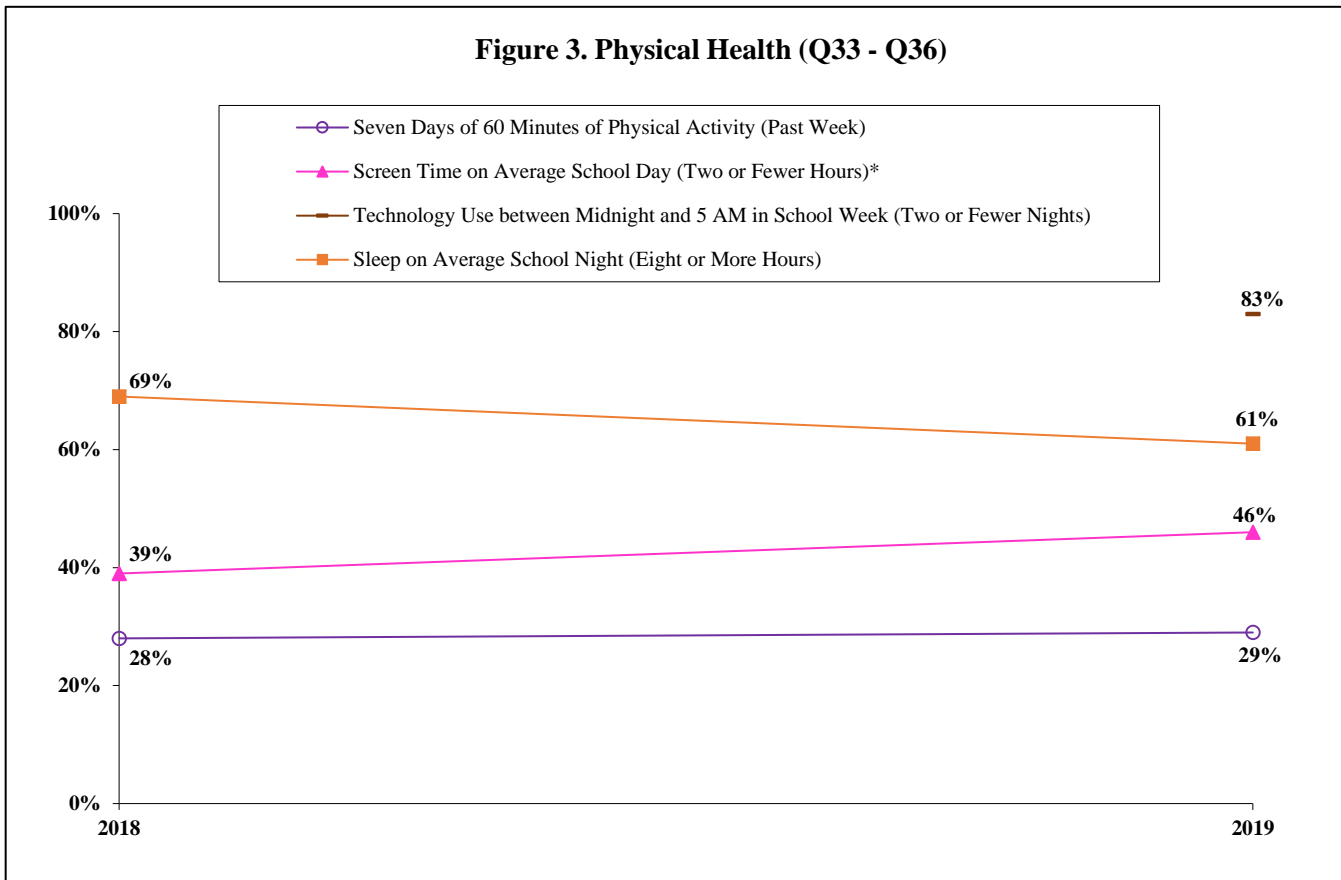
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Physical Health Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported seven days with at least 60 minutes of physical activity in the past week. From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or fewer hours of screen time on an average school day. From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they get at least eight hours of sleep on an average school night. Please note: in 2019, screen time was changed from two questions to one question.



\*In 2019, “screen time” was changed to one question. In 2018, “screen time” was asked as two separate questions.

## Nutrition (Figure 4; Tables 31 & 32)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 58% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had breakfast at least five times in the past week; respondents who were male, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they always or most of the time went hungry because there was not enough food in their home. Respondents with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they always/most of the time went hungry.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or most of the time went hungry because there was not enough food in their home.*

### Breakfast Consumption

#### 2019 Findings (Table 31)

- Fifty-eight percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had breakfast at least five times in the past week.
- Male respondents were more likely to report breakfast at least five times in the past week (61%) compared to female respondents (54%).
- White respondents were more likely to report breakfast at least five times in the past week (60%) compared to respondents of color (44%).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents with mostly A's reported breakfast at least five times in the past week compared to 53% of those with mostly B's or 40% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

**Table 31. Ate Breakfast Five or More Times in Past Week by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q37)<sup>o</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	58%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	63
Grade 7	56
Grade 8	55
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	54
Male	61
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	44
White	60
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	68
Mostly B's	53
Mostly C's or Lower	40

<sup>o</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Went Hungry Because Not Enough Food in Home

### 2019 Findings (Table 32)

- Three percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they always or most of the time went hungry because there was not enough food in their home. Seventy percent reported never.
- Ten percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they always/most of the time went hungry because there was not enough food in their home compared to 2% of those with at least mostly B's.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or most of the time went hungry because there was not enough food in their home.
- In 2018, average letter grade was not a significant variable. In 2019, respondents with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they always/most of the time went hungry because there was not enough food in their home.

**Table 32. Went Hungry Because Not Enough Food in Home (Always/Most of the Time) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q38)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	3%	3%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	3	5
Grade 7	2	3
Grade 8	4	2
Gender		
Female	4	4
Male	2	3
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	3	6
White	3	3
Average Letter Grade <sup>2</sup>		
Mostly A's	3	2
Mostly B's	3	2
Mostly C's or Lower	6	10

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

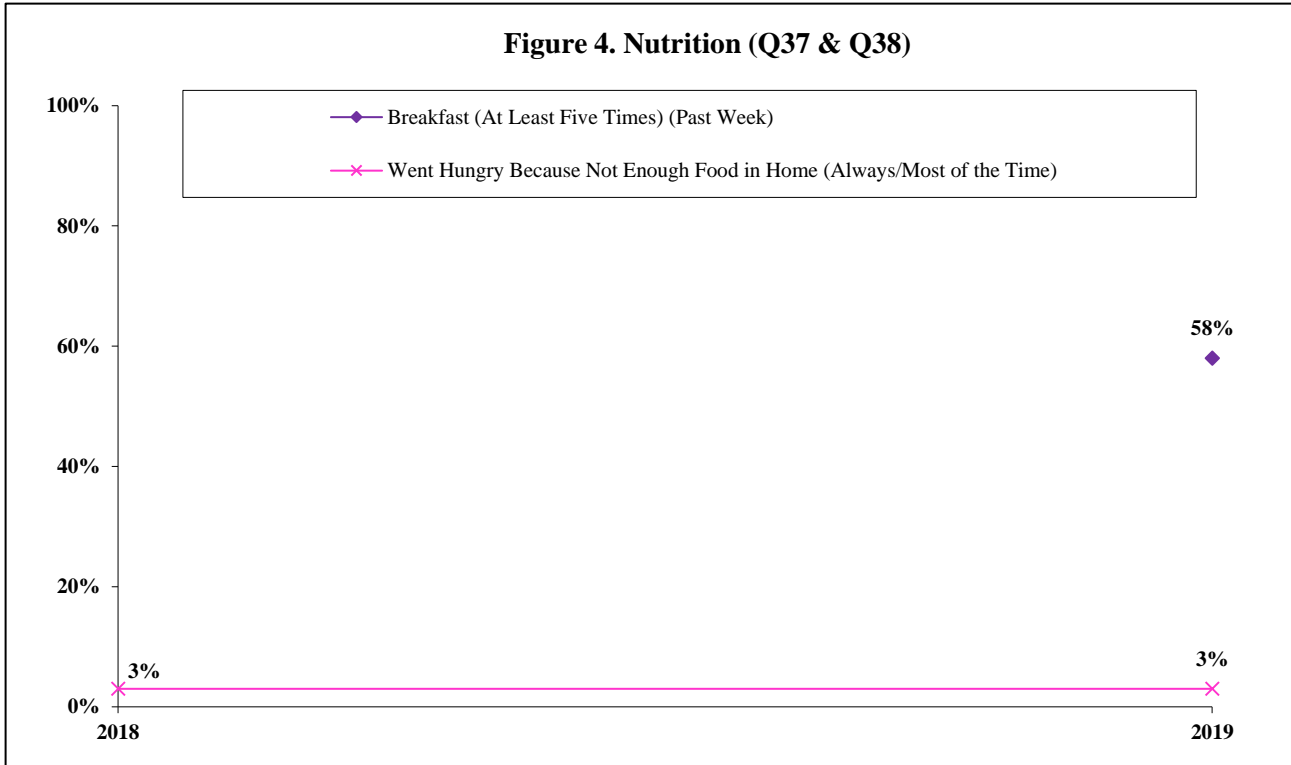
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Nutrition Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or most of the time went hungry because there was not enough food in their home.



**Human Growth and Development (Table 33)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 3% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had sexual intercourse; respondents who were in 7<sup>th</sup> grade, 8<sup>th</sup> grade, male, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this.

