

# 2009 FLORIDA YRBS

## YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY



CHANGES AND TRENDS FROM 2001 TO 2009



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## CHANGES AND TRENDS FROM 2001 TO 2009

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a school-based, anonymous, random survey of 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 2009, 5,664 students in 80 public high schools in Florida completed the YRBS. The overall response rate was 71%. This report presents risk behaviors among Florida high school students in 2009 and shows the trends of risk behaviors during 2001-2009. 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 eight 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 2.4% decrease of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the past year to a 50.7% decrease of not going to school due to feeling unsafe at school or on the way to and from or at school. The table on the following page highlights some of the statistically significant changes in behaviors among Florida high school students from 2001 through 2009.

Risk behaviors varied among demographic subgroups. Males were more likely than females to carry a weapon, be involved in a physical fight, or to use tobacco, marijuana, and cocaine. Males were less likely than females to wear a seat belt, fast for 24 hours, or use alcohol or other drugs before sex. Females were more likely than males to ride with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, consider suicide, or perceive themselves as being overweight. Females were less likely than males to play sports, 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 be bullied on school property, carry a weapon, 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 have been in a physical fight on school property, report four or more sexual partners, or watch TV for three or more hours per day. Hispanic students were more likely than their non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black counterparts to have feelings of hopelessness, attempt suicide, or be offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property.

Compared to their national counterparts during 2001-2009, Florida high school students were less likely to have been bullied on school property, consider suicide, or binge drink; but more likely to try alcohol and marijuana before age 13, to have had sex, or watch TV or play on the computer for three or more hours on an average school day.

## Significant Changes among Florida High School Youth From 2001-2009

Youth Risk Behaviors	Prevalence among Florida High School Youth by Year		
	2001	2005	2009
<b>Personal Safety</b>			
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else	15.6	12.5	11.6
Rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days	31.5	27.2	27.6
Were in a physical fight one or more times during the past year	32.8	30.0	29.8
Did not go to school because they felt unsafe on their way to or from or at school in the past 30 days	14.0	7.8	6.9
Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past year	15.4	14.5	11.6
Made a suicide plan during the past year	11.3	11.6	9.4
Attempted suicide one or more times during the past year	8.4	8.5	6.5
<b>Drug and Alcohol Use</b>			
Had their first drink of alcohol before age 13	30.7	25.4	23.3
Had at least one drink of alcohol in past 30 days	45.0	39.7	40.5
Participated in binge drinking in past 30 days	24.8	21.3	21.1
Ever used marijuana	40.2	35.2	36.4
Tried marijuana before age 13	11.3	8.9	9.1
Ever used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase	8.3	7.5	6.9
Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription	5.0	4.0	3.9
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past year	24.9	23.2	21.8
<b>Tobacco Use</b>			
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13	19.9	13.6	12.1
Smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days (current smokers)	21.5	17.2	16.1
Smoked on 20 or more of the past 30 days (frequent smokers)	9.3	6.4	6.2
Smoked on school property in the past 30 days	7.0	4.4	5.3
Ever smoked daily	13.7	10.2	8.8
Used any kind of tobacco in the past 30 days	26.6	21.6	21.7
<b>SEXUAL ACTIVITY</b>			
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	24.0	19.9	19.7
<b>Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors</b>			
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or keep from gaining weight	8.7	6.0	5.1
Ate fruit one or more times during the past 7 days	80.8	80.8	85.1
Ate green salad one or more times during the past 7 days	66.3	64.3	61.0
Drank three or more glasses of milk daily during the past 7 days	14.3	12.8	11.2
<b>Physical Activity</b>			
Participated in the recommended level of physical activity*	N/A	30.6	40.8
Watched 3 or more hours of TV on average school day	44.9	40.9	38.2

\* Change from 2005 to 2009

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

The YRBS monitors health-risk behaviors in six areas. 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 2009 Florida YRBS was 71%. 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 2009 was considered large 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 2009 YRBS is the fifth survey year for which Florida weighted data are available. Trends are provided using data from all five survey years. Trend data are presented by gender, grade, race/ethnicity, and gender by race/ethnicity. The race/ethnicity groups included in this report are non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic. National YRBS data are also included for comparison 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 2009. The Florida YRBS data from 2001 to 2009 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						
	2005		2007		2009	
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*
<b>Gender</b>						
<i>Males</i>	50.7	2,122	50.6	2,141	50.7	2,723
<i>Females</i>	49.3	2,407	49.4	2,342	49.3	2,848
<i>Total</i>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,571</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<i>African American</i>	23.3	935	23.3	915	22.9	1,051
<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	22.0	1,215	22.7	1,329	23.5	1,758
<i>White</i>	51.6	2,065	49.2	1,877	48.1	2,218
<i>Other race</i>	2.0	203	3.3	200	3.3	274
<i>Multiple races</i>	1.1	102	1.5	95	2.2	180
<i>Total</i>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,481</b>
<b>Grade</b>						
9 <sup>th</sup>	31.7	1,439	29.8	1,228	27.9	1,610
10 <sup>th</sup>	25.8	1,336	26.3	1,250	26.0	1,503
11 <sup>th</sup>	22.7	991	23.4	1,160	24.3	1,276
12 <sup>th</sup>	19.1	735	20.2	842	21.5	1,153
<i>Total</i>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>5,642</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,564</b>		<b>4,523</b>		<b>5,664</b>	

\*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 2009, approximately 90,700 Florida high school students (11.6%) never or rarely wore a seat belt while riding in a car driven by someone else. Males (13.8%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females (9.0%). Non-Hispanic black students (16.3%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (12.5%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white students (8.4%).

## **U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 1b)**

The prevalence of never or rarely wearing a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else decreased by 25.6% among Florida high school students from 15.6% in 2001 to 11.6% in 2009. This prevalence has decreased among males by 24.6% and among females by 29.1%. Males have consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females during this time period. In 2009, Florida students had a slightly higher prevalence of this behavior than students nationally (9.7%), although this difference was not statistically significant.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 1c)**

The prevalence of never or rarely wearing a seatbelt has decreased by 30.8% among 9th graders from 2001 (17.2%) to 2009 (11.9%). There were no other significant differences within or between the grade levels during this time.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1d)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 34.4% among non-Hispanic white students and by 30.2% among Hispanic students. Non-Hispanic black students consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic whites from 2001 to 2009 and had a higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanics from 2005 to 2009.

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

Non-Hispanic white females have consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. During this time period, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 36.2% among non-Hispanic white females and by 36.5% among Hispanic females.

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

Non-Hispanic black males have consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. During this time period, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 32.7% among non-Hispanic white males.

Figure 1a: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, Florida, 2009

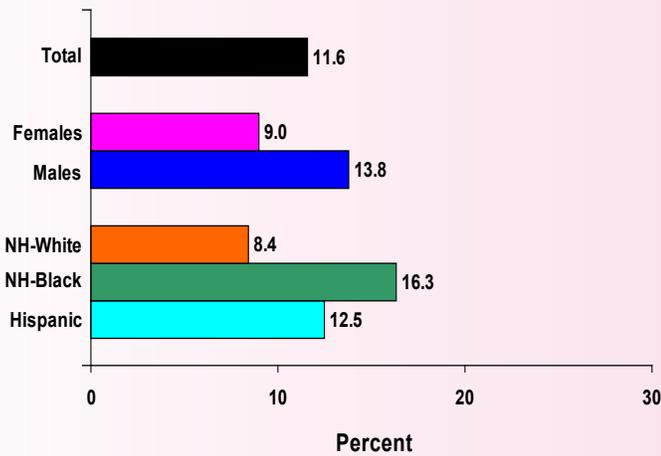


Figure 1d: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

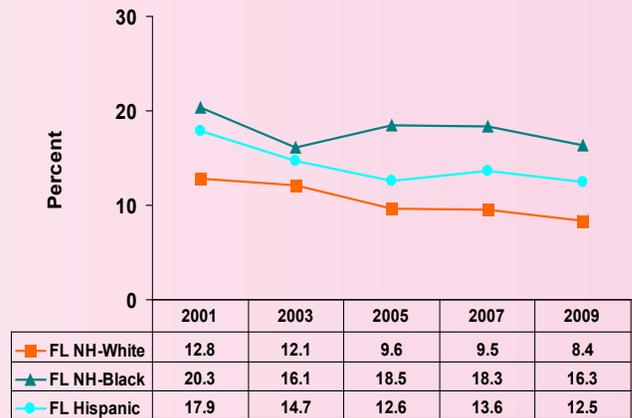


Figure 1b: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

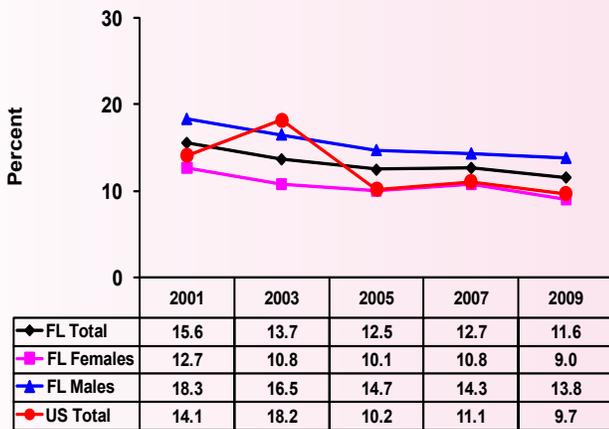


Figure 1e: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

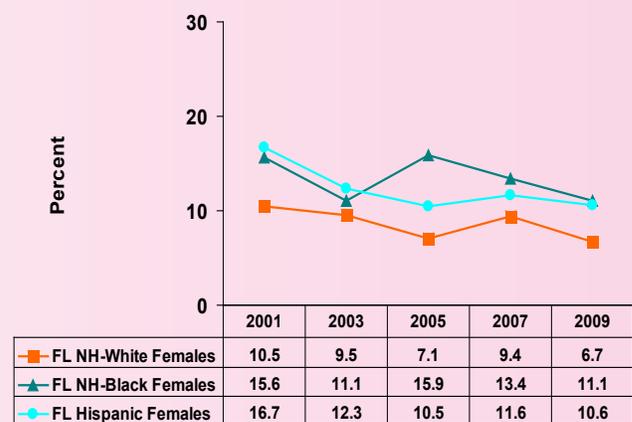


Figure 1c: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

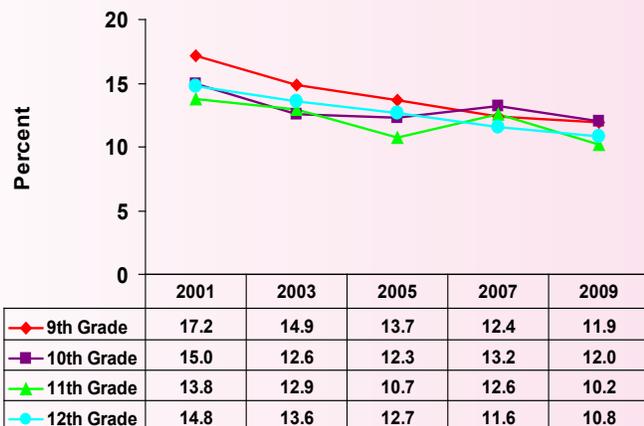
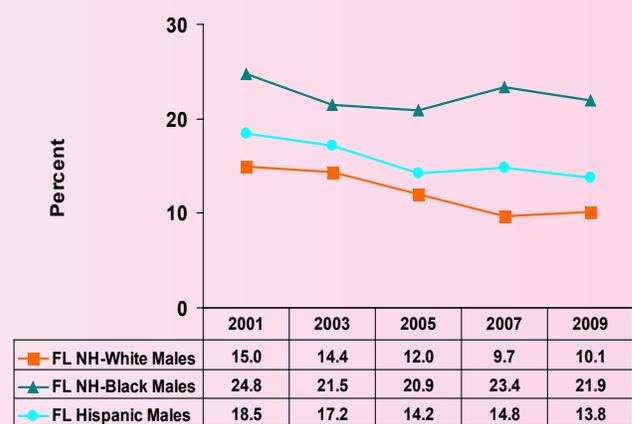


Figure 1f: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, among Florida high school students that rode a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey, approximately 464,700 or 9 out of 10 students (91.0%) rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet. Males (91.4%) were more likely to never or rarely wear bicycle helmets than females (90.3%). Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic students (93.1%) were more likely to never or rarely wear bicycle helmets than non-Hispanic white students (88.9%).

## **U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 2b)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of never or rarely wearing a bicycle helmet has increased. This change is largely due to the 4.3% increase among females during this time period. Males have consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females, although it was not always statistically different. In 2009, Florida students (91.0%) had a higher prevalence of never or rarely wearing a helmet than students nationally (84.7%).

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 2c)**

The prevalence of never or rarely wearing a bicycle helmet increased from 2001 to 2009 by 5.2% among 9th graders. There were no other significant differences within the grade levels during this time.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2d)**

The prevalence of never or rarely wearing a bicycle helmet increased by 3.9% among non-Hispanic black students and increased by 4.8% among Hispanic students from 2001 to 2009. In 2009, non-Hispanic white students had a lower prevalence of this behavior than their non-Hispanic black and Hispanic counterparts.

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

In 2009, the prevalence of never or rarely wearing a bicycle helmet did not differ among the female race/ethnicity groups. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of never or rarely wearing a bicycle helmet did not change within any of the female race/ethnic groups.

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

Since 2003, non-Hispanic black males have had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males; however, this difference was not always significant. The prevalence of this behavior has increased by 5.6% among non-Hispanic black males from 89.9% in 2001 to 94.4% in 2009.



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, 2009

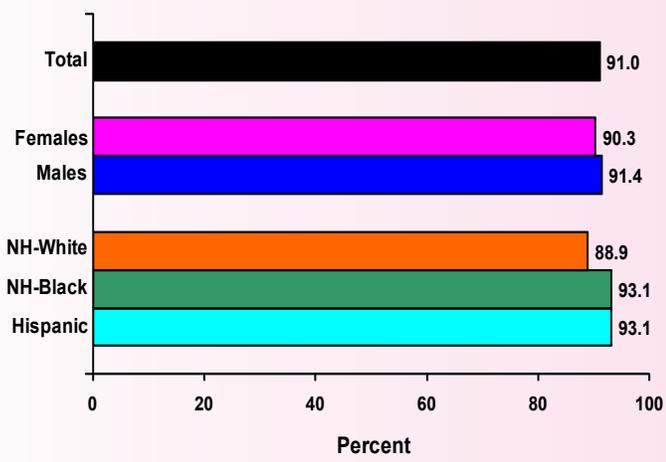


Figure 2d: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

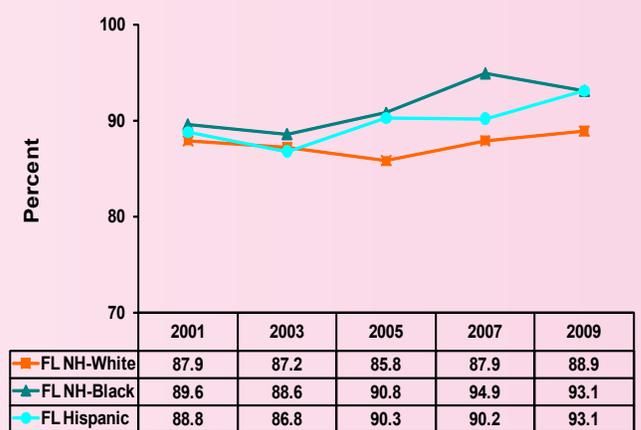


Figure 2b: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

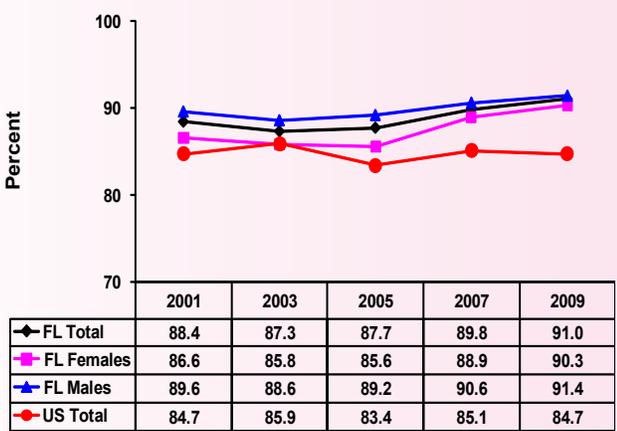


Figure 2e: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

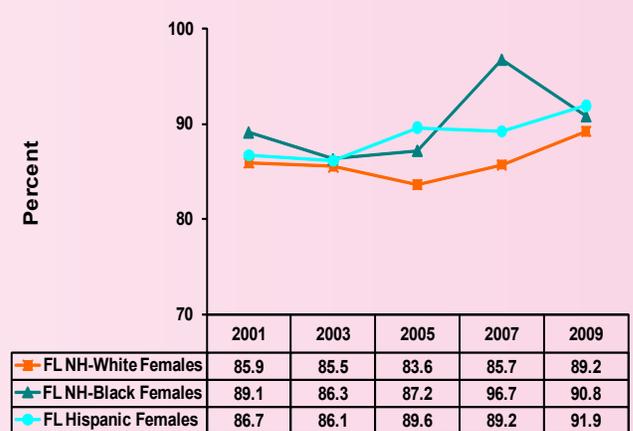


Figure 2c: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

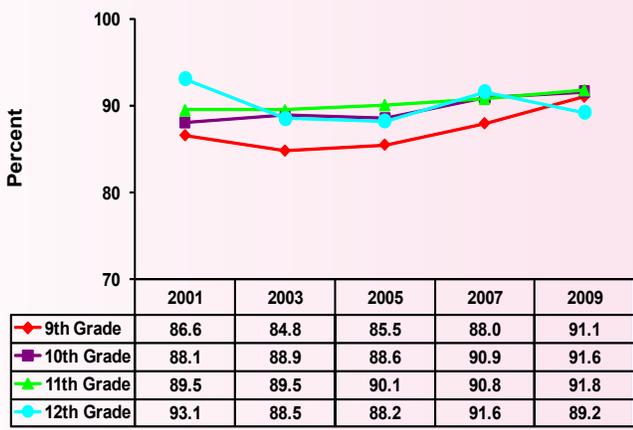
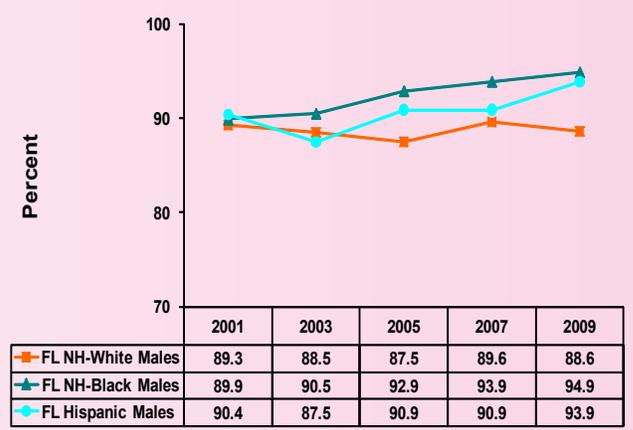


Figure 2f: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 216,300 Florida high school students (27.6%) rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days (Figure 3a). Females (29.2%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males (26.3%). Non-Hispanic black students (22.2%) had a lower prevalence of this behavior than Hispanic (30.3%) and non-Hispanic white students (29.0%).

## **U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 3b)**

From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence has decreased by 12.7% among Florida students overall and by 19.1% among Florida males. Females have not made significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior during this time period. In 2009, the prevalence of this behavior was lower in Florida (27.6%) than at the national level (28.3%); however this difference was not statistically significant.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 3c)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of riding with a driver that had been drinking decreased by 21.4% among 11th graders and by 23.5% among 12th graders.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 3d)**

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black students consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior although this difference was not always significant. The prevalence of riding in a car with a driver that had been drinking decreased by 15.0% among non-Hispanic white students from 34.1% in 2001 to 29.0% in 2009.

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

Non-Hispanic black females consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. During this time period, there were no significant changes within any of these race/ethnic groups.

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

From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence decreased by 17.1% among non-Hispanic white males and by 24.4% among non-Hispanic black males, and has not changed significantly among Hispanic males. Non-Hispanic black males had the lowest prevalence of this behavior in 2007 and 2009.

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, 2009

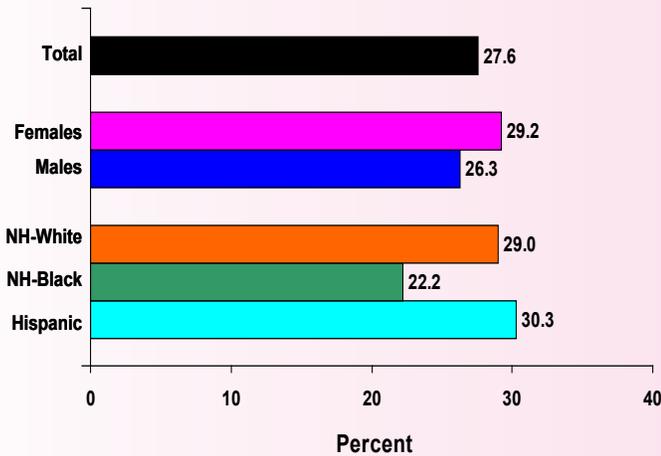


Figure 3d: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



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 - 2009

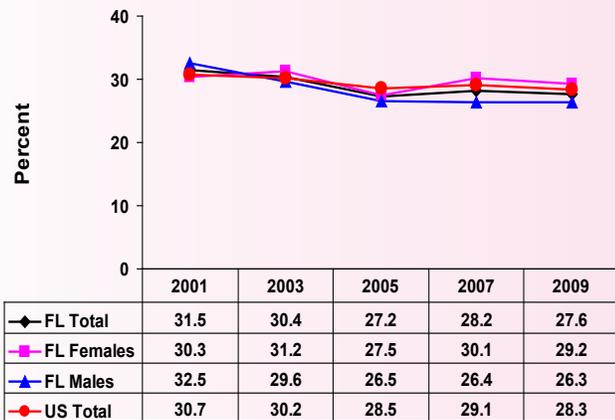


Figure 3e: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

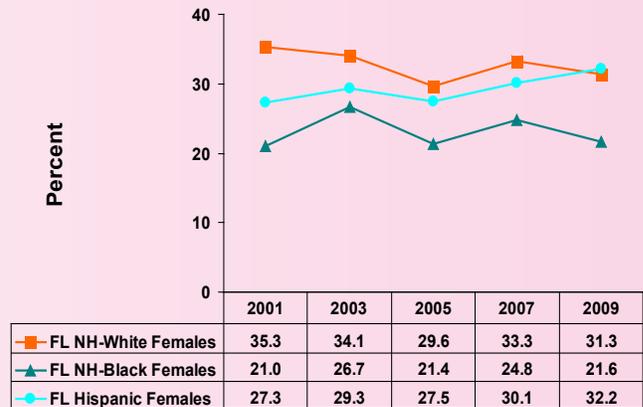


Figure 3c: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

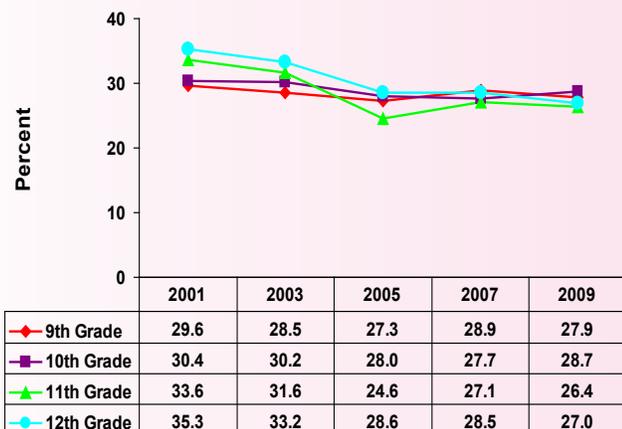
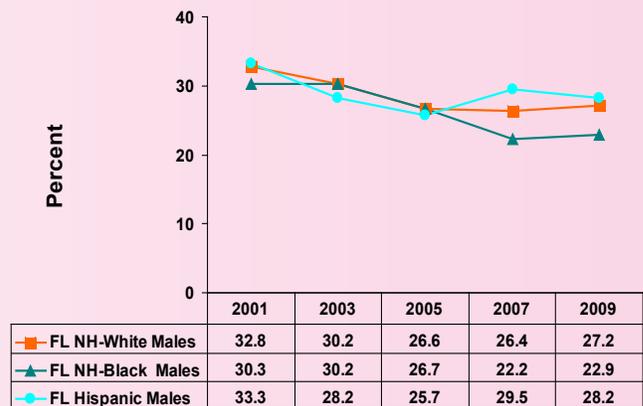


Figure 3f: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days in which the driver had been drinking alcohol, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 229,540 Florida high school students (29.8%) had been in one or more physical fights during the past year. Males (36.7%) were more likely than females (22.6%) to have been in a fight during the past year. Non-Hispanic white students (27.4%) had a lower prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students (33.0%). Hispanic students (30.2%) did not differ from either group significantly.

## **U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 4b)**

The prevalence of having been in a fight during the past year decreased by 9.1% from 32.8% in 2001 to 29.8% in 2009. Males have consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females during this time period. In 2009, Florida had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the nation, but the difference was not significant.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 4c)**

This prevalence was higher among 9th graders than 11th and 12th graders from 2001 to 2009. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight decreased by 10.1% among 9th graders from 38.8% in 2001 to 34.9% in 2009.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 4d)**

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior although this difference was not always significant. During this time period, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight decreased by 10.7% among non-Hispanic white students.

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

This prevalence was highest among Non-Hispanic black females from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. During this time period, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly within any of the race/ethnic groups.

