

Ripon School District

2020 Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug and Health Experiences and Attitudes Survey

Executive Summary

Background

Ripon School District in partnership with the Fond du Lac School District conducted an alcohol, tobacco and other drug and health experiences and attitudes survey to assess the health, substance abuse and safety of students.

Methodology

Ripon School District students in grades 8, 10 and 11 participate in the annual survey. All students in homerooms were asked to participate in the anonymous and confidential survey. Passive consent forms were issued about one week prior to the survey. The survey was administered by trained volunteers and staff.

Students completed the survey online to reduce respondent burden. Skip patterns were programmed into the survey tool so that any question that did not pertain to the student, based on previous answers, were avoided.

In 2020, 321 surveys were completed out of a possible 370 for an 87% overall response rate. From 2017 to 2019, the response rates ranged from 80% to 95%. In each survey year, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than $\pm 2\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger.

This executive summary, prepared by JKV Research, highlights the 2020 data and any demographic differences that were found. A statistical comparison to the 2017 data is also included.

Demographic Data

Forty-eight percent of respondents were male. Most respondents were white (93%) as well as non-Hispanic (90%). Thirty-five percent of respondents were in 8th grade, 32% in 10th grade and 33% of respondents were in 11th grade. Sixty-seven percent reported their average academic grades were either mostly A's or about $\frac{1}{2}$ A's and B's. Twenty-three percent reported about $\frac{1}{2}$ B's and C's while 10% reported about $\frac{1}{2}$ C's and D's or failing grades.

Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding or combining several response categories for report analysis.

Frequency Data

Truancy (Past Month)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
1 to 3 Days	18%	19%	23%	22%
4 or More Days	5%	3%	2%	3%

Personal Safety on School Property	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Carry Weapon (Past Month)	2%	1%	<1%	2%
Someone Threatened/Injured Student w/Weapon (Past Year)	5%	7%	5%	4%
Physical Fight (Past Year)	7%	7%	9%	9%
Someone Tried to Hurt Student (Past Year)	16%	17%	15%	19%
Did Not Attend--Felt Unsafe at School or To/From (Past Month)	6%	10%	5%	17%
At School Feel Safe from Physical Harm (Never/Rarely)	10%	15%	11%	11%
Harassment/Bullying is Problem at School (Strongly Agree/Agree)	44%	45%	47%	44%
Violence is Problem at School (Strongly Agree/Agree)	11%	18%	13%	16%

Other Personal Safety Behaviors	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Carry Weapon, Excluding Recreational Sports (Past Month)	9%	12%	9%	11%
Sexual Dating Violence (Past Year, Dating Respondents)	--	--	--	13%
Dating Violence (Past Year, Dating Respondents)	11%	13%	6%	7%
Someone Threatened Student Electronically (Past Year)	20%	22%	19%	18%
Student Threatened Another Person Electronically (Past Year)	8%	7%	7%	6%

--Not asked.

‡Too small for statistical reliability.

Unsafe Driving Behaviors (Past Month)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Passenger When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink (All Respondents)	--	--	--	8%
Drove After Drinking (16 and Older Drivers)	5%	4%	3%	3%
Texted While Driving (16 and Older Drivers)	47%	57%	47%	47%
Drove After Used Marijuana (16 and Older Drivers)	8%	3%	5%	2%

Sexting (Past Month)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Received/Sent/Shared Nude Photos or Other Sexual Images	--	--	--	9%

Mental Health (Past Year)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Self-Harm	19%	17%	13%	16%
Sad, Blue or Depressed (Always/Nearly Always)	16%	14%	18%	19%
Felt So Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for at Least 2 Weeks	23%	21%	23%	27%
Seriously Considered Suicide	11%	11%	13%	13%
Attempted Suicide (All Respondents)	6%	5%	6%	7%

Physical Health	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
At Least Overweight	29%	26%	28%	27%
Seven Days of 60 Minutes of Physical Activity in Past Week	19%	22%	17%	18%
Three Days of Strength Training/Toning in Past Week	49%	52%	45%	52%
Fruit in Past Week (2 or More Times/Day) ¹	38%	35%	34%	42%
Vegetables in Past Week (3 or More Times/Day) ¹	28%	28%	24%	18%
Met Fruit/Vegetables Recommendation in Past Week ¹	18%	18%	17%	16%
8 or More Hours of Sleep on Average School Night	35%	40%	37%	36%
2 or Fewer Hours of Screen Time on Average School Day	21%	18%	16%	19%
Concussion (Past Year)	15%	14%	12%	13%

