

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

2015

CHANGES AND TRENDS



Broward County
Public Schools



PERSONAL
SAFETY



BULLYING



DRUGS, TOBACCO,
ALCOHOL



EATING HABITS,
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



SEXUAL MINORITY
YOUTH



Broward County Public Schools

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS



**Broward County Public Schools
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed by the Division of Adolescent and School Health, a part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The YRBS currently tracks health risk behaviors among 6th to 12th graders in six categories:

- 1) Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence;
- 2) Tobacco use;
- 3) Alcohol and other drug use;
- 4) Sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection;
- 5) Unhealthy dietary behaviors; and
- 6) Physical inactivity.

This report highlights findings from the 2015 Broward County Middle School and High School surveys. Both middle school and high school students in Broward County have made progress toward improvement in several positive behaviors since 2009 and 2013 respectively.

Middle School Findings

Findings were collected from 1,511 randomly selected middle school students from across 40 of the district's 41 middle schools. YRBS data from 2013 and 2015 were used to demonstrate trends and changes in middle school youth behaviors. Significant positive changes among middle school students' behavior include decreases in:

- Cigarette use
- Initiation of alcohol use
- Sexual initiation
- Television viewership

Significant negative changes among middle school students' behavior include a decrease in physical activity.

High School Findings

Findings were collected from 1,413 randomly selected high school students across 29 of the district's 30 high schools. Data from 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015 were used to demonstrate trends and changes in high school youth behaviors. Significant positive changes among high school students' behavior include decreases in:

- Cigarette use
- Current alcohol use
- Current sexual activity
- Television viewership

While significant positive changes were noted in several areas, significant negative changes in behavior were also observed related to the following topics:

- Bullying
- Suicidal ideation
- Condom use

- Illegal drug use
- Physical activity

Sexual Minority Youth Findings

This report also highlights findings related to sexual minority youth, defined as those who identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual or who have sexual contact with persons of the same or both sexes. Among Broward County high school students:

- 10% of sexually active high school students report having sexual contact with persons of the same gender or both genders, a **net 1% decrease** since 2013.
- 10.7% of high school students identify as gay, lesbian or bisexual, an **increase of 4.7%** since 2013.

Among the Broward County high school students that report same sex/both sexes sexual contact:

- 67.0% have had sexual intercourse
- 17.0% have had sexual intercourse before age 13
- 26.5% have had sexual intercourse with four or more partners in their lifetime
- 54.1% have felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks in a row in the 12 months prior to the survey
- 39.2% have considered suicide and 25% have attempted suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey

With the exception of sexual intercourse, youth that report same sex/both sexes sexual contact are reporting these behaviors at higher percentages than youth that report having sexual contact only with the opposite sex.

INTRODUCTION

Among youth, the leading causes of mortality, morbidity, and social problems stem from six health-risk behaviors - 1) Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) Tobacco use; 3) Alcohol and other drug use; 4) Sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; 5) Unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) Physical inactivity.

Current research indicates that just over 70% of the deaths among 10 to 24 year olds in the United States are the result of three major causes 1) unintentional injuries (including motor vehicle accidents), 2) suicide, and 3) homicide.¹ Many of the health-risk behaviors youth engage lead to these causes of death and are preventable². Additionally, they are interrelated and often begin in early childhood and continue into adulthood.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed by the Division of Adolescent and School Health, a part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to measure these and other health risk behaviors among 6th to 12th graders. The YRBS measures these behaviors through an anonymous survey given to randomly selected students. The survey has been conducted since 1991 in odd-numbered years nationally, and by states, territories, tribal governments and large cities/school districts. The main purposes of the YRBS are to:

1. Determine the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among youth;
2. Assess whether these behaviors increase, decrease, or remain the same over time; and,
3. Evaluate and improve health-related policies and programs.

Measuring these health-risk behaviors plays an important part in the prevention practices identified and addressed in our schools. The insights gained from looking at these findings can provide school administrators, teachers, parents, and community agencies with vital information to inform policy, create resources, and provide services that will ensure that all children have the opportunity to grow and learn. This is important because behaviors such as alcohol use, drug use, and sexual behaviors have been determined to impact academic achievement, absenteeism, and dropout rates. Findings from the YRBS data have been used in numerous studies at the local, state, and national level. Information on the YRBS, including state and national findings, can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>.

¹ National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 65, No. 5, June 30, 2016.

² Miniño AM. Mortality among teenagers aged 12-19 years: United States, 1999-2006. NCHS data brief, no 37. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2010.

METHODS

The YRBS is a statewide, school-based confidential survey of Florida’s public high school students. The first Florida YRBS was administered in 1991. Since 2001, the YRBS has been jointly administered in odd-numbered years by the Florida Departments of Health and Education. State data collection for the YRBS does not include county-level data. However, six Florida counties (Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, and Palm Beach) are or have been funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to collect county-level data.

In 2015, YRBS was administered to middle school students in Broward County – the second survey administration since 2013. Almost all (40 out of 41) middle schools within the district participated in the 55-question survey. The findings in this report are based on the responses of the 1,511 randomly selected middle school students who completed the YRBS. YRBS data from 2013 and 2015 were used to demonstrate trends and changes in middle school youth behaviors.

The 2015 findings for the high schools were collected from 1,413 randomly selected students who completed the YRBS across 29 of the district’s 30 high schools. Because the high school survey has been administered for a number of years, a multi-year trend analysis including data from the 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015 YRBS findings is included in this report. Additionally, to provide context for the behavior of Broward County students, a comparison to statewide and national trends is included. Statewide and national-level data was not available for middle school students.

COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE

Demographics of Broward County Public School (BCPS) Middle School YRBS: Percent (%) and Count (#)

Demographic Characteristics	2013		2015	
	%	#	%	#
Gender				
Male	51.5	720	51.4	745
Female	48.5	770	48.6	759
Total	100.0	1,490	100.0	1,504*
Race				
Black	40.1	451	40.2	514
Hispanic/Latino	28.0	541	28.9	520
White	25.2	314	23.5	248
Other races	3.9	88	3.7	91
Multiple races	2.7	61	3.6	79
Total	99.7	1,455	100.0	1,452
Grade				
6th	32.4	433	31.5	409
7th	33.3	535	33.3	423
8th	34.0	511	34.8	655
Ungraded or other grade	N/A	N/A	0.5	7
Total	99.6	1,479	100.0**	1,494
Total		1,496		1,511

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

**Percentages are rounded; therefore not all totals will equal 100.

Demographics of Broward County Public School (BCPS) High School YRBS: Percent (%) and Count (#)

Demographic Characteristics	2009		2011		2013		2015	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Gender								
Male	50.2	726	50.9	858	50.7	661	51.3	706
Female	49.8	785	49.1	801	49.3	772	48.7	698
Total	100.0	1,511	100.0	1,659	100.0	1,433	100.0	1,413
Race								
Black	37.9	455	38.5	558	37.7	458	38.2	471
Hispanic/Latino	25.3	489	24.8	527	28.7	530	29.2	491
White	31.2	403	30.2	407	27.2	294	26.0	283
Other races	3.9	99	4.2	87	4.2	81	4.4	89
Multiple races	1.7	46	2.3	51	2.2	43	2.3	48
Total	100.0	1,492*	100.0	1,630	100.0	1,406	100.0	1,382
Grade								
9th	27.0	385	25.0	491	25.7	385	26	444
10th	25.8	308	25.8	455	26.4	341	25	299
11th	23.9	375	24.1	431	23.7	316	24.5	352
12h	23	439	24.8	284	23.6	383	24.2	289
Ungraded or other grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3	5
Total	99.7*	1,507	99.7	1,661	99.4	1,425	100.0	1,389
Total		1,526		1,681		1,443		1,413

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

**Because percentages are rounded, not all totals will equal 100.

MIDDLE SCHOOL FINDINGS



2015 YRBS DATA REPORT

Middle School Personal Safety

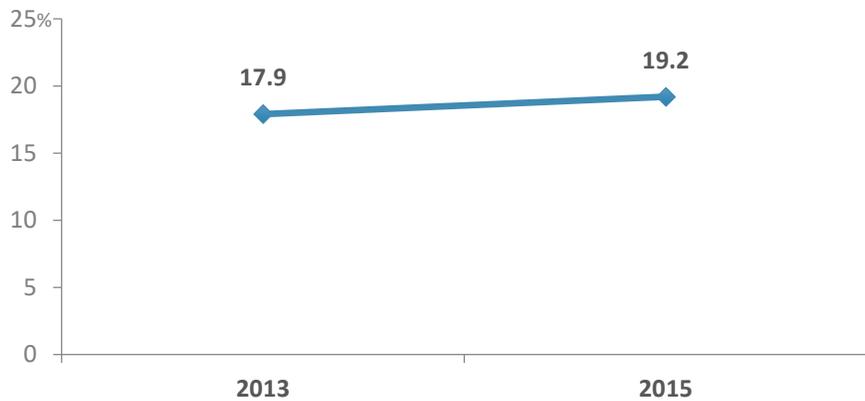


CARRYING A WEAPON

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported ever carrying a weapon such as gun, knife or club.

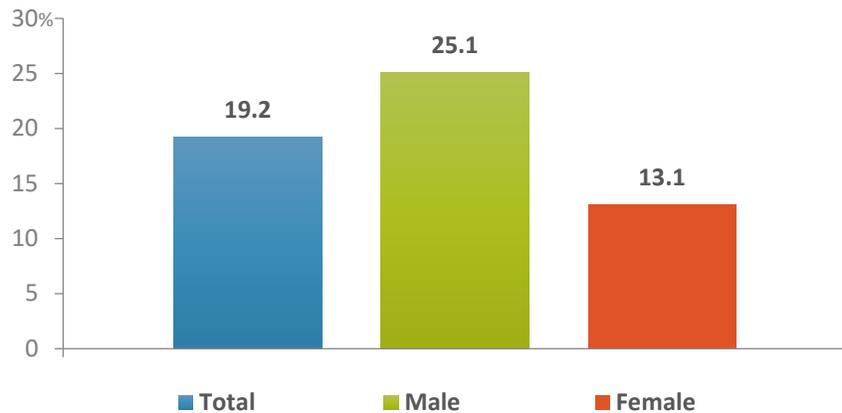
Carrying a weapon

In 2015, almost one in every five middle school students (19.2%) reported ever carrying a weapon, a **1.3% net increase** from 2013.



Carrying a weapon, by gender

Males were significantly* more likely than females to have ever carried a weapon.



NEARLY TWICE AS MANY MALES
HAVE EVER CARRIED
A WEAPON, 2015

25.1% MALE | VERSUS | **13.1%** FEMALE

*Statically significant based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

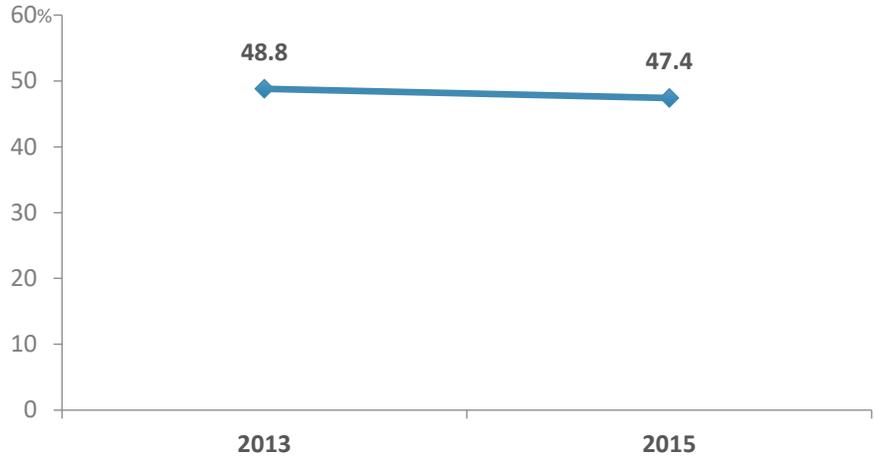


PHYSICAL FIGHTING

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students that reported ever having been in a physical fight.

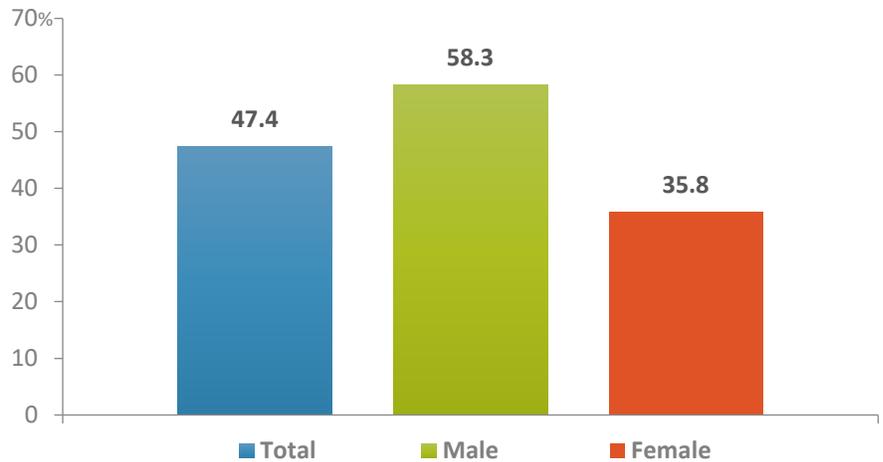
Physical fight

In 2015, nearly half (47.4%) of all middle school students reported that they had ever been in a physical fight – a **1.4% net decrease** from 2013.



Physical fight, by gender

Male students were significantly* more likely than female students to have ever been in a physical fight.



MALES WERE MORE THAN 1.5 TIMES MORE LIKELY TO GET IN A PHYSICAL FIGHT THAN FEMALES, 2015



*Statically significant based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

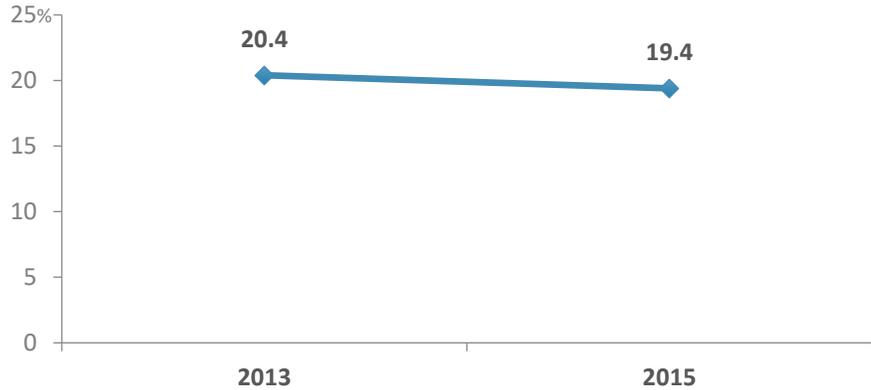


SUICIDAL IDEATIONS

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students that reported that they had seriously thought about killing themselves.

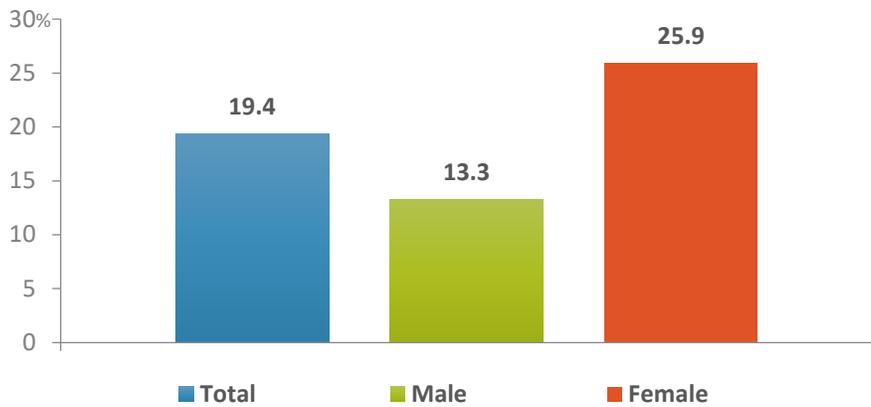
Suicidal ideations

In 2015, almost one in every five middle school students (19.4%) had ever seriously thought about killing themselves, a **1.0% net decrease** from 2013.



Suicidal ideations, by gender

Females were significantly* more likely than males to have seriously thought about killing themselves - 25.9% compared to 13.3%.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO SERIOUSLY THOUGHT ABOUT KILLING THEMSELVES

13.3% | VERSUS | 25.9%

MALE | FEMALE

*Statically significant based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Middle School Bullying

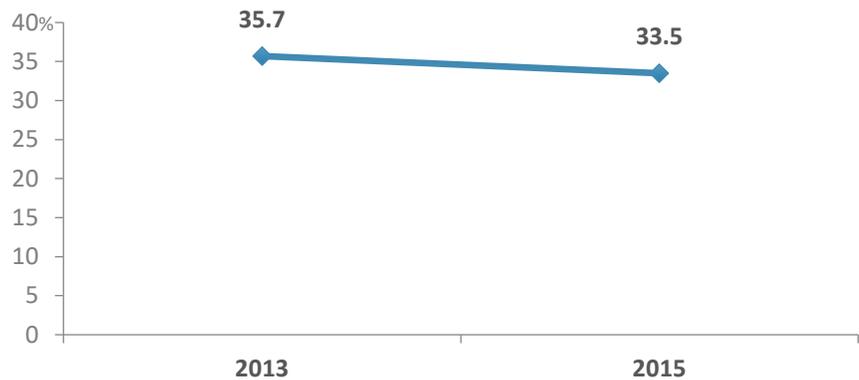


BULLIED AT SCHOOL

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported that they were ever bullied on school property. Bullying is when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way.

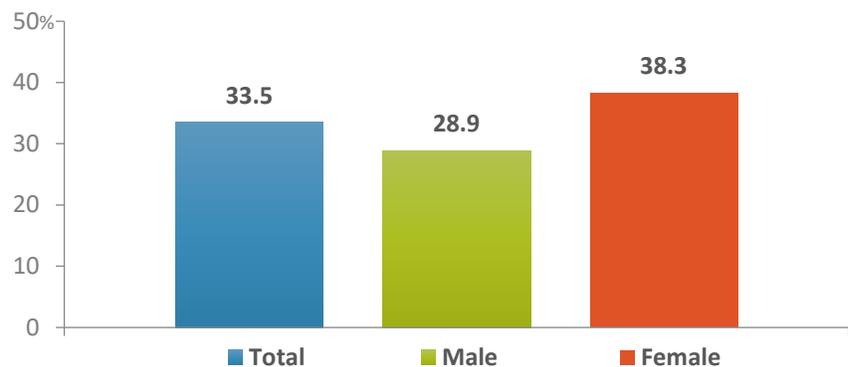
Bullied at school

In 2015, one out of every three middle school students reported ever being bullied on school property – a **2.2% net decrease** since 2013.