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

From 2001 to 2009, 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 have been 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, 2009

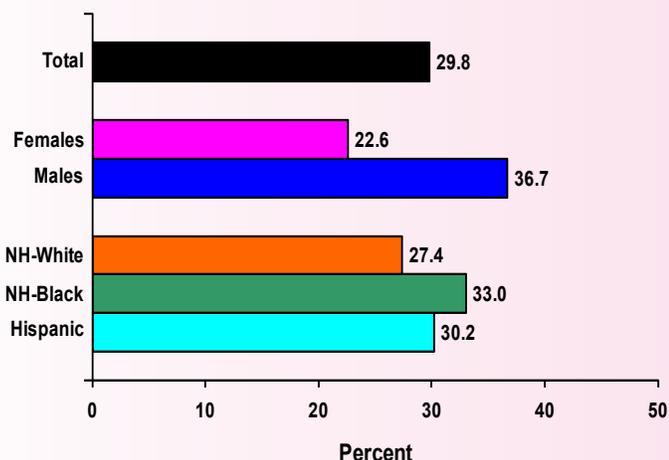


Figure 4d: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

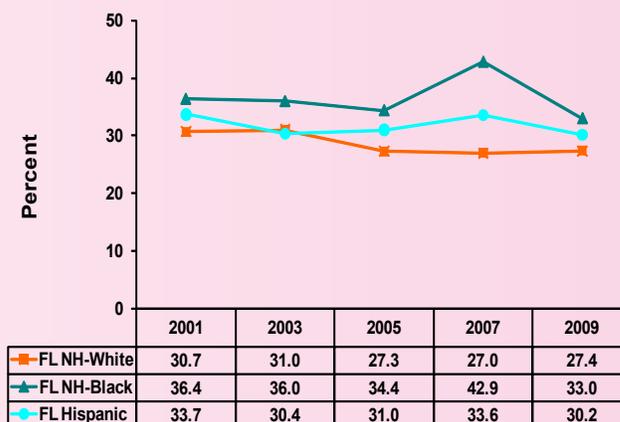


Figure 4b: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

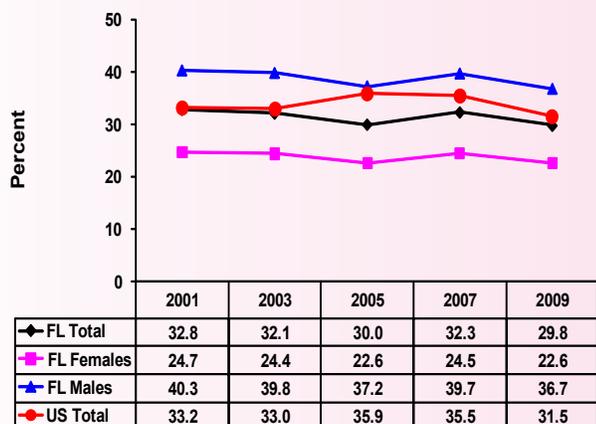


Figure 4e: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

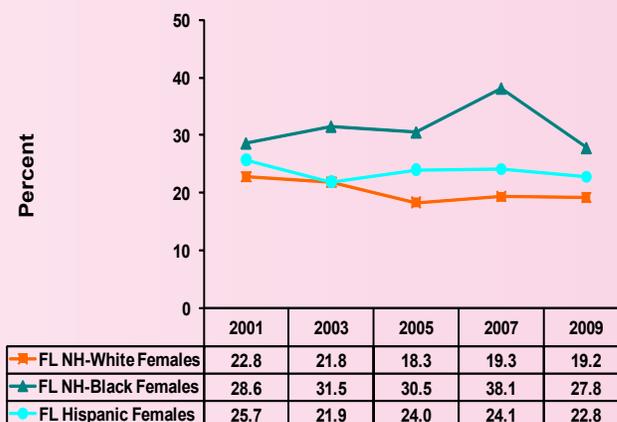


Figure 4c: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

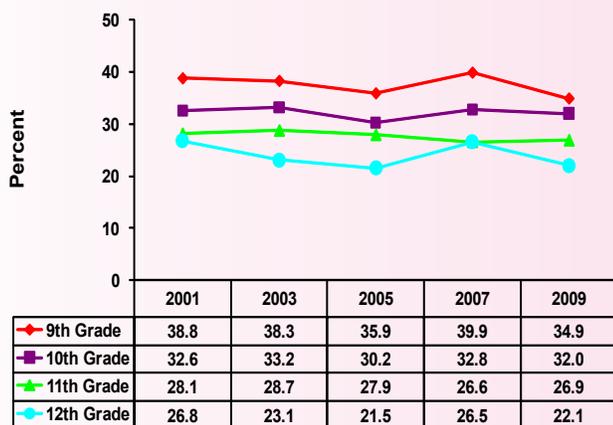
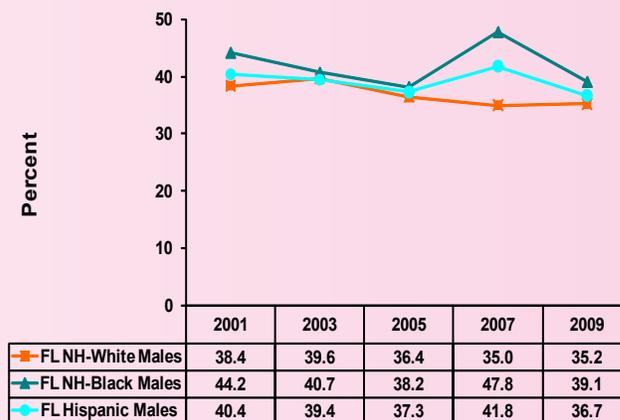


Figure 4f: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 133,900 Florida high school students (17.3%) carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the past month. Males (26.4%) were more than three and a half times more likely than females (7.5%) to have carried a weapon. Non-Hispanic white students (19.5%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black (12.9%) and Hispanic students (15.3%).

## **U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 5b)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of carrying a weapon during the past month has not changed significantly in Florida. Males have consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. In 2009, Florida did not differ from the rest of the nation in this behavior.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 5c)**

The prevalence of carrying a weapon during the past month increased by 21.5% among 10th graders from 12.8% in 2001 to 16.3% in 2009. During this time period, 9th graders have consistently had the higher prevalence of this behavior.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 5d)**

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not always significant. During the same time period, there were no significant changes within any of the three race/ethnicity groups.

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

From 2001 to 2009, there were no significant differences within or between females in any of the race/ethnicity groups.

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

Non-Hispanic white males consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. During this time period, this prevalence did not change significantly among males within any of the race/ethnicity groups.



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, 2009

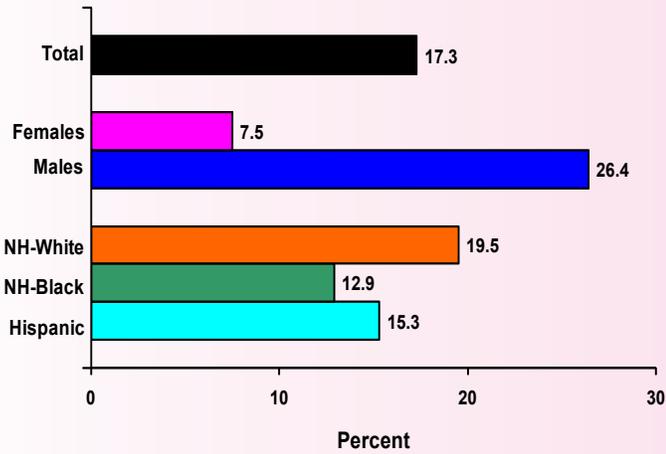


Figure 5d: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

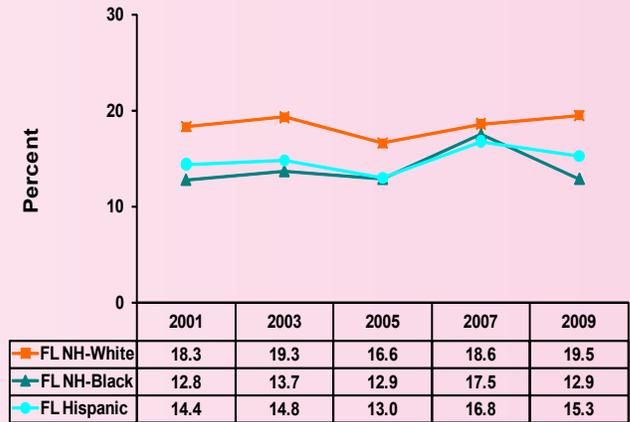


Figure 5b: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

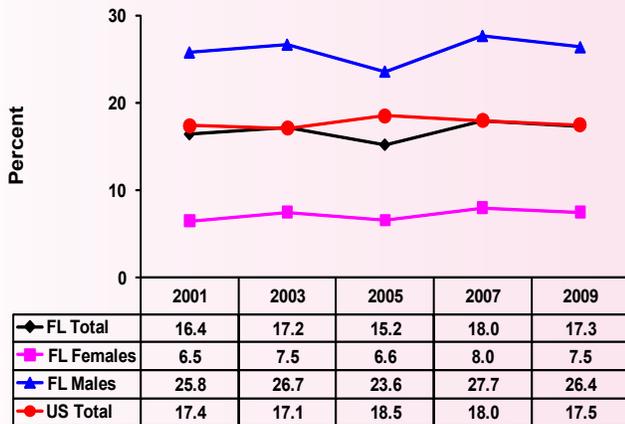


Figure 5e: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

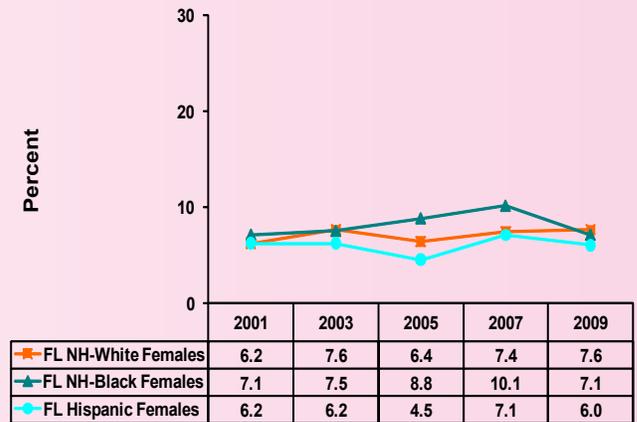


Figure 5c: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

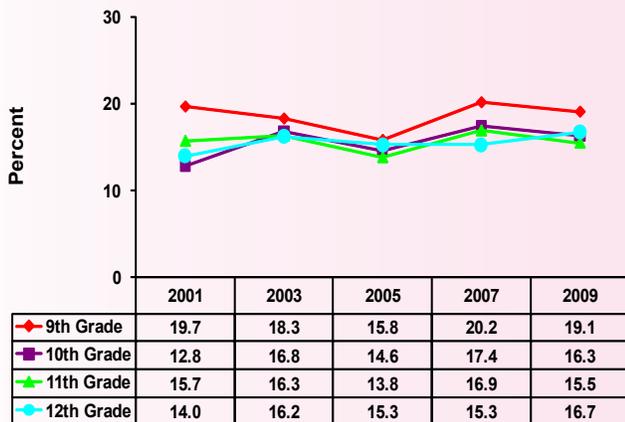
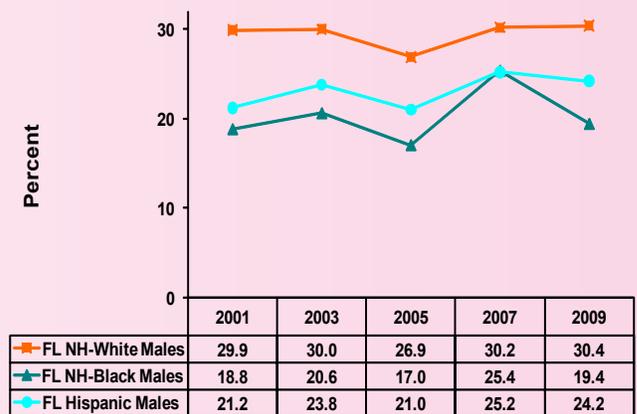


Figure 5f: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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)**

In 2009, one out of nine or approximately 89,400 Florida high school students (11.6%) seriously considered attempting suicide during the past year. Females (13.8%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males (9.2%). Hispanic students (12.9%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students (10.4%). Non-Hispanic white students (11.0%) did not differ from either group significantly.

## **U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 6b)**

The prevalence of considering suicide among Florida high school students has decreased by 24.7% from 15.4% in 2001 to 11.6% in 2009. During this same time period, this prevalence decreased by 28.9% among females (from 19.4% to 13.8%) and by 19.3% among males (from 11.4% to 9.2%). Florida has consistently had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the national prevalence; however, this difference was not significant in 2003.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 6c)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of considering suicide during the past year decreased within each of the grade levels. There were no significant differences between the grade levels.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 6d)**

From 2001 to 2005, non-Hispanic white students had the highest prevalence of suicidal ideation, but Hispanic students had the highest prevalence in 2007 and 2009. The prevalence of considering suicide during the past year decreased by 35.7% among non-Hispanic whites, from 17.1% in 2001 to 11.0% in 2009.

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

The prevalence of considering suicide during the past year decreased by 36.2% among non-Hispanic white females from 21.8% in 2001 to 13.9% in 2009 and did not change significantly among the other female race/ethnicity groups during this same time period.

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

In 2009, Hispanic males had the highest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not significant. This prevalence decreased by 34.1% among non-Hispanic white males from 2001 to 2009 and did not change significantly among the other male racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 6a: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, Florida, 2009

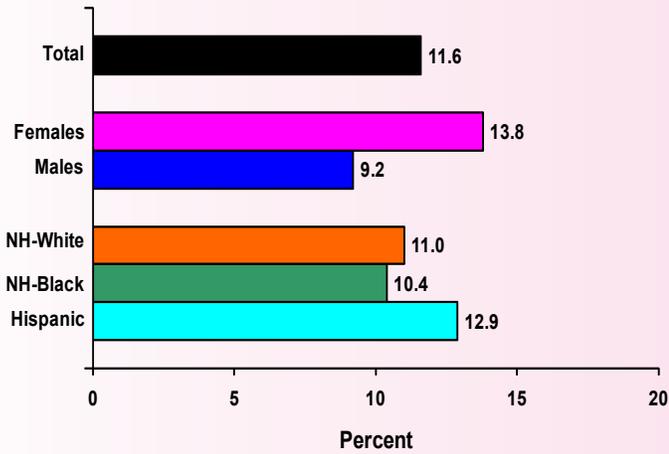


Figure 6d: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

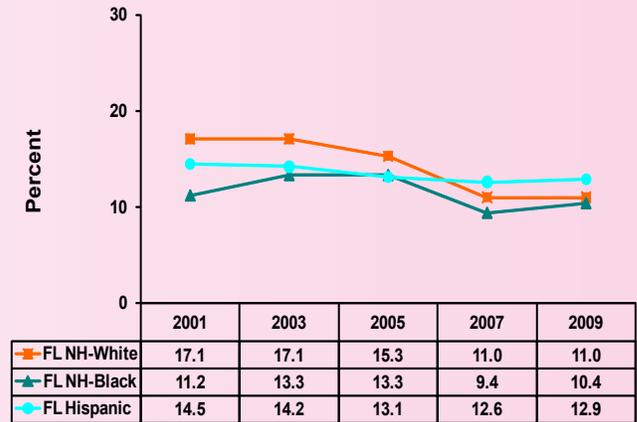


Figure 6b: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

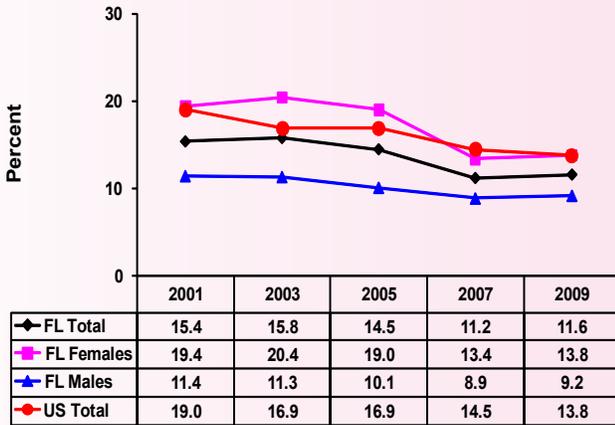


Figure 6e: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

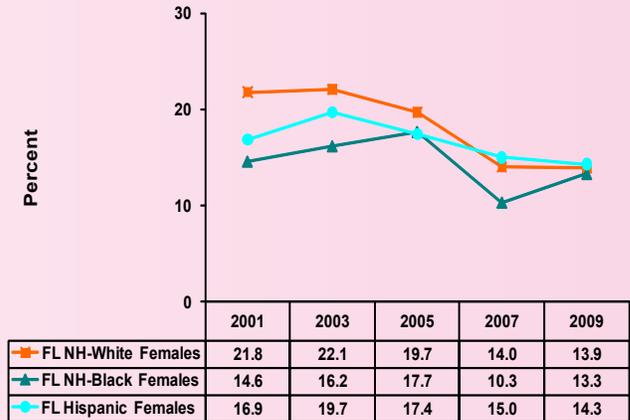


Figure 6c: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

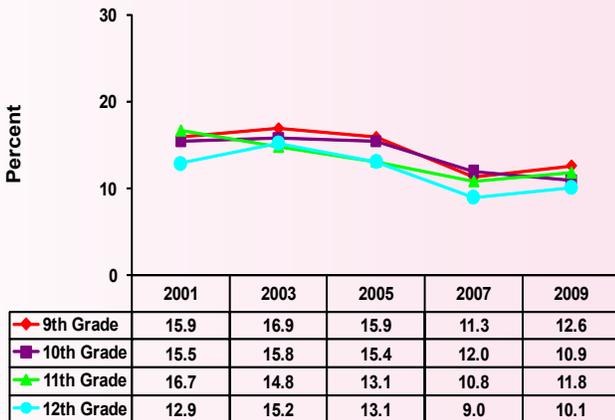
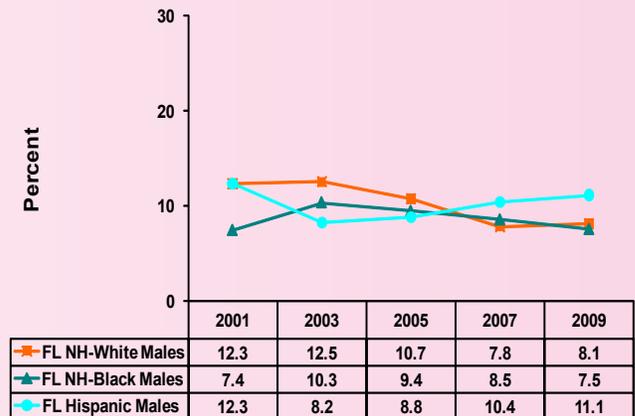


Figure 6f: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009





# 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 2009, approximately 163,350 Florida high school students (21.4%) were current marijuana users, or had smoked marijuana on one or more of the past 30 days. Males (24.1%) were more likely to be current marijuana users than females (18.6%). Non-Hispanic white (22.6%) and Hispanic students (22.5%) were more likely than non-Hispanic black students (18.3%) to be current marijuana users.

## **U.S. and Florida Trends and Trends by Gender (Figure 7b)**

The prevalence of current marijuana use decreased from 2001 to 2005 but has increased from 2005 to 2009. From 2001 to 2009, males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. In 2009, Florida had a higher prevalence of current marijuana use than the nation; however, this difference was not significant.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 7c)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of current marijuana use has not changed significantly within any of the grade levels. During this time period, 11th and 12th graders have had a higher prevalence of this behavior 9th and 10th graders, although this difference was not always significant.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 7d)**

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white students consistently had the highest prevalence of current marijuana use, although this difference was not always significant. This prevalence has decreased by 15.7% among non-Hispanic white students, and has not changed significantly among non-Hispanic black or Hispanic students.

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

Non-Hispanic white females consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of current marijuana use has decreased by 16.9% among non-Hispanic white females and increased by 29.7% among Hispanic females.

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of current marijuana use decreased and then increased among these three male race/ethnicity groups. In 2009, Hispanic males had the highest prevalence of current marijuana use, although this difference was not significant.

Figure 7a: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida, 2009

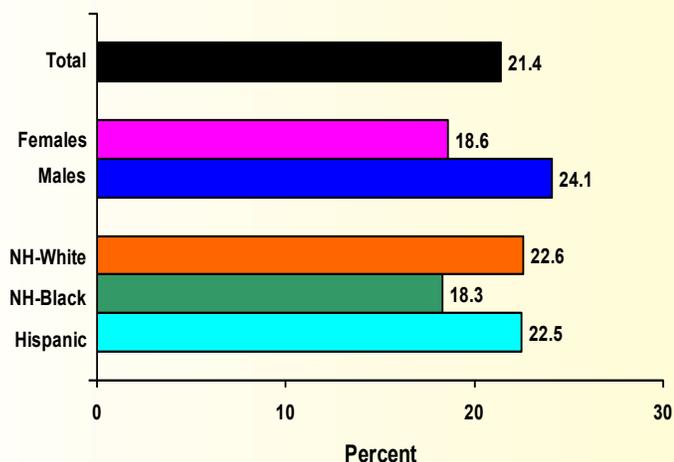


Figure 7d: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

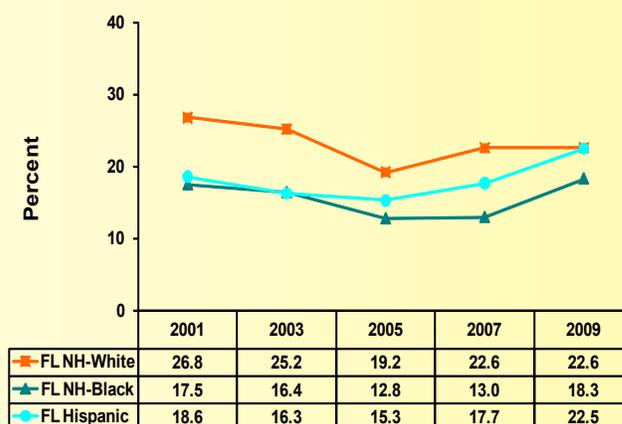


Figure 7b: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

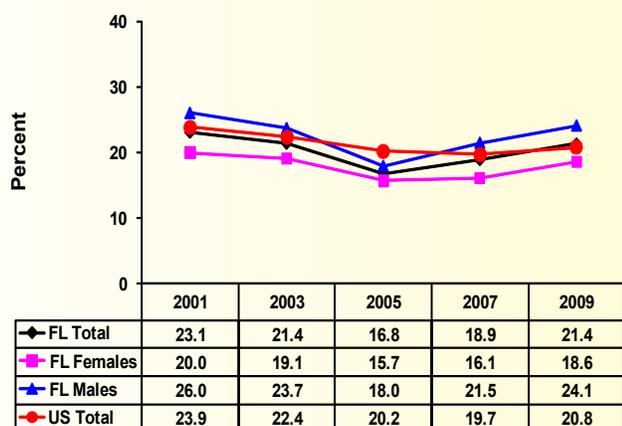


Figure 7e: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

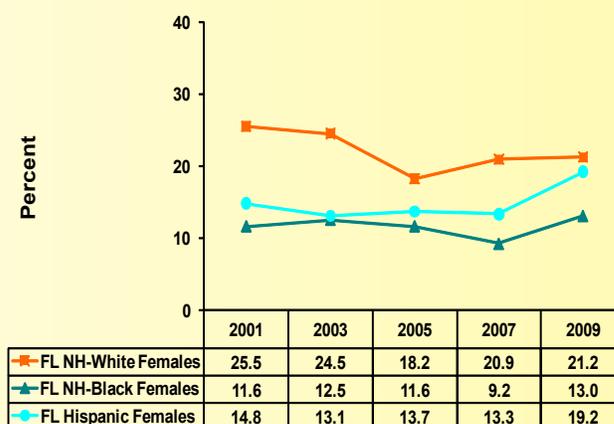


Figure 7c: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

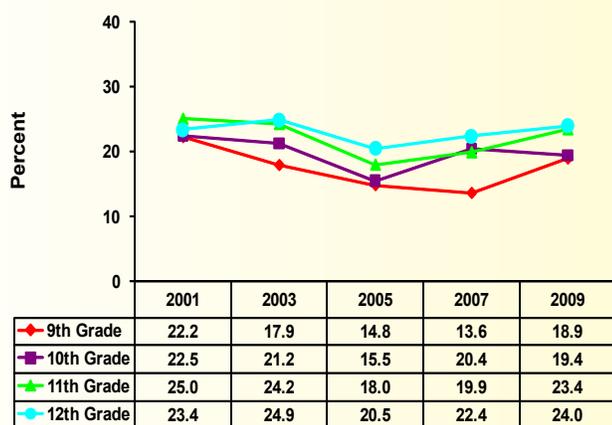
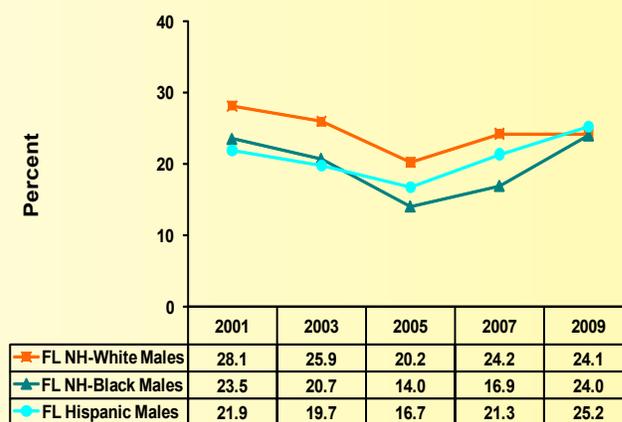


Figure 7f: Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 53,600 Florida high school students (3.3%) were current cocaine users, or had used any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, on one or more occasions during the past month. Males (4.3%) were more likely to be current cocaine users than females (2.1%). Hispanic students (4.0%) had a higher prevalence of current cocaine use than non-Hispanic black students (2.3%). Non-Hispanic white students (3.2%) did not differ from either group significantly.