Human Growth and Development [10th and 11th Grade Only]	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Sexual Orientation				
Heterosexual (Straight)	86%	86%	86%	85%
Gay or Lesbian	3%	<1%	2%	1%
Bisexual	7%	7%	8%	7%
Ever Had Sex in <u>Lifetime</u>	30%	37%	30%	27%
Never Had Sex	70%	63%	70%	73%
Age of Onset: First Had Sex	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.8
Two or More Sexual Partners in <u>Lifetime</u> (Respondents Who Had Sex)	67%	54%	52%	51%
Used Alcohol or Drugs Before Last Sexual Encounter (Respondents Who Had Sex)	16%	10%	5%	9%
No Method Used to Prevent Pregnancy During Last Sexual Encounter (Respondents Who Had Sex)	--	--	--	5%

Tobacco Use (Past Month)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Current Cigarette Smoker	7%	6%	2%	2%
11 or More Cigarettes on Days Smoked	‡	‡	‡	‡
Electronic Vapor Product	9%	16%	17%	12%
Smokeless Tobacco	3%	2%	<1%	3%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	4%	3%	1%	<1%
Tried to Quit All Tobacco Products (Past Year, Tobacco Users)	43%	30%	42%	57%
Tobacco Use (Average Age of Onset)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cigarette	13.8	14.1	‡	‡
Electronic Vapor Product	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2
Smokeless Tobacco	13.9	‡	‡	‡
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	14.1	14.3	‡	‡

--Not asked. ‡ Too small for statistical reliability.

¹In 2020, fruit consumption changed from two questions (fruit and fruit juice) to one question (fruit only) while vegetable consumption changed from four questions (salad, carrots, potatoes and other vegetables) to one question (general) to match YRBS.

Never Used Tobacco in Lifetime	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cigarettes	87%	89%	93%	93%
Electronic Vapor Product	78%	69%	70%	73%
Smokeless Tobacco	91%	93%	96%	94%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	92%	92%	96%	94%
Perceived Tobacco Risk (Great/Moderate)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
JUULing or Vaping a Cartridge a Day	--	--	--	65%
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes a Day	76%	77%	78%	77%
Parent Discussion about Tobacco (Past Month)¹	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
At Least Once about JUULing or Vaping	--	--	--	34%
At Least Once about Nonvaping Tobacco Products	22%	32%	25%	28%
Disapproval of Student Tobacco Use (Very Wrong/Wrong)¹	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Parent Disapproval of JUULing or Vaping	--	--	--	89%
Parent Disapproval of Using Nonvaping Tobacco Products	92%	91%	95%	93%
Friend Disapproval of JUULing or Vaping	--	--	--	72%
Friend Disapproval of Using Nonvaping Tobacco Products	79%	81%	86%	86%
Community Attitude: Tobacco Use by Students Their Age (Thinks Not OK/Actively Discouraging)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
JUULing or Vaping	--	--	--	65%
Nonvaping Tobacco Products	62%	56%	70%	68%
Access to Tobacco	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
JUUL or Vaping Products (Very/Fairly Easy) ¹	--	--	--	45%
Nonvaping Tobacco Products (Very/Fairly Easy) ¹	32%	34%	25%	31%
Tried to Buy Tobacco (≤17 Years Old)	6%	8%	5%	5%
Bought Tobacco at Last Attempt (≤17 Years Old Who Tried to Buy)	‡	52%	‡	‡
Source of E-Cigarettes/Vaping Products (Past Month)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Borrowed Them from Someone	52%	39%	39%	26%
Gave Someone Money to Buy	11%	23%	15%	10%
Someone 18 or Older Gave Them to Me	0%	11%	8%	10%

