



BROWARD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

CHANGES & TRENDS 2009 TO 2013

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BROWARD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

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Broward County Public Schools 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

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CHANGES & TRENDS 2009 TO 2013



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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 2013 Broward County Public Middle School and High School surveys.

2013 is the first year the YRBS was administered to middle school students in Broward County. All of the district's 41 middle schools participated in the 50 question survey. The findings in this report are based on the responses of the 1,496 randomly selected middle school students who completed the YRBS.

The 2013 findings for the high schools were collected from 1,443 randomly selected students who completed the YRBS at the district's 29 high schools. Because the high school survey has been administered for a number of years, a multi-year trend analysis is included in this report.

High school students in Broward County have made progress toward improvement in positive behaviors since 2009. Significant positive changes have been noted in all six areas addressed in the survey. The Table of Significant Changes Among Broward County Public Schools High School Students From 2009-2013 highlights these changes.

INTRODUCTION

The six areas of health-risk behaviors measured by the YRBS contribute to the leading causes of mortality, morbidity, and social problems. Measuring these health-risk behaviors plays an important part in the prevention practices identified and addressed in our schools. Broward County is home to a diverse population. This diversity is reflected in the students who attend the district's 41 middle schools and 29 high schools. The trend analysis presented in this report provides a comprehensive look at the data by both gender and race/ethnicity. 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 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.



BACKGROUND

Current research indicates that almost three quarters of the deaths among 10 to 24 year olds in the United States are the result of four major causes 1) motor vehicle accidents; 2) unintentional injuries; 3) homicide, and 4) suicide. These factors are related to the six categories of health-risk behavior on the YRBS. Additionally, many of these behaviors are interrelated and often begin in early childhood and continue into adulthood. They are also preventable.

The YRBS measures these health-risk 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 determine the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among youth; assess whether these behaviors increase, decrease, or remain the same over time; and evaluate and improve health-related policies and programs.

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>

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 2013, the YRBS was administered in all public middle schools and high schools in Broward County. Within each school, a random sample of classrooms was selected, and all students in those classes were invited to participate in the survey. The responses of the survey participants are weighted to be representative of all Florida public high school students. The middle school response rate was 81% and the high school response rate was 69%.

Trends for high school students are were calculated using data from the 2009 and 2011 surveys. Trend data are presented by 1) gender, 2) grade, 3) race/ethnicity, and 3) gender by race/ethnicity. The race/ethnicity groups in this report are non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic.

The results are rounded percentages and therefore not all of the percentages add up to 100%.

COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE

Demographics of Broward County Public School Middle School YRBS Respondents 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Percentage of BCPS Middle School Respondents	*Number of BCPS Middle School Respondents
Gender		
<i>Males</i>	51.5	720
<i>Females</i>	48.5	770
<i>Total</i>	100.0	1,490
Race/Ethnicity		
<i>Black</i>	40.1	451
<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	28.0	541
<i>White</i>	25.2	314
<i>Other race</i>	3.9	88
<i>Multiple races</i>	2.7	61
<i>Total</i>	99.7	1,455
Grade		
<i>6th</i>	32.4	433
<i>7th</i>	33.3	535
<i>8th</i>	34.0	511
<i>Total</i>	99.7	1,479
Total		1,496

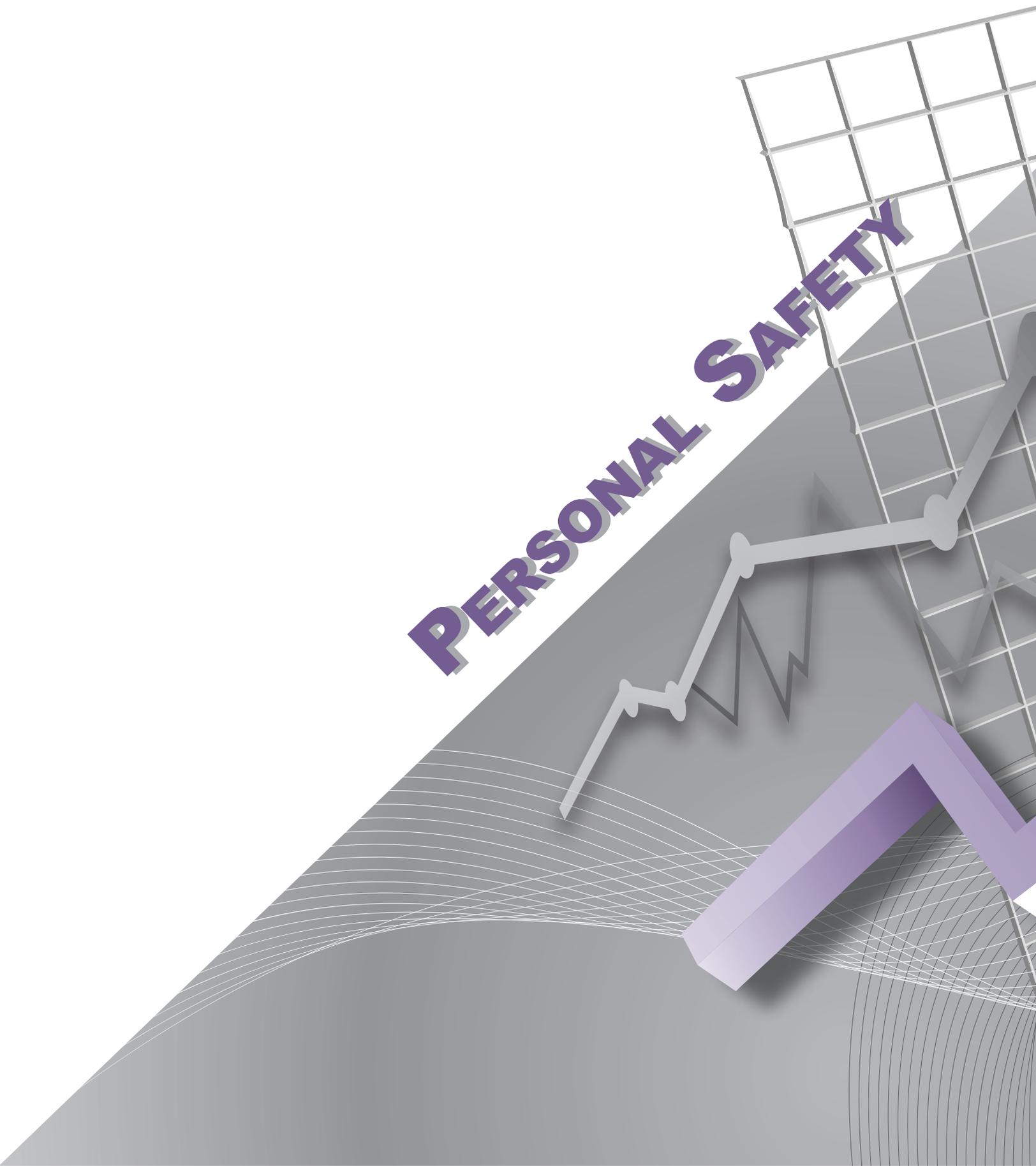
*Because not all students answer demographic questions, total number of survey respondents will vary.

Demographics of Broward County Public School High School YRBS Respondents by Year

Demographic Characteristics	2009		2011		2013	
	Percentage of BCPS High School Respondents	*Number of BCPS High School Respondents	Percentage of BCPS High School Respondents	*Number of BCPS High School Respondents	Percentage of BCPS High School Respondents	*Number of BCPS High School Respondents
Gender						
<i>Males</i>	50.2	726	50.9	858	50.7	661
<i>Females</i>	49.8	785	49.1	801	49.3	772
<i>Total</i>	100.0	1,511	100.0	1,659	100.0	1,433
Race/Ethnicity						
<i>Black</i>	37.9	455	38.5	558	37.7	458
<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	25.3	489	24.8	527	28.7	530
<i>White</i>	31.2	403	30.2	407	27.2	294
<i>Other race</i>	3.9	99	4.2	87	4.2	81
<i>Multiple races</i>	1.7	46	2.3	51	2.2	43
<i>Total</i>	100.0	1,492	100.0	1,630	100.0	1,406
Grade						
<i>9th</i>	27.0	385	25.0	491	25.7	385
<i>10th</i>	25.8	308	25.8	455	26.4	341
<i>11th</i>	23.9	375	24.1	431	23.7	316
<i>12th</i>	23.0	439	24.8	284	23.6	383
<i>Total</i>	99.7	1,507	99.7	1,661	99.4	1,425
Total		1,526		1,681		1,443

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

PERSONAL SAFETY





BULLYING

TOBACCO

DRUGS & ALCOHOL

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1a)

In 2013, 17.9% of BCPS middle school students reported carrying a weapon during the previous 30 days. Of this total, 24.8% (n=78) were non-Hispanic white students, 19.0% (n=102) were Hispanic students, and 12.3% (n=54) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 9.6% (n=78) of the positive respondents, and males made up 25.7% (n=193) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1b)

In 2013, of the 78 females (9.6%) who reported carrying a weapon during the past 30 days, 12.1% were non-Hispanic white students, 10.5% were Hispanic students, and 7.6% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1c)

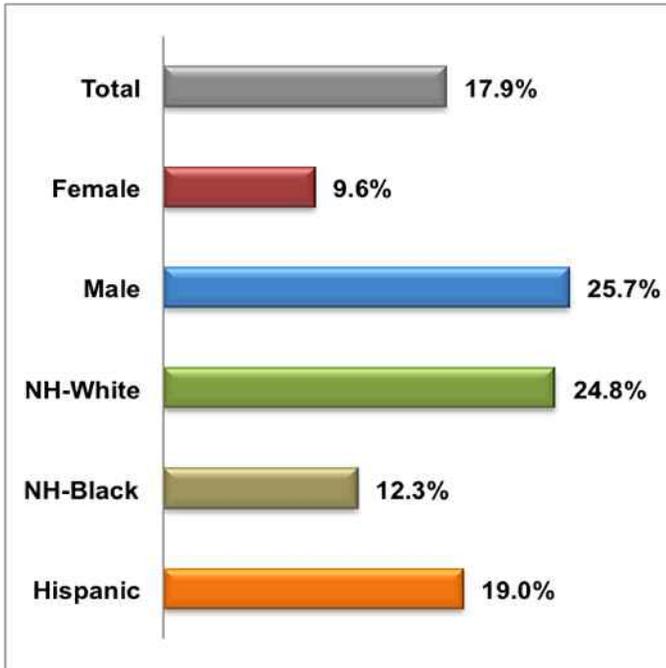
In 2013, of the 193 males (25.7%) who reported carrying a weapon during the past 30 days, 34.7% were non-Hispanic white students, 27.9% were Hispanic students and 17.1% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 1d)

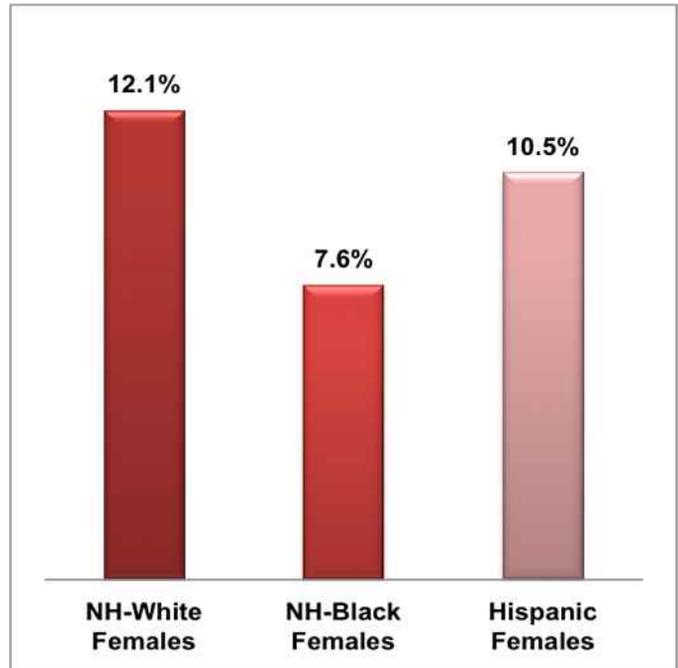
In 2013, eighth graders most frequently reported carrying a weapon during the past 30 days (21.0%), this was followed by seventh graders (19.4%); and sixth graders (13.0%).



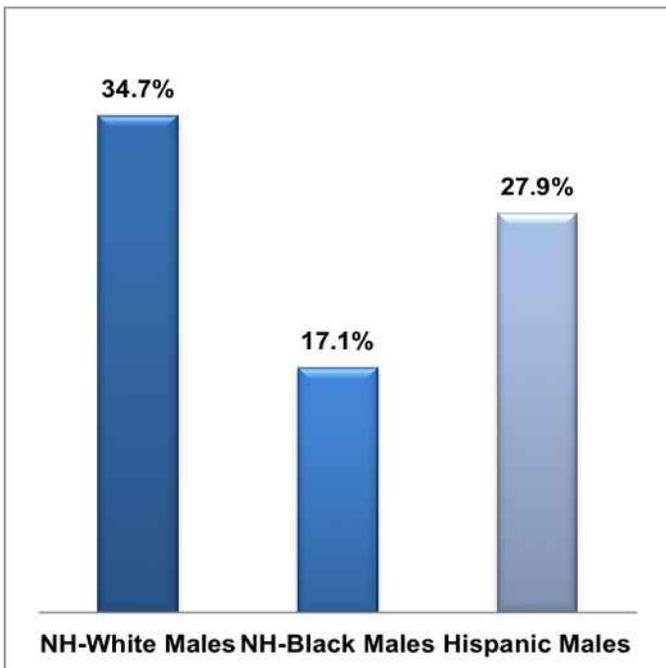
1a: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013



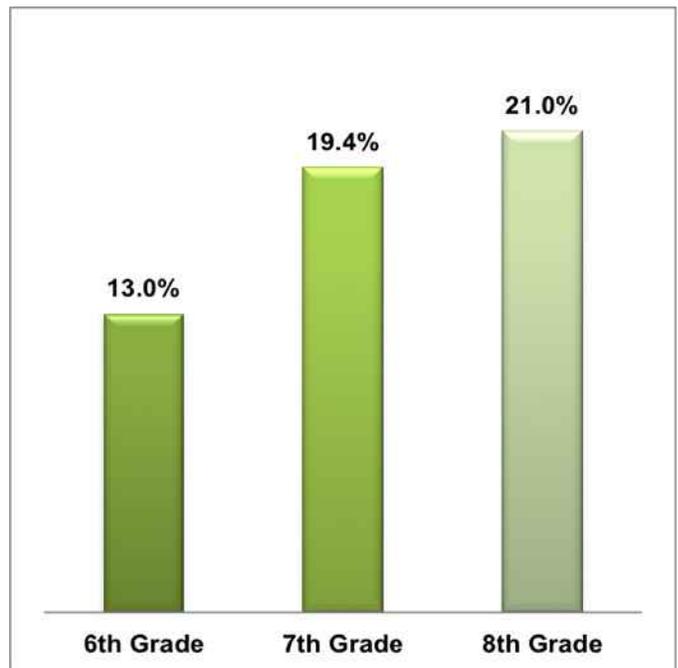
1b: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



1c: 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, 2013



1d: 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, 2013



Percentage of students who have ever been in a physical fight.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2a)