Bullied at school, by gender

Females were significantly* more likely than males to have ever been bullied on school property.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO WERE BULLIED AT SCHOOL, BROWARD COUNTY 2015

38.3%
FEMALE

VERSUS

28.9%
MALE

*Statically significant based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

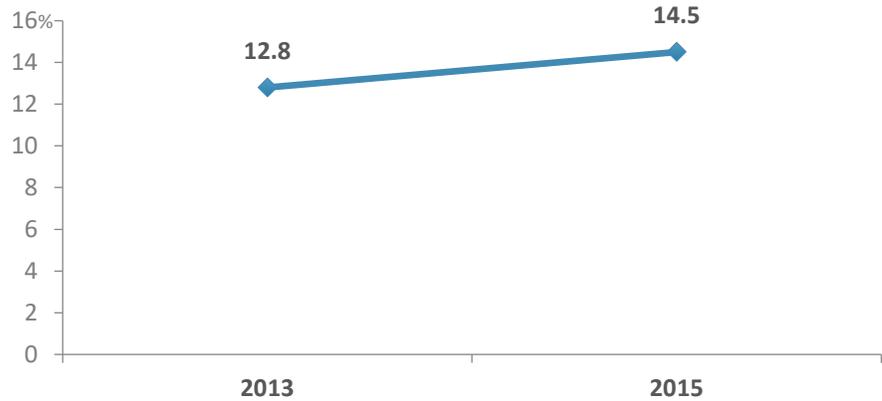


ELECTRONIC BULLYING

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported that they were ever electronically bullied. Electronic bullying includes being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting.

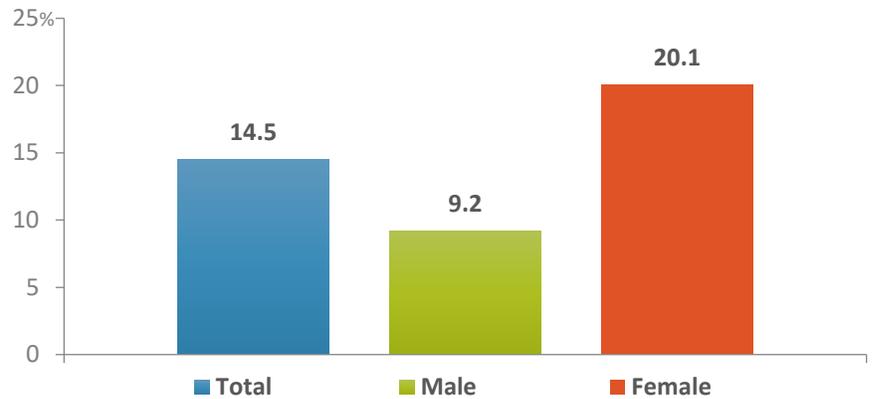
Electronic Bullying

In 2015, 14.5% of middle school students reported ever being electronically bullied in 2015, a **1.7% net increase** from 2013.



Electronic Bullying, by gender

Females were significantly* more likely than males to report being electronically bullied.



TWICE AS MANY FEMALES WERE ELECTRONICALLY BULLIED THAN MALES, 2015

20.1%
FEMALE

VERSUS

9.2%
MALE

*Statically significant based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

Middle School Tobacco, Drugs, and Alcohol

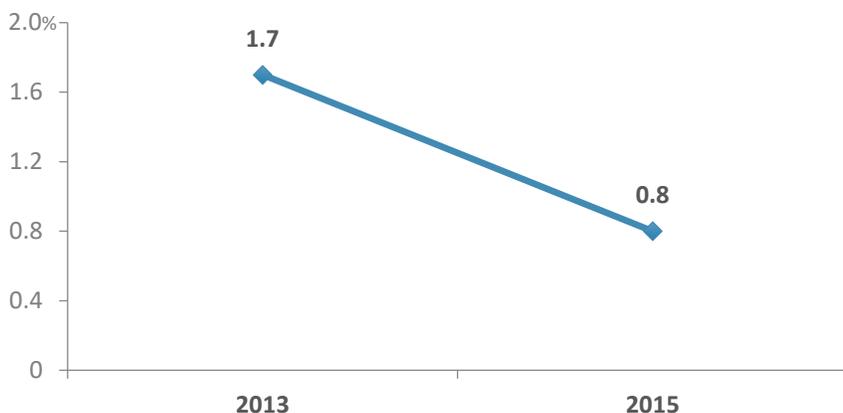


CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported smoking a cigarette on one day or more in the past 30 days.

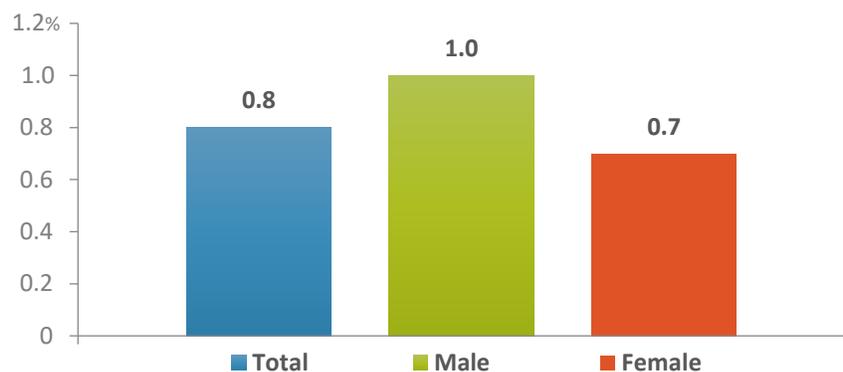
Current cigarette use

In 2015, less than 1% of middle school students reported smoking cigarettes in the 30 days prior to the survey.



Current cigarette use, by gender

More males than females reported smoking cigarettes in the 30 days prior to the survey.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SMOKING CIGARETTES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED BETWEEN 2013 AND 2015

1.7%
2013

VERSUS

0.8%
2015

*Based on logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

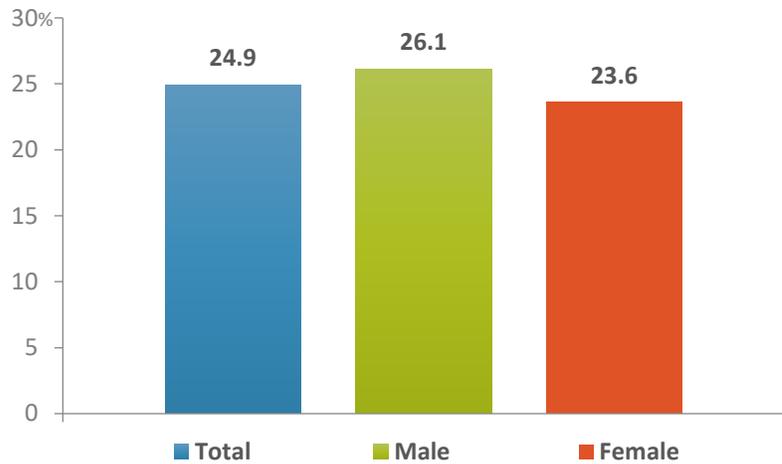


USE OF ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCTS

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported that they had ever used electronic vapor products, such as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

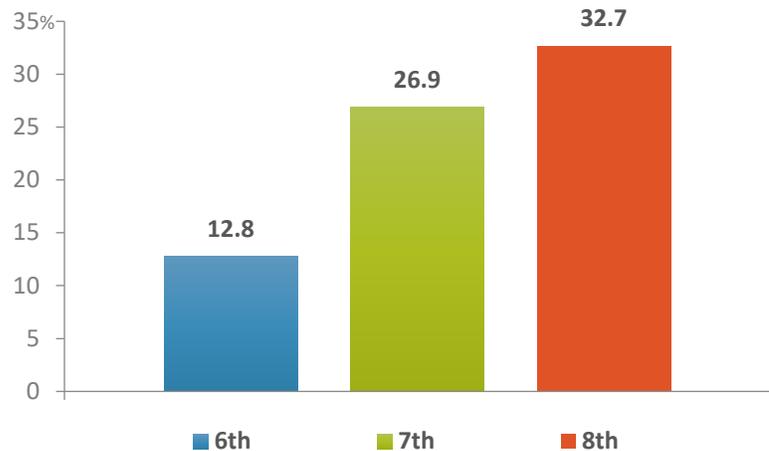
Electronic vapor products, by gender

In 2015, nearly one in every four middle school students reported ever using an electronic vapor product.



Electronic vapor products, by grade

Nearly three times as many 8th graders reported using electronic vapor products than 6th graders.



ACCORDING TO THE
YOUTH RISK
BEHAVIOR SURVEY

IN 2015

24.9%

OF STUDENTS IN BROWARD
COUNTY HAD EVER USED
ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCTS

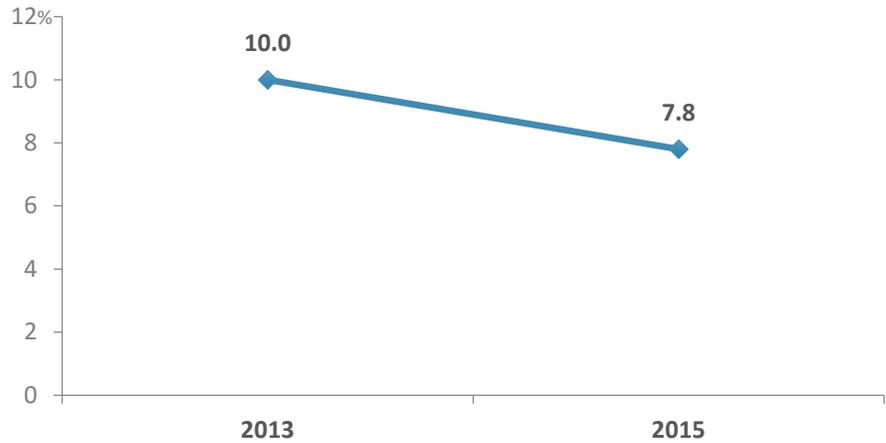


MARIJUANA USE

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students that reported ever using marijuana.

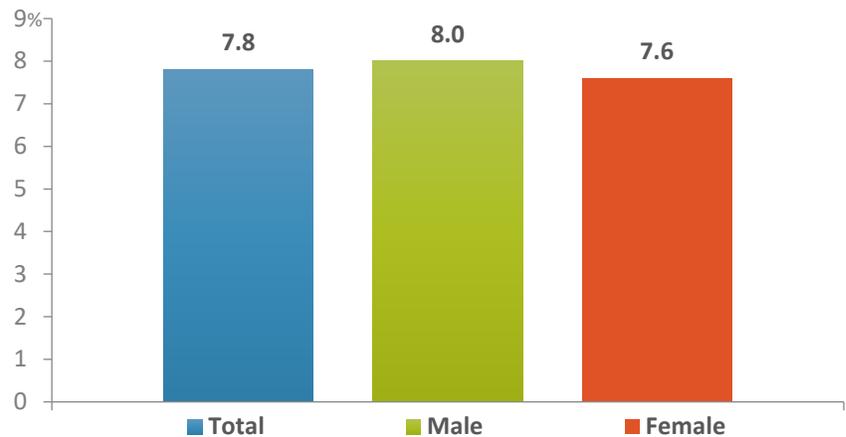
Marijuana use

In 2015, 7.8% of middle school students reported ever using marijuana – a **2.2% net decrease** since 2013.



Marijuana use, by gender

8.0% of males reported using marijuana compared to 7.6% of females.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO EVER USED MARIJUANA, 2015

7.6%
FEMALES

VERSUS

8.0%
MALES

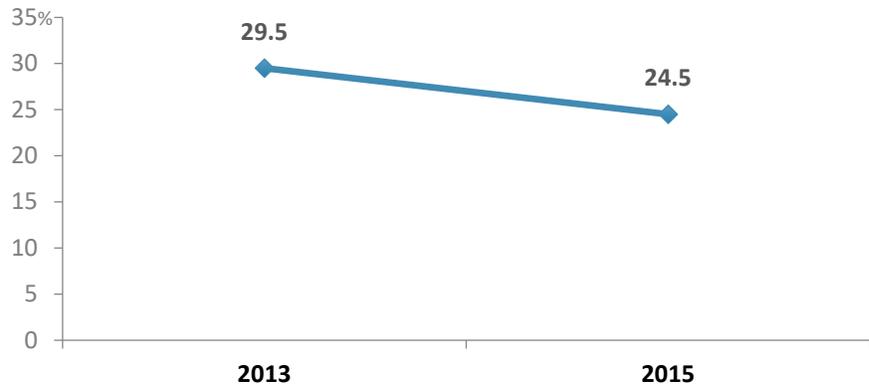


ALCOHOL USE

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students that reported ever having had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips.

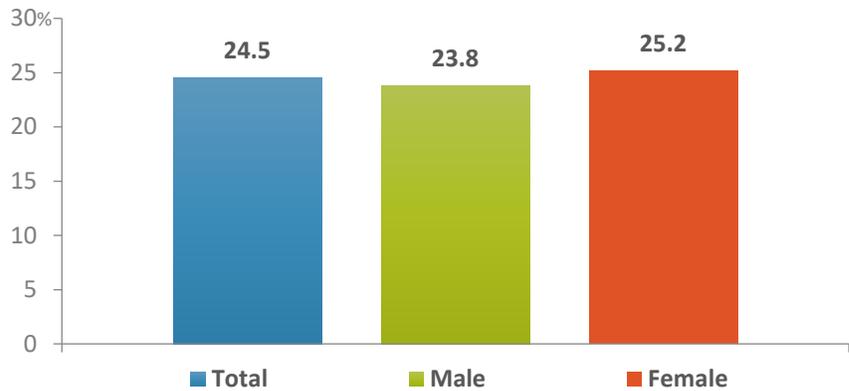
Alcohol use

In 2015, one out of every four middle school students reported that they drank alcohol before, a statistically significant* **5.0% net decrease** from 2013.



Alcohol use, by gender

23.8% of males reported alcohol use compared to 25.2% of females.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO EVER DRANK ALCOHOL SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED BETWEEN 2013 AND 2015

29.5%
2013

VERSUS

24.5%
2015

*Based on logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

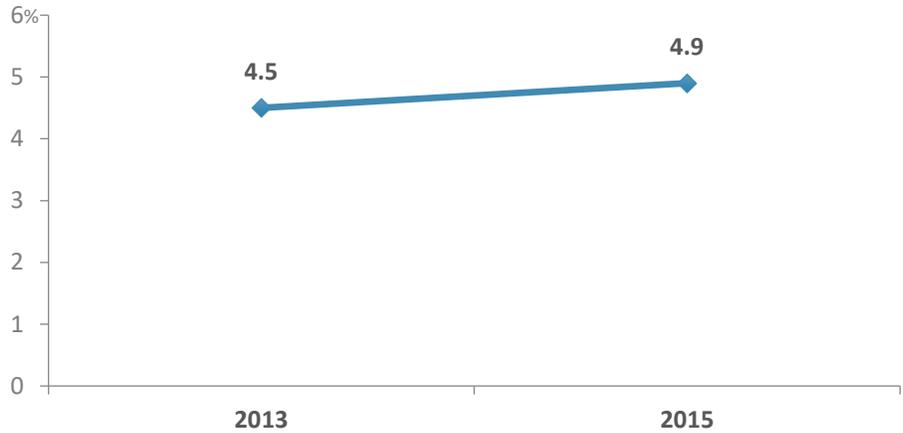


PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported ever taking a prescription drug such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax without a doctor's prescription in their lifetime.

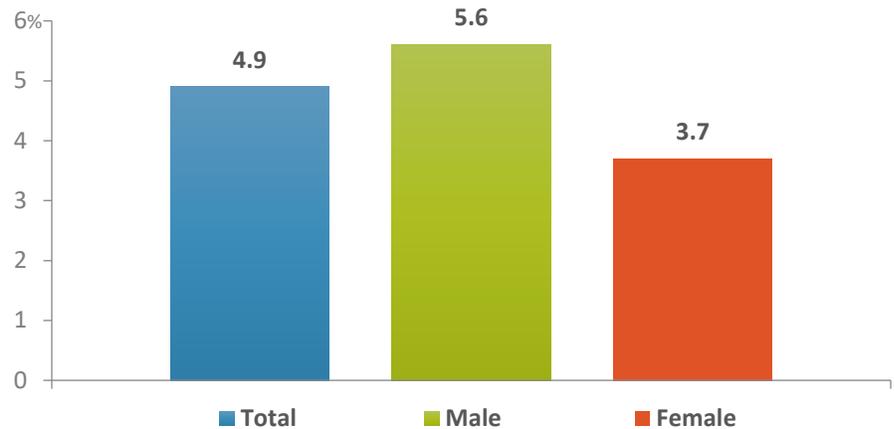
Prescription drug use

In 2015, 4.9% of middle school students reported that they had ever taken a prescription drug - a **0.4% net increase** from 2013.



Prescription drug use, by gender

5.6% of males reported ever taking a prescription drug compared to 3.7% of females.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO EVER TOOK PRESCRIPTION DRUGS WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PERMISSION, 2015

3.7%
FEMALES

VERSUS

5.6%
MALES

Middle School Sexual Activity

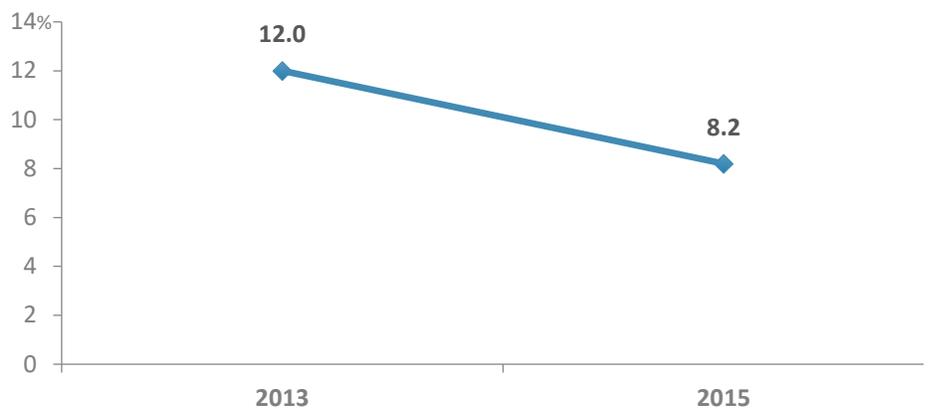


SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse.

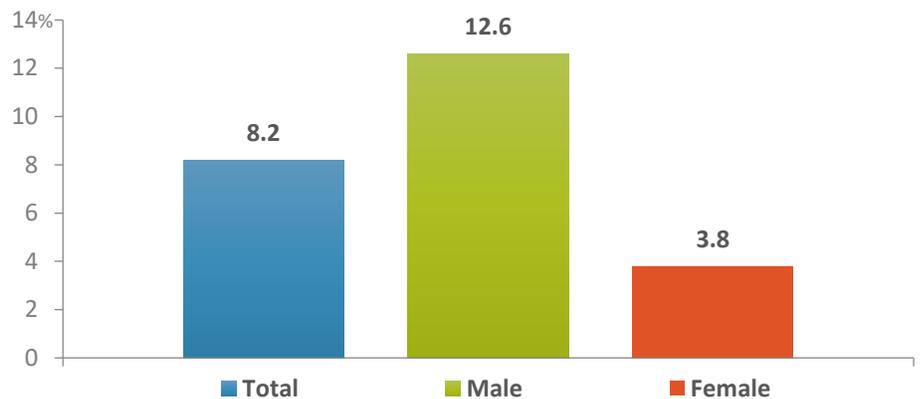
Sexual intercourse

In 2015, 8.2% of middle school students reported ever having had sexual intercourse, a statistically significant* **3.8% net decrease** from 2013.