Alcohol Use	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Drank Alcohol (Past Month)	19%	20%	21%	18%
Binged (Past Month)	11%	9%	7%	8%
Alcohol Use: Age of Onset	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.2
Never Drank Alcohol in Lifetime	52%	49%	47%	50%
Perceived Alcohol Risk (Great/Moderate)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
1 or 2 Drinks Nearly Every Day	66%	60%	62%	59%
Parent Discussion about Alcohol (Past Month)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
At Least Once	27%	35%	30%	29%
Disapproval if Student Has 1 or 2 Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day (Very Wrong/Wrong)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Parent Disapproval	89%	84%	89%	90%
Friend Disapproval	78%	76%	77%	79%
Community Attitude: Alcohol Use by Students Their Age	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Thinks Not OK/Actively Discouraging	54%	49%	56%	52%

--Not asked.

‡Too small for statistical reliability.

¹In 2020, JUUL/vaping was pulled out from the overall tobacco question. Trend data about overall tobacco use is included in the variable "nonvaping tobacco products."

Access to Alcohol	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Access to Alcohol (Very/Fairly Easy)	54%	57%	50%	54%
Bought or Drank Alcohol at Community Event (Past Year)	6%	5%	4%	5%
Parent Present & Aware of Underage Drinking at Party (Past Year)	12%	13%	11%	15%
Usual Source for Alcohol (Past Year)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gave Someone Money to Buy It	11%	7%	6%	5%
Parent/Guardian Gave It	--	--	--	55%
Non-Parent Family Member Gave It	--	--	--	3%
Non-Family Member Gave It	10%	10%	12%	10%
Took from Store or Family Member	5%	5%	2%	6%

Marijuana Use	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Past Month Use	9%	7%	8%	7%
Average Age of Onset	13.6	13.7	14.2	13.8
Never Used in <u>Lifetime</u>	85%	85%	86%	86%
Perceived Marijuana Risk (Great/Moderate)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Use Once or Twice a Week	52%	47%	46%	46%
Parent Discussion about Marijuana (Past Month)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
At Least Once	23%	30%	25%	24%
Disapproval of Student Use (Very Wrong/Wrong)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Parent Disapproval	87%	86%	88%	88%
Friend Disapproval	73%	73%	74%	76%
Access to Marijuana	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Very/Fairly Easy	27%	32%	29%	28%

Other Drug Use (Average Age of Onset)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Hallucinogens	‡	‡	‡	‡
Meth-Amphetamines	‡	‡	‡	‡
Cocaine	‡	‡	‡	‡
Heroin	‡	‡	‡	‡
Ecstasy (MDMA)	‡	‡	‡	‡
Synthetic Marijuana	‡	‡	‡	‡
Inhalants	‡	‡	‡	‡
Over-the-Counter Medication Misuse	‡	‡	‡	‡
Never Used Drug in <u>Lifetime</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Hallucinogens	97%	96%	98%	97%
Meth-Amphetamines	98%	99%	100%	98%
Cocaine	98%	97%	98%	98%
Heroin	99%	98%	99%	98%
Ecstasy (MDMA)	97%	96%	97%	97%
Synthetic Marijuana	96%	97%	97%	97%
Inhalants	94%	97%	97%	94%
Over-the-Counter Medication Misuse	96%	98%	97%	97%
Illegal Drugs on School Property (Past Year)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Offered, Sold or Given Illegal Drugs on School Property	3%	4%	4%	7%

--Not asked.

‡Too small for statistical reliability.

Prescription Misuse (Past Month)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Prescription Pain Relievers Misuse	4%	1%	2%	2%
Non-Pain Prescription Medication Misuse	3%	2%	<1%	3%
<u>Any</u> Prescription Medication Misuse	5%	2%	2%	3%
Prescription Misuse (Average Age of Onset)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Prescription Pain Relievers Misuse	‡	‡	‡	‡
Non-Pain Prescription Medication Misuse	‡	‡	‡	‡
<u>Any</u> Prescription Medication Misuse	13.6	‡	‡	‡
Never Misused Prescriptions in Lifetime	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Prescription Pain Relievers Misuse	93%	96%	94%	96%
Non-Pain Prescription Medication Misuse	94%	96%	97%	96%
<u>Any</u> Prescription Medication Misuse	91%	95%	93%	94%
Perceived Risk of Prescription Misuse (Great/Moderate)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Prescription Medication Misuse	79%	82%	76%	78%
Parent Discussion about Prescription Medication Misuse (Past Month)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
At Least Once	18%	23%	21%	20%
Disapproval of Student Prescription Misuse (Very Wrong/Wrong)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Parent Disapproval	93%	95%	95%	94%
Friend Disapproval	88%	91%	91%	89%
Access to Prescription Medication for Misuse	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Very/Fairly Easy	27%	28%	23%	25%
Source of Prescription Medication for Misuse	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Friends/Fellow Students/Each Other	‡	‡	‡	‡
Home/Medicine Cabinet	‡	‡	‡	‡
Parent	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dealer/Stranger	‡	‡	‡	‡