In 2013, 48.8% of BCPS middle school students reported ever being in a physical fight. Of this total, 32.2% (n=100) were non-Hispanic white students, 46.2% (n=248) were Hispanic students, and 61.9% (n=277) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 37.8% (n=281) of the positive respondents, and males made up 59.4% (n=427) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2b)

In 2013, of the 281 females (37.8%) who reported ever being in a physical fight, 21.4% were non-Hispanic white students, 32.3% were Hispanic students, and 51.6% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2c)

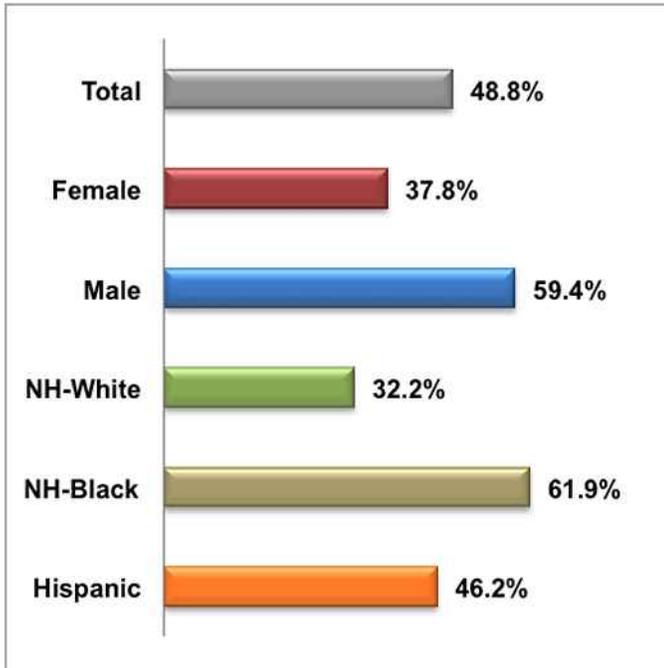
In 2013, of the 427 males (59.4%) who reported ever being in a physical fight, 40.8% were non-Hispanic white students, 60.5% were Hispanic students, and 72.6% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 2d)

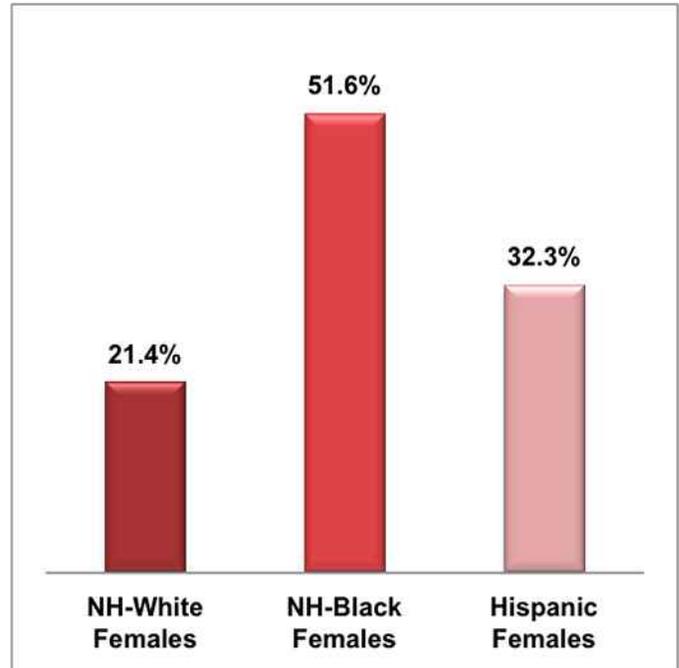
In 2013, eighth graders most frequently reported ever being in a physical fight (54.5%), this was followed by seventh graders (43.8%), and sixth graders (47.5%).



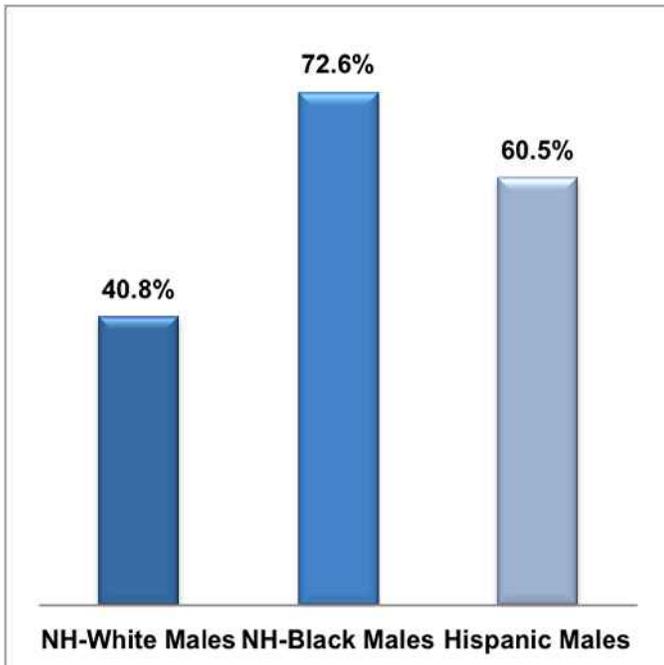
2a: Percentage of students who have ever been in a physical fight, 2013



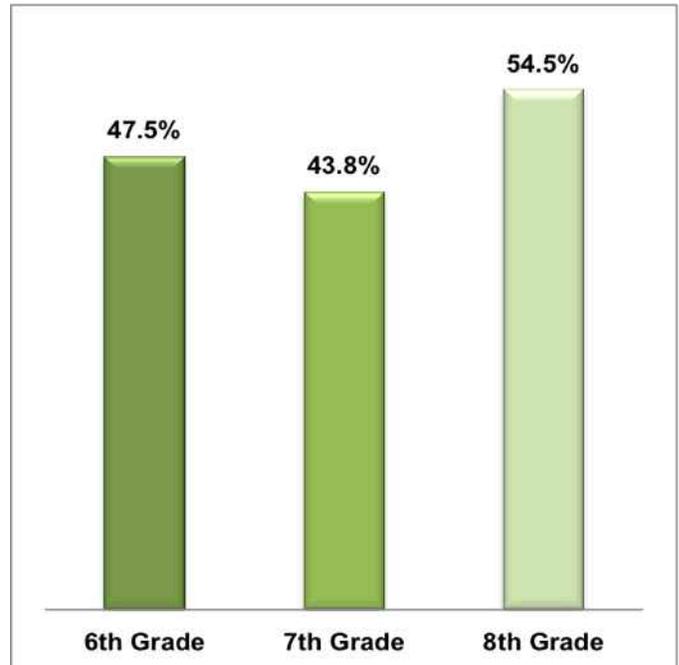
2b: Percentage of students who have ever been in a physical fight, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



2c: Percentage of students who have ever been in a physical fight, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



2d: Percentage of students who have ever been in a physical fight, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who have ever made a plan about how to attempt suicide.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 3a)

In 2013, 12.2% of BCPS middle school students reported ever making a plan about how to attempt suicide. Of this total, 10.6% (n=35) were non-Hispanic white students, 12.0% (n=69) were Hispanic students, and 12.2% (n=56) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 16.1% (n=128) of the positive respondents, and males made up 8.4% (n=62) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 3b)

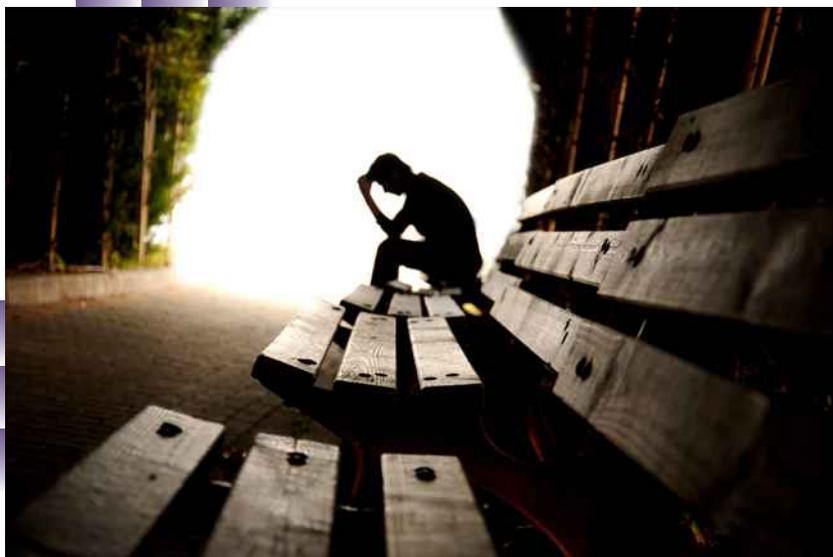
In 2013, of the 128 females (16.1%) who reported ever making a plan about how to attempt suicide, 14.7% were non-Hispanic white students, 16.1% were Hispanic students, and 15.0% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 3c)

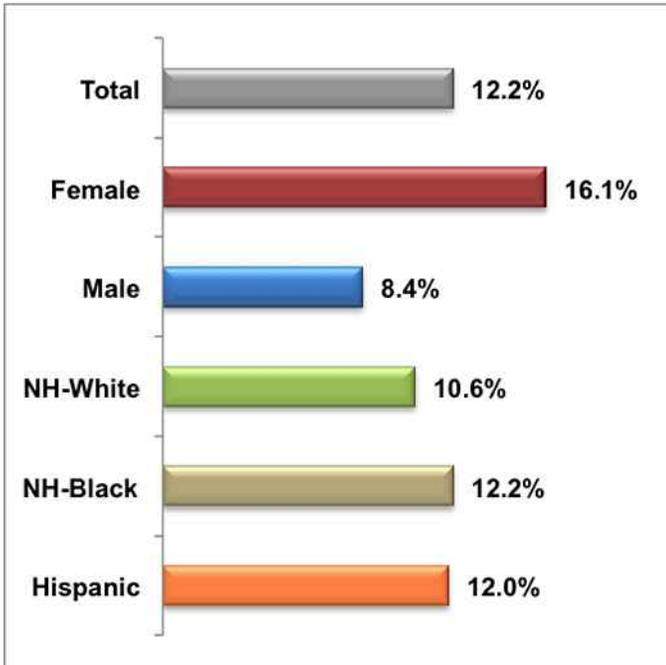
In 2013, of the 62 males (8.4%) who reported ever making a plan about how to attempt suicide, 7.6% were non-Hispanic white students, 7.8% were Hispanic students, and 9.5% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figure 3d)

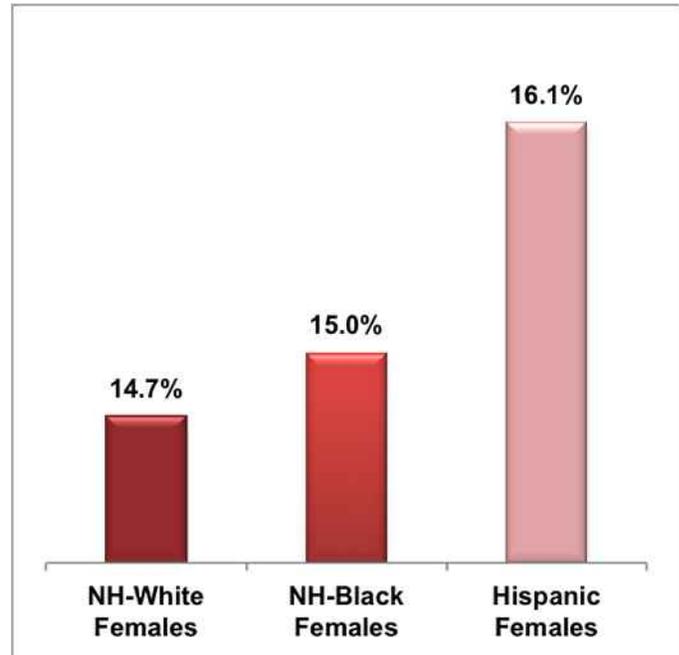
In 2013, eighth graders most frequently reported ever making a plan about how to attempt suicide (16.7%), this was followed by seventh graders (11.2%), and sixth graders (8.5%).



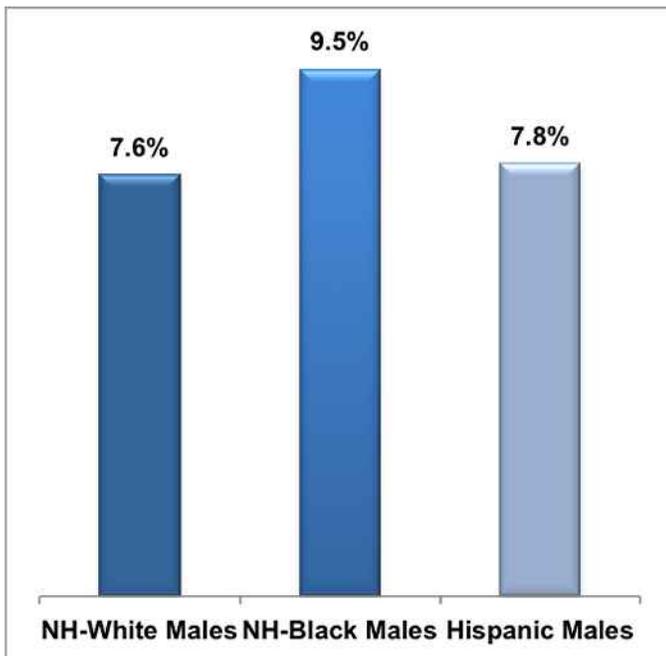
3a: Percentage of students who have ever made a plan about how to attempt suicide, 2013



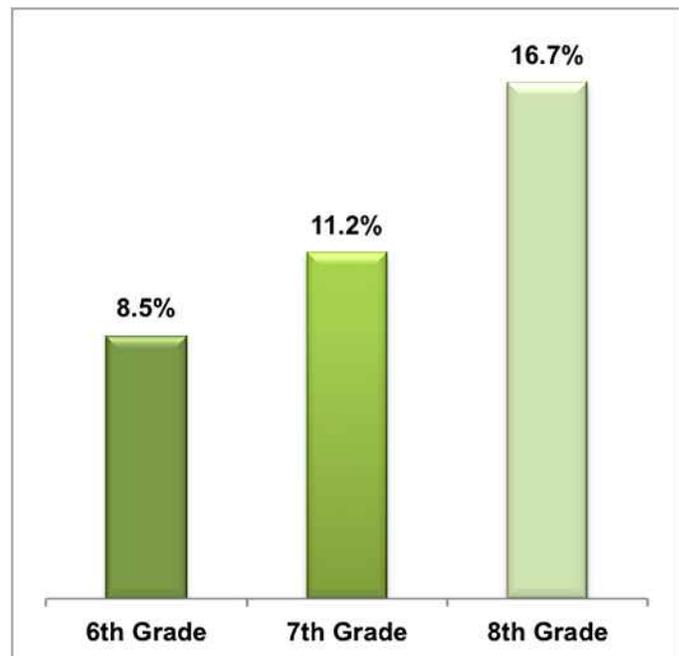
3b: Percentage of students who have ever made a plan about how to attempt suicide, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



3c: Percentage of students who have ever made a plan about how to attempt suicide, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



3d: Percentage of students who have ever made a plan about how to attempt suicide, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who did not attend school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.

