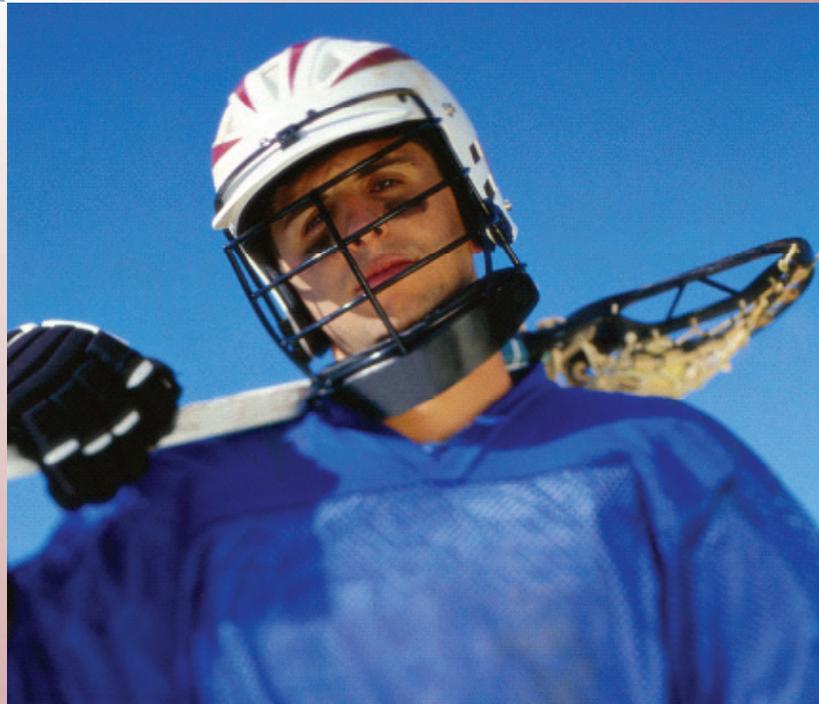


2007 Florida YRBS

Youth Risk Behavior Survey



Changes and Trends from 2001 to 2007



THE FLORIDA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

CHANGES AND TRENDS FROM 2001 TO 2007

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a school-based, anonymous, random survey among high school students that is administered in every odd-numbered year. This survey collects information on risk behaviors associated with major causes of morbidity and mortality among youth. These risk behaviors are: (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; (5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and (6) physical inactivity.

In 2007, 4,523 students in 69 public high schools in Florida completed the YRBS. The overall response rate was 61%. This report presents risk behaviors among Florida high school students in 2007 and shows the trends of risk behaviors during 2001-2007. This report also compares the Florida YRBS data with national YRBS data.

The Florida YRBS data indicate that Florida high school students have made progress toward positive behaviors since 2001. The data show changes over the last six years in the prevalence of risk behaviors, particularly those related to unintentional injuries and violence, alcohol and drug use, and tobacco use. These prevalence changes range from a 3.6% increase for eating fruit one or more times during the past week to a 52.1% decrease for not going to school due to feeling unsafe on the way to or from school. The table on the following page lists the major changes in behaviors among Florida high school students from 2001 through 2007.

Risk behaviors varied among demographic subgroups. Males were more likely than females to carry a weapon, be involved in a physical fight, use tobacco products, or use cocaine. Males were less likely than females to wear a seat belt or a bicycle helmet. Females were more likely than males to consider suicide and to perceive themselves as being overweight. Females were less likely than males to be physically active, eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day, or report condom use during last intercourse.

Non-Hispanic white students were more likely than their non-Hispanic black and Hispanic counterparts to carry a weapon, use marijuana, binge drink, use tobacco products, or use birth control pills. Non-Hispanic black students were more likely than their non-Hispanic white and Hispanic counterparts to report lifetime sexual intercourse, to have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant, or to watch TV for three or more hours per day. Non-Hispanic black students were less likely than their non-Hispanic white and Hispanic counterparts to wear a bicycle helmet, drink alcohol, binge drink, ride with a driver who had been drinking, use tobacco products, or try to lose weight. Hispanic students were more likely than their non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black counterparts to be current cocaine users. For the most part, the prevalence among Hispanic students for any specific risk behavior was neither the highest nor the lowest among the three race/ethnicity groups.

Compared to their national counterparts during 2001-2007, Florida high school students were less likely to have been in a physical fight, consider suicide, or binge drink; but more likely to watch TV or play on the computer for three or more hours on an average school day.

Significant Changes among Florida High School Youth During 2001-2007

Youth Risk Behaviors	Prevalence among Florida High School Youth by Year			
	2001	2003	2005	2007
Unintentional and Intentional Injuries				
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else	15.6	13.7	12.5	12.7
Rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days	31.5	30.4	27.2	28.2
Drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days	12.9	11.3	10.2	10.0
Did not go to school because they felt unsafe on their way to or from school in the past 30 days	14.0	7.3	7.8	6.7
Had property, such as their car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged on school property during the past year*	N/A	29.7	25.7	26.3
Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year	28.2	30.1	27.3	25.7
Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past year	15.4	15.8	14.5	11.2
Made a suicide plan during the past year	11.3	12.6	11.6	8.1
Attempted suicide one or more times during the past year	8.4	9.0	8.5	5.7
Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the past year	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.1
Alcohol and Drug Use				
Had their first drink of alcohol before age 13	30.7	29.4	25.4	24.2
Had at least one drink of alcohol in past 30 days	45.0	42.7	39.7	42.3
Participated in binge drinking in past 30 days	24.8	23.2	21.3	22.8
Ever used marijuana	40.2	40.6	35.2	35.0
Used marijuana in the past 30 days	23.1	21.4	16.8	18.9
Tried marijuana before age 13	11.3	10.2	8.9	8.8
Used marijuana on school property in past 30 days	5.8	4.9	4.0	4.7
Ever used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.5
Ever used methamphetamines	7.6	6.4	4.9	4.2
Ever used ecstasy*	N/A	9.7	6.5	6.9
Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.2
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past year	24.9	25.7	23.2	19.0
Tobacco Use				
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13	19.9	18.4	13.6	13.1
Smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days (current smokers)	21.5	18.1	17.2	15.9
Smoked on 20 or more of the past 30 days (frequent smokers)	9.3	7.5	6.4	6.8
Smoked on school property in the past 30 days	7.0	5.2	4.4	5.5
Ever smoked daily	13.7	12.4	10.2	10.3
Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars in past 30 days	15.3	13.4	12.3	12.0
Used any kind of tobacco in the past 30 days	26.6	22.7	21.6	20.2
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors				
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or keep from gaining weight	8.7	7.4	6.0	5.8
Ate fruit one or more times during the past 7 days	80.8	81.0	80.8	83.7
Ate potatoes one or more times during the past 7 days	68.2	65.3	83.3	65.3
Drank three or more glasses of milk daily during the past 7 days	14.3	12.3	12.8	11.6
Physical Activity				
Participated in sufficient moderate physical activity	22.0	22.3	24.7	27.4
Watched 3 or more hours of TV on average school day	44.9	42.7	40.9	40.2

* Decreased from 2003 to 2007

INTRODUCTION

Health outcomes, attitudes, and behaviors of youth, related to the 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 these risk areas. 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 health outcomes.

Florida's public schools are administered through 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 Prevention and Control (CDC) and as stated in Florida Statute (s. 381.0056) (20)(5) (18b). Florida's diverse school systems 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 towards effectively reducing student discipline issues. However, school districts and their community partners require data to help them in providing resources, support, or programs to help positively impact risk factors/behaviors, especially those that negatively impact student achievement. The YRBS provides school districts and their community partners with data that helps them to recognize the most critical issues and needs of Florida's students. The following report provides the most recent data on Florida's 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 three-fourths of all deaths among children and young adults ages 10 to 24 years old result from injuries including homicide, suicide, motor vehicle crashes, and other unintentional injuries (e.g., drownings and falls). Among adolescents, substantial morbidity and social problems result from sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies. Many young adults who develop AIDS in their twenties were infected with HIV during adolescence. Among adults, two-thirds of all deaths are due to cardiovascular disease and cancer. Many of these premature deaths result from unhealthy behaviors established during adolescence.

The YRBS is a random school-based, anonymous, random survey of risk behaviors among high school students (grades 9-12). It has been conducted nationally and by more than 50 states, territories, and large cities 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. These areas are: (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; (5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and (6) physical inactivity.

The 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 its additional publications can be found on the Bureau of Epidemiology's website at <http://www.floridachronicdisease.com/YRBS/Intro.htm>. National, states, and select city YRBS data are available on CDC's website at <http://www.cdc.gov/YRBS>.

METHODS

Beginning in 2001, the Florida YRBS has been conducted by the Florida Department of Health in collaboration with the Florida Departments of Education, Children and Families, Juvenile Justice, and school districts around the state. 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 2007 Florida YRBS was 61%. 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. The response rate in 2007 was considered high enough for the survey data to be representative of all Florida public high school students.

The prevalence rates of various risk behaviors are presented in this report. The prevalence of behavior X is defined as the percentage of public high school students who reported behavior X among all public high school 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 population of Florida public high school students.

The 2007 YRBS is the fourth year that Florida weighted data are available. Trends are provided using data from all four surveys. 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 to Florida levels.

Comparisons of prevalence between subgroups 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. Two prevalence rates were considered statistically significant if the 95% CI did not overlap. 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 (0).

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

This report includes overall state-level prevalence, prevalence by gender, prevalence by grade, prevalence by race/ethnicity, and prevalence by gender by race/ethnicity for 2007. The Florida YRBS data from 2001 to 2007 are also presented and compared with national prevalence rates. In-depth analyses of data among subgroups, such as physical activity and nutrition among students who were overweight, are not included in this report. The in-depth analyses will be published in later reports.

COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE

The following table shows sample size and weighted percentage by demographics for the last three survey years:

DEMOGRAPHICS OF FLORIDA YRBS RESPONDENTS BY YEAR						
	2003		2005		2007	
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						
<i>Males</i>	49.3	2,139	50.7	2,122	50.6	2,141
<i>Females</i>	50.7	1,913	49.3	2,407	49.4	2,342
<i>Total</i>	100.0	4,052	100.0	4,529	100.0	4,483
Race/Ethnicity						
<i>African American</i>	23.5	786	23.3	935	23.3	915
<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	21.0	1,033	22.0	1,215	22.7	1,329
<i>White</i>	53.0	1,983	51.6	2,065	49.2	1,877
<i>Other race</i>	1.8	172	2.0	203	3.3	200
<i>Multiple races</i>	0.7	73	1.1	102	1.5	95
<i>Total</i>	100.0	4,049	100.0	4,520	100.0	4,416
Grade						
9 th	33.8	1,179	31.7	1,439	29.8	1,228
10 th	25.0	1,124	25.8	1,336	26.3	1,250
11 th	21.5	974	22.7	991	23.4	1,160
12 th	18.7	725	19.1	735	20.2	842
<i>Total</i>	100.0	4,002	99.3	4,501	99.7	4,480
Total	4,080		4,564		4,523	

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

PERSONAL SAFETY



PERSONAL SAFETY

SEAT BELT USE

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

Current Data (Figure 1a)

In 2007, approximately 101,100 (12.7%) Florida high school students never or rarely wore a seat belt while riding in a car driven by someone else. Males (14.3%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than females (10.8%). Both non-Hispanic black students (18.3%) and Hispanic students (13.6%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white students (9.5%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender, 2001-2007 (Figure 1b)

The prevalence of never or rarely wearing a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else decreased significantly by 18.6% among Florida high school students from 15.6% in 2001 to 12.7% in 2007. This prevalence did not change significantly among either gender during this time period. Males had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than females. In 2007, Florida students had a slightly higher prevalence of this behavior than students nationally (11.1%), although this difference was not statistically significant.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 1c)

The prevalence of never or rarely wearing a seat belt decreased significantly by 27.9% among 9th graders from 2001 (17.2%) to 2007 (12.4%). There were no other significant differences within or between the grade levels during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1d)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior decreased significantly by 25.8% among non-Hispanic whites and by 24.0% among Hispanics. Non-Hispanic blacks had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanics in 2005 and 2007, and had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic whites from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic white females had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black females in 2001, 2005, and 2007 and a significantly lower prevalence than Hispanic females in 2001 and 2005. From 2001 to 2007 the prevalence of this behavior decreased significantly by 30.5% among Hispanic females.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior decreased significantly by 35.3% among non-Hispanic white males. Non-Hispanic black males had a significantly higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white males from 2001 to 2007 and had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanic males in 2005 and 2007. Hispanic males had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white males in 2007.

Figure 1a: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, Florida, 2007

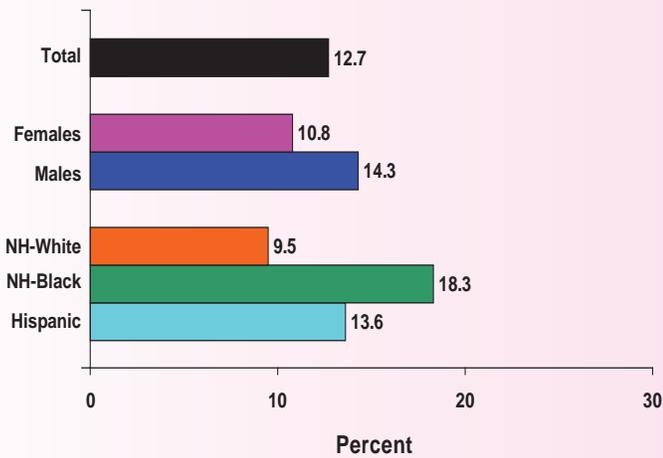


Figure 1d: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

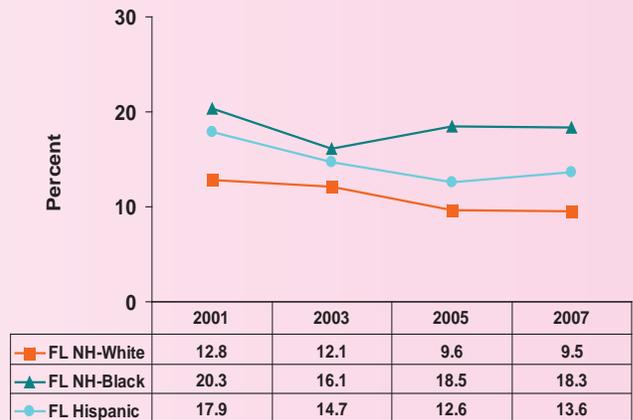


Figure 1b: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

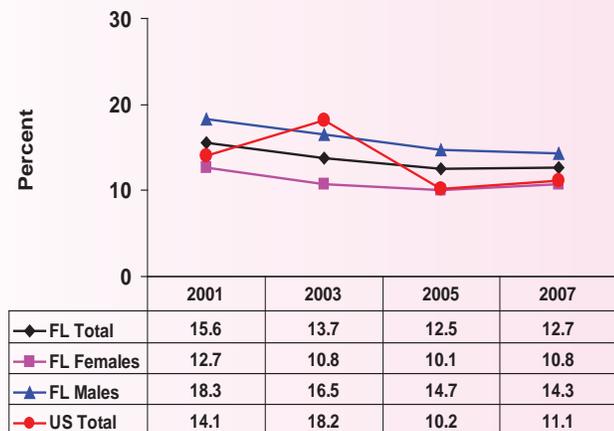


Figure 1e: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

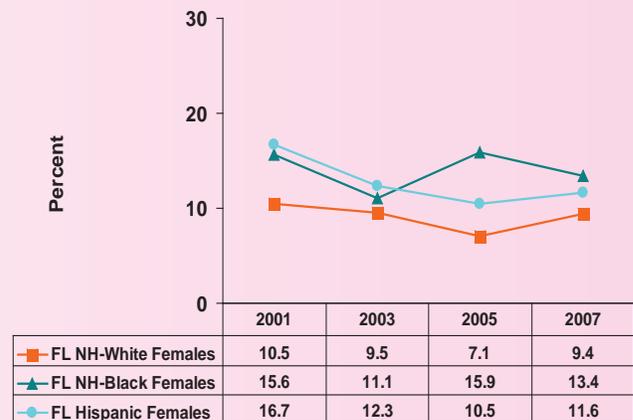


Figure 1c: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

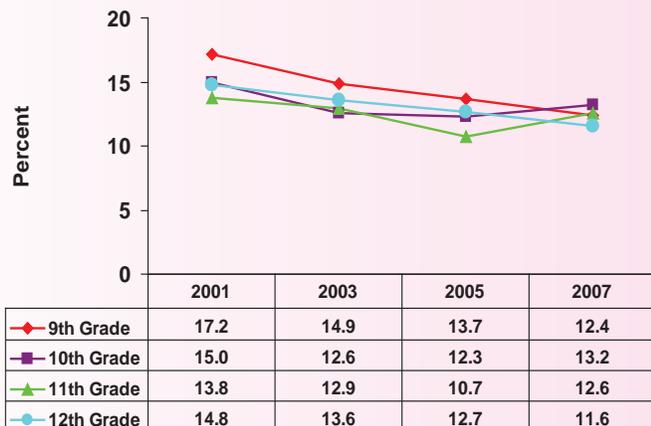
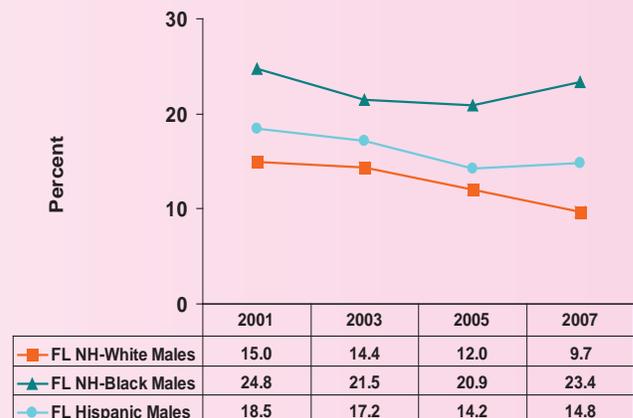


Figure 1f: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



BICYCLE HELMET USE

The data below represent bicycle helmet usage among students who reported having ridden a bicycle in the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 2a)

In 2007, among the 67.3% of Florida high school students who rode a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey, 89.8% (approximately 478,200) rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet. Males (90.6%) had a higher prevalence of never or rarely wearing bicycle helmets than females (88.9%), but this difference was not significant. Non-Hispanic black students (94.9%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic white students (87.9%) and Hispanic students (90.2).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender, 2001-2007 (Figure 2b)

From 2001 to 2007, the use of bicycle helmets in Florida did not change significantly. Males have had a higher prevalence of not wearing a helmet than females during this time period, although this difference was not statistically significant. In 2007, Florida students (89.8%) had a significantly higher prevalence of never or rarely wearing a helmet than students nationally (85.1%).

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 2c)

From 2001 to 2007, 12th graders have had a higher prevalence of this behavior than 9th graders, although this difference was only significant in 2001. There were no other significant differences between grade levels during this time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2d)

The prevalence of never or rarely wearing a bicycle helmet increased significantly by 5.9% among non-Hispanic black students, from 2001 (89.6%) to 2007 (94.9%). During this same time period, non-Hispanic black students had a higher prevalence of this behavior than their non-Hispanic white and Hispanic counterparts, although this difference was only statistically significant in 2007.

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

In 2007, non-Hispanic black females (96.7%) had a significantly higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white females (85.7%) and Hispanic females (89.2%) to never or rarely wear a bicycle helmet. From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of never or rarely wearing a bicycle helmet increased significantly among non-Hispanic black females by 8.5%, but did not change among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic females during this time period.

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

Since 2003, non-Hispanic black males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males, but this difference has not been statistically significant. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly over time within any of these groups.



Figure 2a: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, Florida, 2007

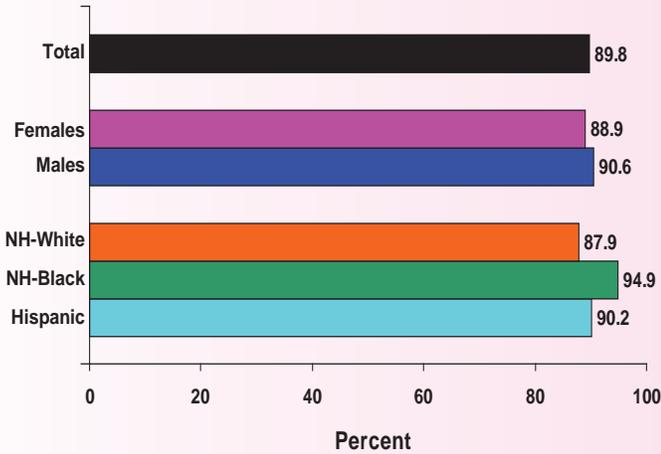


Figure 2d: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

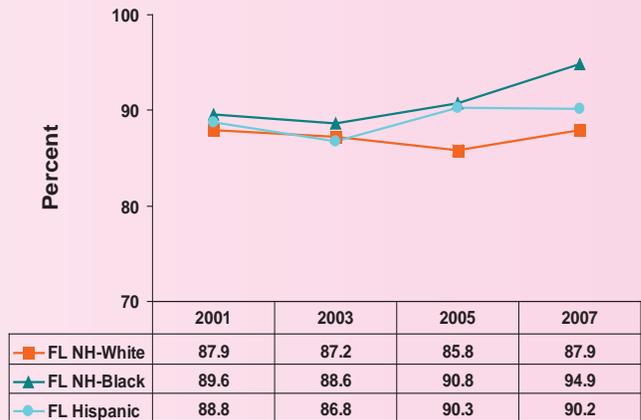


Figure 2b: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

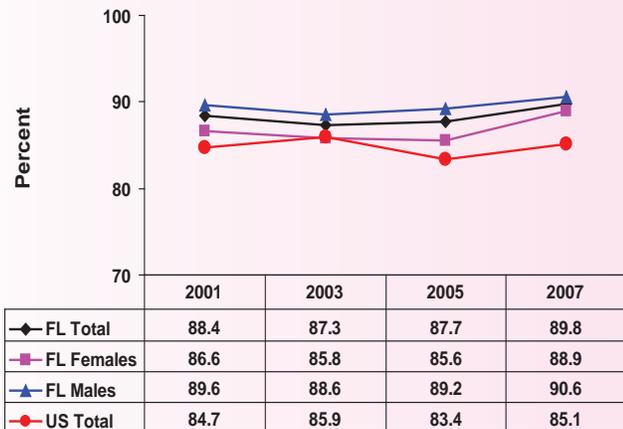


Figure 2e: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

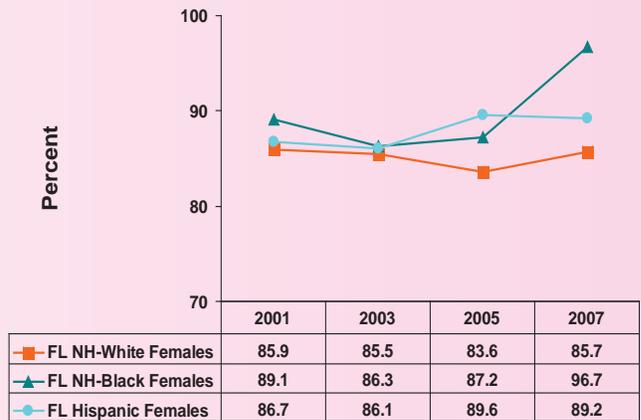


Figure 2c: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

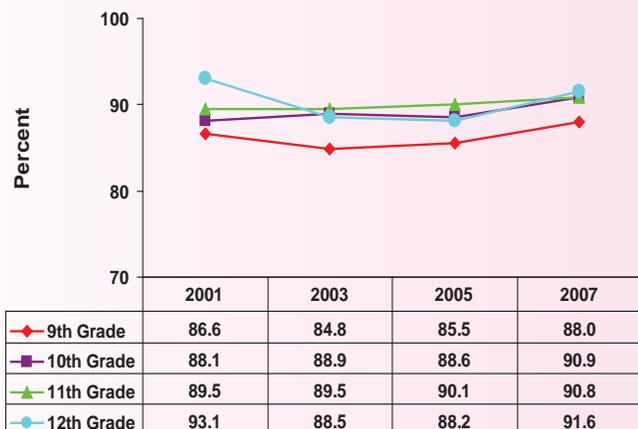
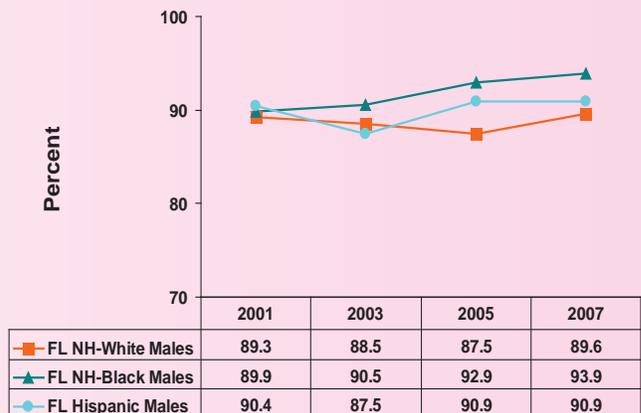


Figure 2f: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



RIDING IN A CAR DRIVEN BY SOMEONE WHO HAD BEEN DRINKING ALCOHOL

The data below include students who reported riding in a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol.

Current Data (Figure 3a)

In 2007, approximately 224,600 (28.2%) Florida high school students rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol. Females (30.1%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males (26.4%), although this difference was not significant. Non-Hispanic blacks (23.4%) had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic whites (29.9%)

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender, 2001-2007 (Figure 3b)

From 2001 to 2007, this prevalence decreased significantly by 18.8% for Florida males. Females did not make significant changes in this behavior during this time period. In 2007, the prevalence of this behavior was lower in Florida (28.2%) than at the national level (29.1%), however this difference was not statistically significant.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 3c)

The prevalence of riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol during the past 30 days decreased significantly by 19.3% among 11th graders from 2001 to 2007. There were no statistically significant differences between grade levels during this time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 3d)

Non-Hispanic blacks had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic whites in 2001 and 2007. The prevalence of this behavior decreased by 12.3% among non-Hispanic whites from 34.1% in 2001 to 29.9% in 2007, but this difference was not significant.

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

Non-Hispanic black females had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white females in 2001 and 2005. Hispanic females did not differ significantly from either group and none of these groups changed significantly during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2007, this prevalence decreased by 19.5% among non-Hispanic white males and by 26.7% among non-Hispanic black males, but these changes were not statistically significant.