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of current cocaine use has not changed significantly in Florida. Males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. The prevalence of cocaine use in Florida did not differ significantly from the rest of the nation during this time period.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 8c)**

There were no significant changes within or between any specific grade level from 2001 to 2009.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 8d)**

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black students consistently had the lowest prevalence of cocaine use, although this difference was not always significant. The prevalence of this behavior has fluctuated during this time period, but there were no significant changes from 2001 to 2009.

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

Non-Hispanic black females have had the lowest prevalence of current cocaine use from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. The prevalence of current cocaine use decreased among non-Hispanic white females by 43.6% from 3.9% in 2001 to 2.2% in 2009.

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

From 2001 to 2009, Hispanic males consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior with the exception of 2003. During this time period, there were no significant changes within any of the male race/ethnicity groups.

Figure 8a: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida, 2009

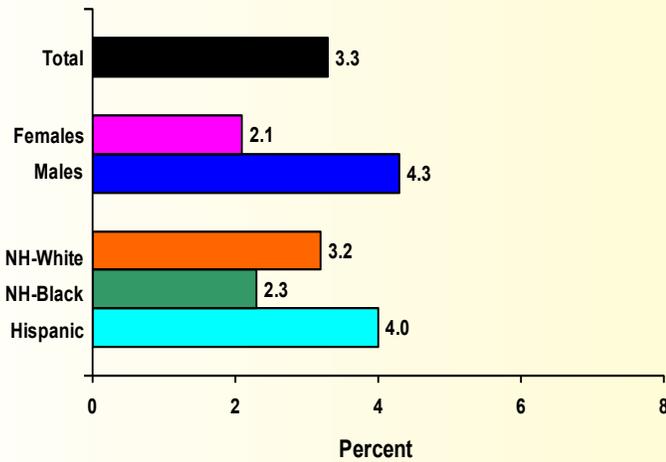


Figure 8d: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

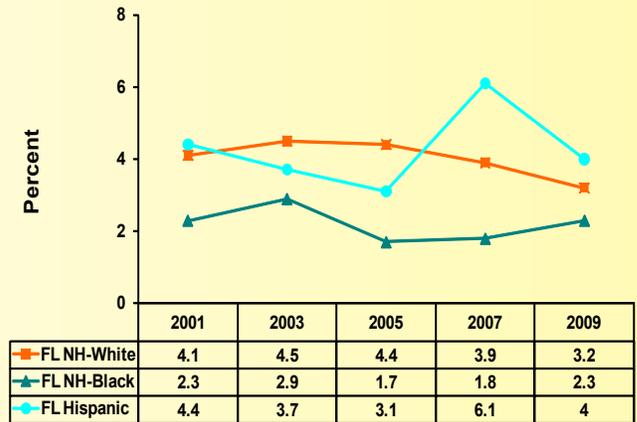


Figure 8b: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

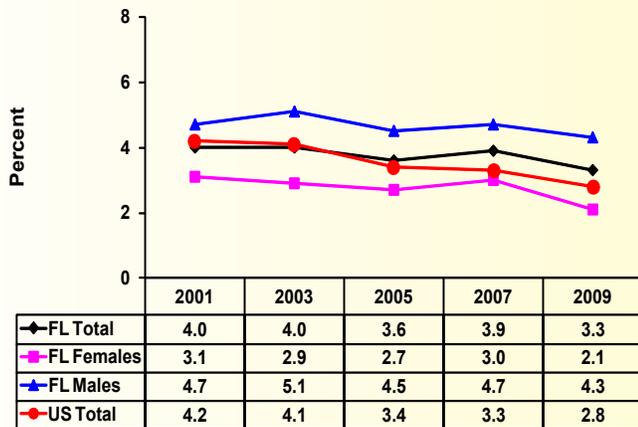


Figure 8e: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

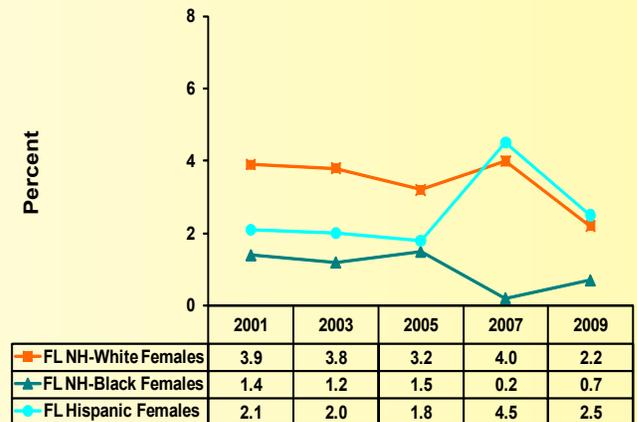


Figure 8c: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

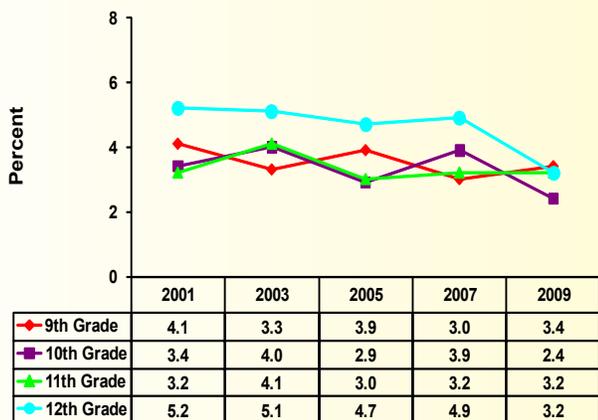
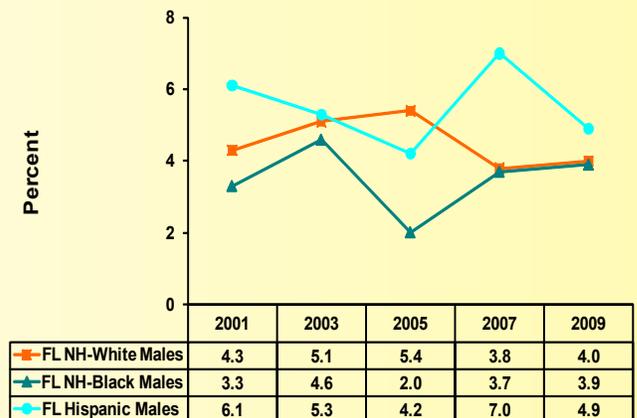


Figure 8f: Percentage of students who used cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



## 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 298,300 or two out of five Florida high school students (40.5%) were current alcohol drinkers in 2009. Females (41.3%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males (39.9%) although this difference was not statistically different. Non-Hispanic white (45.6%) and Hispanic (44.4%) students had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students (27.1%) in 2009.

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

The prevalence of current alcohol use has decreased by 10% from 45.0% in 2001 to 40.5% in 2009. During this time period, males had a lower prevalence than females and Florida consistently had a lower prevalence of this behavior compared to the nation, although neither of these differences was significant.

### Trends by Grade Level (Figure 9c)

The prevalence of current alcohol use increases with increasing grade level. From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence has decreased by 11.1% among 9th graders and by 15.8% among 10th graders.

### Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 9d)

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black students consistently had a lower prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic white and Hispanic students. During this time period, the prevalence of current alcohol use decreased by 11.6% among non-Hispanic white students.

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

Non-Hispanic black females consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. During this time period, the prevalence of current alcohol use decreased by 13.8% among non-Hispanic white females, from 54.3% in 2001 to 46.8% in 2009.

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

Non-Hispanic black males consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior. There were no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior within any of these racial/ethnic groups from 2001 to 2009.



Figure 9a: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2009

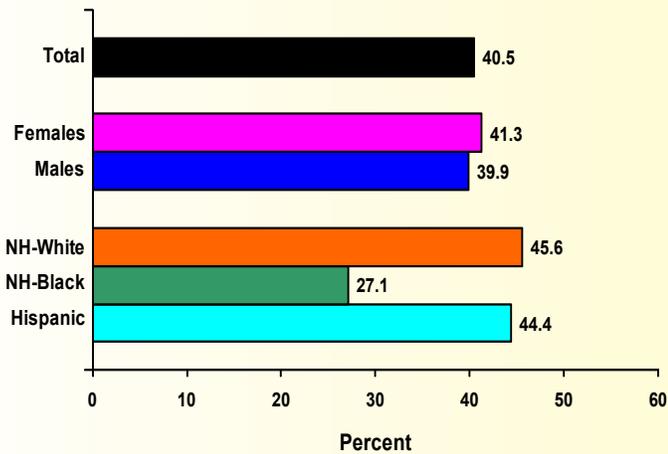


Figure 9d: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

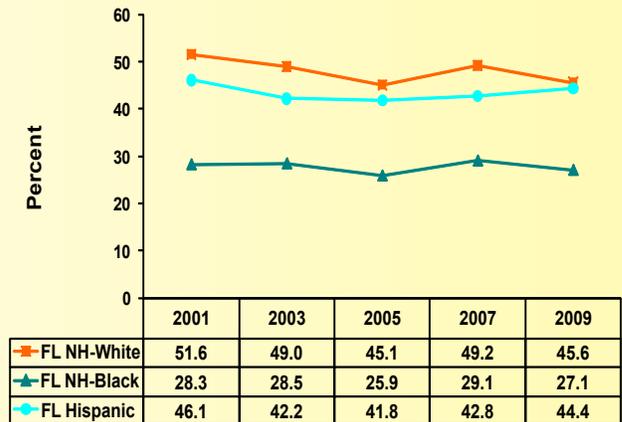


Figure 9b: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

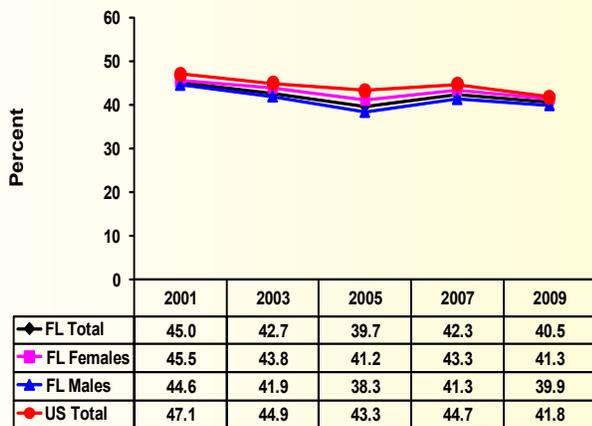


Figure 9e: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

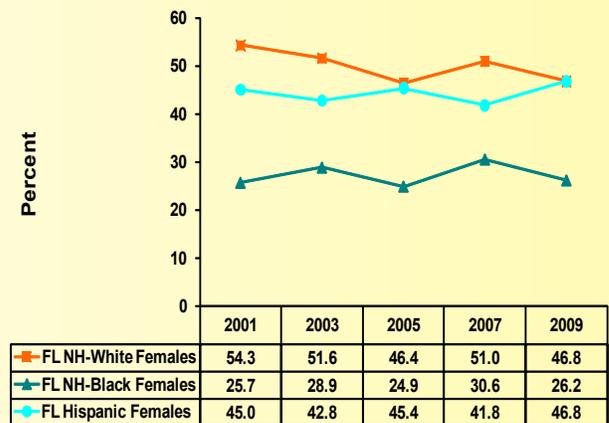


Figure 9c: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

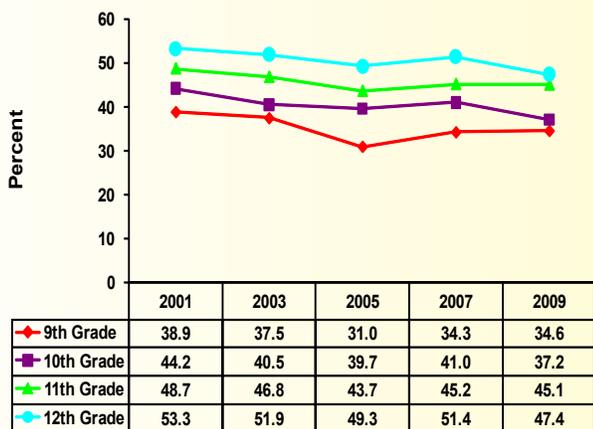
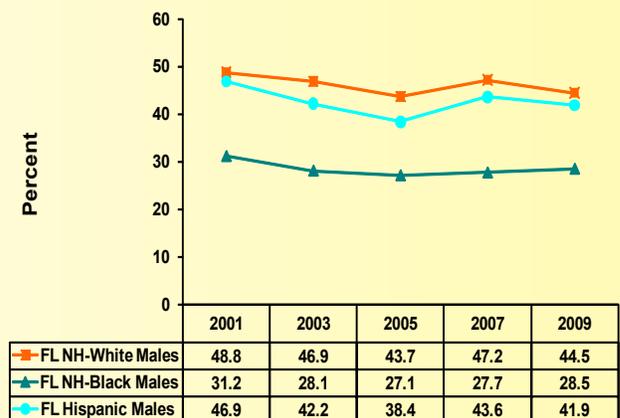


Figure 9f: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



## 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 2009, approximately 89,400 or one out of five Florida high school students (21.1%) had participated in binge drinking during the past month. Males (22.1%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females (20.2%) although this difference was not statistically significant. Non-Hispanic white students (27.2%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (20.4%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students (9.7%).

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

The prevalence of binge drinking has decreased by 14.9% from 24.8% in 2001 to 21.1% in 2009. Males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females, but this difference was not significant. Florida has had a lower prevalence of binge drinking than the United States from 2001 to 2009.

### Trends by Grade Level (Figure 10c)

The prevalence of binge drinking increases with each increasing grade level. From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence has decreased by 23.8% among 9th graders and by 20.2% among 10th graders.

### Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 10d)

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students. During this time period, the prevalence of binge drinking decreased by 12.5% among non-Hispanic white students.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black females consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior and non-Hispanic white females consistently had a higher prevalence than Hispanic females, with the exception of 2005. The prevalence of binge drinking decreased by 15.8% among non-Hispanic white females from 31.6% in 2001 to 26.6% in 2009.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black males consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior and non-Hispanic white males had a higher prevalence than Hispanic males, although this difference was not always significant. During this time period, the prevalence of binge drinking decreased by 28.3% among Hispanic males from 27.2% 2001 to 19.5% in 2009.

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, 2009

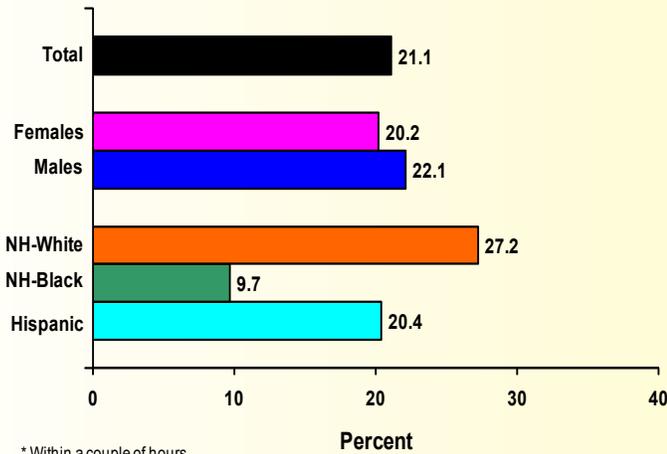


Figure 10d: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row\* on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

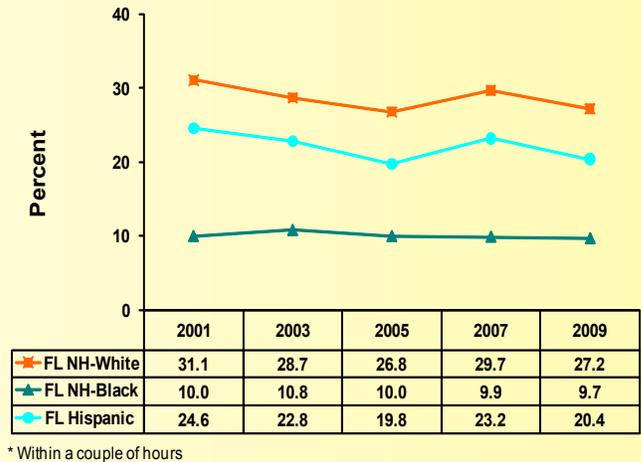


Figure 10b: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row\* on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

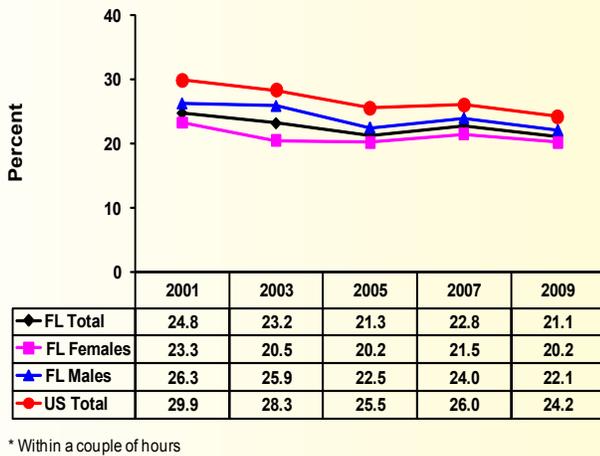


Figure 10e: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row\* on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

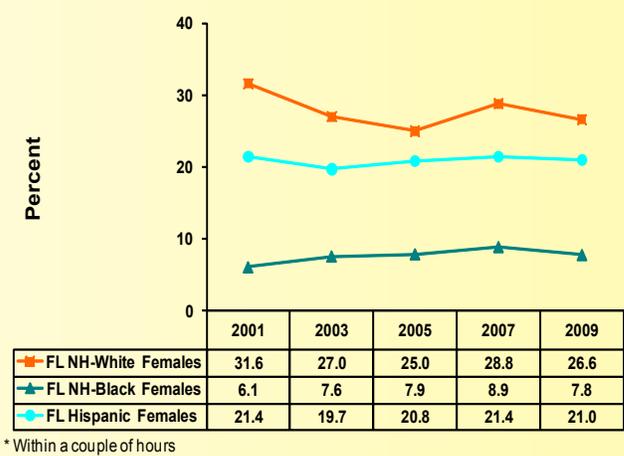


Figure 10c: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row\* on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

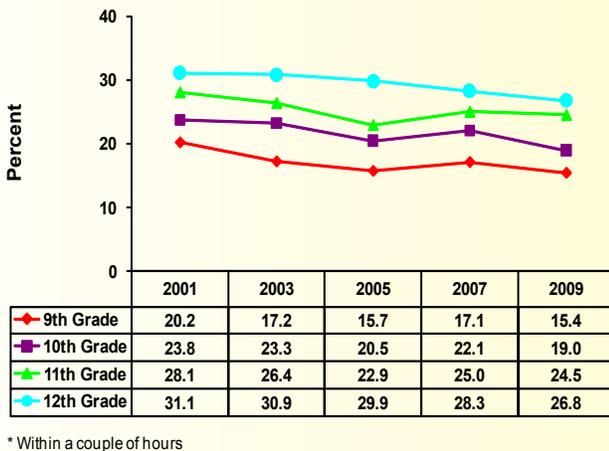
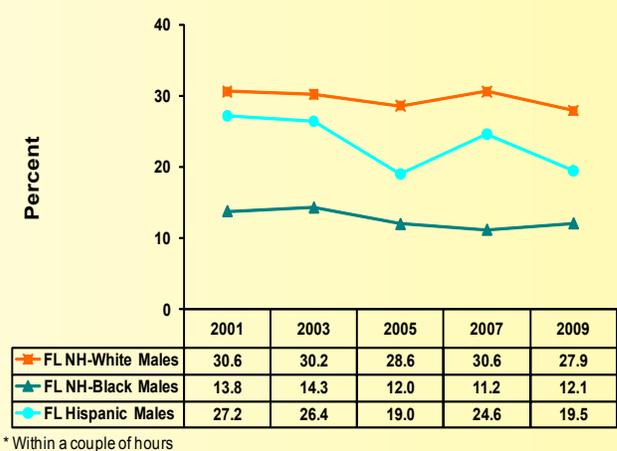


Figure 10f: Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row\* on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009





# Tobacco



TOBACCO

# 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 2009, approximately 121,640 Florida high school students (16.1%) were current cigarette smokers. Males (16.8%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females (15.4%), although this difference was not statistically significant. Non-Hispanic white students (20.6%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (15.9%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black students (7.0%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased by 25.1% among Florida public school students overall, by 32.8% among females, and by 15.6% among males. Florida consistently 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 increases with each increasing grade level. From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased by 20.7% among 9th graders, by 37.6% among 10th graders, by 25.6% among 11th graders, and by 21.8% among 12th graders.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 11d)**

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black students consistently had the lowest prevalence of current cigarette use. During this time period, this prevalence decreased by 22.8% among non-Hispanic white students and by 27.5% among Hispanic students.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black females consistently had the lowest and non-Hispanic white females consistently had the highest prevalence of current cigarette use. This prevalence decreased by 27.9% among non-Hispanic white females, by 54.8% among non-Hispanic black females, and by 33.8% among Hispanic females.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black males consistently had the lowest prevalence of current cigarette use. This prevalence did not change significantly during this time within 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, 2009

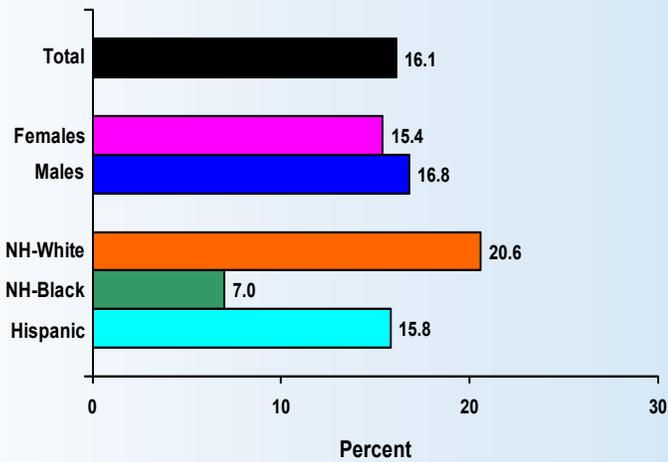


Figure 11d: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

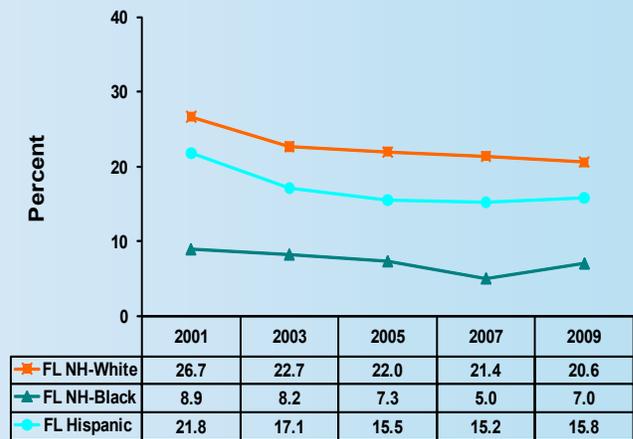


Figure 11b: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

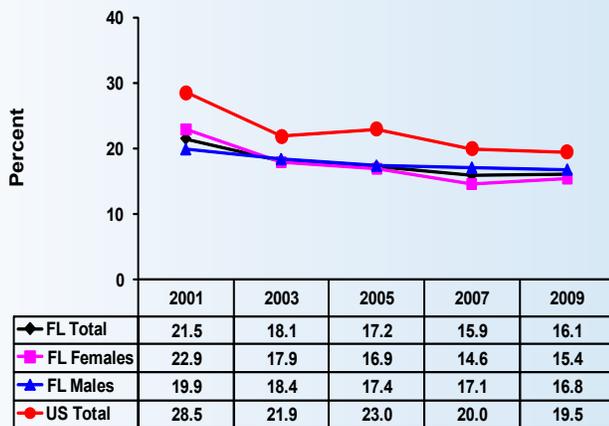


Figure 11e: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

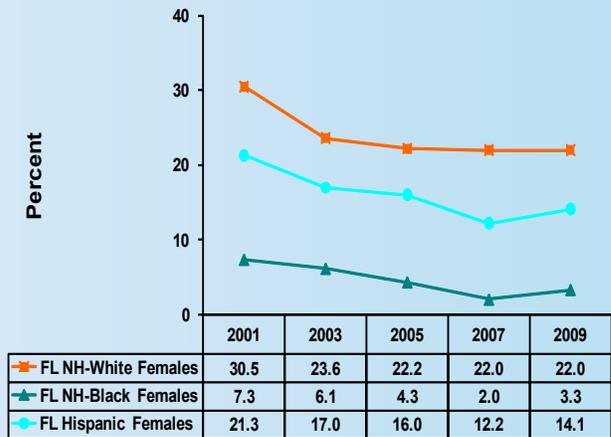


Figure 11c: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

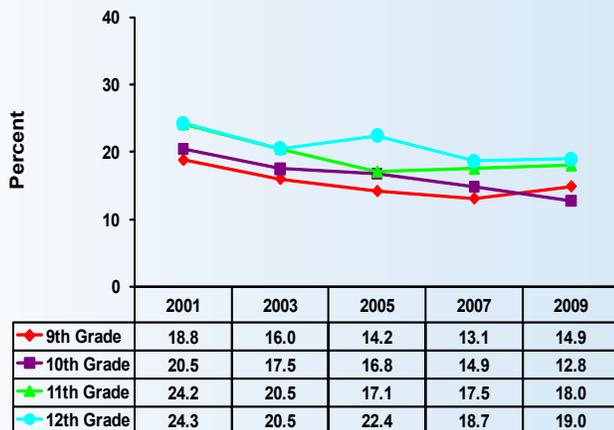
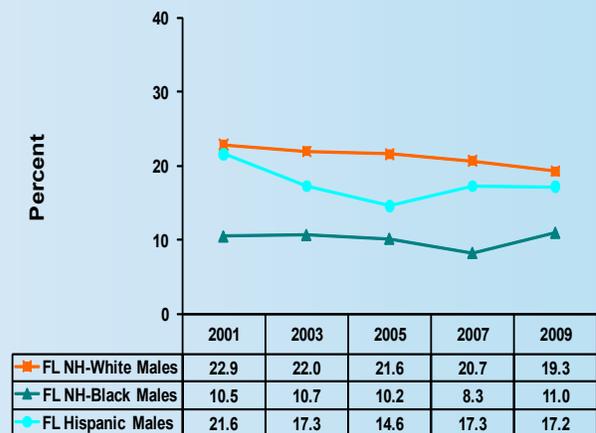


Figure 11f: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 55,000 Florida high school students (7.1%) were current smokeless tobacco users. Males (11.6%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females (2.3%). Non-Hispanic white students (9.8%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (4.8%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black students (3.1%).