Sexual intercourse, by gender

Male students were significantly** more likely than female students to have ever had sexual intercourse.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED BETWEEN 2013 AND 2015

12.0%
2013

VERSUS

8.2%
2015

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

**Statically significant based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

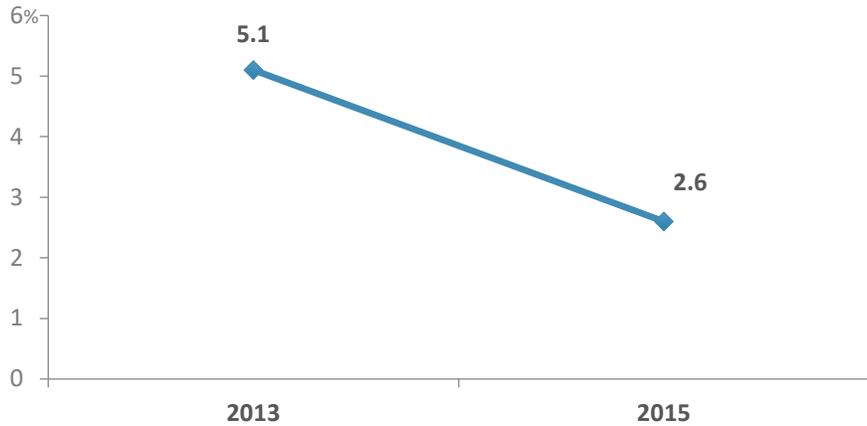


SEX BEFORE AGE 11

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported that they had sexual intercourse before age 11.

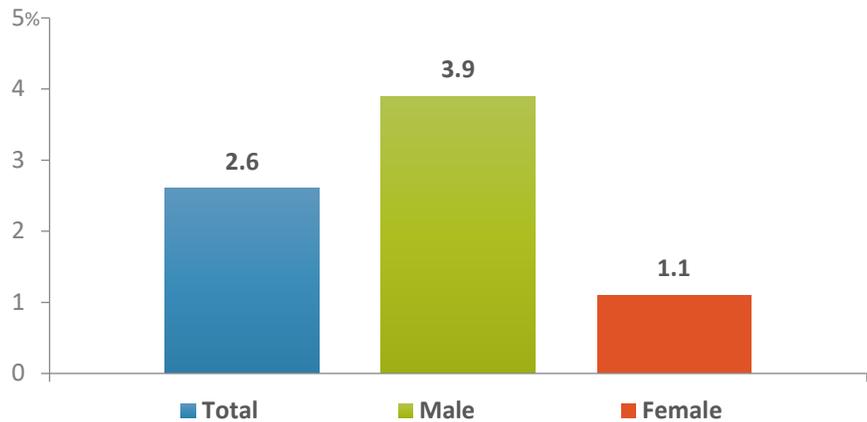
Sex before age 11

In 2015, 2.6% of middle school students reported having had sexual intercourse before age eleven, a statistically significant* **2.5% net decrease** from 2013.



Sex before age 11, by gender

Male students were significantly** more likely than female students to have had sex before age eleven.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO HAD SEX BEFORE AGE 11 SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED FROM 2013 TO 2015

5.1%
2013

VERSUS

2.6%
2015

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

**Statically significant based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

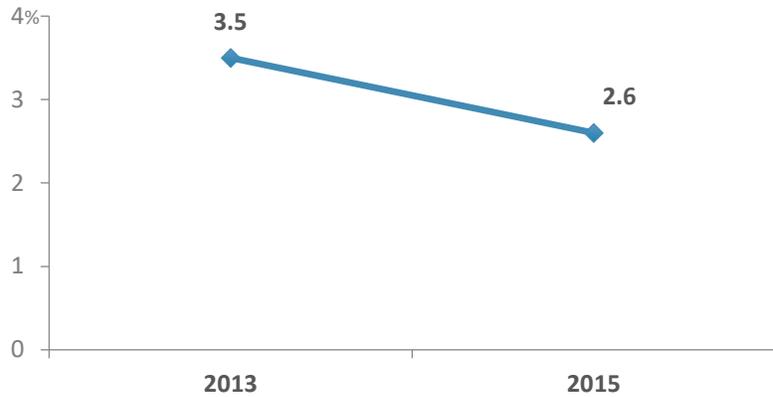


MULTIPLE PARTNERS

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported having had sexual intercourse with three or more persons during their lifetime.

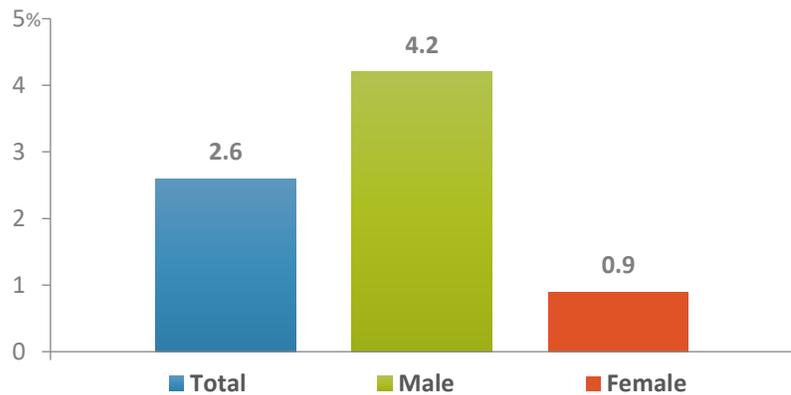
Multiple partners

In 2015, 2.6% of middle school students reported having had sexual intercourse with three or more persons, a **0.9% net decrease** from 2013.



Multiple partners, by gender

Males were significantly* more likely than females to have had more than three partners.



MALES WERE SIGNIFICANTLY* MORE LIKELY THAN FEMALES TO HAVE HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THREE OR MORE PERSONS, 2015

4.2% MALE **VERSUS** **0.9%** FEMALE

* Statically significant based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

Middle School

Eating Habits and Physical Activity

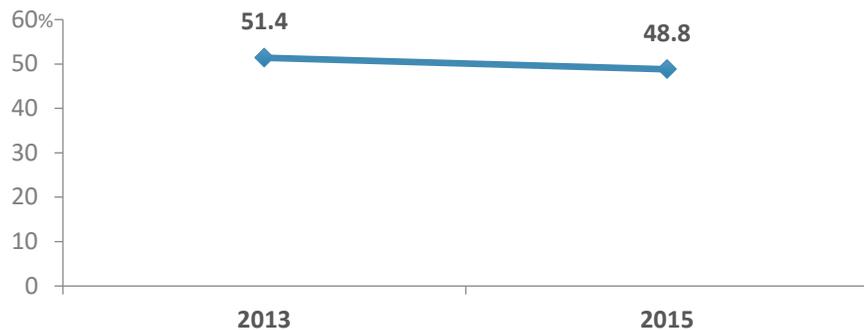


PERCENT THAT EAT BREAKFAST DAILY

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students that reported that they ate breakfast on all seven days prior to the survey.

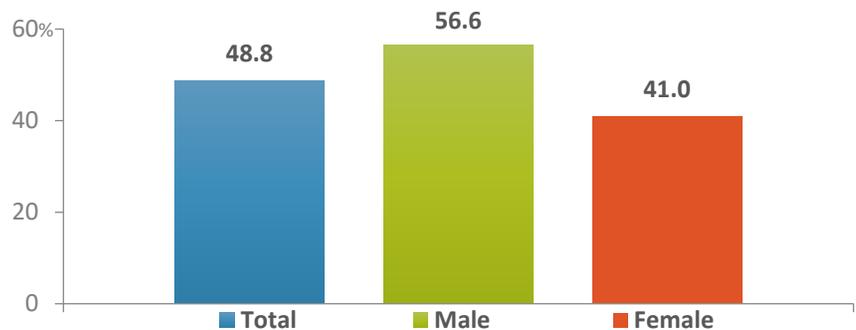
Eat breakfast daily

In 2015, 48.8% of all students ate breakfast on all seven days prior to the survey, a **2.6% net decrease** from 2013.



Eat breakfast daily, by gender

56.6% of males reported that they ate breakfast on all seven days prior to the survey compared to 41.0% of females.



MALES WERE SIGNIFICANTLY* MORE LIKELY THAN FEMALES TO EAT BREAKFAST DAILY, 2015



* Statically significant based on t-test analysis, p <0.05.

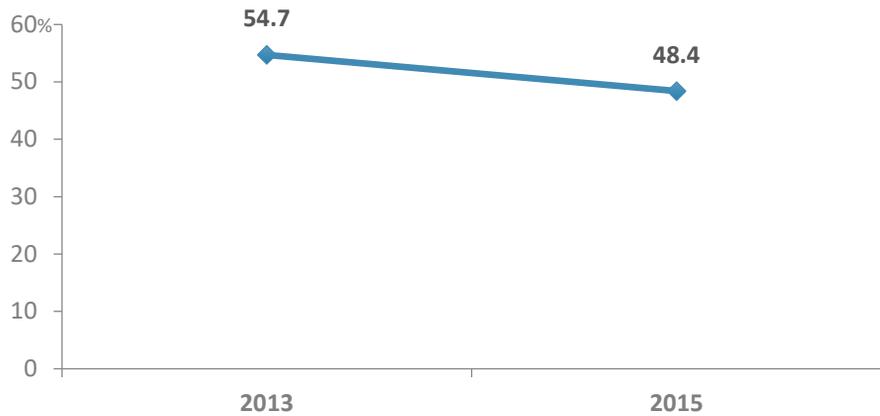


PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students who reported that they were physically active for at least 60 minutes a day for five or more days during the seven days prior to the survey.

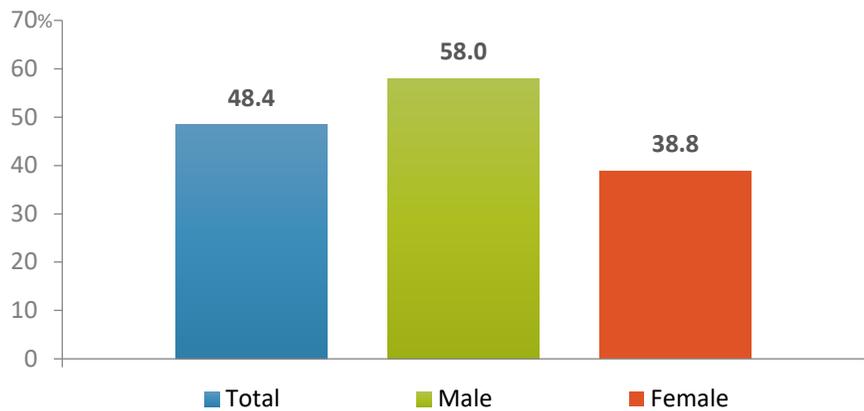
Physical activity

In 2015, 48.4% of middle school students reported that they were physically active for five or more days, a statistically significant* **6.3% net decrease** from 2013.

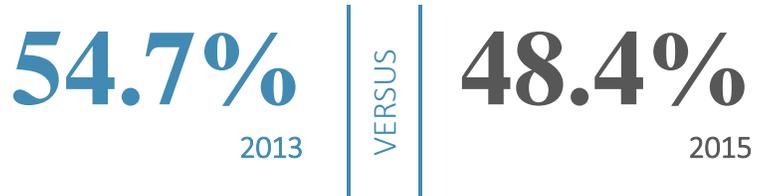


Physical activity, by gender

Male students are significantly** more likely than female students to be physically active.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO WERE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE 5 OR MORE DAYS SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED FROM 2013 TO 2015



*Based on trend analysis logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p <0.05.

**Statistically significant based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

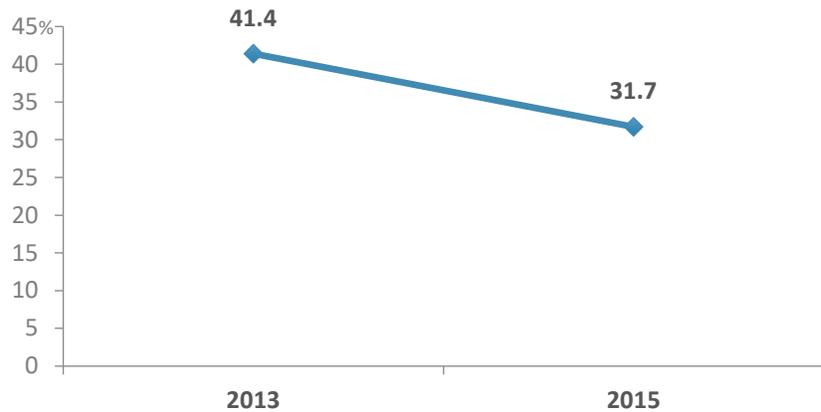


TV VIEWERSHIP

The charts below depict the percentage of middle school students that reported watching three or more hours of television on an average school day.

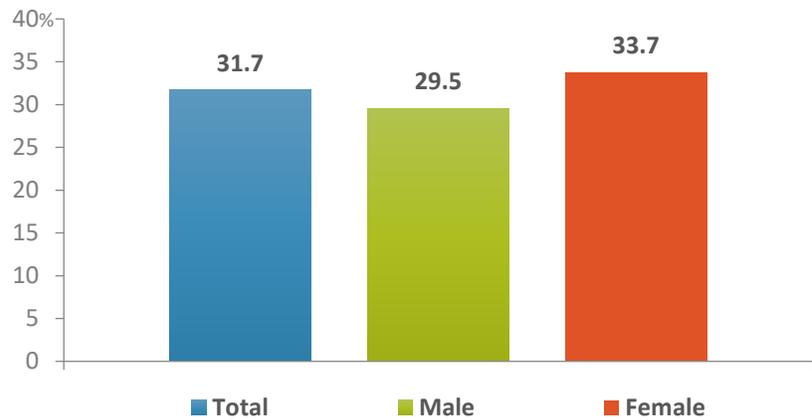
TV viewership

In 2015, nearly one out of every three middle school students reported watching three or more hours of television per day, a statistically significant* **9.7% net decrease** from 2013.



TV viewership, by gender

More female students (33.7%) than male students (29.5%) reported watching three or more hours of television per day.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO WATCHED 3 OR MORE HOURS OF TV PER DAY SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED FROM 2013 TO 2015

41.4%
2013

VERSUS

31.7%
2015

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p <0.05.

Middle School Findings Summary Table



PERSONAL SAFETY

Question	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club)	17.9	19.2	
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight	48.8	47.4	✓
Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)	4.7	4.2	✓
Percentage of students who seriously thought about killing themselves	20.4	19.4	✓
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would kill themselves	12.2	13.4	
Percentage of students who tried to kill themselves	7.1	7.6	
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle)	73.0	72.6	✓
*Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a helmet when rollerblading or skateboarding (among students who used rollerblades or rode a skateboard)	77.0	82.6	
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt (when riding in a car)	7.7	8.6	
*Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car)	17.6	14.2	✓

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis $p < 0.05$



BULLYING

Question	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property	35.7	33.5	✓
Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting)	12.8	14.5	



TOBACCO DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Question	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	10.0	9.0	✓
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 11 years (for the first time)	2.5	1.6	✓
*Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before survey)	1.7	0.8	✓
Percentage of students who currently and frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days before the survey)	0.4	0.2	✓
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	0.4	0.2	✓
Percentage of students who used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	1.6	1.3	✓

Middle School Summary Table

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis p <05.

Question	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	3.2	2.3	✓
*Percentage of students who did not use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	96.3	97.8	✓
Percentage of students who ever used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	--	24.9	
*Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (other than a few sips)	29.5	24.5	✓
Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 11 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	12.0	9.7	✓
Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (during their life)	10.0	7.8	✓
Percentage of student who tried marijuana before age 11 years (for the first time)	3.7	2.6	✓
*Percentage of students who ever used any form of cocaine (such as powder, crack or freebase during their life)	3.4	2.7	✓
Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during their life)	10.2	9.6	✓

Middle School Summary Table

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis p<05.

Question	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who ever used steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)	3.8	4.7	
Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, during their life)	4.5	4.9	



SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Question	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	12.0	8.2	✓
*Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 11 years (for the first time)	5.1	2.6	✓
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with three or more persons (during their life)	3.5	2.6	✓



EATING HABITS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Question	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who ate breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	51.4	48.8	

Question	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	54.7	48.4	
*Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)	41.1	31.7	✓
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on average school day)	43.7	43.9	
Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)	48.5	47.8	
Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)	53.8	52.7	

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis $p < 0.05$

HIGH SCHOOL FINDINGS



2015 YRBS DATA REPORT

High School Personal Safety

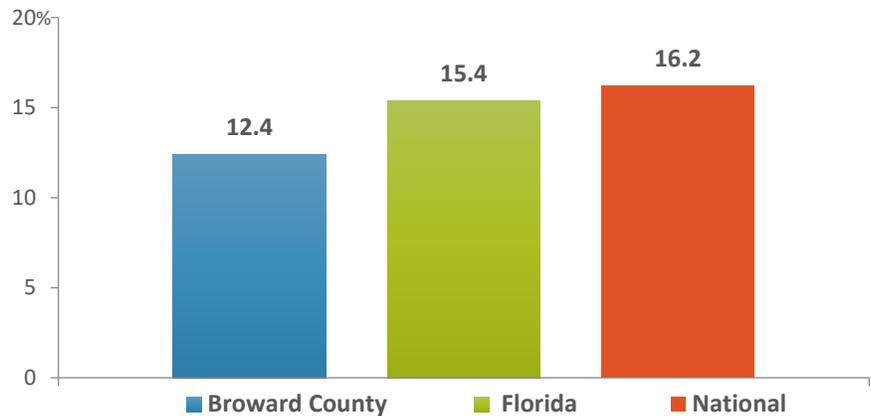


CARRYING A WEAPON

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property on one day or more in the 30 days prior to the survey.

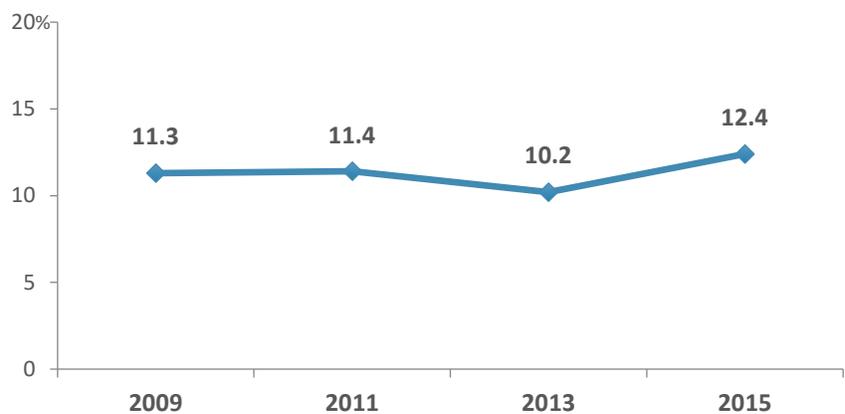
Carrying a weapon

In 2015, 12.4% of Broward County high school students reported carrying a weapon to school in the past 30 days. This percentage is 3% and 3.8% lower than the statewide and national percentages, respectively.