Figure 3a: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, Florida, 2007

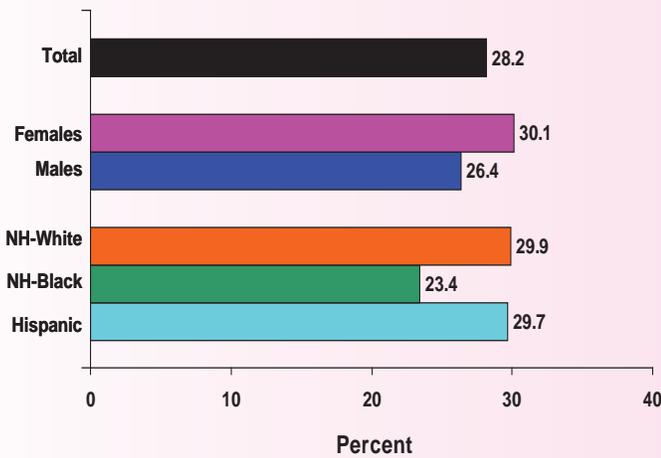


Figure 3d: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

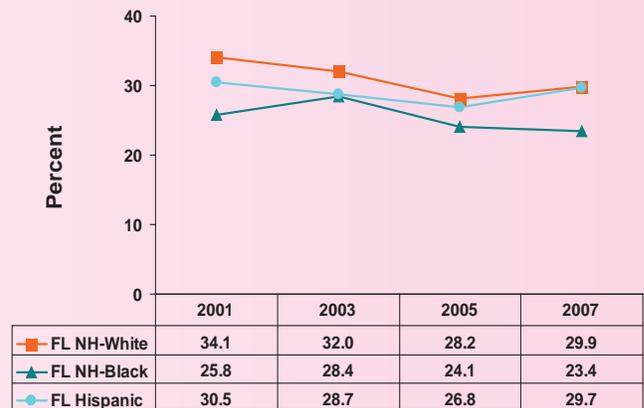


Figure 3b: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

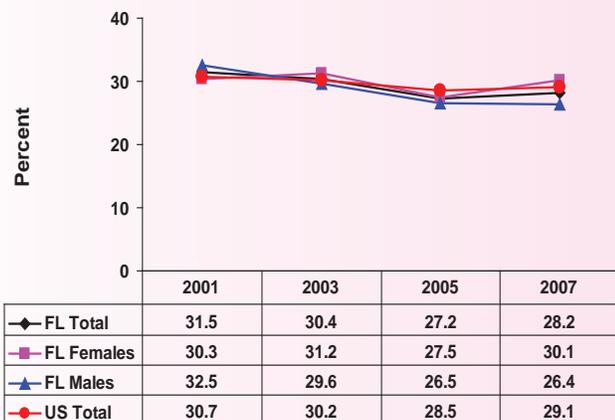


Figure 3e: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

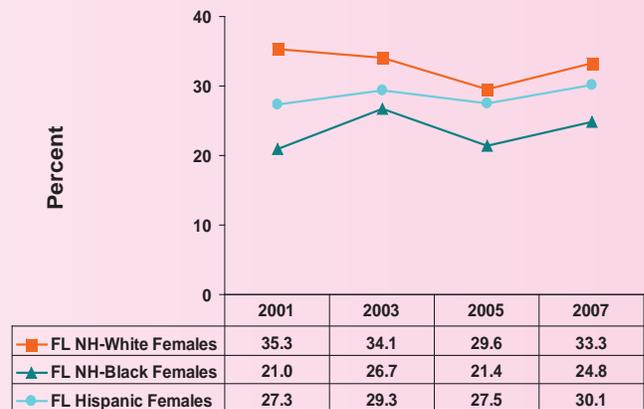


Figure 3c: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

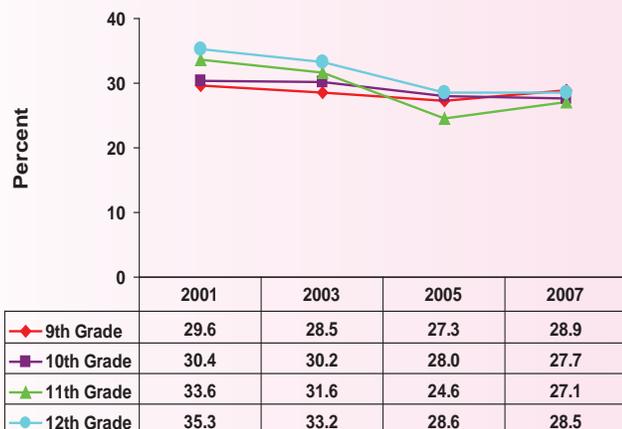


Figure 3f: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



PHYSICAL FIGHTING

The data below include students who reported being involved in one or more physical fights during the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 4a)

In 2007, approximately 253,900 (32.3%) Florida high school students reported being in at least one physical fight during the past year. Males (39.7%) had a significantly higher prevalence than females (24.5%) to have been in a fight during the past year. Hispanics (33.6%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic whites (27.0%) and non-Hispanic blacks (42.9%) had a significantly higher prevalence than both Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender, 2001-2007 (Figure 4b)

The prevalence of having been in a fight during the past year did not change significantly in Florida from 2001 to 2007. Males had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than females. Florida had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than the national average in 2007.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 4c)

The prevalence of having been in a fight during the past year was significantly higher among 9th graders than 11th and 12th graders from 2001 to 2007. There were no significant changes within any of the grade levels during this time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 4d)

Non-Hispanic black students had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white students in 2001 and 2005, and both non-Hispanic white and Hispanic students in 2007. This prevalence did not change significantly within any of the racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

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

The prevalence for this indicator was significantly higher among non-Hispanic black females than among non-Hispanic white females from 2003 to 2007 and Hispanic females in 2007. This prevalence did not change significantly within any of the female racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

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

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic black males had the highest prevalence of this behavior, although the difference was only significantly higher than non-Hispanic white males in 2007. There were no significant changes within any of these groups during this same time period.



Figure 4a: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, Florida, 2007

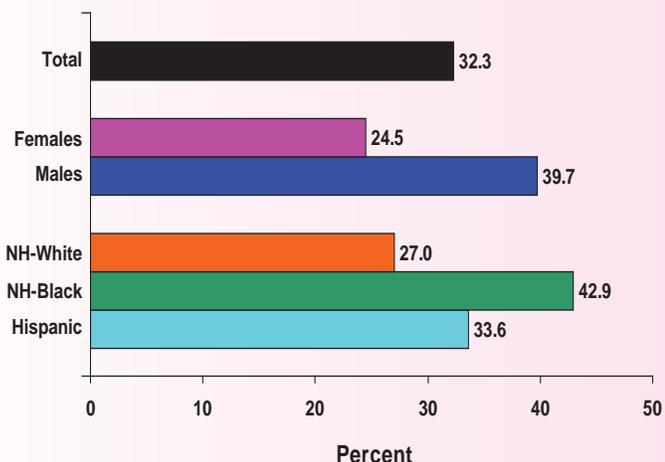


Figure 4d: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

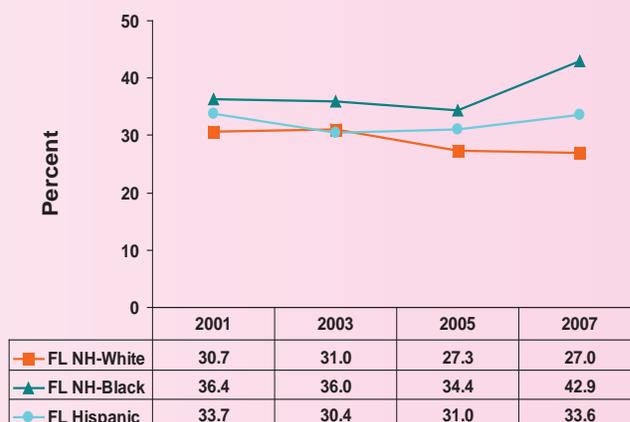


Figure 4b: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

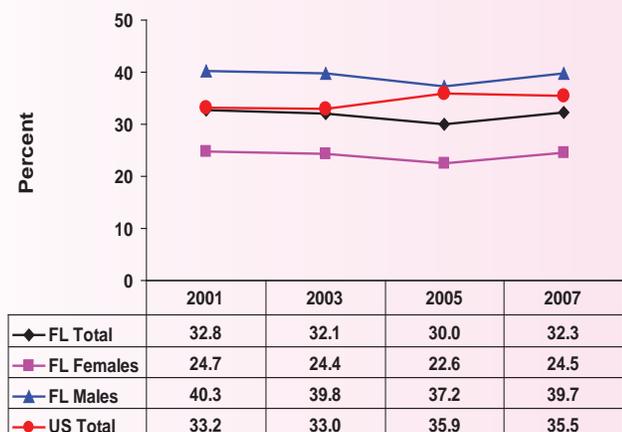


Figure 4e: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

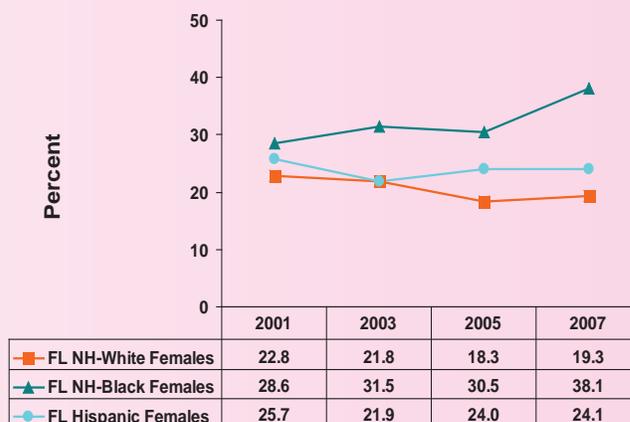


Figure 4c: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

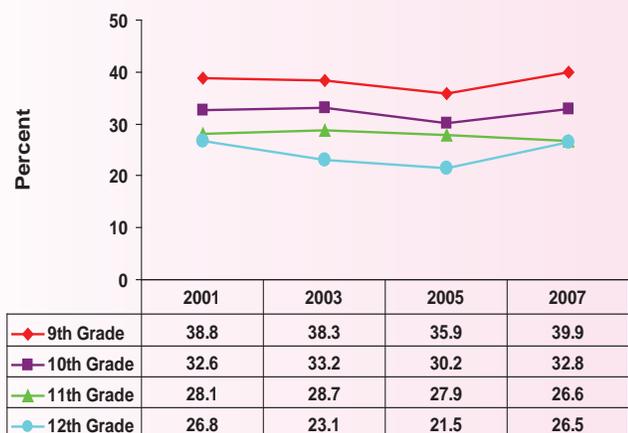
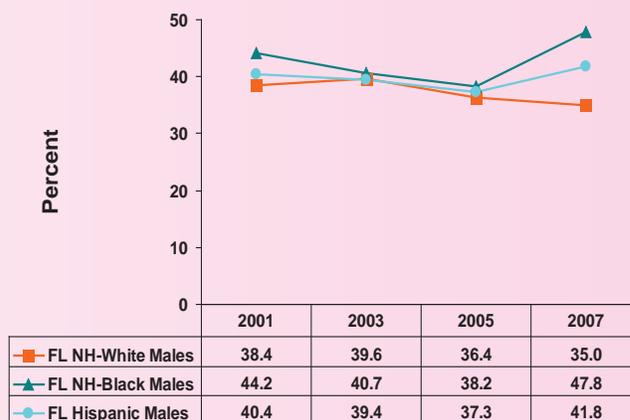


Figure 4f: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



CARRYING A WEAPON

The data below represent the prevalence of students who reported carrying a weapon during the past 30 days.

Current Data (Figure 5a)

In 2007, approximately 140,400 (18.0%) Florida high school students carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the past month. Males (27.7%) had a significantly higher prevalence than females (8.0%) to have carried a weapon during the past 30 days.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender, 2001-2007 (Figure 5b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of carrying a weapon during the past month did not change significantly in Florida. Males had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than females. The prevalence of this behavior in Florida did not differ from the national average during this time period.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 5c)

The prevalence of carrying a weapon during the past months did not change significantly within or between any of the grade levels from 2001 to 2007.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 5d)

Non-Hispanic white students had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007, although this difference was only significant in 2001 and 2003. During the same time period, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly within any of the racial/ethnic groups.

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

From 2001 to 2007, there were no significant differences in the prevalence of carrying a weapon among females. None of the female racial/ethnic groups had a significant change over time.

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

Non-Hispanic white males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black males from 2001 to 2007, although this difference was not significant in 2007. There were no significant differences within any of the male racial/ethnic groups during this time period.



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, 2007

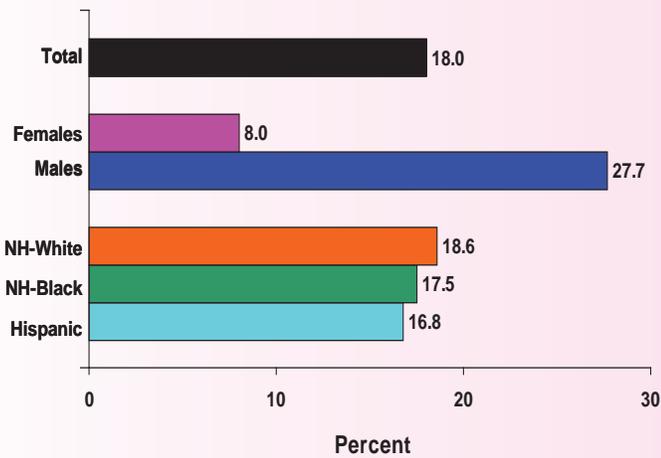


Figure 5d: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

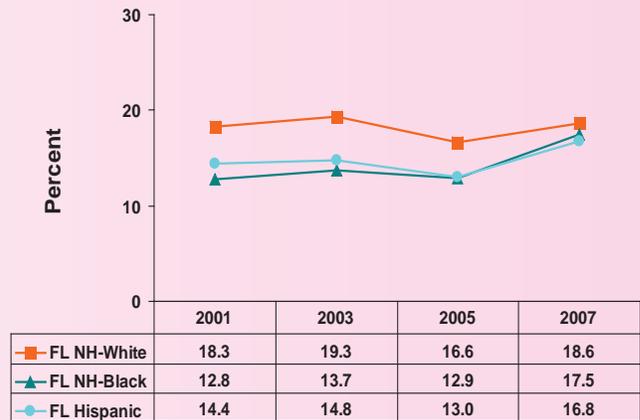


Figure 5b: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

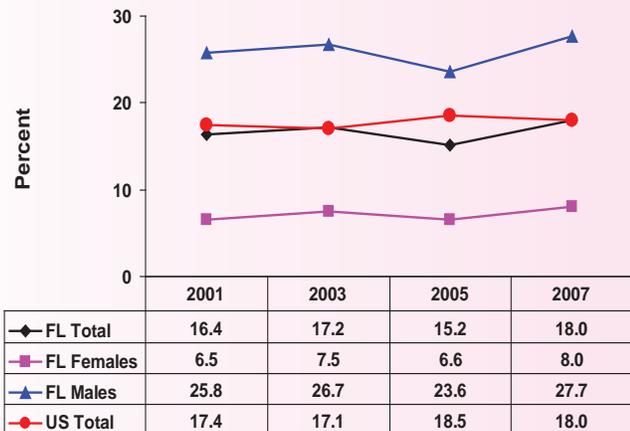


Figure 5e: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

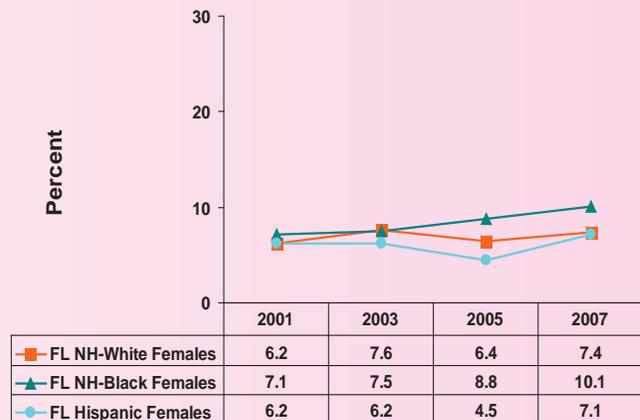


Figure 5c: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

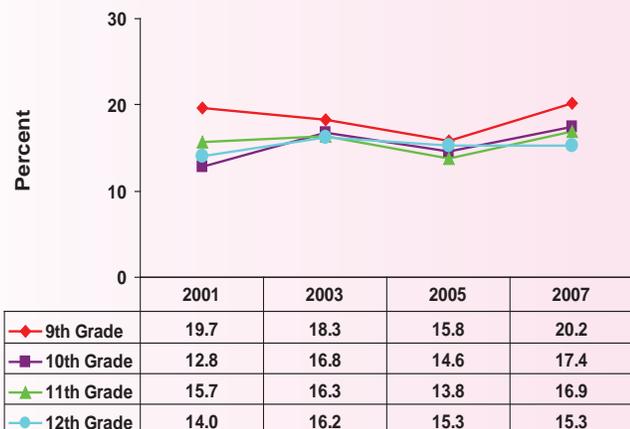
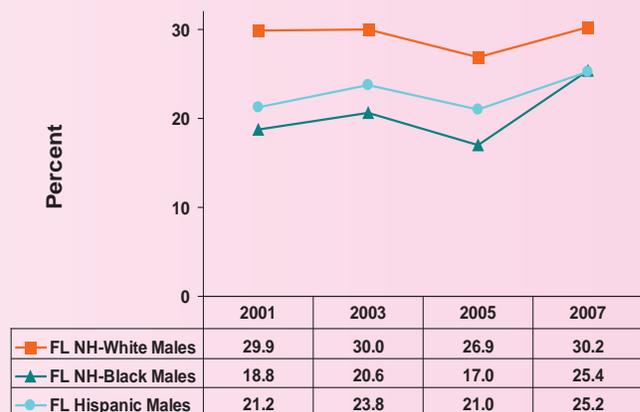


Figure 5f: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



SUICIDE

The data below include students who reported having seriously thought about or considered suicide at least one time in the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 6a)

One out of every nine Florida high school students (approximately 88,400) seriously considered attempting suicide during the past year. Females (13.4%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than males (8.9%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender, 2001-2007 (Figure 6b)

The prevalence of considering suicide among Florida high school students decreased significantly from 15.4% in 2001 to 11.2% in 2007. During this same time period, the prevalence of this behavior decreased significantly by 30.9% among females (from 19.4% to 13.4%). From 2001 to 2007, Florida had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than the nation, with the exception of 2003.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 6c)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of considering suicide during the past year decreased significantly among 9th graders and 11th graders. There were no significant differences between the grade levels.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 6d)

The prevalence of considering suicide during the past year decreased significantly by 35.7% among non-Hispanic whites from 17.1% in 2001 to 11.0% in 2007. There were no significant differences between the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

Non-Hispanic white females had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black females in 2001 and 2003. The prevalence of considering suicide during the past year decreased significantly by 35.8% among non-Hispanic white females from 21.8% in 2001 to 14.0% in 2007, and did not change significantly in the other female racial/ethnic groups during this same time period.

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

Non-Hispanic black males had a significantly lower prevalence of considering suicide than non-Hispanic white males in 2001. This prevalence decreased significantly by 36.6% among non-Hispanic white males from 12.3% in 2001 to 7.8% in 2007 and did not change significantly among the other male racial/ethnic groups, during this same time period.

Figure 6a: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, Florida, 2007

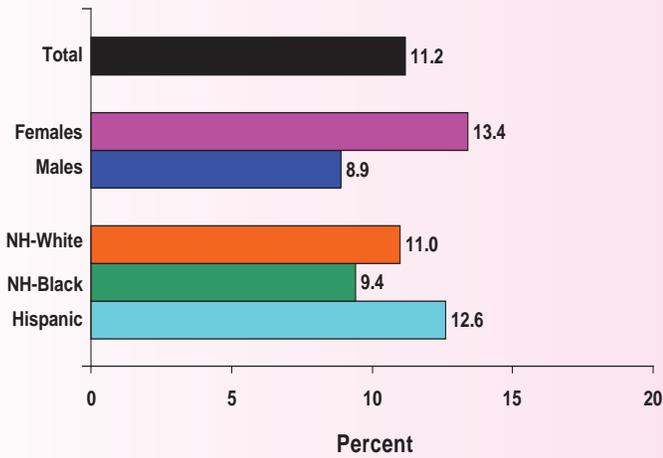


Figure 6d: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

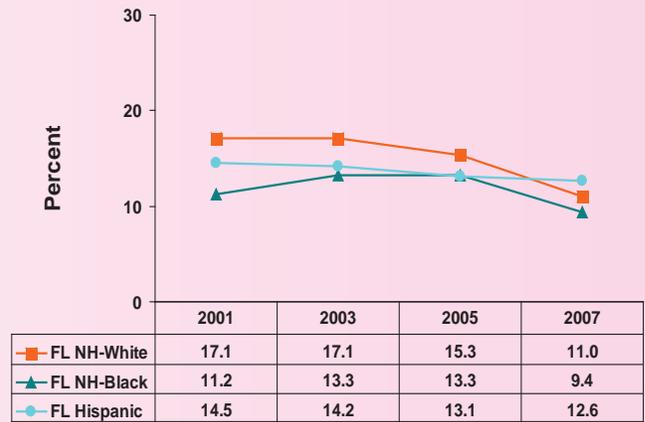


Figure 6b: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

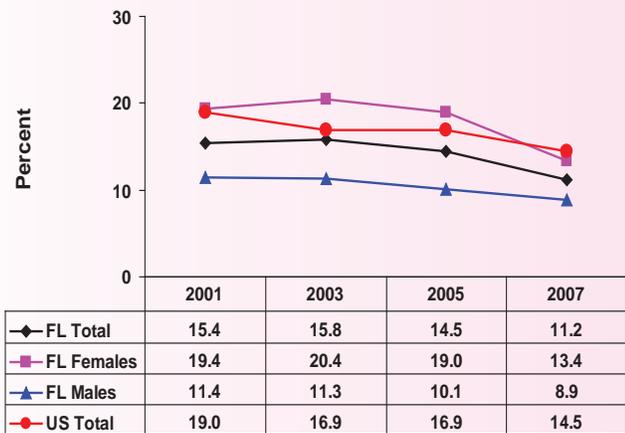


Figure 6e: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

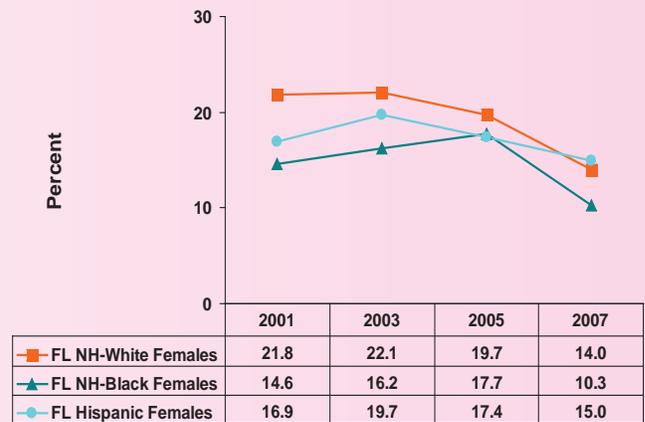


Figure 6c: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

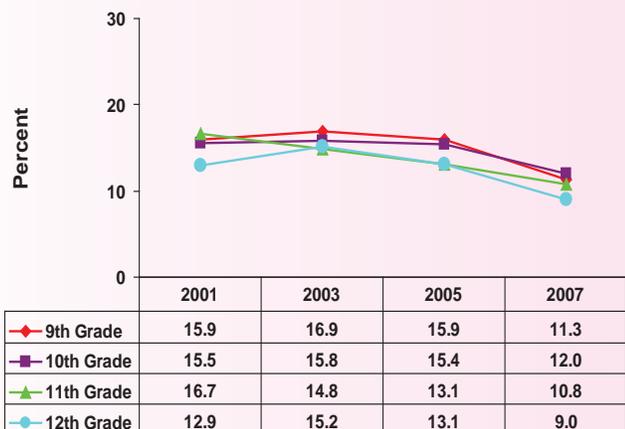
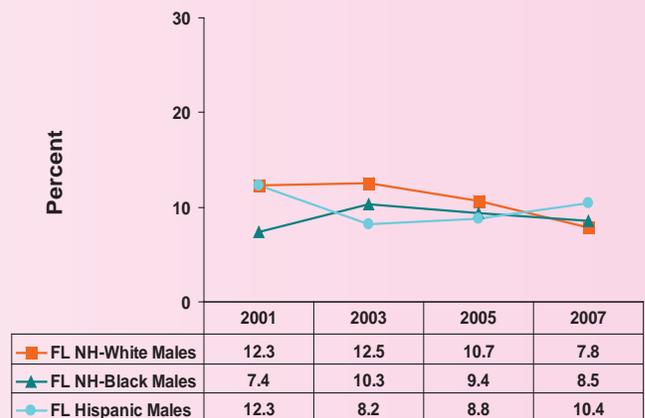


Figure 6f: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



Drug and Alcohol Use



DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

CURRENT MARIJUANA USE

Current marijuana use is defined as having used marijuana on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey.

Current Data (Figure 7a)

In 2007, approximately 147,400 (18.9%) Florida high school students were current marijuana users. Males (21.5%) had a significantly higher prevalence of current marijuana use than females (16.1%). Non-Hispanic whites (22.6%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic blacks (13.0%) and Hispanics (17.7%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender, 2001-2007 (Figure 7b)

The prevalence of current marijuana use decreased significantly by 18.2%, from 23.1% in 2001 to 18.9% in 2007. Florida had a lower prevalence of marijuana use than the nation during this time period; however, the difference was only significant in 2005. From 2001 to 2007, males had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than females, but this difference was only significant in 2001 and 2007.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 7c)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of current marijuana use decreased significantly by 38.7% among 9th graders, from 22.2% in 2001 to 13.6% in 2007. In 2007, the prevalence of this behavior among 9th graders was significantly lower than any of the other grade levels.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 7d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic whites had the significantly highest prevalence of current marijuana use. During the same time period, this prevalence did not change significantly within any of the racial/ethnic groups.

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

Non-Hispanic white females had the significantly highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic females did not differ significantly from each other and none of the groups changed significantly over time.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of current marijuana use did not change significantly within any of the male racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic white males had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black males in 2007.