**Ever Had Sex**

2019 Findings (Table 33)

- A total of 3% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had sexual intercourse in their lifetime.
- Five percent of respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade and 4% of those in 8<sup>th</sup> grade reported they had sexual intercourse in their lifetime compared to 1% of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they had sexual intercourse (5%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they had sexual intercourse (6%) compared to white respondents (3%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they had sexual intercourse in their lifetime compared to 3% of those with mostly B's or 2% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 33. Ever Had Sex in Lifetime by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q39)<sup>o</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	3%
Grade Level <sup>1</sup>	
Grade 6	1
Grade 7	5
Grade 8	4
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	2
Male	5
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	6
White	3
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	2
Mostly B's	3
Mostly C's or Lower	11

<sup>o</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019



## Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figure 5)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, less than one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents were classified as current tobacco cigarette smokers.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a current tobacco cigarette smoker in the past month.*

### Current Cigarette Smoker

#### 2019 Findings

- Less than one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents were classified as current tobacco smokers (at least one cigarette in the past month).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were current tobacco smokers.

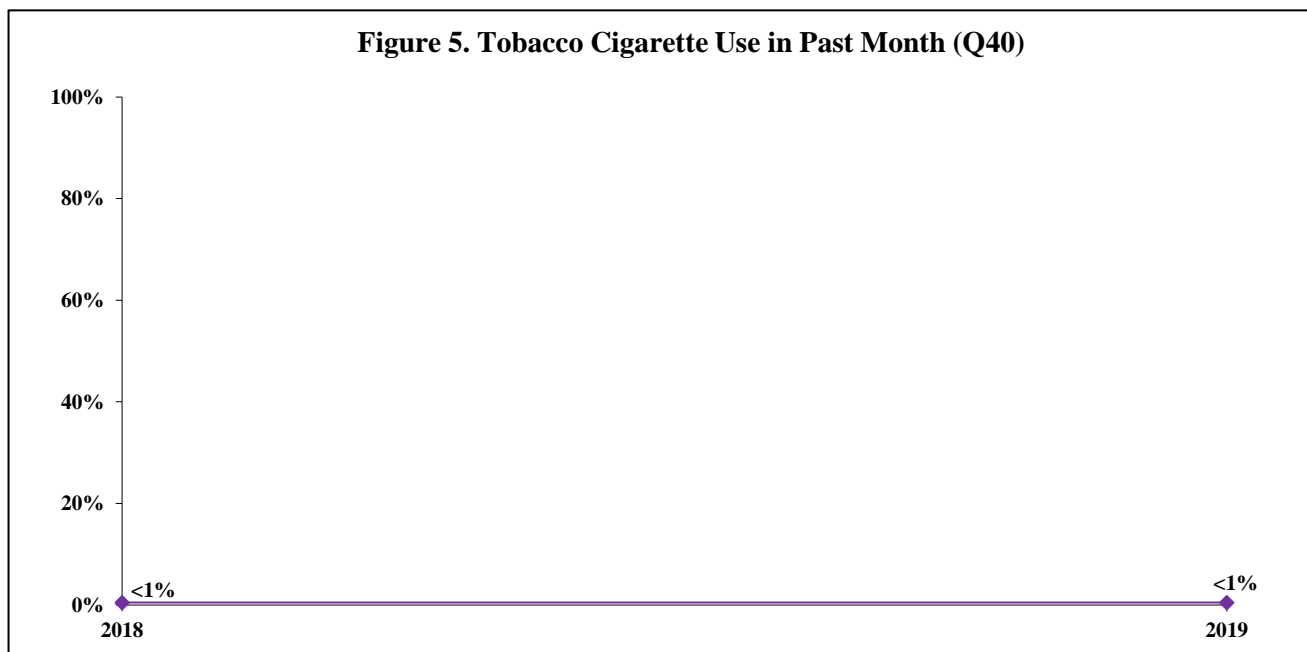
#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were current tobacco smokers in both study years.

### Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a current tobacco cigarette smoker in the past month.



## Electronic Vapor Product Use (Table 34)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 6% of Calumet County middle school respondents used an electronic vapor product in the past month; respondents who were in 8<sup>th</sup> grade, students of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this.

### Past Month Use

#### 2019 Findings (Table 34)

- Six percent of Calumet County middle school respondents used an electronic vapor product in the past month.
- Nine percent of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade used an electronic vapor product in the past month compared to 4% of those in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 3% of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Respondents of color were more likely to use an electronic vapor product (10%) compared to white respondents (5%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower used an electronic vapor product in the past month compared to 4% of respondents with at least mostly B's.

**Table 34. Electronic Vapor Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q41)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	6%
Grade Level <sup>1</sup>	
Grade 6	3
Grade 7	4
Grade 8	9
Gender	
Female	6
Male	5
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	10
White	5
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	4
Mostly B's	4
Mostly C's or Lower	15

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## **Other Tobacco Product Use (Figure 6)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, less than one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents used smokeless tobacco products in the past month while 1% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smokeless tobacco use or they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.*

### **Smokeless Tobacco**

#### 2019 Findings

- Less than one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents used smokeless tobacco products in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco products in the past month.

#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they used smokeless tobacco products in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco products in both study years.

### **Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars**

#### 2019 Findings

- One percent of Calumet County middle school respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

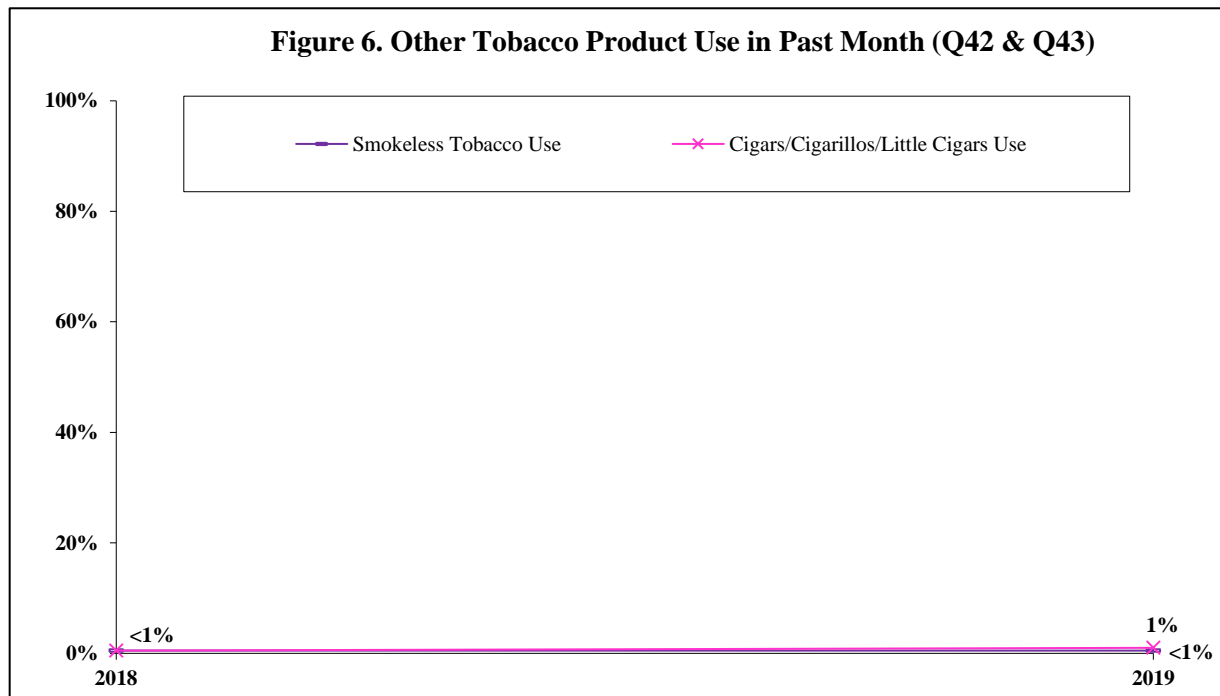
#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in both study years.

## Other Tobacco Product Use Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smokeless tobacco use or they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.



## Perceptions About Tobacco (Figure 7; Tables 35 - 37)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 77% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported a great or moderate risk smoking at least a pack of cigarettes a day; respondents who were female or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke tobacco. Respondents who were white or with at least mostly B's were more likely to report parent disapproval. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported their friends would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke tobacco; respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the perceptions about tobacco questions.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk of smoking at least a pack a day. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval or friend disapproval if the respondent smoked tobacco.*

### Risk Associated with Cigarettes

#### 2019 Findings (Table 35)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Seventy-seven percent of Calumet County middle school respondents perceived a great or moderate risk associated with smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day. Fourteen percent reported slight risk and 9% reported no risk.
- Female respondents were more likely to perceive a great or moderate risk for smoking at least a pack a day (80%) compared to male respondents (74%).
- Eighty-one percent of respondents with mostly A's perceived a great or moderate risk for smoking at least a pack a day compared to 74% of those with mostly B's or 62% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk of smoking at least a pack a day.
- In 2018, gender was not a significant variable. In 2019, female respondents were more likely to report a great or moderate risk for smoking at least a pack a day.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report a great or moderate risk for smoking at least a pack a day.