Carrying a weapon, Broward County

The percentage of high school students who report carrying a weapon to school in the past 30 days has increased from 11.3% in 2009 to 12.4% in 2015.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO CARRIED A GUN TO SCHOOL IN THE LAST 30 DAYS, 2015

12.4%
Broward County

VERSUS

16.2%
US

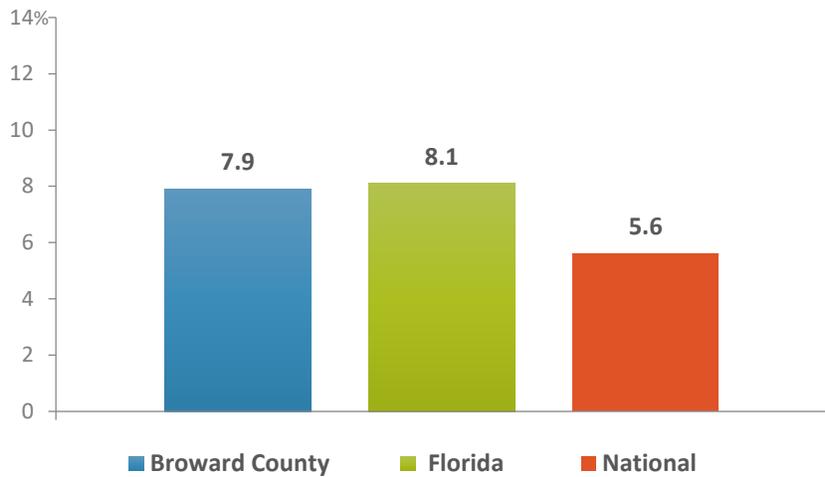


UNSAFE AT SCHOOL

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that reported that they did not go to school one or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to and from school.

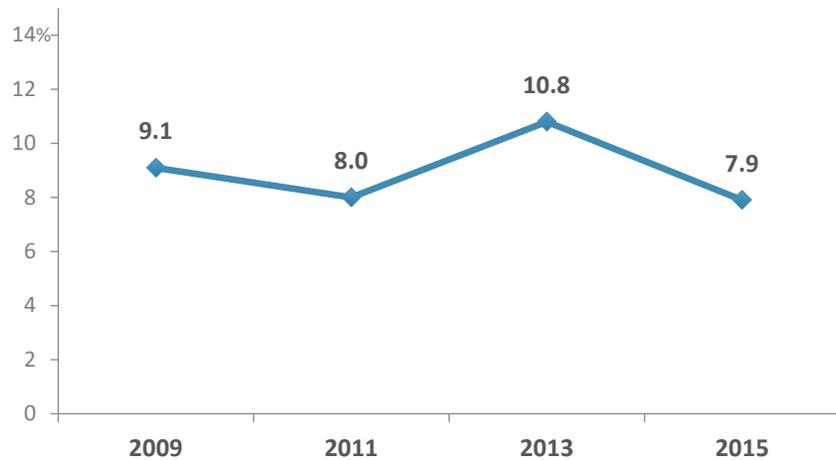
Unsafe at school

The percentage of Broward County students who report not going to school due to safety concerns is above the national level of 5.6%.



Unsafe at school, Broward County

In 2015, 7.9% of Broward County high school students reported that they did not attend school one or more days in the past 30 days due to safety concerns, a 2.9% net decrease from 2013.



ACCORDING TO THE
YOUTH RISK
BEHAVIOR SURVEY

IN 2015

7.9%

OF STUDENTS IN BROWARD COUNTY DID
NOT GO TO SCHOOL IN THE PAST 30 DAYS
BECAUSE OF SAFETY CONCERNS

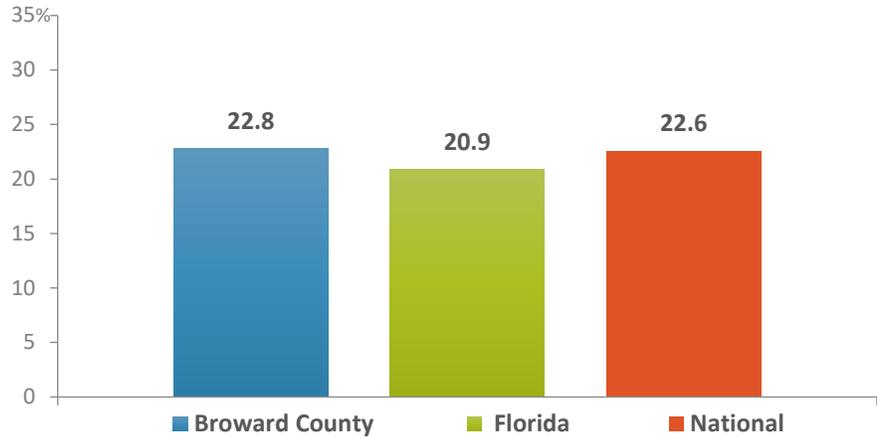


PHYSICAL FIGHTING

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that reported that they got in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months prior to the survey.

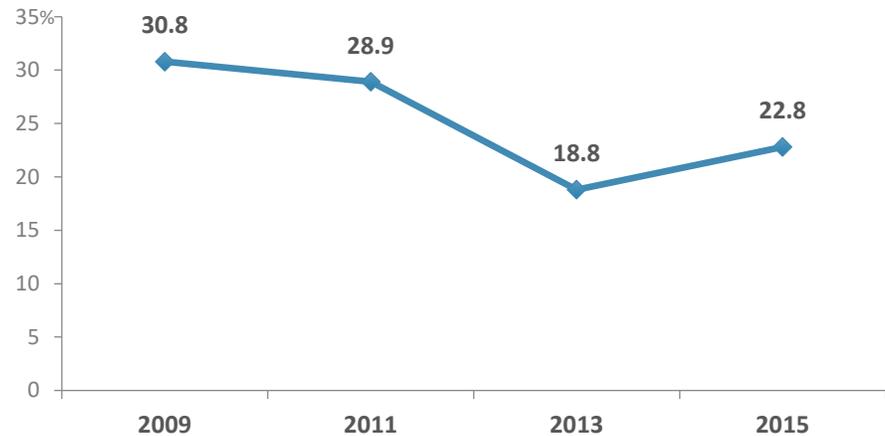
Physical fighting

In 2015, a higher percentage of Broward County high school students (22.8%) reported that they got in a physical fight one or more times in the past 12 months than students throughout Florida and the U.S. - 20.9% and 22.6% respectively.



Physical fighting, Broward County

The percentage of students who reported getting in a physical fight decreased from over 30% in 2009 to 22.8% in 2015.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO GOT IN A PHYSICAL FIGHT DECREASED BETWEEN 2009 AND 2015

30.8%
2009

VERSUS

22.8%
2015

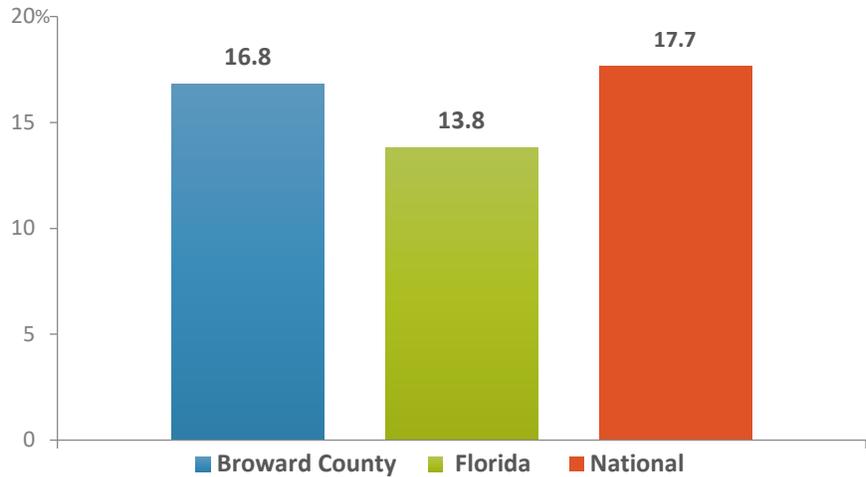


SUICIDAL IDEATION

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that reported that they ever seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months prior to the survey.

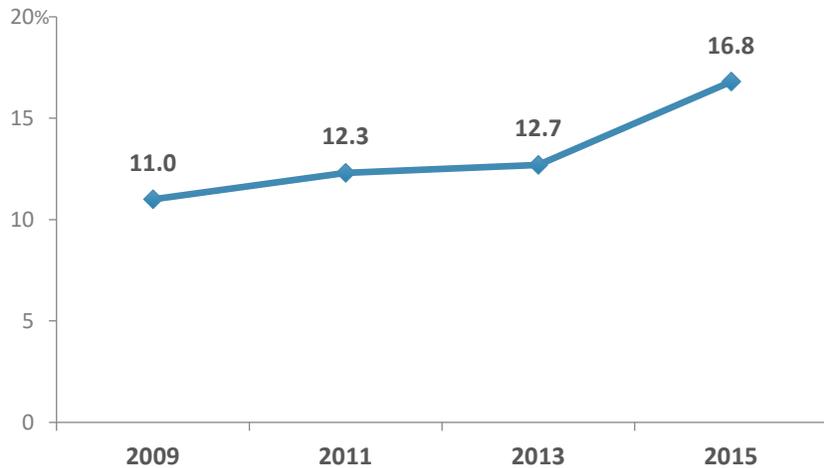
Suicidal ideation

In 2015, 16.8% of Broward County high school students reported ever seriously considering attempting suicide compared to 13.8% of students throughout Florida and 17.7% of students nationwide.



Suicidal Ideation, Broward County

The percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide has steadily increased since 2009 and significantly* increased from 2013 to 2015.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED ATTEMPTING SUICIDE SIGNIFICANTLY* INCREASED FROM 2013 TO 2015

12.7%
2013

VERSUS

16.8%
2015

*Statistically significant based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

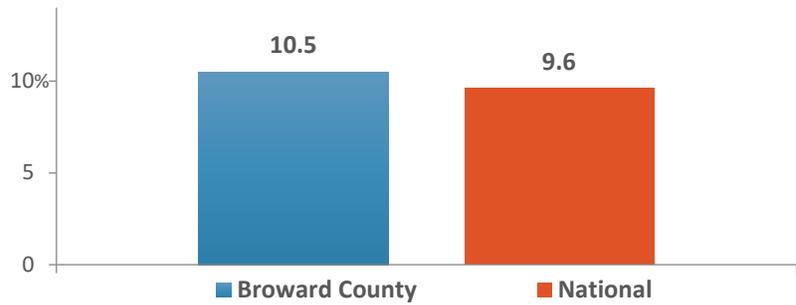


DATING VIOLENCE

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that reported how many times someone they were dating or “going out with” physically hurt them on purpose one or more times in the 12 months prior to the survey.

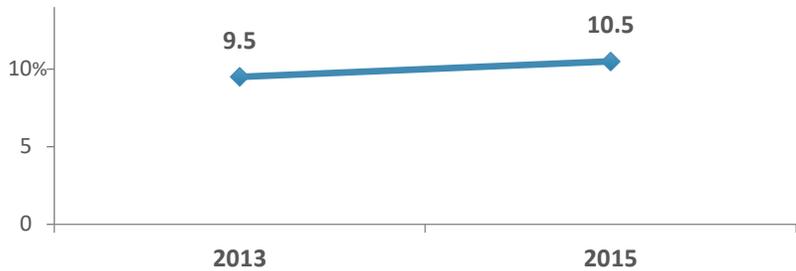
Dating violence

In 2015, approximately one out of every ten Broward County high school students reported experiencing physical dating violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. This percentage is 0.9% higher than the national average.



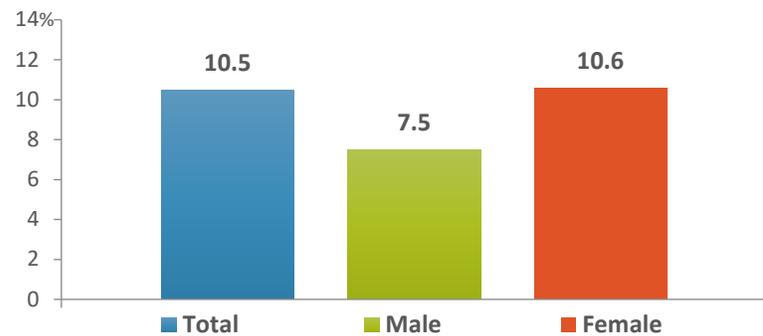
Dating violence, Broward County

In 2015, 10.5% of students reported dating violence, a 1% net increase from 2013.



Dating violence, Broward County, by gender

10.6% of females reported dating violence, compared to 7.5% of males.



IN BROWARD COUNTY, A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE STUDENTS EXPERIENCED DATING VIOLENCE COMPARED TO MALES, 2015



High School Bullying

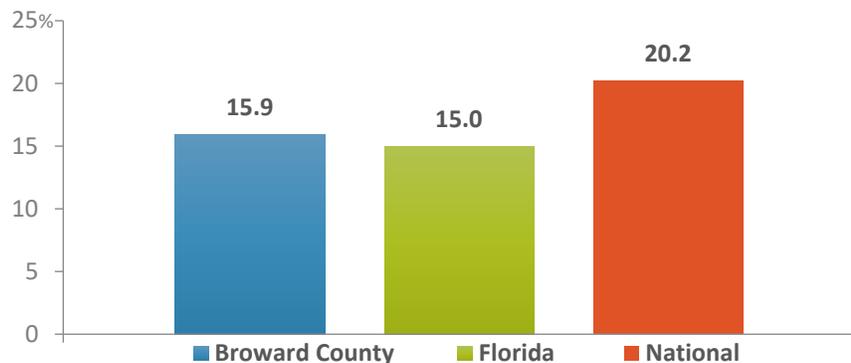


BULLIED AT SCHOOL

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported that they had been bullied on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey. Bullying is when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way.

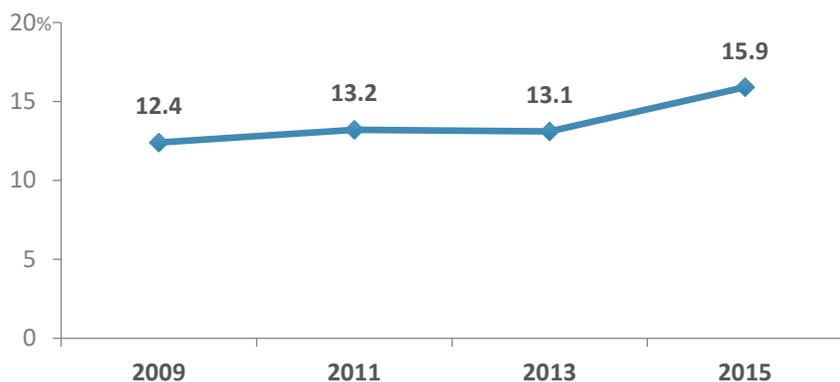
Bullying at school

In Broward County, the percentage of high school students who reported being bullied on school property in the past 12 months is below national levels.



Bullying at school, Broward County

The percentage of students who reported being bullied on school property in the past 12 months significantly* increased from 2009 to 2015.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO WERE BULLIED AT SCHOOL SIGNIFICANTLY* INCREASED FROM 2009 TO 2015

12.4%
2009

VERSUS

15.9%
2015

*Based on analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

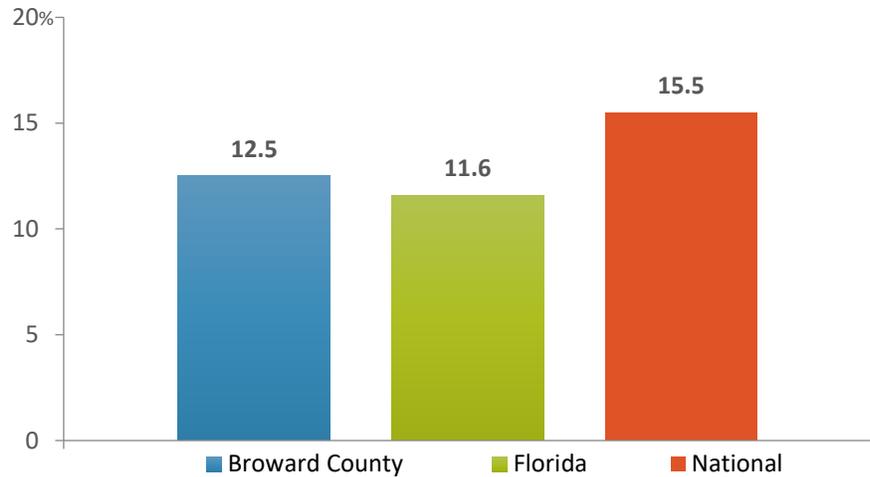


ELECTRONIC BULLYING

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported that they had ever been electronically bullied in the 12 months prior to the survey. Electronic bullying includes being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting.

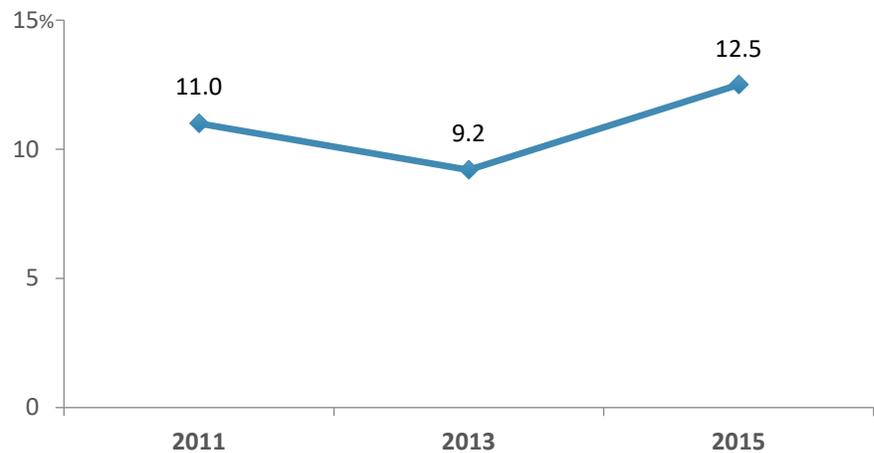
Electronic bullying

In Broward County 12.5% of high school students reported being electronically bullied, which is below the national level of 15.5%.



Electronic bullying, Broward County

The percentage of students who reported being electronically bullied significantly* increased from 2013 to 2015.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO WERE ELECTRONICALLY BULLIED SIGNIFICANTLY* INCREASED FROM 2013 TO 2015

9.2%
2013

VERSUS

12.5%
2015

*Statistically significant based on t-test analysis, p <0.05.