Figure 7a: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida, 2007

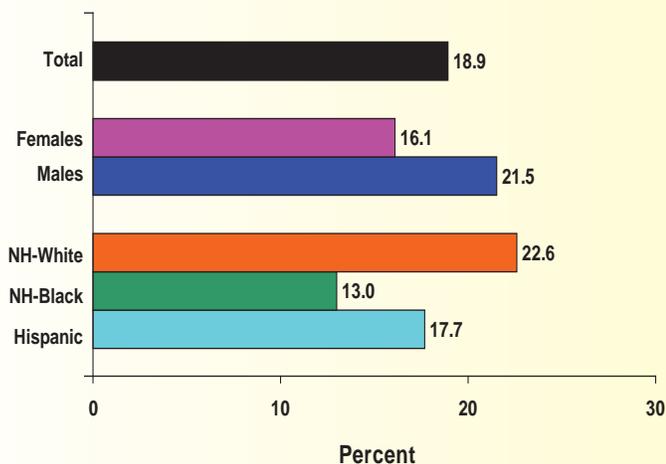


Figure 7d: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

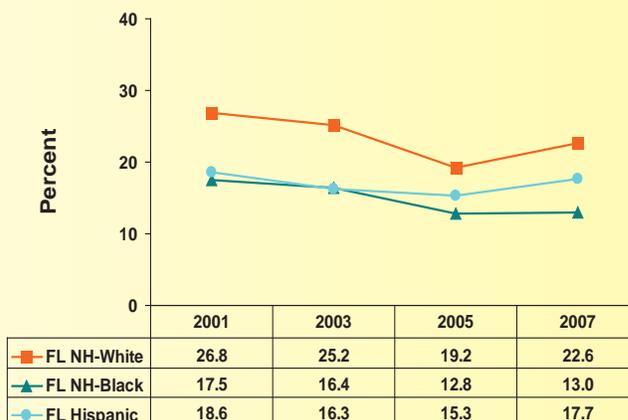


Figure 7b: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

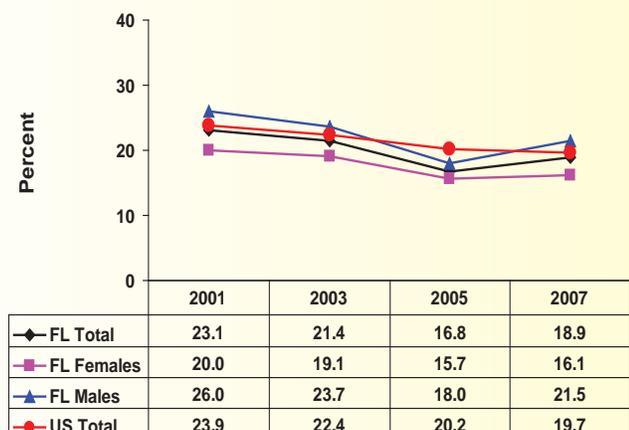


Figure 7e: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

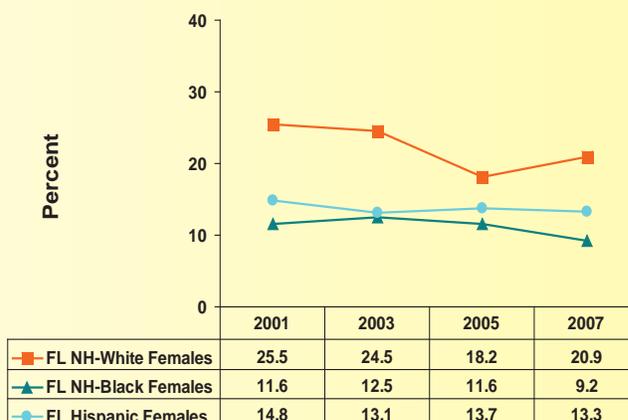


Figure 7c: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

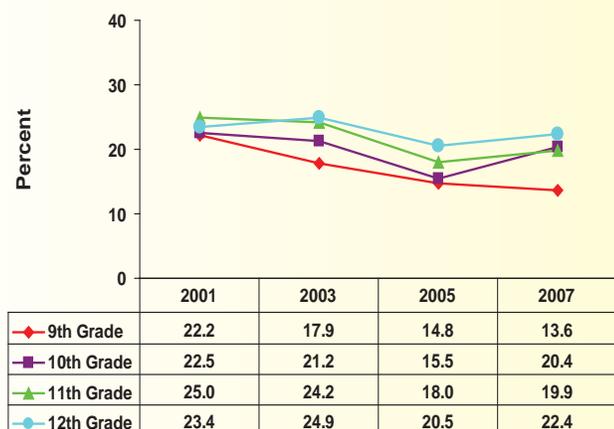
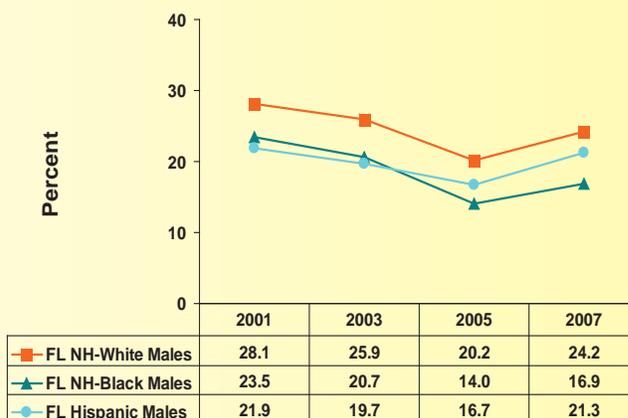


Figure 7f: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



CURRENT COCAINE USE

Current cocaine use is defined as having used any form of cocaine on one or more occasions during the 30 days prior to the survey.

Current Data (Figure 8a)

In 2007, approximately 30,900 (3.9%) Florida high school students were current cocaine users. Males (4.7%) had a higher prevalence of current cocaine use than females (3.0%), but this difference was not significant. Hispanic students (6.1%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students (1.8%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 8b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of current cocaine use did not change significantly in Florida. Males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females, although this difference was only significant in 2003 and 2005. Florida did not differ significantly from the nation during this time period.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 8c)

There were no significant changes in the prevalence of current cocaine use within any specific grade level from 2001 to 2007. While the prevalence of this behavior fluctuated among 9th, 10th, and 11th graders, 12th graders had the highest prevalence of current cocaine use.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 8d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic black students had the lowest prevalence of cocaine use. Hispanic students showed a large spike in the prevalence of current cocaine use in 2007, but from 2001 to 2007 there were no significant changes within any specific racial/ethnic group.

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

The prevalence of current cocaine use increased significantly among Hispanic females from 2001 to 2007 (2.1% and 4.5%, respectively). Non-Hispanic white females had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black females, and Hispanic females had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black females in 2007.

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

Hispanic males had a significantly higher prevalence of current cocaine use than their non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white counterparts in 2007. While Hispanic males also show an upward trend in 2007, the change from 2001 to 2007 is not statistically significant.

Figure 8a: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida, 2007

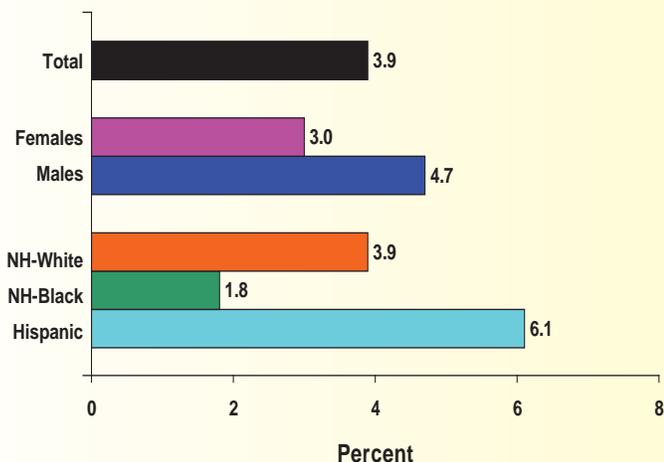


Figure 8d: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

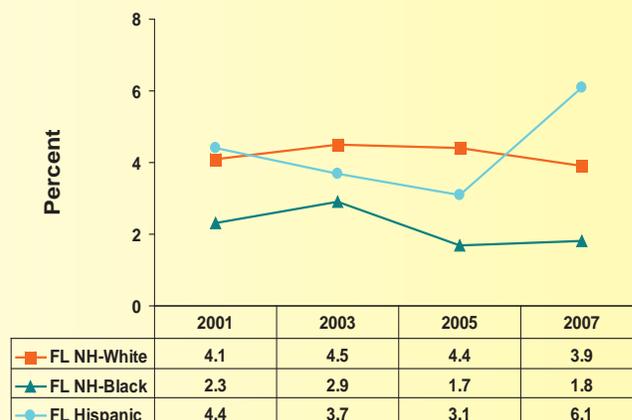


Figure 8b: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

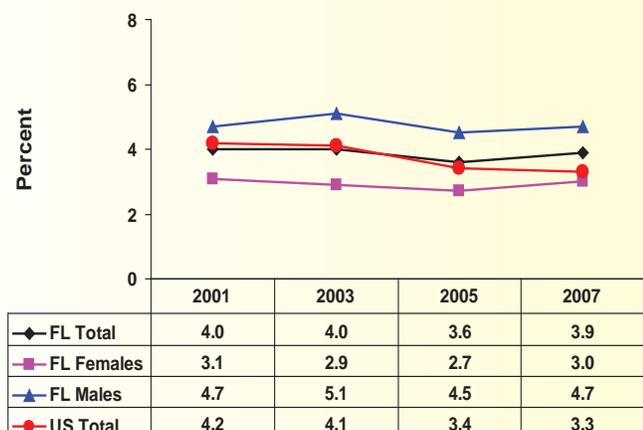


Figure 8e: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

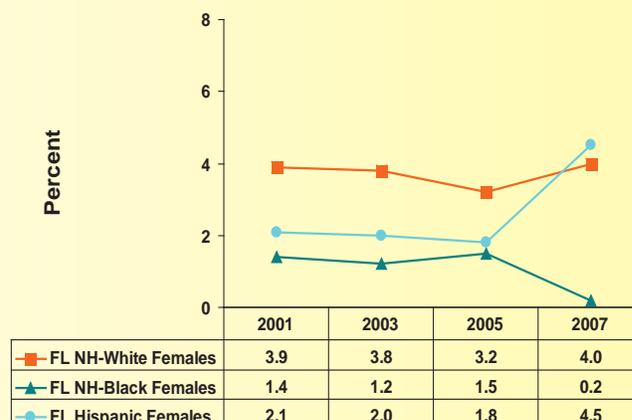


Figure 8c: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

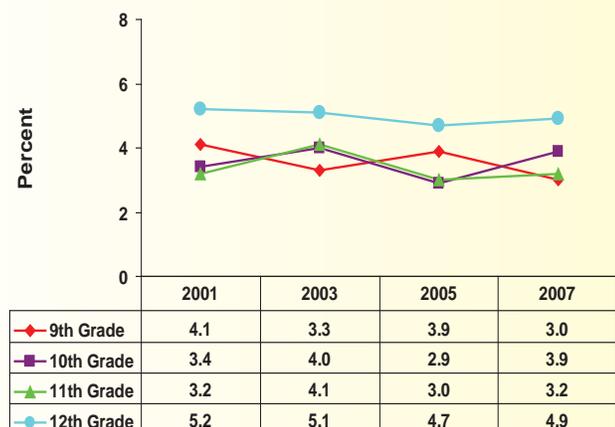
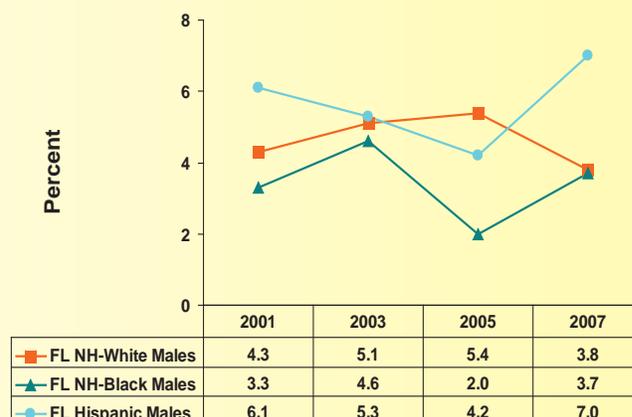


Figure 8f: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



CURRENT ALCOHOL USE

Current alcohol use is defined as drinking one or more alcoholic beverages on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey.

Current Data (Figure 9a)

Approximately two out of five (42.3% or approximately 313,900) high school students in Florida were current alcohol drinkers in 2007. Females (43.3%) had a slightly higher prevalence of this behavior than males (41.3%), although this difference was not significantly different. Non-Hispanic black students (29.1%) had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than Hispanic (42.8%) and non-Hispanic white students (49.2%) in 2007.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 9b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of current alcohol drinkers did not change significantly in Florida. During this time period, Florida had a lower prevalence of this behavior compared to the nation and males had a lower prevalence than females, although neither of these differences were statistically significant.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 9c)

The prevalence of current alcohol drinkers increased with increasing grade level. From 2001 to 2007, 12th graders had a significantly higher prevalence of current alcohol use than 9th graders. This prevalence has not changed significantly within any specific grade level during this time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 9d)

Non-Hispanic blacks had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics. There were no significant changes in this behavior among any of these racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic black females had the lowest prevalence of current alcohol use. There were no significant changes in this behavior among any of these racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic white females had a higher prevalence of current alcohol use than Hispanic females, but this difference was only significant in 2003.

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

Non-Hispanic black males had a lower prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males. There were no significant changes in this behavior among any of these racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.



Figure 9a: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2007

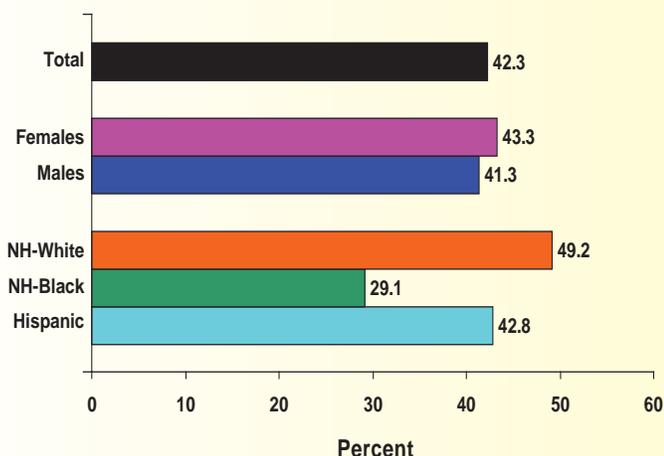


Figure 9d: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

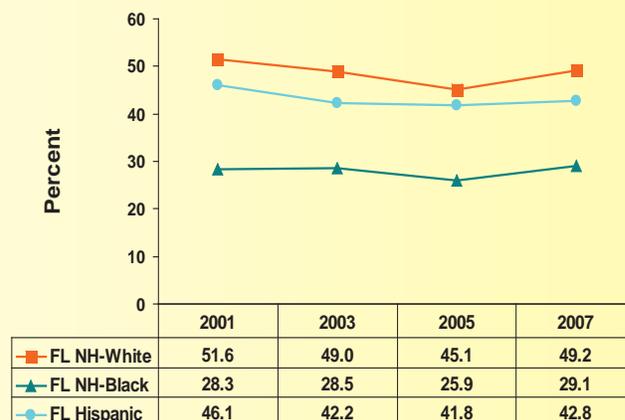


Figure 9b: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

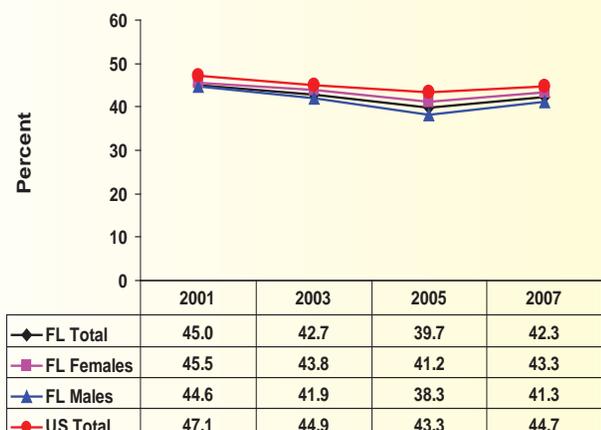


Figure 9e: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

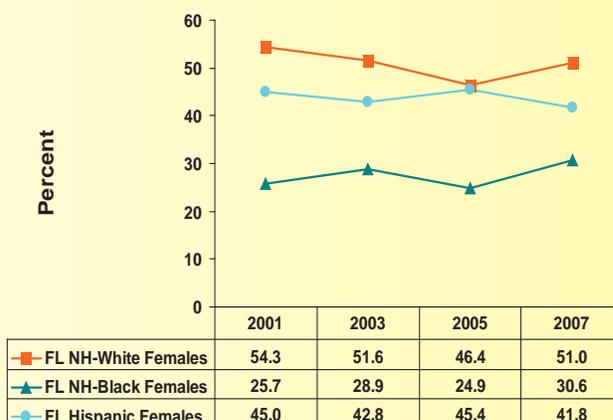


Figure 9c: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

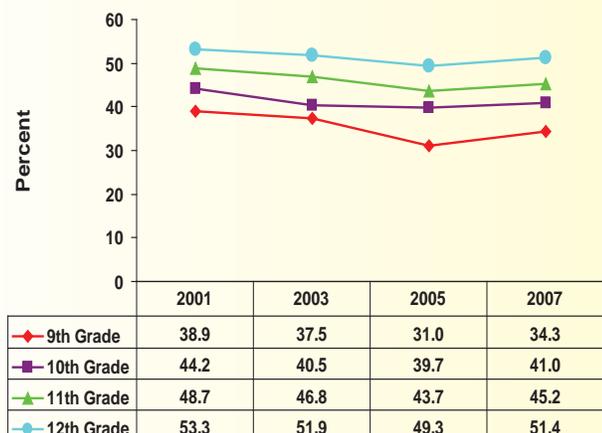
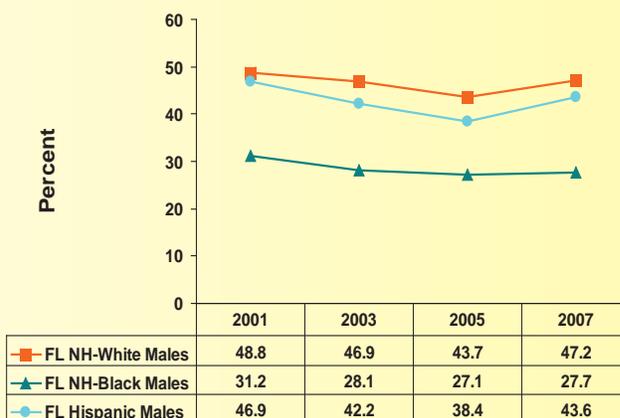


Figure 9f: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



BINGE DRINKING

Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic beverages in a row (within a couple of hours) on at least one of the 30 days prior to the survey.

Current Data (Figure 10a)

In 2007, approximately 178,800 (22.8%) Florida high school students had participated in binge drinking during the past month. Males (24.0%) had a slightly higher prevalence of this behavior than females (21.5%), although this difference was not statistically significant. Non-Hispanic whites (29.7%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanics (23.2%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic blacks (9.9%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 10b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of binge drinking did not change significantly in Florida. Males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females, but this difference was only significant in 2003. Florida had a significantly lower prevalence of binge drinking than the U.S. from 2001 to 2007.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 10c)

The prevalence of binge drinking increased with increasing grade level. From 2001 to 2007, 9th graders had a lower prevalence of this behavior than 11th and 12th graders.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 10d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic whites had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics, and Hispanics had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic blacks. There were no significant changes in this behavior within any of these racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic black females had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic white females had a significantly higher prevalence than Hispanic females during this time period, with the exception of 2005. There were no significant changes in this behavior within any of these racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic black males had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic white males had a higher prevalence than Hispanic males, although this was only significantly different in 2005. There were no significant changes in this behavior within any of these racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

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, 2007

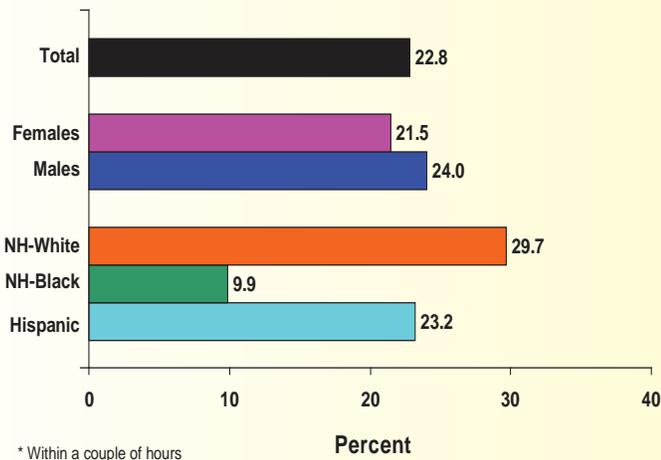


Figure 10d: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

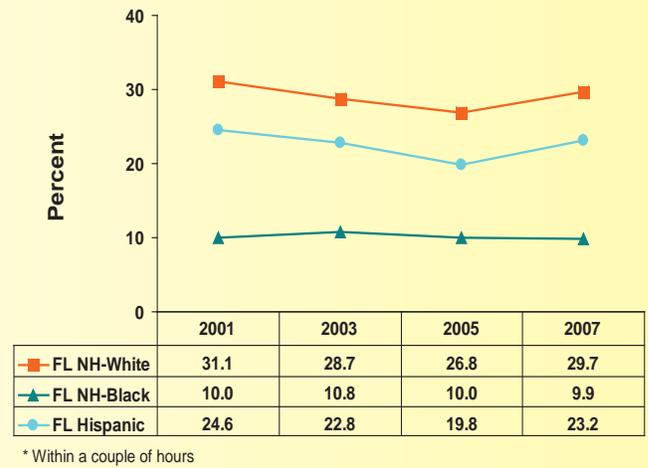


Figure 10b: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

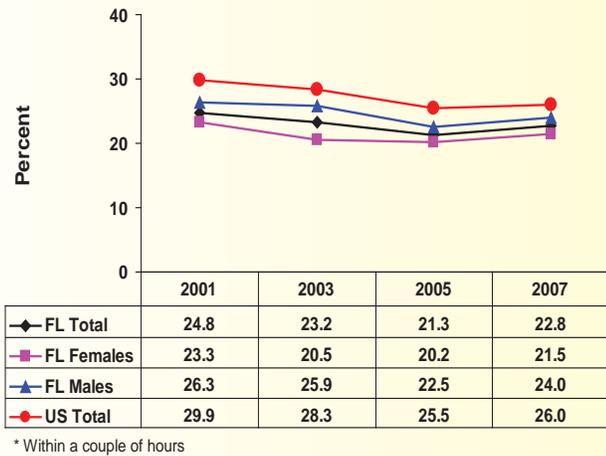


Figure 10e: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

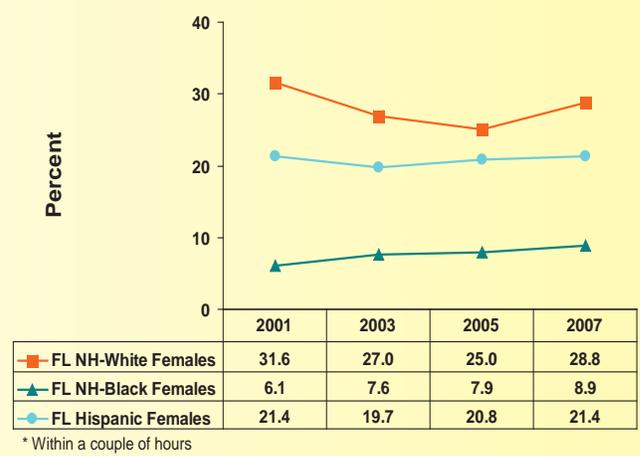


Figure 10c: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

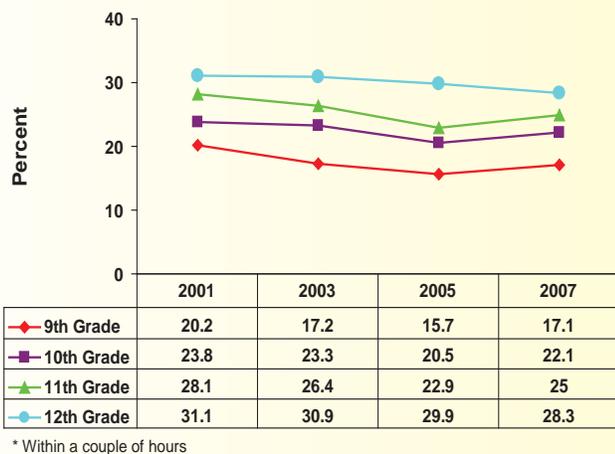
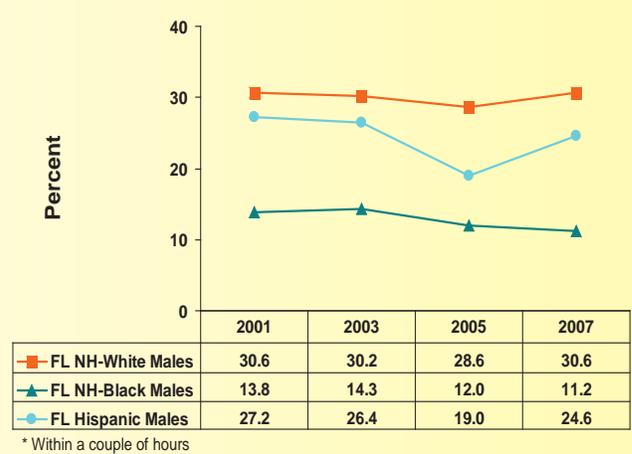
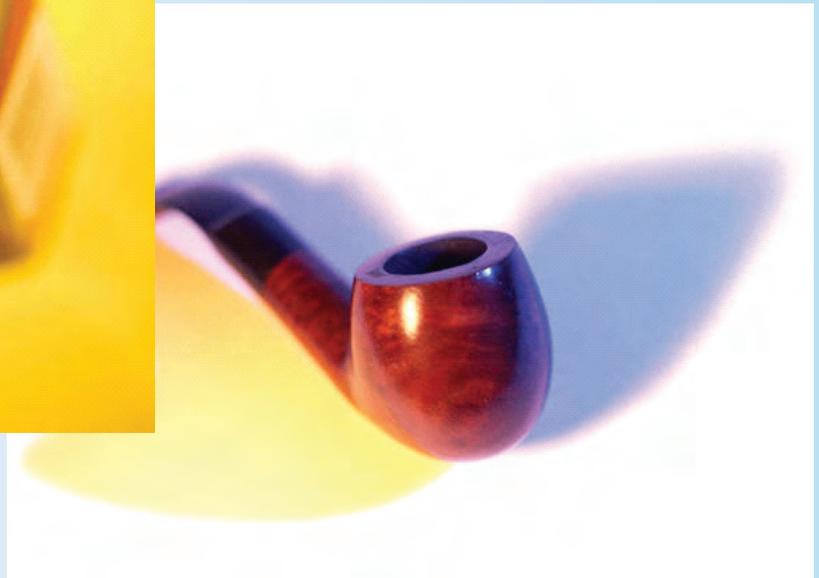


Figure 10f: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



Tobacco Use



TOBACCO USE

CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

Current cigarette use is defined as having smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey.

Current Data (Figure 11a)

In 2007, approximately 123,000 (15.9%) students were current cigarette smokers. Males (17.1%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females (14.6%), although this difference was not statistically significant. Non-Hispanic whites (21.4%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior, and Hispanics (15.2%) had a significantly higher prevalence than non-Hispanic blacks (5.0%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 11b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased significantly by 26.0% among all Florida public high school students, by 36.2% among females, and by 14.1% among males. Florida had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the nation during this time period.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 11c)

The prevalence of cigarette use increased with increasing grade levels. From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased significantly by 30.3% among 9th graders.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 11d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic blacks had the lowest prevalence of current cigarette use. Non-Hispanic whites had a higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanics in 2005 and 2007. The prevalence of cigarette use decreased significantly by 19.9% among non-Hispanic whites, by 43.8% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 30.3% among Hispanic students.

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

Non-Hispanic black females had the lowest prevalence of cigarette use. Non-Hispanic white females a higher prevalence of cigarette use than Hispanics, with the exception of 2003. From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior decreased significantly by 72.6% among non-Hispanic black females, by 27.9% among non-Hispanic white females, and by 42.7% among Hispanic females.

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

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic black males had the lowest prevalence of current cigarette use. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly over time for any of the male racial/ethnic groups.