--Not asked.

‡Too small for statistical reliability.

Key Findings

Truancy

In 2020, 24% of respondents skipped school on at least one day in the past month because they did not feel like going. Three percent missed four or more days. Respondents who were female or with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report they missed school at least one day in the past month because they did not feel like going. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who missed at least one day of school in the past month as well as four or more days.*

Personal Safety

In 2020, 2% of respondents reported in the past month they carried a weapon on school property while 4% reported in the past year someone threatened or injured them with a weapon on school property. Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year they were in a physical fight on school property while 19% reported someone tried hurting them by hitting, punching or kicking them while on school property. Respondents who were in 8th grade, male or with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report a physical fight. Respondents in 8th grade or with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report someone tried hurting them. Seventeen percent reported they did not go to school in the past month because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school; respondents who were female or with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report they felt unsafe. Eleven percent of respondents reported they never/rarely felt safe from physical harm at school; respondents with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Forty-four percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at their school while 16% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that violence is a problem at their school. Female respondents were more likely to report that harassment and bullying is a problem at their school. Respondents with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to

report that violence is a problem at their school. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they carried a weapon in the past month. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were threatened/injured with a weapon, were in a physical fight or someone tried to hurt them on school property in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to/from school in the past month. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never/rarely feel safe from physical harm at their school. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who agreed that harassment and bullying is a problem in their school or that violence is a problem in their school.*

In 2020, 11% of respondents reported in the past month they carried a weapon, not including for the use of recreational sports; respondents who were male or with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents who dated in the past year reported the person they went out with forced them to do sexual things they did not want to do; respondents who were female or with about ½ A's and B's or lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents who dated in the past year reported the person they went out with physically hurt them on purpose. Eighteen percent of respondents reported they were electronically bullied in the past year while 6% reported they electronically bullied someone. Female respondents were more likely to report they were cyber-bullied. Respondents with about ½ A's and B's or lower academic grades were more likely to report they electronically bullied someone. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they carried a weapon in the past month. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were hurt by their date in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were electronically bullied or they electronically bullied someone in the past year.*

Unsafe Driving Behaviors

In 2020, 8% of respondents reported in the past month they were a passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Three percent of respondents 16 and older reported in the past month they drove after they drank alcohol. Forty-seven percent of respondents 16 and older reported in the past month they texted while driving. Two percent of respondents 16 and older reported in the past month they drove after using marijuana. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had driven at least once in the past month after they drank alcohol or texted while driving. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who drove at least once in the past month after using marijuana.*

Sexting

In 2020, 9% of respondents reported in the past month they received, sent, or shared nude photos of someone or other sexual images. Respondents with about ½ A's and B's were more likely to report sexting.

Mental Health

In 2020, 16% of respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year; respondents with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always in the past year; female respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents 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; respondents who were female or with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents seriously considered suicide in the past year while 7% attempted suicide. Respondents with about ½ A's and B's or lower academic grades were more likely to report they seriously considered suicide. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported each mental health scenario in the past year.*

