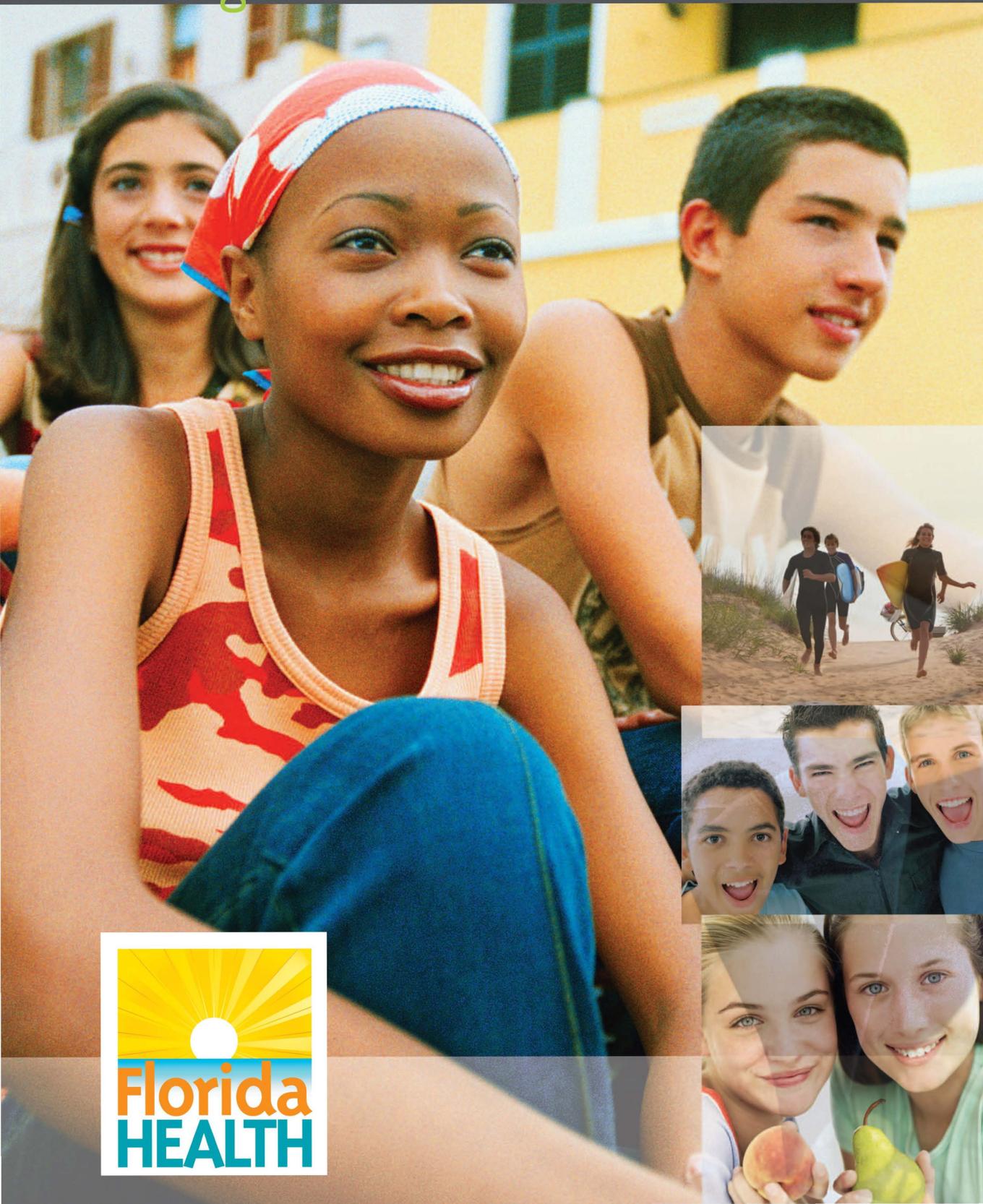


2011 FLORIDA YRBS

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Changes and Trends from 2001—2011



2011 FLORIDA YRBS YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

CHANGES AND TRENDS FROM 2001 - 2011

RICK SCOTT, GOVERNOR



Florida Department of Education

TONY BENNETT, Ed.D.
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION



JOHN H. ARMSTRONG, M.D.
SURGEON GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF HEALTH

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a random, anonymous, school-based survey of Florida public high school students administered in every odd-numbered year. The YRBS monitors health-risk behaviors associated with major causes of morbidity and mortality among youth in six areas: (1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence, (2) alcohol and other drug use, (3) tobacco use, (4) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection; (5) unhealthy dietary behaviors, and (6) inadequate physical activity.

In 2011, 6,212 students in 78 Florida public high schools completed the YRBS. The overall response rate was 75%. This report presents risk behaviors among Florida high school students in 2011, trends from 2001 to 2011, and compares the Florida YRBS data with national YRBS data.

The Florida YRBS data indicate that Florida high school students have made progress toward positive health behaviors during the past decade. The data show significant gains in dietary behaviors and physical activity, including a 6.1% increase in the percentage of students who ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days and a 42.5% increase, since 2005, in the percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity (i.e., were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days). The data also show significant decreases in negative health behaviors, particularly those related to unintentional injuries and violence, alcohol and other drug use, and tobacco use, including a 23.8% decrease in the percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol and a 21.4% decrease in the percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months. Table 1 on the following page highlights some of the significant positive changes in behaviors among Florida high school students from 2001 to 2011.

Risk behaviors varied among demographic subgroups. Males were more likely than females to never or rarely wear a seat belt, be involved in a physical fight, carry a weapon, currently use marijuana, have ever used cocaine, have ever had sexual intercourse, have multiple sexual partners, use alcohol or drugs before sexual intercourse, be obese, eat fruits and vegetables, meet recommended levels of physical activity, attend physical education (PE) classes, play on a sports team, and watch three or more hours of TV on the average school day. Females were more likely than males to ride with a drinking driver, have seriously considered suicide, describe themselves as overweight, and try to lose weight.

Non-Hispanic whites were more likely than non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics to carry a weapon, use birth control pills, and meet recommended levels of physical activity. Non-Hispanic blacks were more likely than non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics to never or rarely wear a seat belt, have multiple sexual partners, be obese, and watch three or more hours of television on the average school day. Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks to ride with a drinking driver, have ever used cocaine, and use alcohol or drugs before sexual intercourse.

Florida students were less likely than students nationwide to be involved in a physical fight, have seriously considered suicide, binge drink, smoke cigarettes, and play on a sports team. Florida students were more likely than students nationwide to use condoms, use birth control pills, describe themselves as overweight, and watch three or more hours of TV on the average school day.

Table 1. Significant Changes Among Florida High School Students, 2001-2011

Health-Risk Behaviors	Percentage of Florida high school students, by year			
	2001	2005	2007	2011
Personal Safety				
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else	15.6	12.5	12.7	8.8
Rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	31.5	27.2	28.2	24.0
Did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school	14.0	7.8	6.7	6.5
Had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property during the past 12 months	9.2	7.9	8.6	7.2
Were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months	32.8	30.0	32.3	28.0
Had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	8.4	8.1	8.2	7.2
Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months	28.2	27.3	25.7	25.7
Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	15.4	14.5	11.2	12.1
Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months	11.3	11.6	8.1	9.4
Attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	8.4	8.5	5.7	6.9
Made a suicide attempt during the past year that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.3
Tobacco, Drug, and Alcohol Use				
Had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years	30.7	25.4	24.2	19.5
Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days (current alcohol use)	45.0	39.7	42.3	37.0
Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days (binge drinking)	24.8	21.3	22.8	19.1
Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	11.3	8.9	8.8	8.8
Used any form of cocaine , including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life	8.3	7.5	7.5	6.4
Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during the past 30 days (current cocaine use)	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4
Ever took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life	5.0	4.0	4.2	3.9
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months	24.9	23.2	19.0	22.9
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years	19.9	13.6	13.1	9.2
Smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (current smokers)	21.5	17.2	15.9	14.3
Sexual Behaviors				
Ever had sexual intercourse	49.9	50.5	49.5	48.2
Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	9.1	8.8	8.2	7.6
Had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months (currently sexually active)	36.4	36.2	36.4	34.0
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors				
Took any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	8.7	6.0	5.8	5.3
Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days (fasting)	12.3	11.7	11.1	9.6
Ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days	80.8	80.8	83.7	85.7
Physical Activity				
Exercised to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days	55.3	59.0	57.1	59.4
Physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days (met physical activity recommendation)*	N/A	30.6	38.4	43.6
Watched three or more hours of TV on an average school day	44.9	40.9	40.2	37.1

* Change from 2005 to 2009

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

INTRODUCTION

Health outcomes, attitudes, and behaviors of youth, related to identified risk factors, are influenced by community and family values and standards. The local environment, health-related needs and priorities, racial and ethnic diversity, culture, and programs and practices also impact youth health outcomes, attitudes, and behaviors. Increasingly, Florida's state agencies, schools and school districts, community-based organizations, and families are joining forces to build systems of support to address persistent barriers to student learning and to create a healthier generation. Because most young people are enrolled in educational institutions, schools are a large part of their local environment and can play a major role in improving child and adolescent health outcomes.

Florida's public schools are organized into 67 school districts, one in each county. Each of the districts has a large degree of autonomy in making decisions that impact student health and education. Each school district is governed by its school board and superintendent and is advised by a School Health Advisory Committee, made up of representatives from the eight component areas of the Coordinated School Health Model as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and as stated in Florida Statute (s. 381.0056) (4)(b). Florida's diverse school districts lead to considerable variation in health and physical education curricula and instruction, as well as school policies and practices.

School districts readily recognize the academic needs of their students and work toward effectively reducing student discipline issues. However, school districts and their community partners require data to help them provide resources, support, and programs to positively impact behavior, especially those behaviors that negatively impact student achievement. The YRBS provides school districts and their community partners with data that help to identify the most critical issues and needs of Florida's students. The following report provides the most recent data on Florida's high school students. This report will assist school districts and community organizations with planning programs and other systems to best meet the needs of Florida's diverse student population.

BACKGROUND

Approximately 67% of all deaths among children and adolescents aged 5 to 19 years result from motor vehicle crashes, unintentional injuries (e.g. drowning, falls), homicides, and suicides. Among adolescents, substantial morbidity and social problems result from sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies. Many young adults who are diagnosed with an HIV infection or AIDS in their twenties were infected during adolescence. Seven out of ten deaths among Americans each year are from chronic diseases, many of which are associated with unhealthy behaviors established during adolescence.

The YRBS is a random, anonymous, school-based survey of risk behaviors among high school students grades 9 through 12. This survey has been conducted nationally and by states, territories, tribal governments, and large cities/school districts in odd-numbered years since 1991. The main purposes of this survey are to: (1) determine the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among high school students, (2) assess whether these behaviors increase, decrease, or remain unchanged over time; and (3) examine the co-occurrence of health-risk behaviors.

The YRBS monitors health-risk behaviors in six areas: (1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence, (2) alcohol and other drug use, (3) tobacco use, (4) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection; (5) unhealthy dietary behaviors, and (6) inadequate physical activity. The YRBS also measures the prevalence of obesity and asthma among youth.

YRBS data have been used widely by national, state, and local programs to monitor priority health-risk behaviors among youth and to evaluate intervention programs. More information about the Florida YRBS and additional publications can be found on the Bureau of Epidemiology's website at <http://www.floridachronicdisease.com/YRBS/Intro.htm>. National, state, and select local YRBS data are available on CDC's website at <http://www.cdc.gov/YRBS>.

METHODS

Since 2001, the Florida YRBS has been conducted by the Florida Department of Health in collaboration with the Florida Departments of Education, Children and Families, and Juvenile Justice; and school districts statewide. The sampling method is based on a two-stage cluster probability sample design. First, a random sample of public high schools is selected for participation in the survey. Second, within each selected school, a random sample of classrooms is selected, and students in those classes are invited to participate in the survey.

The overall survey response rate for the 2011 Florida YRBS was 75%. The survey response rate for the YRBS is calculated by combining the percentage of school districts and individual schools that agree to participate, the percentage of classrooms that administer the survey, and the percentage of individual students who actually complete the survey. Since 2001, the response rate has been considered large enough for the survey data to be representative of all Florida public high school students.

The prevalence rates of various risk behaviors and health indicators are presented in this report. The prevalence of behavior X is defined as the percentage of students who reported behavior X among all students at the time of the survey. The prevalences in this report are adjusted, or "weighted," to represent all Florida high school students. Weighting is a procedure that adjusts for the chance of a student being selected to complete the survey and for discrepancies between the students who completed the survey and the overall student population of Florida public high schools.

The 2011 YRBS is the sixth survey year for which weighted Florida data are available. Trends are provided using data from all available survey years. Trend data are presented by gender, grade, race/ethnicity, and gender by race/ethnicity. The race/ethnicity groups included in this report are non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic. National YRBS data are also included for comparison.

Comparisons of prevalence between subpopulations (e.g., Florida students and students nationwide) or within a subpopulation over time (e.g., females from 2001 to 2011) were made using 95% confidence intervals (CI) in this report. A 95% CI is a range in which the "true" rate will fall 95% of the time. When comparing subpopulations, two prevalence rates were considered statistically significant if the 95% CI did not overlap. For example, if 8.0%-10.2% of Florida high school students and 10.5%-14.5% of students nationwide reported a behavior, it is appropriate to report that there was a significantly higher prevalence of the behavior among high school students nationwide compared to those in Florida during that year. If there was overlap of the 95% CI, then a 95% CI of the difference of the two prevalence rates was calculated for further testing. This difference was considered statistically different only if the 95% CI of the difference of the two prevalence rates did not include zero. All results reported are statistically significant.

The results in this report are presented as rounded percentages and therefore not all of the percentages add up to 100%.

COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE

Table 2 shows sample size and weighted percentage by demographics for the last three survey years.

	2007		2009		2011	
Demographic Characteristics	Percentage of Florida public high school students	Number of survey respondents [^]	Percentage of Florida public high school students	Number of survey respondents [^]	Percentage of Florida public high school students	Number of survey respondents [^]
Gender						
Female	49.4	2,342	49.3	2,848	49.2	3,227
Male	50.6	2,141	50.7	2,723	50.8	2,946
Total	100.0	4,483	100.0	5,571	100.0	6,173
Race/Ethnicity						
Black*	23.3	915	22.9	1,051	22.7	1,387
Hispanic/Latino	22.7	1,329	23.5	1,758	26.2	1,736
White*	49.2	1,877	48.1	2,218	45.5	2,435
Other races*+	3.2	200	3.3	274	3.0	279
Multiple races*	1.5	95	2.2	180	2.5	229
Total	99.9	4,416	100.0	5,481	99.9	6,066
Grade						
9th	29.8	1,228	27.9	1,610	27.3	1,726
10th	26.3	1,250	26.0	1,503	26.0	1,669
11th	23.4	1,160	24.3	1,276	23.7	1,446
12th	20.2	842	21.5	1,153	22.6	1,299
Total	99.7	4,480	99.7	5,542	99.6	6,140
Total	4,523		5,664		6,212	

* Non-Hispanic

+ Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

[^] Because not all students answer demographic questions, total number of survey respondents will vary.

Personal Safety



SEAT BELT USE

The data below describe students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

Current Data (Figure 1a)

In 2011, approximately 68,800 Florida high school students (8.8%) never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (10.6%) than females (6.8%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic blacks (13.3%) and higher among Hispanics (9.8%) than non-Hispanic whites (5.7%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 1b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 43.6% among Florida students overall, by 46.5% among females, and by 42.1% among males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally, with the exception of 2003.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 1c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 43.6% among ninth graders, by 42.7% among tenth graders, by 42.8% among eleventh graders, and by 46.6% among twelfth graders. There were no significant differences between the grade levels during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 55.5% among non-Hispanic whites, by 34.5% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 45.3% among Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics than non-Hispanic whites, with the exception of 2003.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 62.9% among non-Hispanic white females, by 26.9% among non-Hispanic black females, and by 54.5% among Hispanic females. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic females than non-Hispanic white females, with the exception of 2003 and 2007.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 50.0% among non-Hispanic white males, by 37.9% among non-Hispanic black males, and by 37.3% among Hispanic males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white males during this time.

Figure 1a. Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, Florida, 2011

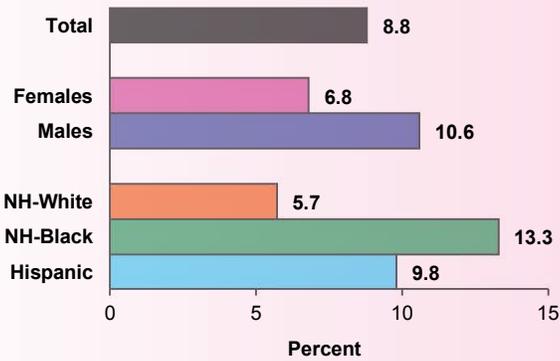


Figure 1d. Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 1b. Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

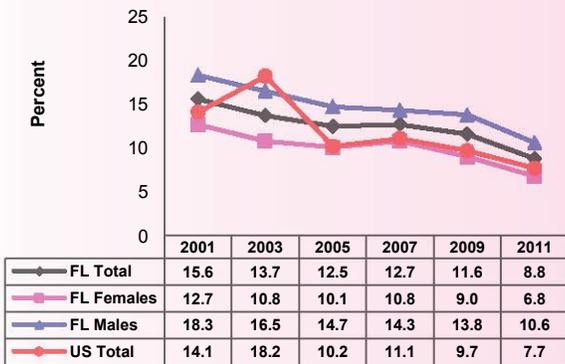


Figure 1e. Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 1c. Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

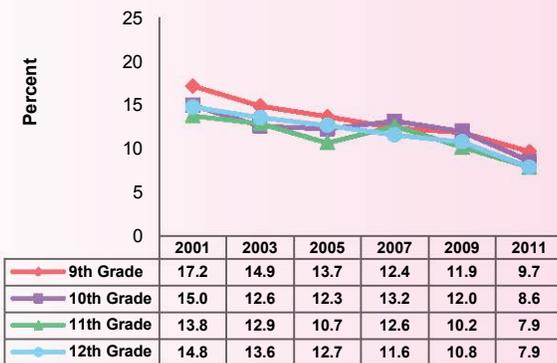
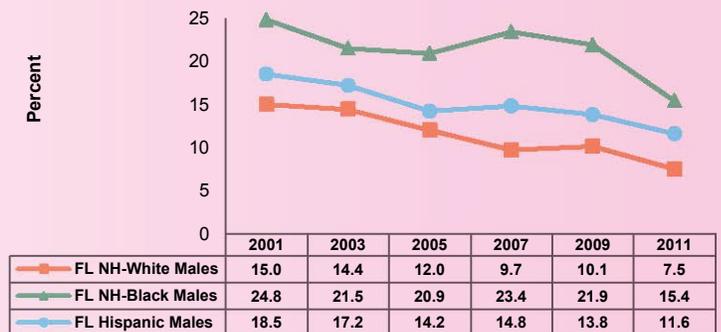


Figure 1f. Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



BICYCLE HELMET USE

The data below describe students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among those who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 2a)

In 2011, among those who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, approximately 471,100 Florida high school students (89.7%) never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks (93.3%) than non-Hispanic whites (88.5%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 2b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 1.5% among Florida students overall and by 3.5% among females. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among males. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender, with the exception of 2001 and 2005. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 2c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among the grade levels. In 2001, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than twelfth graders, but since 2003, the prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by grade.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 4.1% among non-Hispanic blacks and by 1.7% among Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among non-Hispanic whites. Since 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than non-Hispanic whites.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2e)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly between female race/ethnic groups, with the exception of 2007.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 5.2% among non-Hispanic black males but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic white or Hispanic males. Since 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white males.