Current Data (Figure 4a)

In 2013, approximately 1,405 BCPS high school students (10.8%) reported that they did not attend school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. Gender did not impact this decision. Non-Hispanic black students (8.8%) had a lower prevalence of missing school than Hispanic students (10.5%) and non-Hispanic white students (11.5%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 4b)

The prevalence of this behavior declined for both Hispanic and non-Hispanic black students from 2009 to 2013. From 2011 to 2013 there was a significant increase in the prevalence of this behavior for non-Hispanic white students.

Trends by Gender (Figure 4c)

From 2009 to 2013, there was a slight increase (1.9%) in this behavior for all students. While the prevalence of this behavior increased for both females (2.5%) and males (2.5%) during this period, the increase was not individually significant.

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

Non-Hispanic white females reported an (8.8%) increase in the prevalence of this behavior from 2009 to 2013. At the same time, the prevalence decreased for non-Hispanic black females and Hispanic females. In 2009 and 2011 Non-Hispanic black females had the highest prevalence while non-Hispanic white males had the lowest prevalence.

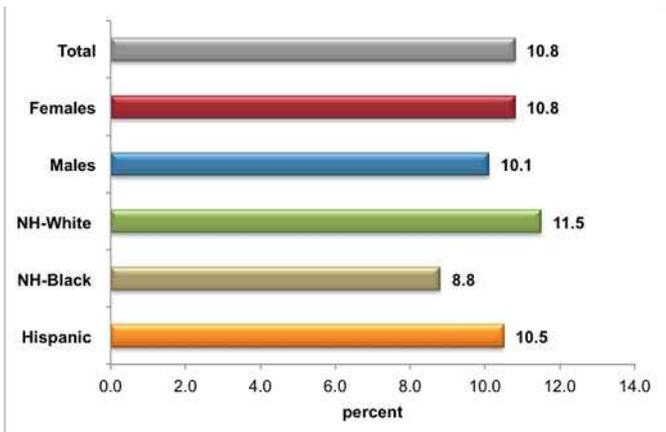
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 4e)

From 2009 to 2013, non-Hispanic Black males and Hispanic males had a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior. Non-Hispanic white males had a 5.9% increase in the prevalence of this behavior. In 2009 and 2011 Hispanic males had the highest prevalence while non-Hispanic white males had the lowest prevalence.

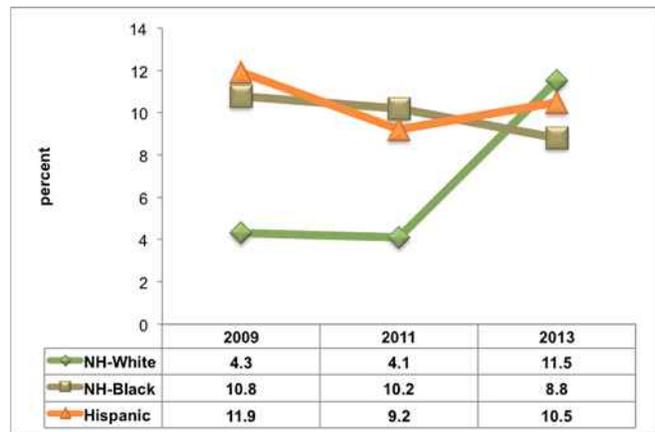
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 4f)

There was an increased in the prevalence of this behavior for all students from 2009 to 2013. The increase was largest for eleventh graders (4.6%) and smallest for ninth and tenth graders (1%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest for tenth graders in 2009, ninth graders in 2011, and eleventh graders in 2013.

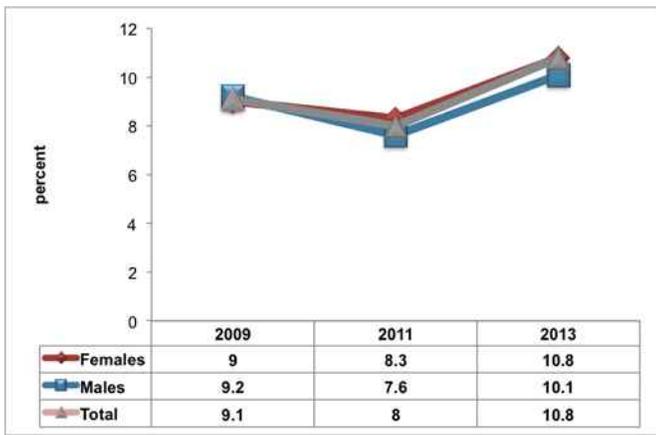
4a: Percentage of students who did not go to school in the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school, 2013



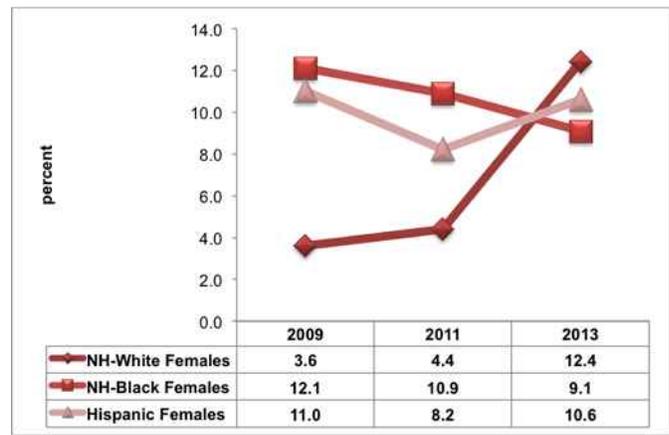
4b: Percentage of students who did not go to school in the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



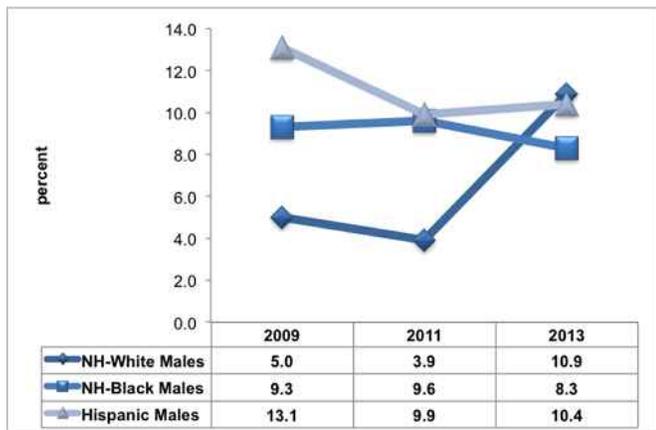
4c: Percentage of students who did not go to school in the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school, by gender, 2009-2013



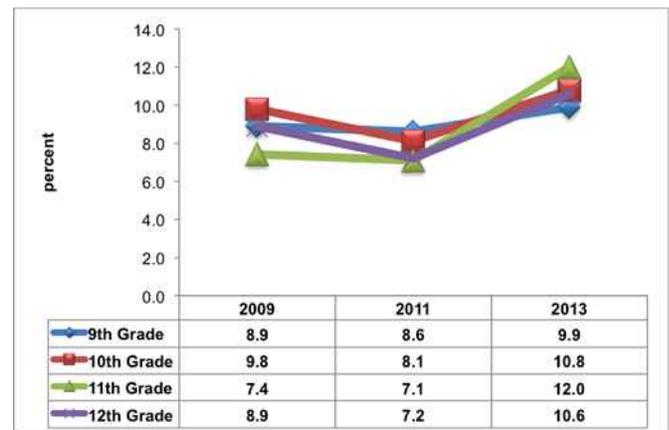
4d: Percentage of students who did not go to school in the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



4e: Percentage of students who did not go to school in the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



4f: Percentage of students who did not go to school in the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school, by grade, 2009-2013



Percentage of students who have been in a physical fight one or more times in the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 5a)

In 2013, approximately 1,406 BCPS high school students (18.8%) reported being in one or more physical fights during the last year. Males (23.8%) were more likely than females (13.0%) to have been in fight during the past year. Non-Hispanic black students (19.9%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than Hispanic students (17.8%) and non-Hispanic white students (16.8%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 5b)

There were significant decreases in the prevalence of this behavior across all groups between 2009 and 2013. During this period, the highest prevalence of this behavior was among non-Hispanic black students. The lowest was among non-Hispanic white students.

Trends by Gender (Figure 5c)

There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of this behavior (12.0%) for the total group of students from 2009 to 2013. This behavior remained higher among male students than female students during this same time. From 2011 to 2013, there was a significant decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for both females (8.5%) and males (12.2%).

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

Incidents of physical fighting decreased for all female students from 2009 to 2013. Non-Hispanic black female students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior while non-Hispanic white female students had the lowest.

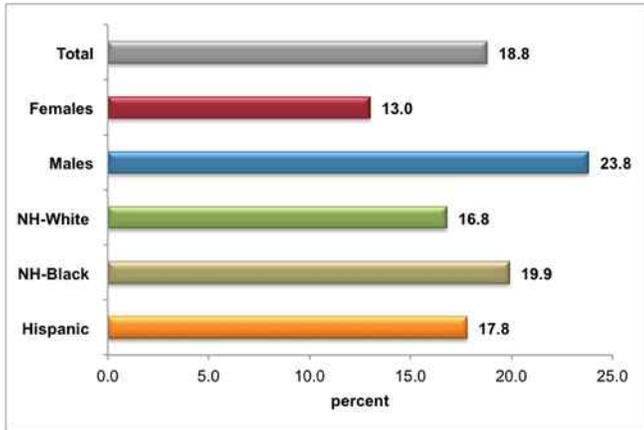
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 5e)

From 2009 to 2013, physical fighting decreased for all male students. In 2009, non-Hispanic black males had the highest prevalence of this behavior (41.3%). In 2011, Hispanic males had the highest prevalence (40.05). In 2013, non-Hispanic white males had the highest prevalence (24.9%).

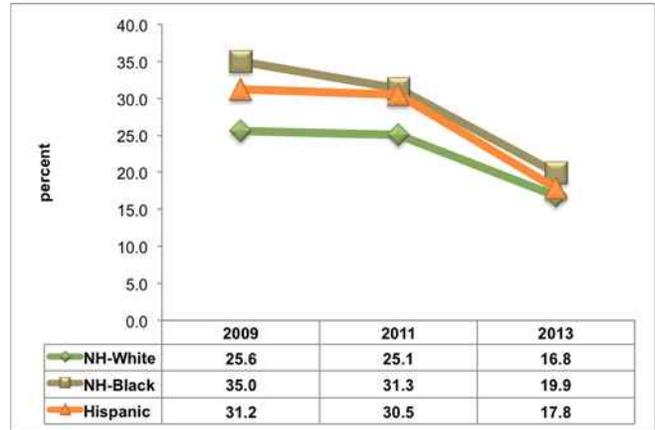
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 5f)

From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior decreases 14.8% for ninth graders, 14.5% for tenth graders, 9.8% for eleventh graders, and 9.7% for twelfth graders. The prevalence of this behavior was highest for ninth graders in 2009, similar for ninth and tenth graders in 2011, and highest for ninth graders in 2013.

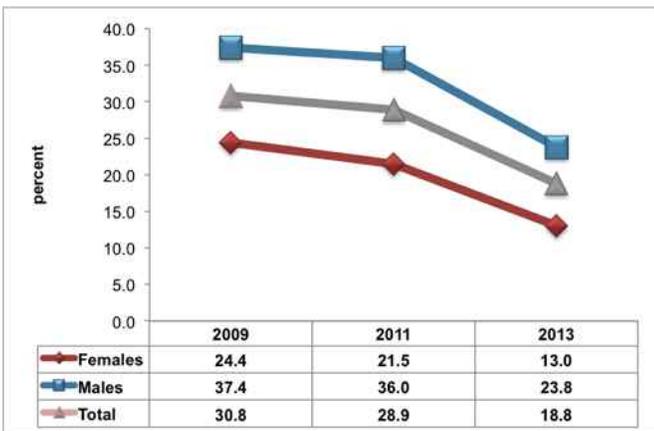
5a: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, 2013



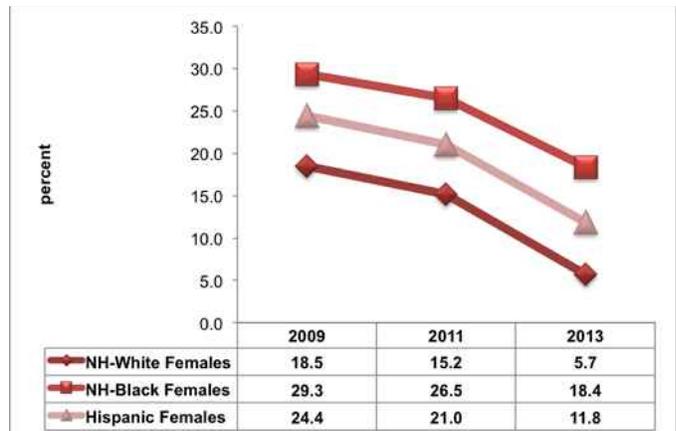
5b: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



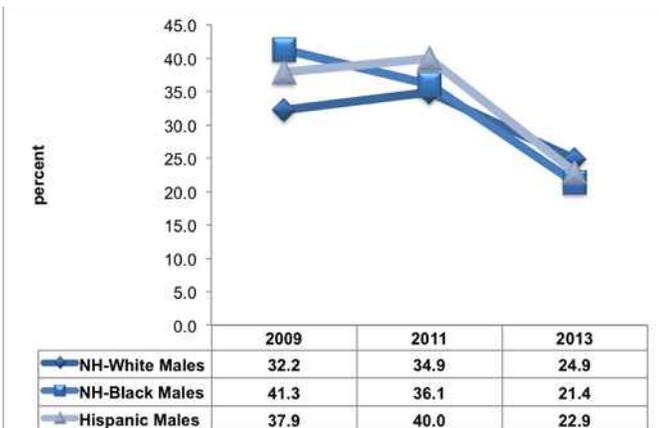
5c: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by gender, 2009-2013



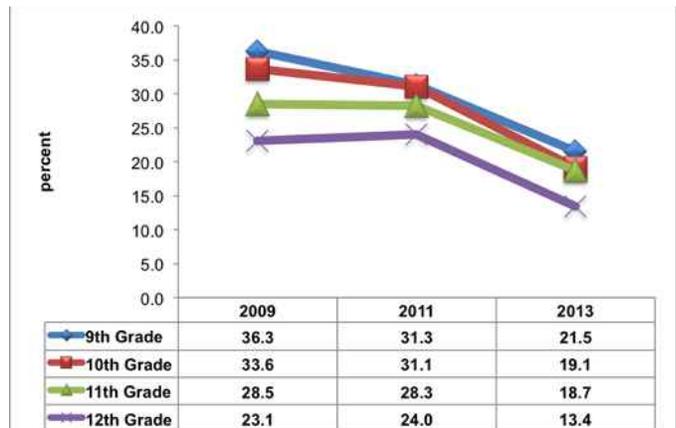
5d: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



5e: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



5f: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by grade, 2009-2013



Percentage of students who have ever made a plan about how to attempt suicide during the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 6a)

During 2013, approximately 1,419 BCPS high school students (11.8%) made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past year. Females (13.7%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than males (9.5%). Hispanic students (12.8%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students (11.6%) and non-Hispanic white students (9.6%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 6b)

The prevalence of this behavior increased for all students between 2009 and 2013. During this time, the highest prevalence of this behavior was reported by Hispanic students. The lowest prevalence of the behavior was reported by non-Hispanic white students.