Physical Health

In 2020, 27% of respondents were classified as overweight or obese; respondents with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Eighteen percent of respondents reported being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week; male respondents were more likely to report this. Fifty-two percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting three or more days in the past week; respondents who were in 10th grade or male were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents reported fruit intake at least two times per day in the past week while 18% reported vegetable intake at least three times. Female respondents were more likely to have consumed vegetables at

least three times a day. Sixteen percent of respondents met the fruit/vegetables recommendation (2 fruit/3 vegetables per day) in the past week; female respondents were more likely to report this. Thirty-six percent of respondents reported they get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night; respondents in 8th grade were more likely to report this. Nineteen 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 with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported they had at least one concussion from playing a sport or being physically active in the past year. Respondents with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report at least one concussion in the past year. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported seven days with at least 60 minutes of physical activity or who reported three days with strengthening/toning exercises in the past week. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported eating fruit at least two times per day in the past week or eating the recommendation of fruit and vegetables. From 2017 to 2020 there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents eating vegetables at least three times per day in the past week. Please note: in 2020, fruit consumption changed from two questions (fruit and 100% fruit juice) to one question (fruit only) while vegetable consumption changed from four questions (salad, carrots, potatoes and other vegetables) to one question (general vegetable) to follow the state and national YRBS. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least eight hours of sleep on an average school night as well as two or fewer hours of screen time on an average school day. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had at least one concussion from playing a sport or being physically active in the past year.*

Human Growth and Development [10th or 11th Grade Students]

In 2020, 85% of respondents in 10th or 11th grade identified their sexual orientation as heterosexual, 1% gay or lesbian and 7% bisexual. Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported they had sexual intercourse in their lifetime; respondents with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Of those who had sexual intercourse, the average calculated age of onset was 14.8 years old. Female respondents were more likely to report a younger age of onset. Fifty-one percent of respondents who had sexual intercourse had sex with two or more people in their lifetime. Nine percent of respondents reported they drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse encounter. Five percent of respondents reported they used no method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse encounter. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents in 10th and 11th grade who reported they ever had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, age of onset as well as the number of sexual partners. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents in 10th and 11th grade who had sex and reported they drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual encounter.*

Tobacco Products

In 2020, 2% of respondents were classified as current tobacco smokers. Ninety-three percent of respondents never tried a cigarette in their lifetime. Respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report they never tried a cigarette. Due to the low number of respondents who reported they tried a cigarette, the average age of onset was not calculated. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current cigarette smokers. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who never tried a cigarette in their lifetime.*

In 2020, 12% of respondents JUULed, vaped or used any electronic vapor product in the past month; respondents in 11th grade or with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Seventy-three percent of respondents reported they never JUULed, vaped or tried any electronic vapor product in their lifetime; respondents in 8th grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Of those who JUULed, vaped or tried an electronic vapor product, the average calculated age of onset was 14.2 years old. Twenty-six percent of respondents who JUULed, vaped or used any electronic vapor product in the past month reported their usual source was borrowing them from someone while 10% each reported they gave someone money to buy them or a person 18 or older gave it to them. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never used an electronic vapor product in their lifetime as well as in the average age of onset for those who used an electronic vapor product. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they usually got the electronic vapor product by borrowing from someone. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they usually got the electronic vapor product by giving someone money to buy them or by receiving them from a person 18 or older.*

In 2020, 3% of respondents reported using smokeless tobacco in the past month while less than one percent smoked cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. Ninety-four percent of respondents each never tried smokeless tobacco in their lifetime or they never tried cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. Respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report they never tried either product. Due to the low number of respondents who reported they ever tried either product, the average age of onset was not calculated. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported cigar, cigarillo or little cigar use in the past month. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never used smokeless tobacco or never tried cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in their lifetime.*

In 2020, 57% of respondents who used tobacco products reported they tried to quit in the past year. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of tobacco users who reported they tried to quit in the past year.*

In 2020, 65% of respondents reported a great or moderate risk with JUULing or vaping a cartridge a day while 77% reported a great or moderate risk with smoking at least a pack of cigarettes a day. Respondents who were female or with mostly A's were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with JUULing or vaping a cartridge a day. Respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report a great or moderate risk with smoking at least a pack of cigarettes a day. *From 2017 to 2020, 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 2020, 34% of respondents reported in the past month their parents discussed with them the possible harmful effects of JUULing or vaping and the best way to avoid problems while 28% reported their parents discussed nonvaping tobacco products. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported their parents would feel it was wrong or very wrong if they JUULed or vaped while 93% reported their parents would feel it was wrong or very wrong if they used nonvaping tobacco products. Respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report parent disapproval of both scenarios. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month at least one parent discussion about nonvaping tobacco products. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported parent disapproval if the respondent used nonvaping tobacco products. Please note: in 2020, JUUL/vaping was pulled out from the overall tobacco question. Trend data about overall tobacco use is included in the variable "nonvaping tobacco products."*