**Table 35. Risk Associated with Smoking at Least a Pack of Cigarettes per Day (Great/Moderate Risk) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q44)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	78%	77%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	78	75
Grade 7	78	77
Grade 8	78	79
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Female	78	80
Male	77	74
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	80	73
White	78	78
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's	84	81
Mostly B's	74	74
Mostly C's or Lower	71	62

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2018 to 2019

## Parent Disapproval of Respondent Smoking Tobacco

### 2019 Findings (Table 36)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Ninety-eight percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke tobacco.
- White respondents were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of their smoking tobacco (99%) compared to respondents of color (96%).
- One hundred percent of respondents with mostly A's and 99% of those with mostly B's reported their parents' disapproval if they smoke tobacco compared to 94% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval if the respondent smoked tobacco.
- In 2018 and 2019, white respondents were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of their smoking tobacco.

- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with at least mostly B’s were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of their smoking tobacco.

**Table 36. Parent Disapproval of Respondent Smoking Tobacco (Very Wrong/Wrong) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q45)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	98%	98%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	98	98
Grade 7	99	97
Grade 8	98	99
Gender		
Female	98	99
Male	98	98
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1,2</sup>		
Students of Color	95	96
White	99	99
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A’s	99	100
Mostly B’s	99	99
Mostly C’s or Lower	93	94

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Friend Disapproval of Respondent Smoking Tobacco

### 2019 Findings (Table 37)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Ninety-four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported their friends would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke tobacco. Five percent reported a little bit wrong while 2% reported not at all wrong.
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reported their friends would disapprove of their smoking tobacco compared to 92% of those in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 91% of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents with mostly A’s reported their friends’ disapproval if they smoke tobacco compared to 92% of those with mostly B’s or 82% of respondents with mostly C’s or lower.

2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke tobacco.
- In 2018, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or 7<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their smoking tobacco. In 2019, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their smoking tobacco.
- In 2018, female respondents were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their smoking tobacco. In 2019, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2018, respondents with at least mostly B's were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their smoking tobacco. In 2019, respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their smoking tobacco.

**Table 37. Friend Disapproval of Respondent Smoking Tobacco (Very Wrong/Wrong) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q46)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	93%	94%
Grade Level <sup>1,2</sup>		
Grade 6	96	98
Grade 7	95	92
Grade 8	88	91
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Female	96	94
Male	90	93
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	92	92
White	93	94
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's	96	97
Mostly B's	95	92
Mostly C's or Lower	84	82

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

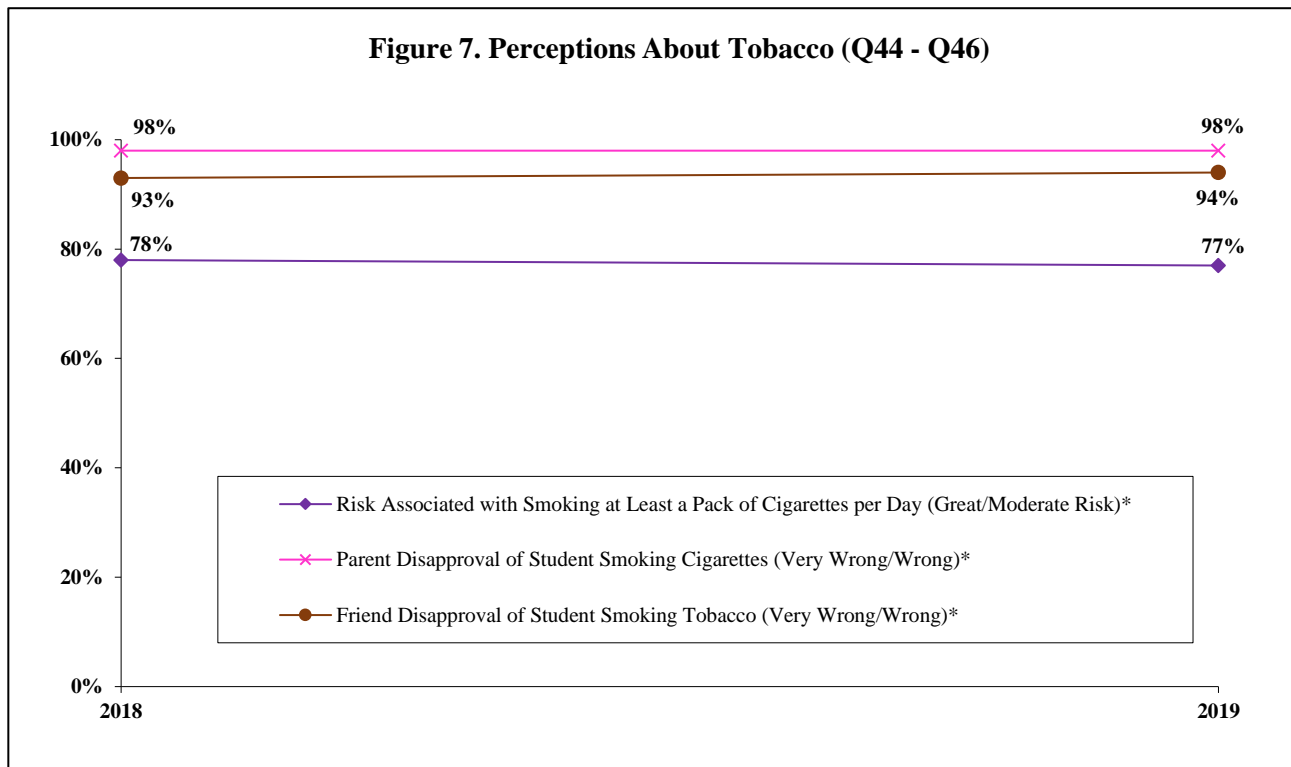
<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019



## Perceptions About Tobacco Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk of smoking at least a pack a day. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval if the respondents smoked tobacco or their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke tobacco.



\*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

## Alcohol Use (Figure 8; Table 38)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 10% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they had an alcoholic beverage in the past month. Respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they drank alcohol in the past month.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they drank alcohol in the past month.*

## Alcohol Use

### 2019 Findings (Table 38)

- Ten percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported having an alcoholic beverage to drink in the past month.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade reported having a drink in the past month compared to 10% of those in 8<sup>th</sup> grade or 6% of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported having a drink in the past month compared to 9% of those with mostly B's or 7% of respondents with mostly A's.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they drank alcohol in the past month.
- In 2018, grade level was not a significant variable. In 2019, respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report they drank alcohol, with a noted increase since 2018.
- In 2018 and 2019, gender was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting they drank alcohol.
- In 2018 and 2019, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting they drank alcohol.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report they drank alcohol in the past month. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with mostly A's reporting they drank alcohol.

**Table 38. Alcohol Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q47)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades <sup>a</sup>	5%	10%
Grade Level <sup>2</sup>		
Grade 6	3	6
Grade 7 <sup>a</sup>	5	13
Grade 8	8	10
Gender		
Female <sup>a</sup>	5	9
Male <sup>a</sup>	6	10
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	8	12
White <sup>a</sup>	5	9
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's <sup>a</sup>	2	7
Mostly B's	5	9
Mostly C's or Lower	18	23

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

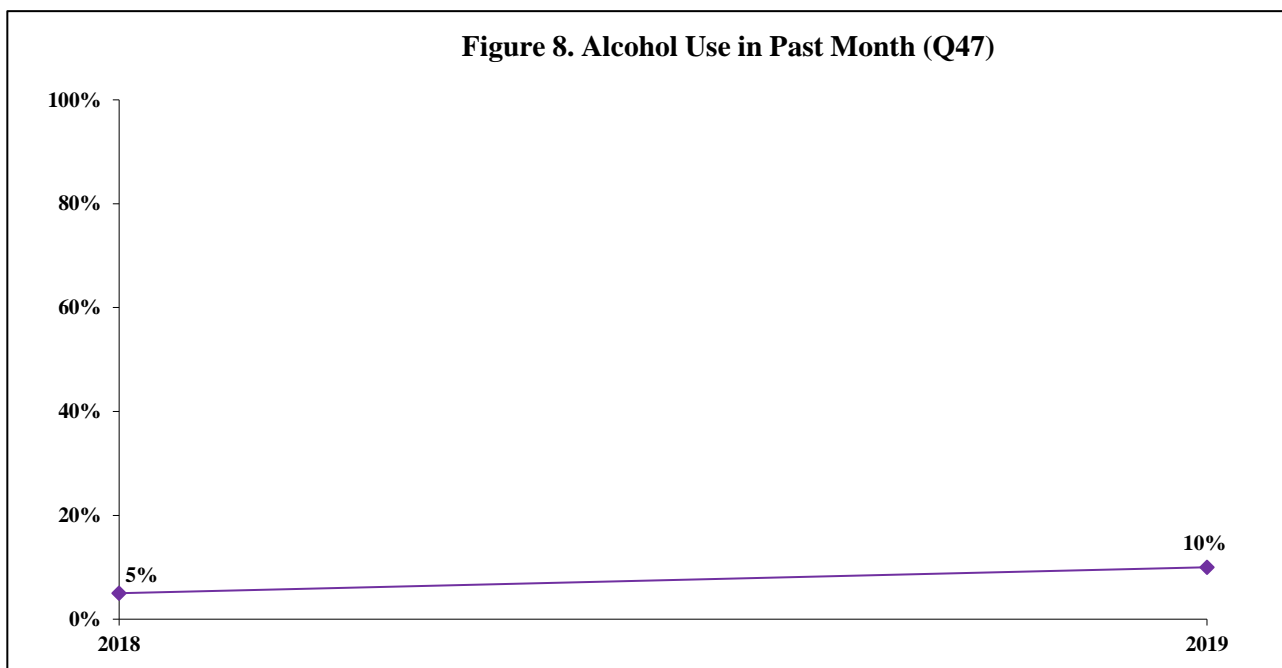
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Alcohol Use Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they drank alcohol in the past month.