Trends by Gender (Figure 6c)

There was an increase in the prevalence of this behavior (2.6%) for all students from 2009 to 2013. More female students planned an attempted suicide than male students during this same time. From 2011 to 2013, there was a slight increase in the prevalence of this behavior for both females (1.4%) and males (1.6%).

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

From 2009 to 2013, there was no change in the percent of Hispanic female students who planned a suicide attempt in the prior year. The percent increased for Non-Hispanic white females (6.2%) and non-Hispanic black females (1.9%).

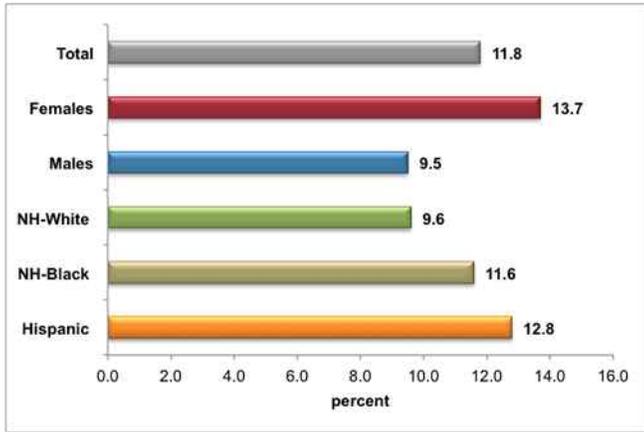
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 6e)

Hispanic males and non-Hispanic black males had an increase in the prevalence of this behavior from 2009 to 2013. Non-Hispanic white males had a decrease in the prevalence. This prevalence was highest for non-Hispanic white males in 2009, and Hispanic males in 2011 and 2013.

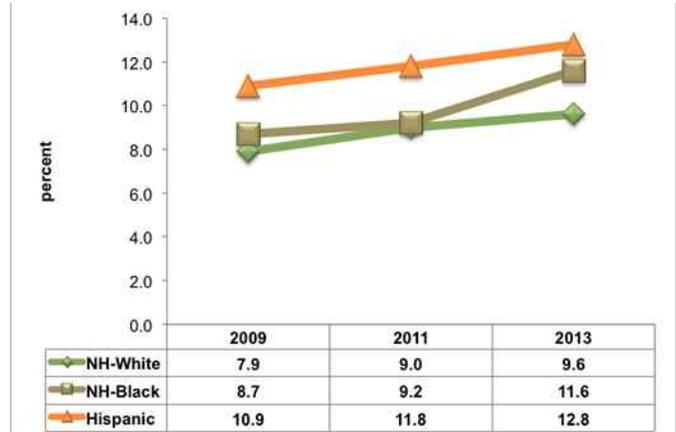
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 6f)

From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior decreases 0.4% for ninth graders while increasing for tenth graders (2.1%), eleventh graders (6.2%), and twelfth graders (2.6%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest for ninth graders in 2009, similar for tenth and eleventh graders in 2011, and similar for ninth and eleventh graders in 2013.

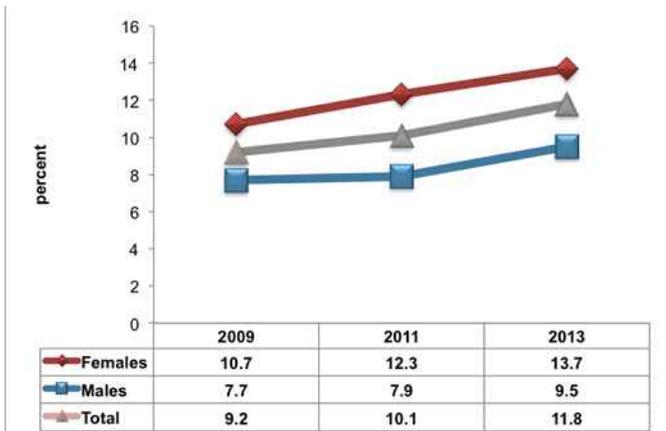
6a: Percentage of students who made a plan to attempt suicide during the past 12 months, 2013



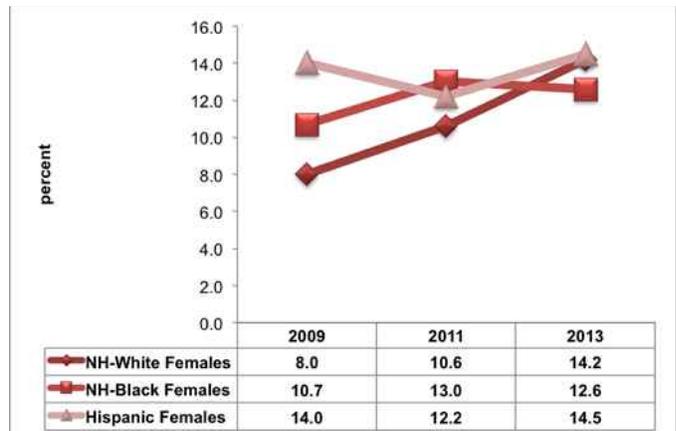
6b: Percentage of students who made a plan to attempt suicide during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



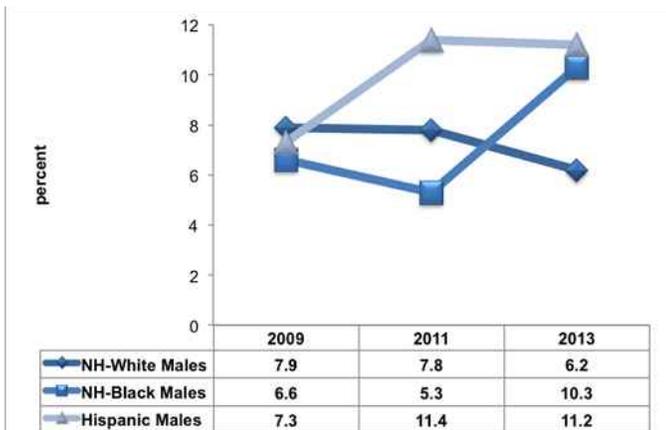
6c: Percentage of students who made a plan to attempt suicide during the past 12 months, by gender, 2009-2013



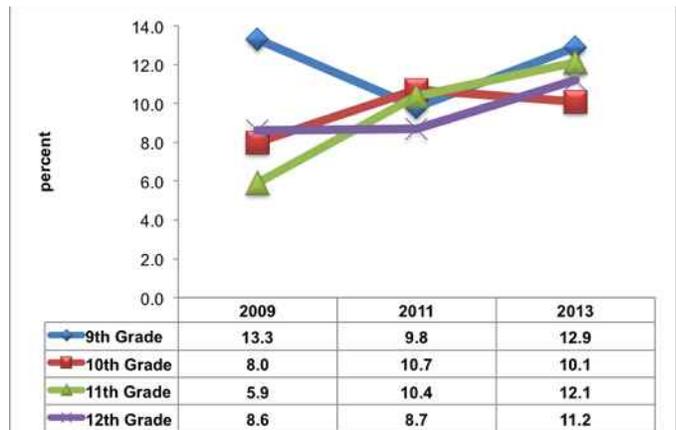
6d: Percentage of students who made a plan to attempt suicide during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



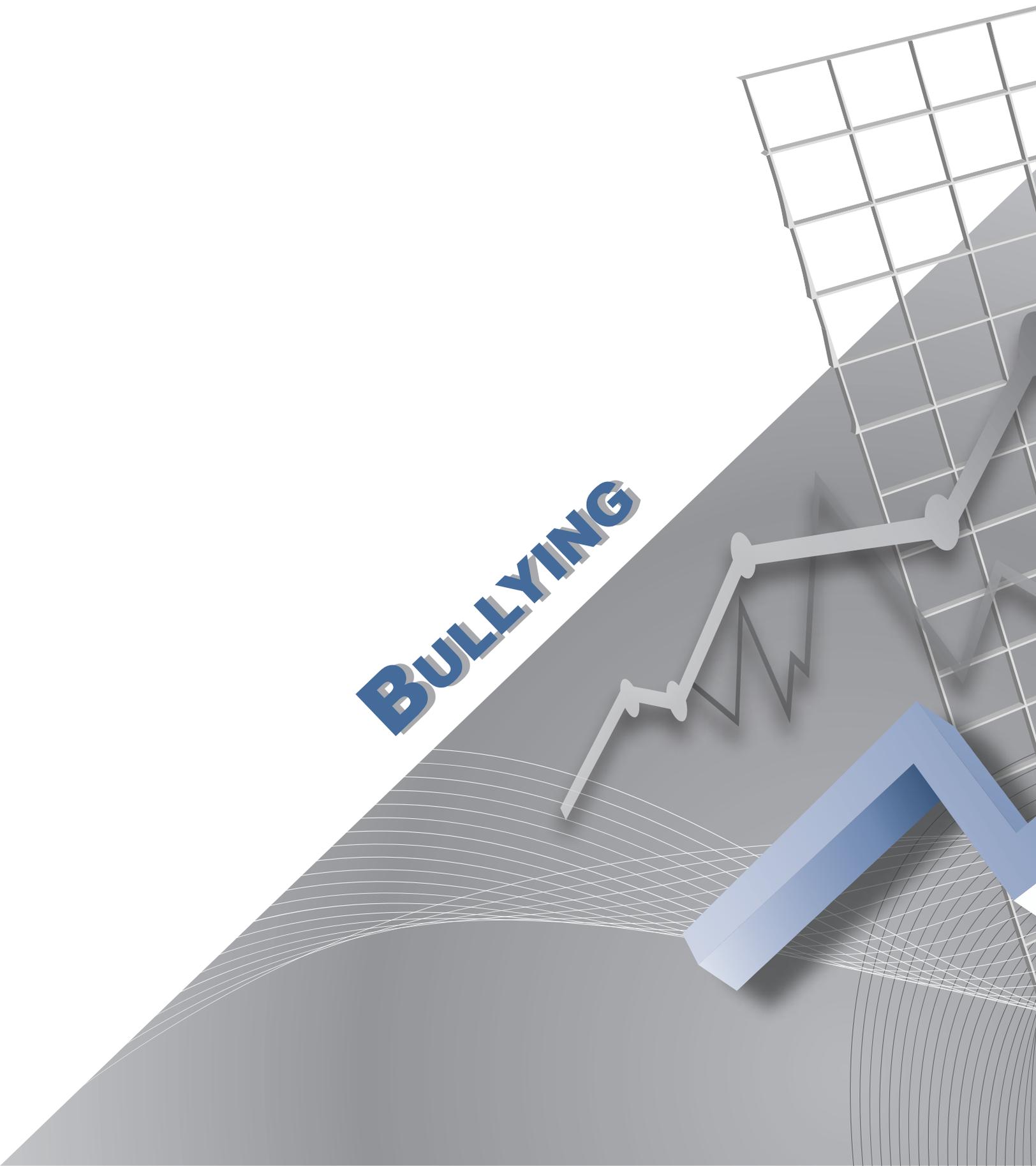
6e: Percentage of students who made a plan to attempt suicide during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



6f: Percentage of students who made a plan to attempt suicide during the past 12 months, by grade, 2009-2013



BULLYING





PERSONAL SAFETY

TOBACCO

DRUGS & ALCOHOL

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Edie Aj

Percentage of students who were ever bullied on school property.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 7a)

In 2013, 35.7% of BCPS middle school students reported ever being bullied at school. Of this total, 35.7% (n=115) were non-Hispanic white students, 37.7% (n=206) were Hispanic students, and 32.6% (n=147) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 41.0% (n=321) of the positive respondents, and males made up 30.7% (n=227) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 7b)

In 2013, of the 321 females (41.0%) who reported ever being bullied at school, 42.6% were non-Hispanic white students, 44.8% were Hispanic students, and 36.6% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 7c)

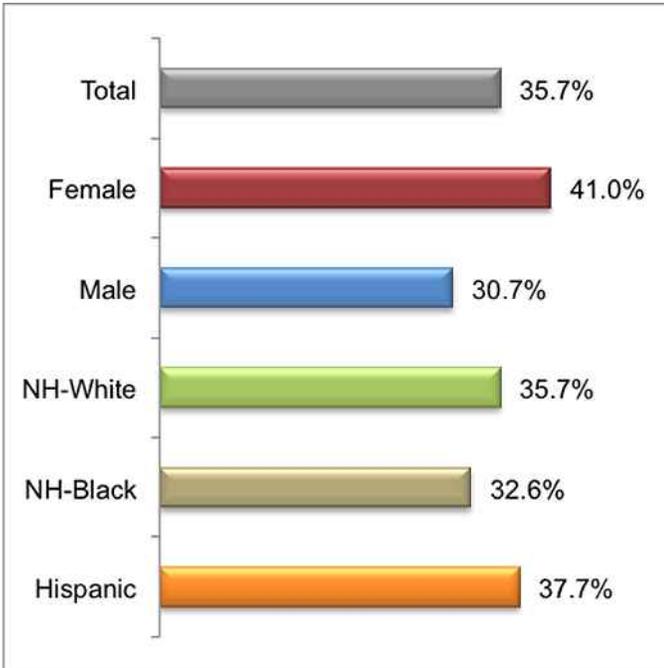
In 2013, of the 227 males (30.7%) who reported ever being bullied at school, 30.1% were non-Hispanic white students, 30.4% were Hispanic students, and 28.6% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 7d)

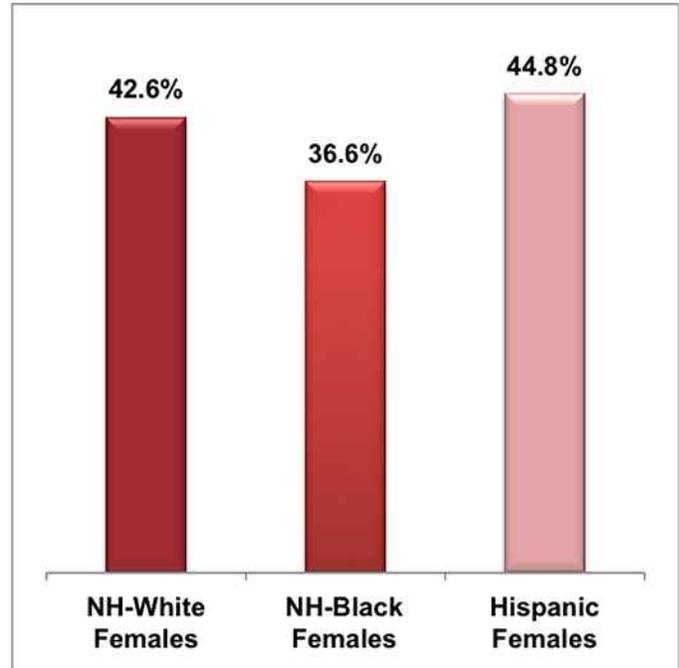
In 2013, sixth graders most frequently reported ever being bullied at school (38.6%), this was followed by seventh graders (35.5%), and eighth graders (33.2%).