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

From 2001 to 2003, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use decreased, but has been steadily increasing from 2003 through 2009, although these changes are not statistically significant. Males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. Florida consistently had a lower prevalence than the nation during this time period; however, this difference was not always significant.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 12c)**

In 2009, 9th graders had the highest prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, although this was not a statistically significant difference. From 2001 to 2009, there were no significant increases or decreases within any of the grade levels.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 12d)**

Non-Hispanic white students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. This prevalence increased by 30.8% among non-Hispanic white students from 7.5% in 2001 to 9.8% in 2009.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black females consistently had the lowest prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use, although this difference was not always significant. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly during this time period within any of the female racial/ethnic groups.

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

Non-Hispanic white males consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly during this time period within any of the male racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 12a: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2009

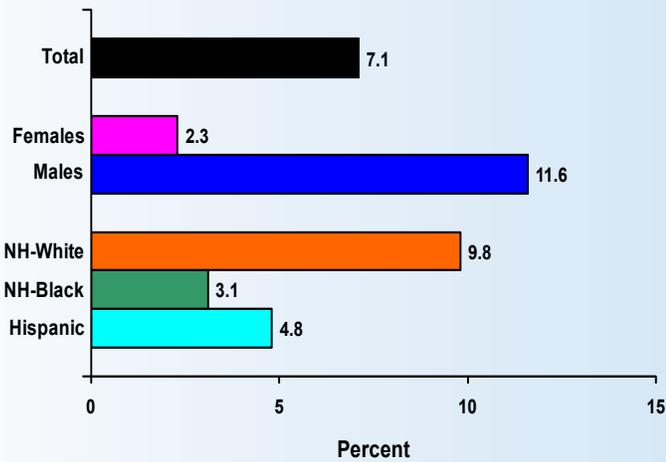


Figure 12d: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

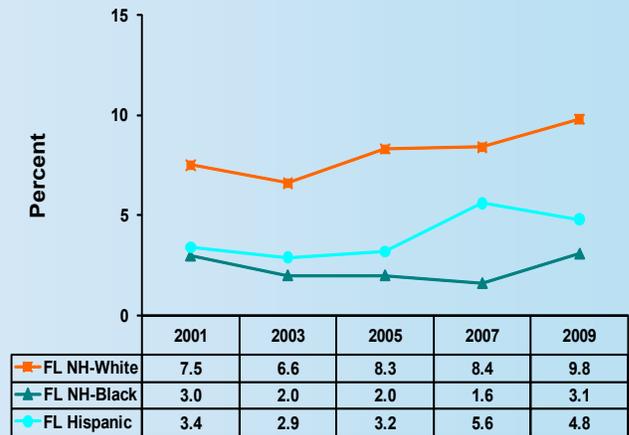


Figure 12b: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

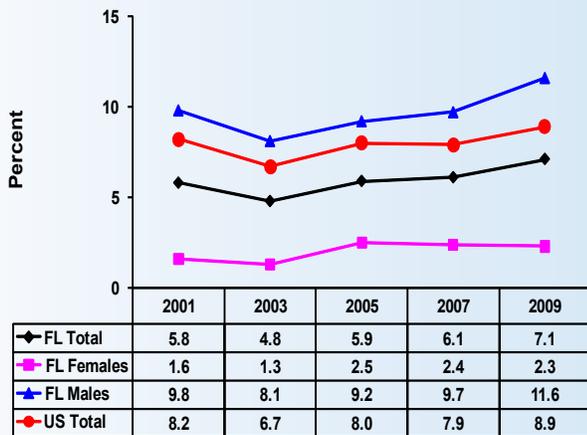


Figure 12e: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

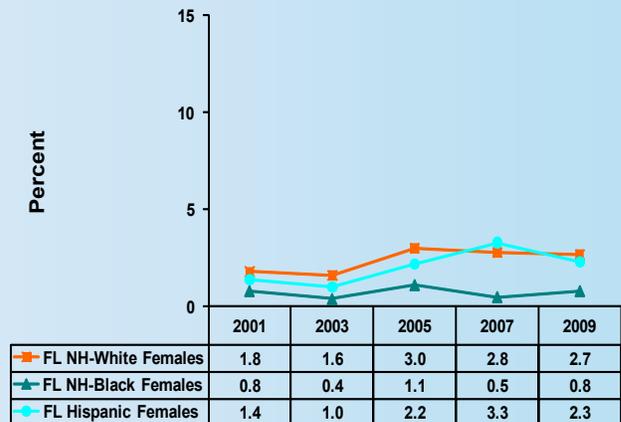


Figure 12c: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

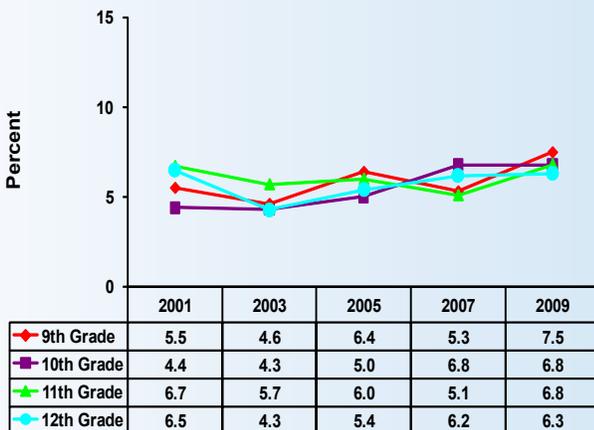
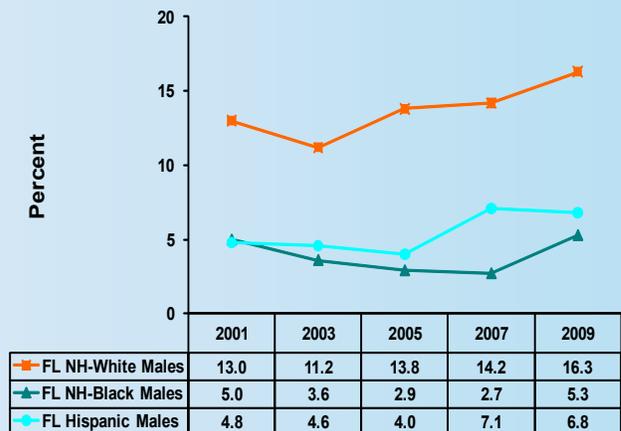


Figure 12f: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 112,200 Florida high school students (14.4%) were current cigar smokers. Males (17.8%) had a higher prevalence than females (10.7%). Non-Hispanic white students (16.9%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (13.9%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black students (9.2%).

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

The prevalence of current cigar use decreased from 2001 to 2007 and increased from 2007 to 2009. Males have consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. In 2009, Florida had a higher prevalence of this behavior than the nation, but this difference was not significant.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 13c)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of cigar use did not change significantly within any of the grade levels. In 2009, 12th graders had a significantly higher prevalence of this behavior than 9th graders.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 13d)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of current cigar use did not change significantly within any of the race/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic white students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black females consistently had the lowest prevalence of current cigar use. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly during this time period within any of the female racial/ethnic groups.

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

Non-Hispanic white males consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. The prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly during this time period within any of the male racial/ethnic groups.



Figure 13a: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida, 2009

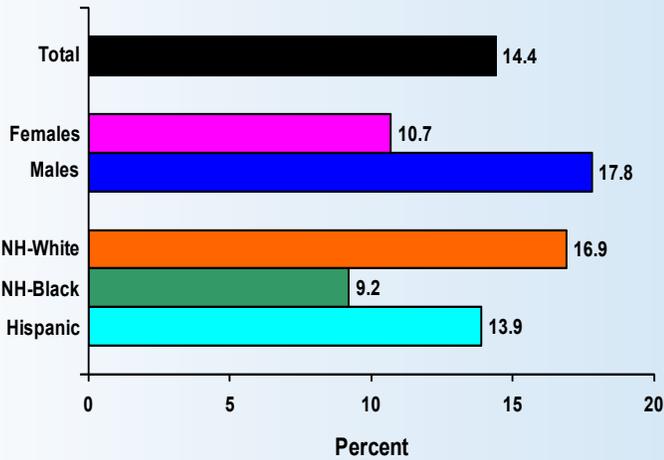


Figure 13d: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

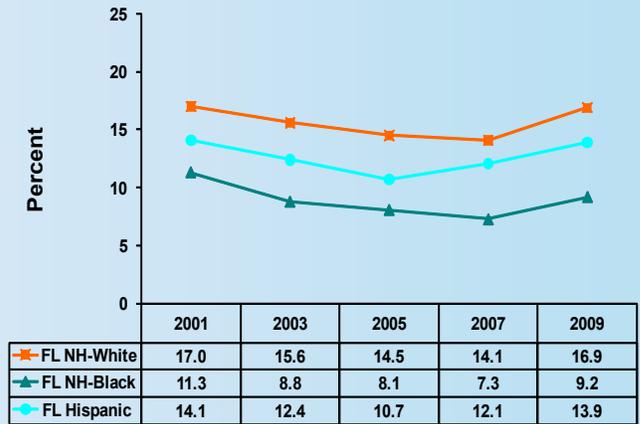


Figure 13b: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

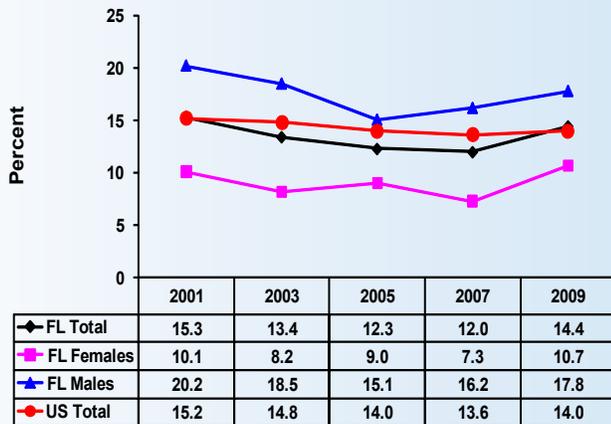


Figure 13e: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

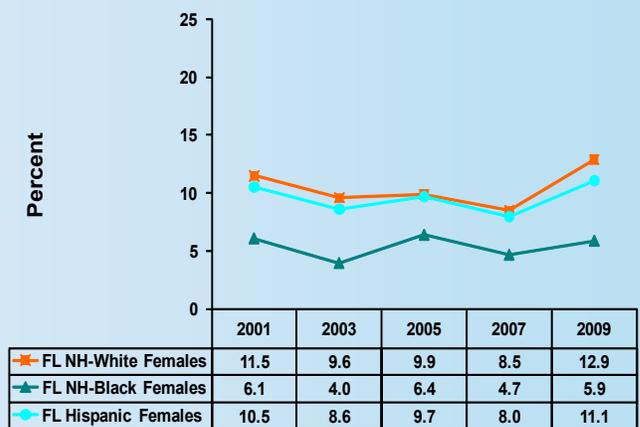


Figure 13c: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

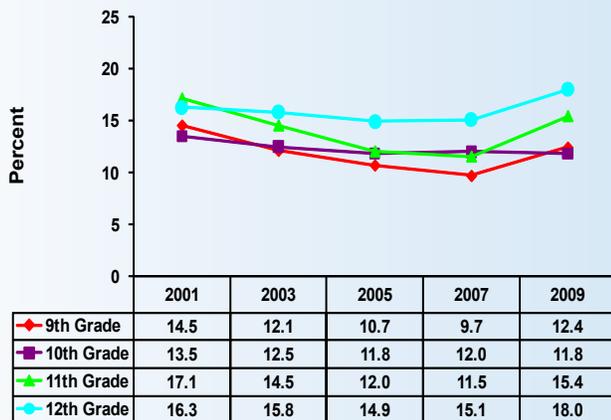
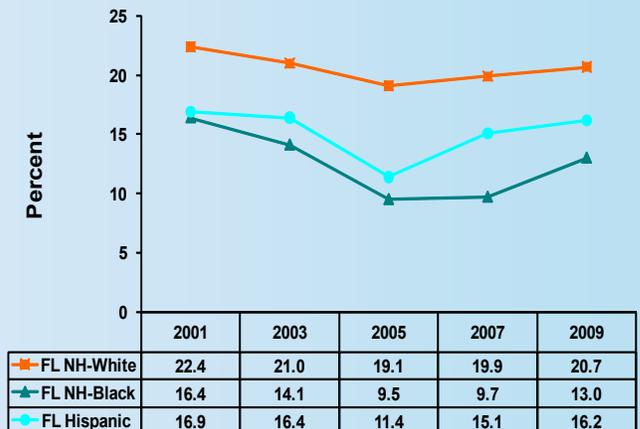


Figure 13f: Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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)**

In 2009, approximately 163,100 Florida high school students (21.7%) had used some form of tobacco on one or more occasions during the past month. Males (25.1%) were more likely to be current tobacco users than females (18.0%). Non-Hispanic white students (28.0%) had the highest prevalence and Hispanic students (19.4%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black students (11.2%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, Florida's prevalence of current tobacco use decreased by 18.4%. Males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females during this time period. The prevalence of current tobacco use was consistently lower in Florida than the rest of the nation, although this difference was not always significant.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 14c)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of current tobacco use decreased by 23.6% among 10th and 11th graders. In 2009, one out of four (25.2%) 12th graders was a current tobacco user.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 14d)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of current tobacco use decreased by 14.1% among non-Hispanic white students. Non-Hispanic white students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior during this time period and Hispanic students consistently had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black students.

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

Non-Hispanic white females consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic females consistently had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black females from 2001 to 2009. The prevalence of current tobacco use decreased among non-Hispanic white females by 23.9% from 32.2% in 2001 to 24.5% in 2009.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white males consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic males consistently had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black males. The prevalence of current tobacco did not change significantly during this time period within any of the male race/ethnicity groups.

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, 2009

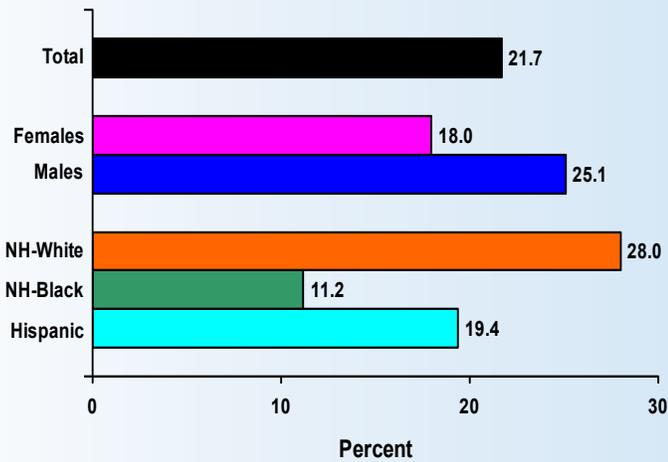


Figure 14d: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

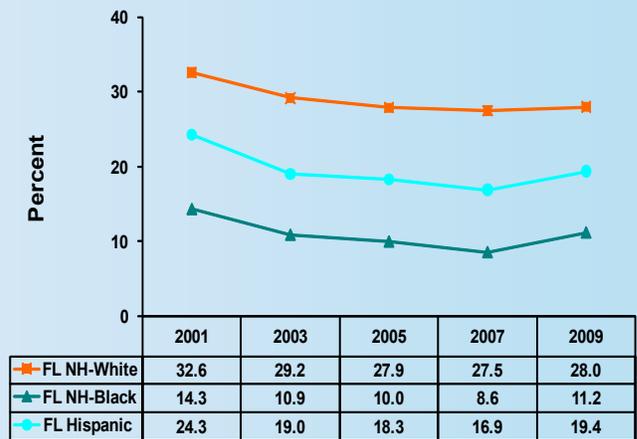


Figure 14b: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

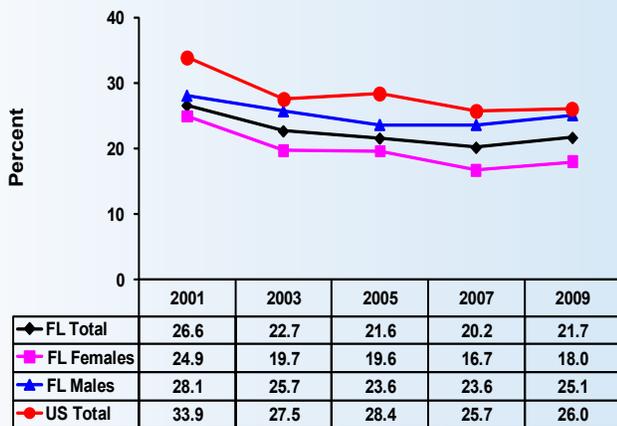


Figure 14e: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

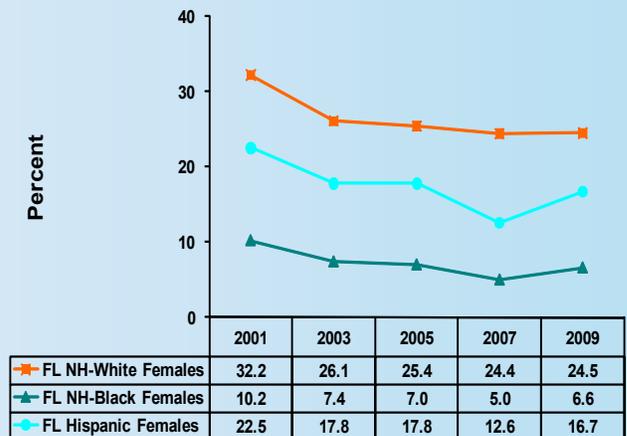


Figure 14c: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

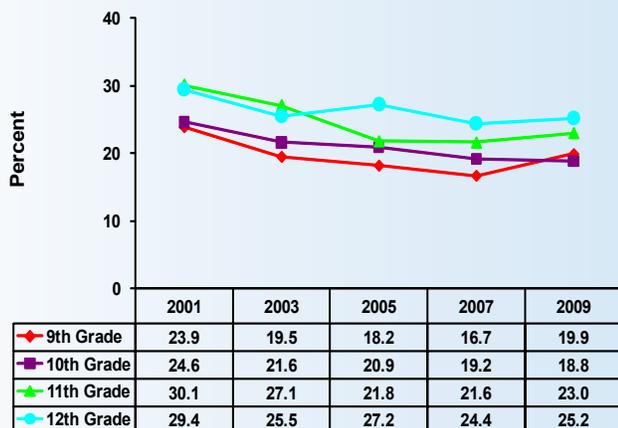
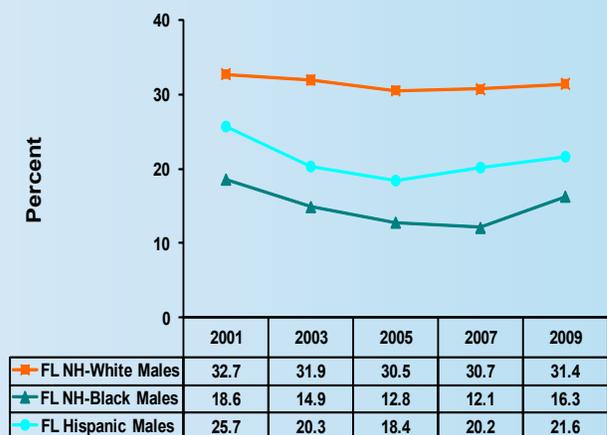


Figure 14f: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009





# Sexual Activity



SEXUAL ACTIVITY

# SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

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

## **Current Data (Figure 15a)**

Approximately 365,700 or half (50.6%) of Florida high school students had ever had sexual intercourse in 2009. Males (53.4%) had a higher prevalence than females (47.7%). Non-Hispanic black students (57.2%) had the highest prevalence and Hispanic students (52.9%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white students (47.5%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, there have been no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior, but males have consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. In 2009, Florida had a higher prevalence of this behavior than the national average.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 15c)**

This prevalence increases with each increasing grade level. From 2001 to 2009, 9th graders consistently had the lowest prevalence and 12th graders consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior. None of the grade levels showed a significant change during this time period.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 15d)**

Non-Hispanic black students consistently had the highest prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. 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)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of having ever had sex did not differ between non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic females. During this time period, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 18.0% among Hispanic females.

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

Non-Hispanic black males consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. Hispanic males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white males, but this difference was not significant in 2007 or in 2009. There were no significant changes within any of the male race/ethnic groups during this time period.



Figure 15a: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, Florida, 2009

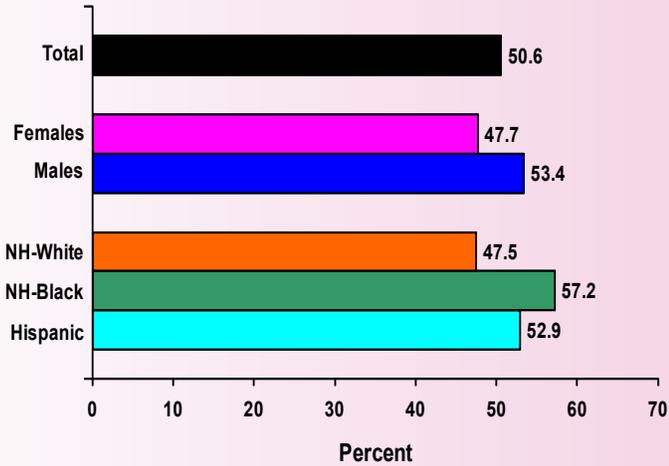


Figure 15d: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

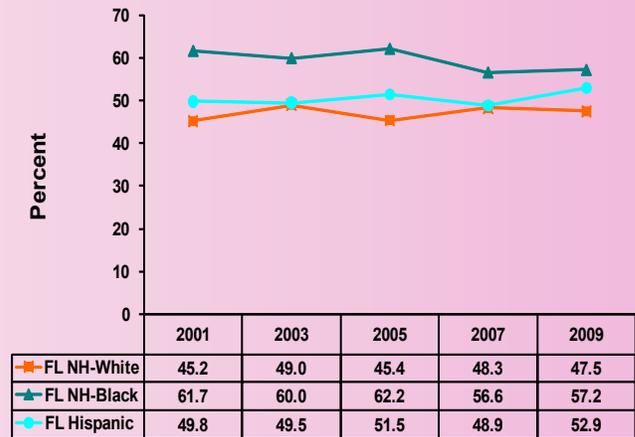


Figure 15b: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

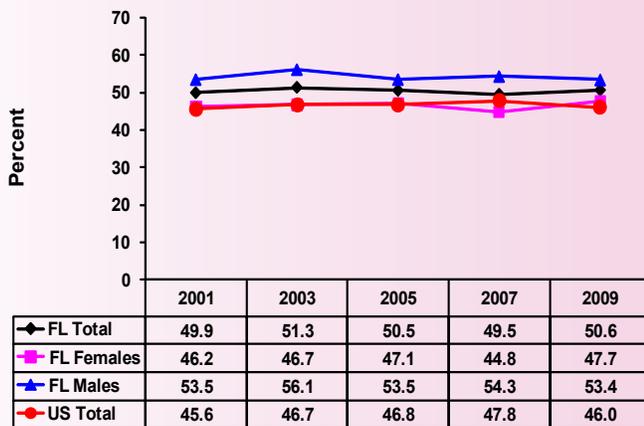


Figure 15e: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

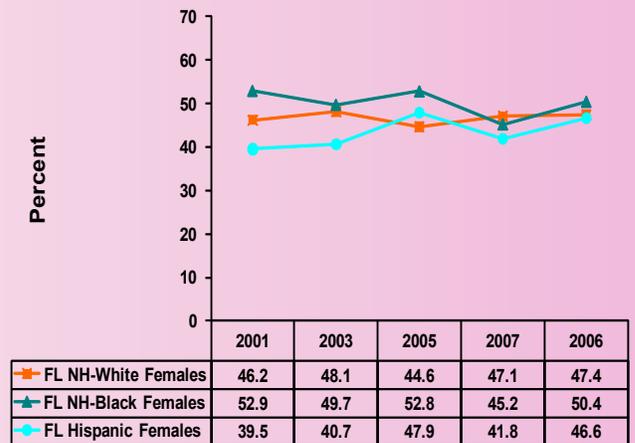


Figure 15c: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

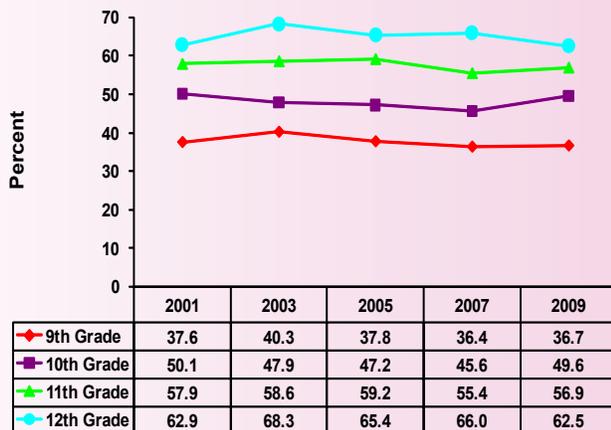
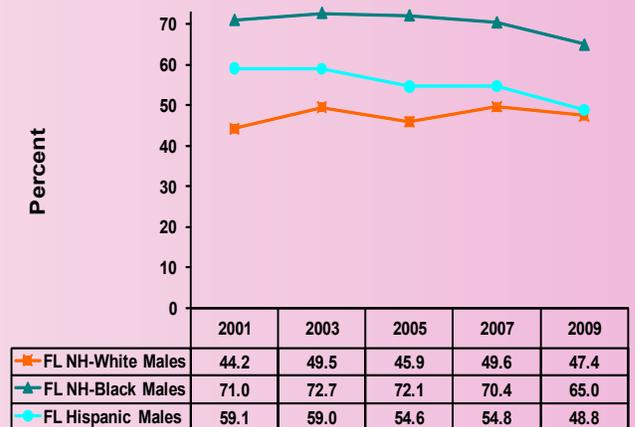


Figure 15f: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 266,400 Florida high school students (37.0%) were sexually active. Females (37.0%) had a higher prevalence of sexual activity than males (36.8%), although this difference was not statistically significant. Non-Hispanic black students (39.0%) had a higher prevalence than both non-Hispanic whites (36.4%) and Hispanics (37.8%), but this difference was not statistically significant.