Figure 2a. Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, Florida, 2011

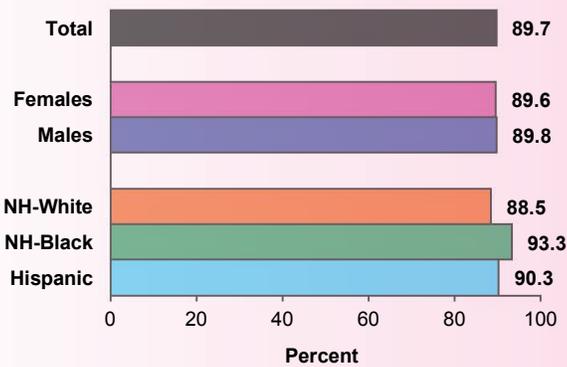


Figure 2d. Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

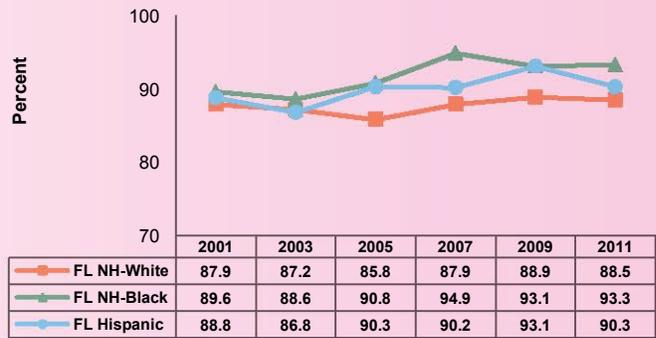


Figure 2b. Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

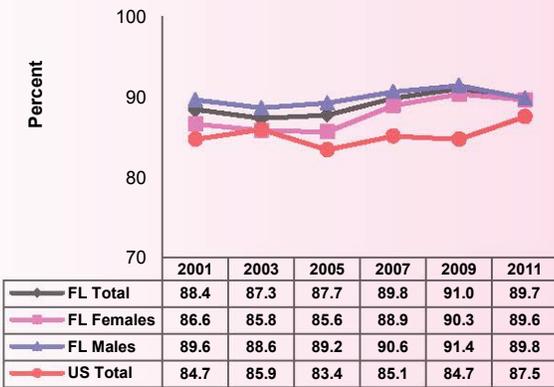


Figure 2e. Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

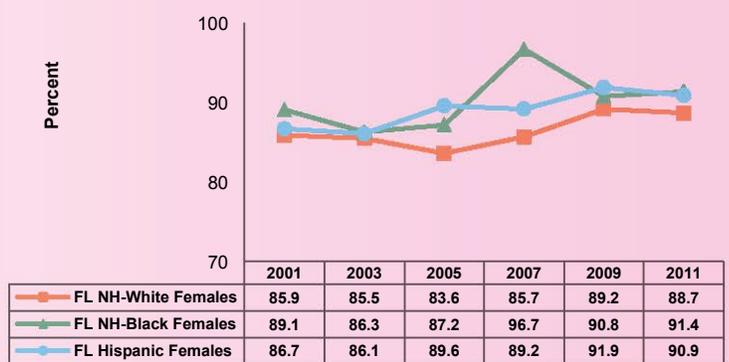


Figure 2c. Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

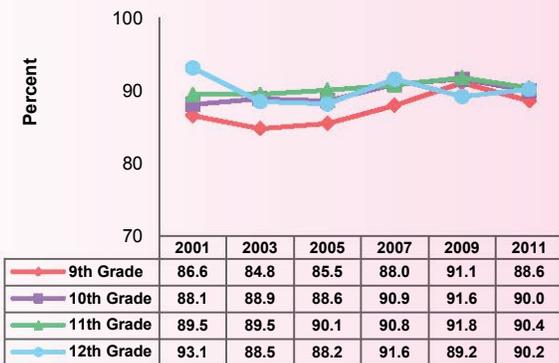
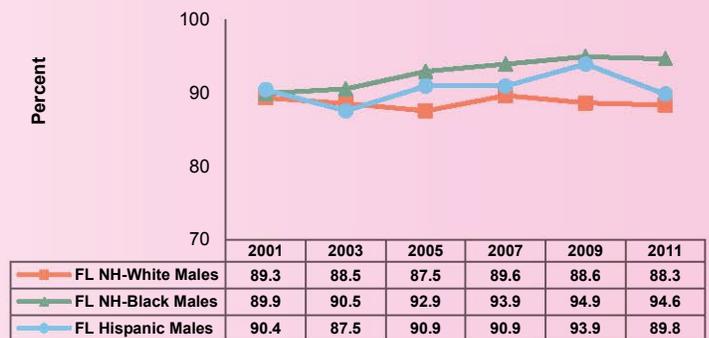


Figure 2f. Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



RODE WITH DRINKING DRIVER

The data below describe students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.

Current Data (Figure 3a)

In 2011, approximately 187,700 Florida high school students (24.0%) rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among females (25.2%) than males (22.6%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanics (28.3%) than non-Hispanic whites (23.1%) and non-Hispanic blacks (20.9%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 3b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 23.8% among Florida students overall, by 16.8% among females, and by 30.5% among males. Since 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among females than males. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 3c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 17.6% among ninth graders, by 28.0% among tenth graders, by 28.6% among eleventh graders, and by 29.7% among twelfth graders. There were no significant differences between the grade levels during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 3d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 32.3% among non-Hispanic whites and by 19.0% among non-Hispanic blacks. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Hispanics. Since 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 3e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 27.8% among non-Hispanic white females but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black or Hispanic females. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than non-Hispanic black females during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 3f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 36.6% among non-Hispanic white males and by 34.0% among non-Hispanic black males. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Hispanic males. Since 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic black males.

Figure 3a. Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, Florida, 2011

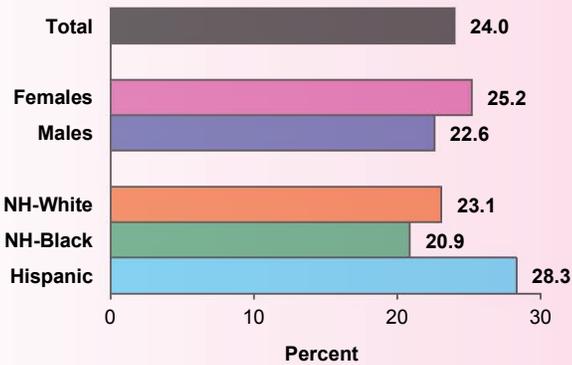


Figure 3d. Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 3b. Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

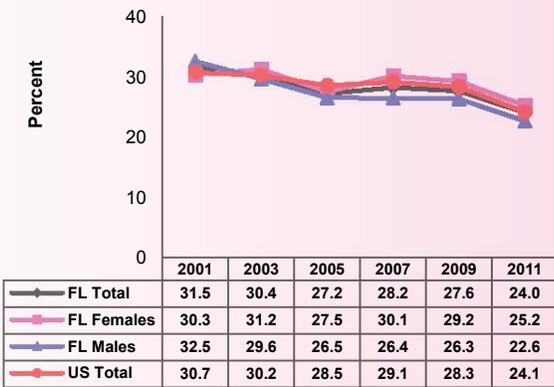


Figure 3e. Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

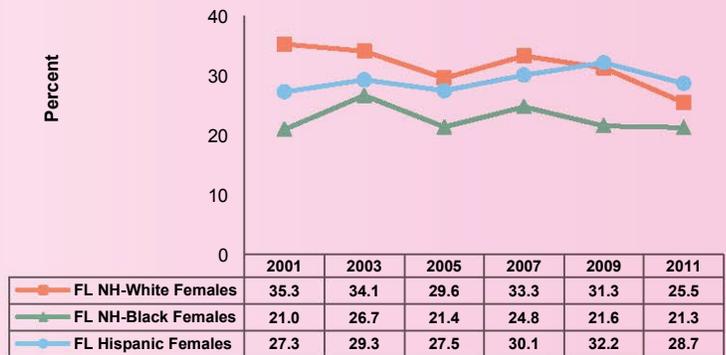


Figure 3c. Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

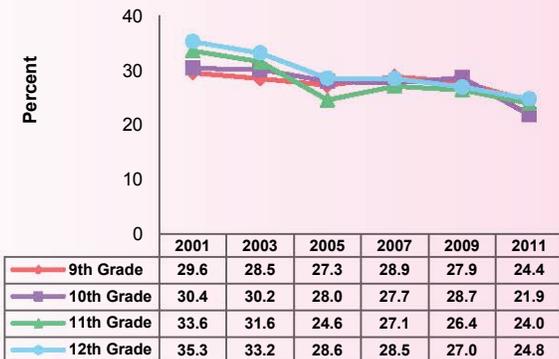
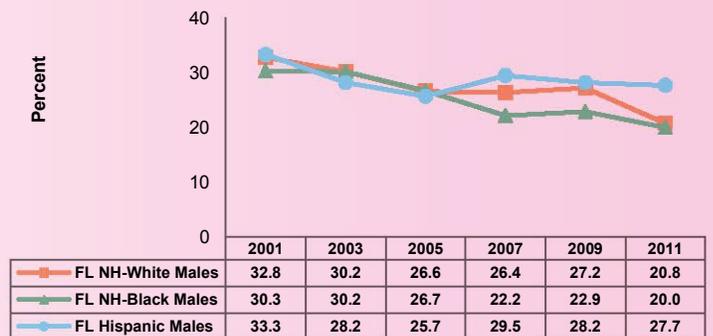


Figure 3f. Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



PHYSICAL FIGHTING

The data below describe students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 4a)

In 2011, approximately 215,100 Florida high school students (28.0%) were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (34.7%) than females (21.1%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks (33.4%) and Hispanics (30.3%) than non-Hispanic whites (23.7%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 4b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 14.6% among Florida students overall, by 14.6% among females, and by 13.9% among males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females during this time. In 2005, 2007, and 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among students nationally than Florida students.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 4c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence this behavior decreased by 17.5% among ninth graders and by 18.7% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among tenth or eleventh graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than eleventh and twelfth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 4d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 22.8% among non-Hispanic whites but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic blacks or Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than non-Hispanic whites during this time.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 4e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 29.8% among non-Hispanic white females but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black or Hispanic females. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black females than non-Hispanic white females during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 4f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 18.2% among non-Hispanic white males but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black or Hispanic males. In 2007 and 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white males.

Figure 4a. Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, Florida, 2011

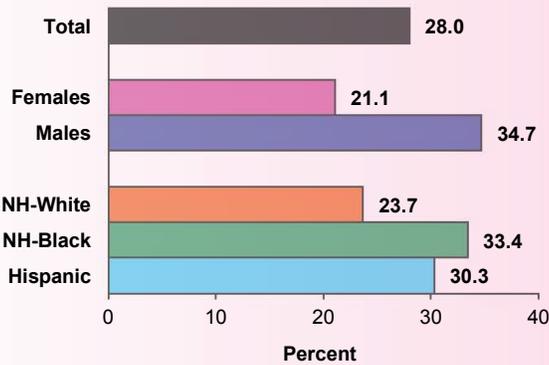


Figure 4d. Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 4b. Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

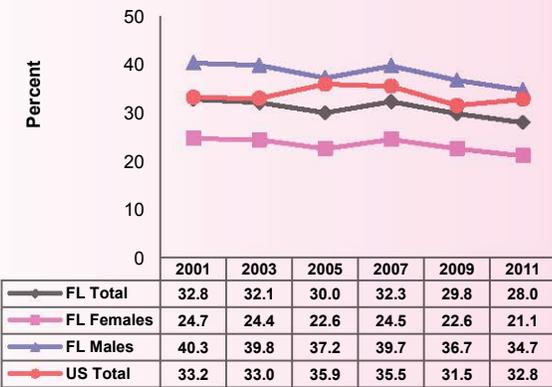


Figure 4e. Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

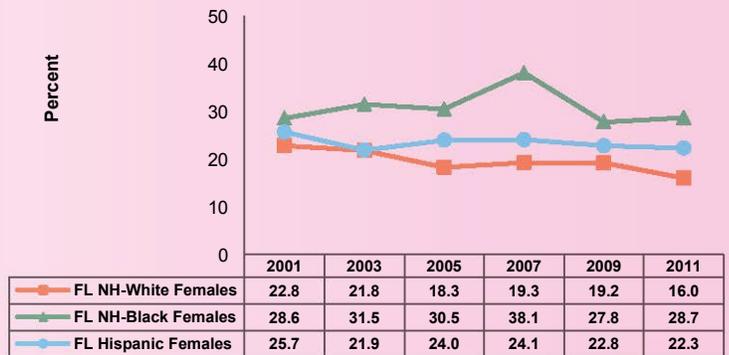


Figure 4c. Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

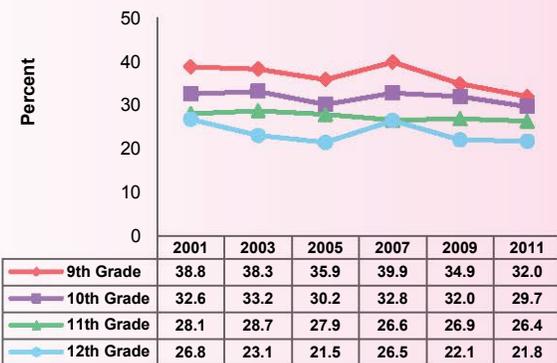
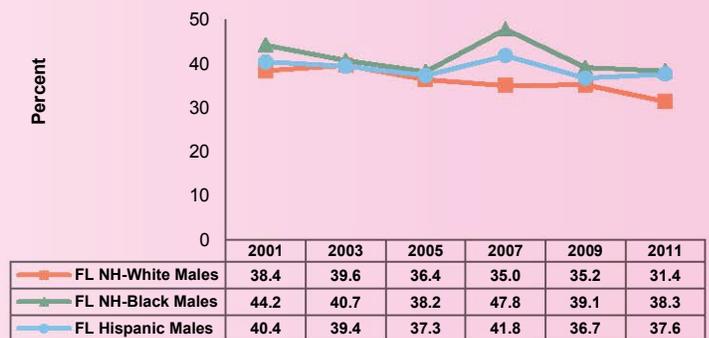


Figure 4f. Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



CARRYING A WEAPON

The data below describe students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current Data (Figure 5a)

In 2011, approximately 121,600 Florida high school students (15.6%) carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (22.9%) than females (7.9%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic whites (18.4%) and higher among Hispanics (14.4%) than non-Hispanic blacks (10.7%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 5b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally, with the exception of 2005.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 5c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 20.3% among ninth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among tenth, eleventh, or twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than tenth and twelfth graders in 2001, twelfth graders in 2007, and eleventh graders in 2009.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 5d)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites than non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics, with the exception of 2007.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 5e)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. In 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black females than Hispanic females. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than non-Hispanic black females. There were no other significant differences between females by race/ethnicity during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 5f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than non-Hispanic black and Hispanic males, with the exception of 2007.

Figure 5a. Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2011

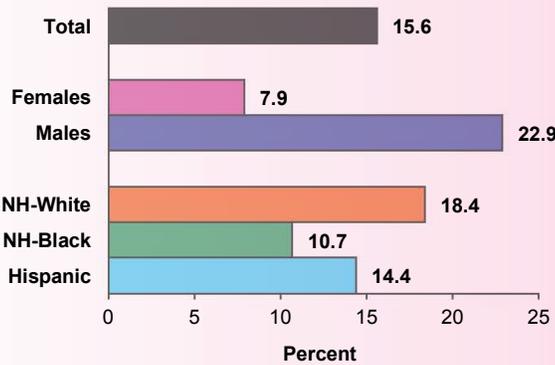


Figure 5d. Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 5b. Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

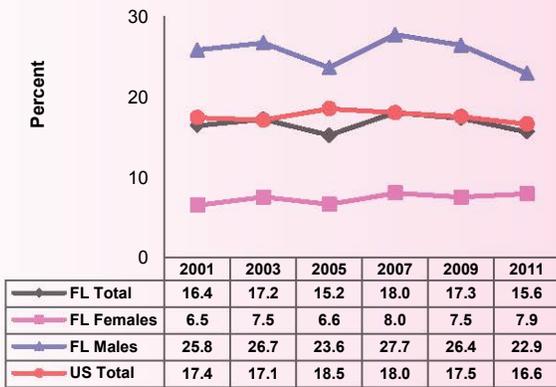


Figure 5e. Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 5c. Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

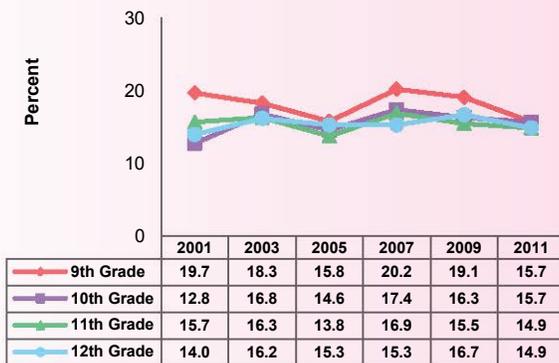
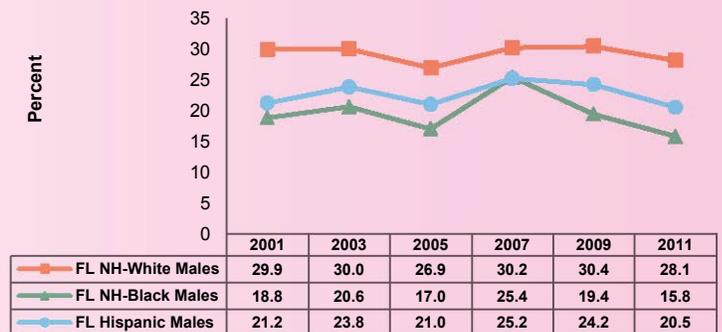


Figure 5f. Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



SUICIDE IDEATION

The data below describe students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 6a)

In 2011, approximately 94,400 Florida high school students (12.1%) seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among females (15.0%) than males (9.2%). The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 6b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 21.4% among Florida students overall, by 22.7% among females, and by 19.3% among males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among females than males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among students nationally than Florida students, with the exception of 2003.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 6c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 25.2% among ninth graders and by 27.9% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among tenth or eleventh graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than twelfth graders in 2001 and 2011.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 6d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 29.8% among non-Hispanic whites but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic blacks or Hispanics. In 2001 and 2003, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites than non-Hispanic blacks. In 2007 and 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 6e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 35.8% among non-Hispanic white females but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black or Hispanic females. In 2001 and 2003, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than non-Hispanic black females. In 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic females than non-Hispanic black females.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 6f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. In 2001 and 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than non-Hispanic black males. In 2003, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than Hispanic males. In 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic black males.