## Perceptions About Alcohol (Figure 9; Tables 39 - 41)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 61% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported having five or more drinks once or twice a week was a great or moderate risk; respondents who were female or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. Respondents who were female or with at least mostly B's were more likely to report parent disapproval. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their friends would say it was very wrong/wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. Respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report friend disapproval. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the perceptions about alcohol questions.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their parents would say it was very wrong/wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to have one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day.*

### Risk Associated with Alcohol

#### 2019 Findings (Table 39)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Sixty-one percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported a great or moderate risk associated with drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week. Twenty-seven percent reported slight risk and 12% reported no risk.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (65%) compared to male respondents (57%).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents with mostly A's reported a great or moderate risk with drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week compared to 56% of those with mostly B's or 40% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

**Table 39. Risk Associated with Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week (Great/Moderate Risk) by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q48)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	61%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	59
Grade 7	62
Grade 8	61
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Female	65
Male	57
Race/Ethnicity	
Students of Color	55
White	62
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	68
Mostly B's	56
Mostly C's or Lower	40

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Parent Disapproval of Respondent Alcohol Use

### 2019 Findings (Table 40)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Ninety-four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong to drink one or two drinks nearly every day (96%) compared to male respondents (92%).
- Ninety-six percent of respondents with mostly A's and 95% of those with mostly B's reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong to drink one or two drinks nearly every day compared to 88% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval if the respondent drank one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day.
- In 2018 and 2019, grade level was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 8<sup>th</sup> grade reporting their parents' disapproval of their drinking one or two drinks nearly every day.

- In 2018 and 2019, female respondents were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of their drinking one or two drinks nearly every day. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting their parents’ disapproval of their drinking one or two drinks nearly every day.
- In 2018 and 2019, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race/ethnicity reporting their parents’ disapproval of their drinking one or two drinks nearly every day.
- In 2018, respondents with mostly A’s were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of their drinking one or two drinks nearly every day. In 2019, respondents with at least mostly B’s were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of their drinking one or two drinks nearly every day, with a noted increase since 2018.

**Table 40. Parent Disapproval of Respondent Having One or Two Drinks Nearly Every Day (Very Wrong/Wrong) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q49)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades <sup>a</sup>	89%	94%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	89	94
Grade 7 <sup>a</sup>	91	95
Grade 8 <sup>a</sup>	87	93
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Female	94	96
Male <sup>a</sup>	85	92
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color <sup>a</sup>	85	95
White <sup>a</sup>	90	94
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A’s <sup>a</sup>	92	96
Mostly B’s <sup>a</sup>	88	95
Mostly C’s or Lower	78	88

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Friend Disapproval of Respondent Alcohol Use

### 2019 Findings (Table 41)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Eighty-six percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported their friends would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. Eleven percent reported a little bit wrong and 3% reported not at all wrong.

- Ninety-three percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reported their friends would feel it was very wrong/wrong for them to drink one or two drinks nearly every day compared to 84% of those in 8<sup>th</sup> grade or 83% of respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Ninety percent of respondents with mostly A's reported their friends would feel it was very wrong/wrong for them to drink one or two drinks nearly every day compared to 86% of those with mostly B's or 73% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day.
- In 2018, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or 7<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their drinking. In 2019, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their drinking. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade reporting their friends' disapproval of their drinking one or two drinks nearly every day.
- In 2018, female respondents were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their drinking. In 2019, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their drinking.

**Table 41. Friend Disapproval of Respondent Having One or Two Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day (Very Wrong/Wrong) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q50)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	87%	86%
Grade Level <sup>1,2</sup>		
Grade 6	89	93
Grade 7 <sup>a</sup>	90	83
Grade 8	80	84
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Female	90	89
Male	83	84
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	83	83
White	87	87
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's	90	90
Mostly B's	87	86
Mostly C's or Lower	75	73

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

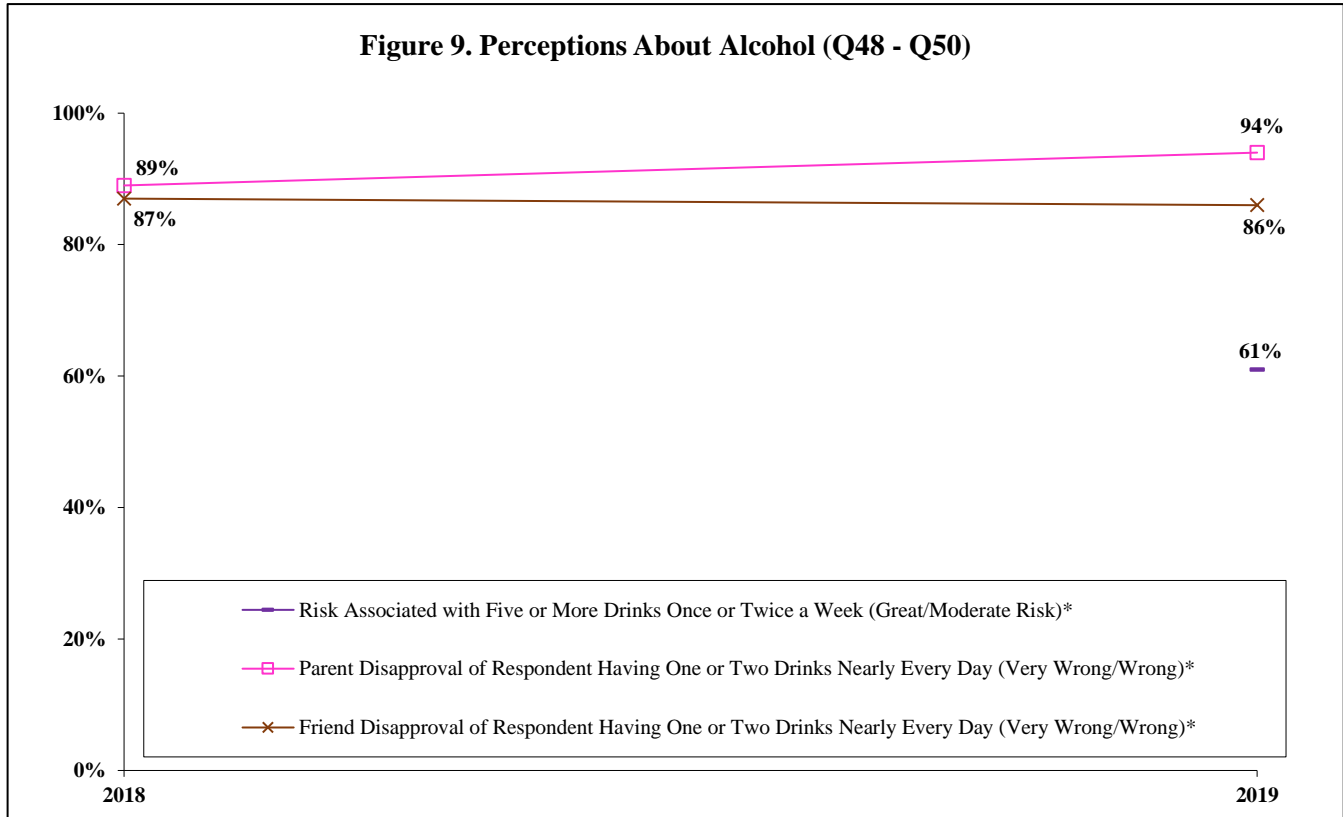
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p<0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Perceptions About Alcohol Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their parents would say it was very wrong/wrong for the respondent to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to have one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day.



\*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.



## Marijuana Use (Figure 10)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 2% of Calumet County middle school respondents used marijuana in the past month.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they used marijuana in the past month.*

### Past Month Use

#### 2019 Findings

- Two percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported marijuana use in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported marijuana use in the past month.

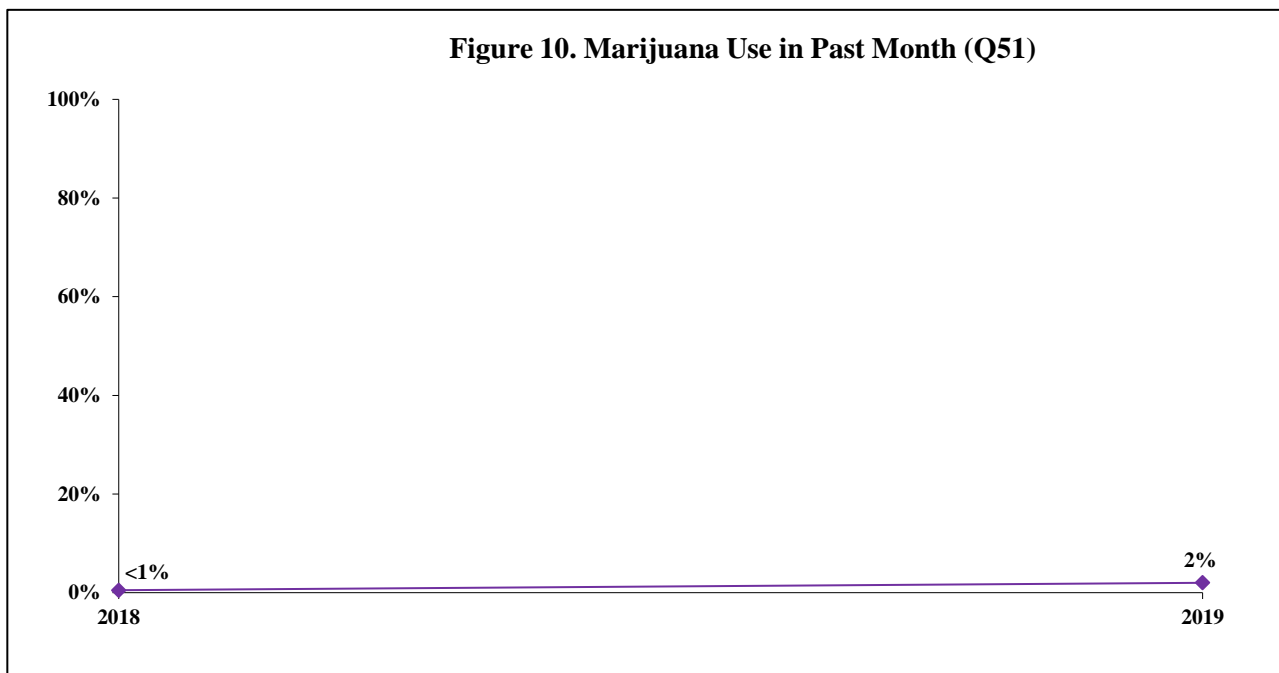
#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported marijuana use in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported marijuana use in both study years.