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of students who were sexually active did not change. In 2009, females had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males although this difference was not significant. Florida had a higher prevalence than the nation from 2001 to 2009, although the two were not statistically different.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 16c)**

The prevalence of sexual activity increases with increasing grade level. From 2001 to 2009, 9th graders consistently had the lowest prevalence and 12th graders consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior. None of the grade levels showed a significant change during this time period.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 16d)**

Non-Hispanic blacks had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. 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)**

From 2001 to 2009, 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 within any of the female race/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

Non-Hispanic black males had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2007. Hispanic males had the highest prevalence of this behavior in 2009, although this difference was not significant. The prevalence of current sexual activity decreased among non-Hispanic black males by 19.7% from 50.2% in 2001 to 40.3% in 2009.

Figure 16a: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, Florida, 2009

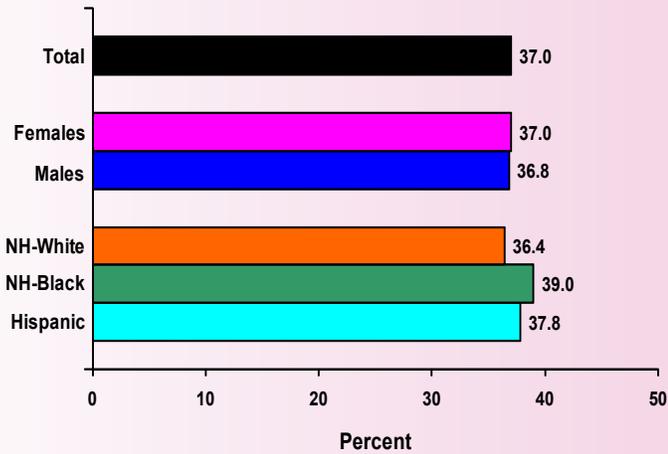


Figure 16d: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

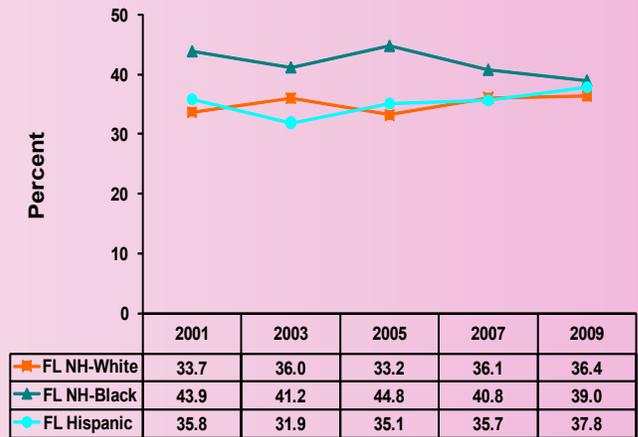


Figure 16b: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

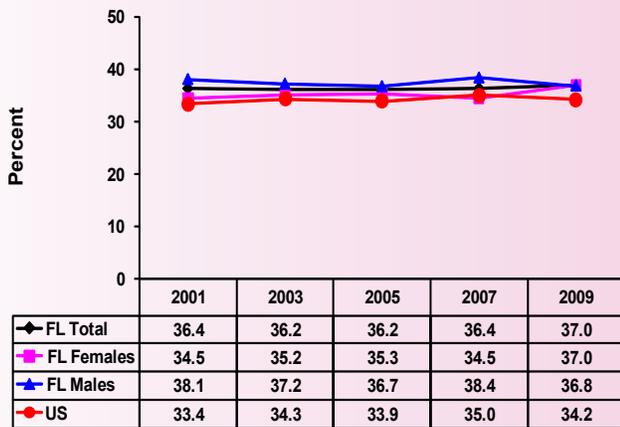


Figure 16e: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

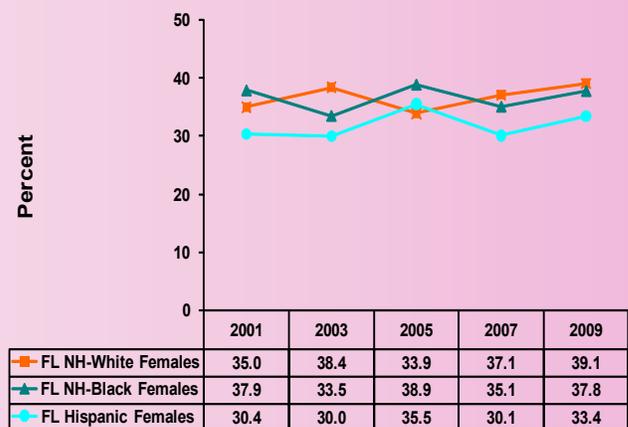


Figure 16c: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

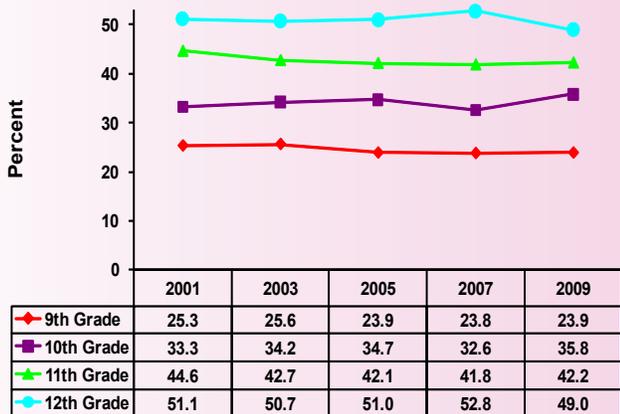
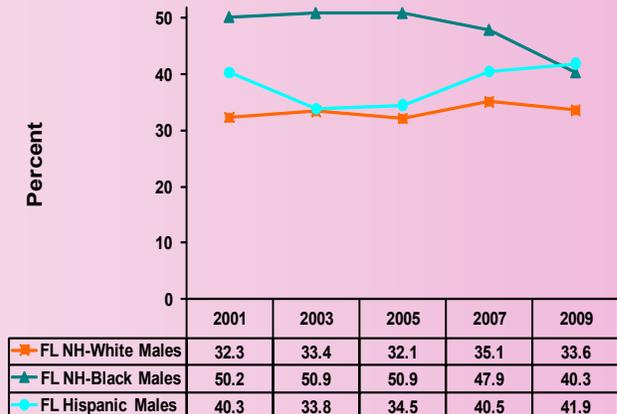


Figure 16f: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 118,900 or one out of six Florida high school students (16.6%) have had sex with four or more people in their life. The prevalence of multiple partners among males (21.4%) is almost double that of females (11.4%). Non-Hispanic black students (24.2%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (16.8%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white students (12.8%).

## **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 2009. During this time period, the prevalence among males was consistently higher than among females. In 2009, Florida had a higher prevalence of this behavior than the national average.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 17c)**

This prevalence of multiple partners increases with each increasing grade level. In 2009, this prevalence was higher among 12th graders than any of the other grade levels. There were no significant changes within a specific grade level from 2001 to 2009.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 17d)**

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior. 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 2009, the prevalence of multiple partners fluctuated between non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic females. This prevalence increased among Hispanic females by 57.7% from 7.1% in 2001 to 11.2% in 2009.

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

Non-Hispanic black males have consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. Hispanic males had a higher prevalence of multiple partners than non-Hispanic white males during the same time period. None of these groups showed significant change over time.

Figure 17a: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2009

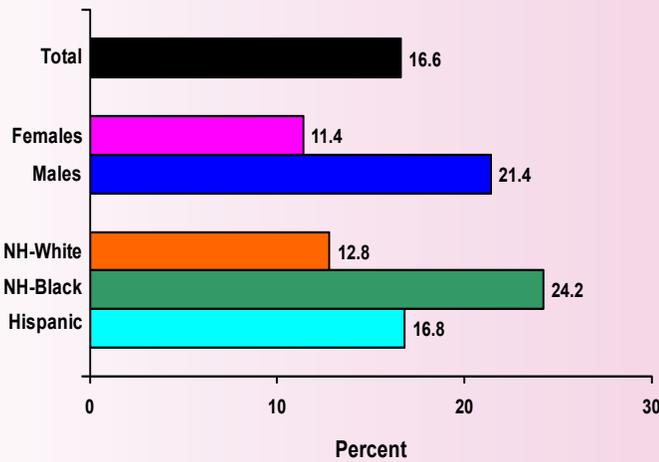


Figure 17d: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

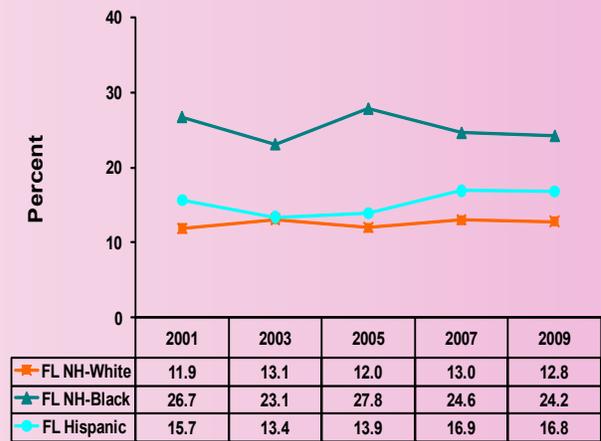


Figure 17b: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

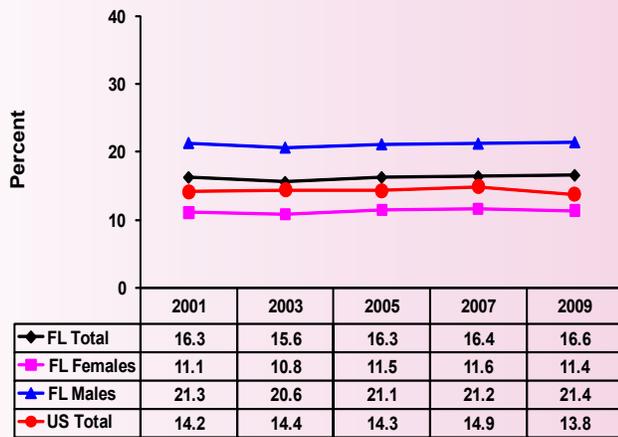


Figure 17e: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

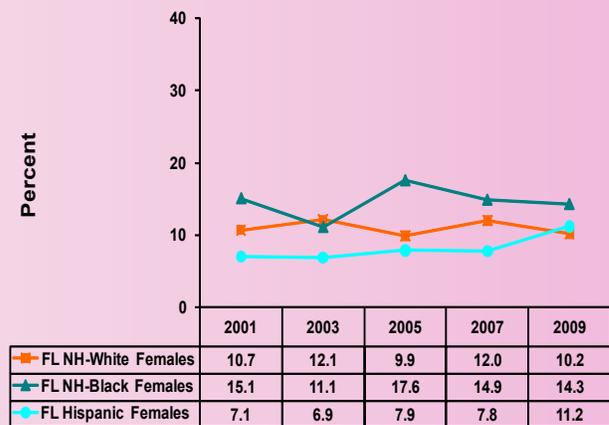


Figure 17c: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

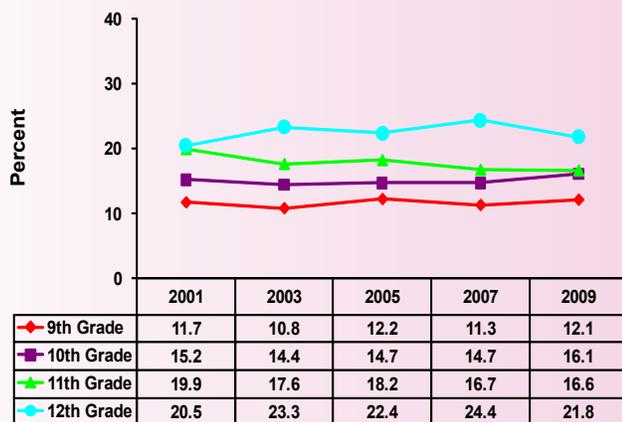


Figure 17f: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 Florida high school students who were sexually active, approximately 170,000 or two out of three (65.1%) reported that they or their partner had used a condom during their last sexual intercourse in 2009. Males (70.0%) were more likely than females (60.1%) to report condom use. Non-Hispanic black students (67.5%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic white students (65.4%) and Hispanic students (61.6%), but these differences were not statistically significant.

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of condom use did not change significantly in Florida. Males were consistently more likely than females to report this behavior. Florida consistently had a lower prevalence of condom use than the national average, with the exception of 2003.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 18c)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of condom use did not change significantly for any specific grade level. The younger students, 9th and 10th graders, consistently reported a higher prevalence of condom use than the older students, 11th and 12th graders.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 18d)**

Non-Hispanic black students consistently had the highest prevalence of condom use from 2001 to 2009, although these differences were only 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)**

In 2009, Hispanic females had the lowest prevalence of condom use. The prevalence of this behavior increased among non-Hispanic white females by 13.2% from 55.4% in 2001 to 62.7% in 2009.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black males consistently had the highest prevalence of condom use, although this difference was not significant. During this same time period, the prevalence of condom use did not change significantly within any of the male racial/ethnic groups.

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, 2009

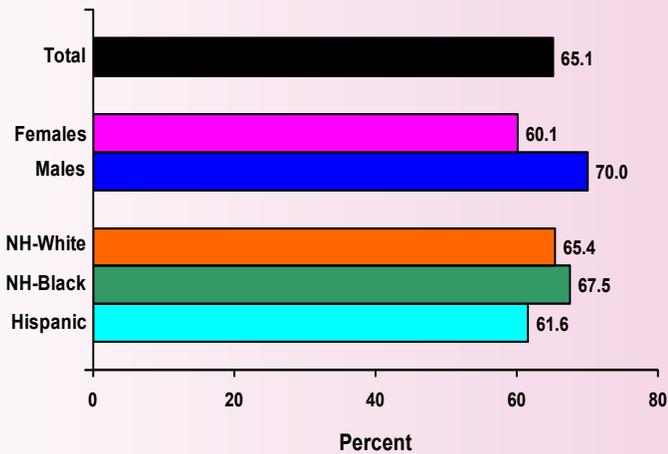


Figure 18d: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

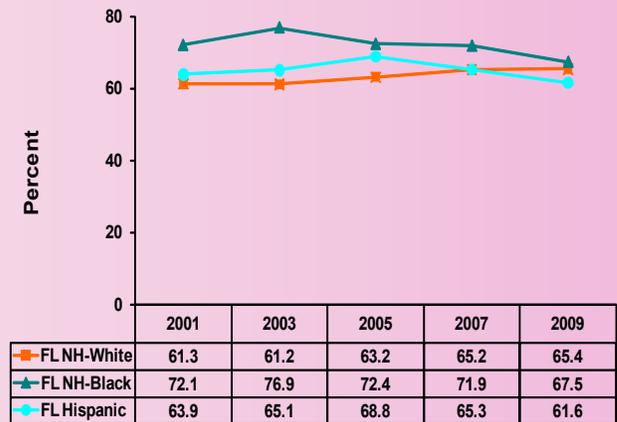


Figure 18b: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

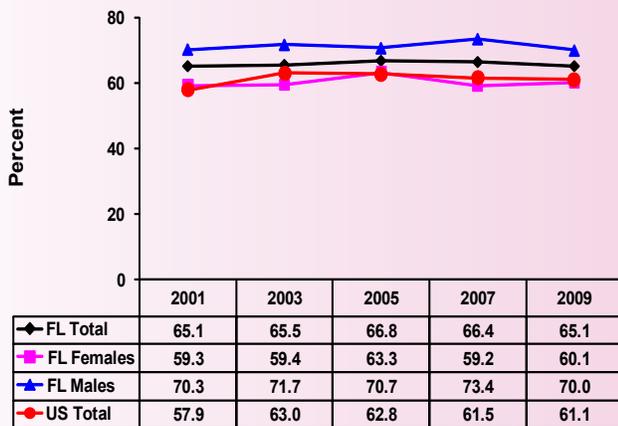


Figure 18e: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

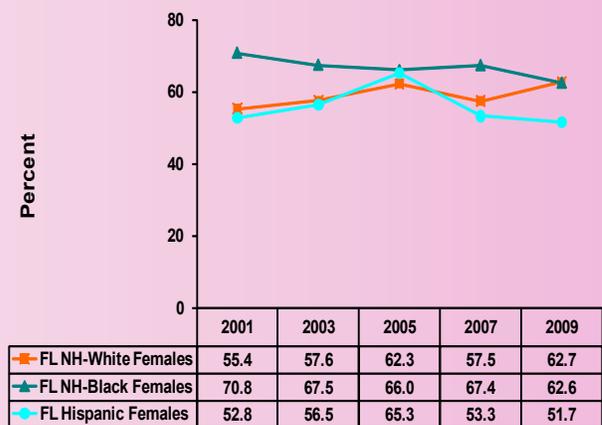


Figure 18c: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

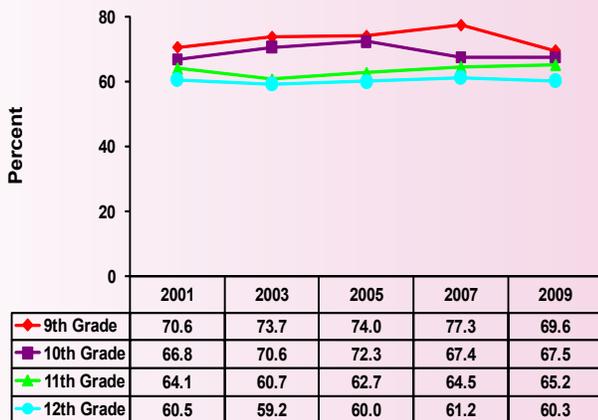
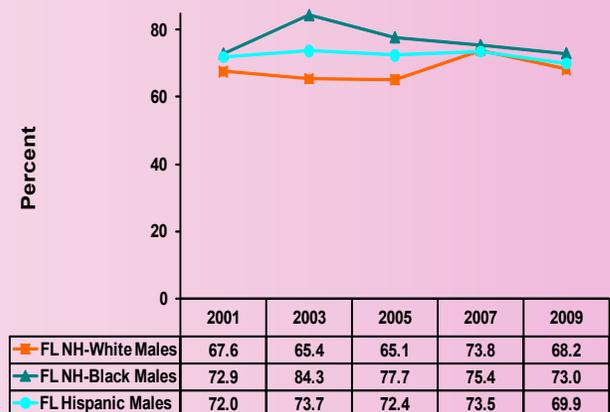


Figure 18f: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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)

In 2009, among Florida high school students who were sexually active, approximately 42,000 (16.4%) reported that they or their partner used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy. Females (19.9%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males (13.0%). Non-Hispanic white students (23.5%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (12.4%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black students (6.6%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of birth control use did not change significantly in Florida. Males consistently had a lower prevalence of this behavior than females. Florida has had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the nation from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not significant in 2007.

## Trends by Grade Level (Figure 19c)

The prevalence of birth control use increases with each increasing grade level. The prevalence of birth control use did not change significantly for any specific grade level from 2001 to 2009.

## Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 19d)

Non-Hispanic white students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students with the exception of 2005. There were no significant changes within the racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white females consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic females had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black females, although this difference was not always significant. There were no significant changes within any of the female racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white males consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black males, although this difference was not always significant. 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, 2009

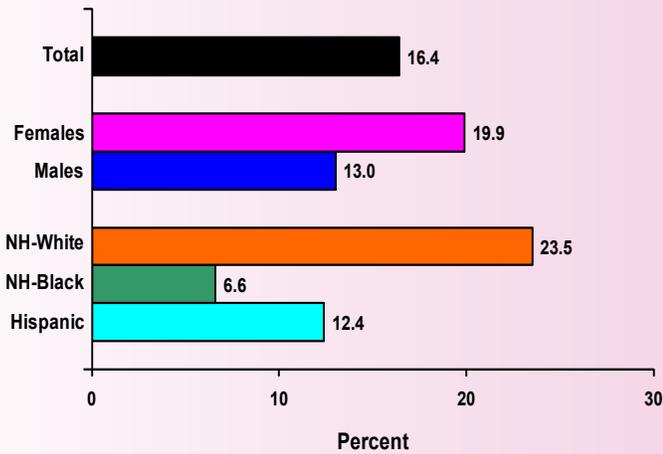


Figure 19d: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

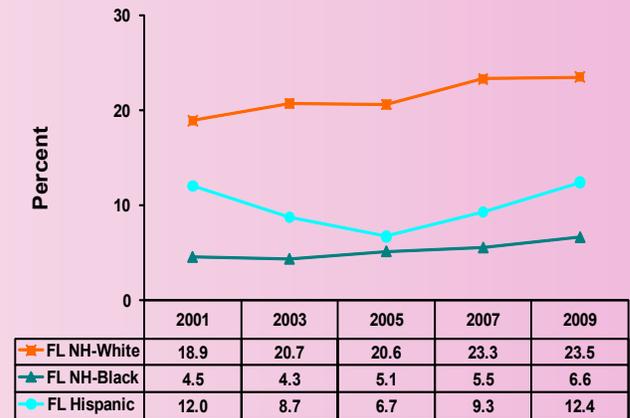


Figure 19b: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

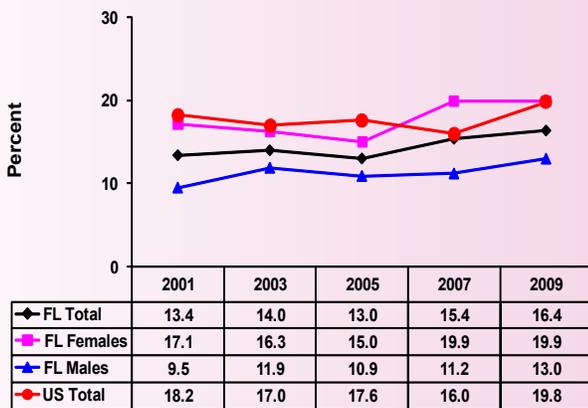


Figure 19e: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

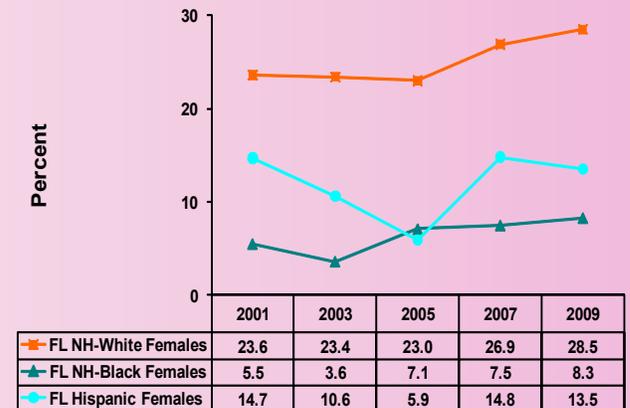


Figure 19c: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by gender, Florida, 2001 - 2009

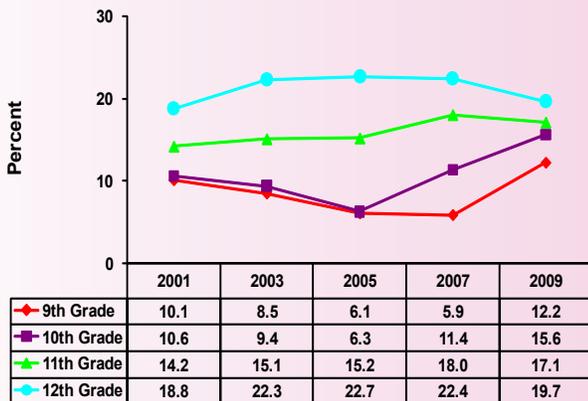
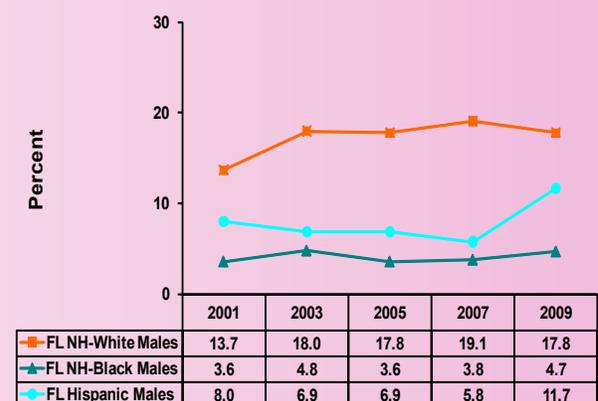


Figure 19f: Percentage of students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 52,300 sexually active Florida high school students (19.7%) reported that they had drunk alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse. This prevalence was higher among males (23.8%) than females (15.2%). Non-Hispanic black students (17.1%) had a lower prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic white (20.1%) and Hispanic students (19.0%), although these differences were not statistically significant.