Figure 6a. Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, Florida, 2011

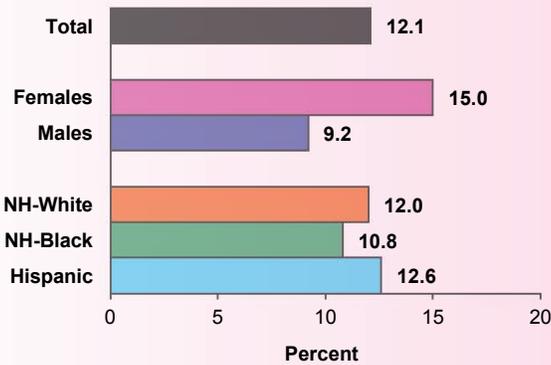


Figure 6d. Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 6b. Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

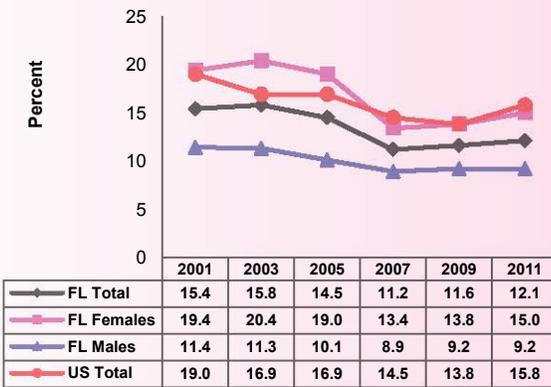


Figure 6e. Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

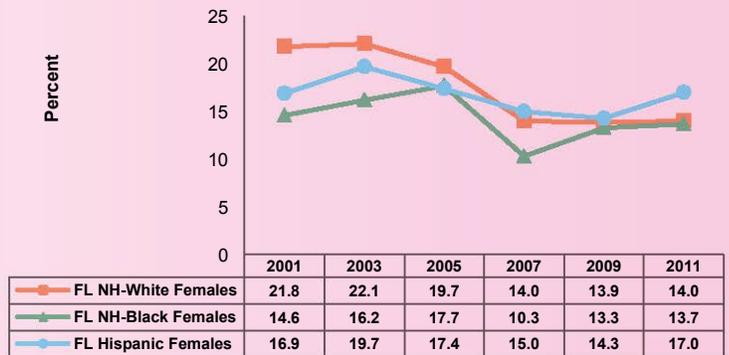


Figure 6c. Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

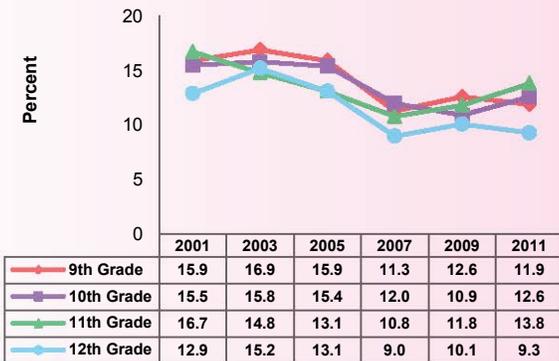
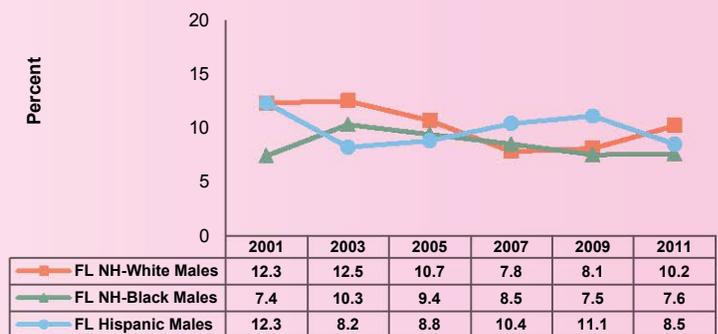


Figure 6f. Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Tobacco, Drug, and Alcohol Use



CURRENT MARIJUANA USE

The data below describe students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.

Current Data (Figure 7a)

In 2011, approximately 169,200 Florida high school students (22.5%) used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (25.2%) than females (19.7%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanics (25.1%) than non-Hispanic blacks (19.1%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 7b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females, with the exception of 2005. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally, with the exception of 2005.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 7c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence this behavior decreased by 23.9% among ninth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among tenth, eleventh, or twelfth graders. From 2003 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among twelfth graders than ninth graders.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 7d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 15.7% among non-Hispanic whites and increased by 34.9% among Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among non-Hispanic blacks. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites than non-Hispanic blacks. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 7e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 16.9% among non-Hispanic white females and increased by 45.9% among Hispanic females. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black females. From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than non-Hispanic black females.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 7f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 29.2% among Hispanic males but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than Hispanic males in 2003 and non-Hispanic black males in 2005 and 2007. Since 2009, there were no statistically significance differences by race/ethnicity among males.

Figure 7a. Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida, 2011

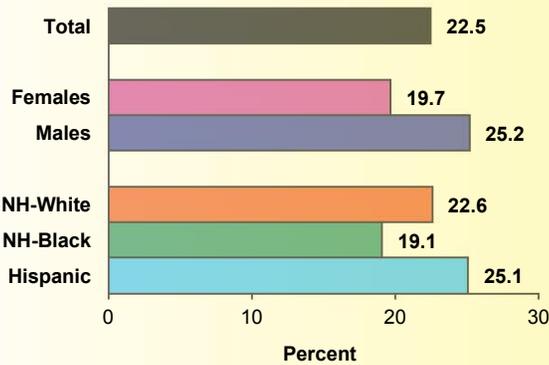


Figure 7d. Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

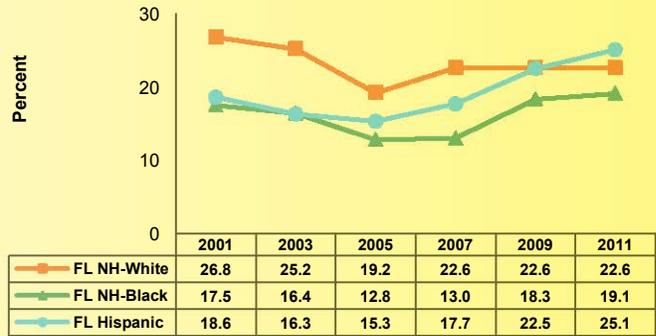


Figure 7b. Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

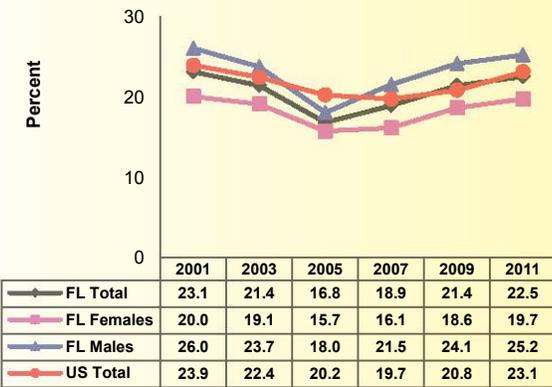


Figure 7e. Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

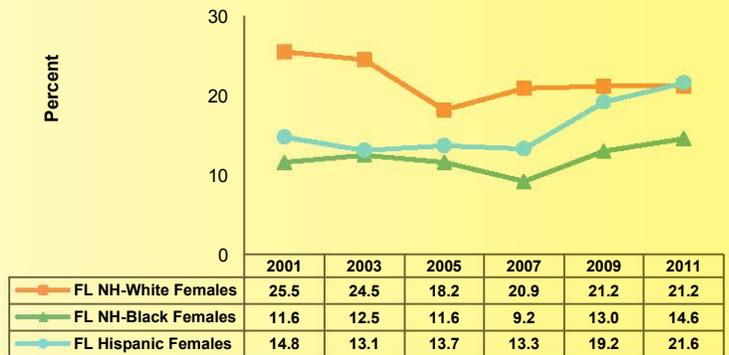


Figure 7c. Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

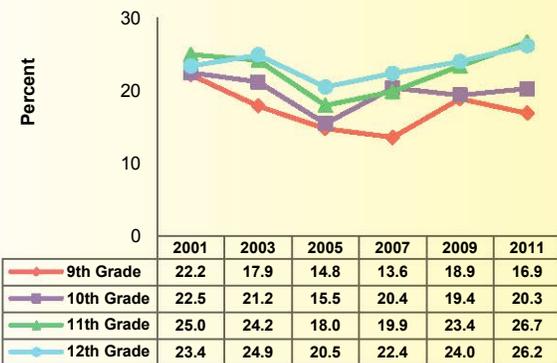
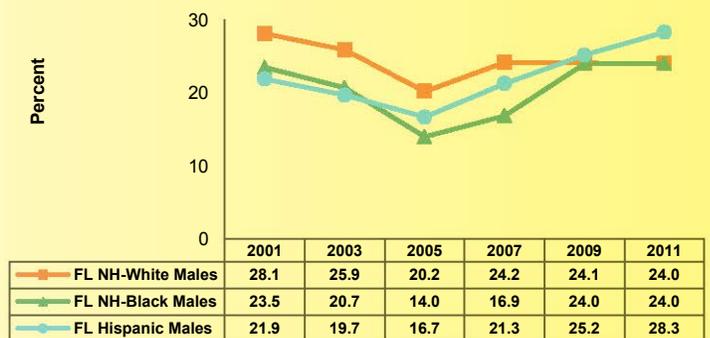


Figure 7f. Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



LIFETIME COCAINE USE

The data below describe students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life.

Current Data (Figure 8a)

In 2011, approximately 48,300 Florida high school students (6.4%) used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (7.3%) than females (5.2%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest among Hispanics (9.6%) and higher among non-Hispanic whites (6.3%) than non-Hispanic blacks (2.2%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 8b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 22.9% among Florida students overall, by 33.3% among females, and by 15.1% among males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females, with the exception of 2001 and 2005. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 8c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 33.3% among tenth graders and by 46.9% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among ninth or eleventh graders. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among twelfth graders than ninth graders. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by grade.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 8d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 33.7% among non-Hispanic whites and by 37.1% among non-Hispanic blacks. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Hispanics. From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 8e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 40.0% among non-Hispanic white females but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black or Hispanic females. From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic females than non-Hispanic black females.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 8f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males than non-Hispanic black males.

Figure 8a. Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life, Florida, 2011

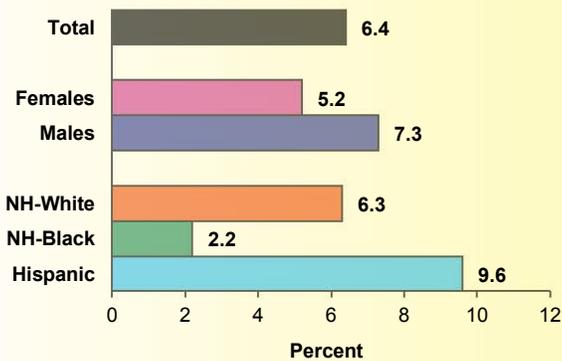


Figure 8d. Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

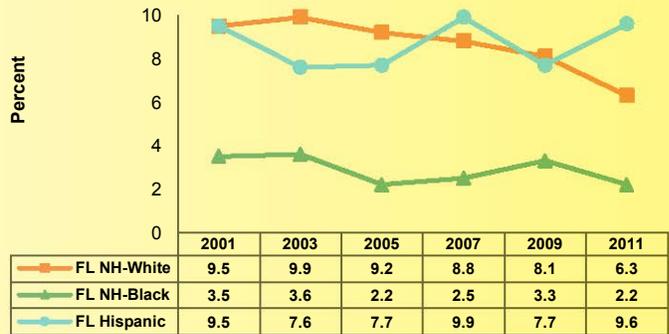


Figure 8b. Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

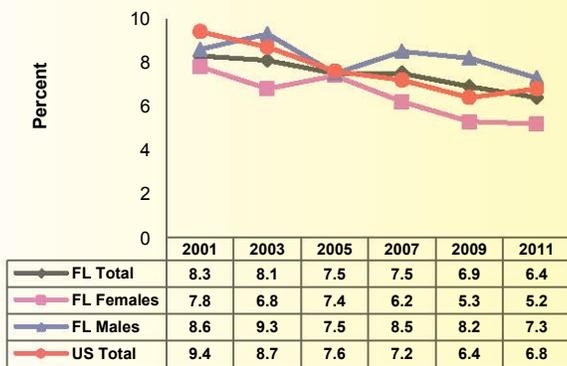


Figure 8e. Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

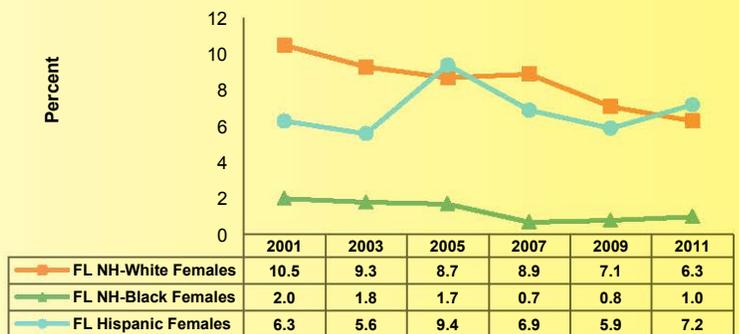


Figure 8c. Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

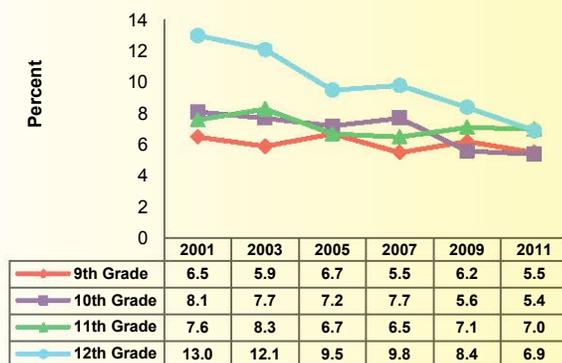


Figure 8f. Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



CURRENT ALCOHOL USE

The data below describe students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current Data (Figure 9a)

In 2011, approximately 282,300 Florida high school students (37.0%) had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanics (40.7%) and non-Hispanic whites (39.6%) than non-Hispanic blacks (27.9%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 9b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 17.8% among Florida students overall, by 17.1% among females, and by 18.8% among males. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 9c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 26.2% among ninth graders, by 25.8% among tenth graders, by 14.0% among eleventh graders, and by 14.8% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among twelfth graders than ninth and tenth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 9d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 23.3% among non-Hispanic whites but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic blacks or Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites than non-Hispanic blacks during this time. In 2003 and 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites than Hispanics.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 9e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 25.2% among non-Hispanic white females but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black or Hispanic females. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic females than non-Hispanic black females during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 9f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 20.7% among non-Hispanic white males but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black or Hispanic males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males than non-Hispanic black males during this time.