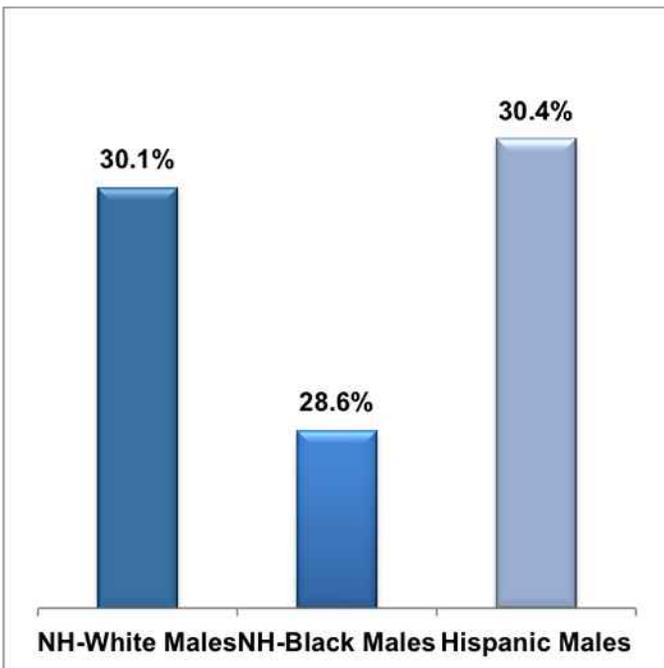
7a: Percentage of students who were ever bullied on school property, 2013



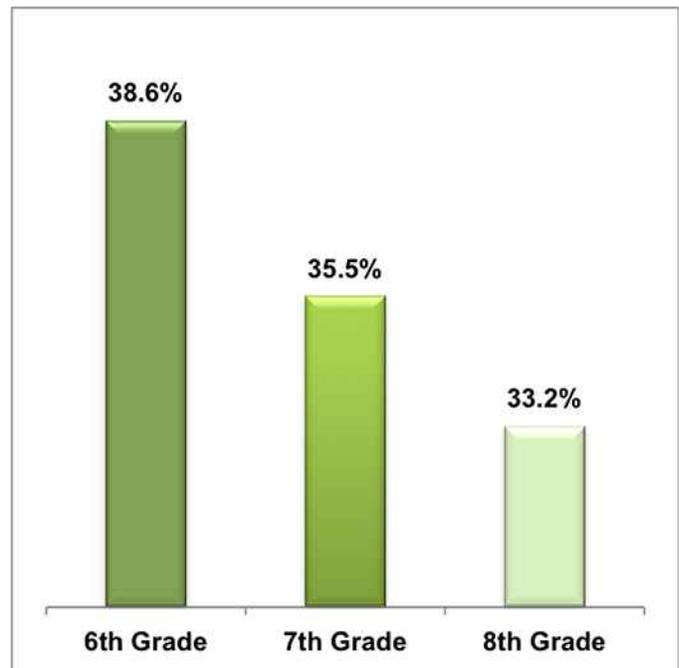
7b: Percentage of students who were ever bullied on school property, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



7c: Percentage of students who were ever bullied on school property, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



7d: Percentage of students who were ever bullied on school property, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who were ever electronically bullied.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 8a)

In 2013, 12.8% of BCPS middle school students reported ever being electronically bullied. Of this total, 17.7% (n=58) were non-Hispanic white students, 12.7% (n=74) were Hispanic students, and 9.9% (n=48), were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 18.2% (n=146) of the positive respondents, and males made up 7.7% (n=59) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 8b)

In 2013, of the 146 females (18.2%) who reported ever being electronically bullied, 23.1% were non-Hispanic white students, 18.1% were Hispanic students, and 15.3% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 8c)

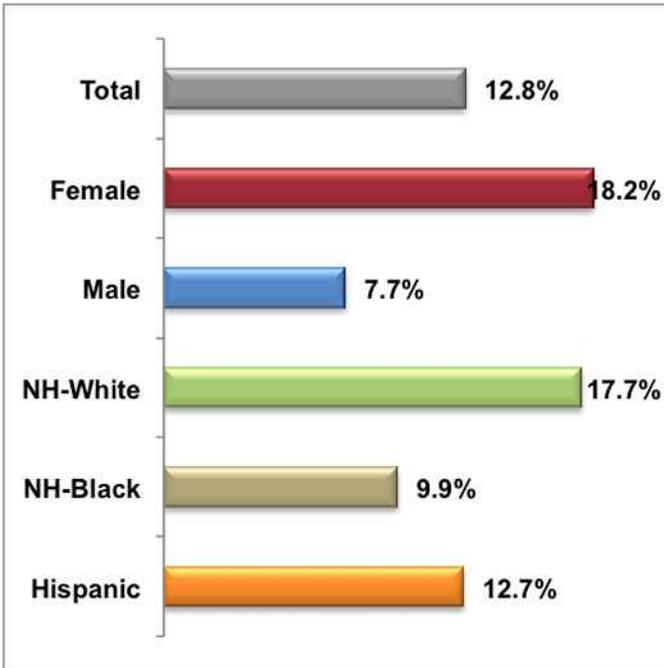
In 2013, of the 59 males (7.7%) who reported ever being electronically bullied, 13.0% were non-Hispanic white students, 7.2% were Hispanic students, and 4.5% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figure 8d)

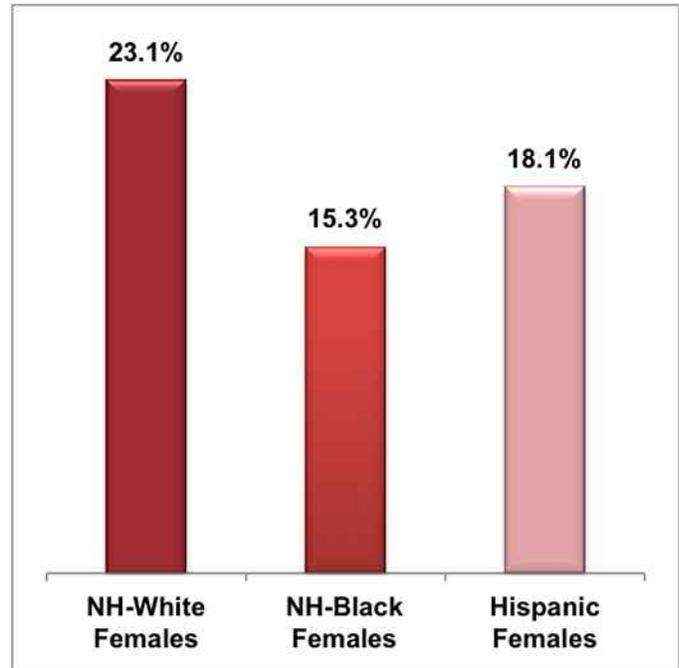
In 2013, eighth graders most frequently reported being electronically bullied, (14.8%), this was followed by seventh graders (14.3%), and sixth graders (9.3%).



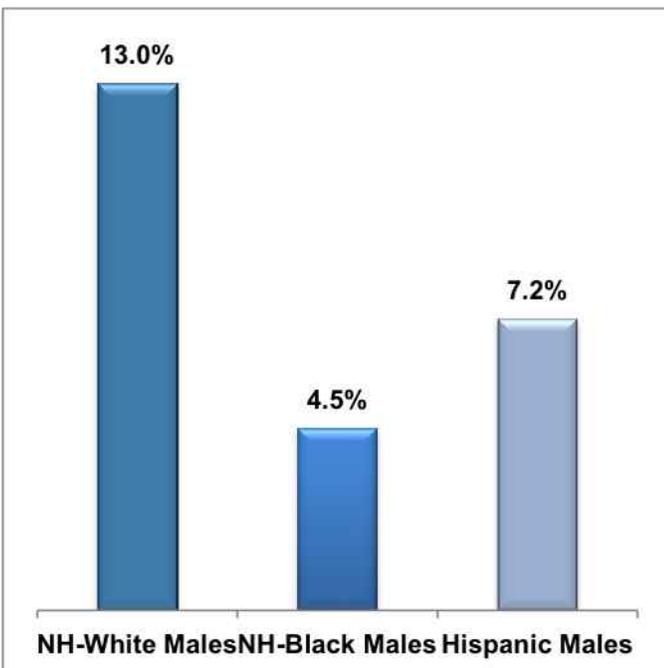
8a: Percentage of students who were ever electronically bullied, 2013



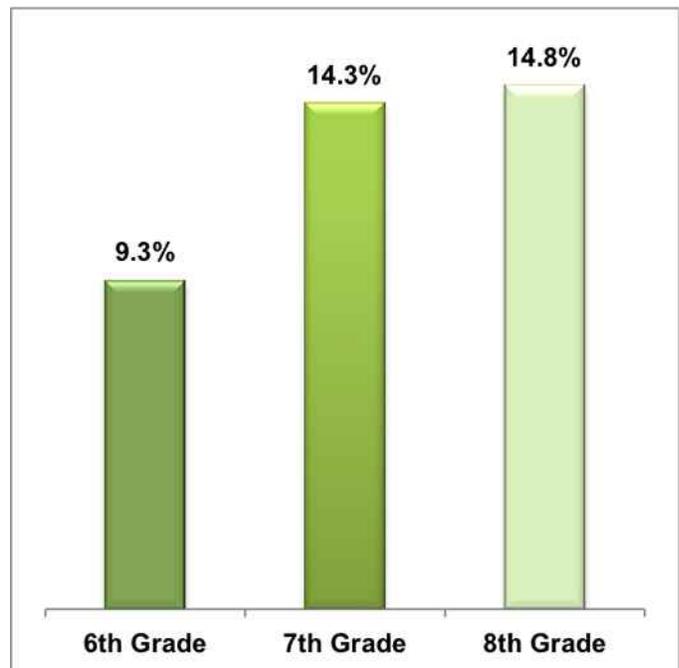
8b: Percentage of students who were ever electronically bullied, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



8c: Percentage of students who were ever electronically bullied, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



8d: Percentage of students who were ever electronically bullied, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who, during the last 12 months, were the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 9a)

In 2013, 13.3% of BCPS middle school students reported that during the past 12 months they were the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual. Of this total, 13.0% (n=42) were non-Hispanic white students, 14.9% (n=82) were Hispanic students, and 11.8% (n=55) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 13.2% (n=108) of the positive respondents, and males made up 13.1% (n=97) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 9b)

In 2013, of the 108 females (13.2%) who reported that during the past 12 months they were the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual, 11.8% were non-Hispanic white students, 16.2% were Hispanic students, and 11.1% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 9c)

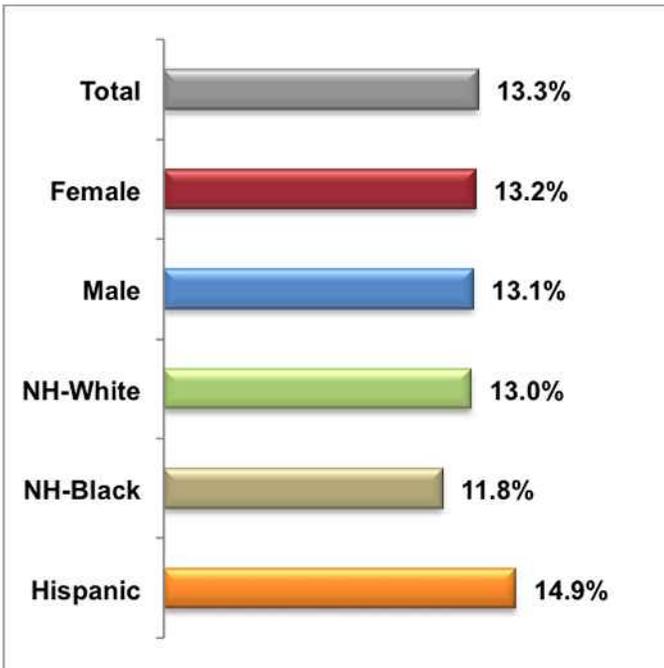
In 2013, of the 97 males (13.1%) who reported that during the past 12 months they were the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual, 13.5% were non-Hispanic white students, 13.6% were Hispanic students, and 12.3% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 9d)

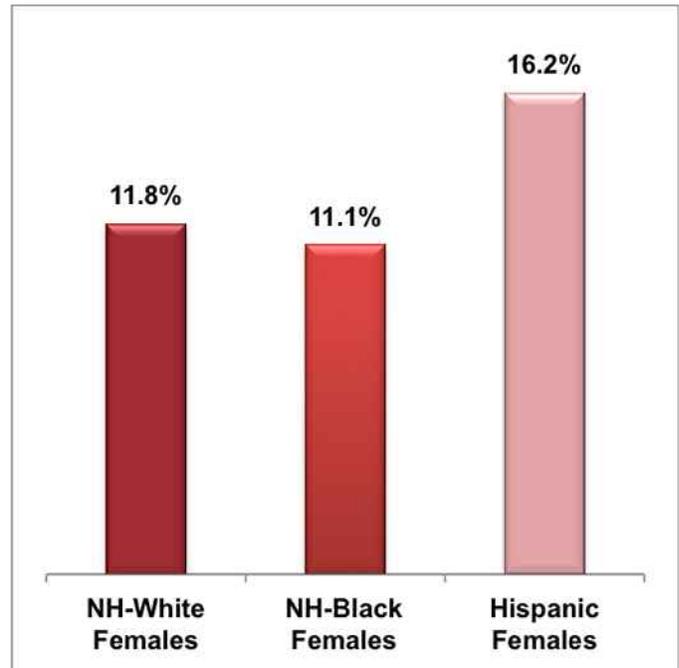
In 2013, seventh graders most frequently reported that during the past 12 months they were the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (14.0%), this was followed by sixth graders (13.3%), and eighth graders (12.6%).



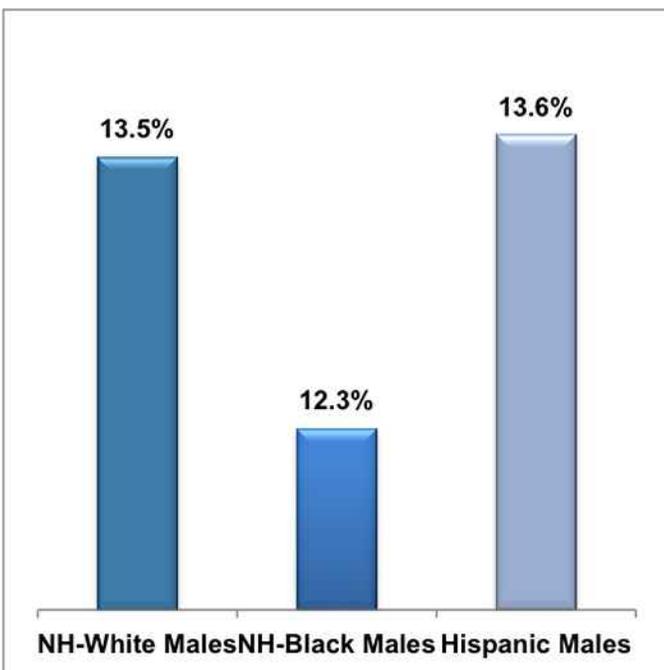
9a: Percentage of students who, during the last 12 months, were the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual, 2013



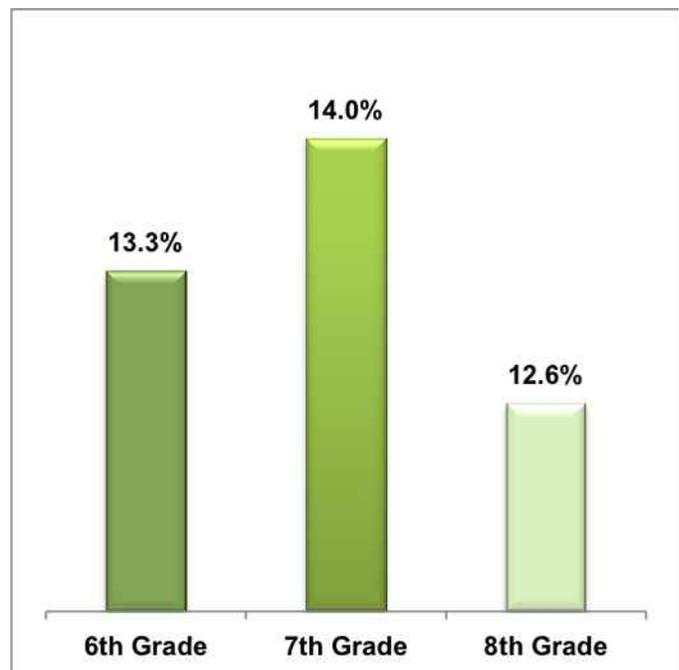
9b: Percentage of students who, during the last 12 months, were the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



9c: Percentage of students who, during the last 12 months, were the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



9d: Percentage of students who, during the last 12 months, were the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who were ever bullied on school property during the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 10a)

In 2013, approximately 1,417 BCPS high school students (13.1%) reported being bullied on school property during the past year. Females (15.1%) were more likely to be bullied than males (11.0%). Non-Hispanic white students (15.8%) were more likely to be bullied than either Hispanic students (13.8%) or non-Hispanic black students (10.5%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 10b)

Non-Hispanic white students and Hispanic students reported an increase in bullying from 2009 to 2013. Non-Hispanic white students had the largest increase (2.8%) while non-Hispanic black students had no change in the prevalence of this behavior during this period.