High School Tobacco, Drugs, and Alcohol

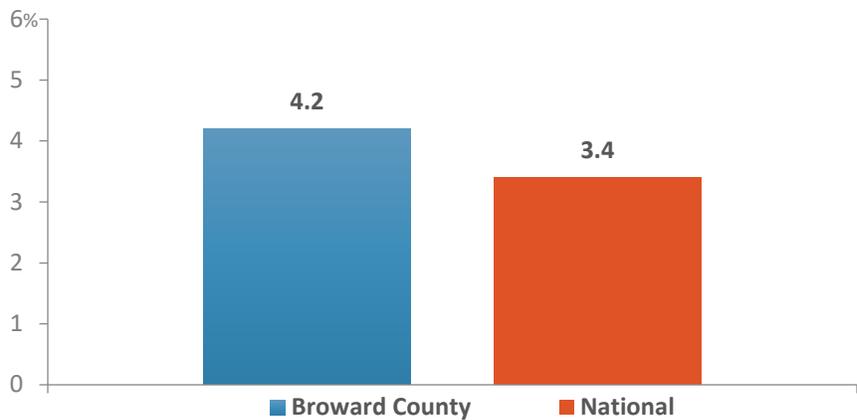


CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported smoking a cigarette on one day or more in the past 30 days.

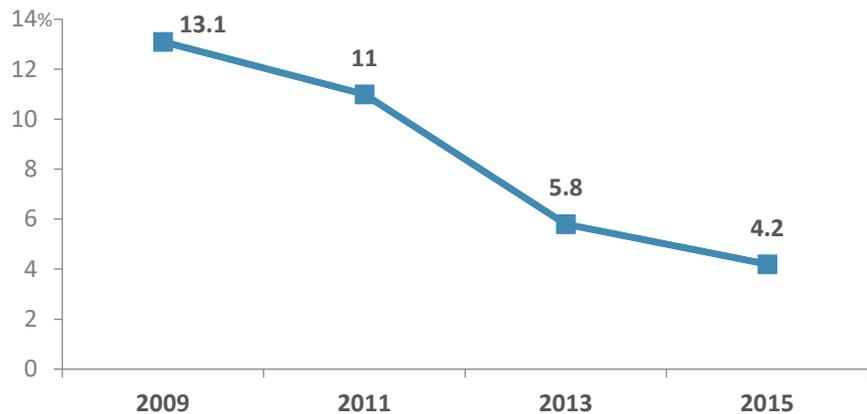
Current cigarette use

In Broward County, 4.2% of high school students reported current cigarette use, compared to 3.4% of students nationally.



Current cigarette use, Broward County

In 2015, 4.2% of Broward County high school students reported smoking a cigarette on at least one day in the past 30 days. This percentage has decreased from 13.1% in 2009, an **8.9% net decrease**.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING SMOKING CIGARETTES DECREASED BETWEEN 2009 AND 2015

13.1%
2009

VERSUS

4.2%
2015

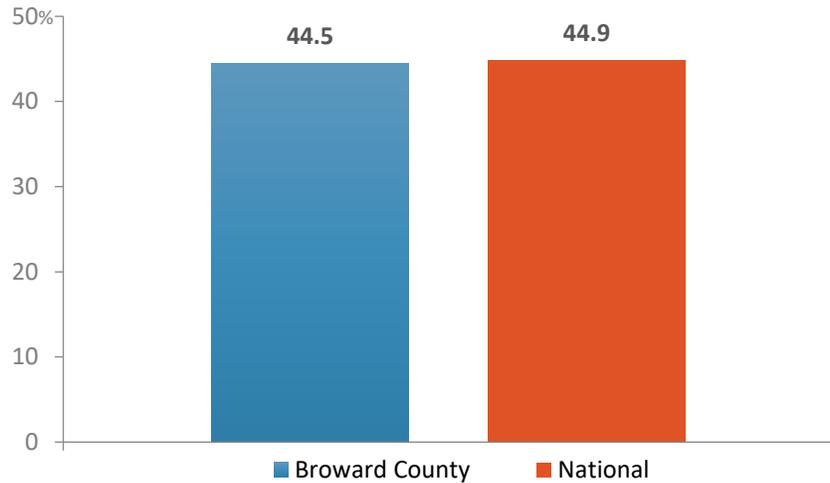


USE OF ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCTS

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that reported that they had ever used electronic vapor products, such as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

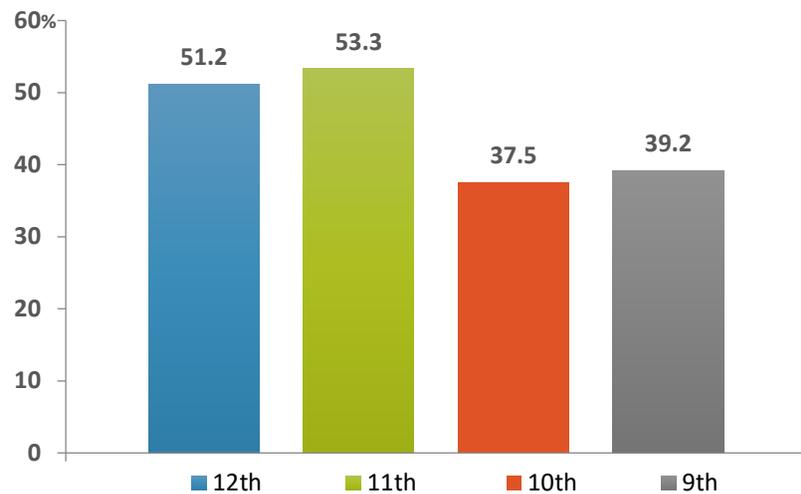
Electronic vapor products

Nearly half of all Broward County high school students and students nationwide reported ever using electronic vapor products.



Electronic vapor products, by grade

Among Broward County students, use of these products increases by grade with over half of 11th and 12th graders reporting ever having used electronic vapor products compared to less than 40% of 9th and 10th graders.



ACCORDING TO THE
YOUTH RISK
BEHAVIOR SURVEY

IN 2015

44.5%

OF STUDENTS IN BROWARD
COUNTY EVER USED ELECTRONIC
VAPOR PRODUCTS

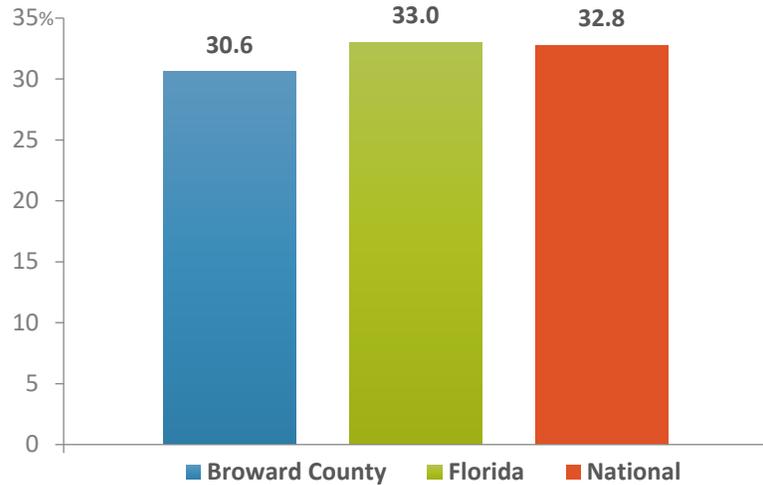


CURRENT ALCOHOL USE

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that reported having at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.

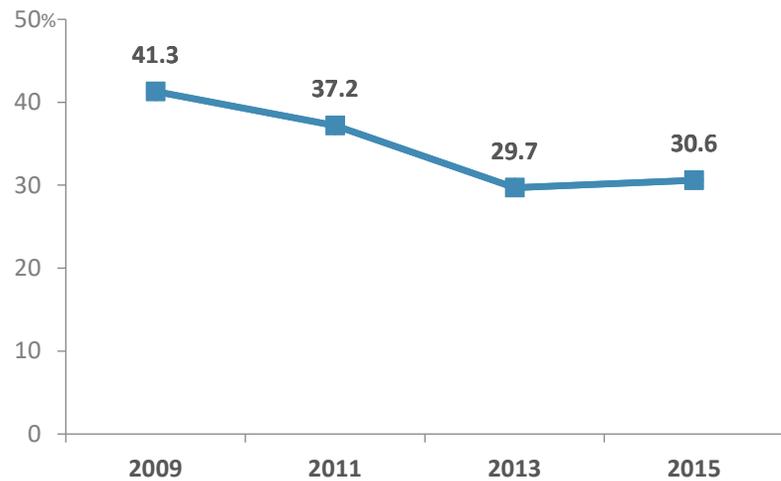
Alcohol use

Similar to statewide and national levels, nearly three out of ten (30.6%) Broward County high school students reported drinking alcohol on one or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.



Alcohol use, Broward County

The percentage of students who report currently drinking alcohol has significantly* decreased since 2009, a **net 10.3% decrease**.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY DRINK SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED FROM 2009 TO 2015

41.3% 2009 **VERSUS** **30.6%** 2015

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p <0.05.

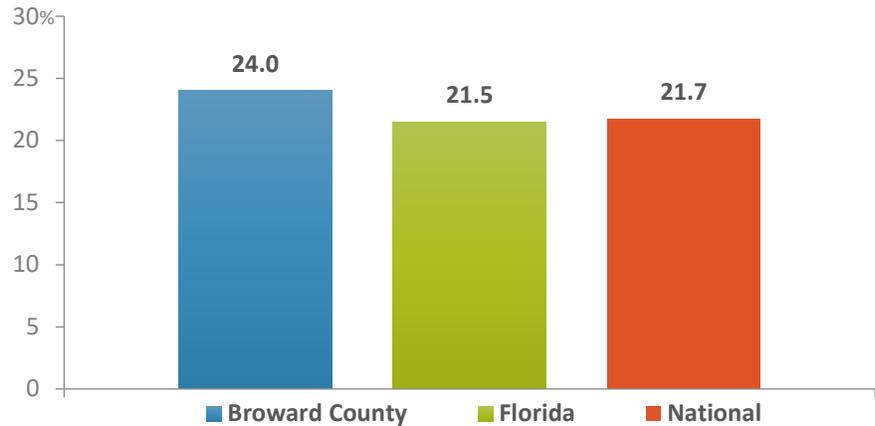


CURRENT MARIJUANA USE

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that reported using marijuana one or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.

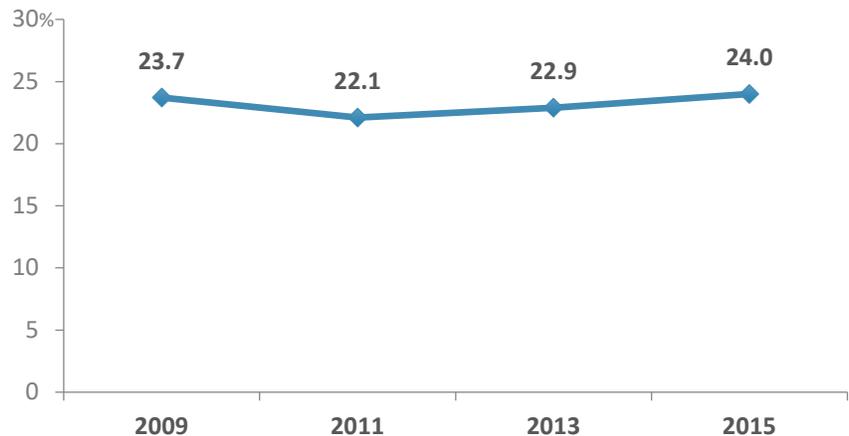
Marijuana use

Nearly one-quarter of Broward County high school students (24%) reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, slightly higher than state and national levels.



Marijuana use, Broward County

The level of marijuana use among Broward County students has increased from 22.1% in 2011 to 24.0% in 2015, a **1.9% net increase**.



ACCORDING TO THE
YOUTH RISK
BEHAVIOR SURVEY

IN 2015

24.0%

OF STUDENTS IN BROWARD
COUNTY USED MARIJUANA, IN
THE PAST 30 DAYS

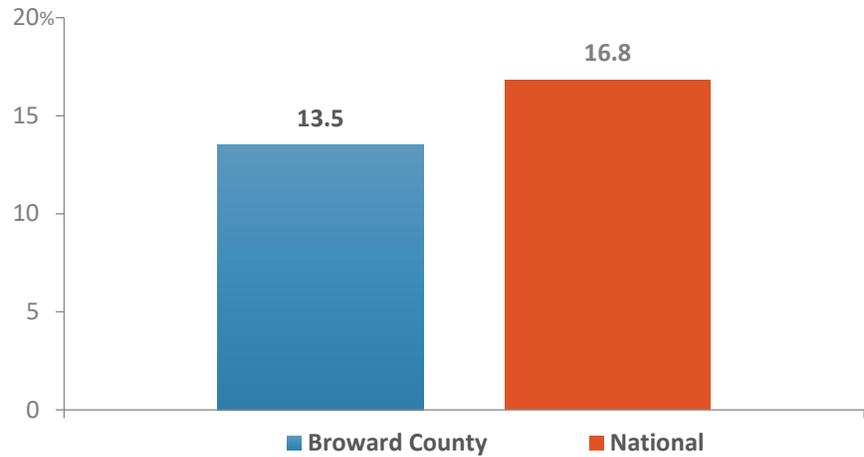


PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported taking a prescription drug such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax without a doctor's prescription one or more times in their lifetime.

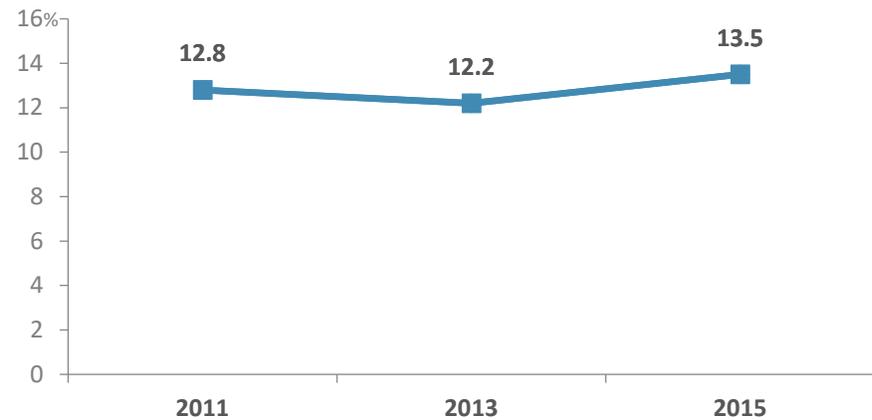
Prescription drug use

In 2015, 13.5% of Broward County high school students reported ever using prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription, just below the national rate of 16.8%.



Prescription drug use, Broward County

The percentage of students who have used prescription drugs has remained between 12% and 14% since 2011.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO USED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PERMISSION IN 2015

13.5%
BROWARD COUNTY

VERSUS

16.8%
U.S.

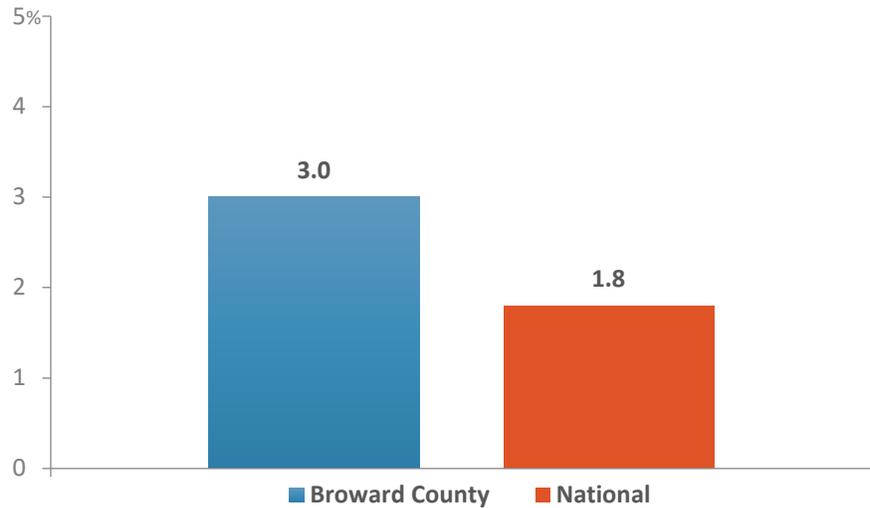


INJECTION DRUG USE

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported that they have used a needle to inject any illegal drugs one or more times in their lifetime.

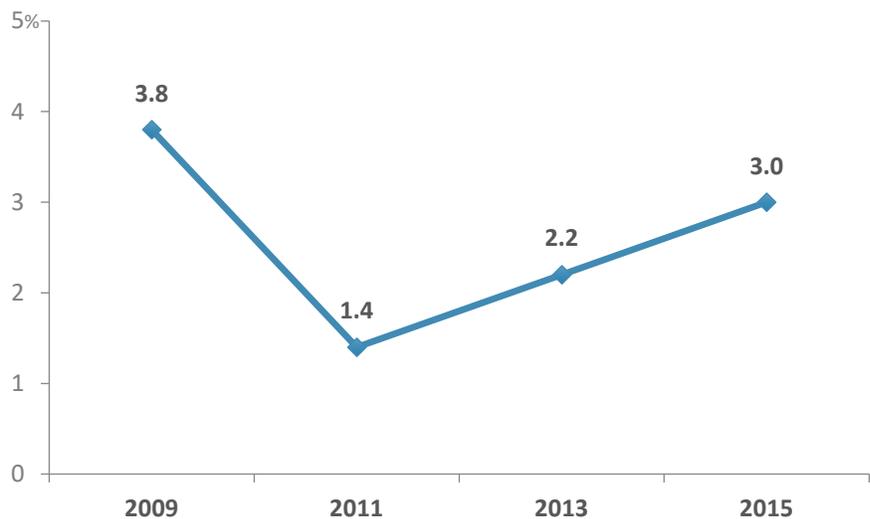
Injection drug use

In 2015, 3.0% of Broward County high school students reported ever injecting any illegal drug compared to 1.8% of high school students nationwide.



Injection drug use, Broward County

In Broward County, the percent of students who reported injection drug use has been increasing since 2011.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO
EVER INJECTED DRUGS, 2015



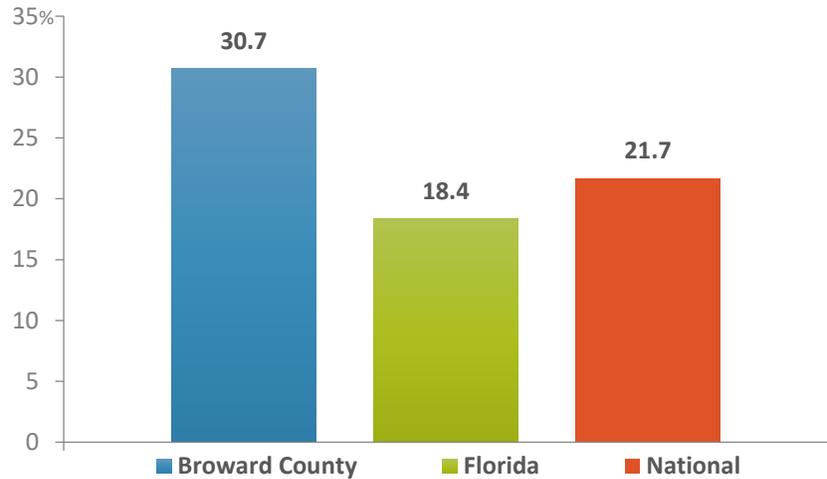


OFFERED DRUGS

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported that were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey.