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of using alcohol or drugs before sex decreased by 17.9%. Males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. During this time period Florida consistently had a lower prevalence than the national average, although this difference was only statistically different in 2003.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 20c)**

The prevalence of using alcohol or drugs before sex decreased among 11th graders by 27.4% from 22.6% in 2001 to 16.4% in 2009. In 2009, 9th graders had the highest prevalence of this behavior.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 20d)**

Non-Hispanic black students consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. During this time period, the prevalence of this behavior has decreased by 26.9% among non-Hispanic white students during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black females consistently had the lowest prevalence using drugs or alcohol before their last sexual intercourse. 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 consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior with the exception of 2009. The prevalence among Hispanic males has fluctuated extremely from 2001 to 2009, but the overall change was not significant. Among non-Hispanic white males, the prevalence of this behavior has decreased by 28.6% from 33.2% in 2001 to 23.7% in 2009.

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, 2009

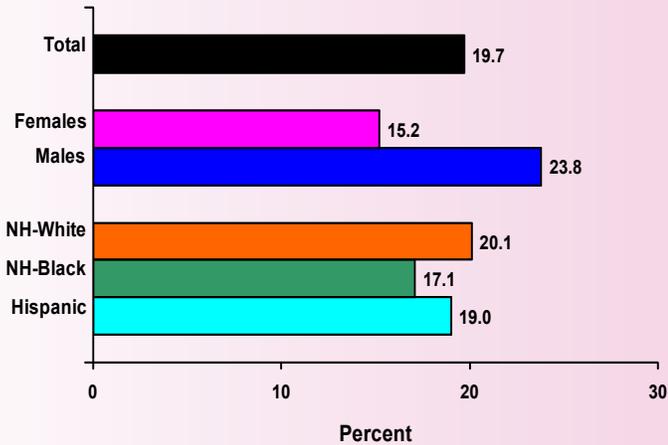


Figure 20d: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

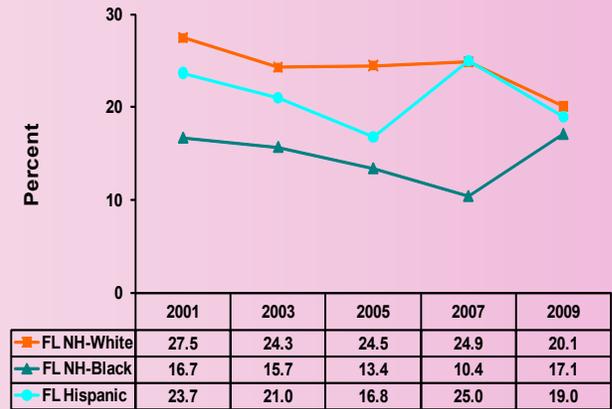


Figure 20b: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

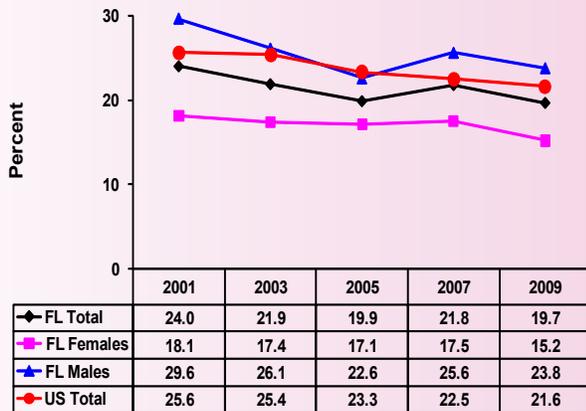


Figure 20e: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

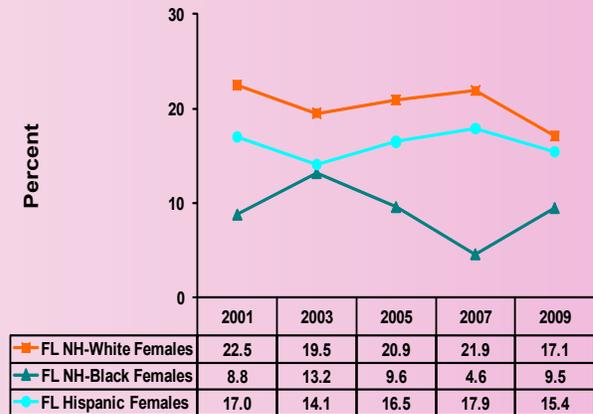


Figure 20c: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

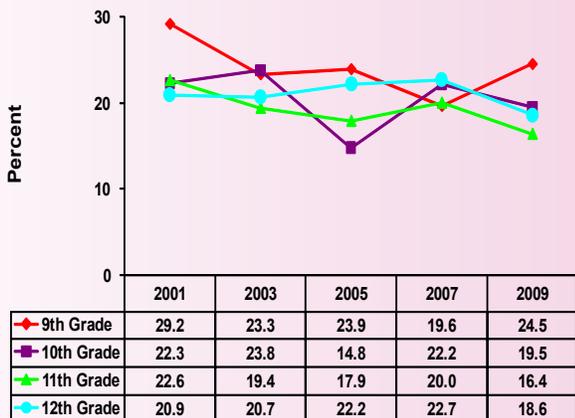
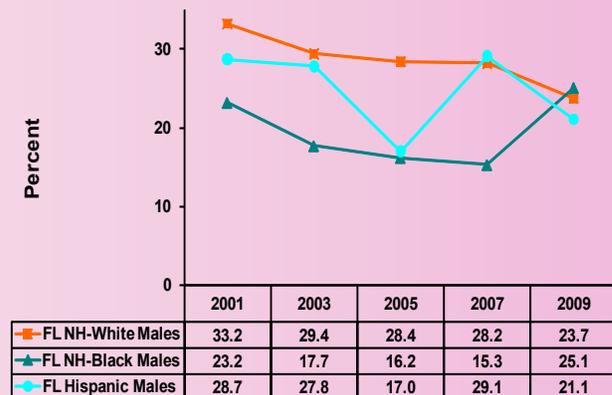


Figure 20f: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse among those who had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009





# 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 22a)

In 2009, approximately 96,500 Florida high school students (14.7%) were overweight. Males (16.1%) had a higher prevalence of overweight than females (13.3%). Non-Hispanic black students (15.9%) had a higher prevalence of overweight than non-Hispanic white (14.3%) and Hispanic students (14.9%), but these differences were not statistically significant.

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of overweight has not changed significantly in Florida. Males consistently had a higher prevalence of this indicator, but this difference was not significant. The prevalence of overweight in Florida did not differ from the rest of the nation.

### Trends by Grade Level (Figure 22c)

The prevalence of overweight has continuously fluctuated between the grade levels from 2001 to 2009. The prevalence of overweight increased among 10th graders by 31.3% from 11.5% in 2001 to 15.1% in 2009.

### Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 22d)

Non-Hispanic white students consistently had the lowest prevalence of overweight from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic students did not differ during this time period. There were no significant changes from 2001 to 2009 within any of these racial/ethnic groups.

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

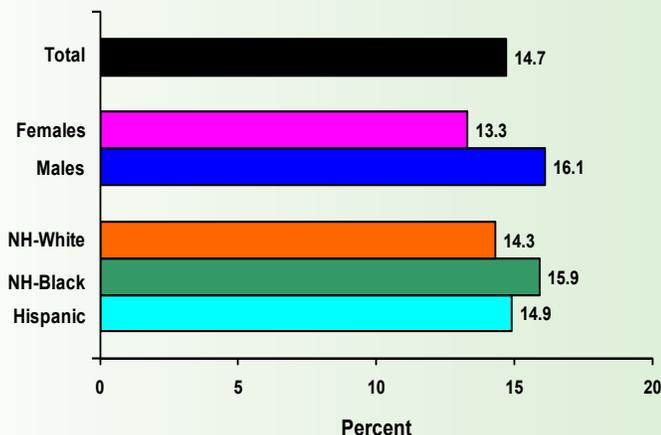
Non-Hispanic white females consistently had the lowest prevalence of overweight from 2001 to 2009. The prevalence of overweight has fluctuated within the female race/ethnicity groups during this time period, but has not resulted in any significant changes overall.

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

The prevalence of overweight has fluctuated between the male race/ethnicity groups, although there were no significant differences in 2009. The prevalence of overweight has decreased among Hispanic males by 27.9% and has increased among non-Hispanic white males by 25.0% from 2001 to 2009.

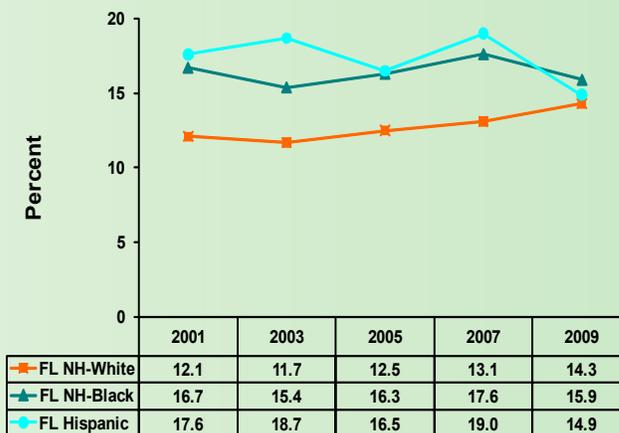
\* This term was previously reported as “at risk of overweight.”

Figure 21a: Percentage of students who were overweight\*, Florida, 2009



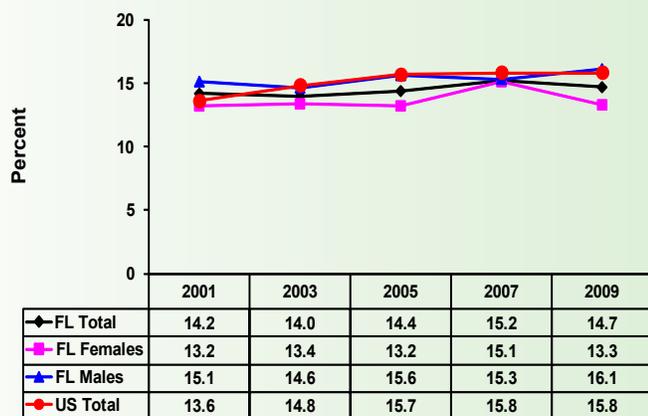
\* Greater than or equal to the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile and less than the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21d: Percentage of students who were overweight\*, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



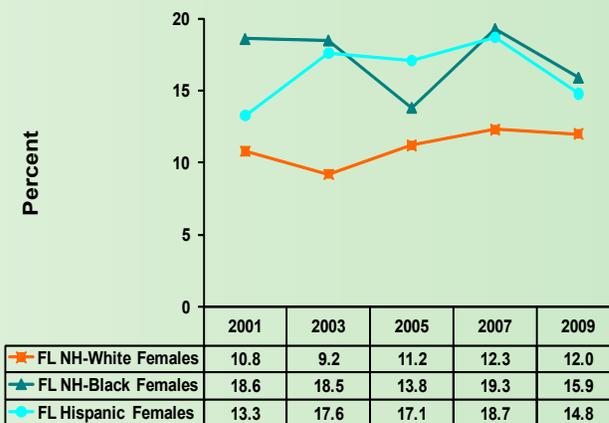
\* Greater than or equal to the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile and less than the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21b: Percentage of students who were overweight\*, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009



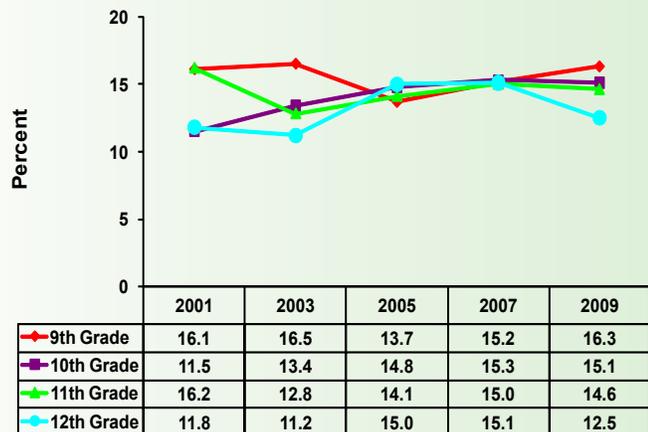
\* Greater than or equal to the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile and less than the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21e: Percentage of students who were overweight\*, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



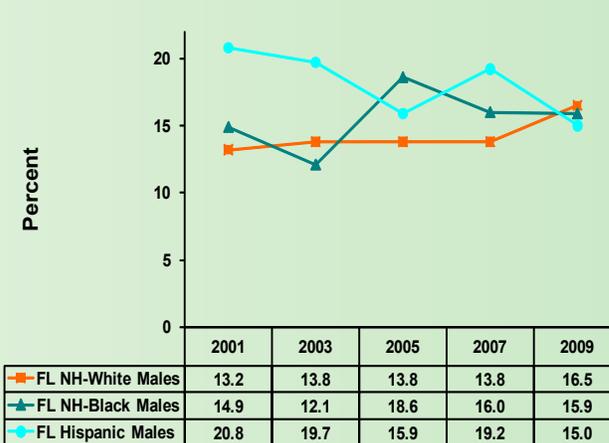
\* Greater than or equal to the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile and less than the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21c: Percentage of students who were overweight\*, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009



\* Greater than or equal to the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile and less than the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 21f: Percentage of students who were overweight\*, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



\* Greater than or equal to the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile and less than the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

# OBSIDITY\*

*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 21a)

In 2009, approximately 67,700 or one out of ten Florida high school students (10.3%) were obese. Males (13.2%) had a higher prevalence of obesity than females (7.3%). Non-Hispanic white students (8.6%) had a lower prevalence of obesity than non-Hispanic black (12.9%) and Hispanic students (11.5%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence has not changed significantly among youth in Florida. Males consistently had a higher prevalence of this indicator than females. Florida had a lower prevalence of obesity than the nation from 2005 to 2009.

## Trends by Grade Level (Figure 21c)

The prevalence of obesity fluctuated within and between the grade levels from 2001 to 2009. There were no significant changes or differences during this time.

## Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21d)

While the prevalence of obesity has fluctuated from 2001 to 2009, there were no significant changes within any of the racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic white students have consistently had a lower prevalence of obesity than non-Hispanic black students.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black females consistently had the highest prevalence of obesity and Hispanic females had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white females, with the exception of 2003. There were no significant changes within any of the female race/ethnicity groups during this time period.

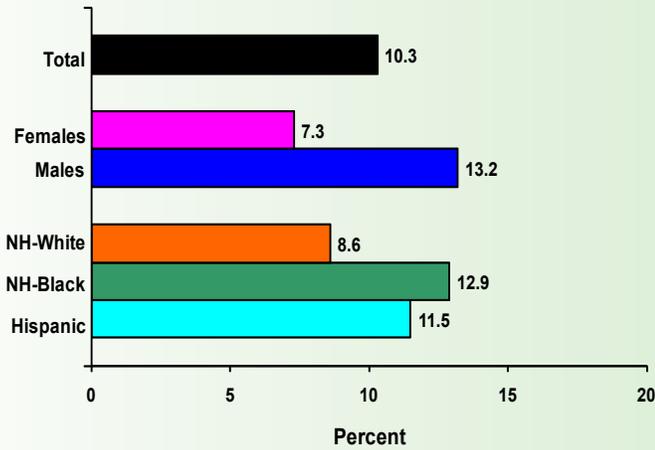
## Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21f)

From 2001 to 2003, males did not differ in the prevalence of obesity, but from 2005 through 2009, Hispanic males consistently had the highest prevalence of obesity. There were no significant changes within any of the male race/ethnicity groups from 2001 to 2009.



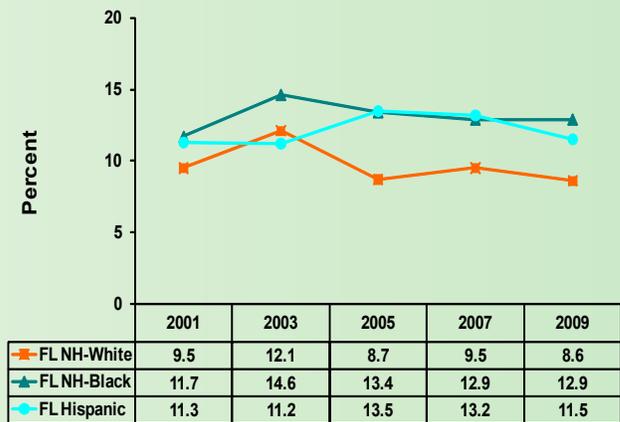
\* This term was previously reported as "overweight."

Figure 22a: Percentage of students who were obese\*, Florida, 2009



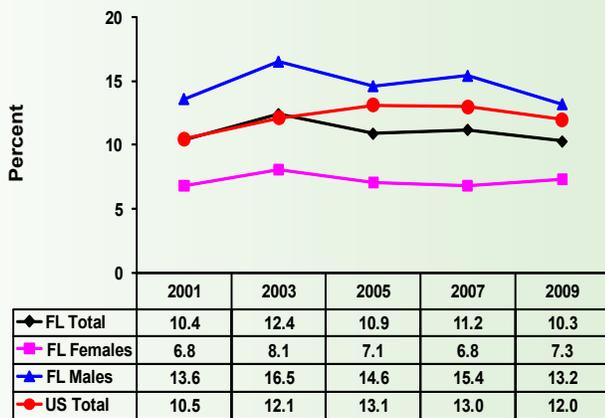
\* Greater than or equal to the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 22d: Percentage of students who were obese\*, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



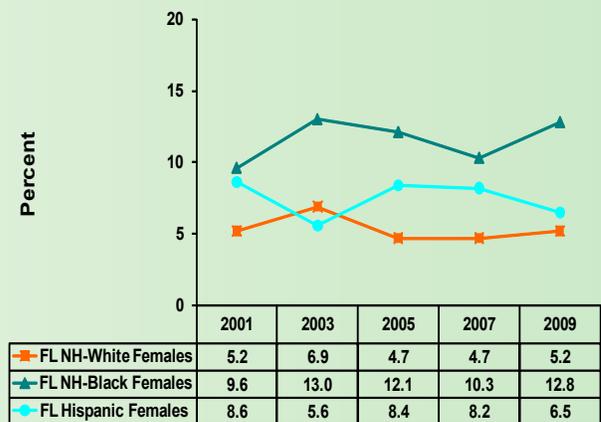
\* Greater than or equal to the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 22b: Percentage of students who were obese\*, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009



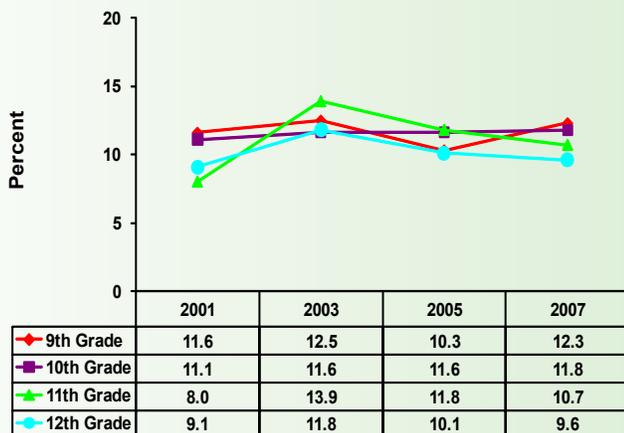
\* Greater than or equal to the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 22e: Percentage of students who were obese\*, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



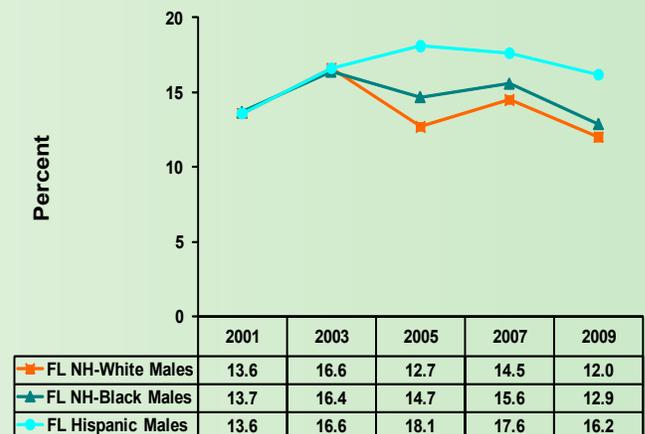
\* Greater than or equal to the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 22c: Percentage of students who were obese\*, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009



\* Greater than or equal to the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for body mass index, by age and sex

Figure 22f: Percentage of students who were obese\*, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



\* Greater than or equal to the 95<sup>th</sup> 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 2009, approximately 203,200 or one out of four Florida high school students (26.7%) described their body as overweight. Females (30.5%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males (23.2%). Hispanic students (28.8%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students (25.3%). Non-Hispanic white students (26.6%) did not differ significantly from either group.

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

The prevalence of this behavior did not change from 2001 to 2009. Females have consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males. Florida consistently 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)**

From 2001 to 2009, there were no significant changes within the grade levels. This prevalence decreased significantly among 9th graders by 15.8% from 29.8% in 2001 to 25.1% in 2009.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 23d)**

Non-Hispanic black students consistently had the lowest prevalence of describing themselves as overweight from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. During this time period, this prevalence decreased by 14.7% among non-Hispanic white students and increased by 28.4% among non-Hispanic black students.

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

The prevalence of this behavior among females fluctuated from 2001 to 2009. The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight has increased among non-Hispanic black females by 24.6% and has decreased among non-Hispanic white females by 18.9% from 2001 to 2009.

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

Non-Hispanic black males consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. 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, 2009

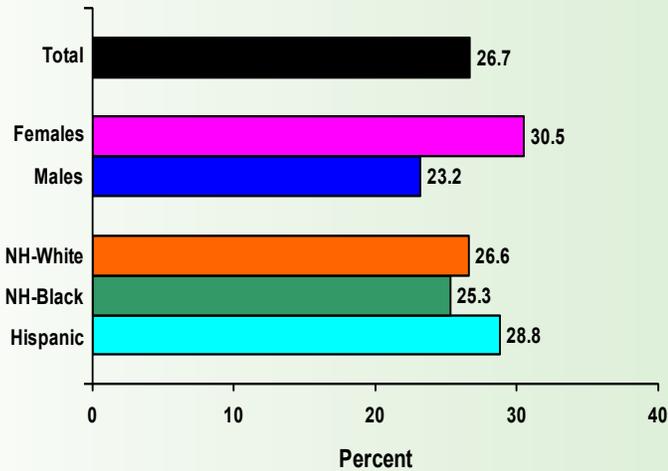


Figure 23d: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

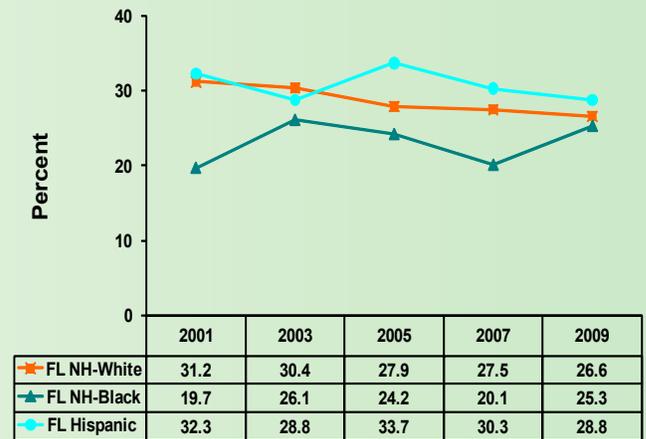


Figure 23b: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

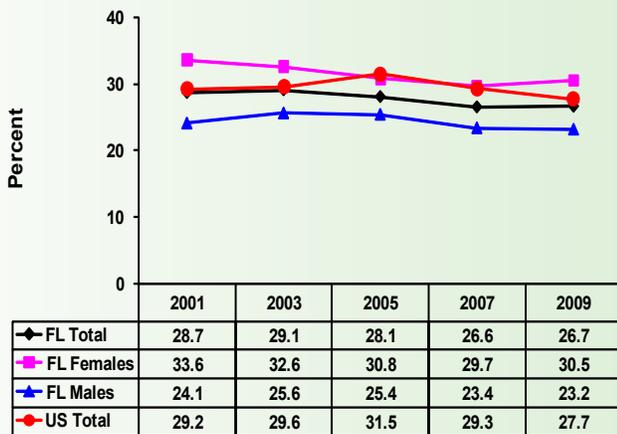


Figure 23e: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

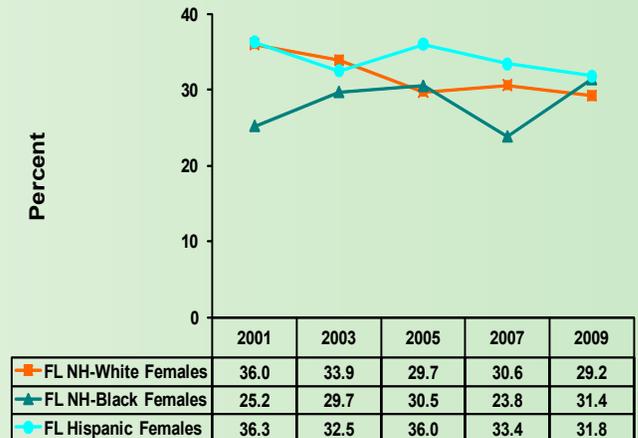


Figure 23c: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

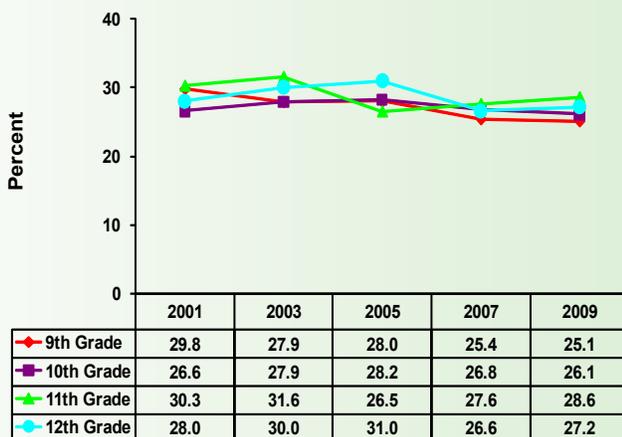
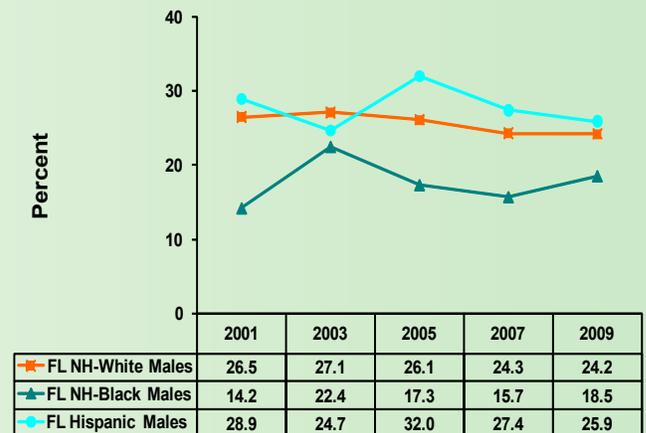


Figure 23f: Percentage of students who described their body as overweight, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# TRYING TO LOSE WEIGHT

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

## **Current Data (Figure 24a)**

In 2009, approximately 315,200 or 2 out of 5 Florida high school students (41.5%) were trying to lose weight. This prevalence was higher among females (53.3%) than males (29.7%). Hispanic students (46.3%) had the highest prevalence of trying to lose weight and non-Hispanic white students (42.2%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black students (36.2%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of trying to lose weight did not change. Females consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males. Florida had a lower prevalence of trying to lose weight than the rest of the nation in 2001, 2007, and 2009.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 24c)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of trying to lose weight did not differ between the grade levels. This prevalence decreased by 10.6% among 10th graders during this time period.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 24d)**

Non-Hispanic black students consistently had the lowest prevalence of trying to lose weight from 2001 to 2009. There were no significant changes within the racial/ethnic groups in this behavior during this time period.