Figure 9a. Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2011

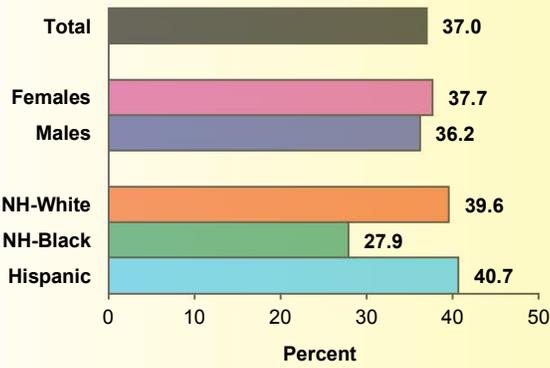


Figure 9d. Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 9b. Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

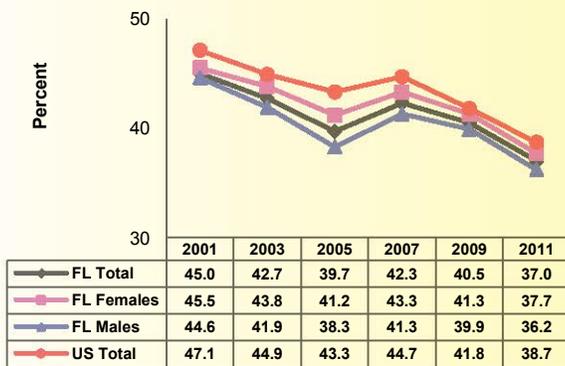


Figure 9e. Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

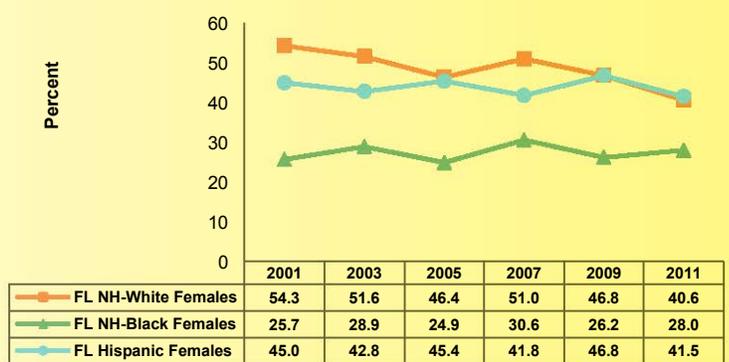


Figure 9c. Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

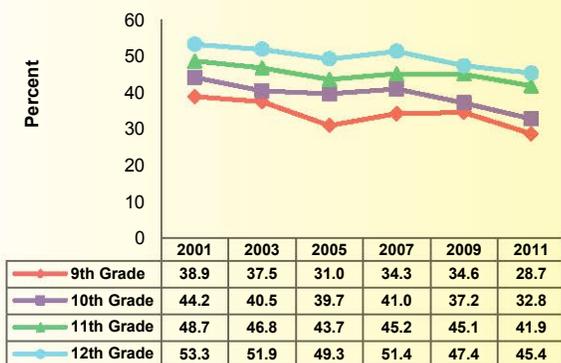
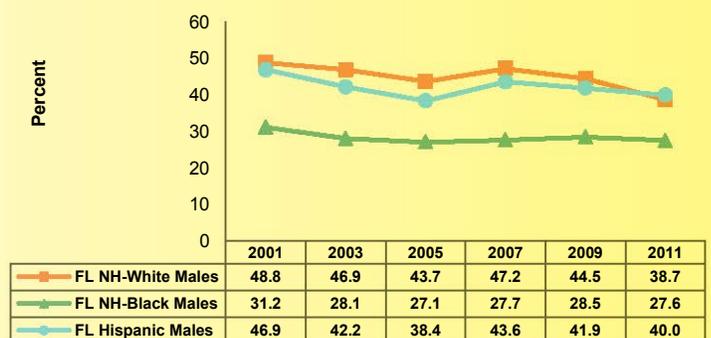


Figure 9f. Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



BINGE DRINKING

The data below describe students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours) on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current Data (Figure 10a)

In 2011, approximately 147,600 Florida high school students (19.1%) had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the past 30 days. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites (23.1%) and Hispanics (20.8%) than non-Hispanic blacks (9.2%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 10b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 23.0% among Florida students overall, by 19.3% among females, and by 26.2% among males. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender, with the exception of 2003. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among students nationally than Florida students during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 10c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 39.6% among ninth graders, by 32.8% among tenth graders, by 15.7% among eleventh graders, and by 20.3% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among twelfth graders than ninth and tenth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 10d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 25.7% among non-Hispanic whites and by 15.4% among Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among non-Hispanic blacks. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic whites and higher among Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks.

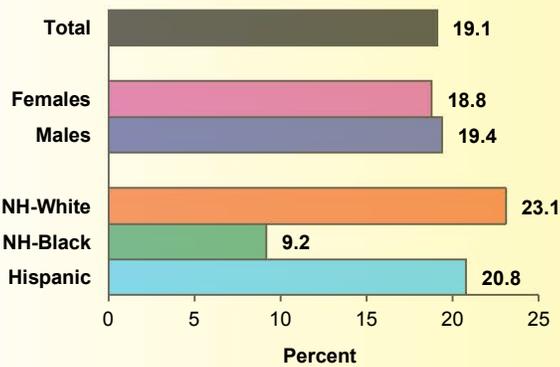
Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 10e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 24.4% among non-Hispanic white females and increased by 47.5% among non-Hispanic black females. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Hispanic females. The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic white females and higher among Hispanic females than non-Hispanic black females, with the exception of 2005.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 10f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 26.5% among non-Hispanic white males and by 32.6% among non-Hispanic black males. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Hispanic males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than non-Hispanic black males during this time.

Figure 10a. Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2011



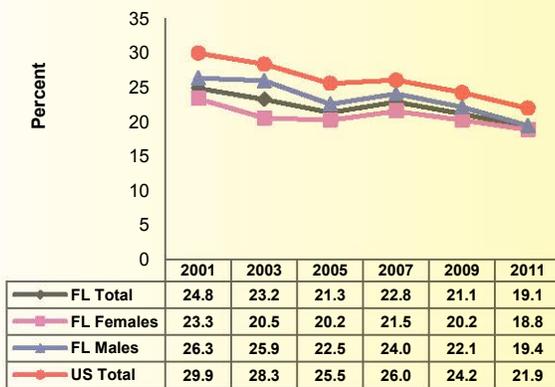
* within a couple of hours

Figure 10d. Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



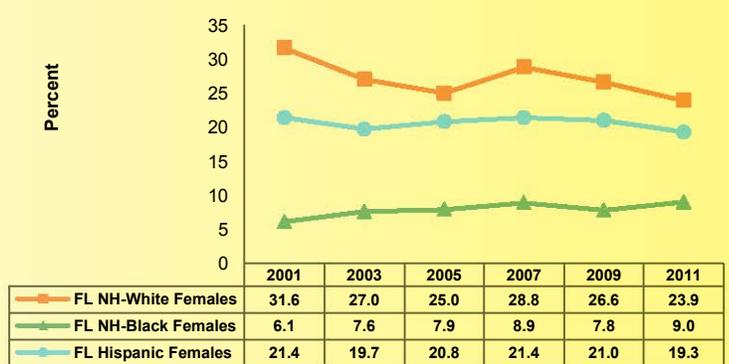
* within a couple of hours

Figure 10b. Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011



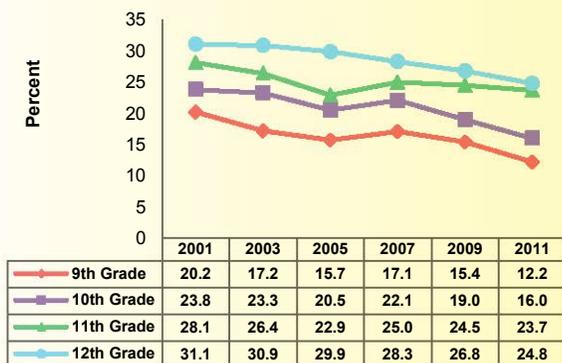
* within a couple of hours

Figure 10e. Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



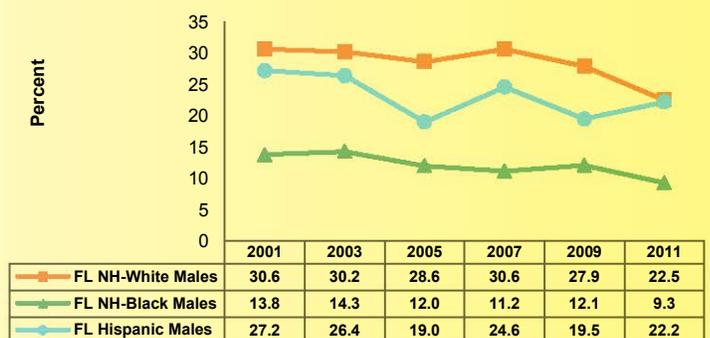
* within a couple of hours

Figure 10c. Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011



* within a couple of hours

Figure 10f. Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



* within a couple of hours

CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

The data below describe students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current Data (Figure 11a)

In 2011, approximately 111,100 Florida high school students (14.3%) smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (15.9%) than females (12.6%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites (17.4%) and Hispanics (15.5%) than non-Hispanic blacks (6.4%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 11b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 33.5% among Florida students overall, by 45.0% among females, and by 20.1% among males. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among students nationally than Florida students during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 11c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 43.1% among ninth graders, by 37.6% among tenth graders, by 36.0% among eleventh graders, and by 26.7% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among twelfth graders than ninth graders, with the exception of 2003.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 11d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 34.8% among non-Hispanic whites, by 28.1% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 28.9% among Hispanics. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic whites and higher among Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 11e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 47.2% among non-Hispanic white females and by 34.3% among Hispanic females. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black females. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic white females and higher among Hispanic females than non-Hispanic black females. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic females than non-Hispanic black females.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 11f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than non-Hispanic black males during this time.

Figure 11a. Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2011

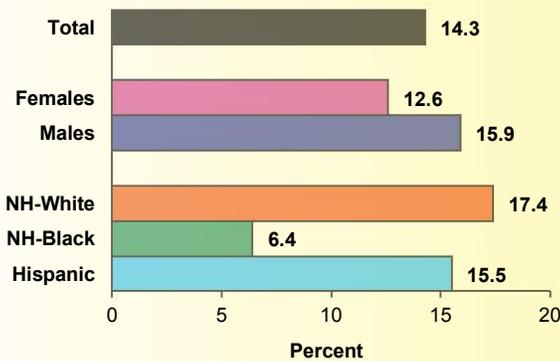


Figure 11d. Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 11b. Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

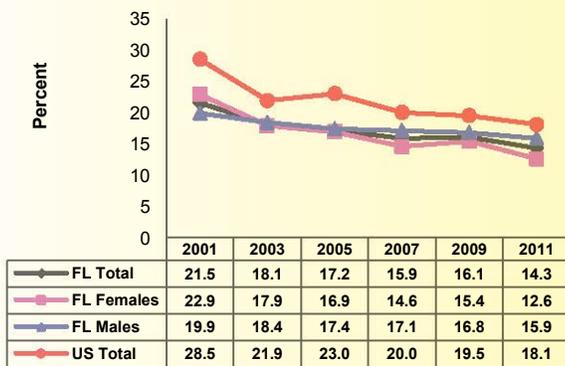


Figure 11e. Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 11c. Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

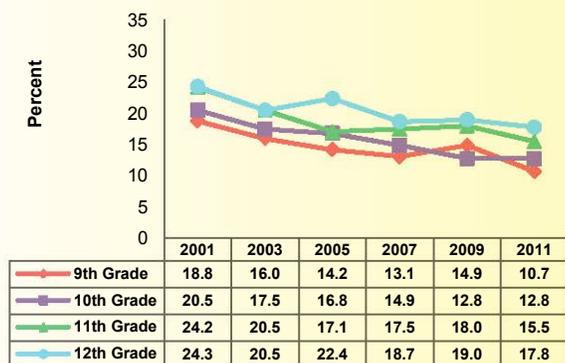
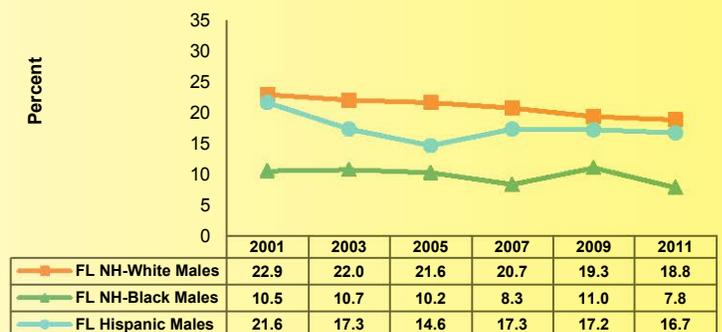


Figure 11f. Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Sexual Activity



SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

The data below describe students who ever had sexual intercourse.

Current Data (Figure 12a)

In 2011, approximately 350,000 Florida high school students (48.2%) ever had sexual intercourse. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (52.4%) than females (43.9%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks (55.0%) and Hispanics (50.3%) than non-Hispanic whites (44.6%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 12b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 3.4% among Florida students overall, by 5.0% among females, and by 2.1% among males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 12c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 17.0% among ninth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among tenth, eleventh, or twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among twelfth graders than ninth or tenth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 12d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 10.9% among non-Hispanic blacks but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic whites or Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than non-Hispanic whites during this time.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 12e)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. In 2001 and 2003, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black females than Hispanic females. In 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black females than non-Hispanic white females. Since 2007, there have been no significant differences in this behavior among females by race/ethnicity.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 12f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males during this time.

Figure 12a. Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, Florida, 2011

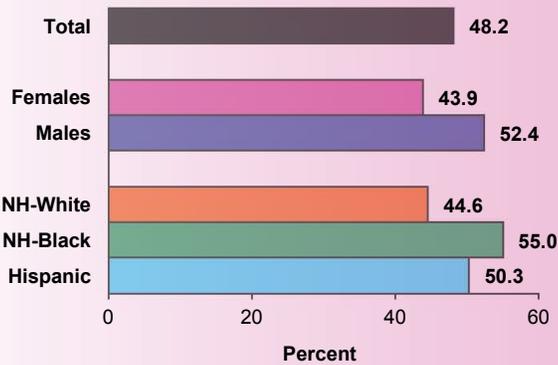


Figure 12d. Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 12b. Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

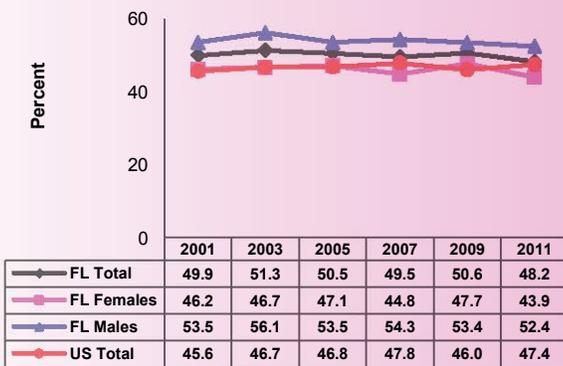


Figure 12e. Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

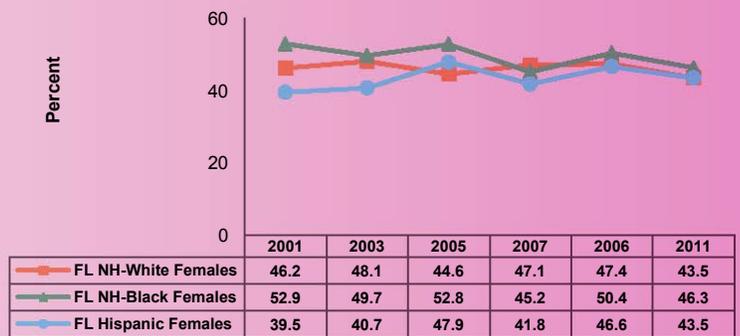


Figure 12c. Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

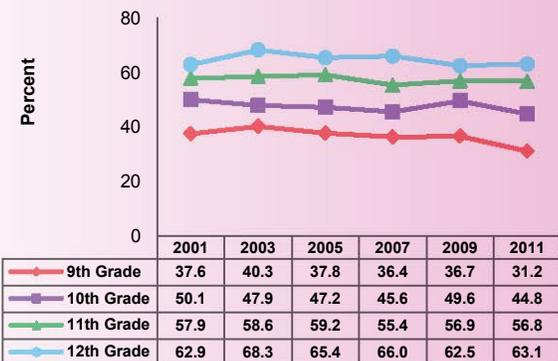


Figure 12f. Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The data below describe students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months.

Current Data (Figure 13a)

In 2011, approximately 245,400 Florida high school students (34.0%) had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity.

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 13b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 6.6% among Florida students overall and by 6.0% among males. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among females. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 13c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 27.7% among ninth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among tenth, eleventh, or twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior was highest among twelfth graders and higher among tenth graders than ninth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 13d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 18.2% among non-Hispanic blacks but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic whites or Hispanics. From 2001 to 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than Hispanics, but since 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 13e)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than Hispanic females in 2003, 2007, and 2009.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 13f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 17.9% among non-Hispanic black males but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic white or Hispanic males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white males during this time. From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than Hispanic males; however, since 2009, there were no significant differences between these two groups.

Figure 13a. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, Florida, 2011

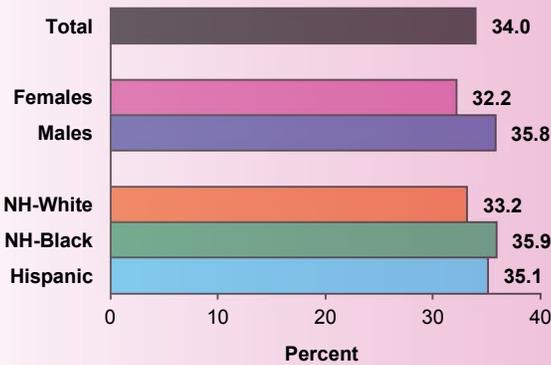


Figure 13b. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011



Figure 13c. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

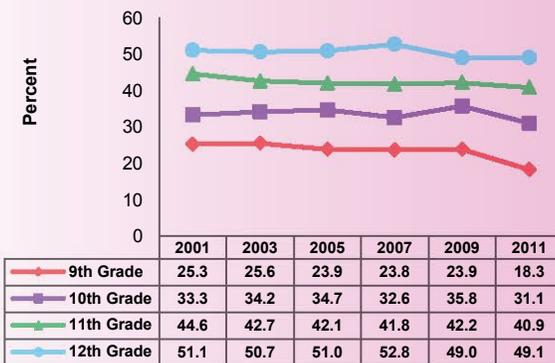


Figure 13d. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 13e. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

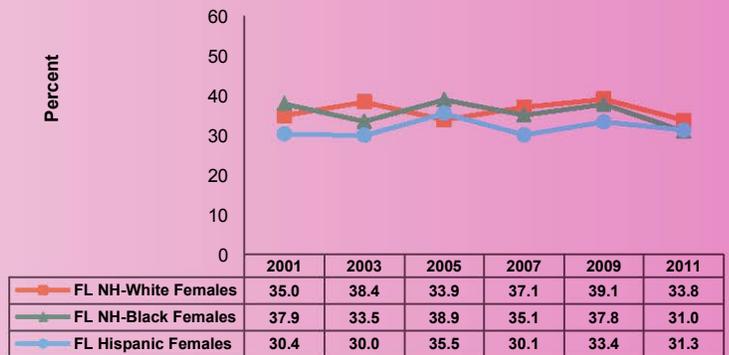


Figure 13f. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



MULTIPLE PARTNERS

The data below include students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life.

Current Data (Figure 14a)

In 2011, approximately 116,000 Florida high school students (16.1%) had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (21.4%) than females (10.8%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic blacks (22.6%) and higher among Hispanics (16.6%) than non-Hispanic whites (12.6%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 14b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally, with the exception of 2009.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 14c)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any grade levels. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among twelfth graders than ninth and tenth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 14d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 15.4% among non-Hispanic blacks but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic whites or Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics during this time.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 14e)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black females than Hispanic females, with the exception of 2009.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 14f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males during this time.