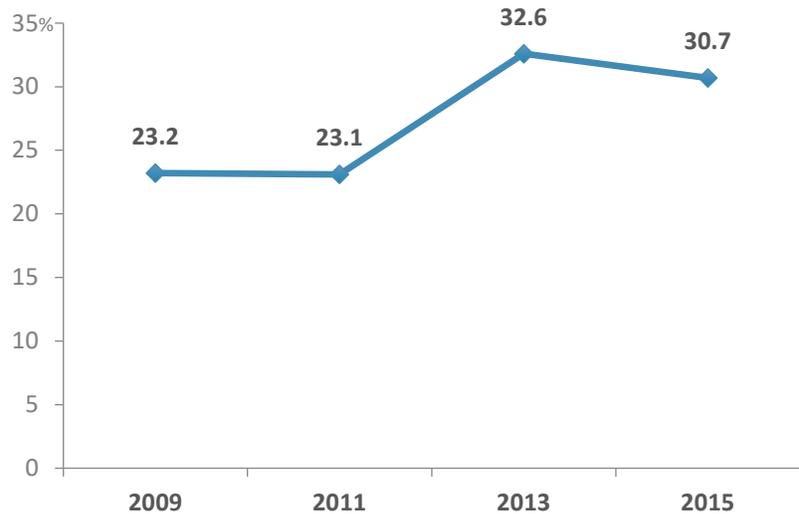
Offered drugs

In 2015, nearly twice as many Broward County high school students (30.7%) were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property than high school students throughout Florida (18.4%).



Offered drugs, Broward County

The percentage of high school students being offered drugs has increased significantly* with nearly 31% reporting being offered, sold or given illegal drugs in 2015 compared to 23% in 2011.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO WERE OFFERED OR SOLD DRUGS AT SCHOOL SIGNIFICANTLY* INCREASED FROM 2011 TO 2015

23.1%
2011

VERSUS

30.7%
2015

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p < 0.05.

High School Sexual Activity

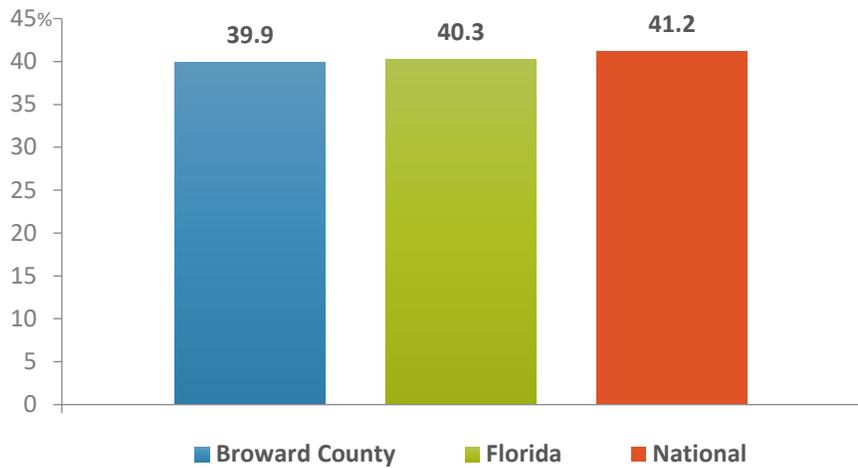


SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse.

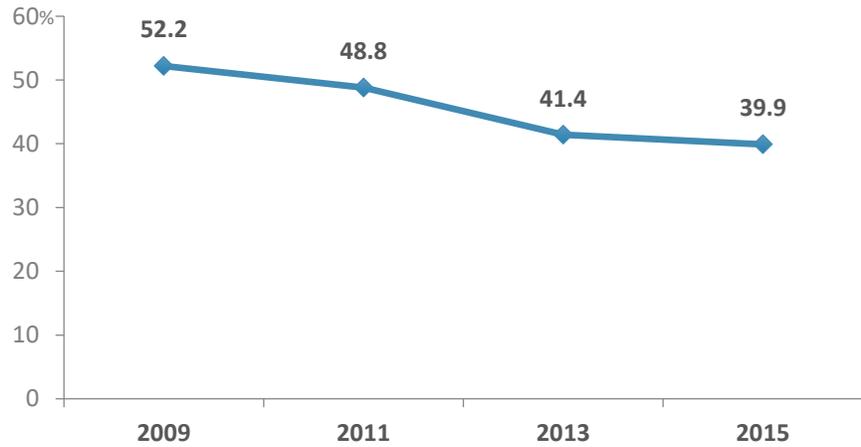
Sexual intercourse

In 2015, 39.9% of Broward County high school students reported ever having had sex, similar to statewide and national levels.



Sexual intercourse, Broward County

The percentage of Broward County students engaging in sexual intercourse has decreased significantly* since 2009 with just below 40% reporting sexual activity in 2015 compared to more than half of all students in 2009.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED BETWEEN 2009 AND 2015

52.2% | **VERSUS** | **39.9%**
2009 | 2015

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

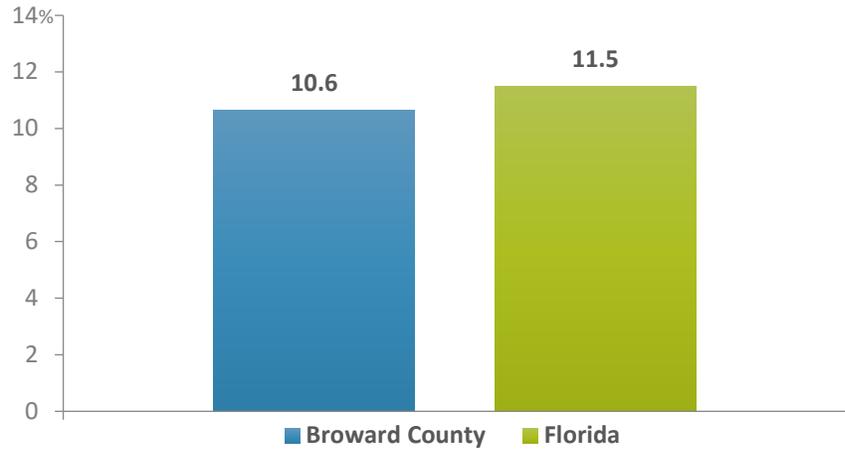


MULTIPLE PARTNERS

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their lifetime.

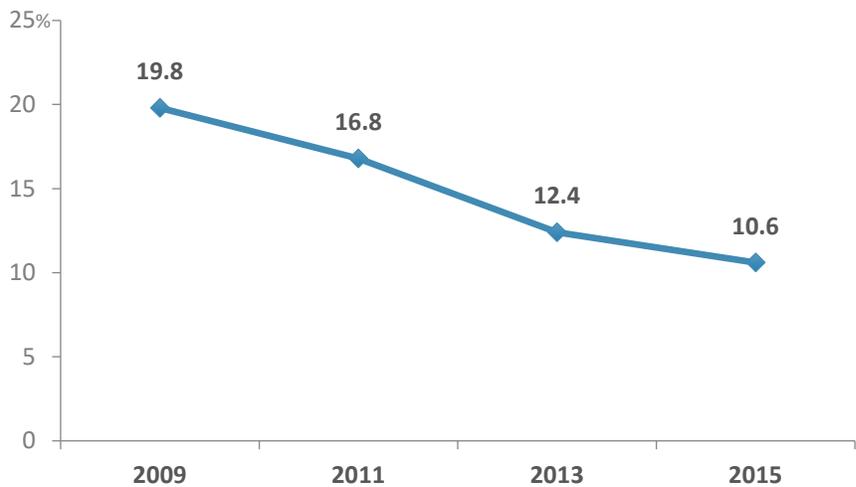
Multiple partners

In 2015, 10.6% of Broward County high school students reported having multiple sexual partners, slightly lower than the state rate of 11.5%.



Multiple partners, Broward County

The percentage of students reporting multiple partners has steadily declined since 2009, when nearly 20% of students reported having had sexual intercourse with more than four people in their lifetime.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH FOUR OR MORE PERSONS, IN BROWARD COUNTY DECREASED FROM 2009 TO 2015

19.8%
2009

VERSUS

10.6%
2015

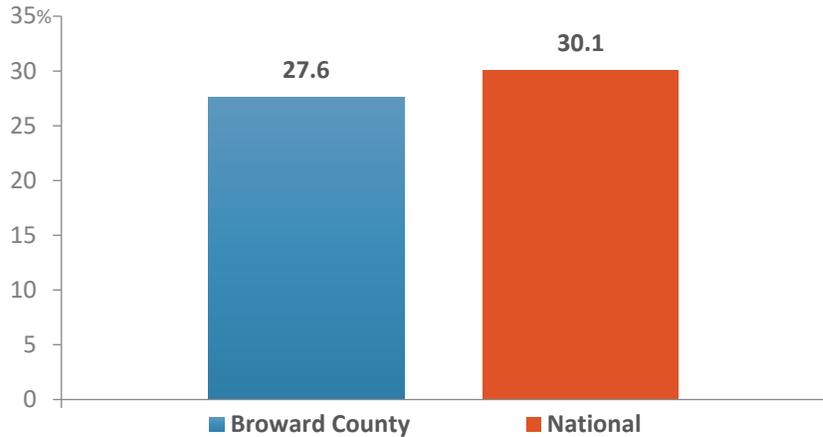


CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported having sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months prior to the survey.

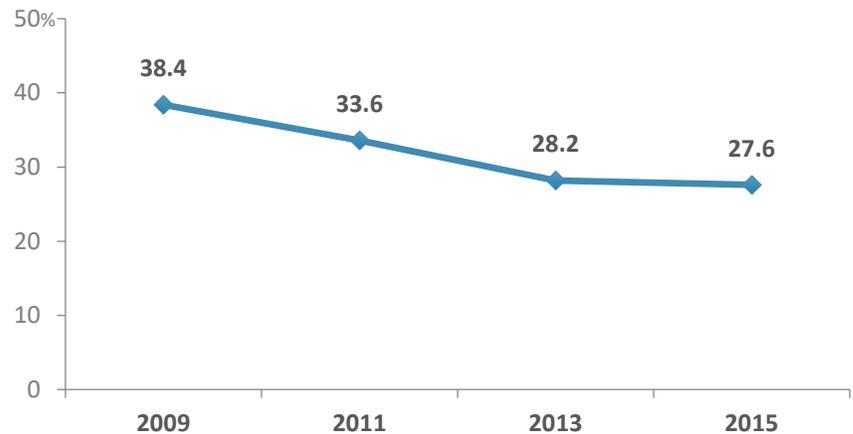
Current sexual activity

In 2015, 27.6% of Broward County high school students reported that they are currently sexually active, slightly below the national level of 30.1%.



Current sexual activity, Broward County

The rate of current sexual activity has decreased significantly* since 2009 when 38.4% of students reported having had sex in the 30 days prior to the survey.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY SEXUAL ACTIVE SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED FROM 2009 TO 2013

38.4%
2009

VERSUS

27.6%
2015

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p <0.05.

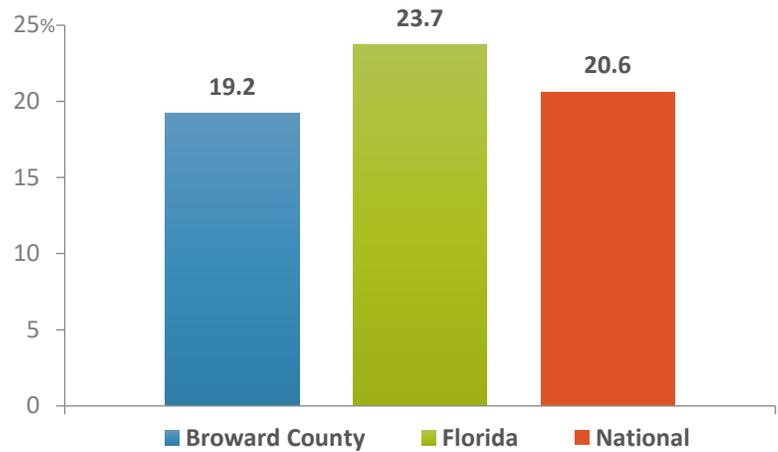


ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE BEFORE SEX

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who had ever had sex and who reported that they drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse.

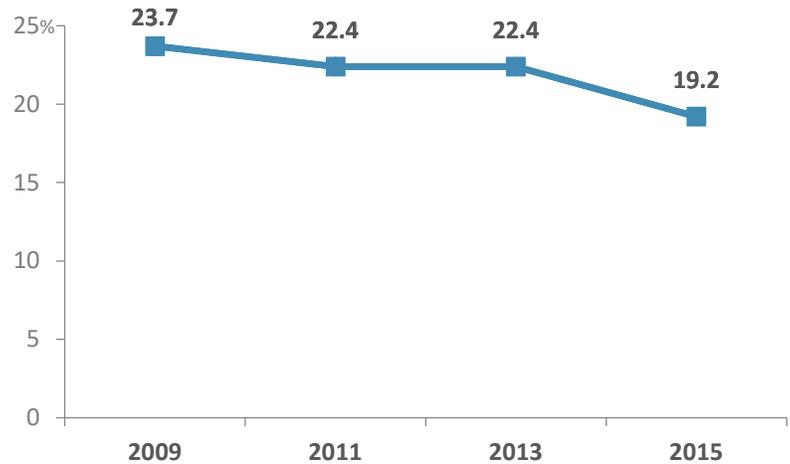
Alcohol and drug use before sex

In 2015, 19.2% of Broward County high school students reported using alcohol or drugs before sex compared to 23.7% of students statewide and 20.6% of students nationally.



Alcohol and drug use before sex, Broward County

The percentage of students that reported using alcohol or drugs before sex has decreased since 2009.



ACCORDING TO THE
YOUTH RISK
BEHAVIOR SURVEY

IN 2015

19.2%

OF STUDENTS IN BROWARD COUNTY
USED ALCOHOL OR DRUGS BEFORE
LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

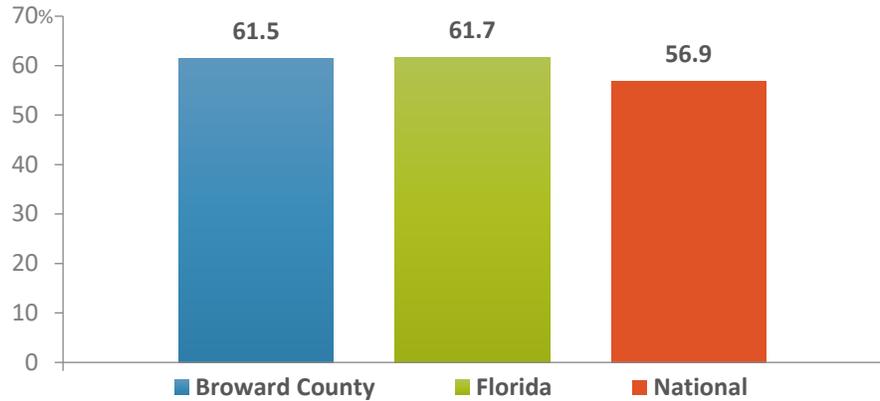


CONDOM USE

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that have ever had sex and who reported using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.

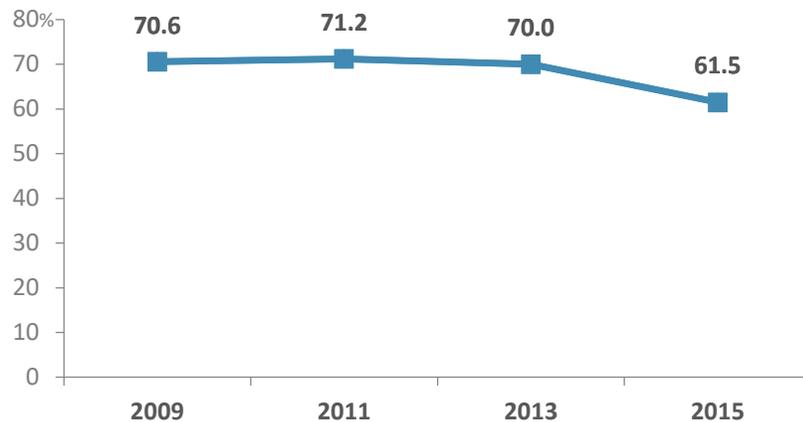
Condom use

In 2015, over 60% of Broward County high school students reported using a condom use at last sexual intercourse, slightly above national levels.



Condom use, Broward County

The percentage who reported using a condom at last sex significantly* decreased from 2013 to 2015, an 8.5% net decrease.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO USED A CONDOM AT LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED FROM 2013 TO 2015

70.0%
2013

VERSUS

61.5%
2015

*Statistically significant based on t-test analysis, p <0.05.

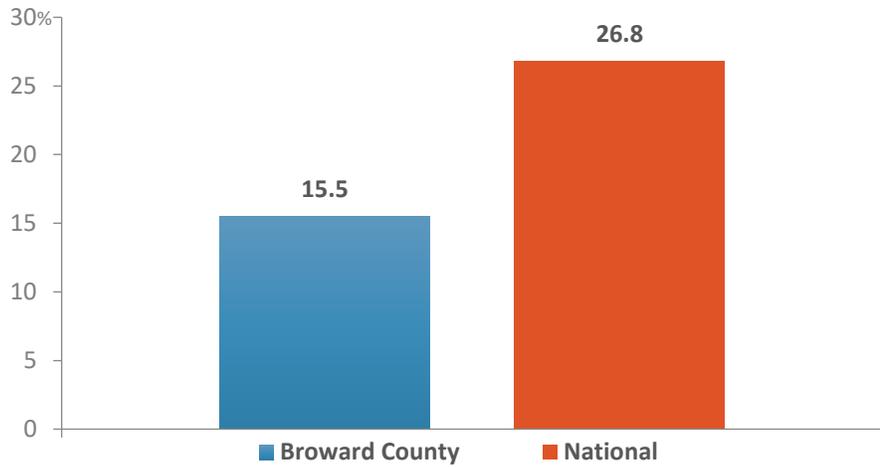


PREGNANCY PREVENTION METHOD USED

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who had ever had sex and who reported using a contraceptive method such as birth control pills, the IUD or implant, a shot, patch, or birth control ring to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sex.

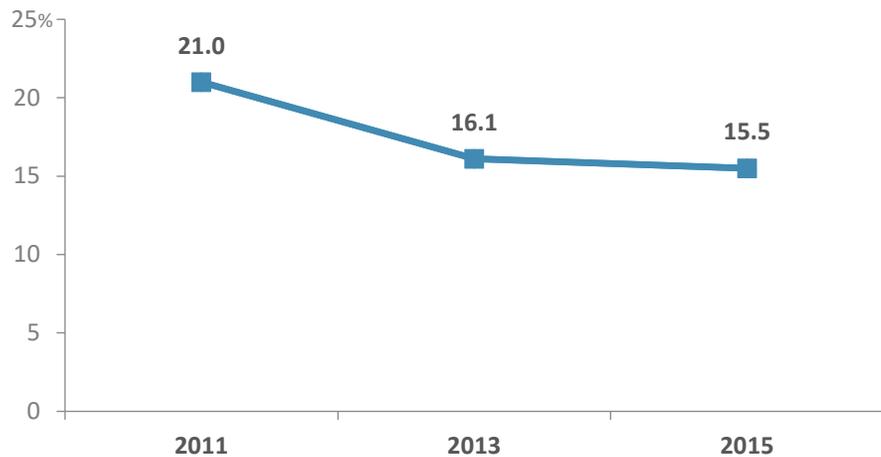
Pregnancy prevention method used

While more than one-quarter of high school students nationwide reported using contraception to prevent pregnancy at last sex, only 15.5% of Broward County high school students reported using contraception at last sex in 2015.