### Marijuana Use Overall

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they used marijuana in the past month.



## Perceptions About Marijuana (Figure 11; Tables 42 - 44)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 66% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported marijuana use once or twice a week was a great or moderate risk. Respondents with mostly A's were more likely to perceive a great or moderate risk. Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke marijuana; respondents who were white or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Ninety percent of respondents reported their friends would say it was very wrong/wrong for the respondent to smoke marijuana. Respondents who were in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, female, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report friend disapproval of marijuana use. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the perceptions about marijuana questions.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk with using marijuana once or twice a week. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval or friend disapproval for the respondent to use marijuana.*

### Risk Associated with Marijuana

#### 2019 Findings (Table 42)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Sixty-six percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported a great or moderate risk associated with using marijuana once or twice a week. Twenty-one percent reported slight risk while 14% reported no risk.
- Seventy percent of respondents with mostly A's reported a great or moderate risk with using marijuana once or twice a week compared to 64% of those with mostly B's or 47% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk with using marijuana once or twice a week.
- In 2018, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with using marijuana once or twice a week. In 2019, grade level was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reporting a great or moderate risk with using marijuana.
- In 2018, female respondents were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with using marijuana once or twice a week. In 2019, gender was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a great or moderate risk with using marijuana.
- In 2018, white respondents were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with using marijuana once or twice a week. In 2019, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting a great or moderate risk with using marijuana.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with using marijuana once or twice a week. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with mostly A's or mostly C's or lower reporting a great or moderate risk with using marijuana.

**Table 42. Risk Associated with Marijuana Use Once or Twice a Week (Great/Moderate Risk) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q52)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades <sup>a</sup>	74%	66%
Grade Level <sup>1</sup>		
Grade 6 <sup>a</sup>	79	65
Grade 7	76	70
Grade 8	67	62
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Female <sup>a</sup>	78	67
Male	70	64
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		
Students of Color	66	62
White <sup>a</sup>	77	67
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's <sup>a</sup>	82	70
Mostly B's	68	64
Mostly C's or Lower <sup>a</sup>	66	47

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2018 to 2019

## Parent Disapproval of Respondent Using Marijuana

### 2019 Findings (Table 43)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Ninety-seven percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke marijuana.
- White respondents were more likely to report parent disapproval of marijuana use (98%) compared to respondents of color (93%).
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents with mostly A's reported parent disapproval of marijuana use compared to 97% of respondents with mostly B's or 88% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 43)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval of the respondent using marijuana.
- In 2018, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade or 7<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of their using marijuana. In 2019, grade level was not a significant variable.

- In 2018, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. In 2019, white respondents were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of their using marijuana.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of their using marijuana.

**Table 43. Parent Disapproval of Respondent Using Marijuana (Very Wrong/Wrong) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q53)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	96%	97%
Grade Level <sup>1</sup>		
Grade 6	97	97
Grade 7	97	96
Grade 8	93	96
Gender		
Female	97	98
Male	95	96
Race/Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>		
Students of Color	92	93
White	96	98
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's	98	99
Mostly B's	95	97
Mostly C's or Lower	92	88

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2018 to 2019

## Friend Disapproval of Respondent Using Marijuana

### 2019 Findings (Table 44)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Ninety percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported their friends would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to smoke marijuana. Six percent reported a little bit wrong and 4% reported not at all wrong.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reported friend disapproval of marijuana use compared to 88% of those in 7<sup>th</sup> grade or 86% of respondents in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Female respondents were more likely to report friend disapproval (92%) compared to male respondents (87%).
- White respondents were more likely to report friend disapproval (91%) compared to respondents of color (83%).

- Ninety-four percent of respondents with mostly A’s reported friend disapproval of marijuana use compared to 91% of those with mostly B’s or 68% of respondents with mostly C’s or lower.

2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 44)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to use marijuana.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their marijuana use.
- In 2018 and 2019, female respondents were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their marijuana use.
- In 2018, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. In 2019, white respondents were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their marijuana use.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A’s were more likely to report their friends would disapprove of their marijuana use. From 2018 to 2019, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with mostly C’s or lower reporting their friends’ disapproval of their using marijuana.

**Table 44. Friend Disapproval of Respondent Using Marijuana (Very Wrong/Wrong) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q54)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	92%	90%
Grade Level <sup>1,2</sup>		
Grade 6	96	95
Grade 7	93	88
Grade 8	87	86
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Female	95	92
Male	88	87
Race/Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>		
Students of Color	88	83
White	92	91
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A’s	96	94
Mostly B’s	91	91
Mostly C’s or Lower <sup>a</sup>	84	68

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

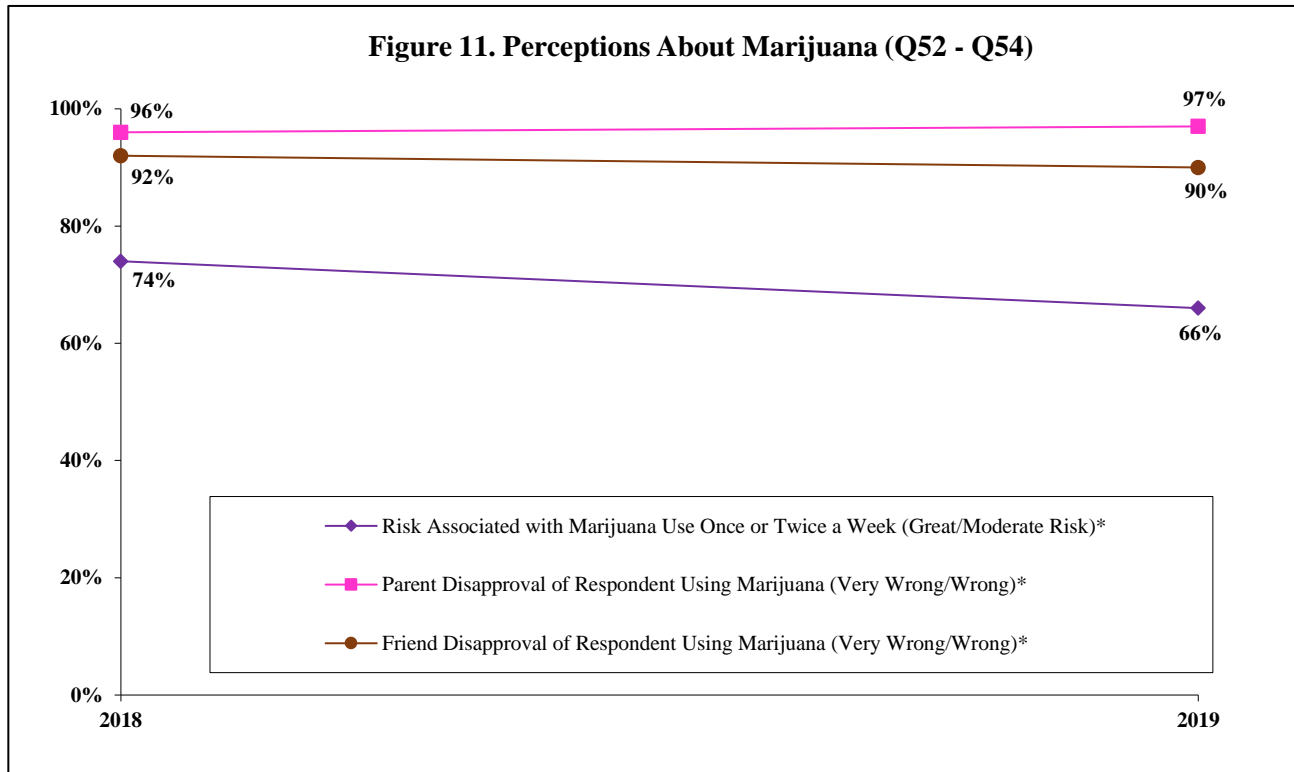
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Perceptions About Marijuana Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk with using marijuana once or twice a week. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval or friend disapproval for the respondent to use marijuana.



\*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

## **Other Illegal Drug Use**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 2% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they used any illegal drug besides marijuana in the past year.

## **Illegal Drug Use**

### 2019 Findings

- Two percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they used any illegal drug besides marijuana in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used any illegal drug in the past year.