Trends by Gender (Figure 10c)

From 2009 to 2013, there was a slight increase in the prevalence of this behavior (0.7%) for all students. This behavior remained higher among female students than male students during this same time. From 2011 to 2013, there was a slight decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for males (0.7%) and a slight increase in the prevalence of this behavior for females (0.2%).

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

From 2009 to 2013, there was a slight increase (1%) in the prevalence of school bullying for non-Hispanic black female students. There was a larger increase (6.7%) for non-Hispanic white female students and a decrease (3.2%) for Hispanic female students.

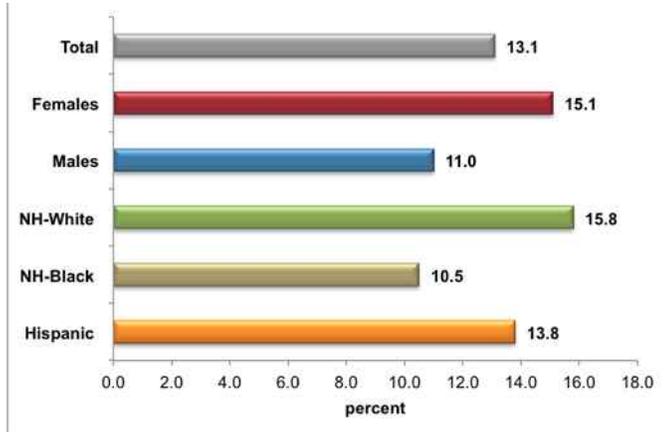
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 10e)

There was no change in the percent of non-Hispanic white male students who experienced being bullied at school. There was a slight decrease in the prevalence of the behavior (1.5%) for non-Hispanic black male students and an increase (4.3%) for Hispanic male students.

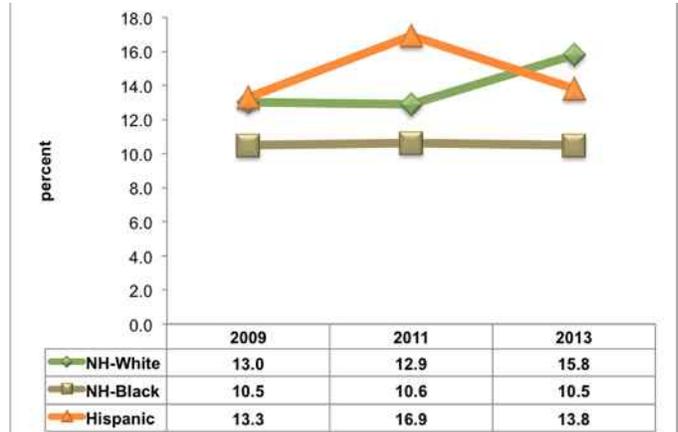
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 10f)

The prevalence of this behavior decreased for ninth graders (0.7%) and eleventh graders (1.1%), while increasing for tenth graders (2.5%) and twelfth graders (2.9%) from 2009 to 2013. The prevalence of this behavior was highest for ninth graders in 2009 and 2011 and ninth and tenth graders in 2013.

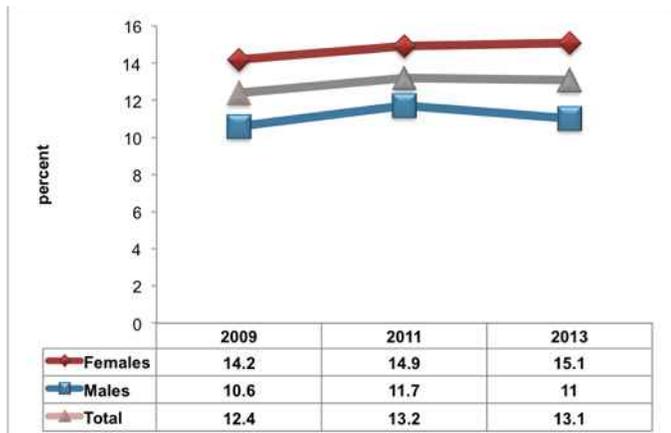
10a: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months, 2013



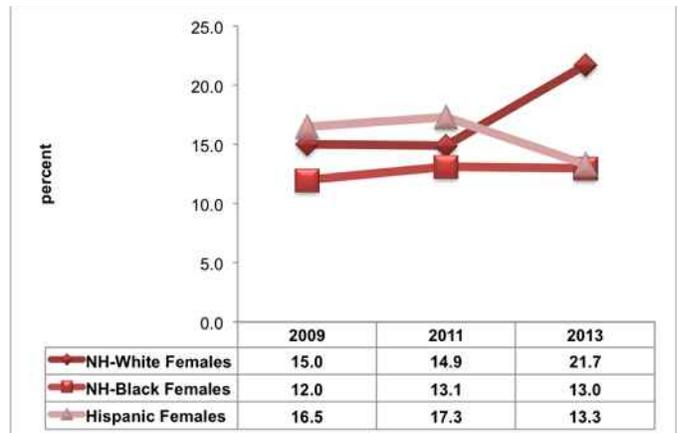
10b: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



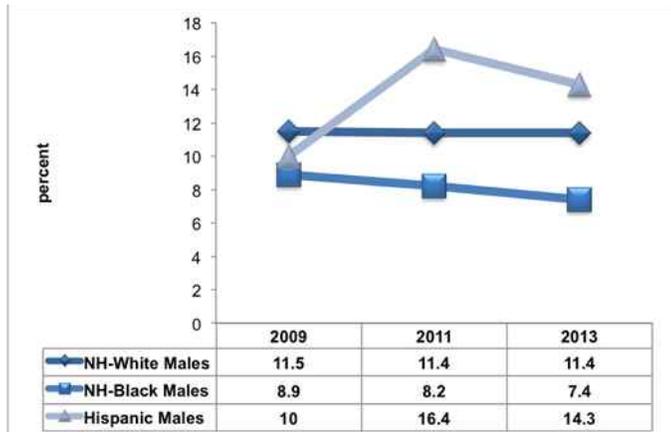
10c: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months, by gender, 2009-2013



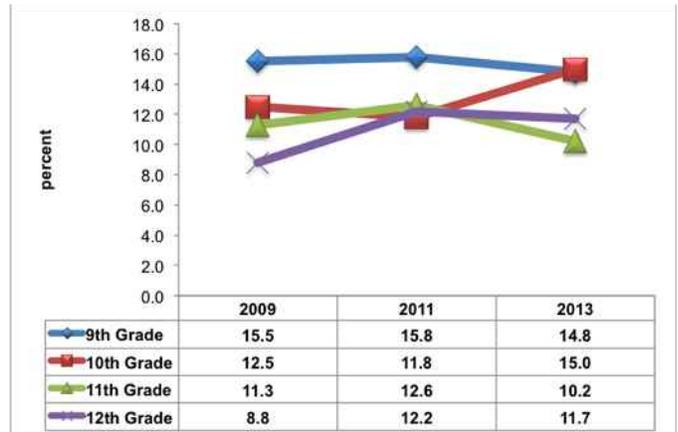
10d: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



10e: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



10f: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months, by grade, 2009-2013



Percentage of students who were ever electronically bullied during the past 12 months.

Current Data (Figure 11a)

During 2013, approximately 1,428 BCPS high school students (9.2%) were electronically bullied during the past year. Females (13.1%) were more than three times more likely to have been bullied than males (4.7%). Non-Hispanic white students (10.3%) were more likely to have been bullied than Hispanic students (9.4%) and non-Hispanic black students (7.7%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 11b)

The prevalence of electronic bullying decreased between 2011 and 2013. The largest decrease (4.3%) was among Hispanic students. Prevalence of this behavior remained the same for Non-Hispanic black students.

Trends by Gender (Figure 11c)

This question was not part of the survey until 2011. From 2011 to 2013, there was a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior (1.8%) for all students. There was also a slight decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for females (0.5%). At the same time, there was a significant decrease in reported electronic bullying by males (3.7%). The prevalence of this behavior is twice as high for females.

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

Experiences of being electronically bullied increased between 2011 and 2013 for non-Hispanic white females (2.0%) and non-Hispanic black females (2.6%). At the same time the behavior decreased (4.8%) for Hispanic females.

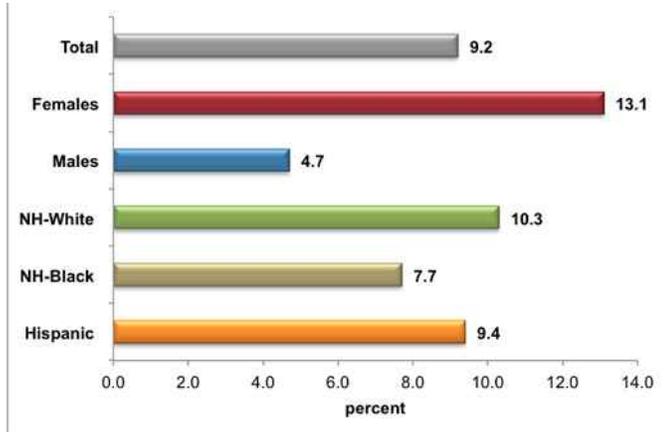
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 11e)

The percentage of males who reported being electronically bullied decrease from 2011 to 2013. Hispanic males most frequently reported being electronically bullied while non-Hispanic black males reported the least prevalence of this behavior.

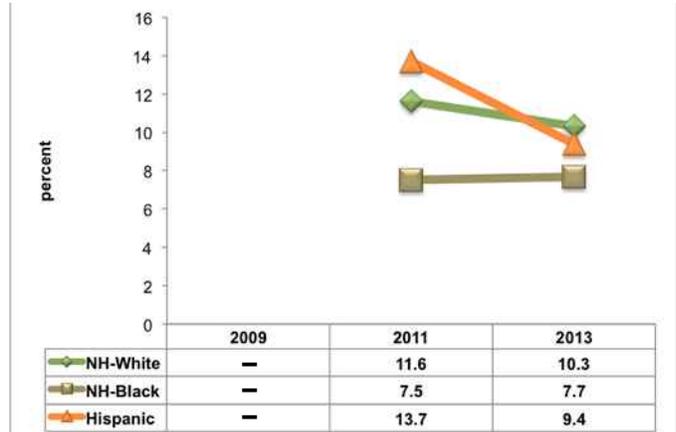
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 11f)

From 2011 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior decreased for ninth graders (0.3%), tenth graders (1.1%), eleventh graders (4.1%), and twelfth graders (1.4%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest for tenth graders in 2011 and 2013.

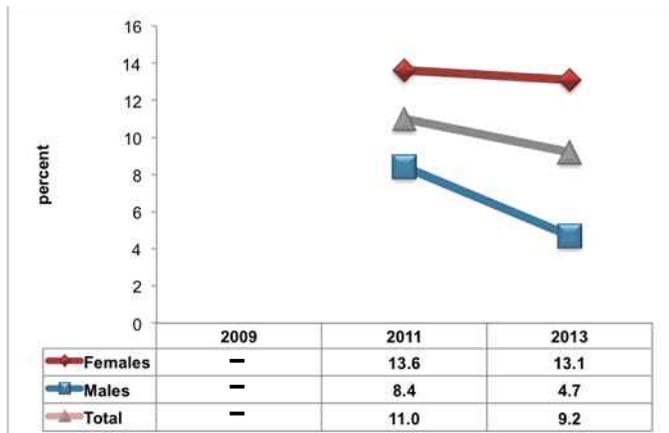
11a: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied during the past 12 months, 2013



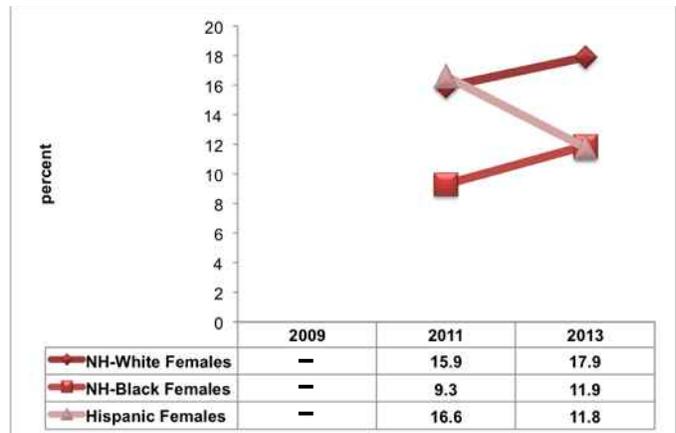
11b: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



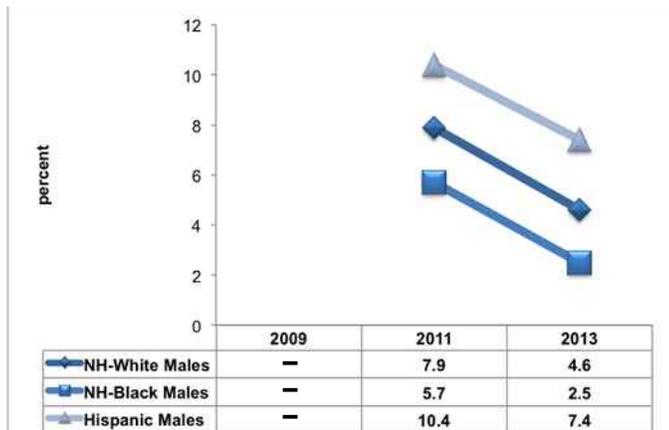
11c: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied during the past 12 months, by gender, 2009-2013