Figure 14a. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, Florida, 2011

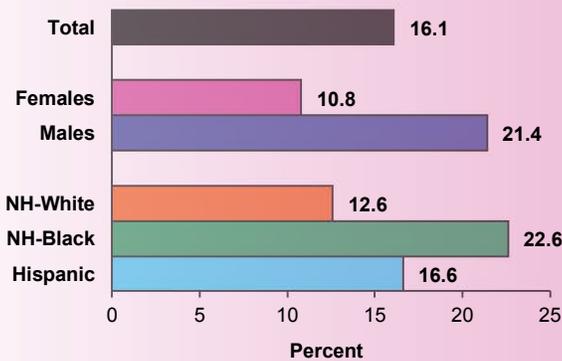


Figure 14b. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011



Figure 14c. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

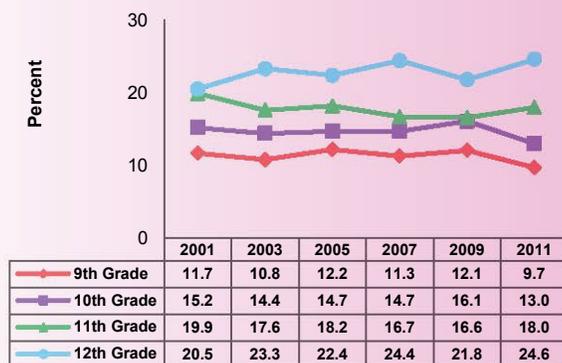


Figure 14d. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 14e. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 14f. Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



CONDOM USE

The data below describe students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months.

Current Data (Figure 15a)

In 2011, among those who were currently sexually active, approximately 154,700 Florida high school students (64.3%) used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (69.9%) than females (58.2%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks (67.7%) than Hispanics (60.4%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 15b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among Florida students than students nationally, with the exception of 2003.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 15c)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any grade levels. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than twelfth graders, with the exception of 2011.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 15d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 4.9% among non-Hispanic whites but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic blacks or Hispanics. From 2001 to 2005 the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than non-Hispanic whites. Since 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 15e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 17.8% among non-Hispanic black females but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic white or Hispanic females. In 2001, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black females than non-Hispanic white or Hispanic females. In 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black females than Hispanic females. In 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black females than Hispanic females. There were no other significant differences between females by race/ethnicity during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 15f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. In 2003 and 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white males. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than Hispanic males.

Figure 15a. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, Florida, 2011

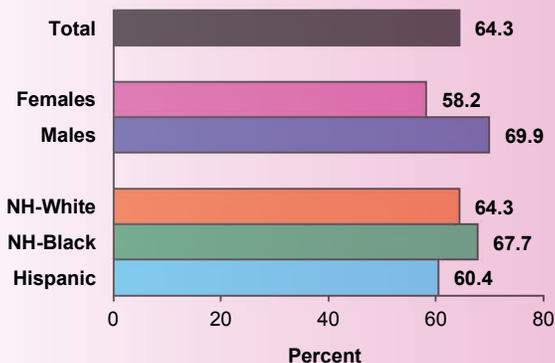


Figure 15d. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 15b. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

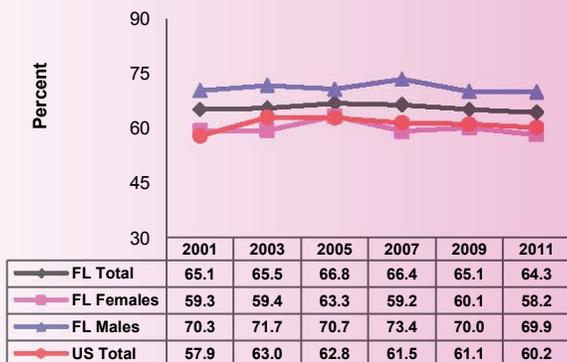


Figure 15e. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 15c. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

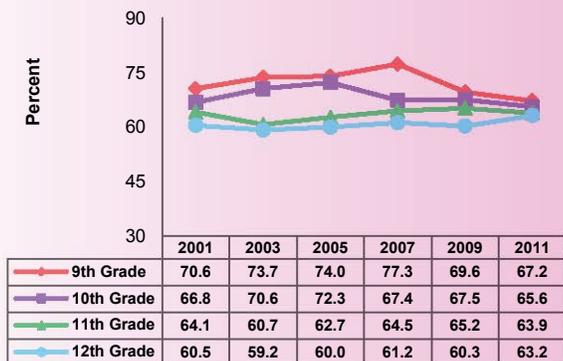


Figure 15f. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



BIRTH CONTROL PILL USE

The data below include students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months.

Current Data (Figure 16a)

In 2011, among those who were currently sexually active, approximately 33,000 Florida high school students (14.2%) used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before their last sexual intercourse. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among females (18.6%) than males (10.3%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic whites (22.4%) and higher among Hispanics (9.8%) than non-Hispanic blacks (4.9%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 16b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among females than males. From 2001 to 2005 and in 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among students nationally than Florida students.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 16c)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any grade levels. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among twelfth graders than ninth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 16d)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic whites and higher among Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks, with the exception of 2005.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 16e)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than non-Hispanic black females.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 16f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than non-Hispanic black males.

Figure 16a. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, Florida, 2011

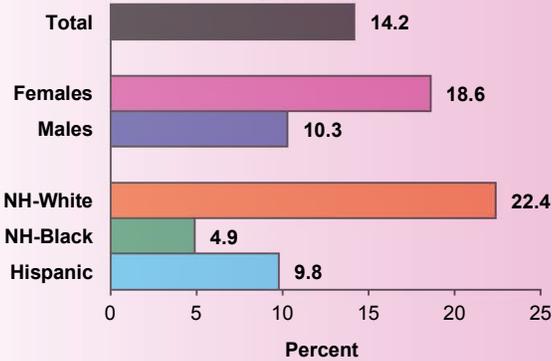


Figure 16d. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 16b. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

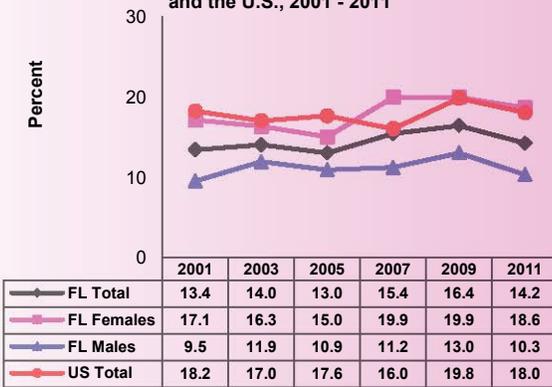


Figure 16e. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

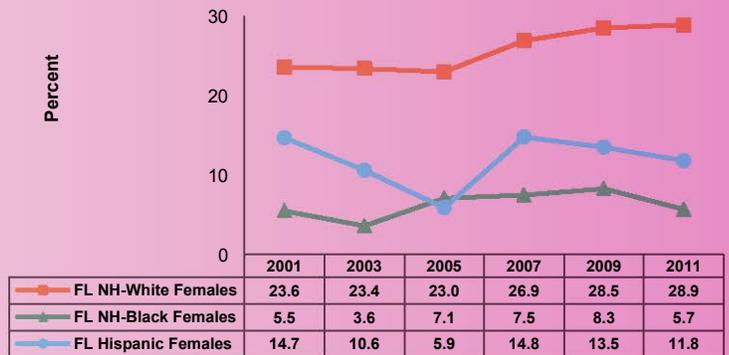


Figure 16c. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

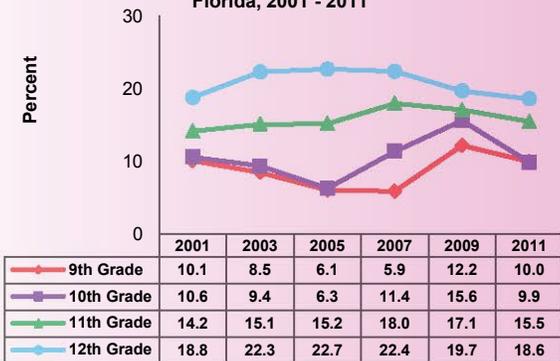
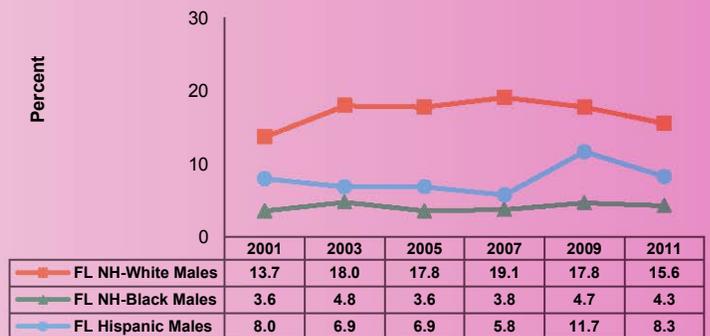


Figure 16f. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE BEFORE SEX

The data below describe students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months.

Current Data (Figure 17a)

In 2011, among those who were currently sexually active, approximately 57,700 Florida high school students (23.5%) drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (27.0%) than females (19.6%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest among Hispanics (29.7%) and higher among non-Hispanic whites (23.6%) than non-Hispanic blacks (15.0%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 17b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally, with the exception of 2003.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 17c)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any grade levels. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than students in higher grades (i.e., in 2001, higher than twelfth graders; in 2005, higher than tenth graders; in 2009 higher than eleventh graders; in 2011 high than tenth graders).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 17d)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the race/ethnic groups. From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites than non-Hispanic blacks. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was highest among Hispanics and higher among non-Hispanic whites than non-Hispanic blacks.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 17e)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than non-Hispanic black females during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 17f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 29.7% among non-Hispanic black males. From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than non-Hispanic black males. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was highest among Hispanic males and higher among non-Hispanic white males than non-Hispanic black males.

Figure 17a. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, Florida, 2011

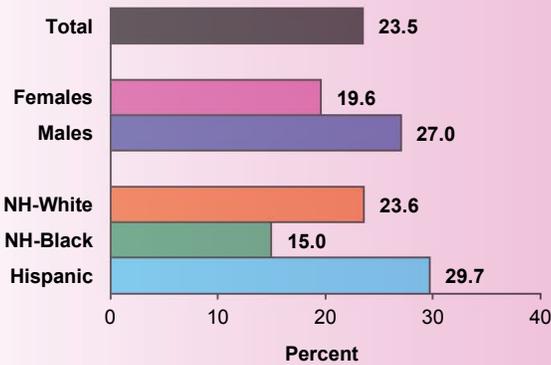


Figure 17d. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 17b. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

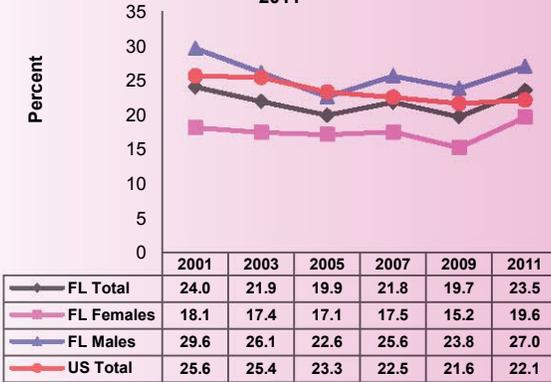


Figure 17e. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

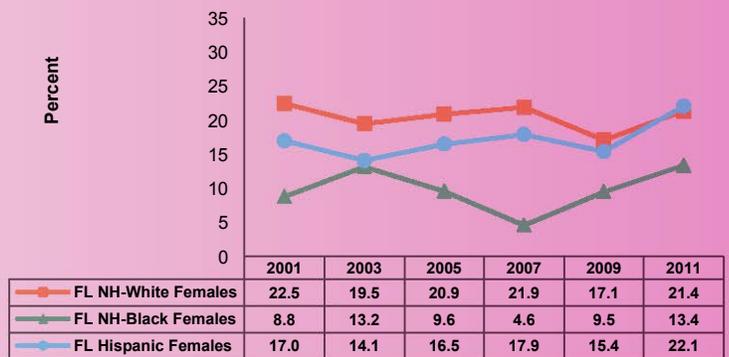


Figure 17c. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

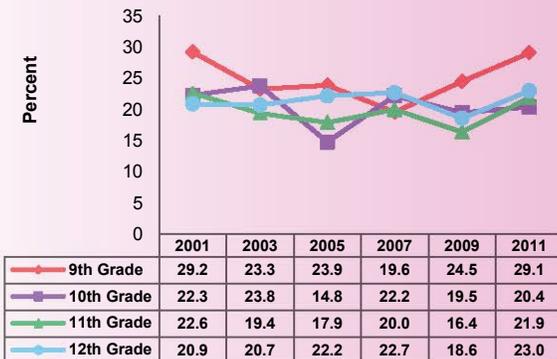


Figure 17f. Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors



OVERWEIGHT*

The data below describe students who were overweight.

Being overweight is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to the 85th percentile and less than the 95th percentile of body mass index-for-age distribution with the same age and gender, based on reference data from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts.

Current Data (Figure 18a)

In 2011, approximately 92,400 Florida high school students (13.6%) were overweight. The prevalence of this indicator did not vary significantly by gender. The prevalence of this indicator was higher among non-Hispanic blacks (17.2%) than non-Hispanic whites (11.8%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 18b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this indicator did not change significantly among Florida students overall. In 2001, 2005, and 2009, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among males than females. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this indicator among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally. However, in 2011, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among students nationally than in Florida.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 18c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this indicator increased by 26.8% among tenth graders. The prevalence of this indicator did not change significantly among ninth, eleventh, or twelfth graders. The prevalence of this indicator was higher among ninth graders than twelfth graders, with the exception of 2005 and 2007.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 18d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this indicator decreased by 16.5% among Hispanics but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic whites or non-Hispanic blacks. From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics than non-Hispanic whites. In 2011, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than non-Hispanic whites.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 18e)

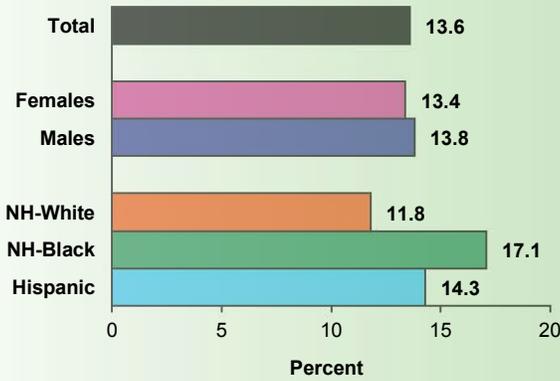
From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this indicator was higher among non-Hispanic black females than non-Hispanic white females, with the exception of 2005 and 2009.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 18f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this indicator decreased by 30.0% among Hispanic males but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black males. In 2001 and 2003, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black males. In 2007, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic white males. Since 2009, there were no significant differences in this indicator among males by race/ethnicity.

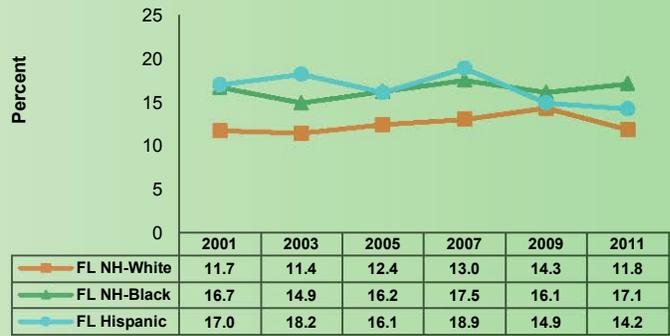
* This indicator was previously reported as “at risk of being overweight.”

Figure 18a. Percentage of students who were overweight*, Florida, 2011



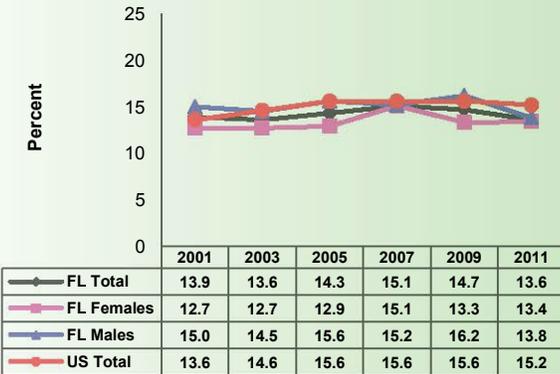
* At or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 18d. Percentage of students who were overweight*, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



* At or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 18b. Percentage of students who were overweight*, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011



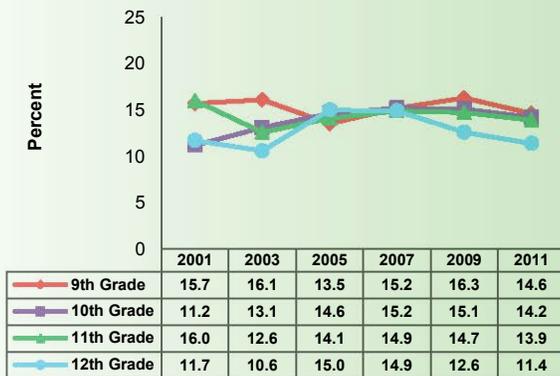
* At or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 18e. Percentage of students who were overweight*, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



* At or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 18c. Percentage of students who were overweight*, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011



* At or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 18f. Percentage of students who were overweight*, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



* At or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

OBESE*

The data below describe students who were obese.

Obesity is defined as having a BMI greater than or equal to the 95th percentile of body mass index-for-age distribution with the same age and gender, based on reference data from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts.