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

Non-Hispanic black females consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. During this time period, the prevalence of trying to lose weight decreased by 9.2% among non-Hispanic white females.

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

From 2001 to 2009, Hispanic males consistently had the highest prevalence of trying to lose weight. There were no significant changes within any of the male racial/ethnic groups during this time period.

Figure 24a: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, Florida, 2009

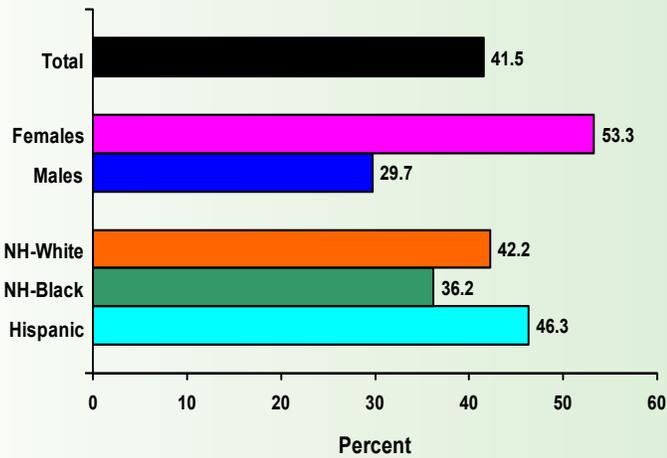


Figure 24d: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

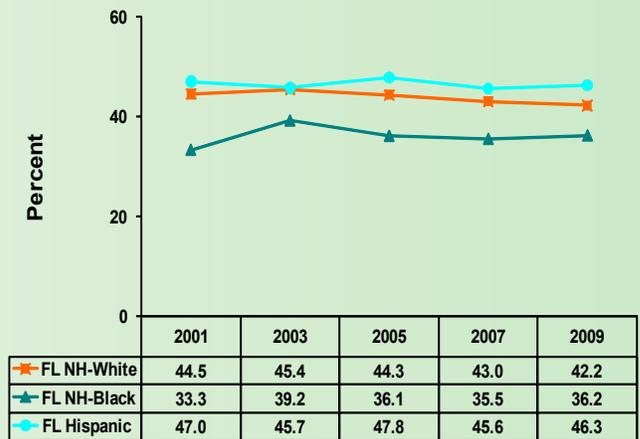


Figure 24b: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

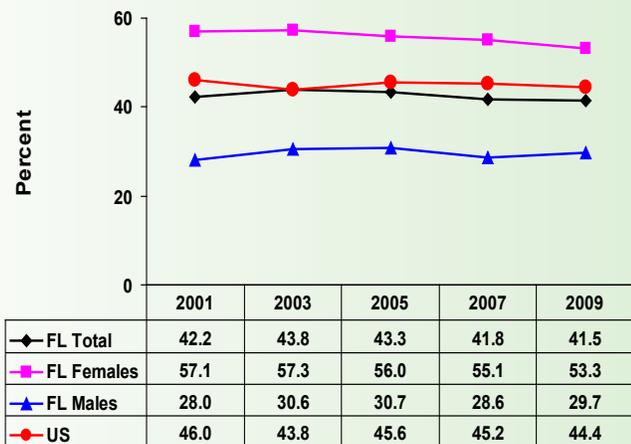


Figure 24e: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

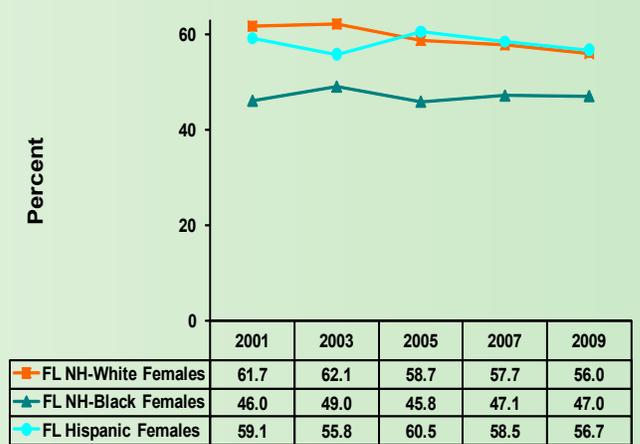


Figure 24c: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

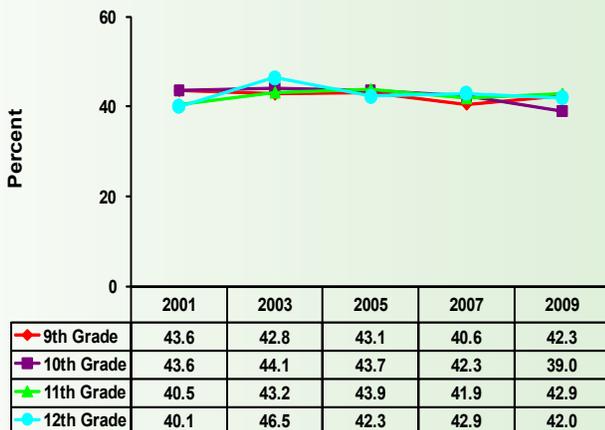
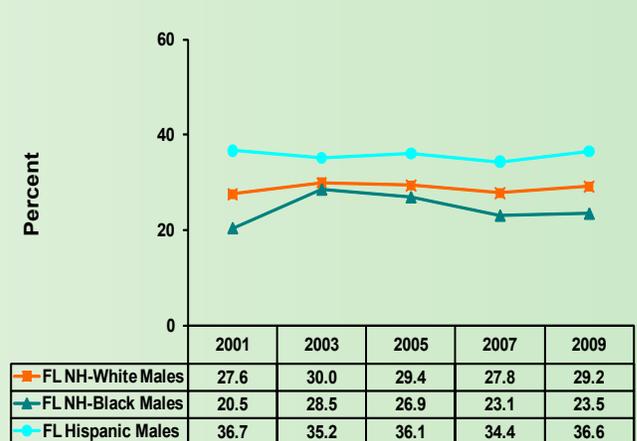


Figure 24f: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 163,000 Florida high school students (21.6%) ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past week. Males (25.3%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females (17.9%). Non-Hispanic white students (18.1%) had a lower prevalence of this behavior than Hispanic (24.7%) and non-Hispanic black students (24.5%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence did not change significantly among Florida youth. Males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. During this time, the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables daily did not differ from Florida to the rest of the nation.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 25c)**

This prevalence did not differ significantly by grade level. There were no significant changes from 2001 to 2009 within the different grades.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 25d)**

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white students consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not always significant. This prevalence increased by 18.8% among Hispanic students during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white females consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not always significant. The prevalence of eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past week did not change significantly within any of the female race/ethnicity groups.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white males consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not always significant. Hispanic males had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white males in 2003 and 2009. This prevalence



Figure 25a: Percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times during the past seven days, Florida, 2009

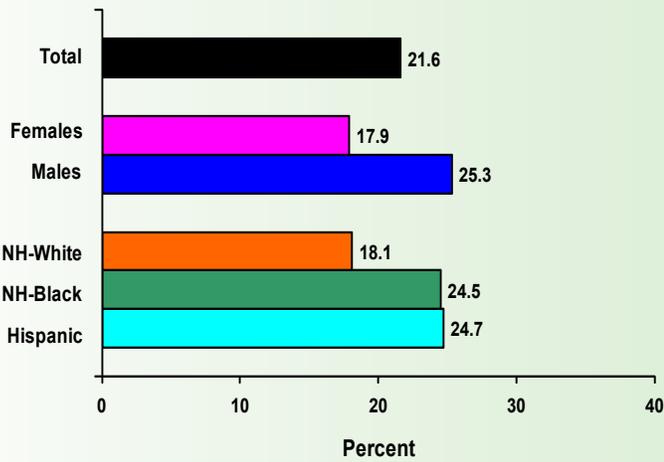


Figure 25d: Percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times during the past seven days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

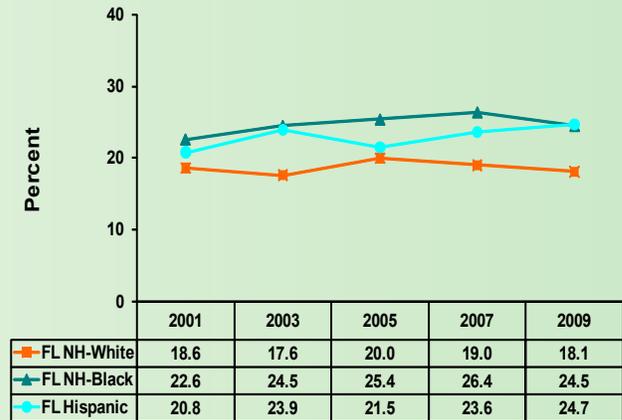


Figure 25b: Percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times during the past seven days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

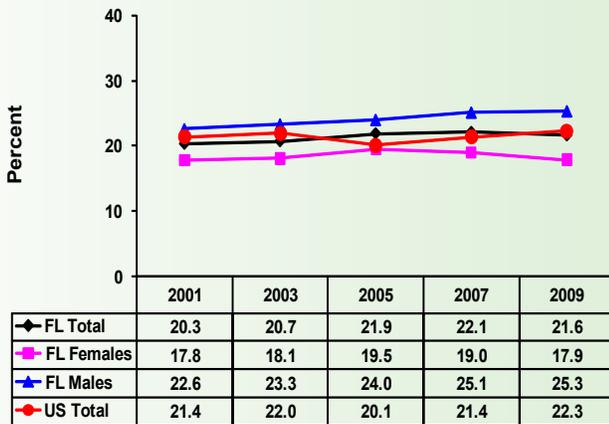


Figure 25e: Percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times during the past seven days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

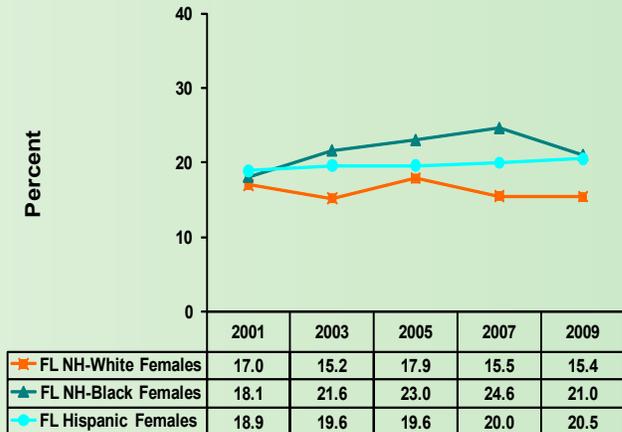


Figure 25c: Percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times during the past seven days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

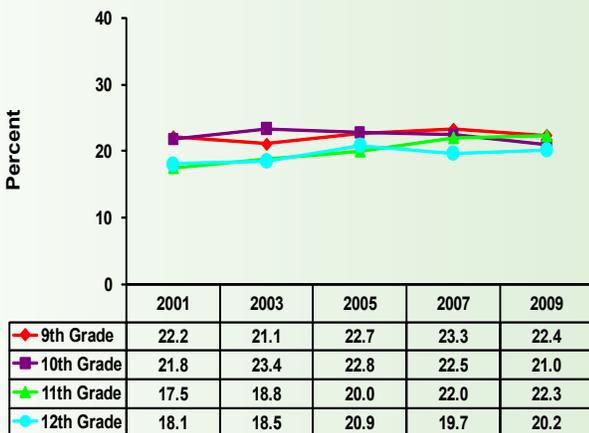
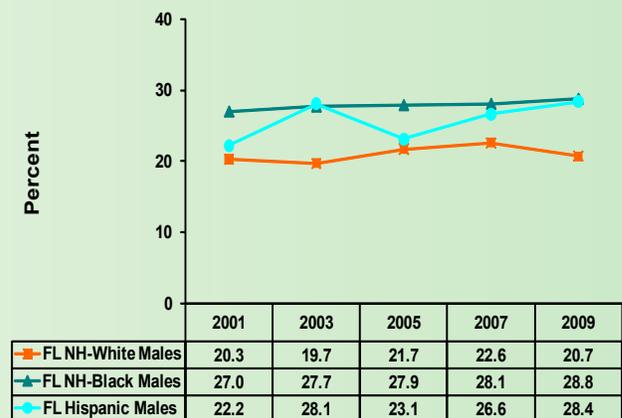
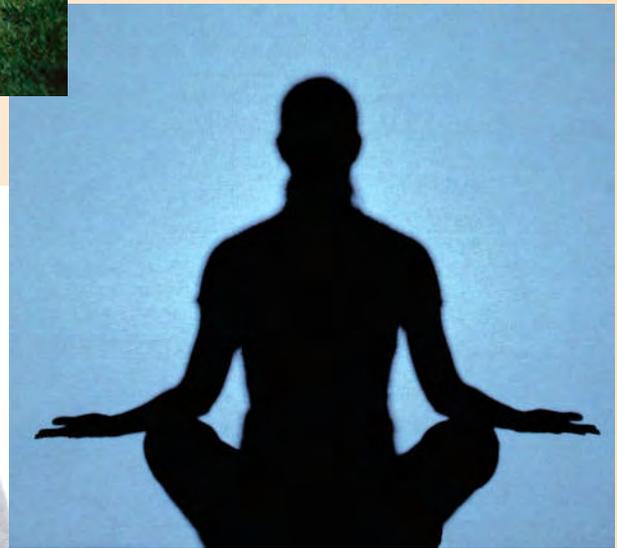


Figure 25f: Percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times during the past seven days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009





# PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

# RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

*The data below include students who were physically active for a combined total of at least 60 minutes per day doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, on five or more of the past seven days.*

increased among Hispanic males by 27.9% from 22.2% in 2001 to 28.4% in 2009.

## Current Data (Figure 26a)

In 2009, approximately 309,800 or two out of five Florida high school students (40.8%) met the recommended levels of combined physical activity. Males (58.8%) were more likely than females (28.0%) to have achieved a sufficient amount of physical activity. Non-Hispanic white students (45.3%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanic (37.5%) and non-Hispanic black students (36.1%).

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

From 2005 to 2009 this prevalence has increased by 33.3% among Florida youth overall, by 32.8% among males, and by 35.3% among females. Males have consistently 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 2005, and a higher prevalence in 2007 and 2009.

## Trends by Grade Level (Figure 26c)

This prevalence has increased among each of the grade levels from 2005 to 2009. In 2009, 9th graders had the highest prevalence of achieving the recommended level of physical activity.

## Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 26d)

From 2005 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 38.1% among non-Hispanic white students, by 25.8% among non-Hispanic black students, and by 38.9% among Hispanic students. Non-Hispanic white students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior during this time period.

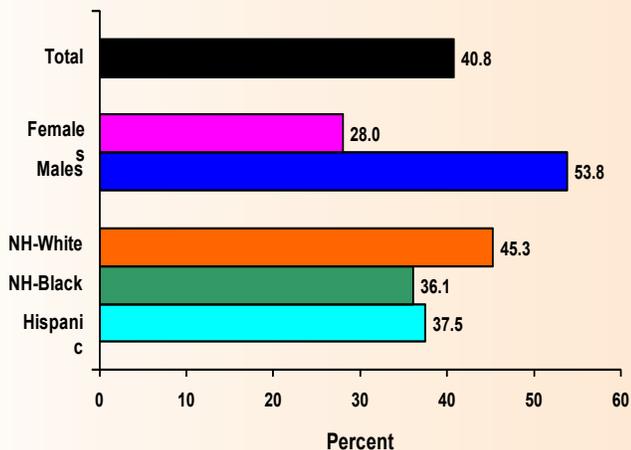
## Trends among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 26e)

From 2005 to 2009, the prevalence of achieving the recommended amount of physical activity increased by 41.2% among non-Hispanic white females, by 33.5% among non-Hispanic black females, and by 45.6% among Hispanic females. During this same time period, non-Hispanic white females consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not always significant.

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

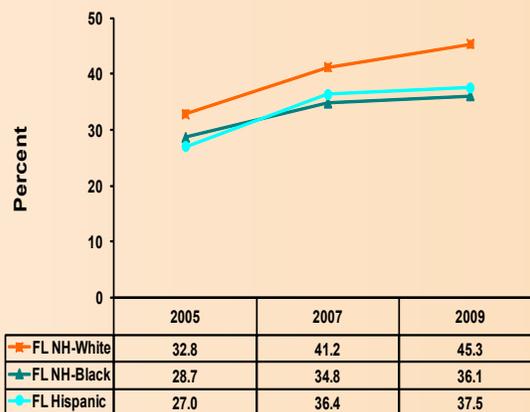
From 2005 to 2009, this prevalence increased by 34.8% among non-Hispanic white males, by 25.0% among non-Hispanic black males, and by 39.9% among Hispanic males. Non-Hispanic white males consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior during this time period, although this difference was not always significant.

Figure 26a: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, Florida, 2009



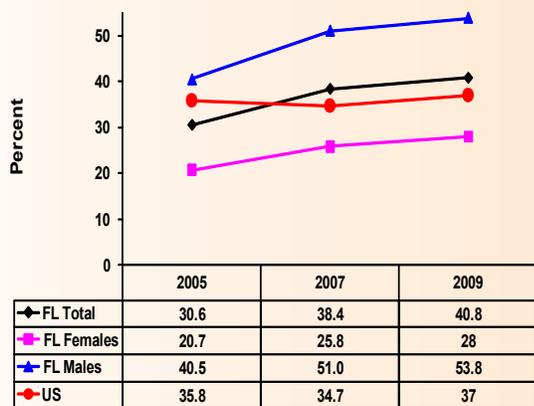
\* Were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

Figure 26d: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2005 - 2009



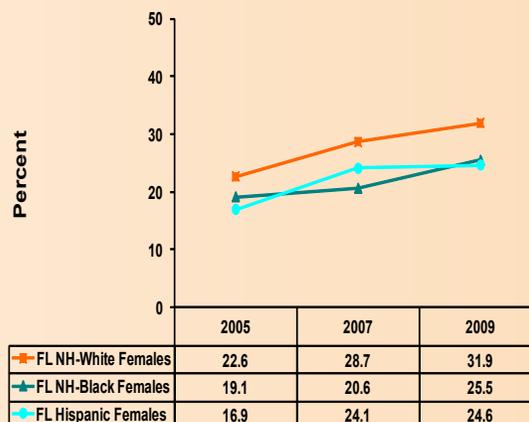
\* Were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

Figure 26b: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, by gender, Florida, and national comparison, 2005 - 2009



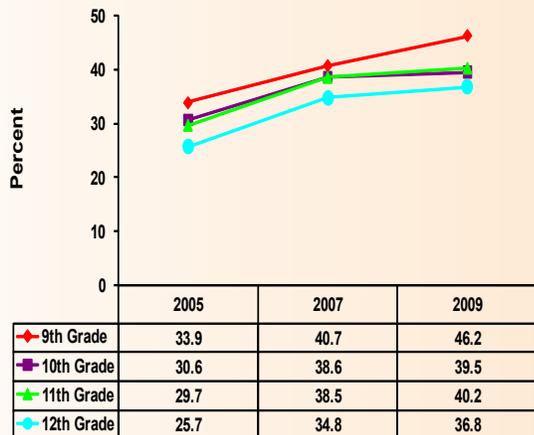
\* Were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

Figure 26e: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2005 - 2009



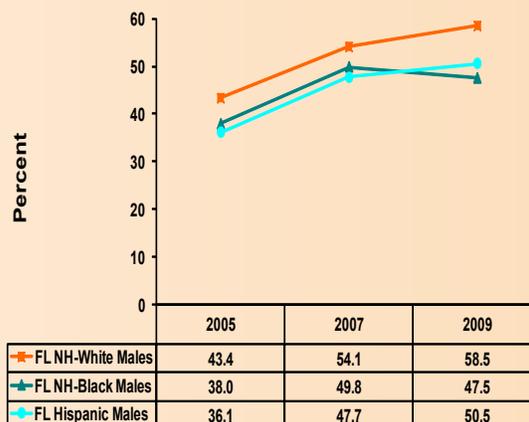
\* Were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

Figure 26c: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, by grade, Florida, 2005 - 2009



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

Figure 26f: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2005 - 2009



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

# EXERCISED TO LOSE WEIGHT

*The data below include students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.*

## **Current Data (Figure 27a)**

In 2009, approximately 443,550 Florida high school students (58.3%) exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days. Females (62.6%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males (54.2%). Non-Hispanic white (60.4%) and Hispanic students (61.3%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students (52.4%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of exercising to lose weight in Florida has increased by 5.4%. Females consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males during this time period. In 2009, Florida had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the rest of the nation.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 27c)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of exercising to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight increased by 9.2% among 11th graders and by 18.7% among 12th graders. There were no significant differences between the grade levels.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 27d)**

Non-Hispanic black students consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009. During this time period, the prevalence of exercising to lose weight increased by 14.4% among non-Hispanic black students.

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

Non-Hispanic white females consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior from 2001 to 2009, although this difference was not always significant. During this time, this prevalence did not change significantly among females within any of the racial/ethnic groups.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white males had the highest prevalence of exercising to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight, although this difference was not always significant. During this same time period, this prevalence increased by 13.9% among non-Hispanic white males and by 32.6% among non-Hispanic black males.