Figure 11a: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2007

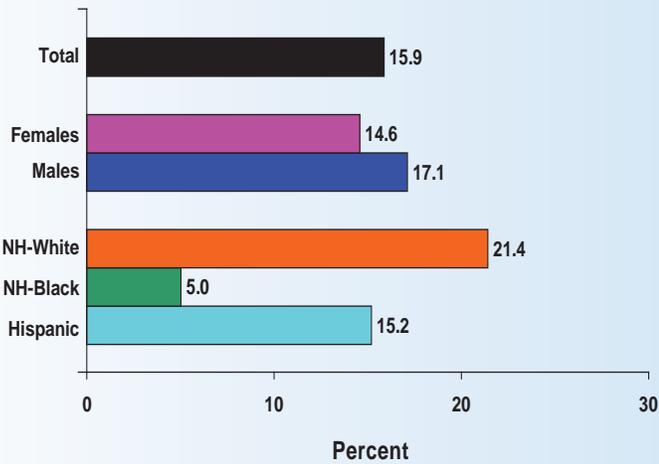


Figure 11d: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

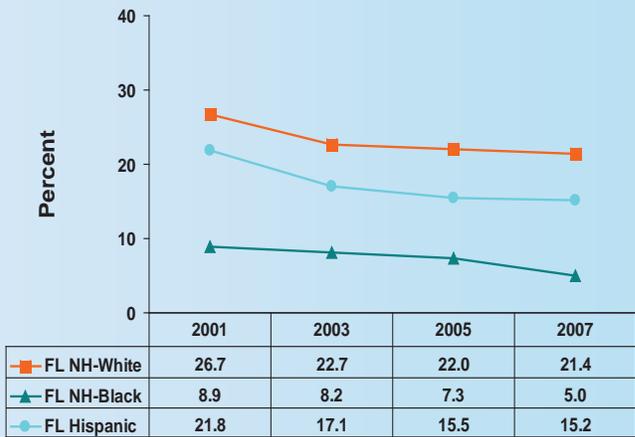


Figure 11b: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

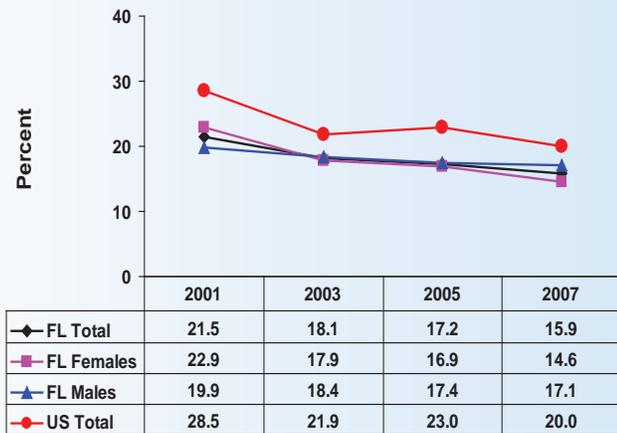


Figure 11e: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

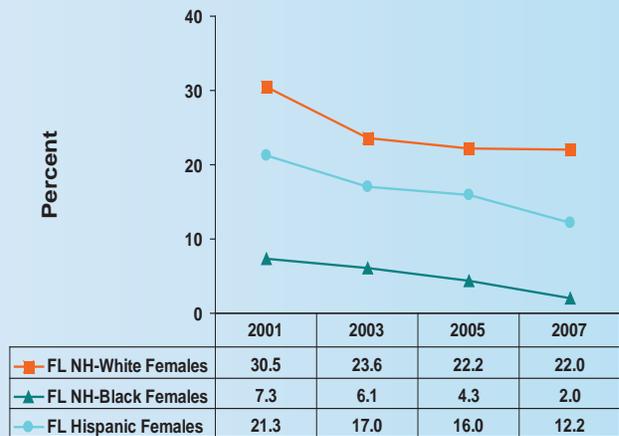


Figure 11c: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

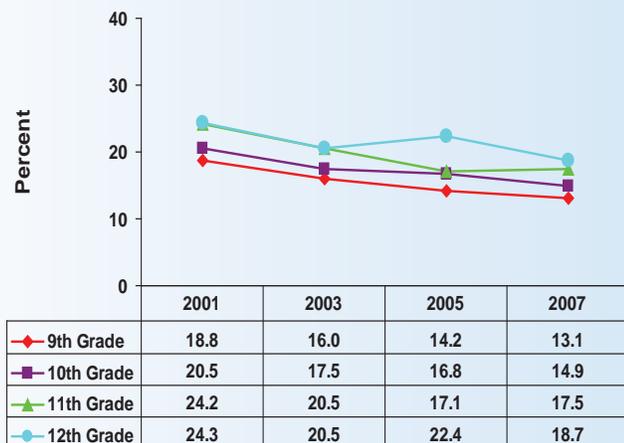
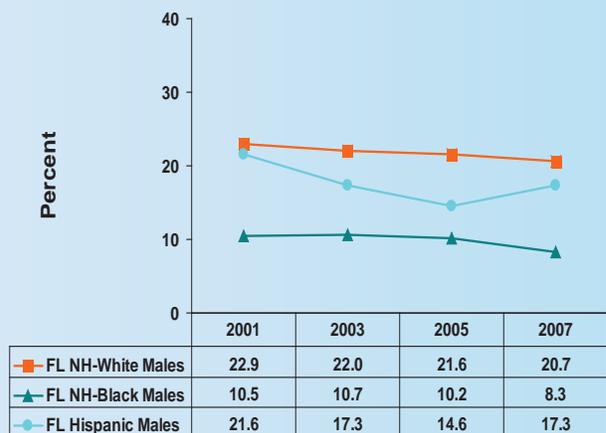


Figure 11f: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, males Florida, 2001-2007



CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Current smokeless tobacco use is defined as having used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey.

Current Data (Figure 12a)

In 2007, approximately 48,500 (6.1%) Florida high school students were current smokeless tobacco users. Males (9.7%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than females (2.4%). Non-Hispanic black students (1.6%) had a lower prevalence of this behavior than Hispanic students (5.6%) and non-Hispanic white students (8.4%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 12b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use did not change significantly among Florida youth. Males had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than females. Florida had a significantly lower prevalence than the nation during this time period, with the exception of 2007.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 12c)

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use fluctuated between the different grade levels from 2001 to 2007. There were no significant differences between or within the grade levels.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 12d)

Non-Hispanic whites had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007, with the exception of Hispanics in 2007. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among any of the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

There were no significant differences within or between any of the female ethnic/racial groups in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic white males had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007. There were no significant differences between any of the male ethnic racial/groups during this time period.

Figure 12a: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2007

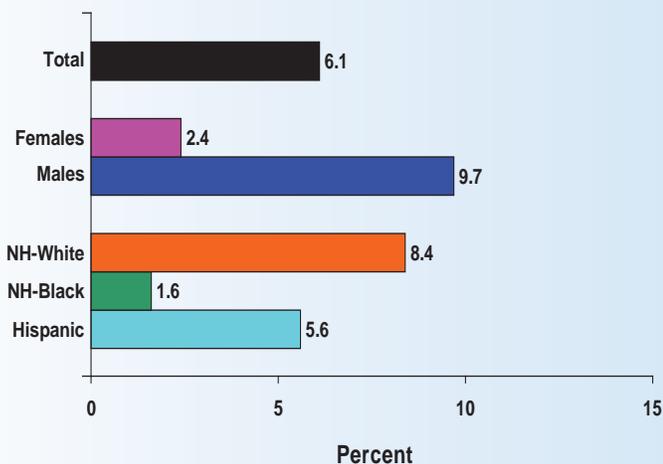


Figure 12d: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

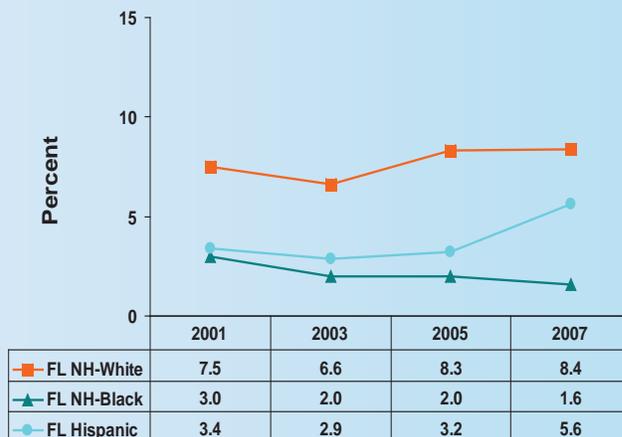


Figure 12b: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

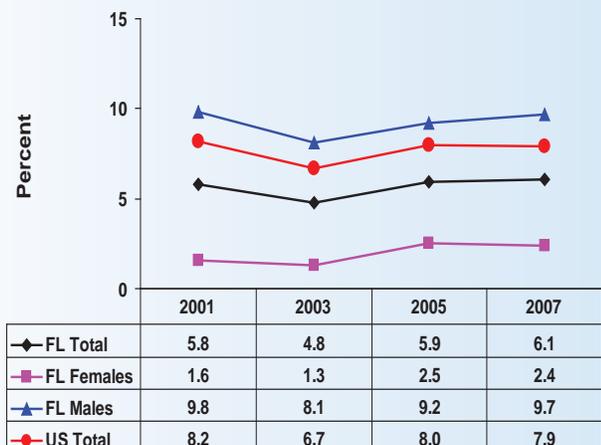


Figure 12e: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

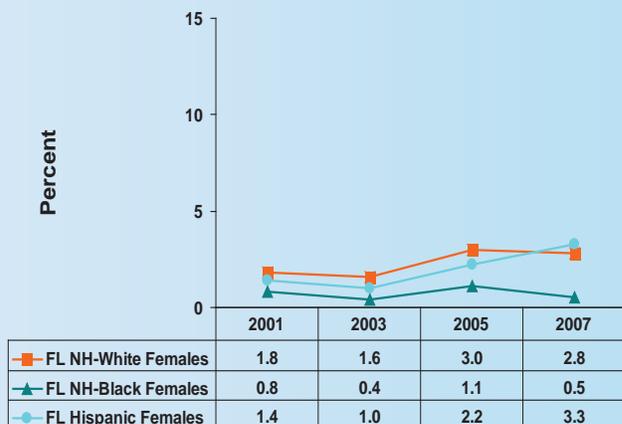


Figure 12c: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

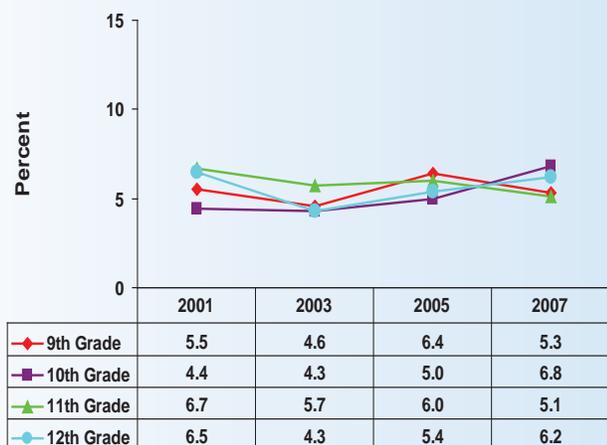
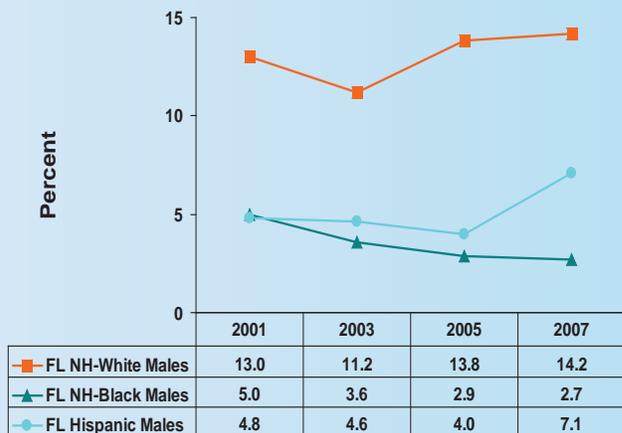


Figure 12f: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



CURRENT CIGAR USE

Current cigar use is defined as smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey.

Current Data (Figure 13a)

In 2007, approximately 94,900 (12.0%) Florida high school students were current cigar smokers. Males (16.2%) had a significantly higher prevalence than females (7.3%). Non-Hispanic blacks (7.3%) had a significantly lower prevalence of cigar use than non-Hispanic whites (14.1%) and Hispanics (12.1%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 13b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of cigar smoking among Florida high school students decreased significantly by 21.6% from 15.3% in 2001 to 12.0% in 2007. During the same time period, this prevalence decreased by 27.7% among females and by 19.8% among males, although these changes were not statistically significant. Florida did not differ significantly from the U.S.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 13c)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of cigar use decreased by 37.2% among 9th graders and by 32.7% among 11th graders. There were no other significant differences between the grade levels.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 13d)

The prevalence of cigar use did not change significantly among any of the racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic whites had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic blacks during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of cigar use did not change among any of the female racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic black females had the lowest prevalence of this behavior during this time period, although this difference was not significant.

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

The prevalence of cigar use did not change among any of the male racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic white males had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black males from 2001 to 2007.



Figure 13a: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2007

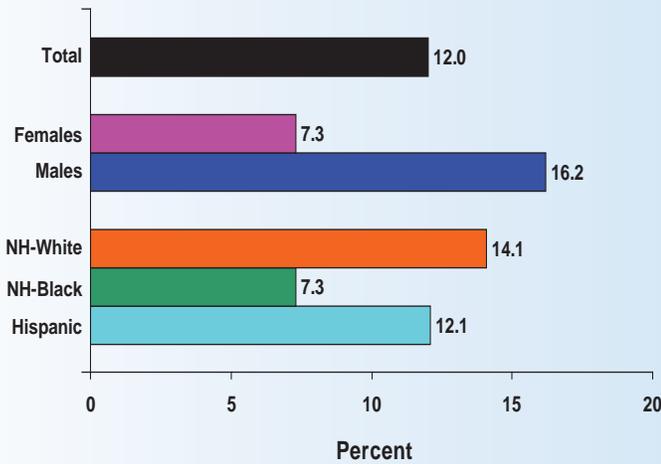


Figure 13d: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

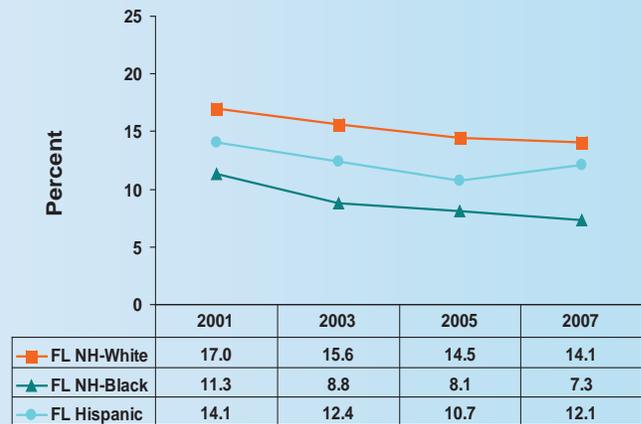


Figure 13b: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

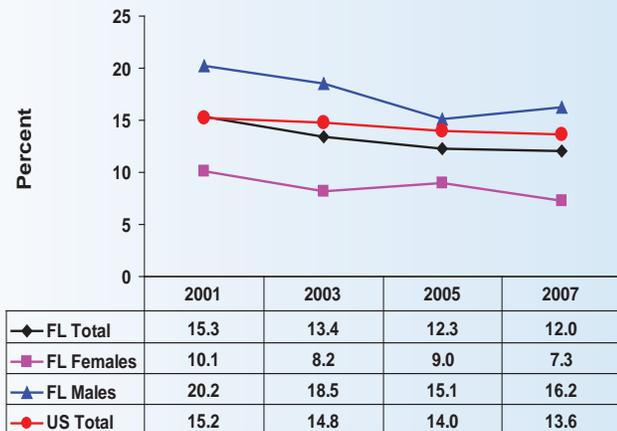


Figure 13e: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

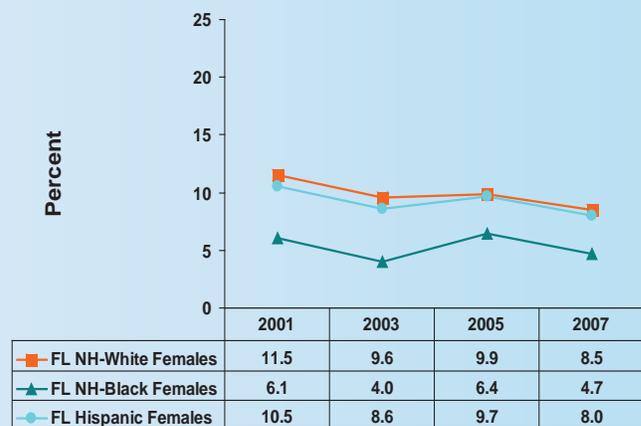


Figure 13c: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

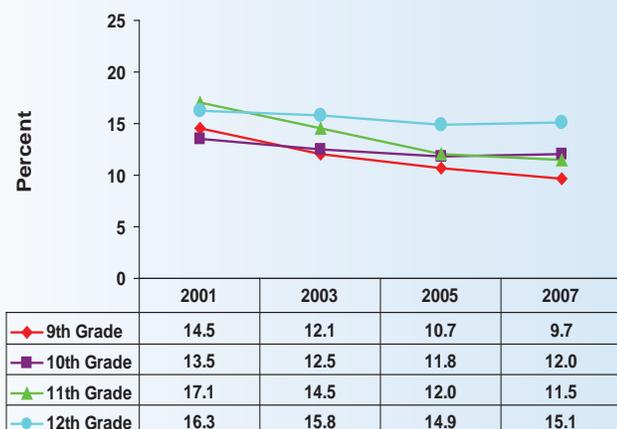
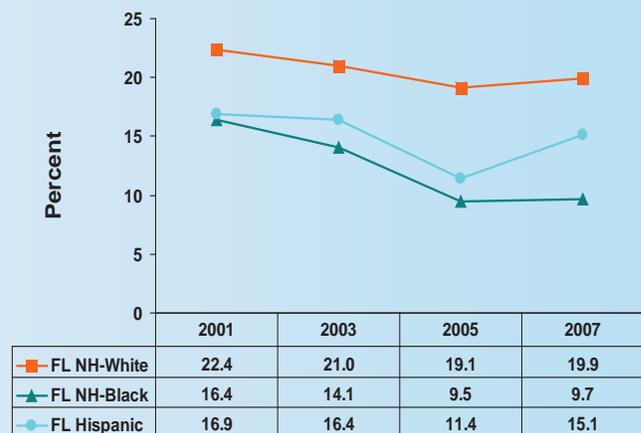


Figure 13f: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



CURRENT USE OF ANY FORM OF TOBACCO

The definition for current use of any tobacco includes smoking cigarettes, cigars, specialty tobacco, or using smokeless tobacco on one or more of the past 30 days prior to the survey.

Current Data (Figure 14a)

One out of five (20.2% or approximately 155,700) high school students in Florida had used some form of tobacco on one or more occasions during the past month. Males (23.6%) had a significantly higher prevalence of current tobacco use than females (16.7%). Non-Hispanic blacks (8.6%) had the lowest prevalence of current tobacco use and Hispanics (16.9%) had a significantly lower prevalence of current tobacco use than non-Hispanic whites (27.5%) in 2007.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 14b)

From 2001 to 2007, Florida's prevalence of current tobacco use decreased significantly by 24.1% among all Florida high school students and by 32.9% among females. Males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females, although this difference was only significant in 2003 and 2007. The prevalence of current tobacco use was significantly lower in Florida than the rest of the nation, with the exception of 2001.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 14c)

From 2001 to 2007, prevalence of current tobacco use decreased significantly by 11.7% among 9th graders and by 28.2% among 11th graders. There were no other significant changes between grade levels during this time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 14d)

The prevalence of current tobacco use decreased significantly by 15.6% among non-Hispanic whites, by 39.9% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 30.5% among Hispanics from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic whites had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanics had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic blacks, during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of current tobacco use decreased significantly by 24.2% among non-Hispanic white females and by 44.0% among Hispanic females. Non-Hispanic white females had the highest prevalence of this behavior during this time period, and Hispanic females had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black females.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of current tobacco use did not change significantly among any of the male racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic white males had the highest prevalence of this behavior during this time period, and Hispanic males had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black males, although this difference was only significant in 2007.

Figure 14a: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2007

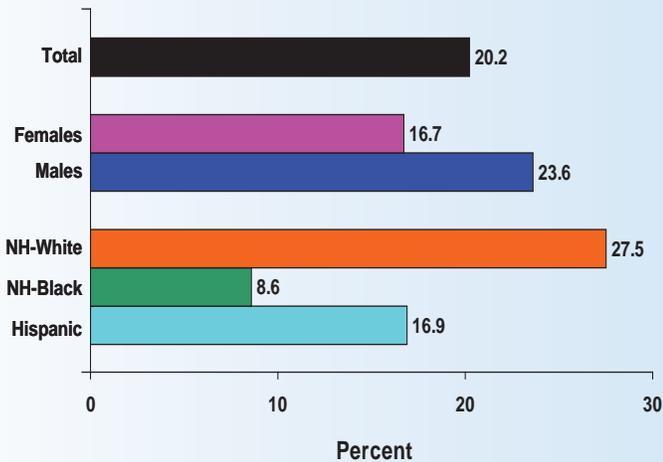


Figure 14d: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

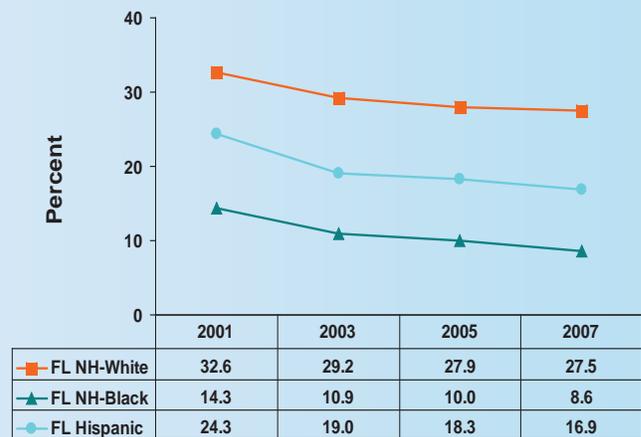


Figure 14b: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

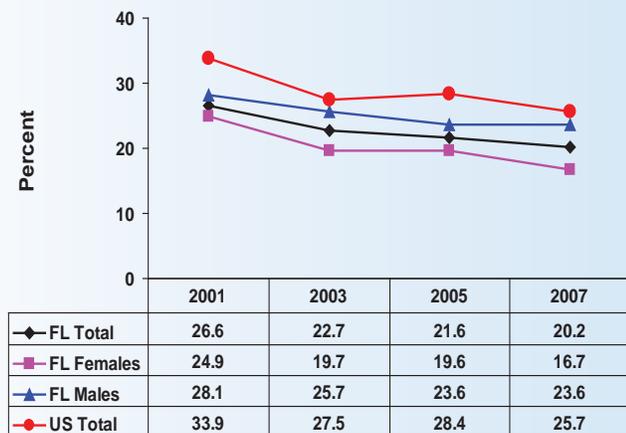


Figure 14e: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

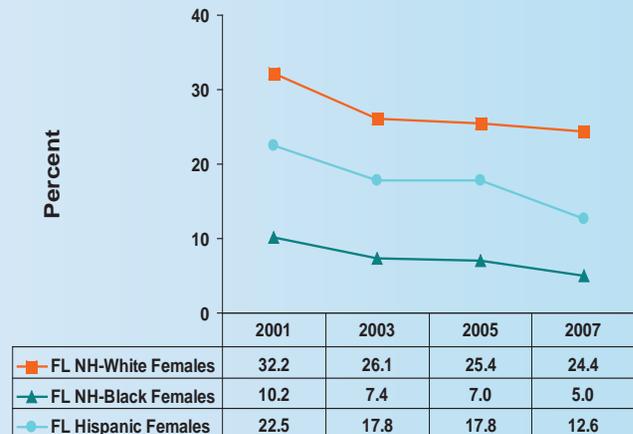


Figure 14c: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

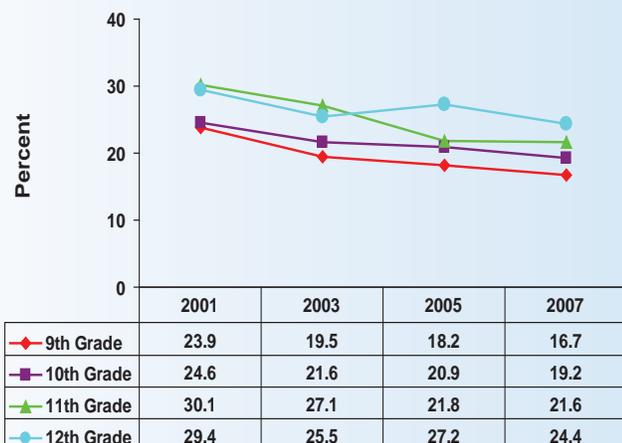
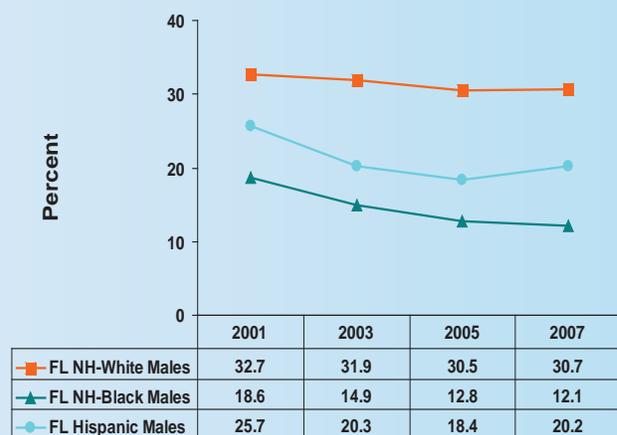


Figure 14f: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



Sexual Activity



SEXUAL ACTIVITY

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

The data below include students who reported that they have ever had sexual intercourse.

Current Data (Figure 15a)

In 2007, approximately half (49.5%) or 372,700 Florida high school students had ever had sexual intercourse. Males (54.3%) had a significantly higher prevalence than females (44.8%) and non-Hispanic blacks (56.6%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic whites (48.3%), but did not differ significantly from Hispanics (48.9%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 15b)

From 2001 to 2007, there were no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior, but males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. Florida has a slightly higher prevalence of this behavior than the national average, but the difference was not statistically significant.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 15c)

The prevalence of this behavior increased with increasing grade level. From 2001 to 2007, 9th graders had the lowest prevalence and 12th graders had the highest prevalence of this behavior. None of the grade levels showed a significant change during this same time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 15d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic black students had a higher prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic students, although this difference was not statistically significant in 2007. There were no significant changes within any of the racial/ethnic groups during the same time period.

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

The prevalence of having ever had sex did not differ significantly between non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic females. There were no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic black males had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007. Hispanic males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white males, but this difference was only significant in 2001 and 2003.