## Prescription Medication Misuse (Tables 45 & 46)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 4% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they misused prescription pain medication in their lifetime; respondents with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported prescription medication misuse in the past month. Respondents of color or with mostly C's or lower were more likely to report prescription medication misuse in the past month. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the perceptions about prescription medication misuse question.

### Ever Misused Prescription Pain Medication

#### 2019 Findings (Table 45)

- Four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they misused prescription pain medication in their lifetime.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported they misused prescription medication in their lifetime compared to 4% of those with mostly B's or less than one percent of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 45. Ever Misused Prescription Pain Medication in Lifetime by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q56)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	4%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	3
Grade 7	2
Grade 8	5
Gender	
Female	3
Male	4
Race/Ethnicity	
Students of Color	6
White	3
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	<1
Mostly B's	4
Mostly C's or Lower	13

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

### Past Month Misused Prescription Medication

#### 2019 Findings (Table 46)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Four percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported prescription medication misuse in the past month.



- Respondents of color were more likely to report prescription medication misuse in the past month (7%) compared to white respondents (3%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with mostly C's or lower reported prescription medication misuse compared to 3% of those with mostly B's or 1% of respondents with mostly A's.

**Table 46. Prescription Medication Misuse in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2019 (Q57)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2019
All Grades	4%
Grade Level	
Grade 6	4
Grade 7	3
Grade 8	3
Gender	
Female	3
Male	3
Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Students of Color	7
White	3
Average Letter Grade <sup>1</sup>	
Mostly A's	1
Mostly B's	3
Mostly C's or Lower	11

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2019

## Perceptions About Prescribed Medication Misuse (Figure 12; Tables 47 - 49)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 80% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported the use of prescription drugs not prescribed to them was a great or moderate risk. Respondents who were in 7<sup>th</sup> grade, white or with mostly A's were more likely to report a great or moderate risk. Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported parent disapproval of non-medical use of prescription medications; respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Ninety-three percent of respondents reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to misuse prescription medication; respondents with at least mostly B's were more likely to report this. Please note: one school district was unable to participate in the perceptions about prescription medication misuse questions.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk with misusing prescription medication. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval or friend disapproval for the respondent to misuse prescription medication.*

### Risk Associated with Non-Medical Use of Prescription Medication

#### 2019 Findings (Table 47)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Eighty percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported a great or moderate risk associated with using prescription drugs when not prescribed to them. Eleven percent reported a slight risk while 9% reported no risk.
- Eighty-six percent of respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade reported a great or moderate risk for misusing prescription medication compared to 81% of those in 8<sup>th</sup> grade or 74% of respondents in 6<sup>th</sup> grade.
- White respondents were more likely to report a great or moderate risk (82%) compared to respondents of color (74%).
- Eighty-five percent of respondents with mostly A's reported a great or moderate risk for misusing prescription medication compared to 76% of respondents with mostly B's or lower.

#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 47)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk with misusing prescription medication.
- In 2018, grade level was not a significant variable. In 2019, respondents in 7<sup>th</sup> grade were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with misusing prescription medication, with a noted increase since 2018.
- In 2018, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. In 2019, white respondents were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with misusing prescription medication.
- In 2018 and 2019, respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with misusing prescription medication.

**Table 47. Risk Associated with Non-Medical Use of Prescription Medication (Great/Moderate Risk) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q58)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	78%	80%
Grade Level <sup>2</sup>		
Grade 6	80	74
Grade 7 <sup>a</sup>	77	86
Grade 8	77	81
Gender		
Female	79	80
Male	77	81
Race/Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>		
Students of Color	78	74
White	79	82
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A's	85	85
Mostly B's	73	76
Mostly C's or Lower	68	76

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Parent Disapproval of Respondent's Non-Medical Use of Prescription Medication

### 2019 Findings (Table 48)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Ninety-seven percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong if the respondent used prescription medication not prescribed to them.
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents with mostly A's reported parent disapproval of prescription misuse compared to 97% of those with mostly B's or 90% of respondents with mostly C's or lower.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 48)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval of non-medical use of prescription medication.
- In 2018, average letter grade was not a significant variable. In 2019, respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report their parents would disapprove of misusing prescription medication, with a noted increase since 2018.

**Table 48. Parent Disapproval of Respondent’s Non-Medical Use of Prescription Medication (Very Wrong/Wrong) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q59)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	96%	97%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	95	98
Grade 7	97	97
Grade 8	95	96
Gender		
Female	97	97
Male	96	97
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	94	96
White	96	97
Average Letter Grade <sup>2</sup>		
Mostly A’s <sup>a</sup>	96	99
Mostly B’s	96	97
Mostly C’s or Lower	94	90

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## **Friend Disapproval of Respondent’s Non-Medical Use of Prescription Medication**

### 2019 Findings (Table 49)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- Ninety-three percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported their friends would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to misuse prescription medication not prescribed to them.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents with at least mostly B’s reported friend disapproval if they misused prescription medication compared to 87% of respondents with mostly C’s or lower.

### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons (Table 49)

*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.*

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to misuse prescription medication.
- In 2018, respondents with mostly A’s were more likely to report their friends would disapprove if they misused prescription medication. In 2019, respondents with at least mostly B’s were more likely to report their friends would disapprove if they misused prescription medication.

**Table 49. Friend Disapproval of Respondent’s Non-Medical Use of Prescription Medication (Very Wrong/Wrong) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q60)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2018	2019
All Grades	91%	93%
Grade Level		
Grade 6	93	96
Grade 7	93	92
Grade 8	88	92
Gender		
Female	93	93
Male	90	93
Race/Ethnicity		
Students of Color	89	93
White	91	93
Average Letter Grade <sup>1,2</sup>		
Mostly A’s	95	94
Mostly B’s	93	94
Mostly C’s or Lower	81	87

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this question.

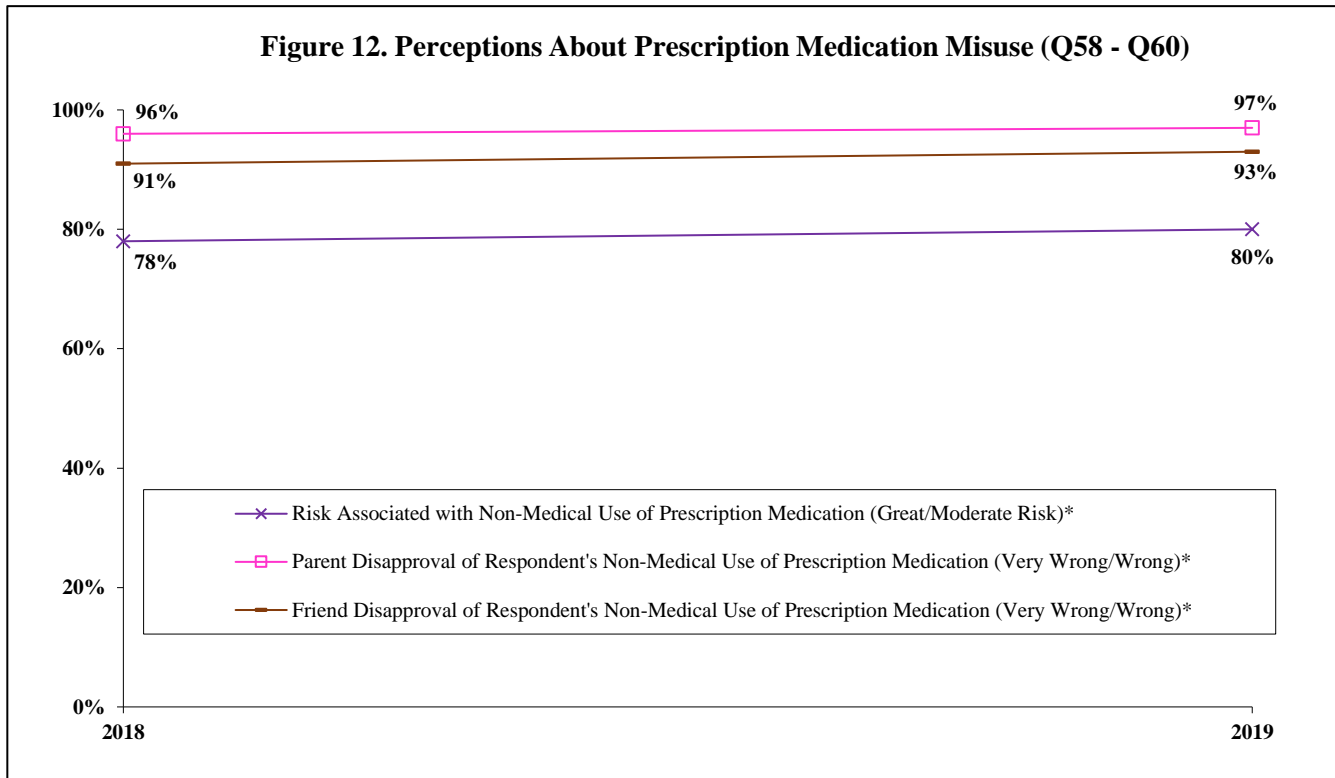
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2018; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2019

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2018 to 2019

## Perceptions About Prescription Medication Misuse Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk with misusing prescription medication. From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval or friend disapproval for the respondent to misuse prescription medication.



\*In 2019, one school district was not able to participate in this Drug-Free Communities question.