Pregnancy prevention method used, Broward County

The percentage of students who used contraception decreased from 21.0% in 2011 to 15.5% in 2015, a net 5.5% decrease.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO USED CONTRACEPTION TO PREVENT PREGNANCY, 2015

15.5%
BROWARD COUNTY

VERSUS

26.8%
U.S.

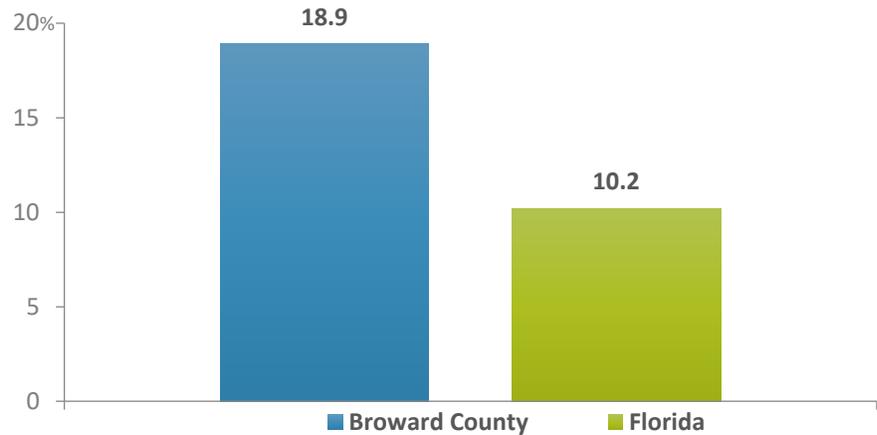


TESTED FOR HIV

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported ever having been tested for HIV. This does not include tests that are conducted when donating blood.

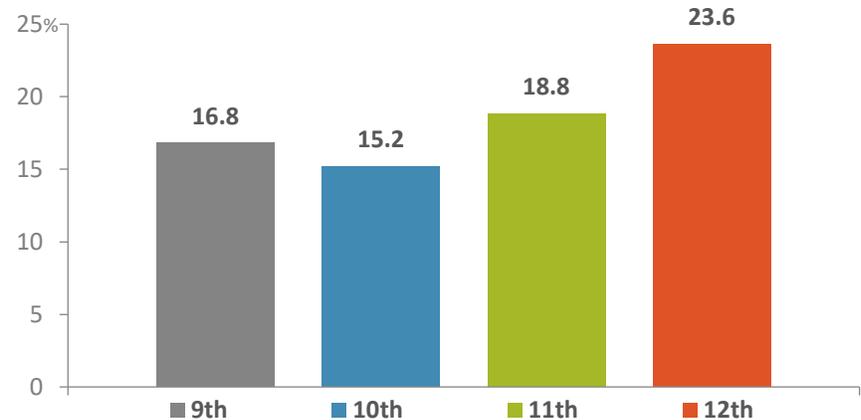
Tested for HIV

In 2015, nearly 20% of Broward County high school students reported ever being tested for HIV compared to 10% of all students statewide.



Tested for HIV, Broward County

A higher percentage of 11th and 12th grade students report being tested for HIV than 9th and 10th grade students.



A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS IN 12TH GRADE REPORTED BEING TESTED FOR HIV THAN IN 9TH GRADE, 2015

23.6%
12th GRADE

VERSUS

16.8%
9th GRADE

High School Eating Habits and Physical Activity

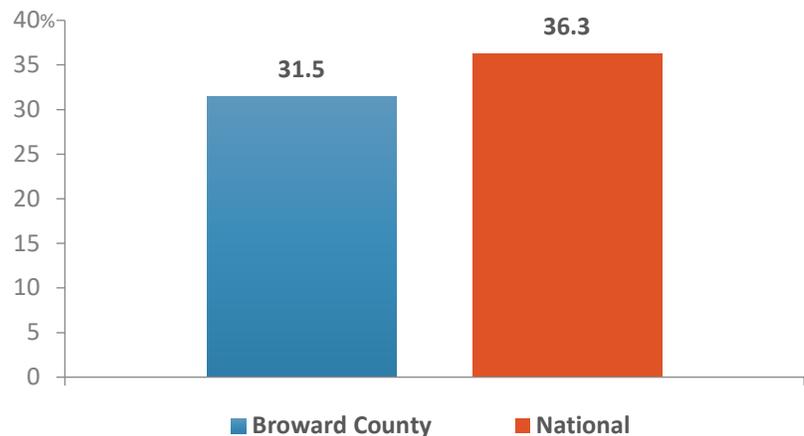


PERCENT THAT EAT BREAKFAST DAILY

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported eating breakfast on all seven days prior to the survey.

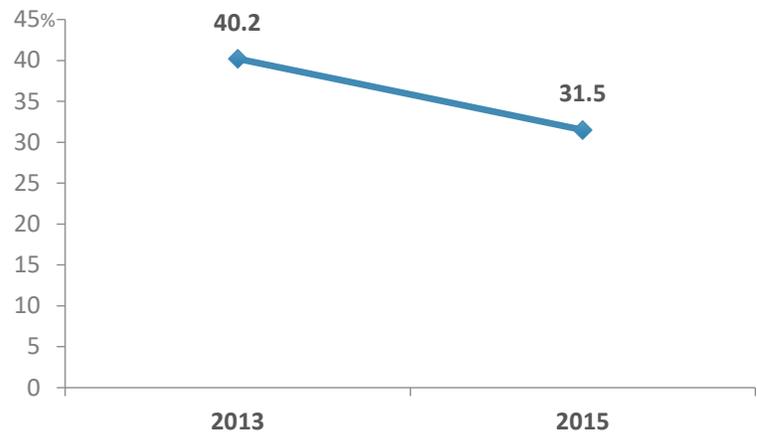
Eat breakfast daily

In 2015, less than one-third of Broward County high school students reported eating breakfast on all seven days prior to the survey compared to 36.3% of students nationally.



Eat breakfast daily, Broward County

The percentage of students who ate breakfast daily decreased significantly* from 40.2% in 2013 to 31.5% in 2015, an **8.7% net decrease**.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO ATE BREAKFAST DAILY SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED FROM 2013 TO 2015

40.2%
2013

VERSUS

31.5%
2015

*Statistically significant based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

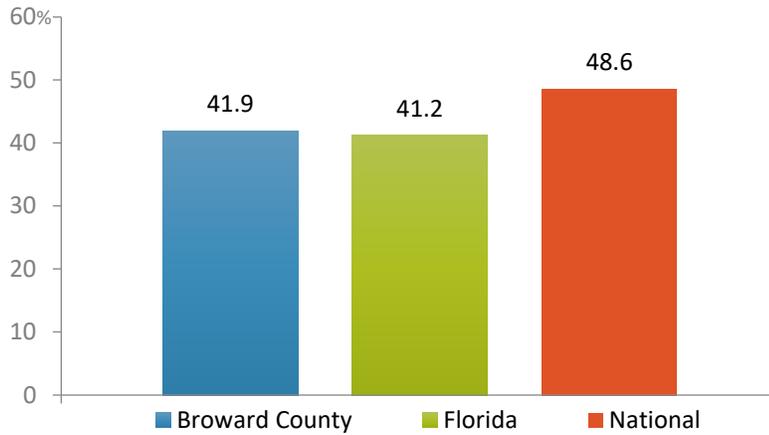


LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported that they were physically active for at least 60 minutes each day for five or more days during the seven days prior to the survey.

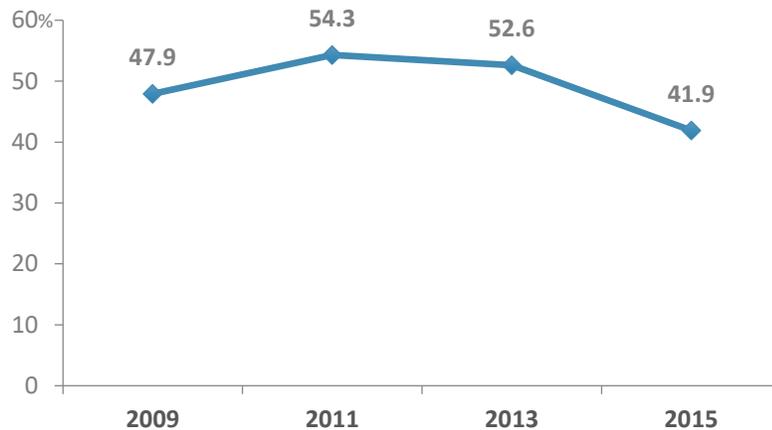
Physical Activity

In 2015, just over 40% of Broward County high school students reported being physically active for five or more days compared to nearly half of all students nationwide.



Physical activity, Broward County

The level of physical activity among Broward County students has declined significantly* since 2013 when 52.6% of students reported being physically active for five or more days.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO WERE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE 5 OR MORE DAYS SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED FROM 2013 TO 2015

52.6%
2013

VERSUS

41.9%
2015

* Statistically significant based on t-test analysis, p <0.05.

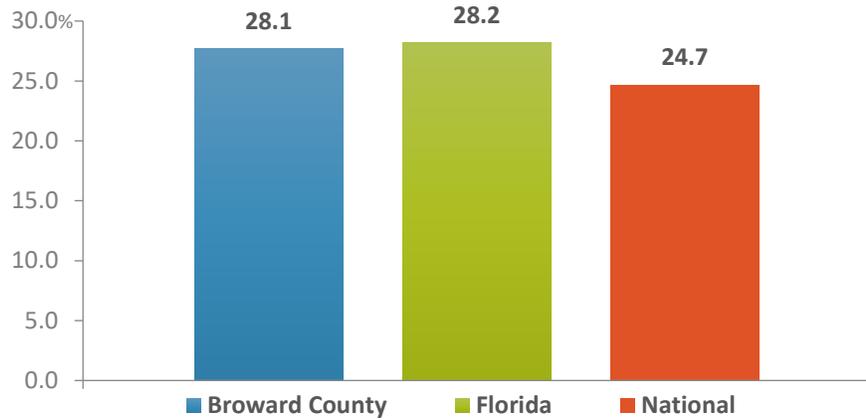


TV VIEWERSHIP

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that reported watching three or more hours of television on an average school day.

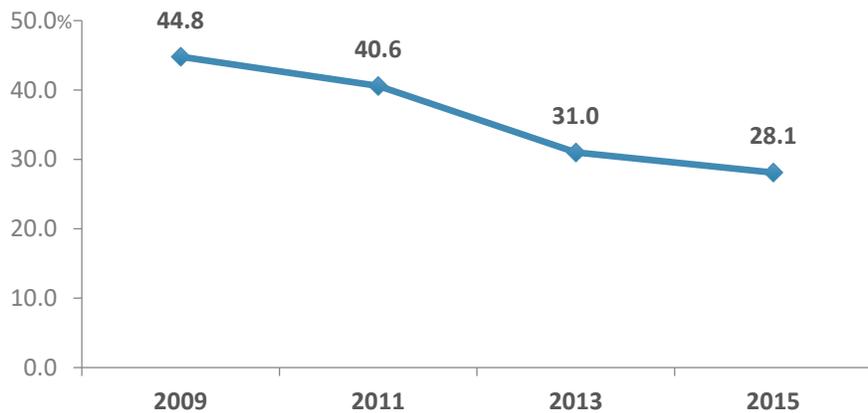
TV viewership

In 2015, a higher percentage (28.1%) of Broward County high school students reported watching television three or more hours per day than high school students nationwide (24.7%).



TV viewership, Broward County

Television viewership has been declining since 2009 when nearly 45% of students reported watching three or more hours per day.



THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO WATCHED 3 OR MORE HOURS OF TV PER DAY SIGNIFICANTLY* DECREASED FROM 2011 TO 2015

40.6%
2011

VERSUS

28.1%
2015

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p <0.05.

High School Summary Table



PERSONAL SAFETY

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.3	11.4	10.2	12.4	
Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	9.1	8.0	10.8	7.9	✓
Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	8.1	7.1	5.6	6.7	
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	30.8	28.9	18.8	22.8	
*Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before this survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)	5.3	4.2	2.1	3.8	

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis $p < 0.05$

High School Summary Table

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	11.0	9.8	5.5	8.1	
Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	6.8	6.5	7.5	8.9	
*Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)	26.6	26.7	25.1	30.0	
*Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	11.0	12.3	12.7	16.8	
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	9.2	10.1	11.8	13.7	
Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	6.4	6.0	8.3	9.3	
Percentage of students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)	2.9	2.2	4.1	3.5	✓

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis $p < 0.05$

High School Summary Table

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	--*	--*	7.6	9.2	
Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	--*	--*	9.5	10.5	

* Not data was collected on this indicator until 2013



BULLYING

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	12.4	13.2	13.1	15.9	
*Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)	--	11.0	9.2	12.5	

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis $p < 0.05$



TOBACCO, DRUGS, AND ALCOHOL

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	35.4	35.5	27.8	21.7	✓
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)	8.1	6.9	3.7	4.4	
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	13.1	11.0	5.8	4.2	✓

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis $p < 0.05$

High School Summary Table

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days before the survey)	5.0	3.1	1.2	0.6	✓
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	3.4	2.4	1.0	0.3	✓
Percentage of students who used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	✓
Percentage of students who smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	17.9	20.4	10.6	9.4	✓
Percentage of students who did not smoke cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	83.8	86.7	91.5	92.8	✓
Percentage of students who did not use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	83.1	85.8	90.3	92.5	✓
Percentage of students who used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	--	--	--	22.4	✓
Percentage of students who drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)	68.9	66.9	64.4	61.2	✓

High School Summary Table

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	25.8	22.0	17.4	18.1	✓
*Percentage of students who drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during 30 days before the survey)	41.3	37.2	29.7	30.6	✓
Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	20.5	17.6	13.8	11.6	✓
Percentage of students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey)	--	--	2.9	2.2	✓
Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)	36.1	38.6	38.3	39.6	
Percentage of students who used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	36.6	38.1	38.0	40.1	
Percentage of student who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	6.3	7.5	7.8	7.8	
Percentage of students who used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	23.7	22.1	22.9	24.0	

High School Summary Table

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack or freebase, one or more times during their life)	7.2	5.5	4.9	6.4	
Percentage of students who used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)	10.0	9.0	6.5	7.8	
Percentage of students who used heroin (also called "smack", "junk", or "China white" one or more times during their life)	4.5	2.1	2.3	4.0	
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank", or "ice," one or more times during their life)	5.7	3.3	3.0	4.5	
*Percentage of students who used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)	9.1	9.2	7.7	5.5	✓
Percentage of students who used steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)	4.2	2.8	2.6	3.6	
Percentage of students who took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)	--	12.8	12.2	13.5	

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis $p < 0.05$

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)	3.8	1.4	2.2	3.0	
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	23.2	23.1	32.6	30.7	✓



SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	52.2	48.8	41.1	39.9	✓
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	9.2	8.3	5.9	5.3	✓
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)	19.8	16.8	12.4	10.6	✓
*Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the past 3 months)	38.4	33.6	28.2	27.6	✓
Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were sexually active)	23.7	22.4	22.4	19.2	✓

High School Summary Table

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	70.6	71.2	70.0	61.5	
Percentage of students who used IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among student who were currently sexually active)	--	2.2	0.4	0.6	✓
Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	--	10.9	2.5	1.1	
Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	--	21.0	16.1	15.5	
Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	--	5.4	5.0	6.0	✓

*Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis $p < 0.05$

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percentage of students who did not use any methods to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	10.5	10.3	12.0	12.9	
Percentage of students who were ever tested for HIV	--	--	--	18.9	

*Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis p <0.05



EATING HABITS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Question	2009	2011	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
*Percentage of students who ate breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	--	--	40.2	31.5	
*Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	36.7	41.9	40.4	33.8	
Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)	44.8	40.6	31.0	28.1	✓

* Significantly changed from 2013 to 2015 based on t-test analysis p <0.05

SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH FINDINGS



2015 YRBS DATA REPORT

Sexual Minority Youth

KEY FINDINGS

Sexual minority youth are defined as those who identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual or who have sexual contact with persons of the same or both sexes. Sexual minority youth are at increased risk for certain negative health outcomes. For example, young gay and bisexual males have disproportionately high rates of HIV, syphilis, and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and adolescent lesbian and bisexual females are more likely to have ever been pregnant than their heterosexual peers. Data from the Broward County Public Schools 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was used to identify health behaviors among sexual minority youth in grades 9-12 in Broward County, Florida.

Among Broward County high school students:

- 10% of sexually active high school students report having sexual contact with persons of the same gender or both genders, a **net 1% decrease** since 2013.
- 10.7% of high school students identify as gay, lesbian or bisexual, an **increase of 4.7%** since 2013.

Among the Broward County high school students that report same sex/both sexes sexual contact:

- 67.0% have ever had sexual intercourse
- 17.0% have had sexual intercourse before age 13
- 26.5% have had sexual intercourse with four or more partners in their lifetime
- 54.1% have felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks in a row in the 12 months prior to the survey
- 39.2% have considered suicide and 25% have attempted suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey

With the exception of sexual intercourse, youth that report same sex/both sexes sexual contact are reporting these behaviors at higher percentages than youth that report having sexual contact only with the opposite sex.

RECOMMENDATIONS

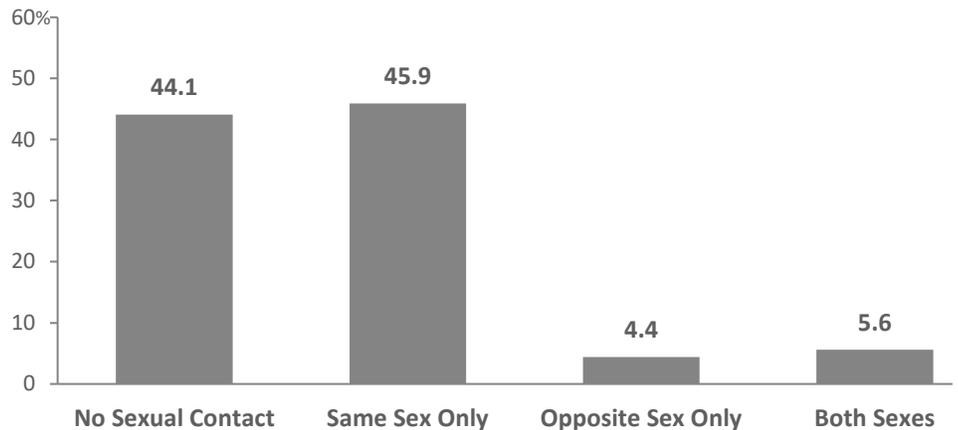
- Staff at schools and community agencies should be trained to understand the needs and concerns of sexual minority youth and to implement effective programs and services (e.g. Broward's "LGBT Critical Support Guide").
- Agencies and schools should adopt policies and practices to create a safe and supportive environment for sexual minority youth (e.g., Gay-Straight Alliance, Safe Zones, comprehensive bullying/harassment policy, and LGBT library resources).
- Schools should work to develop partnerships with and refer students to appropriate community-based agencies and organizations.