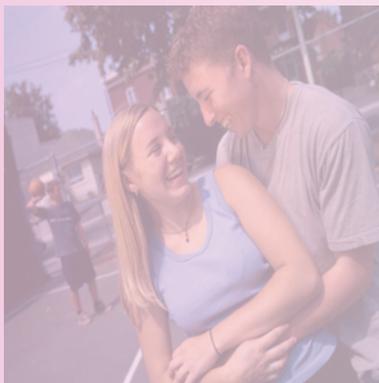


Figure 15a: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, Florida, 2007

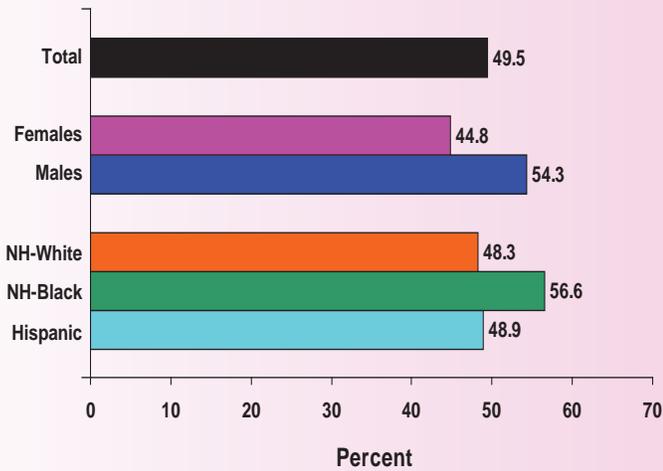


Figure 15d: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

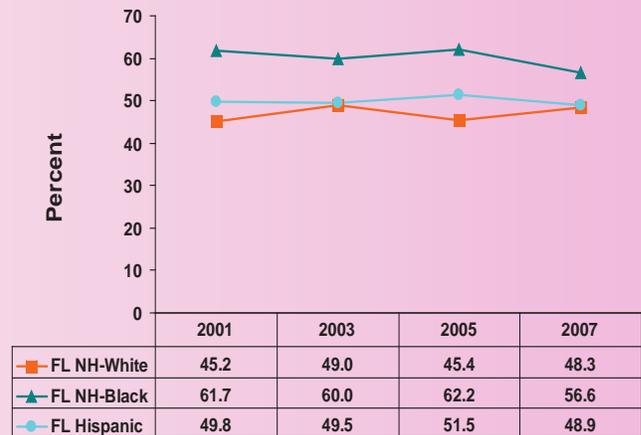


Figure 15b: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

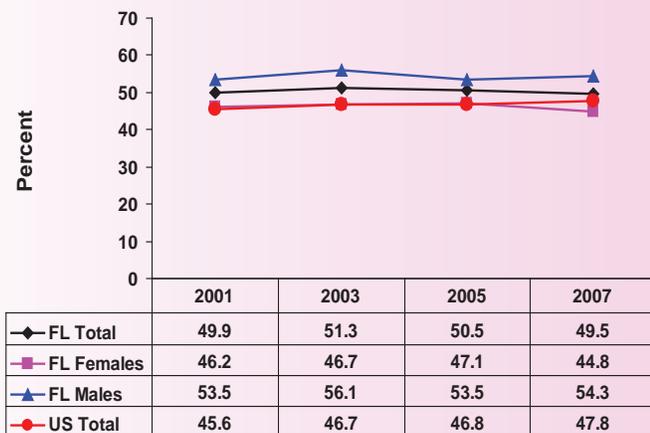


Figure 15e: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

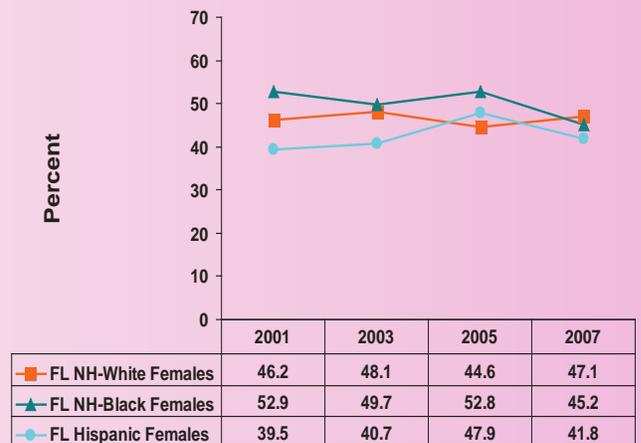


Figure 15c: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

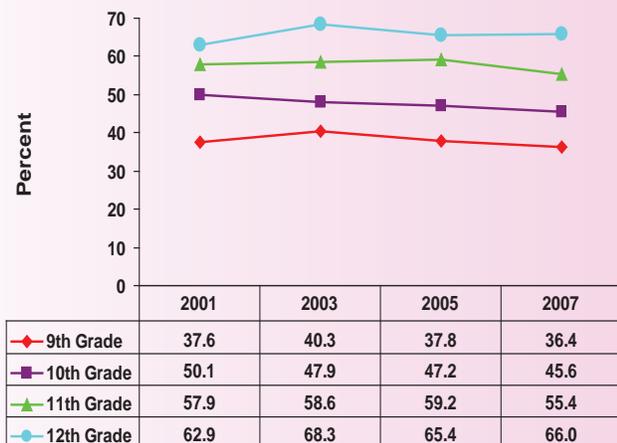
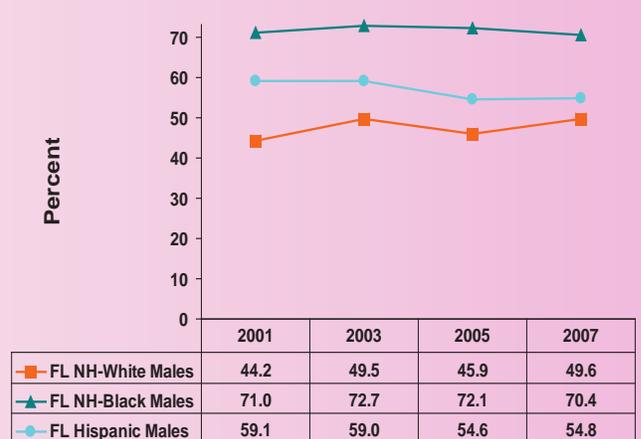


Figure 15f: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Current sexual activity examines students who reported having had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months.

Current Data (Figure 16a)

In 2007, approximately 273,900 (36.4%) Florida high school students were sexually active. Males (38.4%) had a higher prevalence of current sexual activity than females (34.5%), although this difference was not significantly different. Non-Hispanic blacks (40.8%) had a higher prevalence than both non-Hispanic whites (36.1%) and Hispanics (35.7%), although these differences were not statistically different.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 16b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of students who were sexually active did not change. Males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females during this time period, and Florida had a higher prevalence than the nation from 2001 to 2007, although these differences were not statistically different.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 16c)

The prevalence of sexual activity increased approximately ten percentage points with each increasing grade level. From 2001 to 2007, 9th graders had the lowest prevalence and 12th graders had the highest prevalence of this behavior. There were no changes within any grade level during this time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 16d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic blacks had the highest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not significant in 2007. There were no significant changes within any of the racial/ethnic groups during the same time period.

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

The prevalence of being sexually active did not differ between non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic females. There were no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007.

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

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic black males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic whites and a higher prevalence than Hispanic males in 2003 and 2005. There were no significant changes within any of the male racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

Figure 16a: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, Florida, 2007

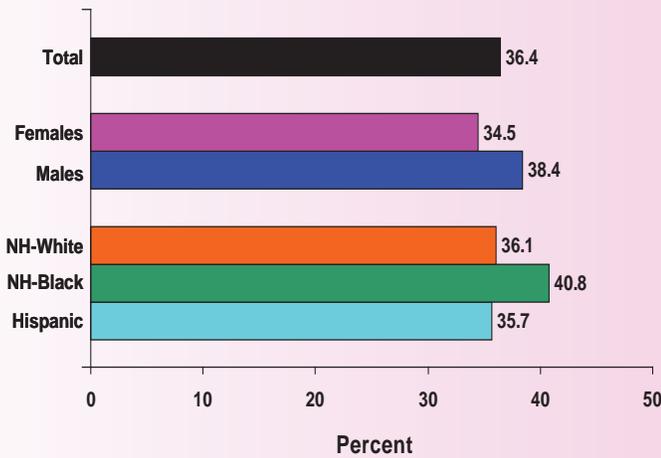


Figure 16d: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

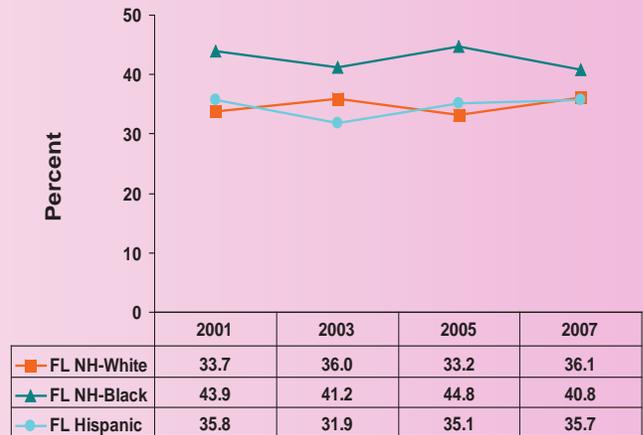


Figure 16b: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

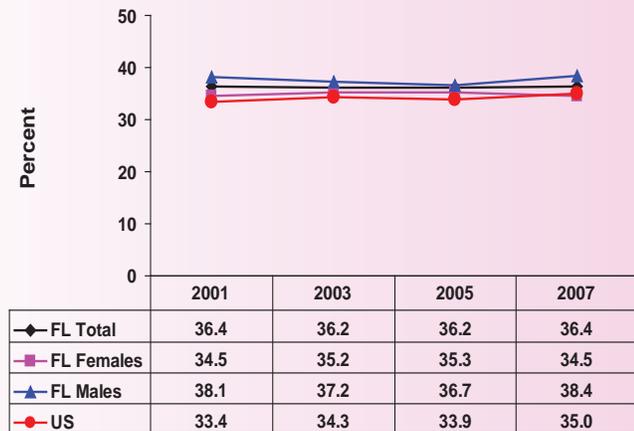


Figure 16e: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



Figure 16c: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

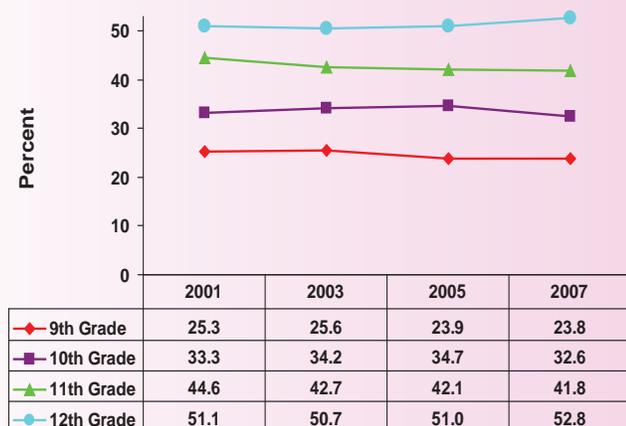
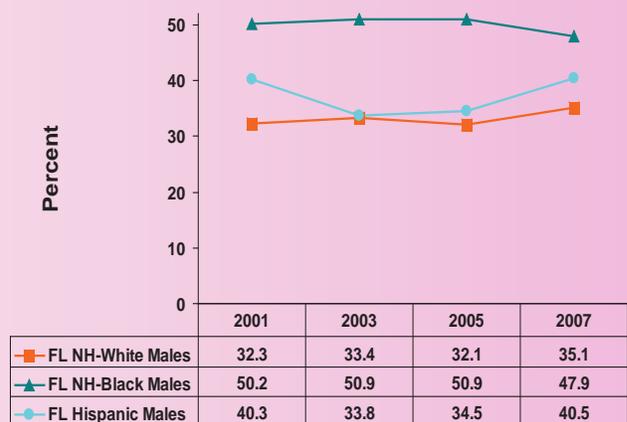


Figure 16f: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



MULTIPLE PARTNERS

The data below includes students who reported that they have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their lifetime.

Current Data (Figure 17a)

In 2007, approximately 123,000 or one out of six (16.4%) Florida high school students have had sex with four or more people in their lifetime. The prevalence of multiple partners among males (21.2%) is almost double that of females (11.6%). Non-Hispanic blacks (24.6%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanics (16.9%) and non-Hispanic whites (13.0%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 17b)

The prevalence of multiple partners has not changed significantly in Florida from 2001 to 2007. During this time period, males had a significantly higher prevalence than females, but neither changed during this time period. Florida was slightly higher than the national average, but this difference was not significant.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 17c)

This prevalence increased with each increasing grade level. In 2007, the prevalence of multiple partners among 12th graders was significantly higher than any other grade level. There were no significant changes within a specific grade level from 2001 to 2007.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 17d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic blacks had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites. There were no significant changes within any of the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of multiple partners fluctuated between non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic females. Non-Hispanic black females had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic white and Hispanic females in 2005. There were no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic black males had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007. Hispanic males had a higher prevalence of multiple partners than non-Hispanic white males, although this difference was only significant in 2001 and 2007. None of these groups showed significant changes over time.

Figure 17a: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2007

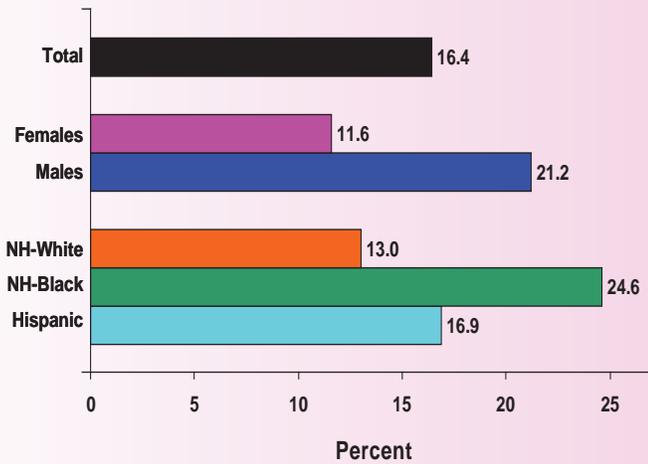


Figure 17d: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

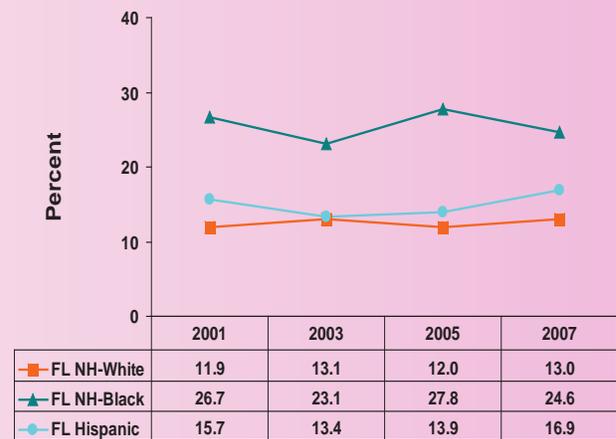


Figure 17b: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

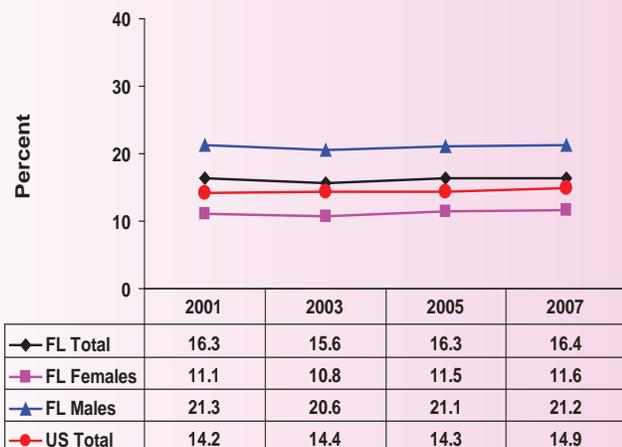


Figure 17e: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

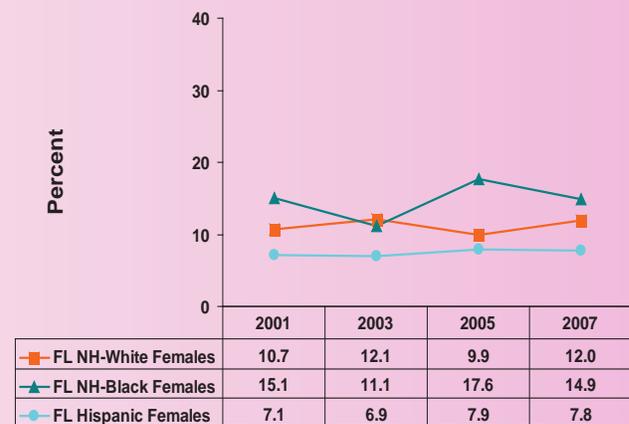


Figure 17c: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

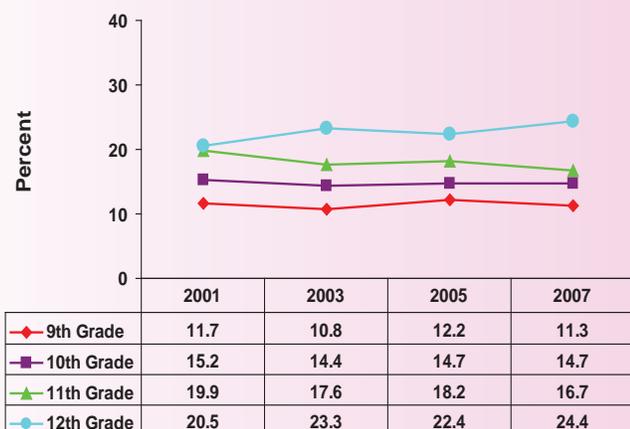
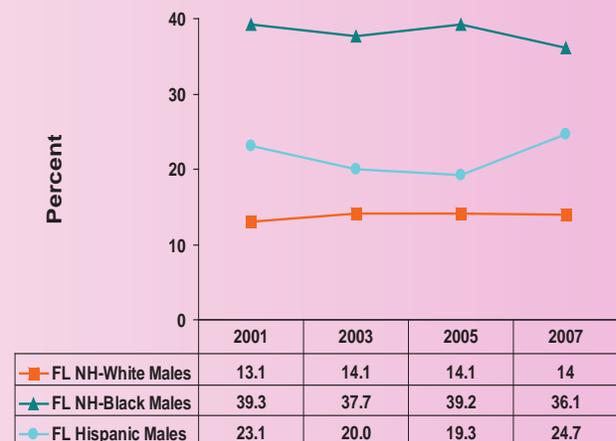


Figure 17f: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



CONDOM USE

The prevalence of condom use was analyzed only among students who reported having sexual intercourse during the past three months.

Current Data (Figure 18a)

Among sexually active students in 2007, approximately 177,800 or two out of three (66.4%) reported that they or their partner had used a condom during their last sexual intercourse in 2007. Males (73.4%) had a significantly higher prevalence than females (59.2%) of condom use. Non-Hispanic black males (71.9%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic whites (65.2%) and Hispanics (65.3%), although these differences were not statistically significant.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 18b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of condom use did not change significantly in Florida. Males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females, with the exception of 2005 when this difference was not significant. Florida had a significantly lower prevalence of condom use than the national average, with the exception of 2003 when this difference was not significant.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 18c)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of condom use did not change significantly for any specific grade level. Younger students, 9th and 10th graders, reported a higher prevalence of condom use than older students, 11th and 12th graders.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 18d)

Non-Hispanic blacks had a higher prevalence of condom use than non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics from 2001 to 2007, although these differences were only statistically significant in 2001 and 2003. There were no significant changes within any of the racial/ethnic groups.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly for any of the female racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic black females had the highest prevalence of this behavior, but this difference was only statistically significant in 2001.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly for any of the male racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic black males had the highest prevalence of this behavior, but this difference was only statistically significant compared to non-Hispanic white males in 2003 and 2005.

Figure 18a: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, Florida, 2007

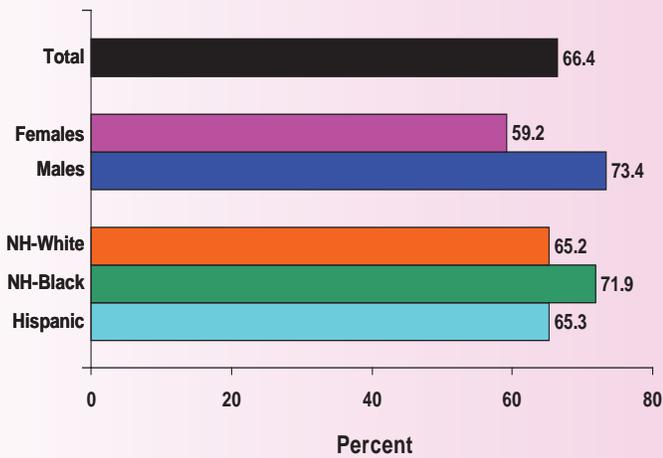


Figure 18d: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

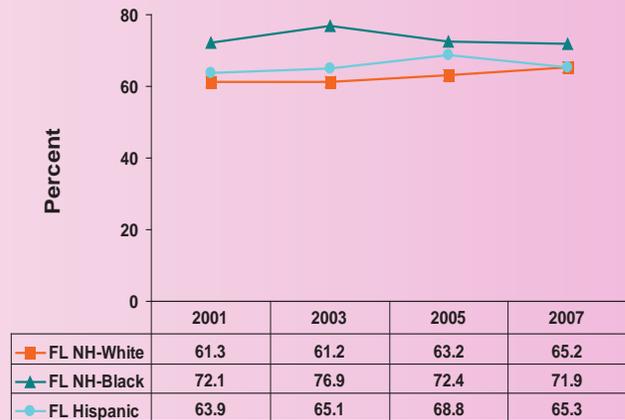


Figure 18b: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

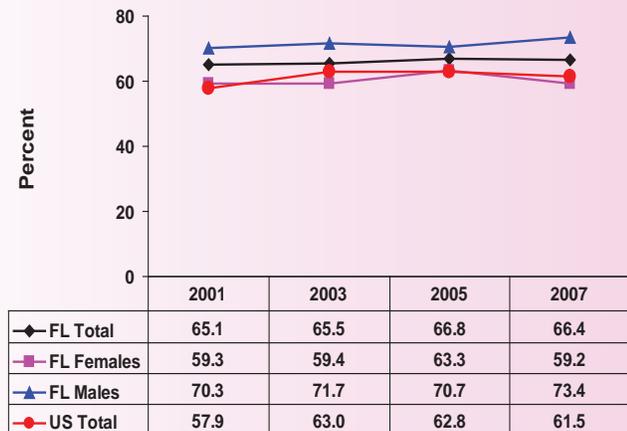


Figure 18e: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

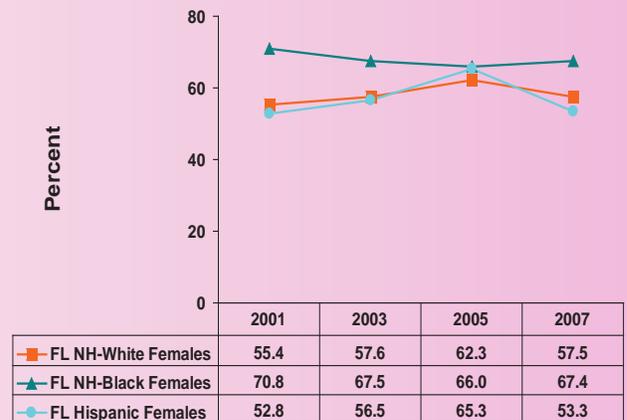


Figure 18c: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

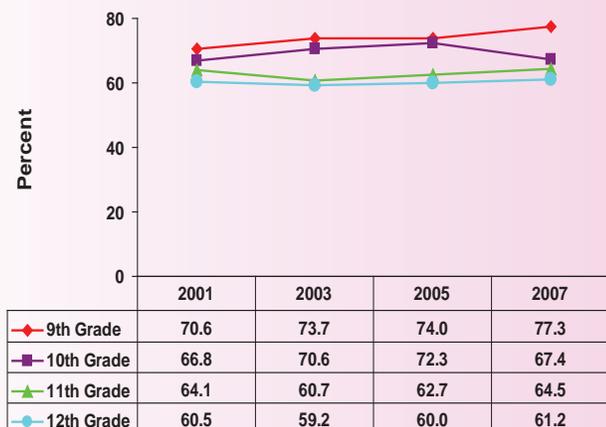


Figure 18f: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



BIRTH CONTROL PILL USE

The prevalence of females using birth control pills and males reporting that their partner used birth control pills was analyzed only among students who reported having sexual intercourse during the past three months.

Current Data (Figure 19a)

Among sexually active students in 2007, 40,600 (15.4%) reported that they or their partner used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy. Females (19.9%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than males (11.2%). Non-Hispanic whites (23.3%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanics (9.3%) and non-Hispanic blacks (5.5%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 19b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of birth control use did not change significantly in Florida. Males had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than females. Florida had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the nation from 2001 to 2007, although this difference was not statistically significant in 2007.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 19c)

The prevalence of this behavior increased with increasing grade level. The prevalence of birth control use did not change significantly for any specific grade level from 2001 to 2007. During this time period, 12th graders had a higher prevalence of this behavior than 9th and 10th graders.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 19d)

Non-Hispanic white students had the highest prevalence of this behavior, and Hispanic students had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic blacks, but this difference was only significant in 2001. There were no significant changes within the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

Non-Hispanic white females had the highest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was only significant in comparison to Hispanic females in 2003 and 2005. There were no significant changes within the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

Non-Hispanic white males had the highest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was only significant in comparison to Hispanic males in 2003 and 2007. There were no significant changes within the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.