## Over-the-Counter Medication Misuse (Figure 13)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 2% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they misused over-the-counter medication to get high in their lifetime.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused over-the-counter medications in their lifetime.*

### Ever Misused Over-the-Counter Medication

#### 2019 Findings

- Two percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they misused over-the-counter medication to get high in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they misused over-the-counter medication to get high in their lifetime.

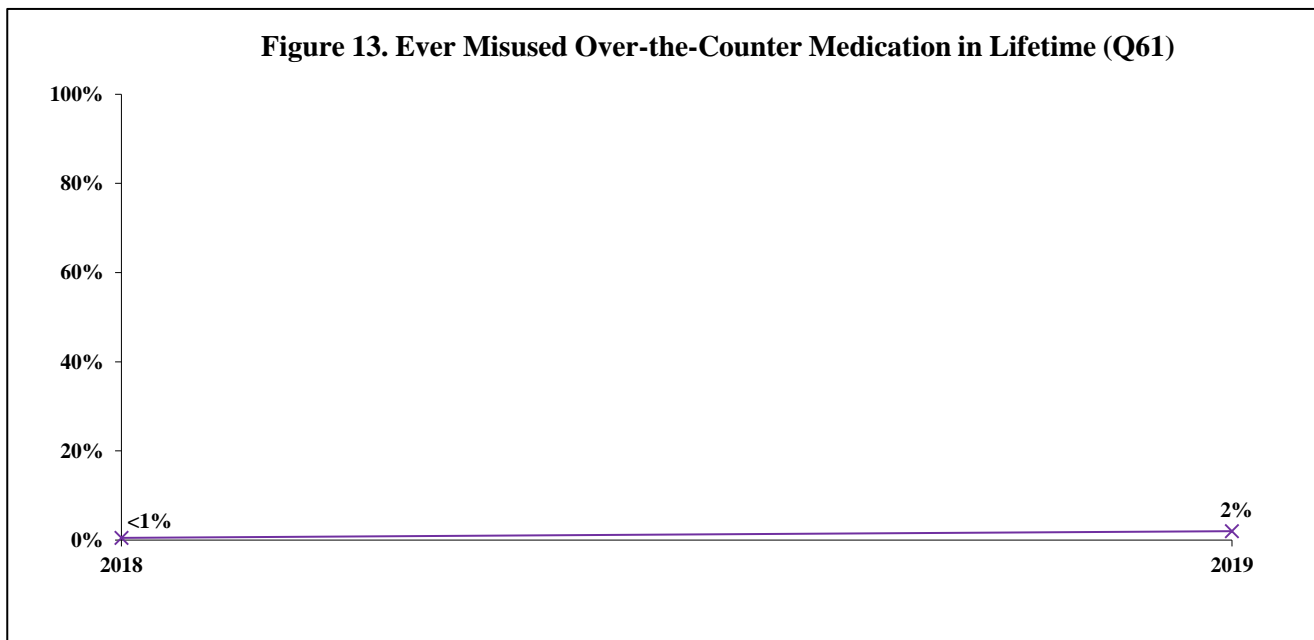
#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused over-the-counter medication in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they misused over-the-counter medication in both study years.

### Over-the Counter Medication Misuse Overall

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused over-the-counter medications in their lifetime.



## Illegal Drugs on School Property (Figure 14)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2019, 1% of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year.

*From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year.*

### Been Offered, Sold or Given Illegal Drugs on School Property in Past Year

#### 2019 Findings

- One percent of Calumet County middle school respondents reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year.

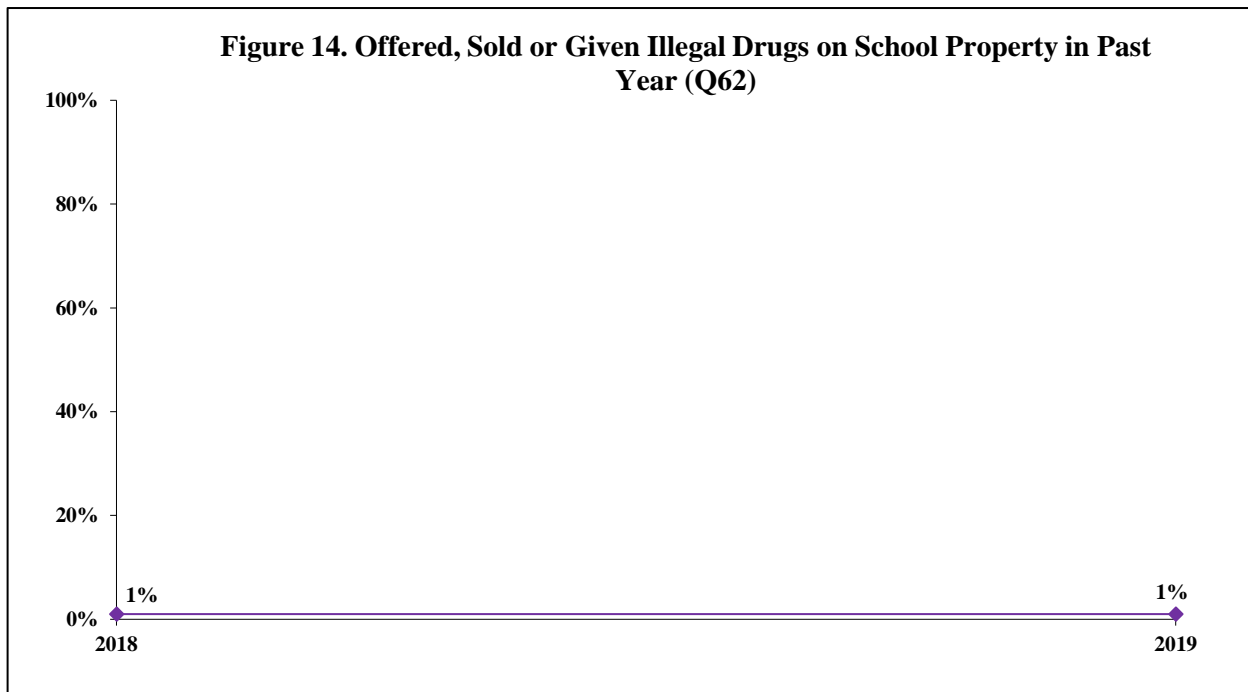
#### 2018 to 2019 Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in both study years.

### Illegal Drugs on School Property Overall

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year.





## Appendix A: Questionnaire Frequencies

Calumet County School District Student Health Survey

Administered: February through March 2019

Participating Districts: Brillion, Chilton, Hilbert, New Holstein and Stockbridge

Four of the five districts participated in the Drug-Free Communities Module and are indicated.

[Some percentages may total more or less than 100% due to rounding. Percentages in the report and in the Appendix may differ as a result of combining several response categories for report analysis.]

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. How old are you?

11 years old or younger .....15%	13 years old .....34%	15 years old or older.....<1%
12 years old.....30	14 years old .....21	

2. What is your sex?

Female .....49%	Male .....51%
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3. In what grade are you?

6 <sup>th</sup> grade .....33%	8 <sup>th</sup> grade..... 35%
7 <sup>th</sup> grade .....33	Other ..... 0

4. What is your race or ethnicity? (Select one or more responses.)

American Indian or Alaska Native..... 6%	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander...<1%
Asian ..... 1	White .....89
Black or African American..... 2	Hispanic or Latino ..... 9

5. How many apartments, houses or other places have you lived in? (Count each apartment, house or other place you lived, even if they are all in the same town or city.)

1 place. I have always lived in the home I live in now.....37%	6 or 7 places..... 6%
2 or 3 places .....40	8 or 9 places..... 2
4 or 5 places .....13	10 or more places ..... 3

6. How would you describe your grades in school during the past 12 months?

Mostly A's .....35%	Mostly D's ..... 3%	None of these grades ..... 2%
Mostly B's .....28	Mostly F's..... 2	Not sure.....23
Mostly C's ..... 9		

**PROTECTIVE ASSETS**

7. Besides your parents, how many adults would you feel comfortable seeking help from if you had an important question affecting your life?

0 adults .....	20%	3 adults .....	11%
1 adult .....	21	4 adults .....	6
2 adults .....	20	5 adults or more adults .....	22

8. Do you agree or disagree: My family gives me help and support when I need it?

Strongly agree .....	53%	Disagree .....	4%
Agree .....	29	Strongly disagree .....	3
Not sure .....	11		

9. Is there at least one teacher or other adult in your school that you can talk to if you have a problem?

Yes .....	74%	No .....	9%	Not sure .....	17%
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10. Do you agree or disagree: I feel like I belong at this school?

Strongly agree .....	28%	Disagree .....	4%
Agree .....	43	Strongly disagree .....	4
Not sure .....	20		

11. Do you agree or disagree: My teachers really care about me?

Strongly agree .....	23%	Disagree .....	7%
Agree .....	41	Strongly disagree .....	4
Not sure .....	25		

12. Do you participate in any school activities, such as sports, band, drama or clubs?

Yes .....	82%	No .....	18%
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**SAFETY**

13. How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car?

Never .....	1%	Most of the time .....	25%
Rarely .....	2	Always .....	67
Sometimes .....	5		

14. How often do you wear a helmet when riding a bicycle? [Respondents Who Ride a Bicycle]

Never wear a helmet .....	56%	Most of the time wear a helmet.....	11%
Sometimes wear a helmet .....	23	Always wear a helmet.....	9

**PERSONAL SAFETY ON SCHOOL PROPERTY**

15. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you: not go to school because you felt unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

0 days .....	92%	4 or 5 days.....	<1%
1 day.....	4	6 or more days.....	<1
2 or 3 days.....	2		

16. How often do you feel safe at school?

Never.....	2%	Most of the time.....	45%
Rarely.....	3	Always .....	36
Sometimes.....	14		

17. During the past 12 months, how many times have you: carried a weapon on school property? (Count a gun, knife, club or other weapon.)