SEXUAL CONTACTS

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported having no sexual contact, sexual contact with the opposite sex only, sexual contact with the same sex only and sexual contact with both sexes.

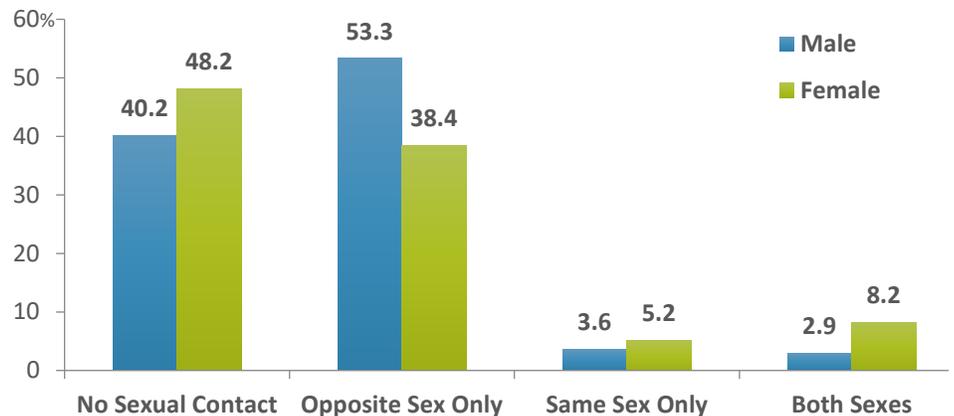
Sexual contacts

In 2015, one out of every ten Broward County high school students reported having sexual contact with either the same sex only or both sexes – 4.4% of students reported having sexual contact with the same sex only and 5.6% reported having sexual contact with both sexes.



Sexual contacts, by gender

In comparison to males, a higher percentage of females reported having sexual contact with the same sex only and both sexes in 2015.



ACCORDING
TO THE YOUTH
RISK BEHAVIOR
SURVEY

IN 2015

10.0%

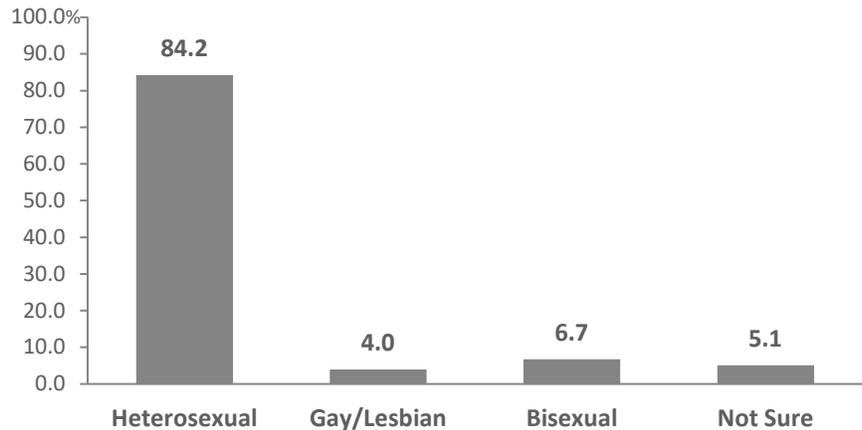
OF STUDENTS IN BROWARD COUNTY
REPORTED HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT
WITH THE SAME SEX ONLY OR BOTH
SEXES

SEXUAL IDENTITY

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that reported which of the following best describes them: heterosexual, gay/lesbian, bisexual or not sure.

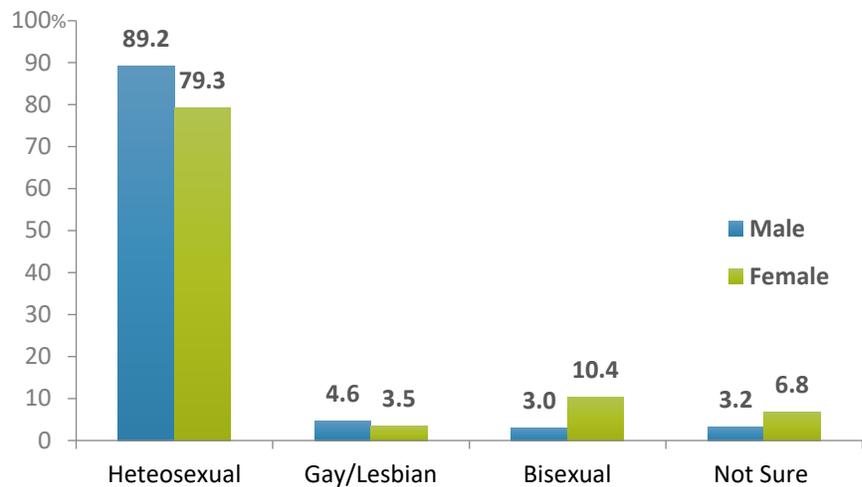
Sexual identity

While the majority (84.2%) of Broward County high school students identify as heterosexual, 10.7% of students identified as gay, lesbian or bisexual in 2015 and 5.1% are not sure of their sexual identity.



Sexual identity, by gender

Among those that do not identify as heterosexual, a greater percentage of females reported being bisexual or not sure of their sexual identity in comparison to males.



ACCORDING TO THE
YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR
SURVEY

IN 2015

10.7%

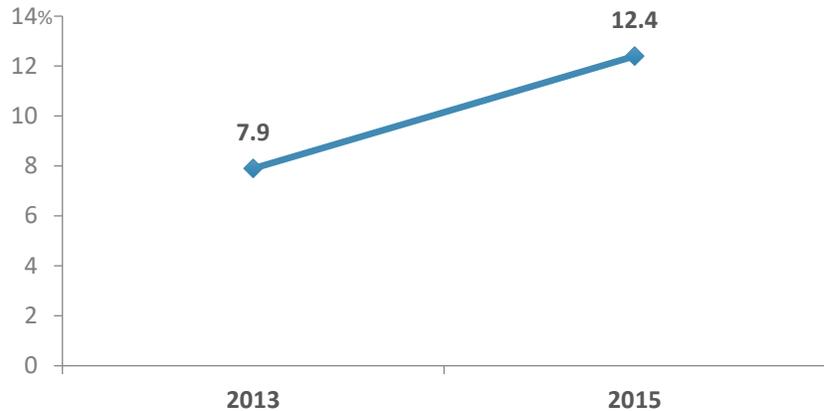
OF STUDENTS IN BROWARD
COUNTY IDENTIFIED AS GAY,
LESBIAN OR BISEXUAL

TEASING RELATED TO SEXUAL IDENTITY

The charts below depict the percentage of high school students who reported being a victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian or bisexual.

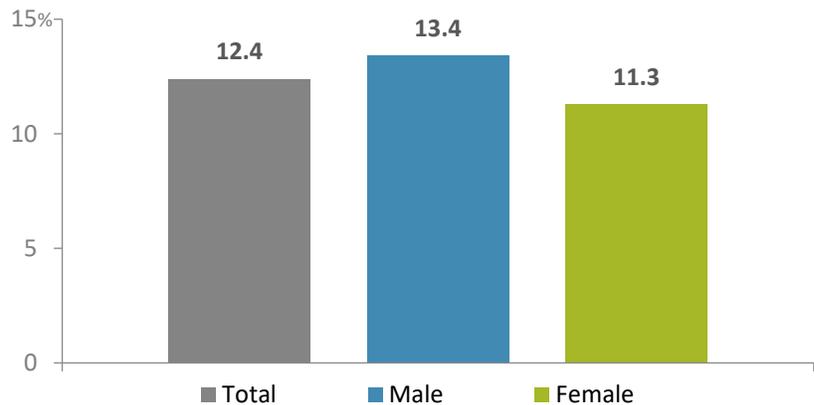
Teasing related to sexual identity

The percentage of students that reported being the victim of teasing due to sexual identity increased significantly* from 7.9% in 2013 to 12.4% in 2015, a **net 4.5% increase**.



Teasing related to sexual identity, by gender

In 2015, 12.4% of high school students reported that they have been a victim of teasing due to their sexual identity and slightly more males than females reported being a victim of teasing due to their sexual identity.



THE PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO REPORTED BEING THE VICTIM OF TEASING DUE TO THEIR SEXUAL IDENTITY SIGNIFICANTLY* INCREASED FROM 2013 TO 2015

7.9%
2013

VERSUS

12.4%
2015

*Statistically significant based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

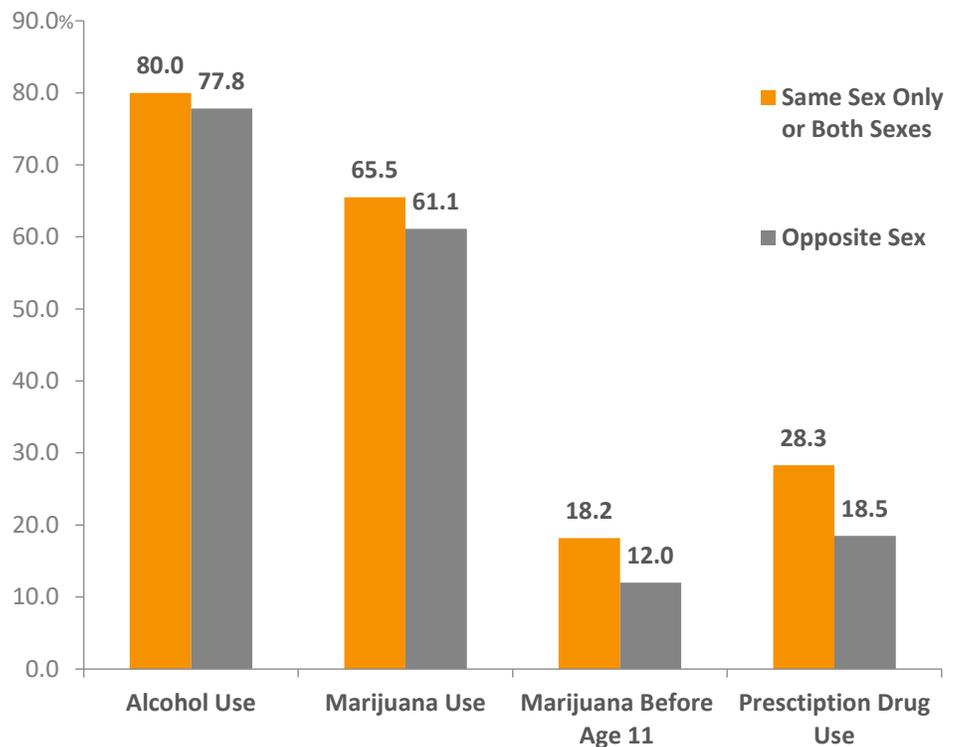
DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE BY SEXUAL PARTNER

Students reported if they ever drank alcohol, used marijuana and what age they used marijuana at or had ever taken a prescription drug such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax without a doctor's prescription in their lifetime. The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that have engaged in these behaviors according to whom they have had sexual contact with: opposite sex only or same sex/both sexes.

Drug and alcohol use by sexual partners

In 2015, higher percentages of students who had sexual contact with same or both sexes reported using alcohol and marijuana and using marijuana at an earlier age than students who had sexual contact with the opposite sex only.

Students who reported having sexual contact with the same sex or both sexes were significantly* more likely to use prescription drugs than students who reported having only opposite sex partners (28.3% vs. 18.5%).



STUDENTS WHO REPORTED SEXUAL CONTACT WITH 'SAME SEX ONLY' OR 'BOTH SEXES' WERE SIGNIFICANTLY* MORE LIKELY THAN STUDENTS WHO REPORTED ONLY OPPOSITE SEX PARTNERS TO USE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, 2015

28.3%

SAME OR BOTH SEX PARTNERS

VERSUS

18.5%

OPPOSITE SEX PARTNERS

* Statistically significant based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

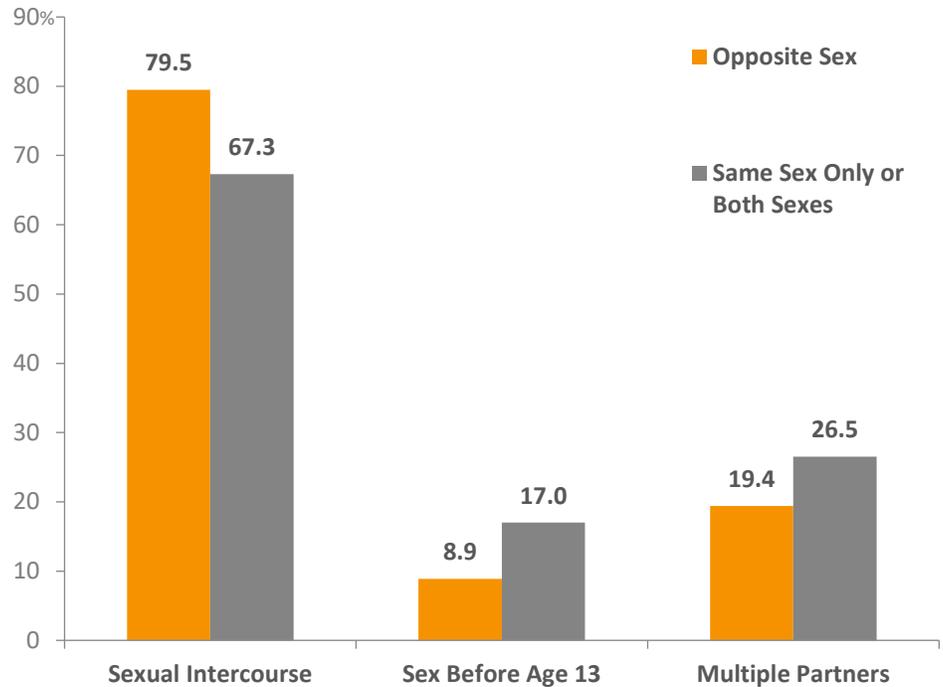
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS BY SEXUAL PARTNER

Students reported if they had ever had sexual intercourse, at what age they had sexual intercourse for the first time and how many people they had sexual intercourse with during their lifetime. The charts below depict the percentage of high school students that report having had sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 and having four or more partners in their lifetime according to whom they have had sexual contact with: opposite sex only or same sex/both sexes.

Sexual behaviors by sexual partner

In 2015, students who reported having partners of the opposite sex (79.5%) were significantly more likely to have ever had sexual intercourse, compared to students who reported same sex/both sex partners (67.3%).

In comparison to students who reported having partners of the opposite sex, a higher percentage of students with same sex/both sex partners had sex at an earlier age and reported having multiple partners.



STUDENTS WHO REPORTED OPPOSITE SEX PARTNERS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY* MORE LIKELY TO HAVE HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE COMPARED TO STUDENTS WHO REPORTED SAME SEX OR BOTH SEX PARTNERS, 2015

*Based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

79.5%

OPPOSITE SEX PARTNERS

VERSUS

67.3%

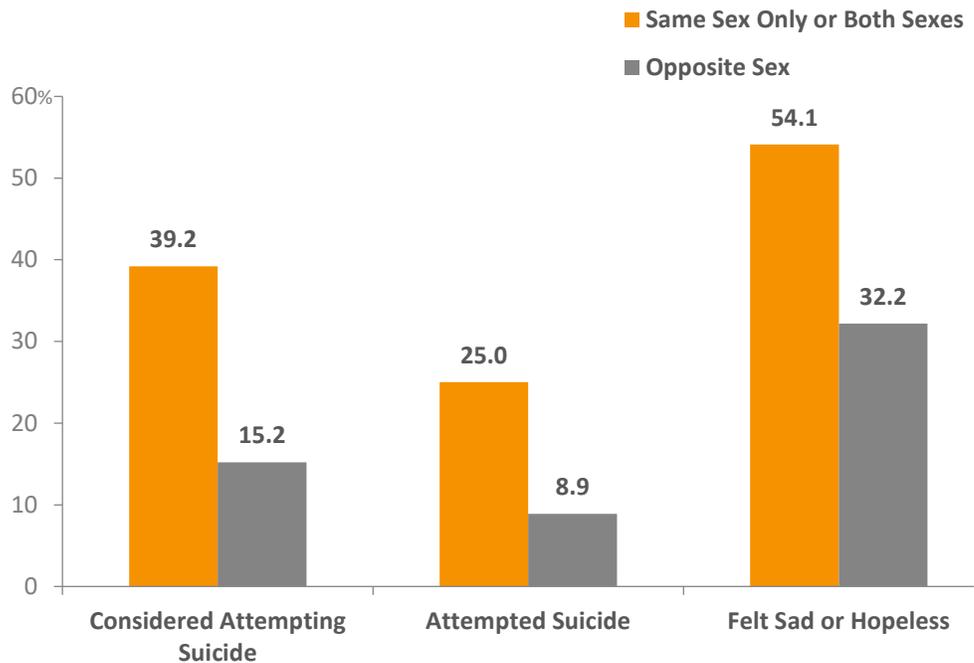
SAME OR BOTH SEX PARTNERS

SUICIDAL IDEATION AND BEHAVIOR BY SEXUAL PARTNER

Students reported if they had ever seriously considered attempting suicide or had attempted suicide one or more times in the 12 months prior to the survey and if they had ever felt so sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks in a row that they stopped doing things in the 12 months prior to the survey. The charts below depict the percentage of students that considered and attempted suicide and who felt sad or hopeless according to whom they have had sexual contact with: opposite sex only or same sex/both sexes.

Suicidal ideation and behavior by sexual partner

Students who reported same sex or both sex partners were significantly* more likely than students who reported only opposite sex partners to consider attempting suicide, to have attempted suicide and to have felt sad and hopeless in the year prior to the survey.



STUDENTS WHO REPORTED SAME SEX OR BOTH SEX PARTNERS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY* MORE LIKELY TO ATTEMPT SUICIDE COMPARED TO STUDENTS WHO REPORTED ONLY OPPOSITE SEX PARTNERS, 2015

8.9%
OPPOSITE SEX PARTNERS

VERSUS

25.0%
SAME OR BOTH SEX PARTNERS

*Statistically significant based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

Sexual Minority Youth Summary Table

Question	Sexual Partner	2013	2015	Positive Change 2013-2015
Percent of Students who Felt Sad or Hopeless	Opposite Sex	26.8	32.2	
	Same Sex Only or Both Sexes	48.9	54.1	
Percent of Students who Attempted Suicide	Opposite Sex	8.0	8.9	
	Same Sex Only or Both Sexes	20.6	25.0	
Percent of Students who had Sex Before Age 13	Opposite Sex	10.2	8.9	✓
	Same Sex Only or Both Sexes	14.0	17.0	

Trend analysis indicates that the percentage of students who report sexual contact with same sex or both sexes and who are **engaging in riskier behaviors**, such as sexual intercourse at an early age, and **experiencing depression and suicidal tendencies** has **INCREASED** since 2013 and remains well above the percentages of students who have sexual contact with only the opposite sex.

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