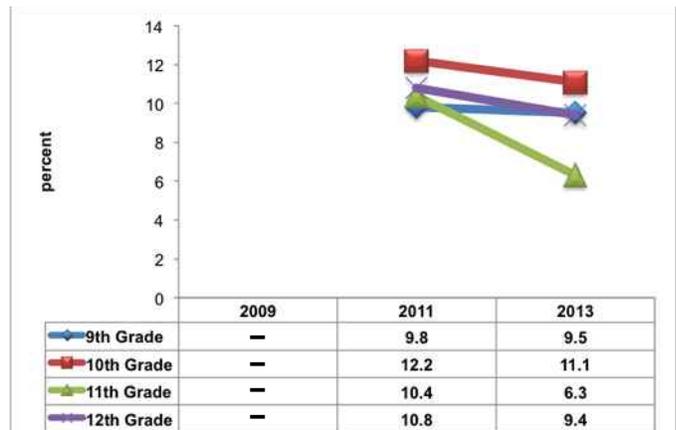
11d: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied during the past 12 months, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



11e: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied during the past 12 months, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



11f: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied during the past 12 months, by grade, 2009-2013



TOBACCO





PERSONAL SAFETY

BULLYING

DRUGS & ALCOHOL

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Chirij

Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 12a)

In 2013, 1.7% of BCPS middle school students reported smoking at least one cigarette during the previous 30 days. Of this total, 1.7% (n=5) were non-Hispanic white students, 1.4% (n=8) were Hispanic students, and 1.6% (n=7) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 1.5% (n=11) of the positive respondents, and males made up 1.9% (n=15) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 12b)

In 2013, of the 11 females (1.5%) who reported smoking at least one cigarette during the previous 30 days, 1.8% were non-Hispanic white students, 1.4% were Hispanic students and 1.6% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 12c)

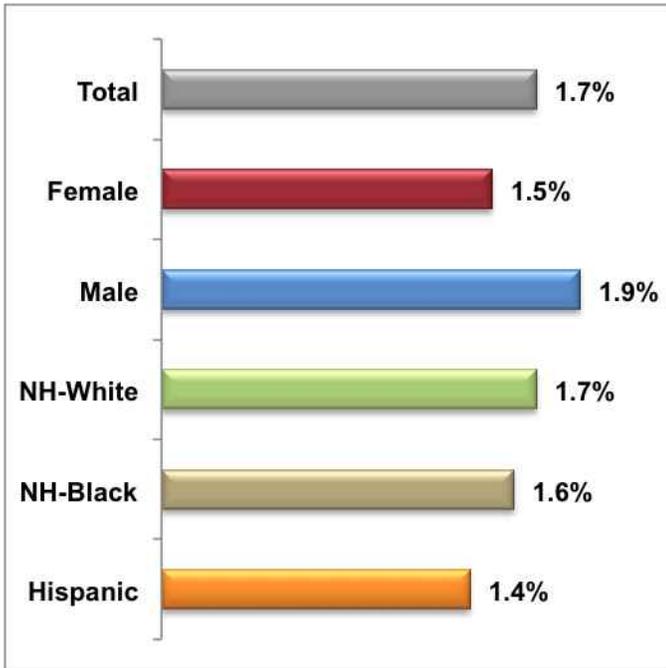
In 2013, of the 15 males (1.9%) who reported smoking at least one cigarette during the previous 30 days, 1.7% were non-Hispanic white students, 1.4% were Hispanic students, and 1.7% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 12d)

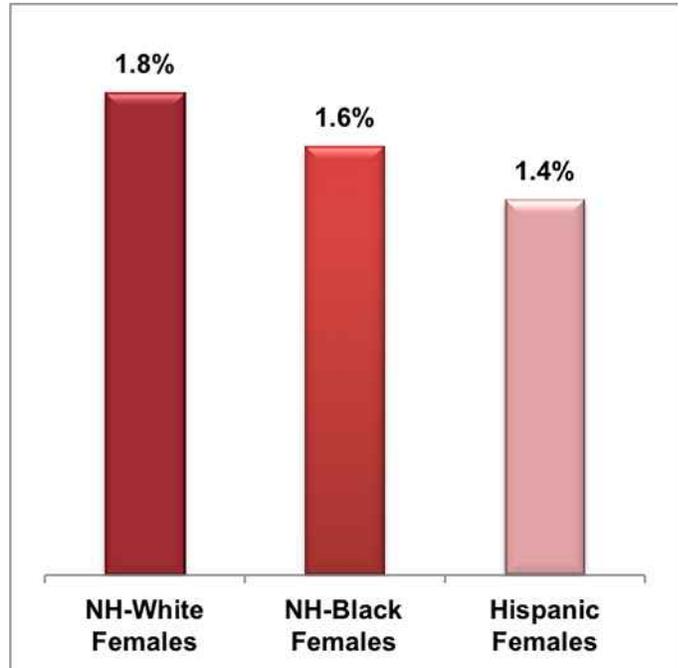
In 2013, eighth graders most frequently reported smoking at least one cigarette during the previous 30 days (1.8%), this was followed by seventh graders (1.7%), and sixth graders (1.5%).



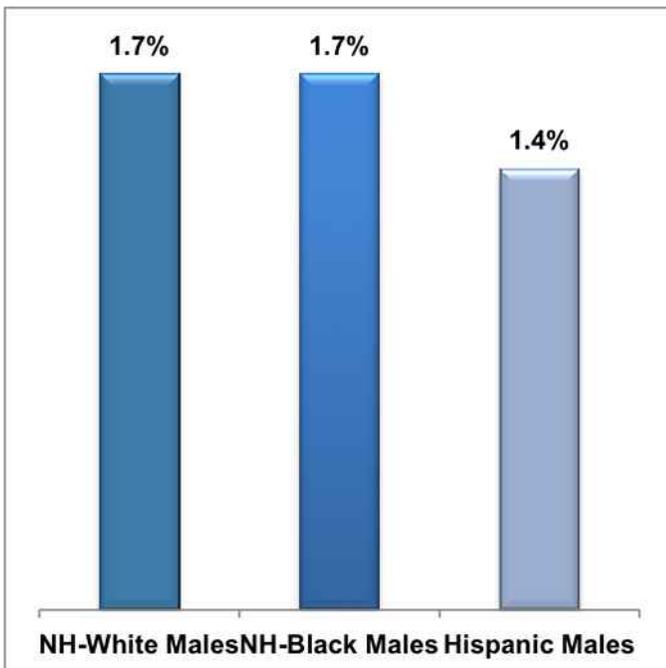
12a: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013



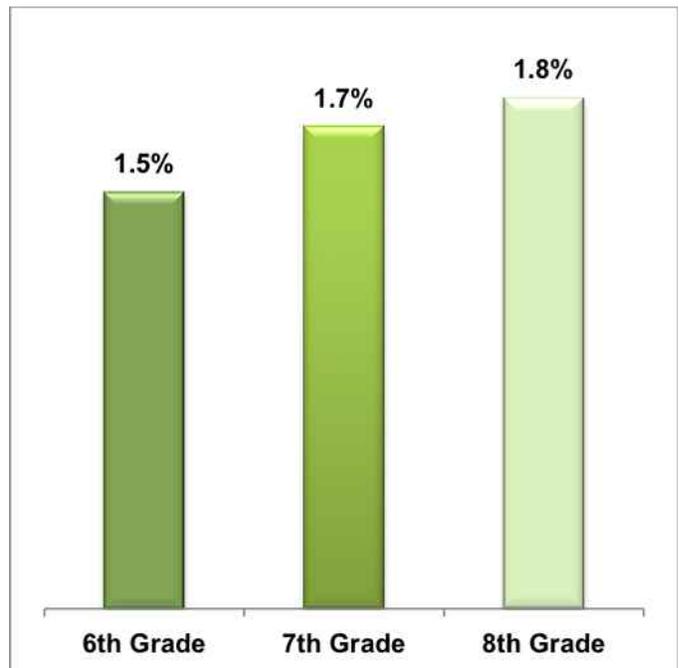
12b: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



12c: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



12d: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current Data (Figure 13a)

In 2013, approximately 1,354 BCPS high school students (5.8%) smoked at least one cigarette a day during the past 30 days. Male students (6.5%) were more likely to be current smokers than female students (4.8%). Non-Hispanic students (9.0%) and Hispanic students (7.1%) were more likely to be current smokers than non-Hispanic-black students.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 13b)

From 2009 to 2013, Current cigarette use significantly decreased for all students. Non-Hispanic black students consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior during this period. Hispanic students had the highest prevalence of this behavior between 2009 and 2011. Non-Hispanic white students had the highest prevalence in 2013.

Trends by Gender (Figure 13c)

From 2009 to 2013, there was a significant decrease (7.3%) in the prevalence of this behavior for all students. Current cigarette smoking remained higher among male students than female students during this same time. From 2011 to 2013, there was a significant decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for both females (5.2%) and males (5.5%).

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

Current cigarette use declined for all female students from 2009 to 2013. Non-Hispanic white females currently report the highest current cigarette use (10.0%) and non-Hispanic black females report the lowest current use (0.4%).

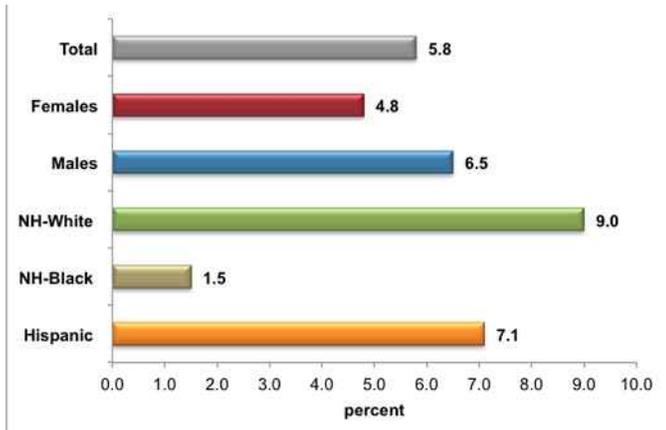
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 13e)

From 2009 to 2013, current cigarette use has declined for all male students. Non-Hispanic white males and Hispanic males have had similar use patterns during the three periods. Non-Hispanic black males have consistently reported lower current cigarette use.

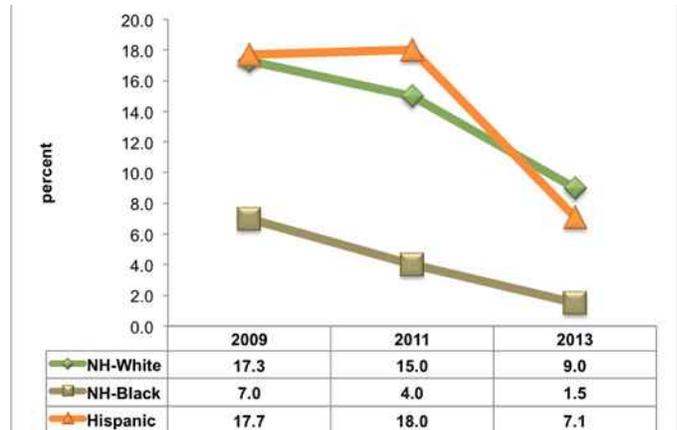
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 13f)

Current cigarette use decreased for ninth graders (13.5%), tenth graders (2.5%), eleventh graders (9.7%), and twelfth graders (10.5%) from 2009 to 2013. The prevalence of this behavior was highest for twelfth graders across all three periods. In 2013, 2.8% of ninth graders reported current cigarette use compared to 10.7% of ninth graders in 2009.

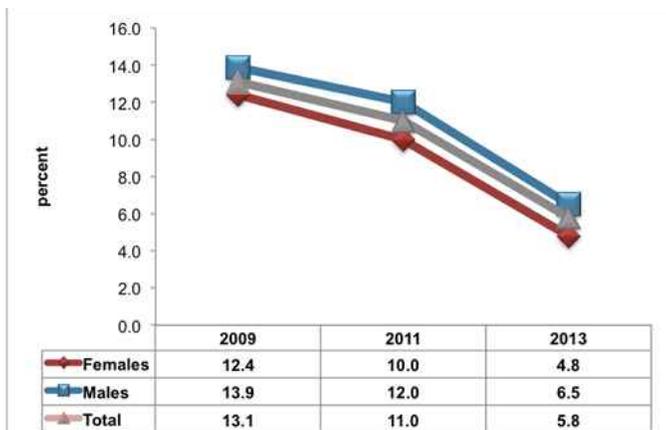
13a: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013



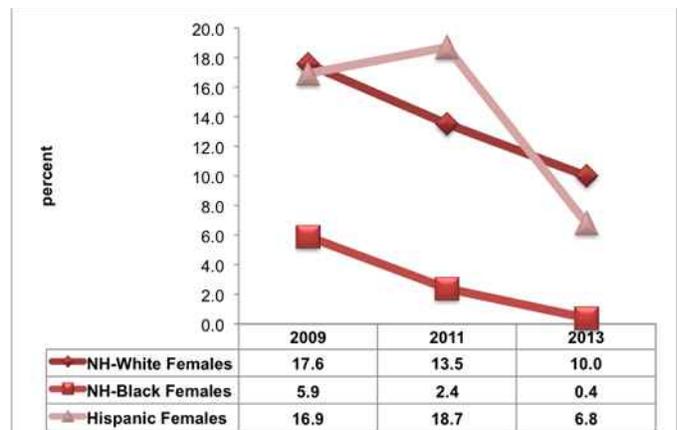
13b: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



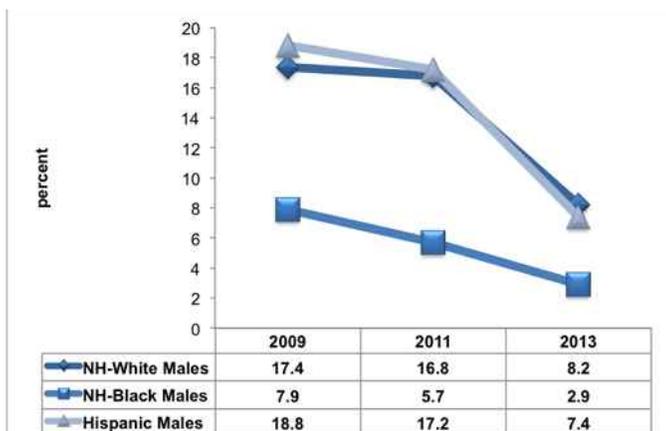
13c: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender, 2009-2013



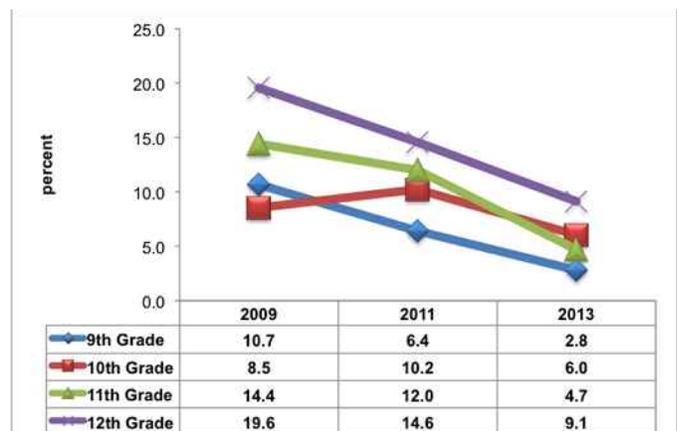
13d: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



13e: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



13f: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, 2009-2013



DRUGS & ALCOHOL





PERSONAL SAFETY

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SEXUAL ACTIVITY

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 14a)