0 times.....	98%	4 or 5 times .....	<1%
1 time. ....	1	6 or more times .....	<1
2 or 3 times.....	<1		

18. During the past 12 months, how many times have you: been in a physical fight on school property?

0 times.....	87%	4 or 5 times .....	<1%
1 time. ....	8	6 or more times .....	<1
2 or 3 times.....	4		

**BULLYING**

Bullying is when 1 or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when 2 students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way.

19. Do you agree or disagree: Bullying is a problem at this school?

Strongly agree .....	12%	Disagree.....	24%
Agree.....	21	Strongly disagree.....	7
Not sure.....	37		

20. During the past 12 months, have you: ever been bullied on school property?

Yes.....31% No.....69%

21. During the past 12 months, have you: ever been electronically bullied? (Count being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook or other social media.)

Yes.....18% No.....82%

**OTHER PERSONAL SAFETY**

22. How often do you feel safe and secure in your neighborhood?

Never..... 5% Most of the time .....33%  
Rarely..... 5 Always .....52  
Sometimes..... 5

23. Has anyone ever forced you to do sexual things when you did not want to? (Count kissing, touching or sexual intercourse.)

Yes ..... 4% No .....90% Not sure..... 6%

**SEXTING**

24. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you: receive, send or share nude photos or other sexual images? (Count photos of yourself or of someone else.)

0 days .....96% 4 or 5 days.....<1%  
1 day..... 2 6 or more days..... 1  
2 or 3 days.....<1

**MENTAL HEALTH**

25. During the past 12 months, how many times did you: do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose?

0 times.....84% 4 or 5 times ..... 2%  
1 time. .... 7 6 or more times ..... 3  
2 or 3 times..... 4

26. During the past 12 months, have you: had significant problems with feeling very anxious, nervous, tense, scared or like something bad was going to happen?

Yes.....45% No.....55%

27. When you feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious, how often do you get the kind of help you need?  
Of respondents who feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious...

Never.....	21%	Most of the time .....	19%
Rarely.....	19	Always.....	19
Sometimes.....	23		

28. When you feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious, with whom would you most likely talk about it?  
Of respondents who feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry or anxious...

Parent or other adult family member .....	39%	Friend .....	32%
Teacher or other adult in this school.....	5	Sibling .....	4
Other adult .....	1	Not sure .....	20

29. During the past 12 months, did you: ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

Yes.....	24%	No .....	76%
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30. During the past 12 months, did you: ever seriously think about killing yourself?

Yes.....	14%	No .....	86%
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31. During the past 12 months, did you: ever make a plan about how you would try to kill yourself?

Yes.....	10%	No .....	90%
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32. During the past 12 months, did you: ever try to kill yourself?

Yes.....	3%	No .....	97%
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**PHYSICAL HEALTH**

33. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you: physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (Add up all the time you spent in any kind of physical activity that increased your heart rate and made you breathe hard some of the time.)

0 days.....	6%	3 days .....	13%	6 days .....	11%
1 day .....	4	4 days .....	13	7 days .....	29
2 days.....	8	5 days .....	15		

34. On an average school day, how much time do you spend on screens for something that is not school work? (Count time spent playing games, watching TV or videos, texting or using social media on a smartphone, computer, TV, Xbox, PlayStation, iPad or other tablet.)

0 hours.....	6%	3 hours.....	21%
1 hour.....	17	4 hours.....	15
2 hours.....	24	5 or more hours.....	18

35. How many school nights a week do you use technology between midnight and 5 AM? (Count time spent playing games, watching videos, texting or using social media on a smartphone, computer, Xbox, PlayStation, iPad or other tablet.)

0 school nights.....	68%	3 school nights.....	4%
1 school night.....	10	4 school nights.....	2
2 school nights.....	5	5 school nights.....	11

36. On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

4 or less hours.....	6%	7 hours.....	17%	9 hours.....	21%
5 hours.....	5	8 hours.....	33	10 or more hours.....	7
6 hours.....	10				

## NUTRITION

37. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you: eat breakfast?

0 days.....	9%	3 days.....	8%	6 days.....	9%
1 day.....	7	4 days.....	9	7 days.....	39
2 days.....	9	5 days.....	10		

38. How often do you go hungry because there is not enough food in your home?

Never.....	70%	Most of the time.....	2%
Rarely.....	16	Always.....	1
Sometimes.....	10		

## HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

39. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

Yes.....	3%	No.....	97%
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**TOBACCO USE**

40. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you: smoke cigarettes?

0 days .....	99%	4 or 5 days.....	0%
1 day.....	<1	6 or more days.....	<1
2 or 3 days.....	<1		

41. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you: use an electronic vapor product? (Include JUUL, Vuse, MarkTen, and blu e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods.)

0 days .....	94%	4 or 5 days.....	<1%
1 day.....	2	6 or more days.....	2
2 or 3 days.....	2		

42. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you: use chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus or dissolvable tobacco products, such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal or Camel Snus? (Do not count any electronic vapor products.)

0 days .....	99%	4 or 5 days.....	<1%
1 day.....	<1	6 or more days.....	<1
2 or 3 days.....	0		

43. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you: smoke cigars, cigarillos or little cigars?

0 days .....	99%	4 or 5 days.....	0%
1 day.....	<1	6 or more days.....	0
2 or 3 days.....	<1		

**PERCEPTIONS ABOUT TOBACCO**

44. How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they: smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day? [Four Districts Participated]

No risk.....	9%	Moderate risk .....	26%
Slight risk.....	14	Great risk.....	51

45. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: smoke tobacco? [Four Districts Participated]

Very wrong .....	92%	A little bit wrong.....	1%
Wrong .....	6	Not at all wrong .....	<1

46. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to: smoke tobacco? [Four Districts Participated]

Very wrong .....	69%	A little bit wrong.....	5%
Wrong .....	24	Not at all wrong .....	2

**ALCOHOL USE**

47. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you: have at least one drink of alcohol? (Do not count having a few sips of wine for religious purposes.)

0 days .....	90%	4 or 5 days.....	<1%
1 day.....	6	6 or more days.....	<1
2 or 3 days.....	3		

**PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL**

48. How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they: have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week? [Four Districts Participated]

No risk.....	12%	Moderate risk .....	39%
Slight risk.....	27	Great risk.....	22

49. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: drink one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day? (Count beer, wine or hard liquor including vodka, whiskey or gin.) [Four Districts Participated]

Very wrong .....	81%	A little bit wrong.....	5%
Wrong .....	13	Not at all wrong .....	1

50. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to: drink one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day? (Count beer, wine or hard liquor including vodka, whiskey or gin.) [Four Districts Participated]

Very wrong .....	56%	A little bit wrong.....	11%
Wrong .....	31	Not at all wrong .....	3

**MARIJUANA USE**

51. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you: use marijuana?

0 days .....	98%	4 or 5 days.....	<1%
1 day.....	<1	6 or more days.....	<1
2 or 3 days.....	<1		

**PERCEPTIONS ABOUT MARIJUANA**

52. How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they: smoke marijuana once or twice a week? [Four Districts Participated]

No risk.....	14%	Moderate risk .....	33%
Slight risk.....	21	Great risk.....	33



53. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: smoke marijuana? [Four Districts Participated]

Very wrong .....	90%	A little bit wrong .....	2%
Wrong .....	7	Not at all wrong .....	1

54. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to: smoke marijuana? [Four Districts Participated]

Very wrong .....	72%	A little bit wrong .....	6%
Wrong .....	18	Not at all wrong .....	4

**OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG USE**

55. During the past 12 months, on how many days have you: used any illegal drug besides marijuana?

0 days .....	98%	4 or 5 days.....	<1%
1 day.....	<1	6 or more days.....	<1
2 or 3 days.....	<1		

**PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION MISUSE**

56. During your life, how many times have you: taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it? (Count drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet.)

0 times.....	96%	4 or 5 times .....	<1%
1 time. ....	1	6 or more times .....	1
2 or 3 times.....	<1		

57. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you: take a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription? (Count OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin or Xanax.) [Four Districts Participated]

0 days .....	97%	10 to 19 days.....	0%
1 or 2 days.....	2	20 to 29 days.....	<1
3 to 5 days.....	<1	All 30 days.....	<1
6 to 9 days.....	<1		

**PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION MISUSE**

58. How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they: use prescription drugs not prescribed to them? [Four Districts Participated]

No risk.....	9%	Moderate risk .....	33%
Slight risk.....	11	Great risk.....	48

59. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?  
 [Four Districts Participated]

Very wrong .....	86%	A little bit wrong .....	2%
Wrong .....	11	Not at all wrong .....	1

60. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to: use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?  
 [Four Districts Participated]

Very wrong .....	71%	A little bit wrong .....	5%
Wrong .....	22	Not at all wrong .....	2

**OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATION MISUSE**

61. During your life, how many times have you: taken an over-the-counter drug to get high? (An “over-the-counter drug” is something that can be bought at a store without a prescription.)

0 times .....	98%	4 or 5 times .....	<1%
1 time. ....	1	6 or more times .....	<1
2 or 3 times.....	<1		

**ILLEGAL DRUGS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY**

62. During the past 12 months has: anyone offered, sold or given you an illegal drug on school property?

Yes .....	1%	No.....	99%
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