Current Data (Figure 19a)

In 2011, approximately 78,200 Florida high school students (11.5%) were obese. The prevalence of this indicator was higher among males (15.2%) than females (7.7%). The prevalence of this indicator was higher among non-Hispanic blacks (15.7%) than Hispanics (11.4%) and non-Hispanic whites (9.6%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 19b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this indicator did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this indicator was higher among males than females. In 2005 and 2009, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among students nationally than Florida students.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 19c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this indicator increased by 13.9% among ninth graders, 22.4% among tenth graders, and 49.4% among eleventh graders. The prevalence of this indicator did not change significantly among twelfth graders. There were no significant differences between the grade levels, with the exception of 2001.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 19d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this indicator increased by 35.3% among non-Hispanic blacks but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic whites or Hispanics. From 2005 to 2009, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks than non-Hispanic whites. In 2011, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 19e)

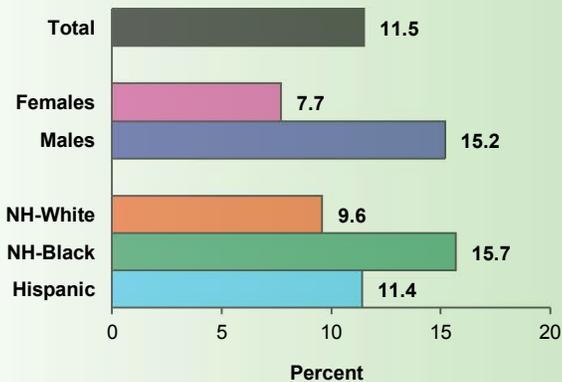
From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this indicator was higher among non-Hispanic black females than non-Hispanic white females during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 19f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. In 2005 and 2009, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic white males. In 2011, the prevalence of this indicator was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white males. There were no significant differences in this indicator among males by race/ethnicity during this time.

* This indicator was previously reported as “overweight.”

Figure 19a. Percentage of students who were obese*, Florida, 2011



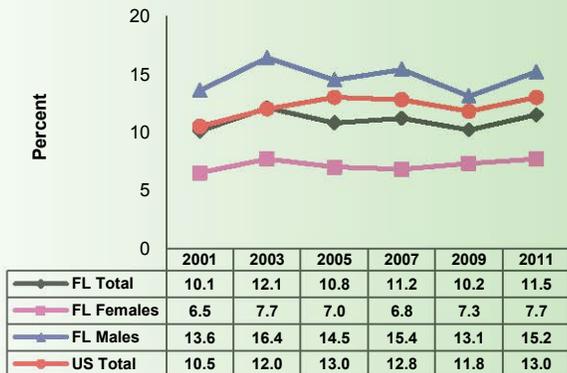
* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 19d. Percentage of students who were obese*, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



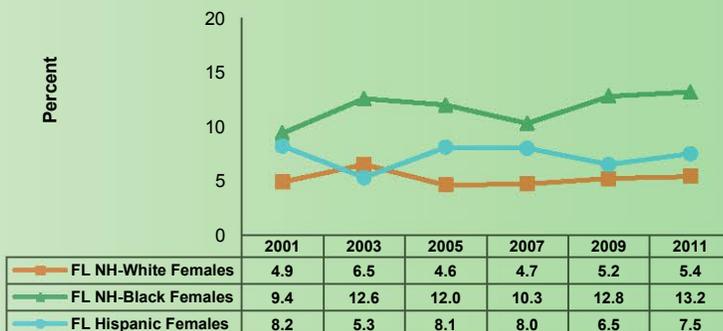
* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 19b. Percentage of students who were obese*, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011



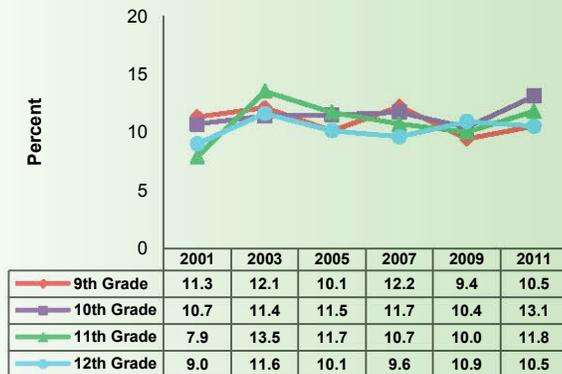
* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 19e. Percentage of students who were obese*, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



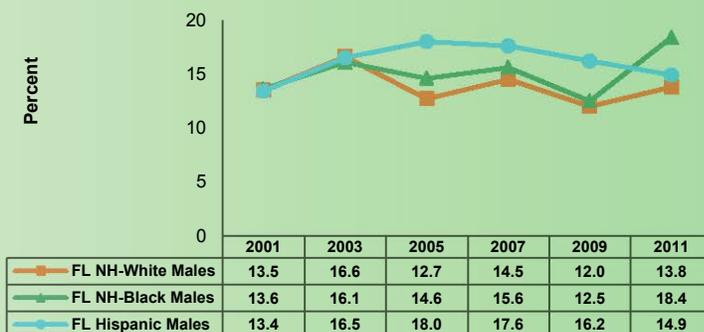
* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 19c. Percentage of students who were obese*, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011



* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 19f. Percentage of students who were obese*, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

SELF-PERCEPTION OF BEING OVERWEIGHT

The data below describe students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Current Data (Figure 20a)

In 2011, approximately 205,200 Florida high school students (26.6%) described themselves as slightly or very overweight. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among females (30.1%) than males (23.2%). The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 20b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among females than males. In 2005, 2007 and 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among students nationally than Florida students.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 20c)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any grade levels. There were no significant differences between the grade levels, with the exception of 2009.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 20d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 28.9% among non-Hispanic blacks and decreased by 14.7% among non-Hispanic whites and by 13.9% among Hispanics. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks, with the exception of 2003. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 20e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 17.8% among non-Hispanic white females but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic black or Hispanic females. In 2001, 2005, and 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic females than non-Hispanic black females.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 20f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic black males, with the exception of 2003. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly among males by race/ethnicity.

Figure 20a. Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, Florida, 2011

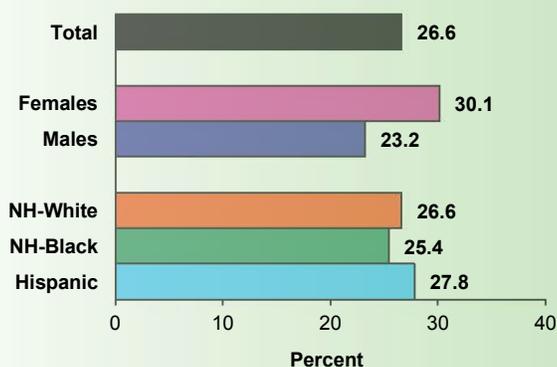


Figure 20d. Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

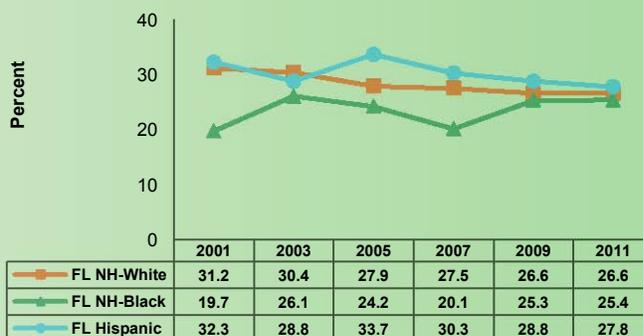


Figure 20b. Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

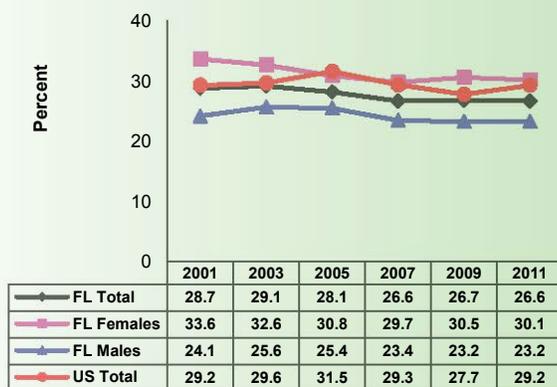


Figure 20e. Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

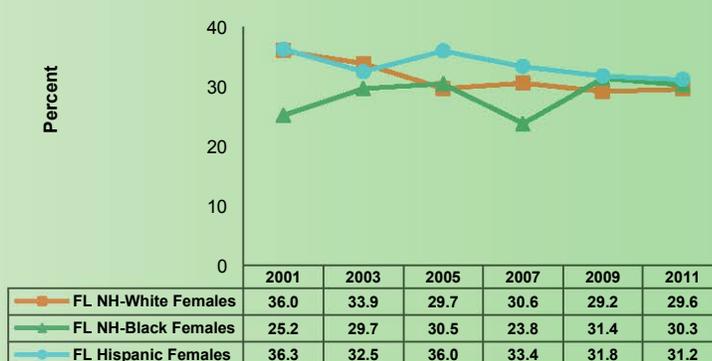


Figure 20c. Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

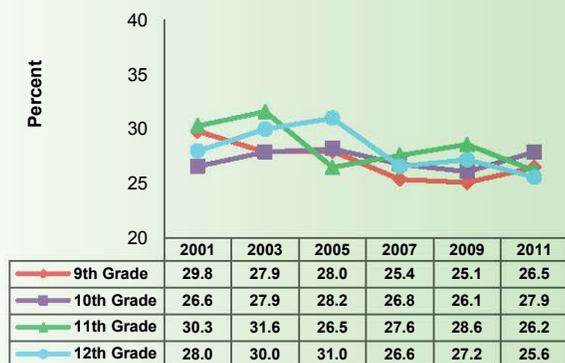
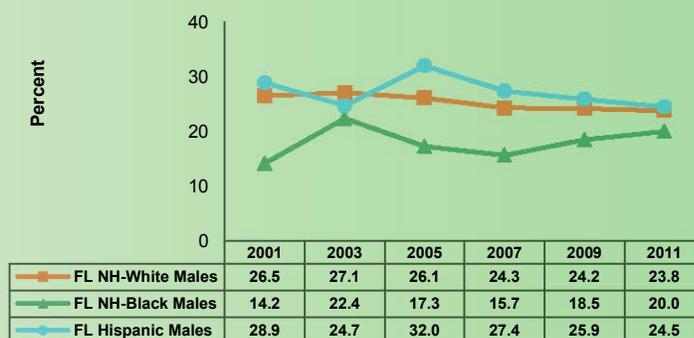


Figure 20f. Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



TRYING TO LOSE WEIGHT

The data below describe students who were trying to lose weight.

Current Data (Figure 21a)

In 2011, approximately 335,200 Florida high school students (43.4%) were trying to lose weight. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among females (57.7%) than males (29.6%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanics (46.3%) and non-Hispanic whites (45.1%) than non-Hispanic blacks (38.0%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 21b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among females than males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among students nationally than Florida students, with the exception of 2003 and 2005.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 21c)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any grade levels or differences between the grade levels.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21d)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics than non-Hispanic blacks during this time.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 12.8% among non-Hispanic black females but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic white or Hispanic females. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic females than non-Hispanic black females during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic black males during this time.

Figure 21a. Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, Florida, 2011

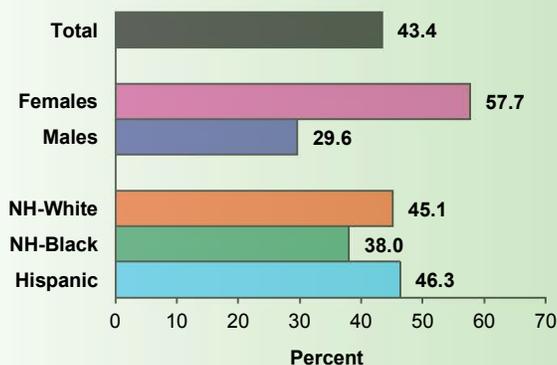


Figure 21d. Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

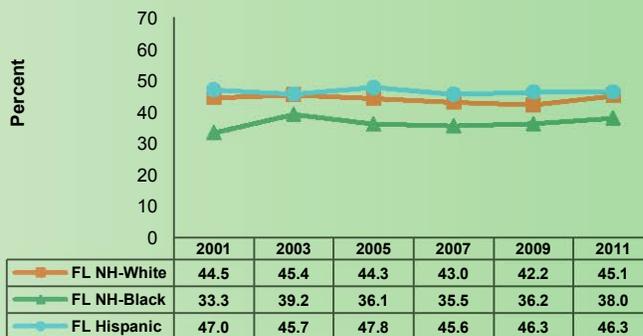


Figure 21b. Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

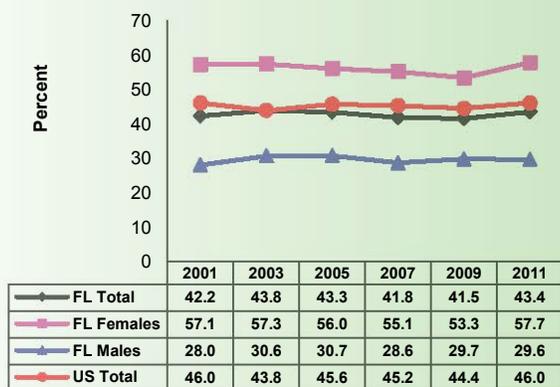


Figure 21e. Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

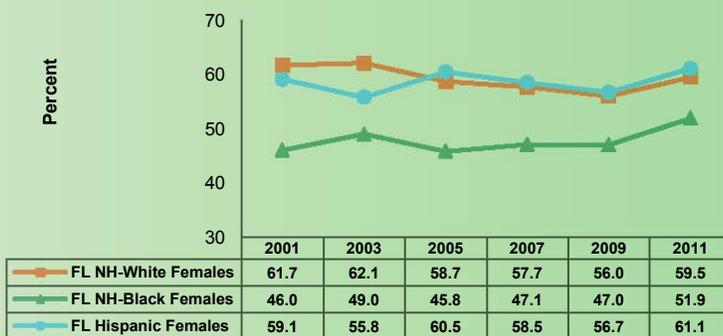


Figure 21c. Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

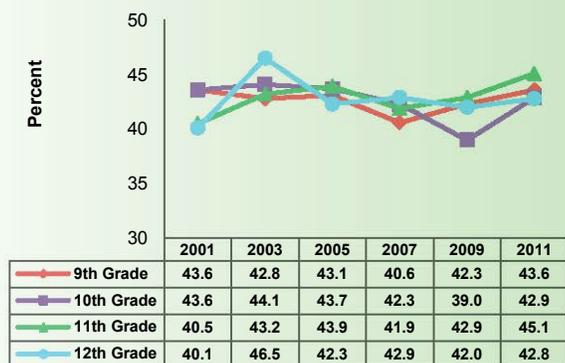
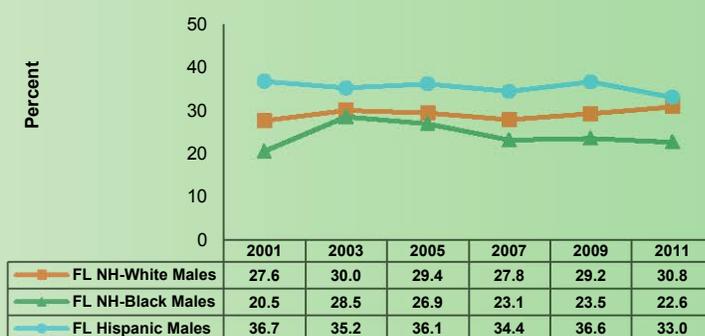


Figure 21f. Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



FRUIT CONSUMPTION

The data below describe students who ate fruits two or more times per day during the past seven days.

Current Data (Figure 22a)

In 2011, approximately 266,800 Florida high school students (34.8%) ate fruits two or more times per day during the past seven days. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (38.9%) than females (30.8%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks (39.2%) and Hispanics (37.3%) than non-Hispanic whites (31.0%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 22b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 17.2% among Florida students overall, by 11.2% among females, and by 22.7% among males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 22c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 17.3% among tenth graders, by 25.4% among eleventh graders, and by 21.1% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among ninth graders. In 2003, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among tenth graders than twelfth graders. In 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than twelfth graders. There were no other significant differences between the grade levels during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 22d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 14.0% among non-Hispanic whites, by 21.7% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 14.8% among Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics than non-Hispanic whites during this time.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 22e)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. Since 2003, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black females than non-Hispanic white females.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 22f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 24.6% among non-Hispanic white males, by 23.1% among non-Hispanic black males, and by 18.9% among Hispanic males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic white males, with the exception of 2005. Since 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white males.