Figure 27a: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days, Florida, 2009

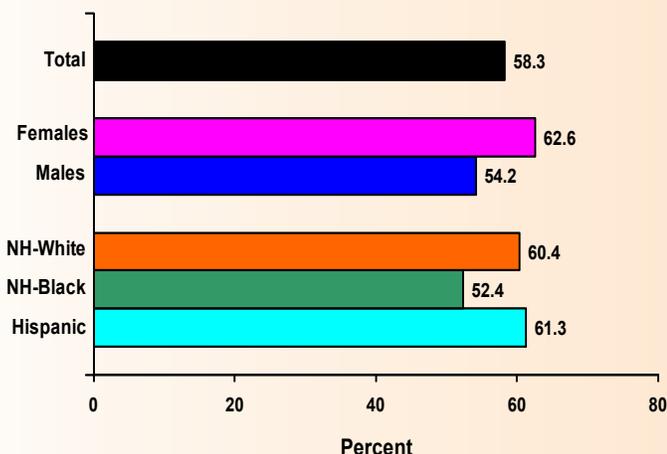


Figure 27d: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

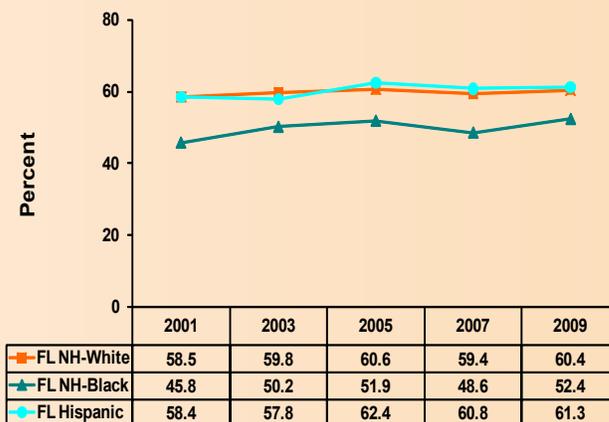


Figure 27b: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

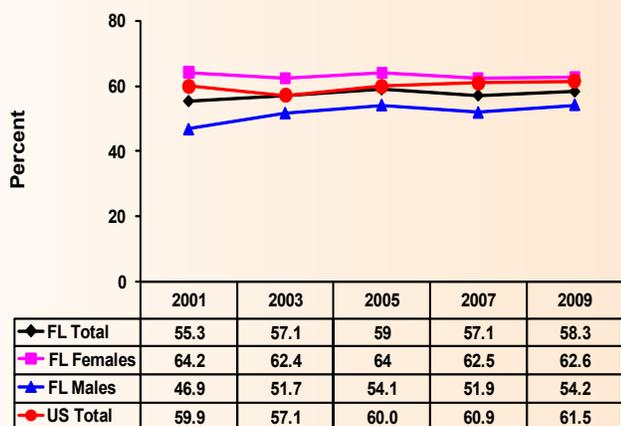


Figure 27e: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

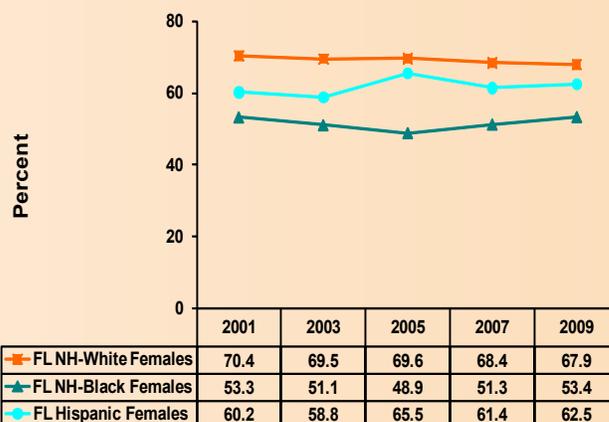


Figure 27c: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

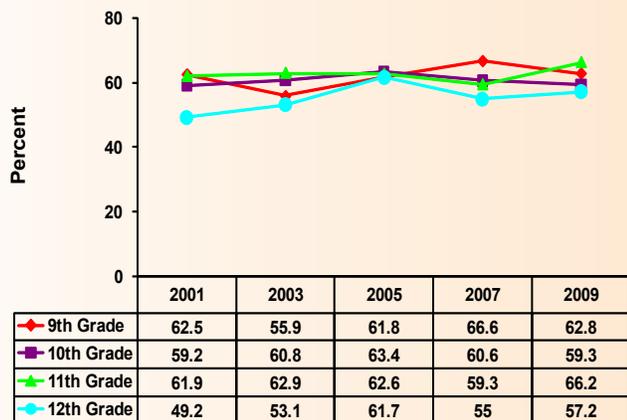
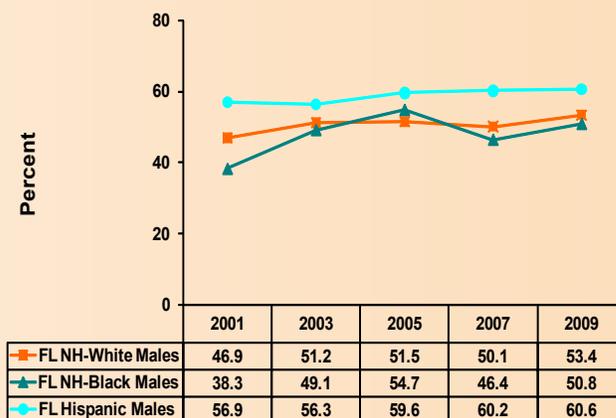


Figure 27f: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# PHYSICAL EDUCATION (P.E.) 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 2009, approximately 329,700 Florida high school students (43.8%) attended physical education (P.E.) on one or more days in an average school week. Males (52.6%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females (34.6%). Non-Hispanic black students (48.2%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white (42.4%) and Hispanic students (41.5%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence of attending P.E. on one or more days in an average school week did not change significantly in Florida. During this time period, males consistently 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 2009, the prevalence of attending P.E. on one or more days in an average school week increased by 40.4% among 12th graders. In 2009, 9th graders had the highest prevalence of this behavior.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 28d)**

From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence did not change significantly among any of the race/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic black students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not always significant.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black females had the highest prevalence of attending P.E. on one or more days in an average school week, although this difference was not always significant. During this time period, the prevalence of this behavior did not change significantly within any of the female racial/ethnic groups.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black males had the highest prevalence of this behavior, with the exception of 2007; however, these differences were not always significant. During this time period, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 14.8% among non-Hispanic white males. There were no other significant changes during this time period.

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, 2009

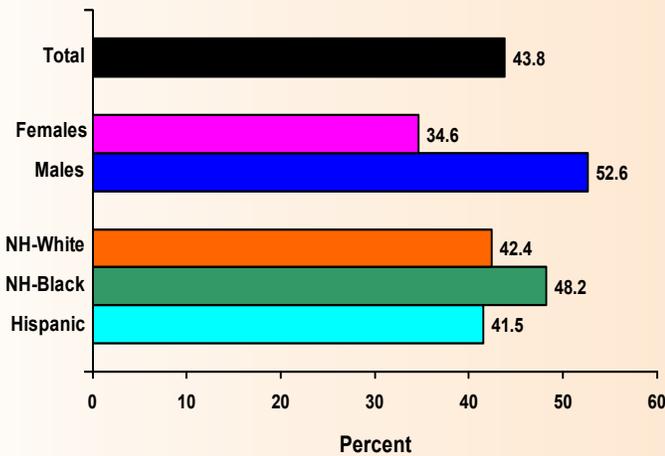


Figure 28d: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

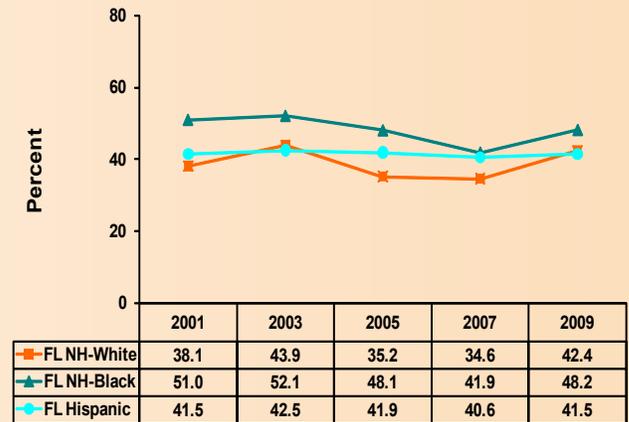


Figure 28b: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

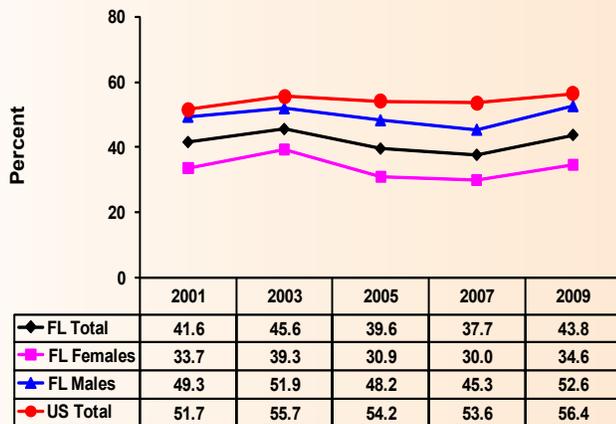


Figure 28e: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

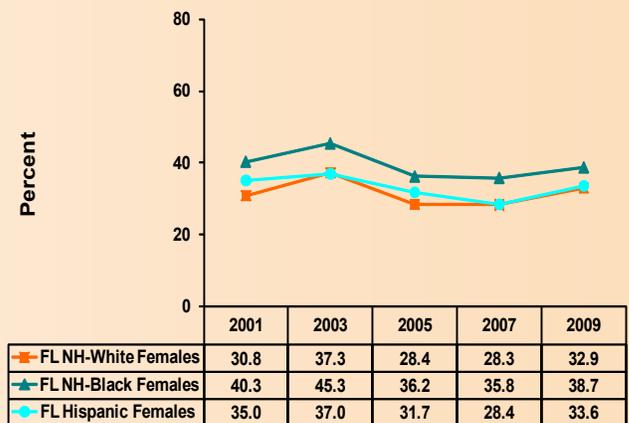


Figure 28c: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

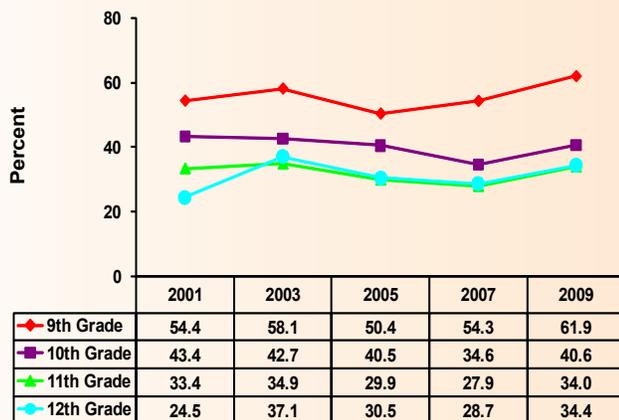
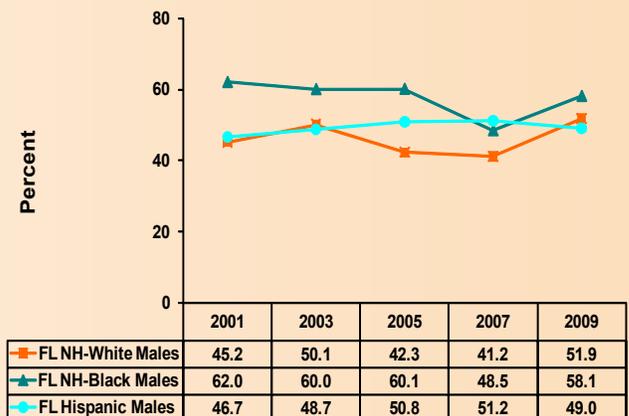


Figure 28f: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 377,600 or half of Florida high school students (50.0%) played on at least one sports team during the past year. Males (56.1%) were more likely than females (44.4%) to have played on a sports team. Hispanic students (46.2%) had a lower prevalence of playing sports than non-Hispanic white (51.6%) and non-Hispanic black students (52.7%).

## **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 in Florida from 2001 to 2009. Males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females. Florida has consistently had a lower prevalence of this behavior than the national average from 2001 to 2009.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 29c)**

From 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of this behavior increased by 15.5% among 12th graders. There were no other significant changes between or within the grade levels.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 29d)**

From 2001 to 2009, Hispanic students consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior, although this difference was not always significant. There were no significant changes within any of the race/ethnic groups during this time period.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic white females consistently had the highest prevalence of playing on at least one sports team and Hispanic females consistently had the lowest prevalence, although these differences were not always significant. There were no significant changes in the prevalence of this behavior within any of the racial/ethnic groups during this time.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black males consistently had the highest prevalence of playing on a sports team during the past year, however these difference were not always significant. During this time period, males within any of the racial/ethnic groups did not show 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, 2009

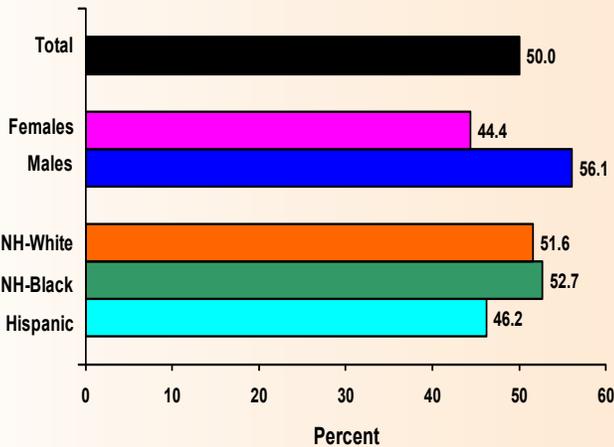


Figure 29d: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

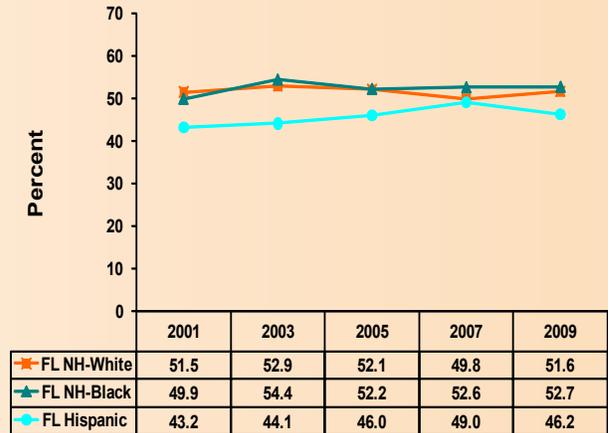


Figure 29b: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

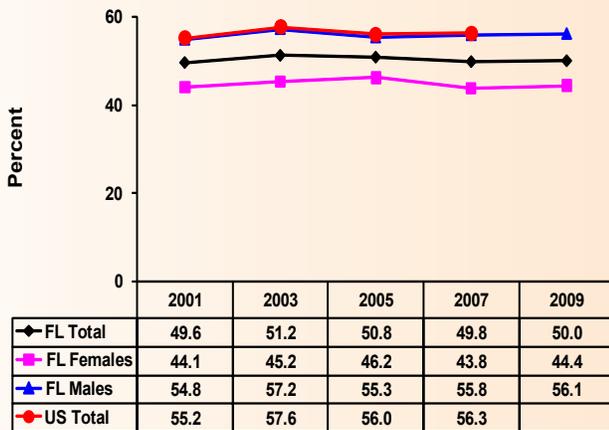


Figure 29e: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

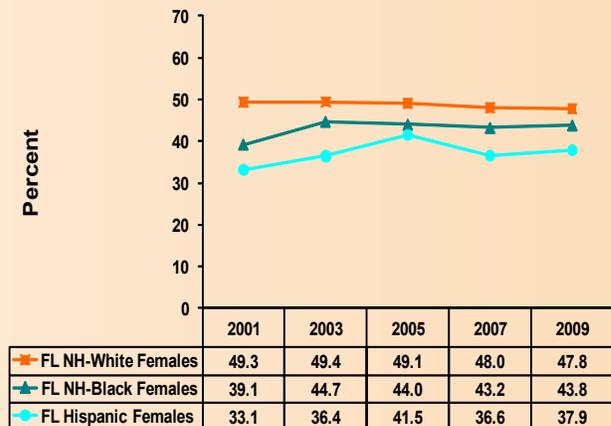


Figure 29c: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

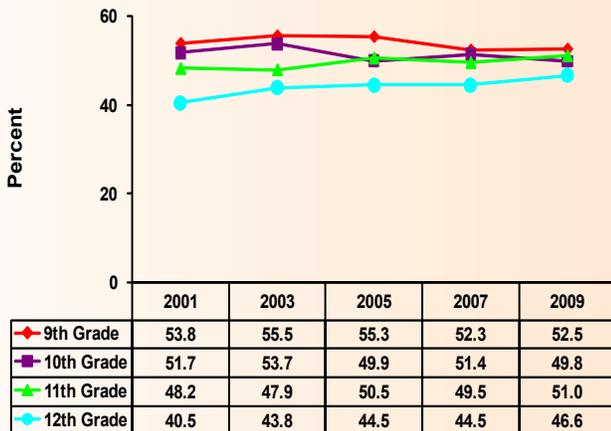
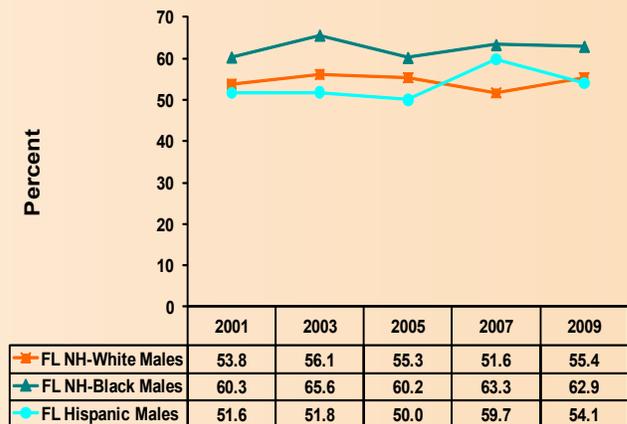


Figure 29f: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team during the previous 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



# 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 2009, approximately 288,400 Florida high school students (38.2%) students watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day. Males (39.8%) had a higher prevalence than females (36.8%) in this behavior. Non-Hispanic black students (55.5%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (44.2%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white students (28.1%).

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

From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence decreased by 14.9%. During this time period, males consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior than females, and Florida consistently had a higher prevalence than the national average.

## **Trends by Grade Level (Figure 30c)**

From 2001 to 2009, this prevalence increased by 16.0% among 9th graders and by 22.6% among 10th graders. During this time period, 9th graders consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior.

## **Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 30d)**

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students consistently had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white students. During this time period, this prevalence decreased by 18.3% among non-Hispanic white students, by 14.7% among non-Hispanic black students, and by 13.8% among Hispanic students.

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

From 2001 to 2009, non-Hispanic black females consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic females consistently had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white females. During this same time period, the prevalence of this behavior decreased by 18.7% among non-Hispanic black females and by 22.2% among Hispanic females.

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

Non-Hispanic black males consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic males consistently had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white males from 2001 to 2009. This prevalence decreased among non-Hispanic white males by 24.4% 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, 2009

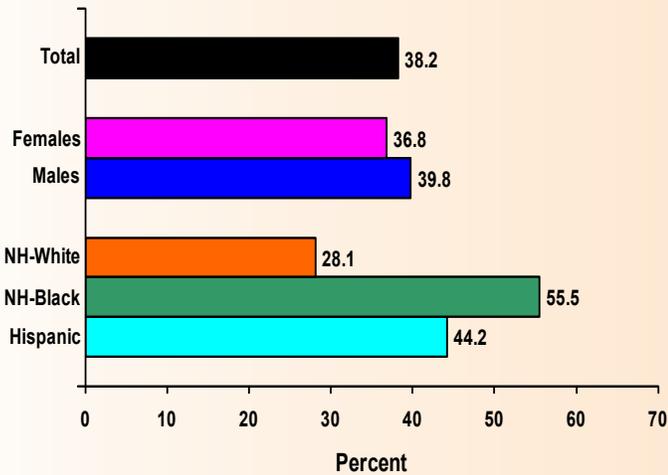


Figure 30d: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

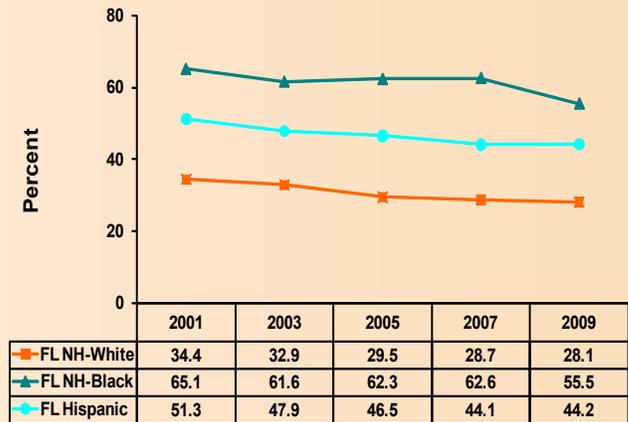


Figure 30b: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, Florida and the U.S., 2001 - 2009

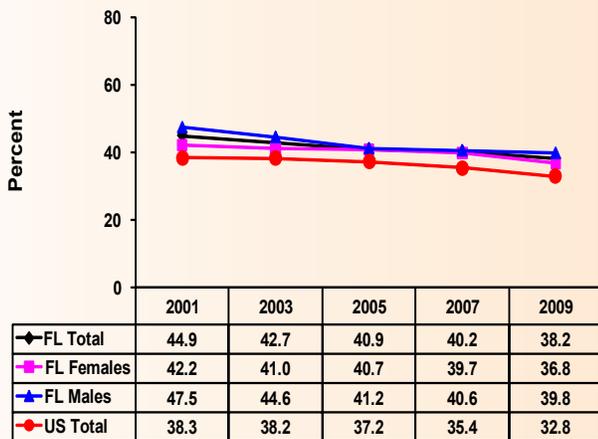


Figure 30e: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, females by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009

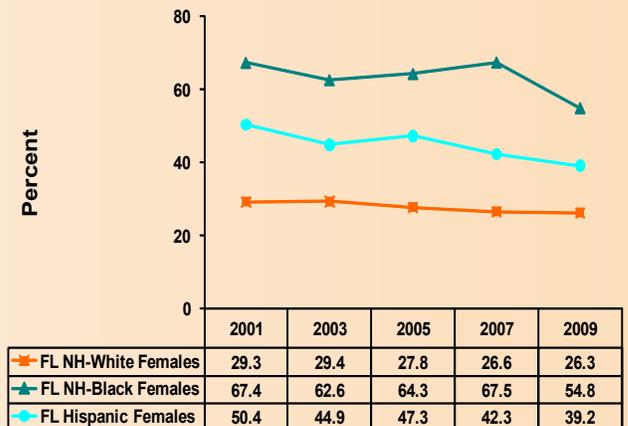


Figure 30c: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, by grade, Florida, 2001 - 2009

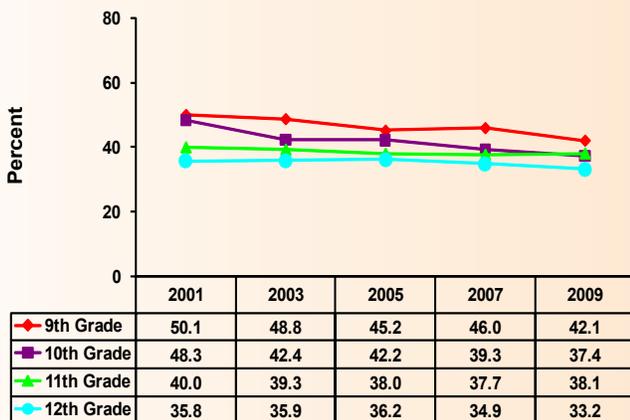
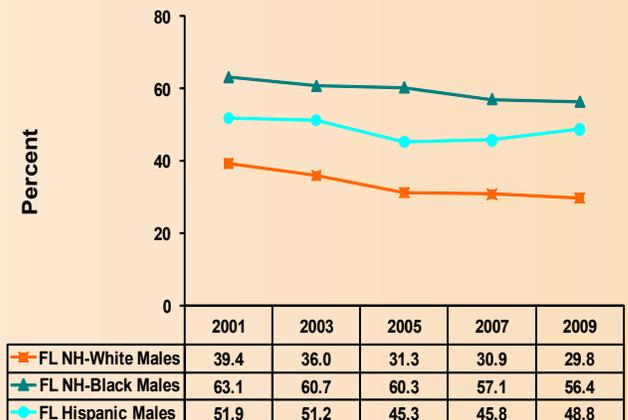


Figure 30f: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, males by race/ethnicity, Florida, 2001 - 2009



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

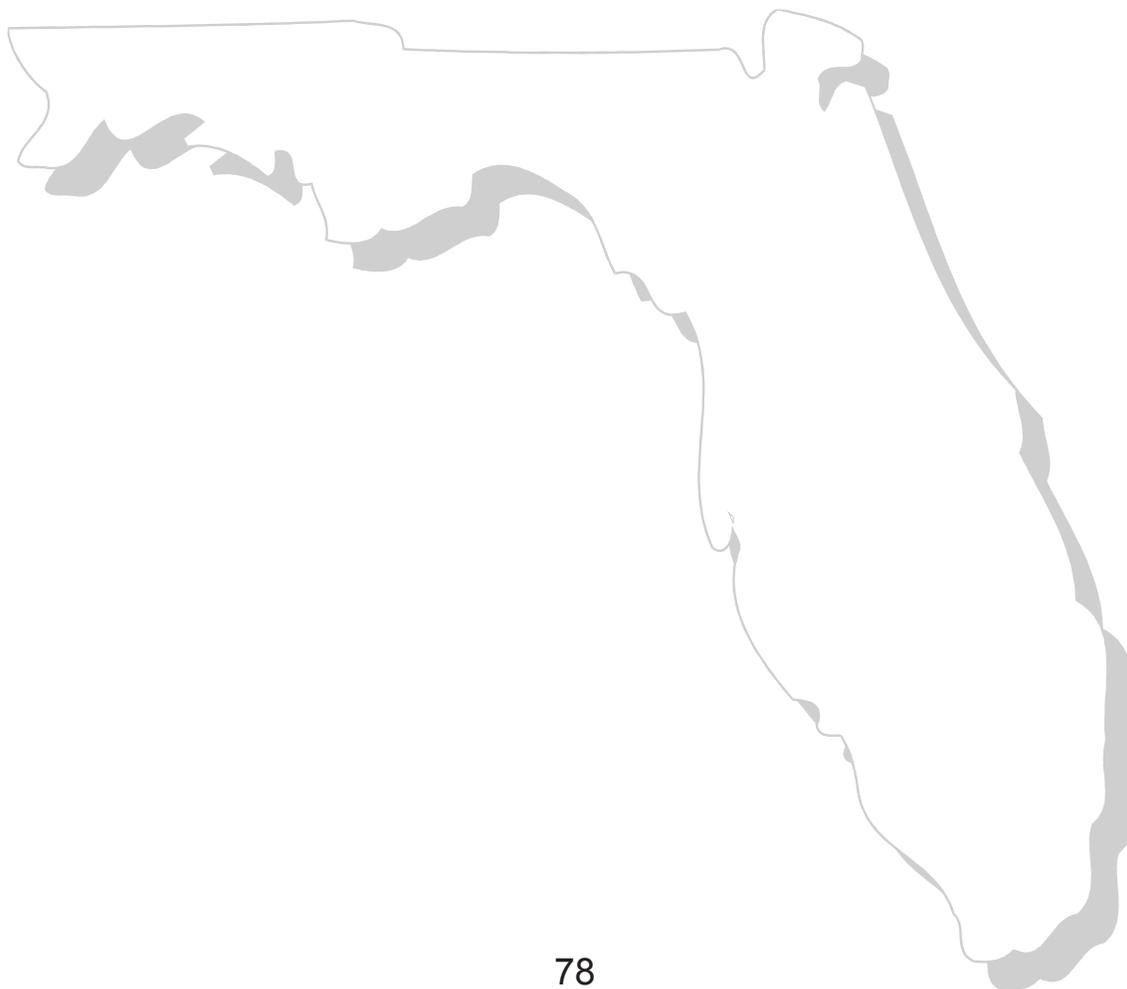
Special thanks to our colleagues at Florida public schools and districts; county health departments; the Florida Departments of Education, Children and Families, Juvenile Justice; ICF Macro; Westat; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and the Florida Department of Health for making the Florida Youth Risk Behavior Survey possible.

## **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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