Figure 19a: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, Florida, 2007

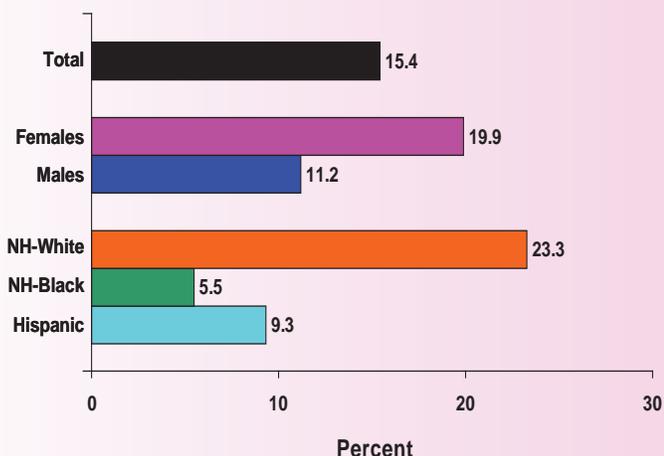


Figure 19d: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

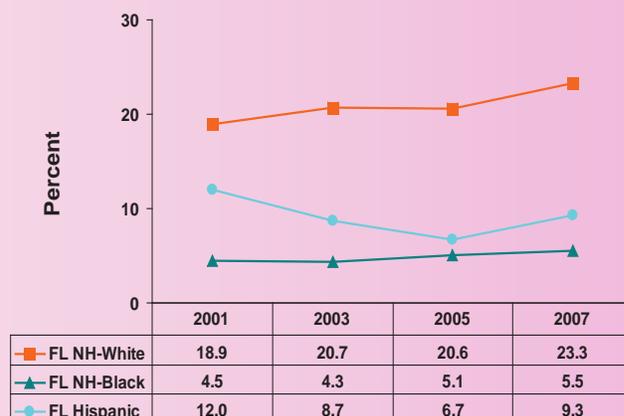


Figure 19b: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

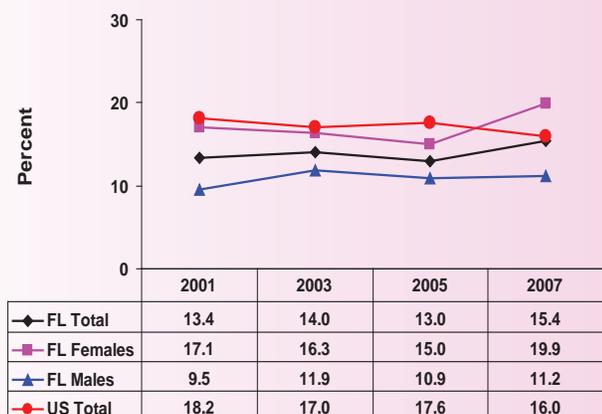


Figure 19e: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

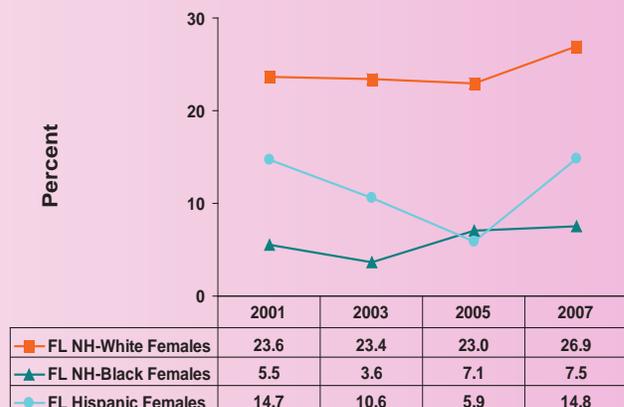


Figure 19c: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by gender, Florida, 2001-2007

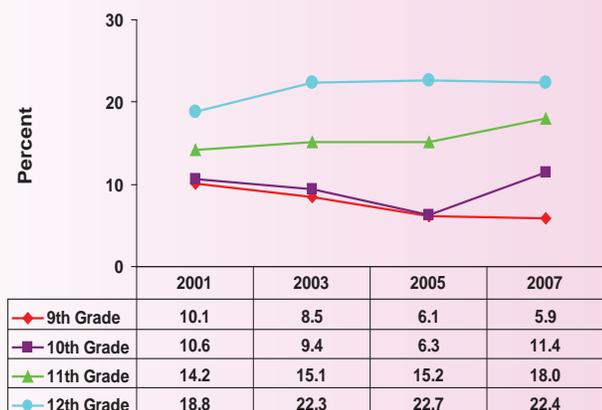
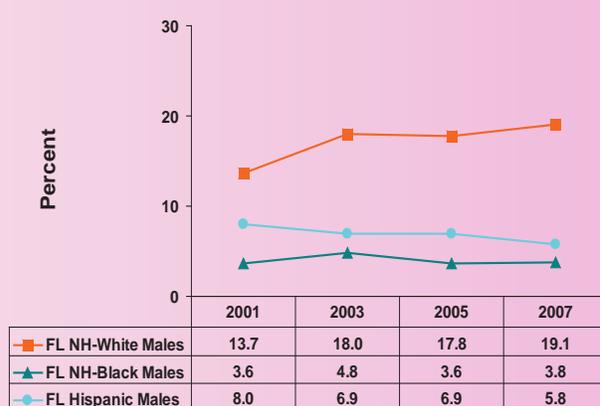


Figure 19f: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE BEFORE SEX

Among sexually active students, the data below indicate students who drank alcohol or used drugs the last time they had sex.

Current Data (Figure 20a)

In 2007, approximately 60,000 or one out of five (21.8%) sexually active students reported that they drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse in 2007. This prevalence was significantly higher among males (25.6%) than females (17.5%) and this prevalence was significantly lower among non-Hispanic blacks (10.4%) than non-Hispanic whites (24.9%) and Hispanics (25.0%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 20b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of using alcohol or drugs before sex did not change significantly over time. Males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females during this time period. Florida had a lower prevalence than the national average, although this difference was only statistically significant in 2003.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 20c)

The prevalence of using alcohol or drugs before sex decreased significantly by 32.9% among 9th graders. This behavior did not change between any of the grade levels from 2001 to 2007.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 20d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic whites had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic blacks, and Hispanics had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic blacks in 2007. This prevalence decreased significantly by 37.7% among non-Hispanic blacks from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic black females had a lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white females from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic whites and Hispanic females did not differ from each other and there were no significant changes within any of the female racial/ethnic groups during this time.

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

Non-Hispanic black males had a lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white males and Hispanic males in 2007. The prevalence of this behavior has fluctuated from 2001 to 2007, but there were no significant changes during this time period for any of the male racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 20a: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, Florida, 2007

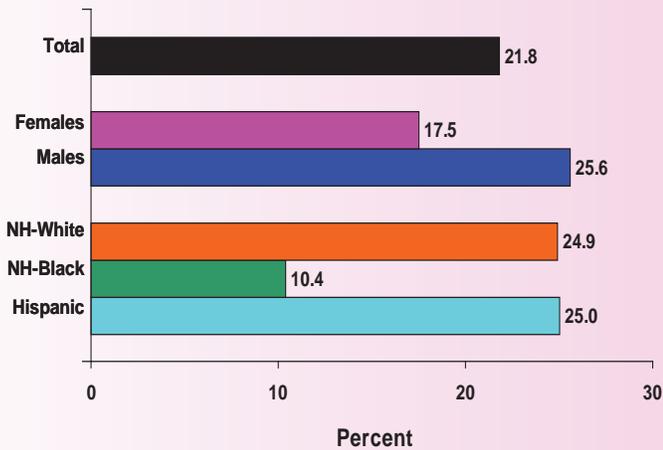


Figure 20d: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

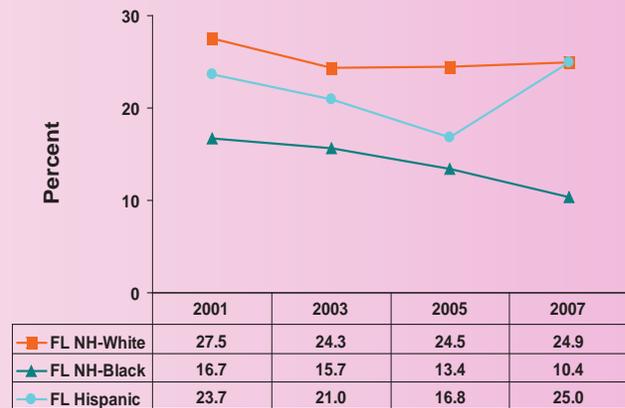


Figure 20b: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

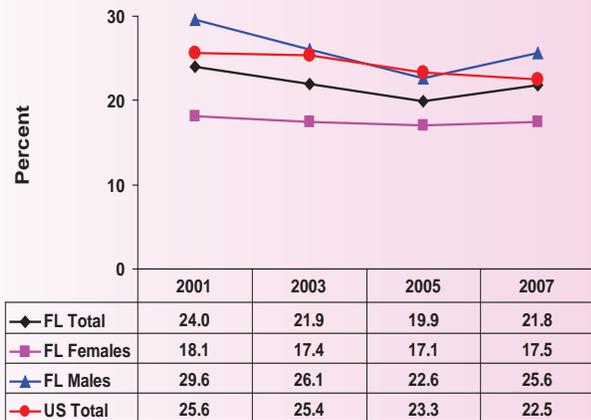


Figure 20e: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

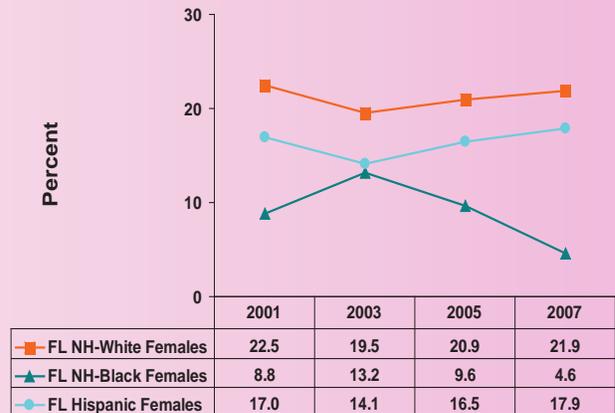


Figure 20c: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

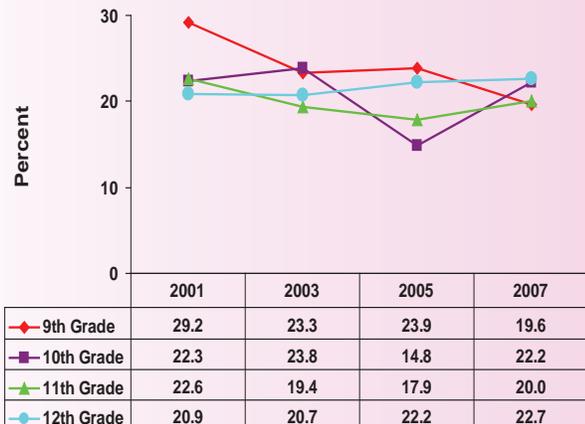


Figure 20f: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



Weight Management & Dietary Behaviors



WEIGHT MANAGEMENT & DIETARY BEHAVIORS

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. The BMI distribution was developed by the National Center for Health Statistics and the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000).**

Current Data (Figure 21a)

In 2007, 103,700 (15.2%) Florida high school students were overweight. The prevalence of being overweight did not differ between males (15.3%) and females (15.1%). Non-Hispanic whites (13.1%) had the lowest prevalence of this indicator and Hispanics (19.0%) and non-Hispanic blacks (17.6%) did not differ significantly from each other.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 21b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of being overweight did not change significantly in Florida. Males had a slightly higher prevalence of being overweight, but this difference was not significant. The prevalence of being overweight in Florida did not differ from the rest of the nation.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 21c)

The prevalence of being overweight fluctuated between the grade levels from 2001 to 2007. However, the prevalence of being overweight did not differ significantly within or between the grade levels.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21d)

Non-Hispanic whites had the lowest prevalence of being overweight from 2001 to 2007, although this difference was only significant compared to non-Hispanic blacks in 2005 and 2007, and Hispanics in 2007. Non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics did not differ during this time period. There were no significant changes from 2001 to 2007 within any of these racial/ethnic groups.

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

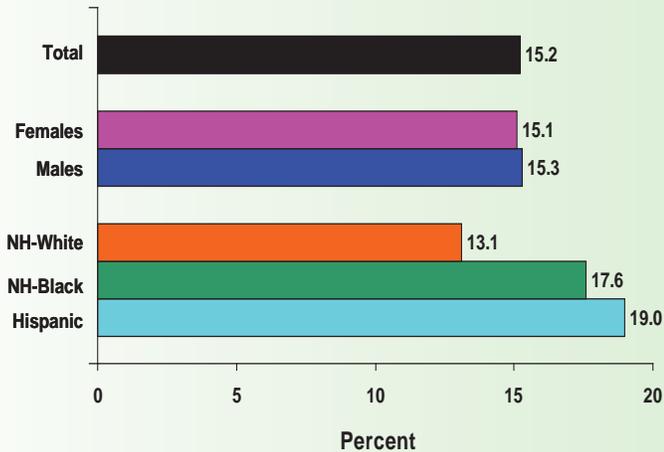
Non-Hispanic white females had the lowest prevalence of being overweight from 2001 to 2007 although this difference was only significant compared to Hispanics in 2005 and non-Hispanic black females in 2007. The prevalence of being overweight did not change significantly within any of the female racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2007, Hispanic males had a higher prevalence of being overweight than non-Hispanic white males, although this difference was not statistically significant. During this time period, the prevalence of being overweight did not change among any of the male racial/ethnic groups.

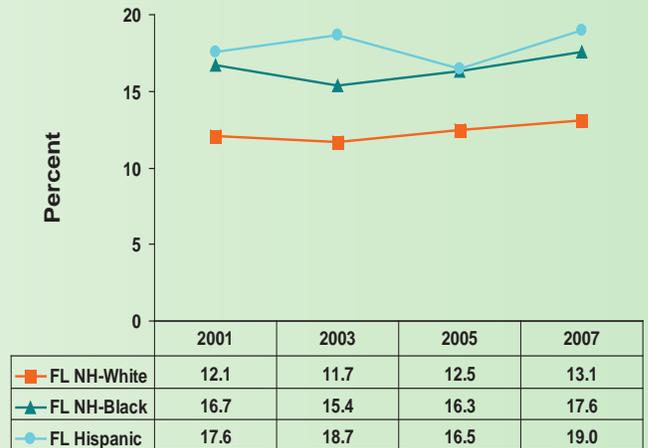
* This term was previously reported as “at risk of overweight.”

Figure 21a: Percentage of students who were overweight*, Florida, 2007



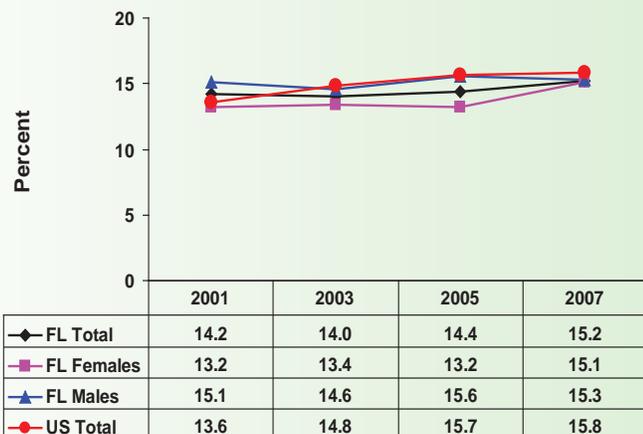
* Greater than the 85th percentile and less than the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21d: Percentage of students who were overweight*, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



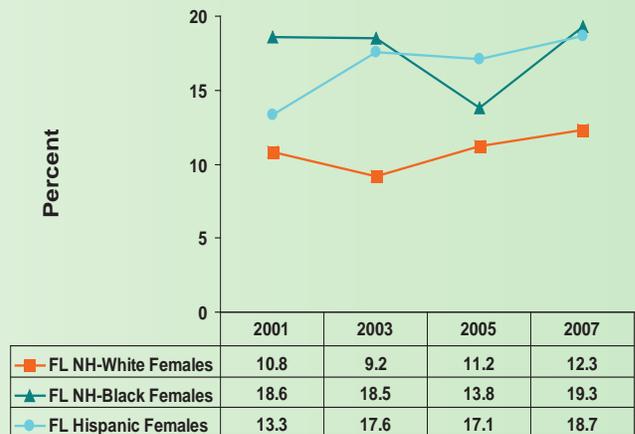
* Greater than the 85th percentile and less than the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21b: Percentage of students who were overweight*, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007



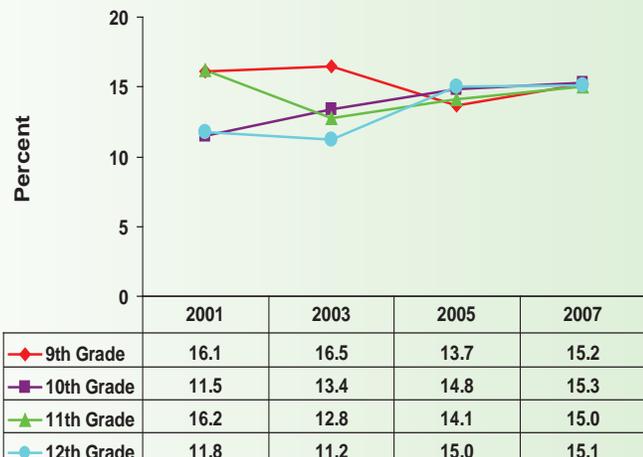
* Greater than the 85th percentile and less than the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21e: Percentage of students who were overweight*, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



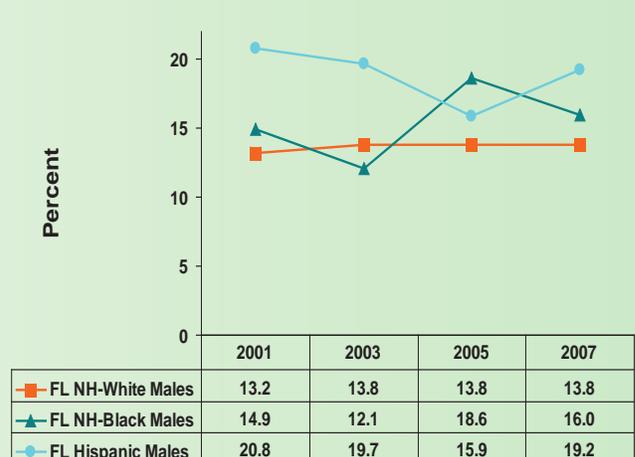
* Greater than the 85th percentile and less than the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21c: Percentage of students who were overweight*, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007



* Greater than the 85th percentile and less than the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21f: Percentage of students who were overweight*, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



* Greater than the 85th percentile and less than the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

OBESE

*Obesity is defined as having a BMI that is greater than or equal to the 95th percentile of body mass index-for-age distribution with the same age and gender. The BMI distribution was developed by the National Center for Health Statistics and the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000).**

Current Data (Figure 22a)

Approximately 76,000 or one out of nine (11.2%) Florida high school students were obese in 2007. Males (15.4%) had a significantly higher prevalence of obesity than females (6.8%). Non-Hispanic white students (9.5%) had a lower prevalence of obesity than non-Hispanic black (12.9%) and Hispanic (13.2%) students, although this difference was not significantly different.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 22b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of obesity did not change significantly among youth in Florida. Males had a higher prevalence of obesity than females, although this difference was only significant in 2005 and 2007. Florida had a significantly lower prevalence of obesity than the nation in 2005 and 2007.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 22c)

The prevalence of obesity fluctuated within and between the grade levels from 2001 to 2007. There were no significant changes during this time.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 22d)

While the prevalence of obesity has fluctuated from 2001 to 2007, there were no significant changes within any of the racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic whites had a lower prevalence of obesity than both non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics in 2005.

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

Non-Hispanic black females had the highest prevalence of obesity from 2001 to 2007, although this difference was only significant in comparison to non-Hispanic white females in 2005 and 2007. There were no significant changes among any of the female racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

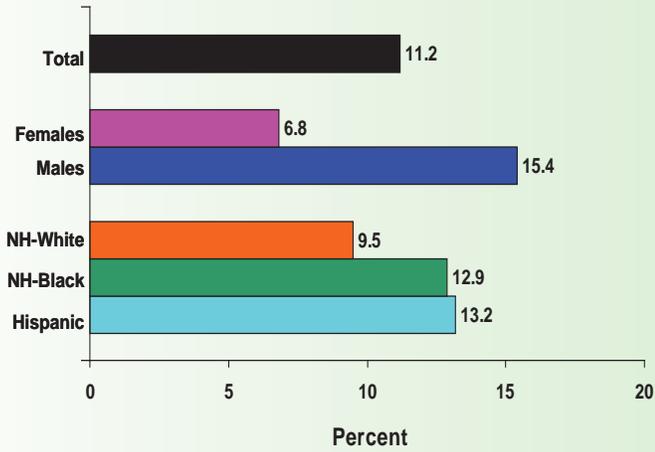
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 22f)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of obesity fluctuated within and between the male racial/ethnic groups, but there were no significant differences within or between these groups from 2001 to 2007.



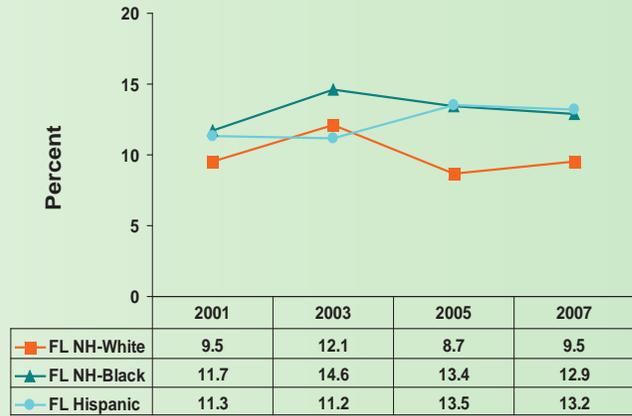
* This term was previously reported as “overweight.”

Figure 22a: Percentage of students who were obese*, Florida, 2007



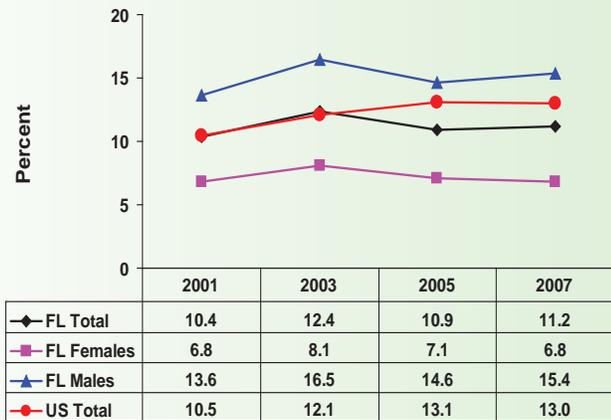
* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 22d: Percentage of students who were obese*, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



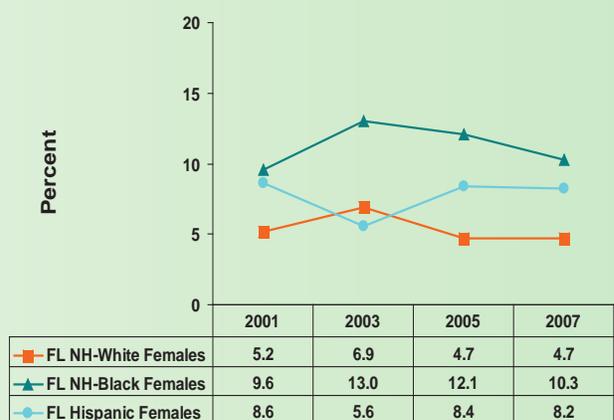
* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 22b: Percentage of students who were obese*, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007



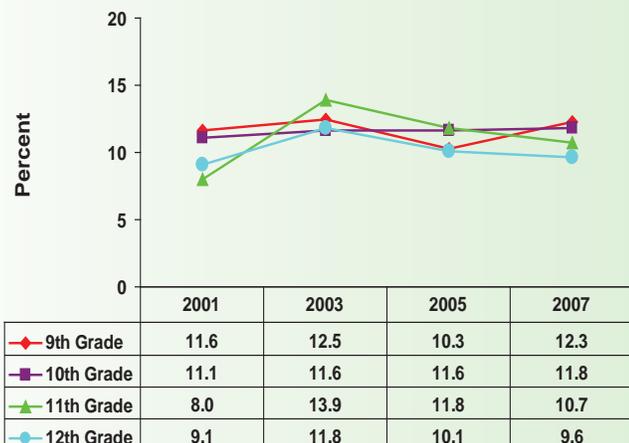
* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 22e: Percentage of students who were obese*, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



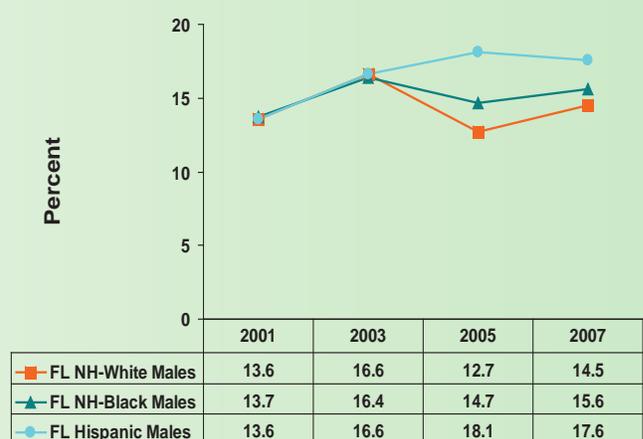
* At or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 22c: Percentage of students who were obese*, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007



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

Figure 22f: Percentage of students who were obese*, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



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

SELF-PERCEPTION OF BEING OVERWEIGHT

Self-perception of being overweight is defined as students who respond to the question “How do you describe your weight?” with “slightly overweight” or “very overweight.”

Current Data (Figure 23a)

In 2007, approximately 209,400 or one out of four students (26.4%) described their body as overweight. Females (29.7%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than males (23.4%) and non-Hispanic black students (20.1%) had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white (27.5%) and Hispanic (30.3%) students.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 23b)

The prevalence of this behavior did not change from 2001 to 2007. During this time period, females had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males, although this difference was not significant in 2005. Florida had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the nation, although this difference was only significant in 2005 and 2007.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 23c)

There were no significant differences in this behavior between the grade levels, and there were no significant changes within the grade levels from 2001 to 2007.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 23d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic blacks had the lowest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not statistically significant in 2003. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among any of the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

The prevalence of this behavior among females fluctuated from 2001 to 2007. There were no significant changes in this behavior over time. Non-Hispanic black females had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic white and Hispanic females in 2001 and than Hispanic females in 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic black males had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007, however this difference was not statistically significant in 2003 or 2005. There were no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior over time within any of the male racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 23a: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, Florida, 2007

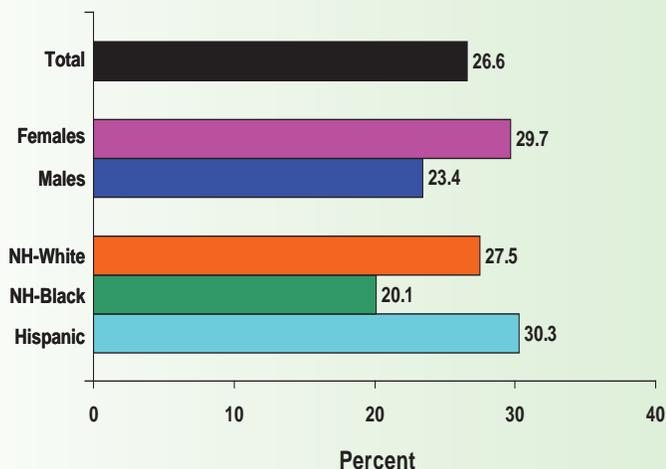


Figure 23d: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

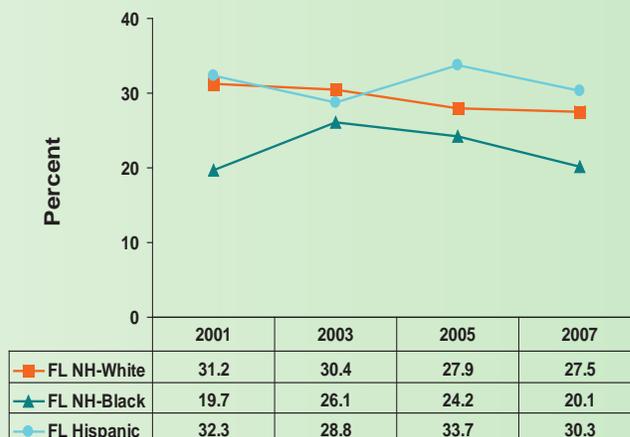


Figure 23b: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

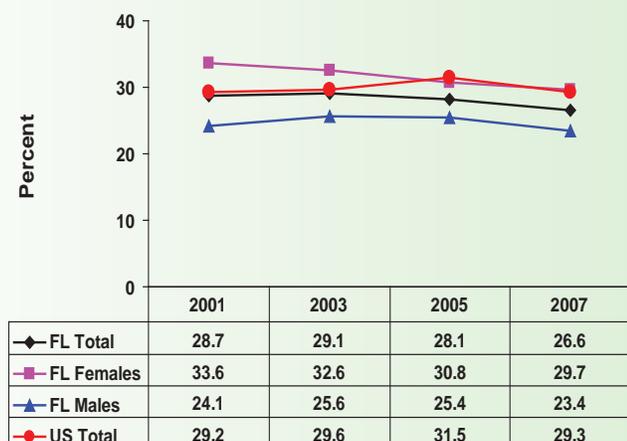


Figure 23e: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

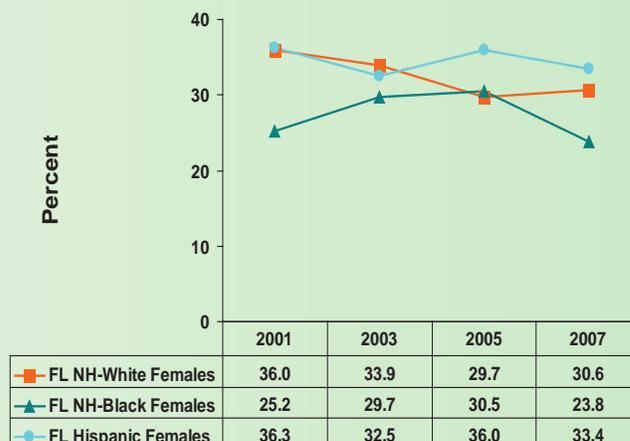


Figure 23c: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

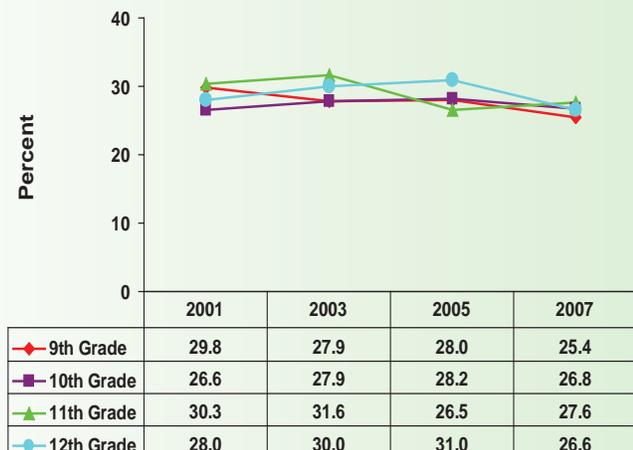
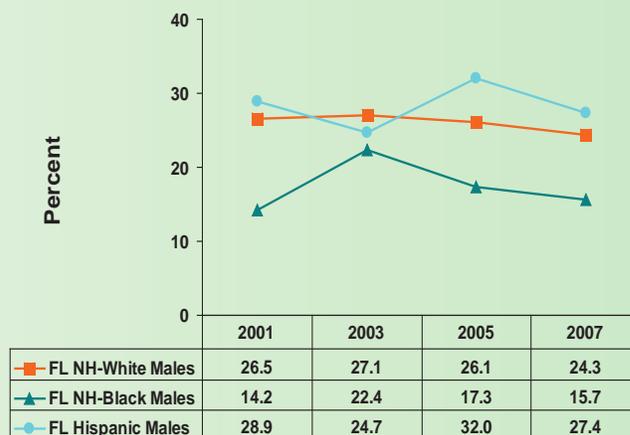


Figure 23f: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



TRYING TO LOSE WEIGHT

The data below include students who indicated that they are currently trying to lose weight.