Figure 22a. Percentage of students who ate fruits two or more times per day during the past seven days, Florida, 2011

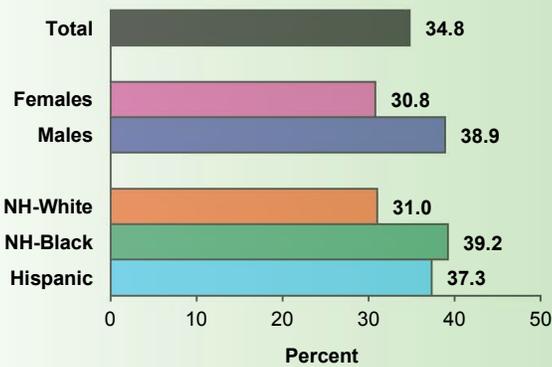


Figure 22d. Percentage of students who ate fruits two or more times per day during the past seven days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

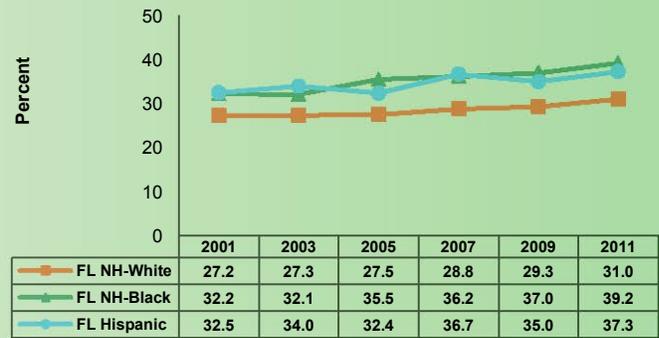


Figure 22b. Percentage of students who ate fruits two or more times per day during the past seven days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

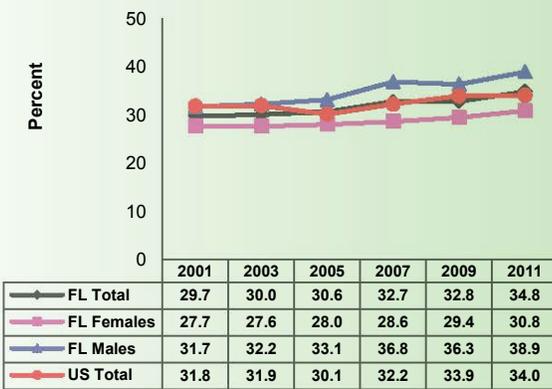


Figure 22e. Percentage of students who ate fruits two or more times per day during the past seven days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

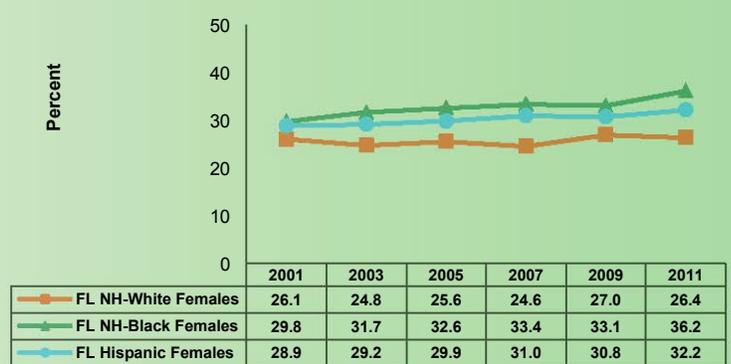


Figure 22c. Percentage of students who ate fruits two or more times per day during the past seven days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

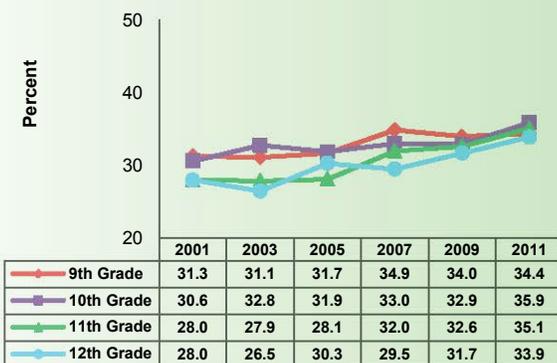
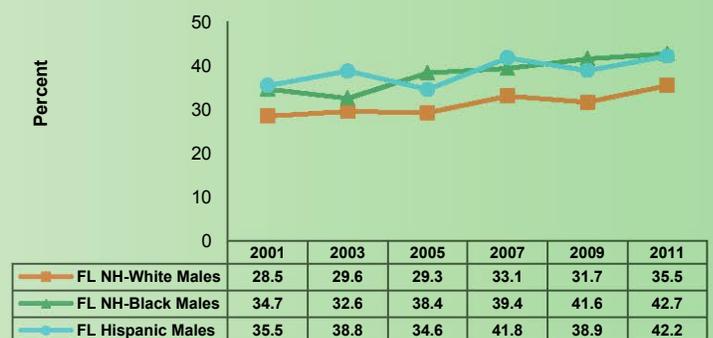


Figure 22f. Percentage of students who ate fruits two or more times per day during the past seven days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION

The data below describe students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days.

Current Data (Figure 23a)

In 2011, approximately 113,200 Florida high school students (14.9%) ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (16.5%) than females (13.2%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanics (16.1%) than non-Hispanic whites (13.4%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 23b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior among Florida students was not significantly different from students nationally, with the exception of 2005.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 23c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 56.8% among eleventh graders and by 31.5% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among ninth or tenth graders. In 2001, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth and tenth graders than twelfth graders. In 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among tenth graders than twelfth graders. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among eleventh graders than ninth and tenth graders. There were no other significant differences between the grade levels during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 23d)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among or between any of the race/ethnic groups.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 23e)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the female race/ethnic groups. In 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than Hispanic females. In 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic females than non-Hispanic white females. There were no other significant differences between females by race/ethnicity during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 23f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 37.4% among Hispanic males but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black males. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly among males by race/ethnicity. In 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic white males.

Figure 23a. Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days, Florida, 2011

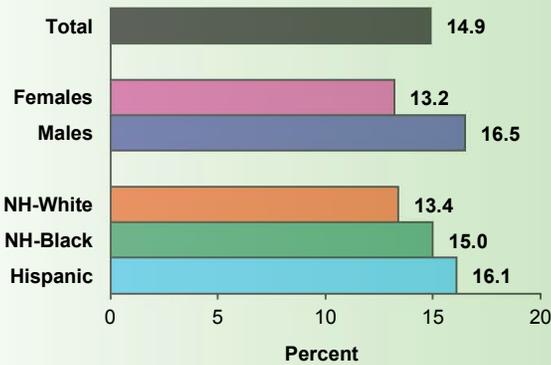


Figure 23d. Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

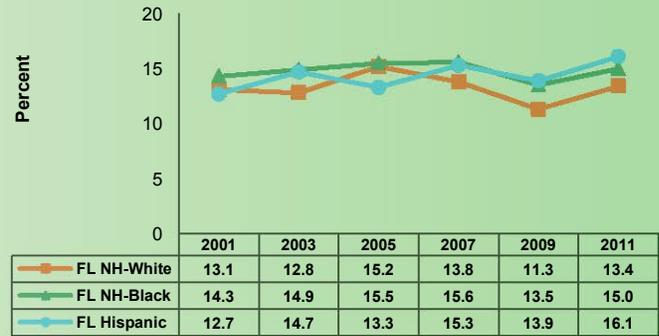


Figure 23b. Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

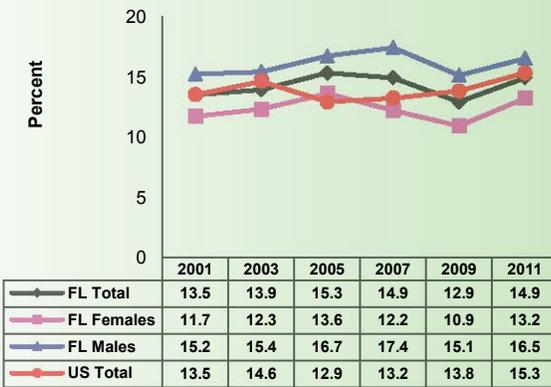


Figure 23e. Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

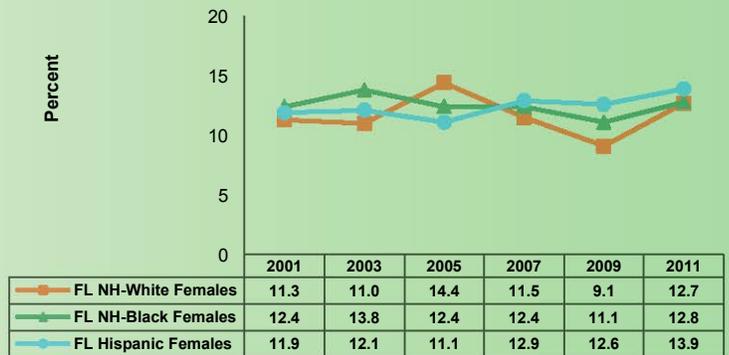


Figure 23c. Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

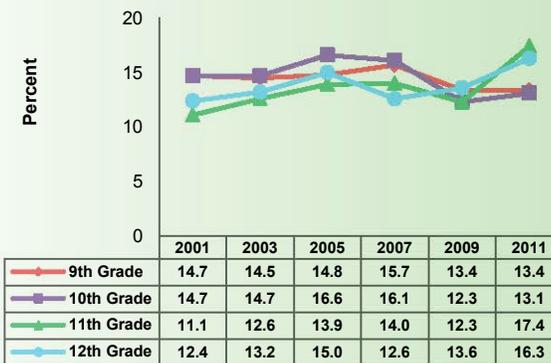


Figure 23f. Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Physical Activity



RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The data below describe students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

Current Data (Figure 24a)

In 2011, approximately 330,700 Florida high school students (43.6%) were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (55.4%) than females (32.0%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic whites (48.0%) and higher among Hispanics (42.9%) than non-Hispanic blacks (37.2%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 24b)

From 2005 to 2011 the prevalence of this behavior increased by 42.5% among Florida students overall, by 54.6% among females, and by 36.8% among males. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. Changes in survey methodology account for the significant increase in behavior of students nationally from 2009 to 2011 but break the trend, preventing a national to state comparison in 2011.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 24c)

From 2005 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 36.6% among ninth graders, by 46.1% among tenth graders, by 46.5% among eleventh graders, and by 53.3% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than twelfth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 24d)

From 2005 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 46.3% among non-Hispanic whites, by 29.6% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 58.9% among Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites than non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics during this time.

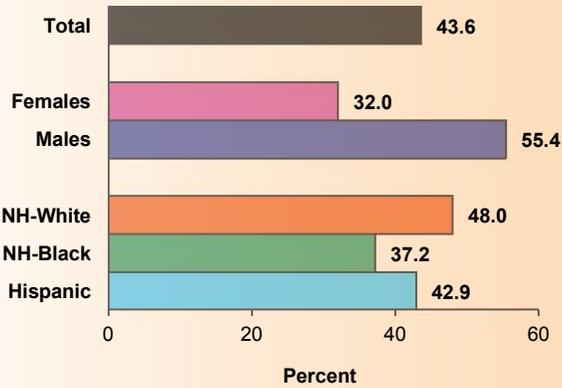
Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 24e)

From 2005 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 65.0% among non-Hispanic white females, by 29.3% among non-Hispanic black females, and by 75.1% among Hispanic females. In 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than Hispanic females. In 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than non-Hispanic black females. In 2009 and 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than non-Hispanic black and Hispanic females.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 24f)

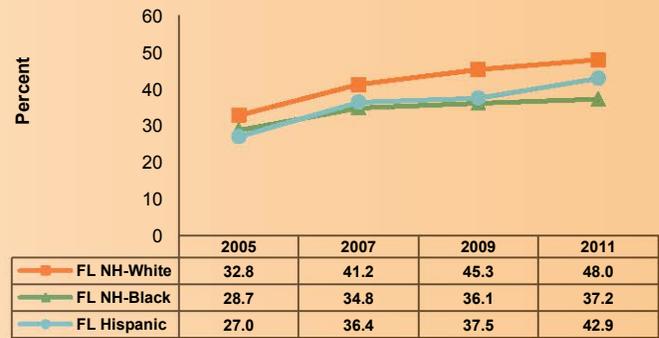
From 2005 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 35.3% among non-Hispanic white males, by 34.7% among non-Hispanic black males, and by 53.2% among Hispanic males. In 2005 and 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than Hispanic males. In 2009 and 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white males than non-Hispanic black males.

Figure 24a. Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity*, Florida, 2011



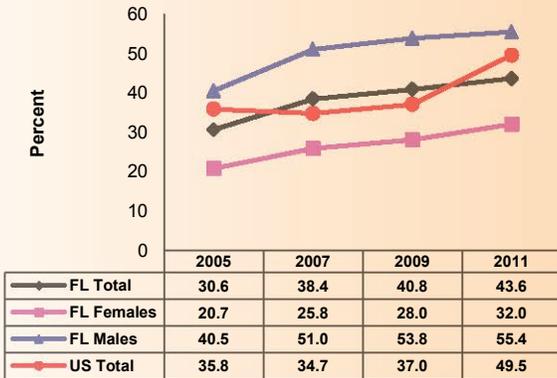
* physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days

Figure 24d. Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity*, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2005 - 2011



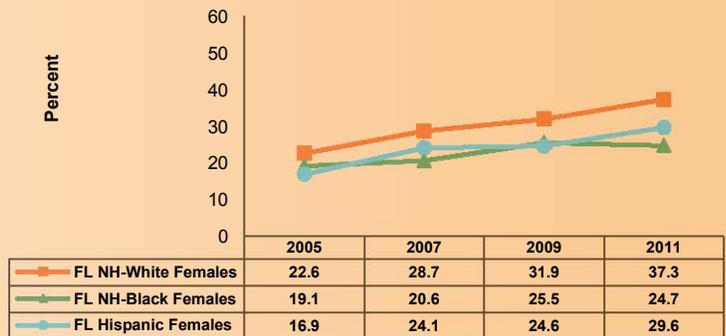
* physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days

Figure 24b. Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity*, by gender, Florida and the U.S., 2005 - 2011



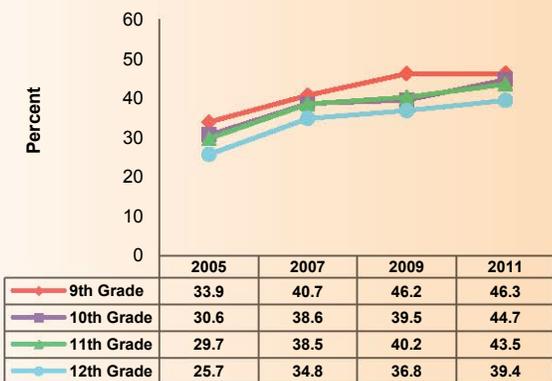
* physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days

Figure 24e. Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity*, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2005 - 2011



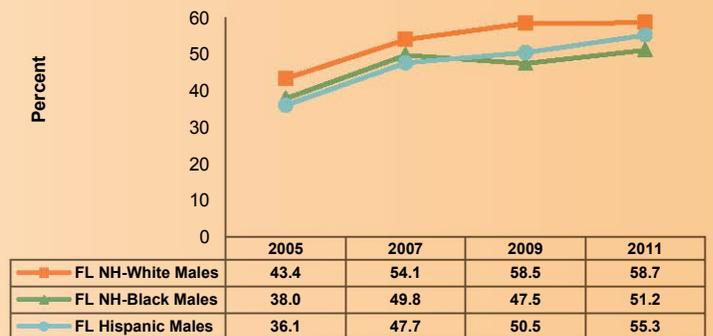
* physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days

Figure 24c. Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity*, by grade, Florida, 2005 - 2011



* physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days

Figure 24f. Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity*, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2005 - 2011



* physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days

PHYSICAL EDUCATION (PE) IN SCHOOL

The data below describe students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school.

Current Data (Figure 25a)

In 2011, approximately 328,500 Florida high school students (43.5%) attended PE classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (52.5%) than females (34.6%). The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 25b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 6.5% among males but did not change significantly among females or Florida students overall. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. In 2001, 2005, and 2007 the prevalence of this behavior was higher among students nationally than Florida students.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 25c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 18.4% among ninth graders and by 39.2% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among tenth or eleventh graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than twelfth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 25d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among any of the race/ethnic groups. From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than non-Hispanic whites. In 2001, 2003, and 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than Hispanics.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 25e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among any of the female race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black females than non-Hispanic white females, with the exception of 2007 and 2009.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 25f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among any of the male race/ethnic groups. From 2001 to 2005, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white males. In 2001, 2003, and 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than Hispanic males.

Figure 25a. Percentage of students who attended PE classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, Florida, 2011

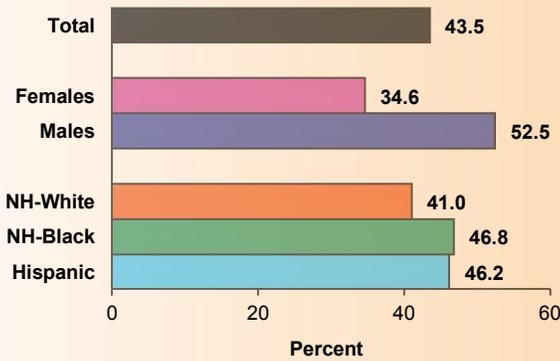


Figure 25d. Percentage of students who attended PE classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

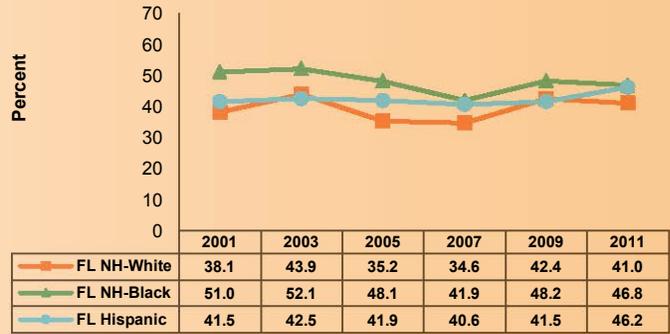


Figure 25b. Percentage of students who attended PE classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

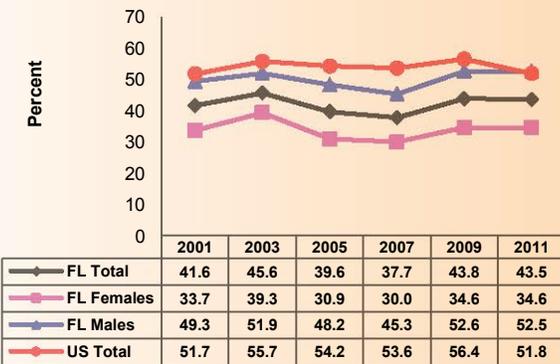


Figure 25e. Percentage of students who attended PE classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

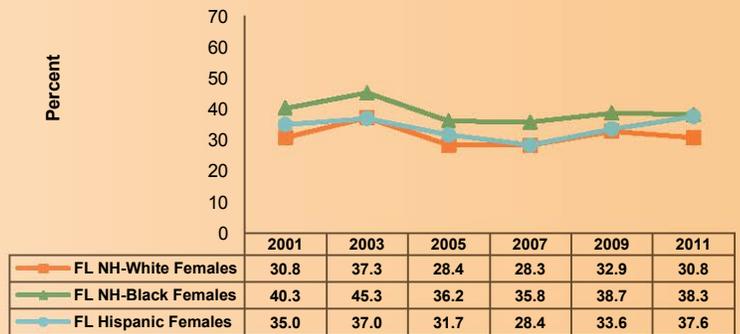


Figure 25c. Percentage of students who attended PE classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

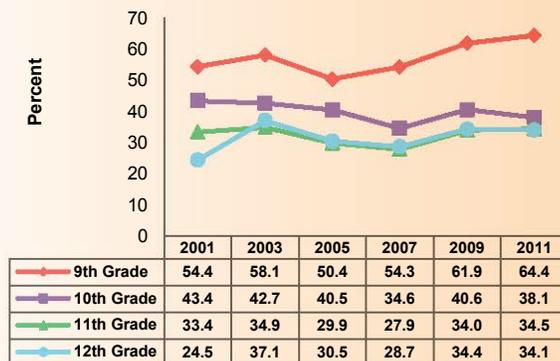
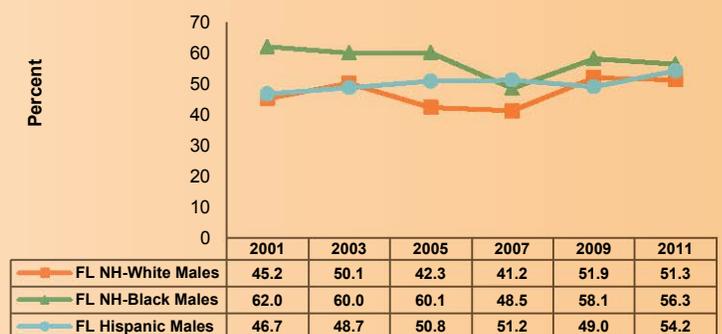


Figure 25f. Percentage of students who attended PE classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



PLAYED ON A SPORTS TEAM

The data below describe students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 26a)

In 2011, approximately 388,900 Florida high school students (51.4%) played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males (57.3%) than females (45.7%). The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites (55.3%) than Hispanics (48.1%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 26b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior did not change among Florida students overall or by gender. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among males than females. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among students nationally than Florida students during this time.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 26c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 24.4% among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among ninth, tenth, or eleventh graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than twelfth graders, with the exception of 2011.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 26d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 11.3% among Hispanics but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic whites or non-Hispanic blacks. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic whites than Hispanics, with the exception of 2007.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 26e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 17.5% among Hispanic females but did not change significantly among non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black females. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic white females than Hispanic females, with the exception of 2005.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 26f)

From 2001 to 2011, there were no significant changes among any of the male race/ethnic groups. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than non-Hispanic white males, with the exception of 2005 and 2011. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among non-Hispanic black males than Hispanic males, with the exception of 2007 and 2011.