In 2020, 72% of respondents reported their friends would say it was wrong or very wrong for the student to JUUL or vape while 86% reported their friends would say it was wrong or very wrong for the student to use nonvaping tobacco products. Respondents in 8th grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report their friends' disapproval if they JUUL or vape. Respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report their friends' disapproval if they use nonvaping tobacco products. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported the way tobacco is advertised, promoted and sold says their community is either actively discouraging people their age from JUULing/vaping or that their community thinks it is not OK for people their age to JUUL or vape. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported the way tobacco is advertised, promoted and sold says their community is either actively discouraging people their age from using nonvaping tobacco products or that their community thinks it is not OK; respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their friends would think it was very wrong or wrong for the respondent to use nonvaping tobacco products. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their community is discouraging nonvaping tobacco product use for students their age. Please note: in 2020, JUUL/vaping was pulled out from the overall tobacco question. Trend data about overall tobacco use is included in the variable "nonvaping tobacco products."*

In 2020, 45% of respondents reported relative ease (very/fairly easy) in obtaining JUUL or vaping products while 31% reported relative ease in obtaining nonvaping tobacco products. Respondents in older grades were more likely to report both scenarios. Five percent of respondents 17 or younger tried to purchase tobacco products; respondents in 11th grade or with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported it was very/fairly easy to get nonvaping tobacco products if they wanted. Please note: in 2020, JUUL/vaping was pulled out from the overall tobacco question. Trend data about overall tobacco use is included in the variable "nonvaping tobacco products." From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of underage respondents who reported they tried to buy a tobacco product.*

Alcohol

In 2020, 18% of respondents reported they had an alcoholic beverage in the past month while 8% binge (4+ drinks for females and 5+ drinks for males). Respondents with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report both scenarios. Fifty percent of respondents reported they never tried more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor in their lifetime; respondents in 8th grade were more likely to report this. The average age of when respondents tried their first drink was 13.2 years old. Respondents with about ½ B's and C's or lower academic grades were more likely to report a lower age of onset. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a drink in the past month or having binged. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who never tried alcohol in their lifetime. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the average age of onset for those who tried alcohol.*

In 2020, 59% of respondents reported having one or two drinks nearly every day was a great or moderate risk; respondents 10th grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk for having one or two drinks nearly every day.*

In 2020, 29% of parents in the past month discussed with their child the possible harmful effects of alcohol and the best way to avoid problems. Ninety percent of respondents thought their parents would say it was very wrong/wrong for the student to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a parent discussion about alcohol at least once in the past month or parent disapproval if the student drank one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day.*

In 2020, 79% of respondents reported their friends would say it was very wrong/wrong for the student to drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. Respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Fifty-two percent of respondents reported the way alcohol is advertised, promoted and sold, says their community is either actively discouraging alcohol use for students their age or the community thinks it is not OK for people their age to use alcohol. *From 2017 to 2020, 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 beverages of alcohol nearly every day. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their community is actively discouraging/thinks it is not OK for people their age to use alcohol.*

In 2020, 54% of respondents reported relative ease (very/fairly easy) in obtaining alcohol; respondents in 11th grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Fifty-five percent of respondents who had alcohol in the past year reported they usually got the alcohol from a parent/guardian who gave it to them while 10% reported a non-family member gave it to them. Six percent reported they took it from a store or a family member. Female respondents were more likely to report a parent/guardian gave it to them. Five percent of all respondents reported they bought or drank alcohol at a local community event such as a concert, sporting event, festival or fair in the past year while 15% of respondents reported they attended a party where a parent was present and aware that alcohol was served to underage youth. Respondents who were in 11th grade, female or with about ½ A's and B's were more likely to report attending an underage party where a parent was present and aware of drinking. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported it is very easy or fairly easy to get alcohol if they wanted. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year they usually got the alcohol they drank by giving someone money to buy it for them or a non-family member gave it to them. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they bought or drank alcohol at a local community event such as a concert, sporting event, festival or fair as well as in the overall percent of respondents who reported they attended a party where a parent was present and aware that alcohol was served to underage youth during the past year.*