Current Data (Figure 24a)

In 2007, approximately 329,400 or two out of five students (41.8%) in Florida were trying to lose weight. The prevalence of trying to lose weight was approximately twice as high among females (55.1%) than males (28.6%). Non-Hispanic blacks (35.5%) had a lower prevalence of trying to lose weight than non-Hispanic whites (43.0%) and Hispanics (45.6%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 24b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not change. Females had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males during this time period. Florida had a significantly lower prevalence of trying to lose weight than the rest of the nation in 2001 and 2007.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 24c)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of trying to lose weight did not differ between the grade levels. There were no changes in this behavior during this time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 24d)

Non-Hispanic blacks had the lowest prevalence of trying to lose weight from 2001 to 2007. There were no significant changes among the racial/ethnic groups in this behavior from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic black females had the lowest prevalence of trying to lose weight. There were no significant changes in this behavior among females in any of the racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic black males had the lowest prevalence of trying to lose weight, but this difference was only statistically different in 2001 and 2007. From 2001 to 2007, there were no significant changes in this behavior among any of the male racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 24a: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, Florida, 2007

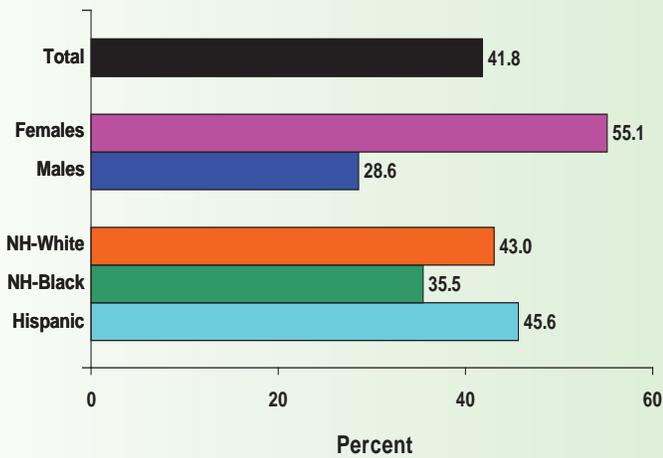


Figure 24d: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

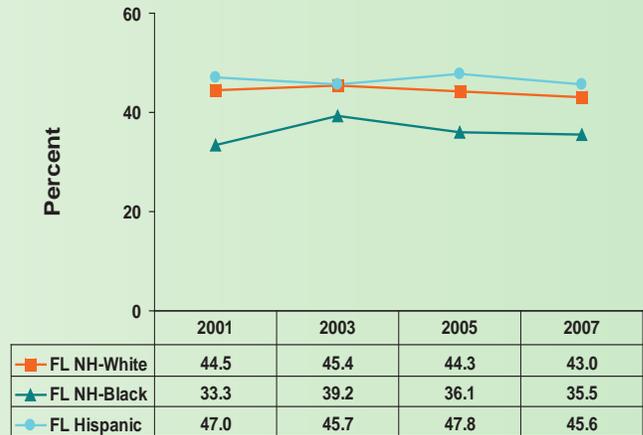


Figure 24b: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

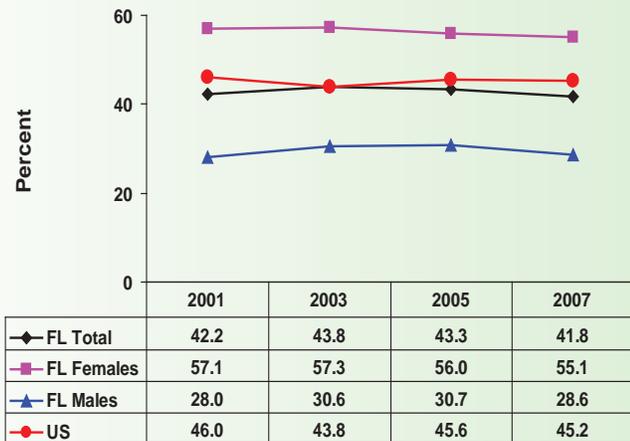


Figure 24e: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

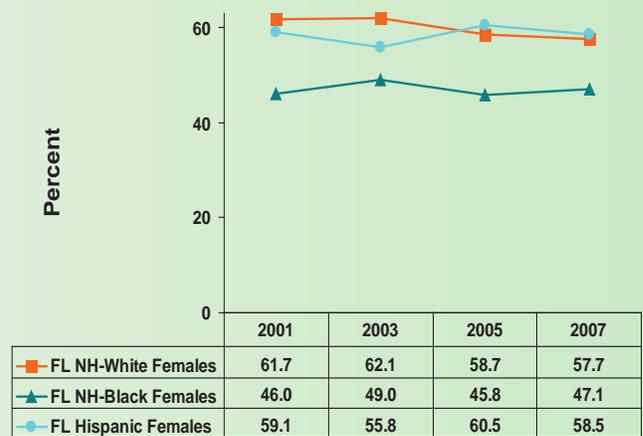


Figure 24c: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

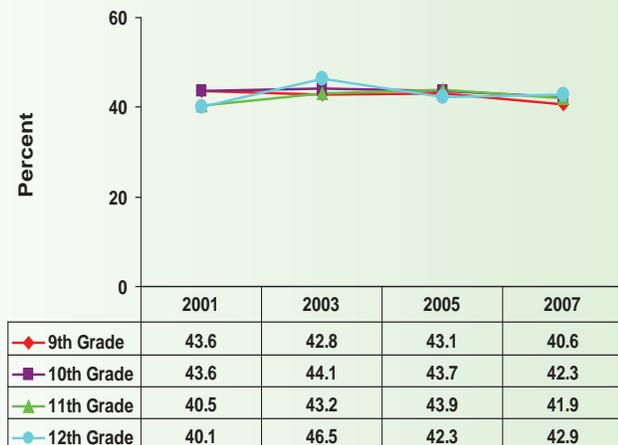
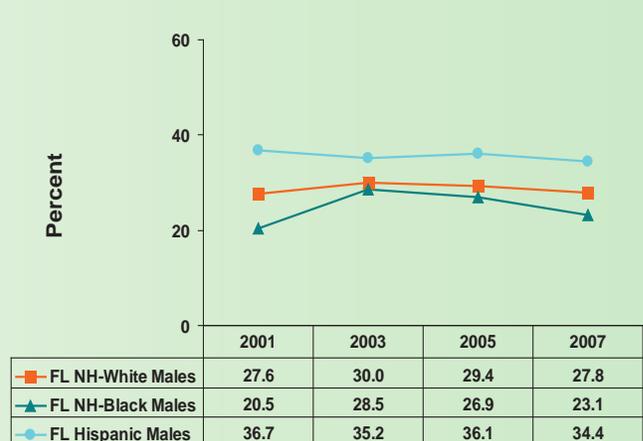


Figure 24f: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION

The data below include students who reported eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past seven days.

Current Data (Figure 25a)

In 2007, approximately 170,900 (22.1%) Florida high school students ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the prior week. Males (25.1%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females (19.0%). Non-Hispanic whites (19.0%) had a lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic blacks (26.4%), but did not differ significantly from Hispanics (23.6%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 25b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among Florida youth. Males had a higher prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables daily than females and the prevalence of this behavior did not differ significantly between Florida and the rest of the nation during this time period.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 25c)

This prevalence did not differ significantly by grade level. There were no significant changes from 2001 to 2007 within the different grades.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 25d)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic blacks had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic whites. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among any of the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

Non-Hispanic black females had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white females, but this difference was only statistically significant in 2007. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among any of the female racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

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

Non-Hispanic white males had a lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black males from 2001 to 2007, but this difference was not significant. Hispanic males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white males in 2003. There were no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior over time.



Figure 25a: Percentage of students who ate five or more servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the past seven days, Florida, 2007

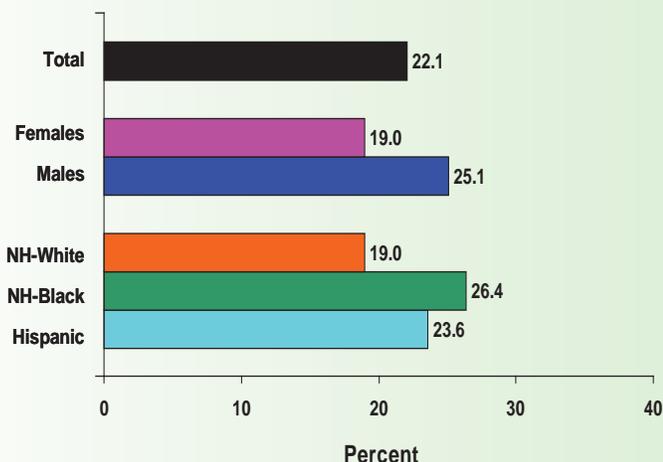


Figure 25d: Percentage of students who ate five or more servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the past seven days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

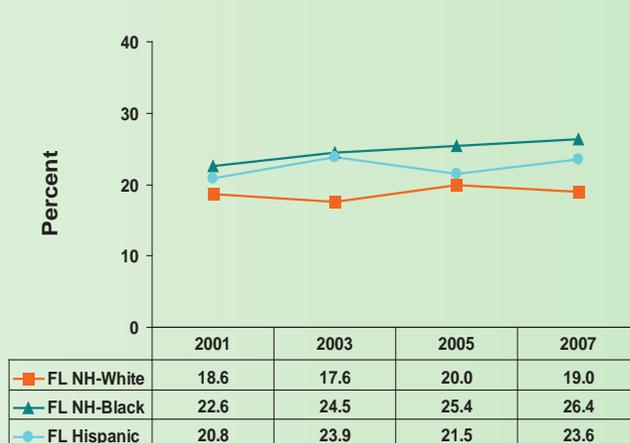


Figure 25b: Percentage of students who ate five or more servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the past seven days, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

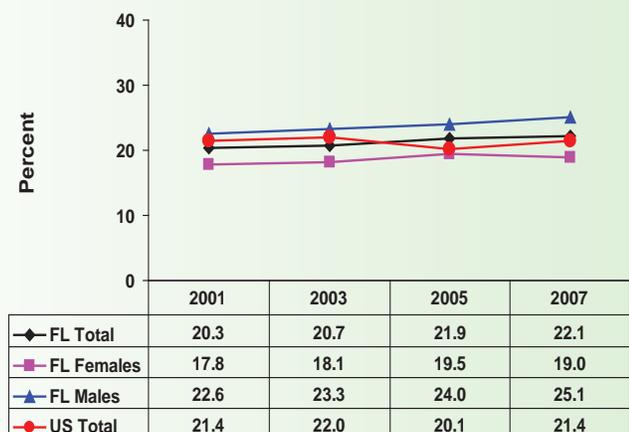


Figure 25e: Percentage of students who ate five or more servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the past seven days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

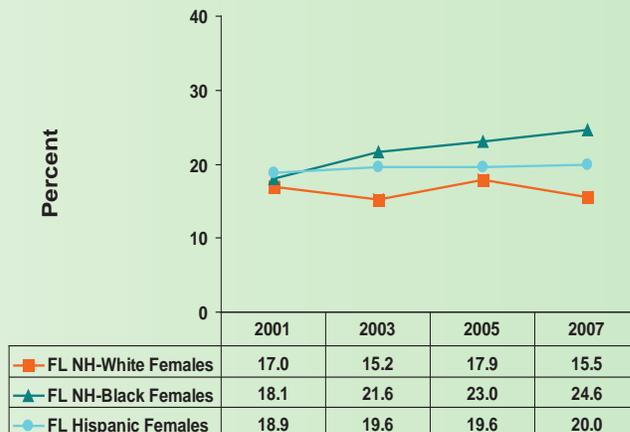


Figure 25c: Percentage of students who ate five or more servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the past seven days, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

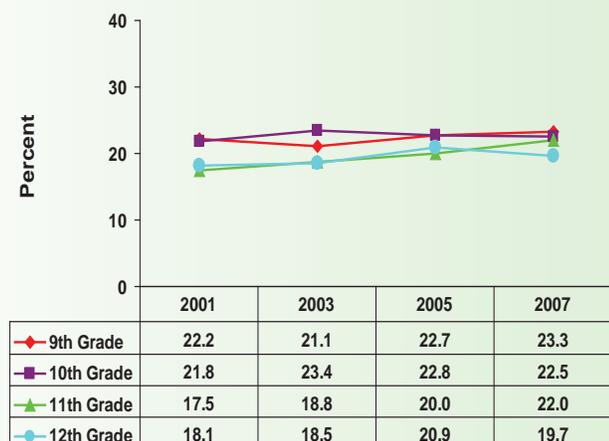
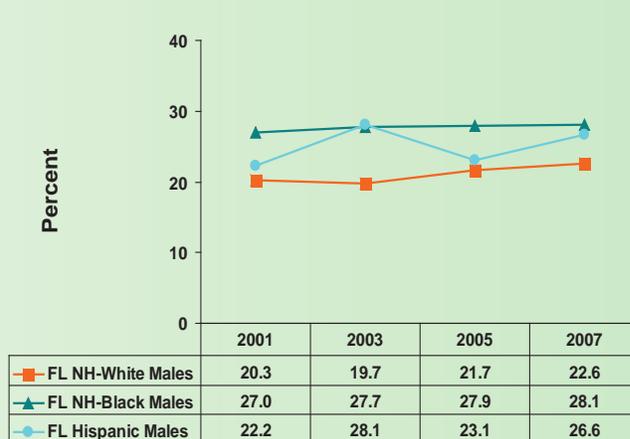
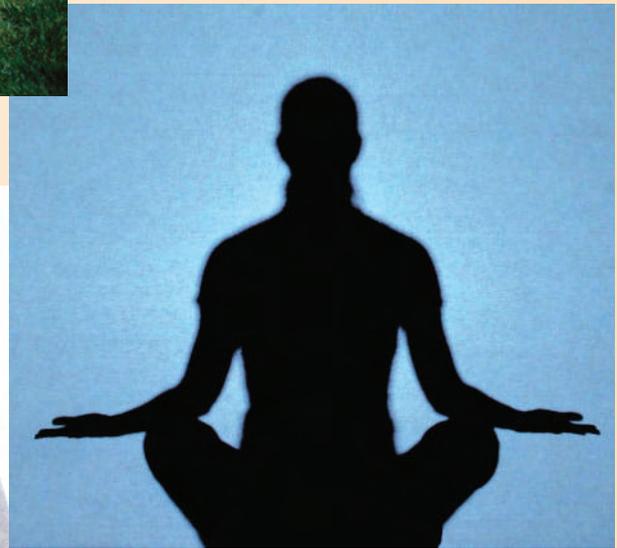


Figure 25f: Percentage of students who ate five or more servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the past seven days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

MODERATE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The data below include students who participated in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make them sweat or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors, on five or more of the past seven days.

Current Data (Figure 26a)

In 2007, approximately 188,300 (27.4%) Florida high school students met the recommended levels of moderate physical activity. Males (32.2%) had a higher prevalence than females (22.6%) of participating in a sufficient amount of moderate physical activity. Non-Hispanic whites (29.8%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanics (26.4%) and non-Hispanic blacks (23.4%), but these differences were not statistically significant.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 26b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 24.5% among Florida youth overall, by 20.6% among males, and by 32.2% among females. Males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females during this time period. Florida had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the rest of the nation in 2001 and 2003, but this difference was not statistically significant in 2005. This question was not included on the 2007 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 26c)

The prevalence of this behavior has increased significantly among 12th graders by 81.8% from 2001 to 2007. There were no significant differences between the grade levels during this time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 26d)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior increased significantly by 33.0% among non-Hispanic whites and by 28.8% among Hispanics. There were no other significant differences between the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of achieving the recommended amount of moderate physical activity increased significantly by 42.9% among non-Hispanic white females. During this time period there were no other significant changes or differences among females.

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

The prevalence of this behavior increased significantly by 27.8% among non-Hispanic white males from 2001 to 2007. There were no other significant changes or differences among any of the male racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

Figure 26a: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of moderate physical activity, Florida, 2007

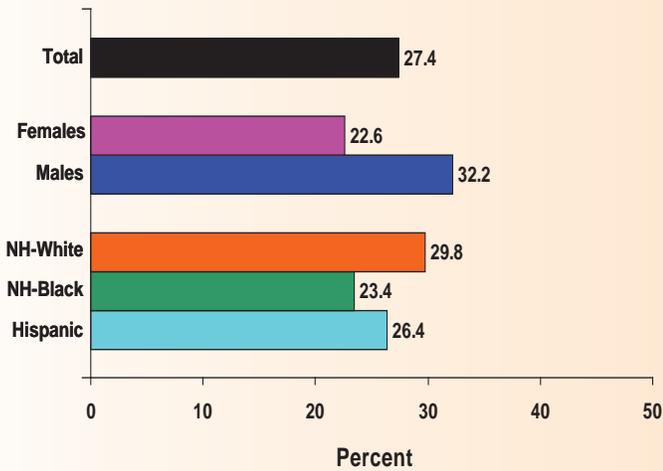


Figure 26d: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of moderate physical activity, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

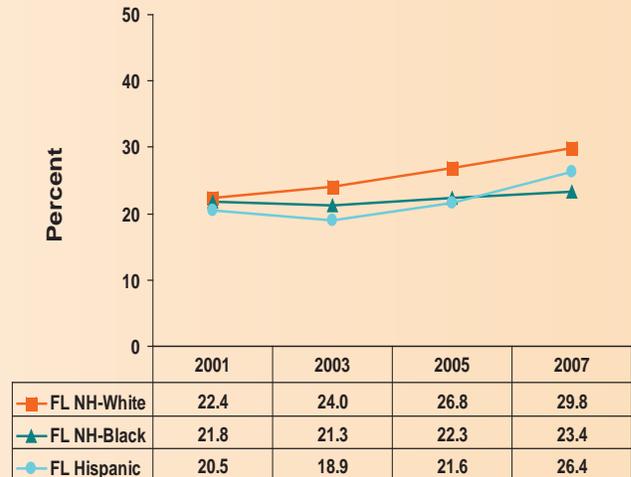


Figure 26b: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of moderate physical activity, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

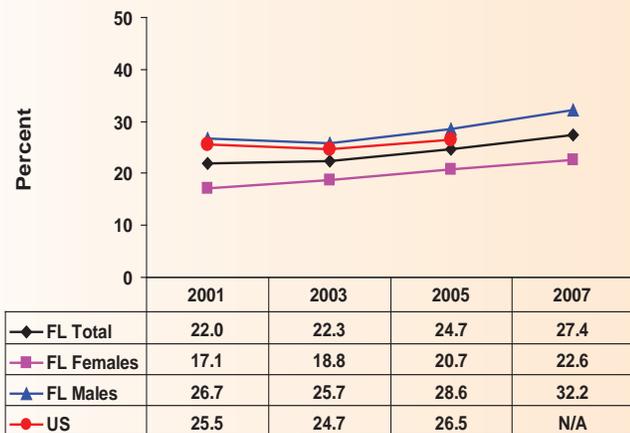


Figure 26e: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of moderate physical activity, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

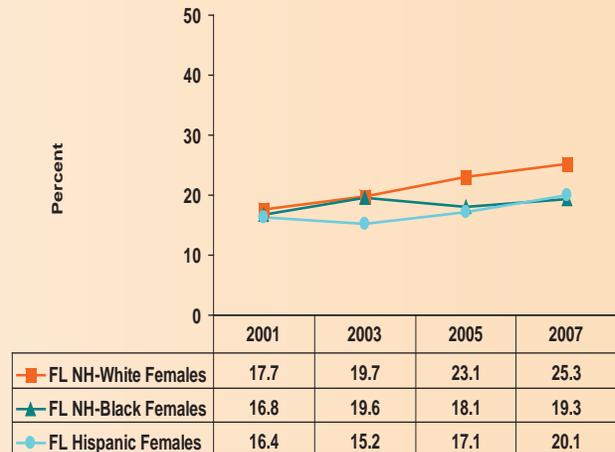


Figure 26c: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of moderate physical activity, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

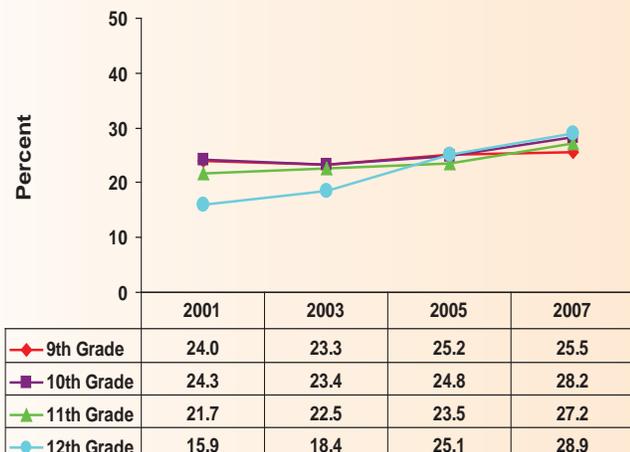
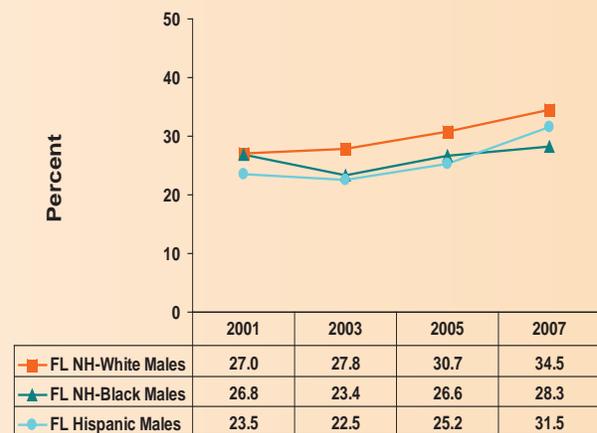


Figure 26f: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of moderate physical activity, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



VIGOROUS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The data below include students who participated in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat or breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing or similar aerobic activities, on three or more of the past seven days.

Current Data (Figure 27a)

In 2007, approximately 391,000 (56.8%) Florida high school students met the recommended levels of vigorous physical activity. Males (67.8%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females (45.7%). Non-Hispanic whites (59.4%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic blacks (52.7%) and Hispanics (54.8%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 27b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly in Florida. Males had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than females during this time period. Florida had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the rest of the nation in 2001 and 2005, but this difference was not significant in 2003. This question was not included on the 2007 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 27c)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of achieving recommended levels of vigorous physical activity did not change significantly within any of the grade levels. This prevalence decreased with each increasing grade level.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 27d)

Non-Hispanic whites had the highest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was only significant in 2003 and 2005. During this time, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly within any of the racial/ethnic groups.

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

Non-Hispanic white females had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007. During this time, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among females within any of the racial/ethnic groups.