Figure 26a. Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months, Florida, 2011

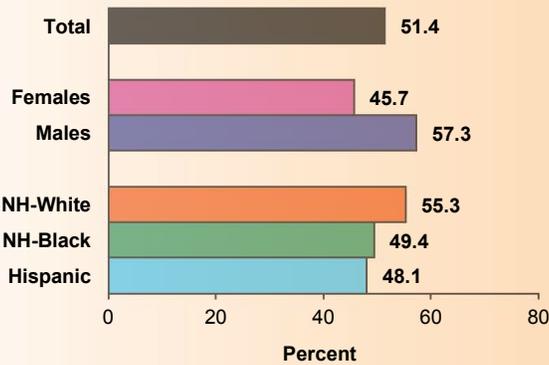


Figure 26d. Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

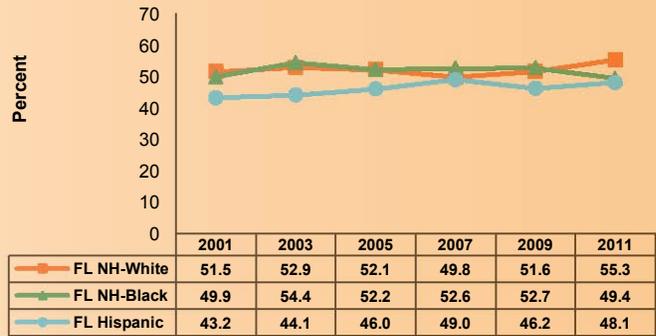


Figure 26b. Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

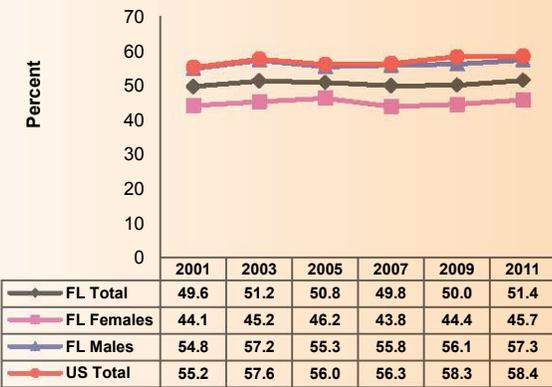


Figure 26e. Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

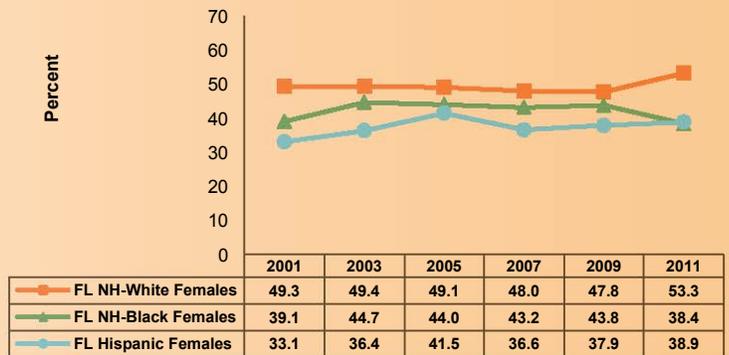


Figure 26c. Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

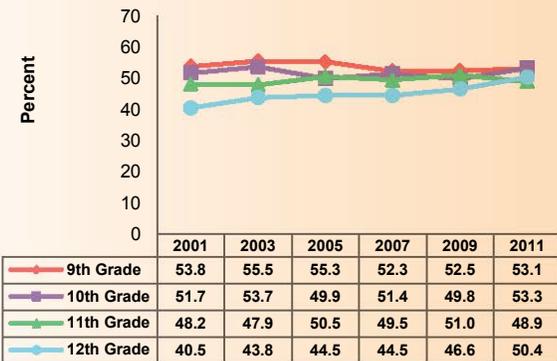
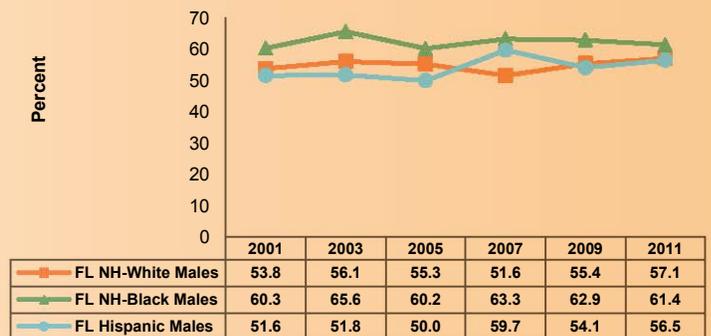


Figure 26f. Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



WATCHED TELEVISION (TV) FOR THREE OR MORE HOURS PER DAY

The data below describe students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day.

Current Data (Figure 27a)

In 2011, approximately 280,600 Florida high school students (37.1%) watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender. The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic blacks (54.6%) and higher among Hispanics (39.8%) than non-Hispanic whites (27.5%).

US and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 27b)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 17.4% among Florida students overall, by 15.9% among females, and by 18.7% among males. The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender, with the exception of 2001. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among Florida students than students nationally, with the exception of 2005 and 2007.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 27c)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 18.2% among ninth graders, by 22.2% among tenth graders, and by 14.3% among eleventh graders. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among ninth graders than twelfth graders during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 27d)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 20.1% among non-Hispanic whites, by 16.1% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 22.4% among Hispanics. The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic blacks and higher among Hispanics than non-Hispanic whites during this time.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 27e)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 19.0% among non-Hispanic black females and by 26.6% among Hispanic females. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among non-Hispanic white females. The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic black females and higher among Hispanic females than non-Hispanic white females during this time.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 27f)

From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 23.6% among non-Hispanic white males, by 13.5% among non-Hispanic black males, and by 18.3% among Hispanic males. The prevalence of this behavior was highest among non-Hispanic black males and higher among Hispanic males than non-Hispanic white males during this time.

Figure 27a. Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, Florida, 2011

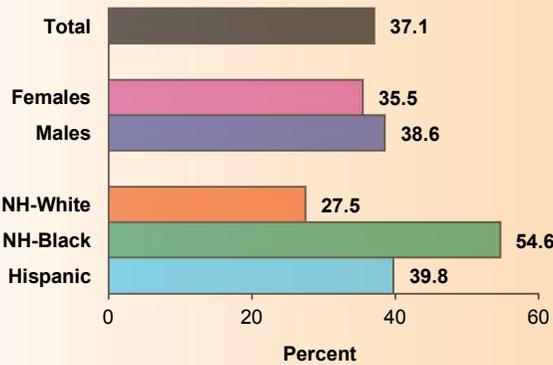


Figure 27d. Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Figure 27b. Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2011

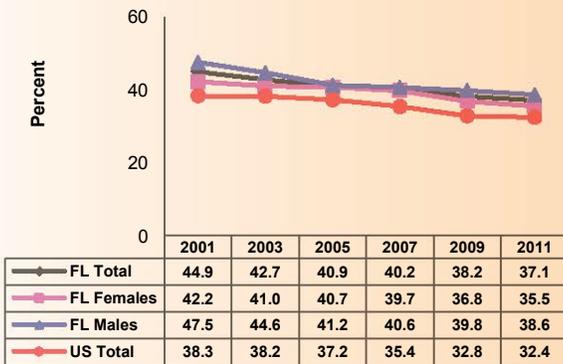


Figure 27e. Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011

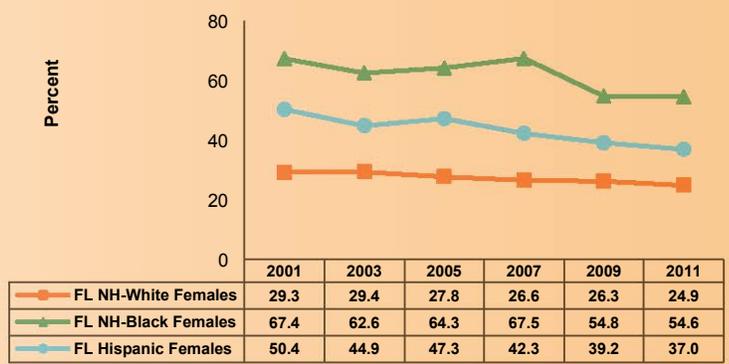


Figure 27c. Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2011

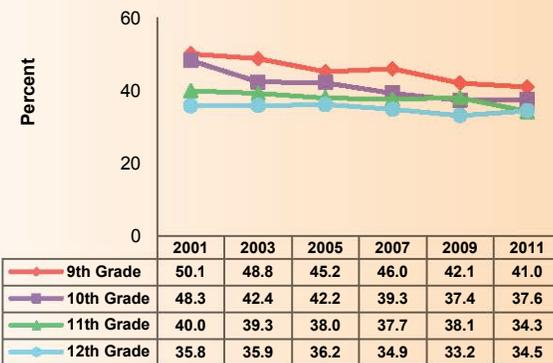
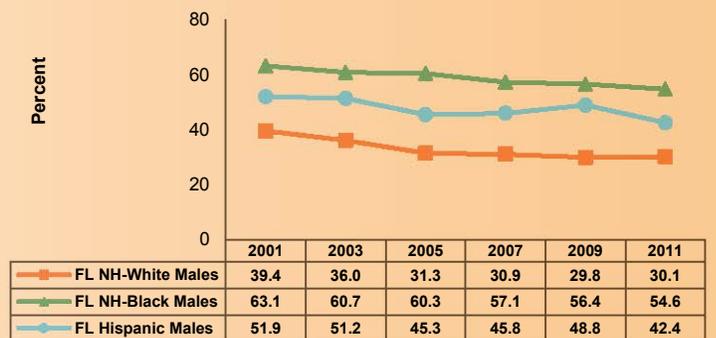


Figure 27f. Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2011



Health-Risk Behaviors and Academic Achievement



HEALTH-RISK BEHAVIORS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

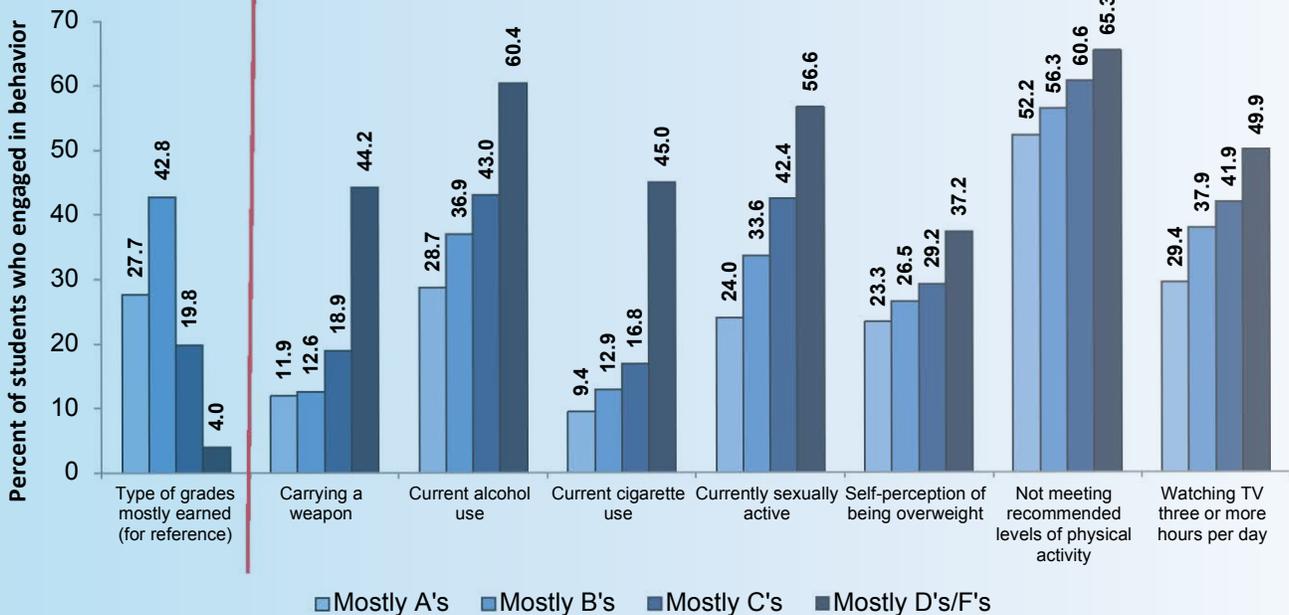
What is the relationship between health-risk behaviors and academic achievement?

Data presented below from the 2011 YRBS show a negative association between health-risk behaviors and academic achievement among high school students after controlling for gender, race/ethnicity, and grade level. This means that students with higher grades are less likely to engage in health-risk behaviors than their classmates with lower grades, and students who do not engage in health-risk behaviors receive higher grades than their classmates who do engage in health-risk behaviors. These associations do not prove causation. Further research is needed to determine whether low grades lead to health-risk behaviors, health-risk behaviors lead to low grades, or some other factors lead to both of these problems.

Students with higher grades were significantly less likely to have engaged in behaviors such as:

- **Carrying a weapon** (for example, a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days)
- **Current alcohol use** (had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days)
- **Current cigarette use** (smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days)
- **Being currently sexually active** (had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months)
- **Self-Perception of Being Overweight** (described themselves as slightly or very overweight)
- **Not meeting recommended levels of physical activity** (not being physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days)
- **Watching TV three or more hours per day** (on an average school day) (Figure 28)

Figure 28. Percentage of students who engaged in each risk behavior, by type of grades mostly earned, Florida, 2011



Students completing the YRBS were asked, “During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?” and given seven response options (Mostly A’s, Mostly B’s, Mostly C’s, Mostly D’s, Mostly F’s, None of these grades, Not Sure). In 2011, 27.7% of students received mostly A’s, 42.8% of students received mostly B’s, 19.8% received mostly C’s, 4.0% received mostly D’s or mostly F’s, and 5.6% reported receiving none of these grades or not sure.

Table 3 on the following page highlights the association between health-risk behavior and academic achievement among Florida high school students in 2011.

Table 3. Percentage of high school students who engaged in health-risk behaviors, by type of grades earned (mostly A's, mostly B's, mostly C's or mostly D's/F's) - Florida, 2011

All associations are significant at $p < 0.01$, using logistic regression and controlling for gender, race/ethnicity, and grade in school.

Health-Risk Behaviors	Percentage of Florida high school students who engaged in each risk behavior, by type of grades mostly earned			
	A's	B's	C's	D's/F's
Personal Safety				
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else	4.1	6.8	12.9	29.7
Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet	84.4	90.7	93.9	94.5
Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	18.5	22.5	28.8	51.3
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months	16.3	25.6	38.4	59.8
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days	11.9	12.6	18.9	44.2
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	9.7	10.3	14.6	30.1
Tobacco, Drug, and Alcohol Use				
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	14.2	21.2	28.6	51.0
Percentage of students who ever used cocaine one or more times	4.5	4.5	7.1	27.5
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	28.7	36.9	43.0	60.4
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the past 30 days	13.9	18.5	21.5	43.7
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days	9.4	12.9	16.8	45.0
Sexual Activity				
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	33.2	48.3	60.8	76.4
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months (i.e., currently sexually active)	24.0	33.6	42.4	56.6
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, by race/ethnicity	9.6	14.3	21.4	40.0
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	65.9	67.4	64.0	44.9
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	20.8	19.1	23.1	53.7
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors				
Percentage of students who were obese	8.3	10.4	15.4	20.3
Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	23.3	26.5	29.2	37.2
Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days	14.8	13.7	15.4	22.7
Physical Activity				
Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity	47.8	43.7	39.4	34.7
Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months	58.1	53.1	46.0	35.4
Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day	29.4	37.9	41.9	49.9

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to everyone whose dedication has made the Florida Youth Survey (FYS) a model of success, including members of the FYS workgroup and former FYS coordinators, especially Jamie Forrest, M.S. Special thanks to our colleagues and partners for making the Florida YRBS possible, including:

- Florida public schools and districts
- Florida county health departments
- ICF International
- Westat
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- The Florida Department of Health
- The Florida Department of Education
- The Florida Department of Children and Families
- The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information about the Florida Youth Risk Behavior Survey, please call the Bureau of Epidemiology at the Florida Department of Health, (850) 245-4401, or visit our website at: <http://www.floridachronicdisease.com/YRBS/Intro.htm>.

Visit CDC's website <http://www.cdc.gov/yrebs> for more information about the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

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PREPARED BY:

MEREDITH JAGGER, M.S.

NICOLE KIKUCHI, M.P.H.

YOUJIE HUANG, M.D., M.P.H., DR.P.H.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIVISION OF DISEASE CONTROL AND HEALTH PROTECTION

BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

CHRONIC DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY, SURVEILLANCE, AND EVALUATION SECTION

4052 BALD CYPRESS WAY, BIN #A-12

TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399-1720

(850) 245-4401

WWW.FLORIDACHRONICDISEASE.ORG



Florida Department of Health
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Bureau of Epidemiology
Chronic Disease Epidemiology, Surveillance, and
Evaluation Section
4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin #A-12
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1720
(850) 245-4401
www.floridachronicdisease.org