Marijuana

In 2020, 7% of respondents used marijuana in the past month. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they never tried marijuana in their lifetime; respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report this. The average age of onset for trying marijuana was 13.8 years old. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported marijuana use in the past month, they never tried marijuana in their lifetime as well as in the average age of onset for those who tried marijuana.*

In 2020, 46% of respondents reported marijuana use once or twice a week was a great or moderate risk. Respondents who were female or with mostly A's were more likely to perceive a great or moderate risk. *From 2017 to 2020, there*

was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk using marijuana once or twice a week.

In 2020, 24% of parents had a discussion in the past month about the possible harmful effects of marijuana and the best way to avoid problems. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the student to smoke marijuana. Respondents in 8th grade or with mostly A's were more likely to report parent disapproval. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of parent/child discussions about marijuana in the past month or parent disapproval of the student using marijuana.*

In 2020, 76% of respondents reported their friends would say it was very wrong/wrong for the student to smoke marijuana. Respondents in 8th grade were more likely to report friend disapproval of marijuana use. *From 2017 to 2020, 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 2020, 28% of respondents reported relative ease (very/fairly easy) in obtaining marijuana; respondents in 11th grade were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported that it was very easy/fairly easy to get marijuana.*

Other Drugs

In 2020, 98% of respondents each reported they never tried meth-amphetamines, cocaine or heroin in their lifetime. Ninety-seven percent of respondents each reported they never tried hallucinogens, ecstasy or synthetic marijuana in their lifetime. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported they never tried inhalants in their lifetime. Respondents in older grades were more likely to report they never tried inhalants. Due to the low number of respondents who reported they ever tried each drug, the average age of onset was not calculated. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never tried each drug in their lifetime.*

Over-the-Counter Medication Misuse

In 2020, 97% of respondents reported they never misused over-the-counter medication to get high in their lifetime. Due to the low number of respondents who reported they never misused over-the-counter medication, the average age of onset was not calculated. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never misused over-the-counter medication in their lifetime.*

Prescription Medication Misuse

In 2020, 2% of respondents used prescription pain relievers that were not prescribed to them or was used differently than prescribed in the past month. Three percent of respondents reported the misuse of non-pain prescription medication, such as, Ambien, Lunesta, Xanax, Valium, Lorazepam, Adderall, Ritalin, Methadone or Dexadrine in the past month. Combined, this equals 3% of respondents who reported the misuse of any prescription medication in the past month. Ninety-six percent of respondents each reported they never misused prescription pain relievers or non-pain prescription medication in their lifetime. Combined, a total of 94% reported they never misused any prescription medication in their lifetime; respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report this. Due to the low number of respondents who reported they ever misused prescription pain, non-pain prescription medication as well as any prescription medication, the average age of onset was not calculated. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the misuse of prescription pain relievers, non-pain prescription medication or any prescription medication in the past month. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never misused prescription pain relievers, non-pain prescription medication as well as combined in their lifetime.*

In 2020, 78% of respondents reported the use of prescription medication not prescribed to them was a great or moderate risk. Respondents who were female or with mostly A's were more likely to report a great or moderate risk. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a great or moderate risk of misusing prescription medication.*

In 2020, 20% of parents had a discussion in the past month about the possible harmful effects and the best way to avoid problems with the misuse of prescription medication. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported their parents would feel it was very wrong or wrong for the student to use prescription medication not prescribed to them; respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a parent discussion about prescription medication misuse in the past month or parent disapproval if the student misused prescription medication.*

In 2020, 89% of respondents reported their friends would say it was very wrong/wrong for the student to misuse prescription medication not prescribed to them. Respondents with mostly A's were more likely to report friend disapproval of the misuse of prescription medication. *From 2017 to 2020, 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 student to misuse prescription medication.*

In 2020, 25% of respondents reported relative ease (very/fairly easy) in obtaining prescription medication to misuse. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported it was very easy/fairly easy to get prescription medication.*

Illegal Drugs on School Property

In 2020, 7% of respondents reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property in the past year.*