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

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of achieving the recommended levels of vigorous physical activity did not change significantly within or between males of any of the racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 27a: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of vigorous physical activity, Florida, 2007

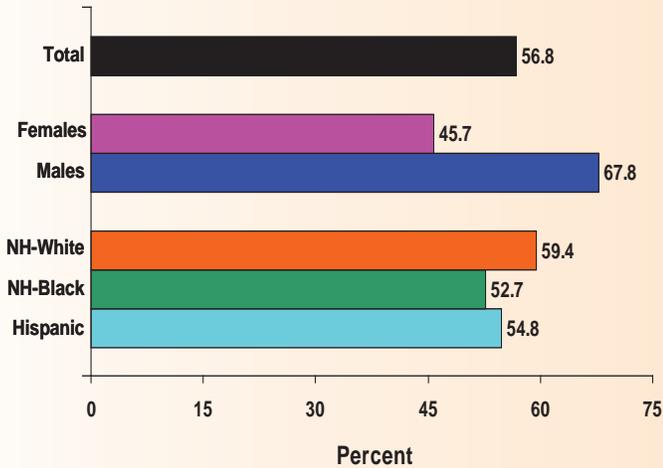


Figure 27d: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of vigorous physical activity, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

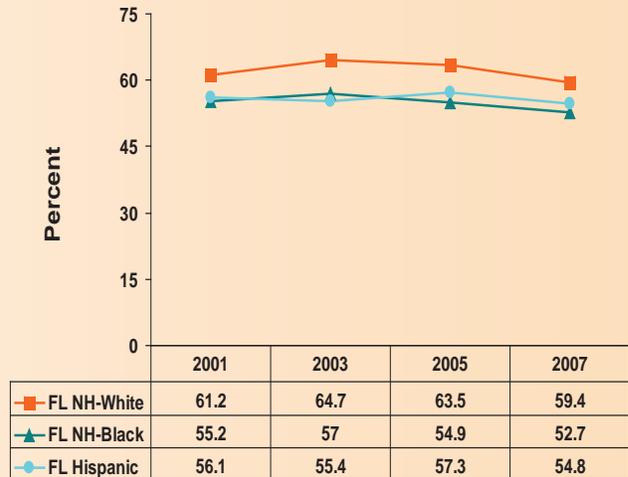


Figure 27b: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of vigorous physical activity, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

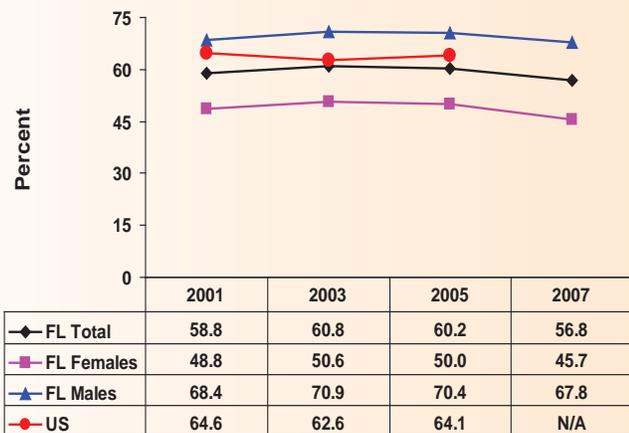


Figure 27e: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of vigorous physical activity, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

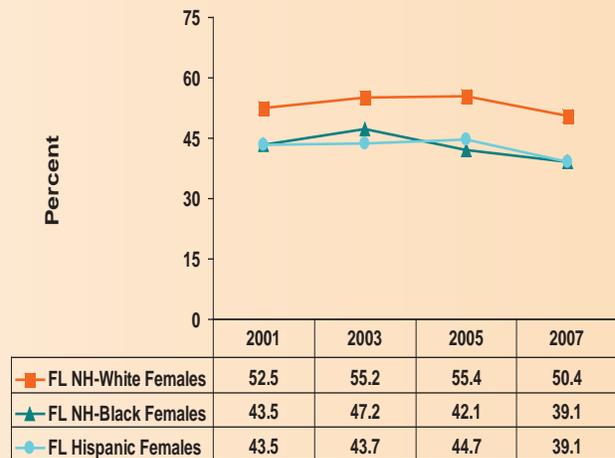


Figure 27c: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of vigorous physical activity, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

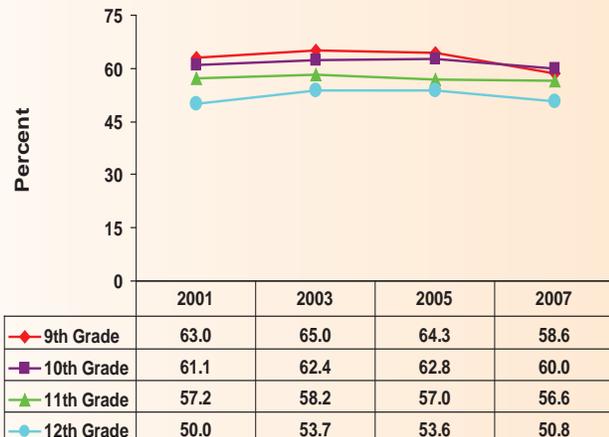
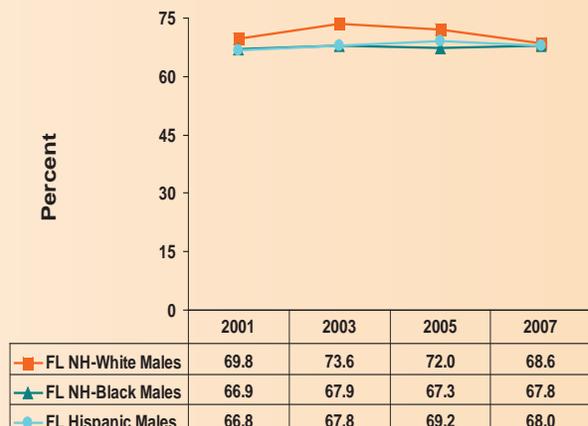


Figure 27f: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of vigorous physical activity, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOL

The data below include students who reported attending a physical education class on one or more days during an average school week.

Current Data (Figure 28a)

In 2007, approximately 291,700 (37.7%) Florida high school students attended physical education on one or more days in an average school week. Males (45.3%) had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than females (30.0%). Non-Hispanic whites (34.6%) had a lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic blacks (41.9%) and Hispanics (40.6%), but this difference was not statistically significant.

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 28b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly in Florida. During this time period, males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females, and Florida had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the rest of the nation.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 28c)

From 2001 to 2007, 9th graders had the highest prevalence of attending physical education on one or more days in an average school week. There were no significant changes between any of the grade levels during this time period.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 28d)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not differ significantly within or between any of the racial/ethnic groups.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 28e)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly within or between any of the female racial/ethnic groups.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 28f)

The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic black males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white males, but this difference was only statistically significant in 2001 and 2005.

Figure 28a: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, Florida, 2007

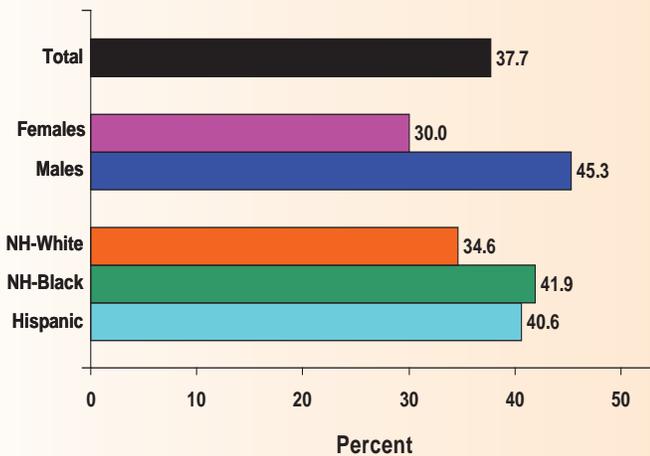


Figure 28d: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

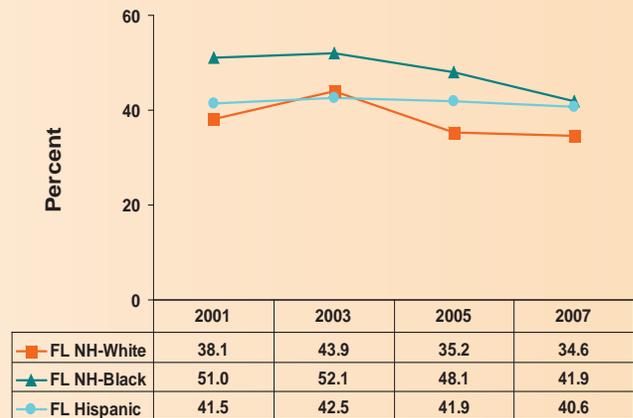


Figure 28b: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

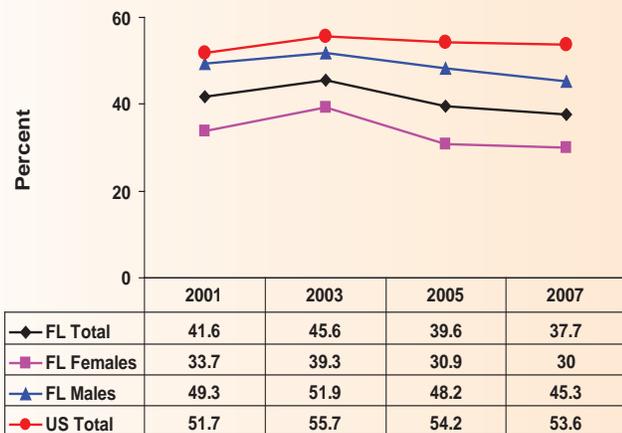


Figure 28e: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

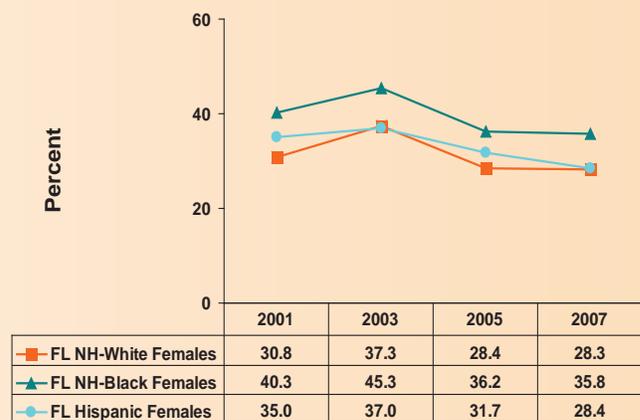


Figure 28c: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

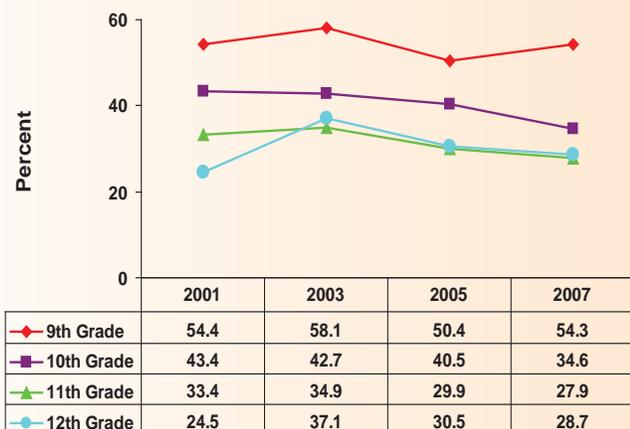
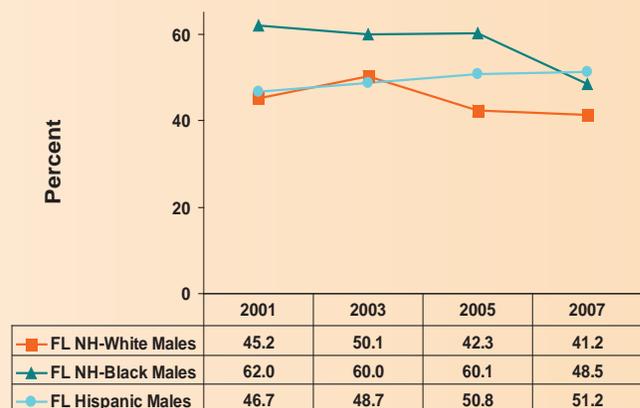


Figure 28f: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



PLAYED ON A SPORTS TEAM

The data below include students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 29a)

In 2007, approximately 386,200, or half (49.8%), of Florida high school students played on at least one sports team during the past year. Males (55.8%) had a higher prevalence than females (43.8%) of playing on a sports team. The prevalence of this behavior did not differ significantly between non-Hispanic blacks (52.6%), non-Hispanic whites (49.8%), and Hispanics (49.0%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 29b)

The prevalence of having played on a sports team during the past year did not change significantly in Florida from 2001 to 2007. Males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females and Florida had a significantly lower prevalence of this behavior than the national average during this time period.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 29c)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly within any specific grade level. During this time, 9th graders had a higher prevalence of this behavior than 12th graders. The prevalence of this behavior decreased with increasing grade level.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 29d)

The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among any of the racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007. Non-Hispanic whites had a higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanics, but this difference was only statistically significant in 2001 and 2003.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 29e)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic white females had a higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanic females, with the exception of 2005 when this difference was not statistically significant. There were no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior among any of the female racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2007.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 29f)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic black males had the highest prevalence of playing on a sports team during the past year, although this difference was only significant in comparison to non-Hispanic black males in 2003 and both non-Hispanic black males and Hispanic males in 2005. During this time period, none of the male racial/ethnic groups showed significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior.



Figure 29a: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, Florida, 2007

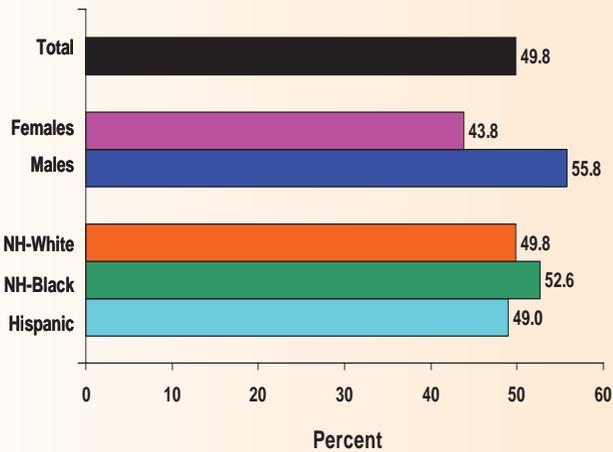


Figure 29d: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

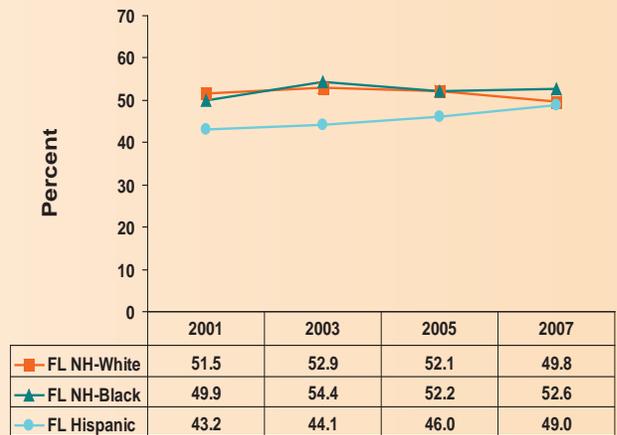


Figure 29b: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

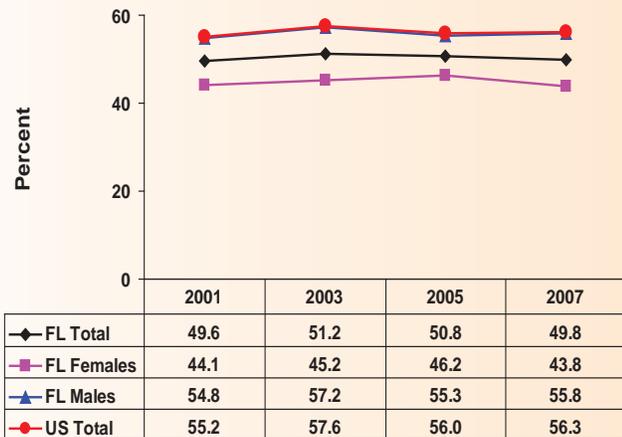


Figure 29e: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

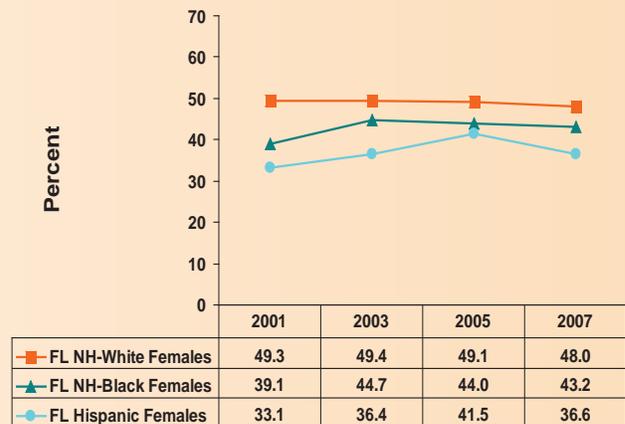


Figure 29c: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

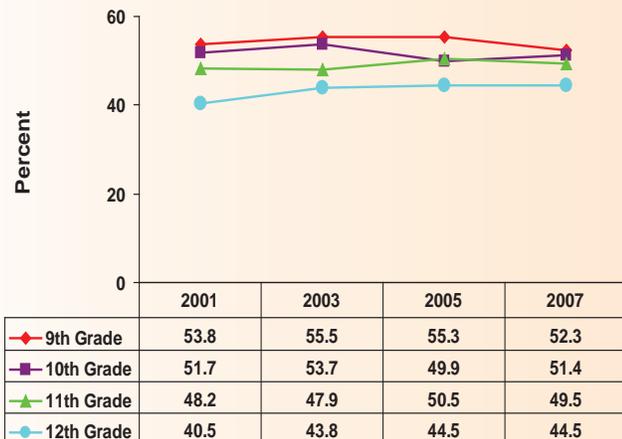
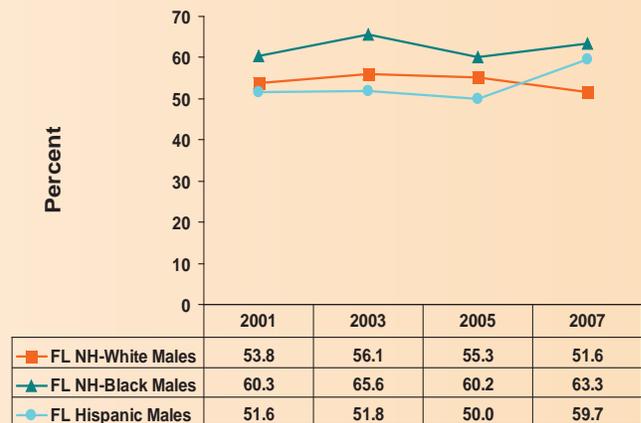


Figure 29f: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



WATCHING TELEVISION (TV) FOR THREE OR MORE HOURS ON AN AVERAGE SCHOOL DAY

The data below includes students who reported watching three or more hours of TV on an average school day.

Current Data (Figure 30a)

In 2007, approximately 311,700, or two out of five (40.2%), Florida high school students watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day. Males (40.6%) did not differ significantly from females (39.7%) in the prevalence of this behavior. Non-Hispanic blacks (62.6%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanics (44.1%) and non-Hispanic whites (28.7%).

U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 30b)

From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior decreased significantly by 14.5% among males, but did not change among females or for Florida overall. Florida had a higher prevalence of this behavior than the national average during this time period.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 30c)

With each increasing grade level, the prevalence of this behavior decreased. From 2001 to 2007, the prevalence of this behavior decreased significantly by 18.6% among 10th graders. During this time period ninth graders had a higher prevalence of this behavior than 12th graders.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 30d)

Non-Hispanic blacks had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanics had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic whites from 2001 to 2007. The prevalence of this behavior decreased significantly among non-Hispanic whites by 16.6% during this same time period.

Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 30e)

From 2001 to 2007, non-Hispanic black females had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic females had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white females. During this same time period, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly among any of the female racial/ethnic groups.

Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 30f)

Non-Hispanic black males had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic males had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white males from 2001 to 2007. The prevalence of this behavior decreased significantly among non-Hispanic white males by 21.6% during this same time period.

Figure 30a: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, Florida, 2007

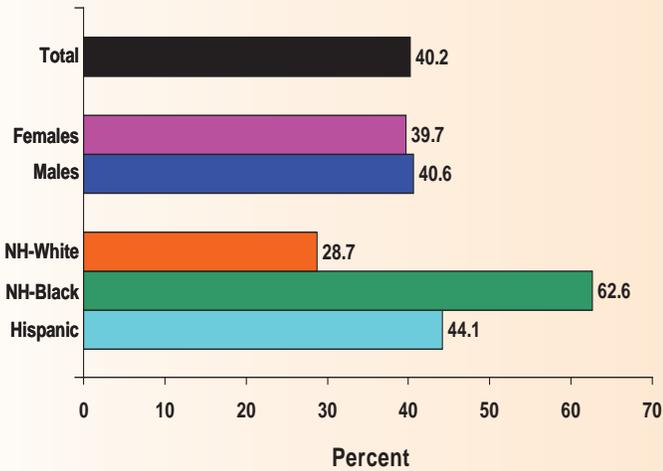


Figure 30d: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

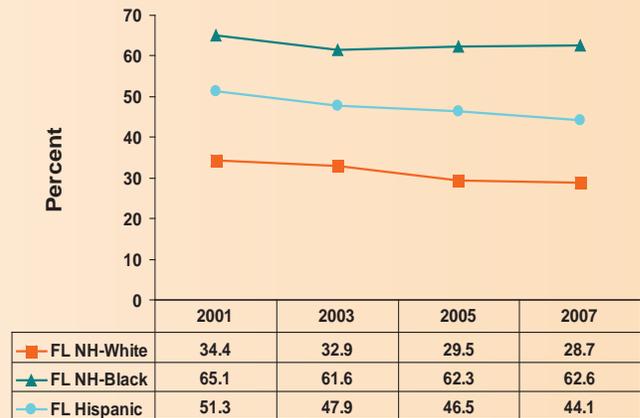


Figure 30b: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, Florida and the U.S., 2001-2007

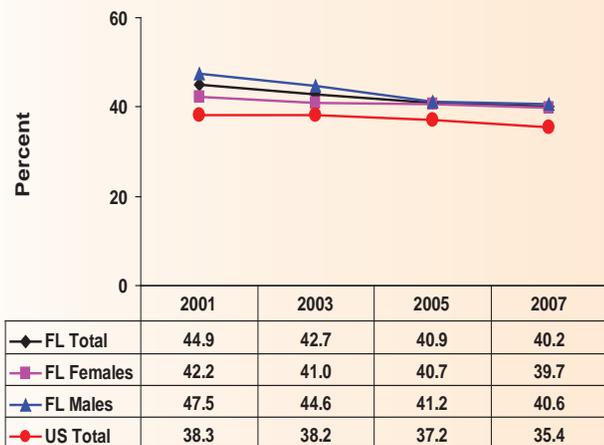


Figure 30e: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007

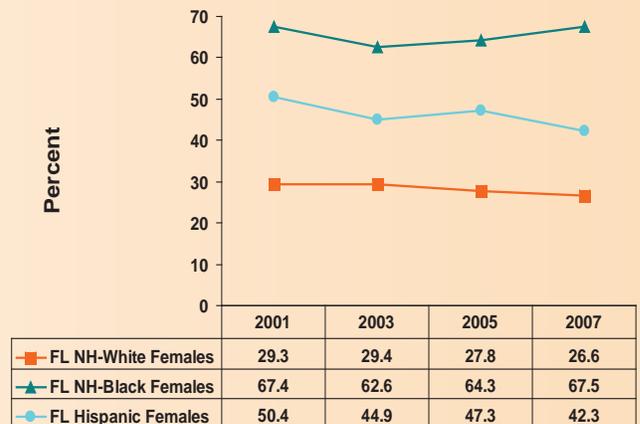


Figure 30c: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, by grade, Florida, 2001-2007

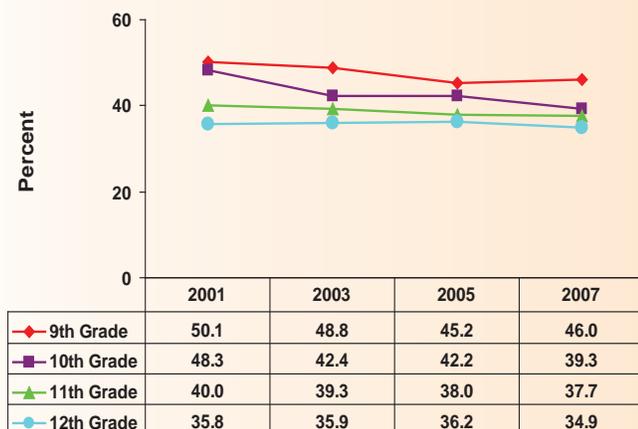
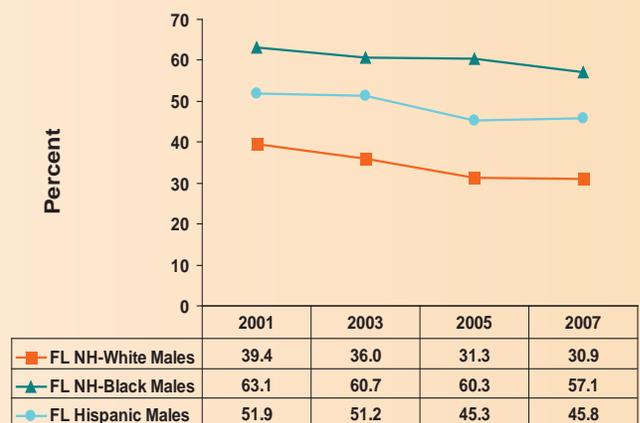


Figure 30f: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001-2007



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

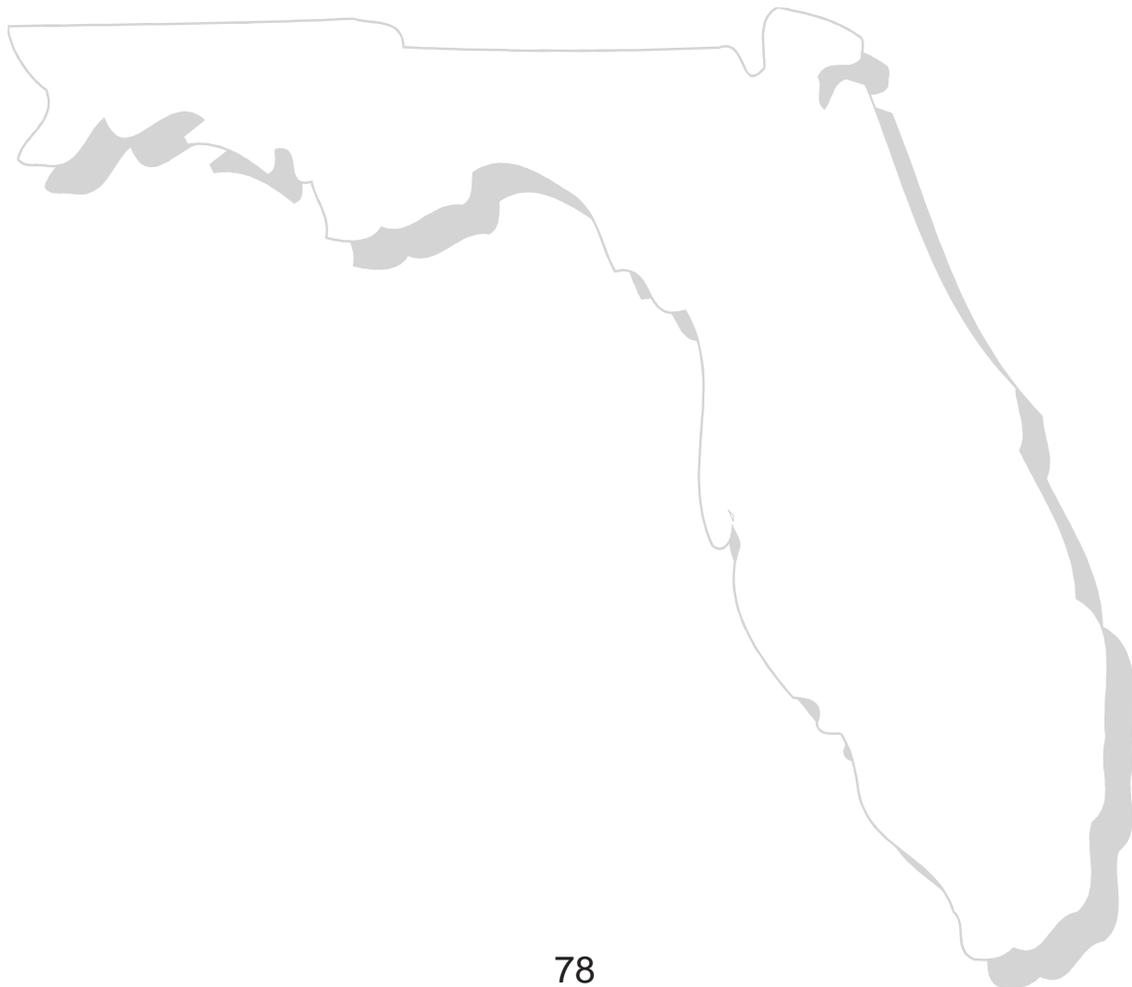
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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/yrbs>) for more information about the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

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