In 2013, 4.5% of BCPS middle school students reported ever taking a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription. Of this total, 3.6% (n=11) were non-Hispanic white students, 5.2% (n=27), were Hispanic students, and 4.7% (n=19) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 3.7% (n=29) of the positive respondents, and males made up 5.4% (n=36) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 14b)

In 2013, of the 29 females (3.7%) who reported ever taking a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription, 2.4% were non-Hispanic white students, 4.6% were Hispanic students, and 3.7% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 14c)

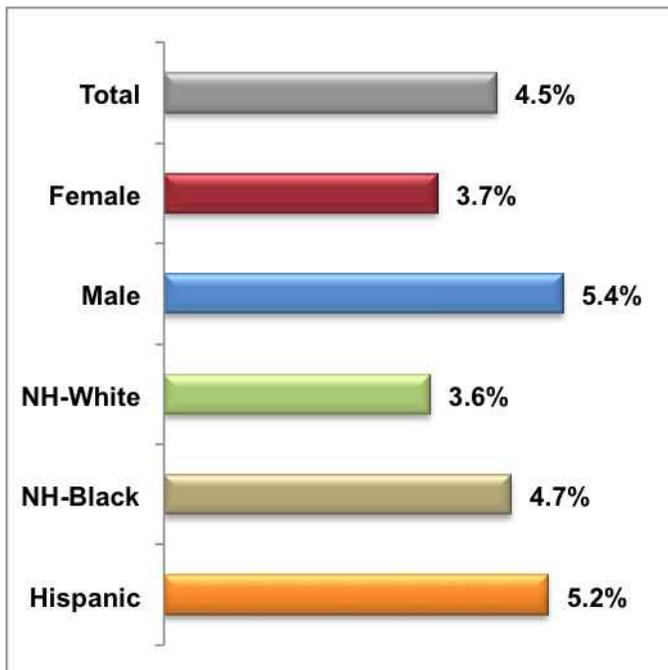
In 2013, of the 36 males (5.4%) who reported taking a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription, 4.6% were non-Hispanic white students, 6.0% were Hispanic students, and 5.8% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 14d)

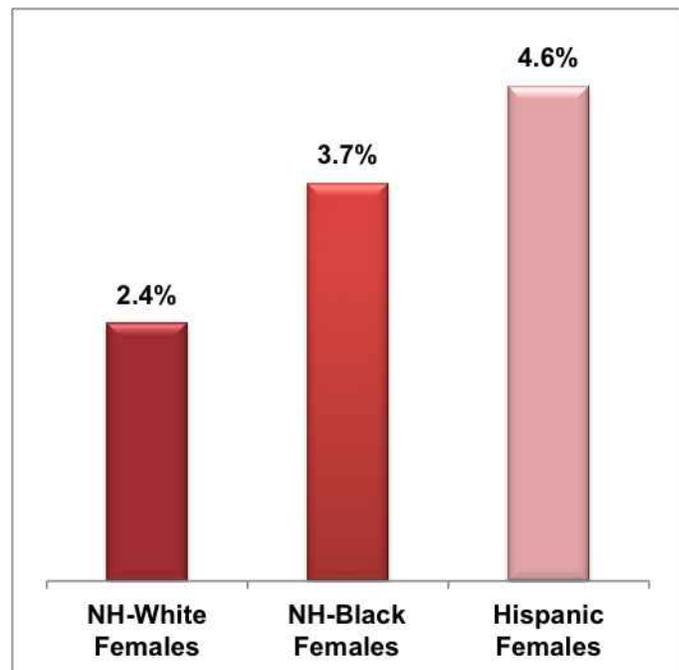
In 2013, eighth graders most frequently reported ever taking a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription (5.2%), this was followed by sixth graders (4.3%), and seventh graders (3.7%).



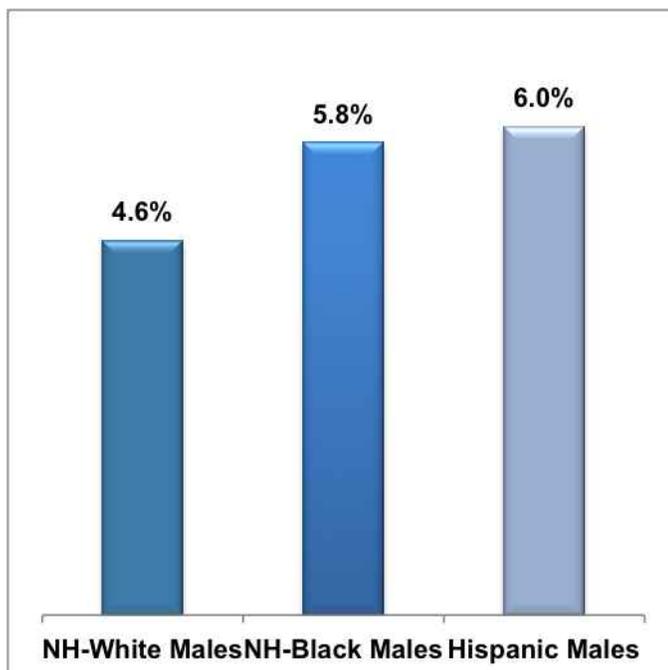
14a: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, 2013



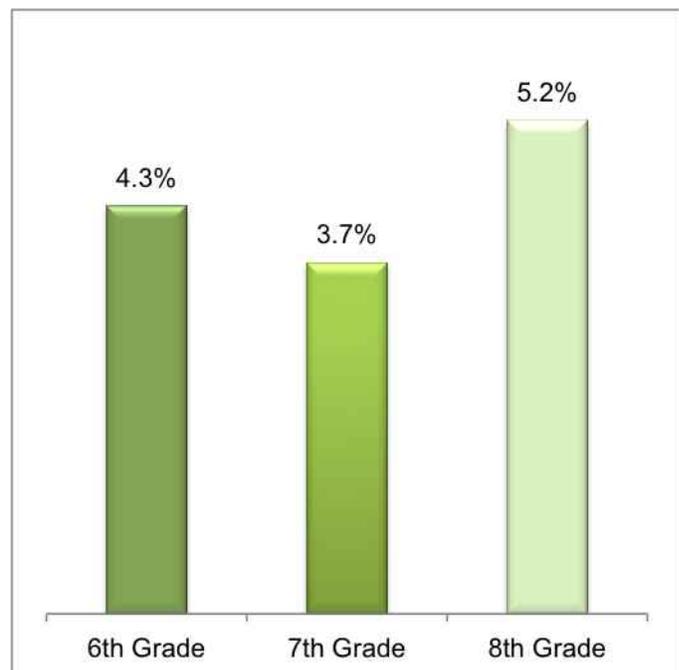
14b: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



14c: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



14d: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current Data (Figure 15a)

In 2013, approximately 1,252 BCPS high school students (29.7%) had at least one drink of alcohol in the past month. Male students (30.6%) were more likely to be current alcohol users than female students (28.8%). Non-Hispanic white students (38.4%) and Hispanic students (35.8%) were more likely than non-Hispanic black students (18.2%) to be current alcohol users.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 15b)

Current alcohol use decreased significantly between 2009 and 2013 for non-Hispanic black students and Hispanic student. While not significant, the prevalence of this behavior also decreased for non-Hispanic white students. During this period, non-Hispanic black youth consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior. Non-Hispanic white students and Hispanic students had similar prevalence of this behavior during this period.

Trends by Gender (Figure 15c)

There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of this behavior (11.6%) for all students from 2009 to 2013. In 2011 and 2013, this behavior remained higher among male students than female students. From 2011 to 2013, there was a significant decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for both females (7.9%) and males (6.8%).

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

From 2009 to 2013, current alcohol use decreased for all female students. From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior was similar for non-Hispanic white female students and Hispanic female students. At the same time, the prevalence was consistently lower for non-Hispanic black female students.

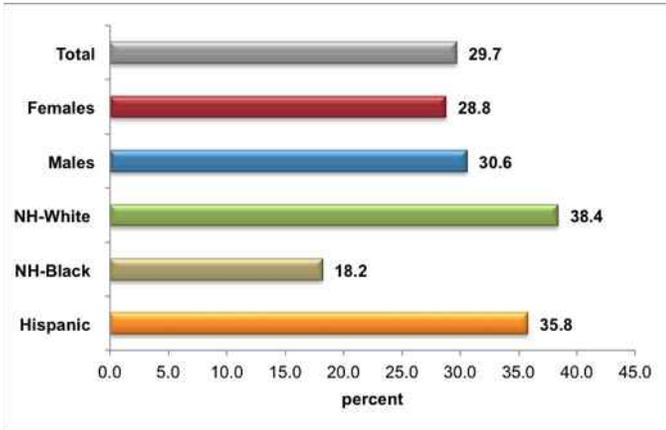
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 15e)

From 2009 to 2013, current alcohol use decreased for all male students. From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior was similar for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic male students. At the same time, the prevalence was consistently lower for non-Hispanic black male students.

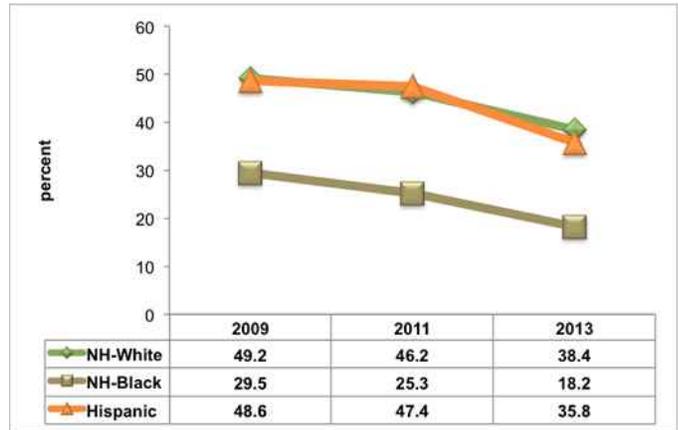
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 15f)

From 2009 to 2013, current alcohol use decreased for ninth graders (12.9%), tenth graders (7.1%), eleventh graders (15.1%), and twelfth graders (12.9%). The prevalence of this behavior was highest for twelfth graders across all three periods. In 2009, 52.6% of twelfth graders showed a prevalence of this behavior compared to 39.7% in 2013.

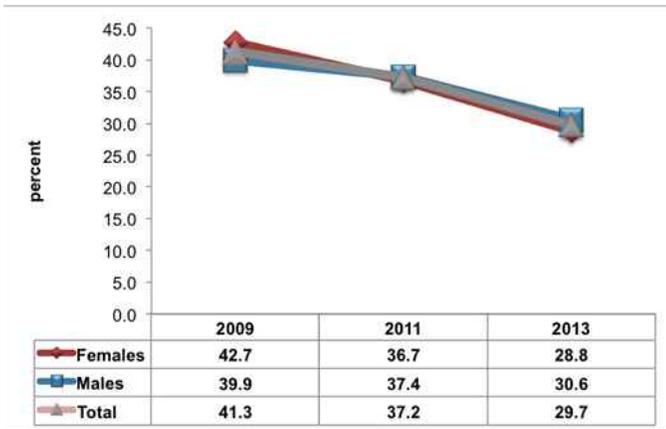
15a: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013



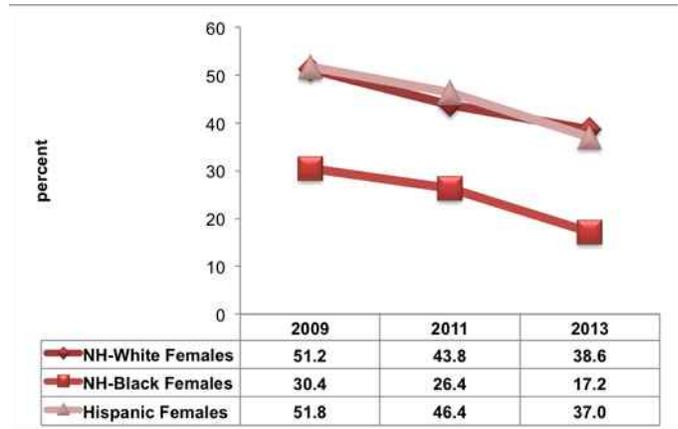
15b: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



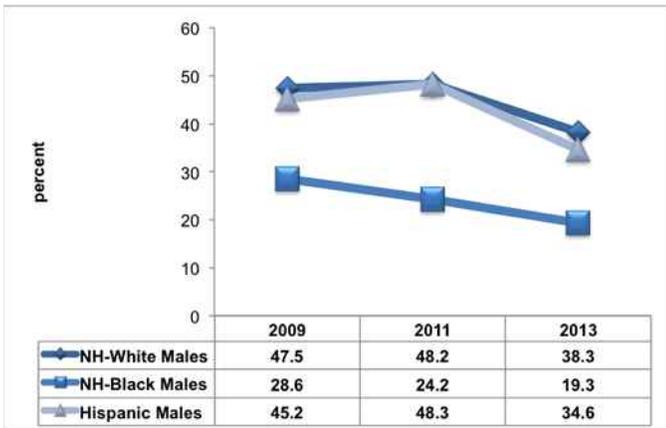
15c: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender, 2009-2013



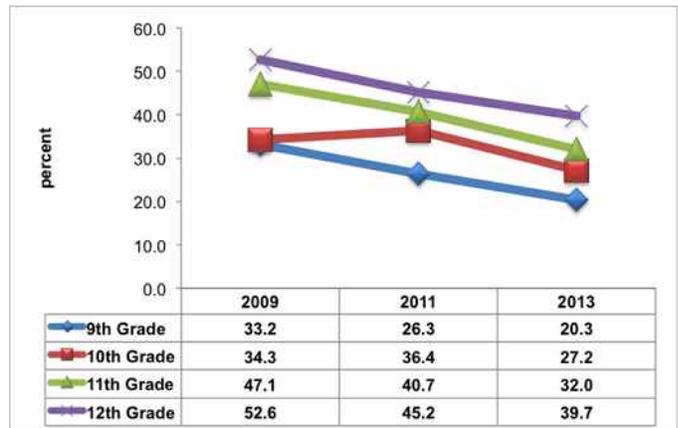
15d: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



15e: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



15f: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, 2009-2013



Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.

Current Data (Figure 16a)

During 2013, approximately 1,388 BCPS high school students (22.9%) had smoked marijuana on one or more of the past 30 days. Male students (27.0%) were more likely to be current marijuana users than female students (18.8%). Non-Hispanic white students (26.7%) and Hispanic students (24.5%) were more likely than non-Hispanic black students (18.4%) to be current marijuana users.

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 16b)

Current marijuana use declined for non-Hispanic white students and Hispanic students from 2009 to 2013. At the same time, the prevalence of this behavior increased (2.6%) for non-Hispanic black students. However, current marijuana use has consistently been lowest among non-Hispanic black students.

Trends by Gender (Figure 16c)

There was a slight decrease in the prevalence of this behavior (0.8%) for all students from 2009 to 2013. Reported current marijuana use remained higher among male students than female students during this same time. From 2011 to 2013, there was a slight increase in the prevalence of this behavior for both females (1.3%) and males (0.8%).

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

There was a slight decrease in current marijuana use for non-Hispanic white females (1.4%) from 2009 to 2013. There was also a decrease in reported use for Hispanic females (3.8%). Non-Hispanic black females had a 2.1% increase in the prevalence of this behavior.

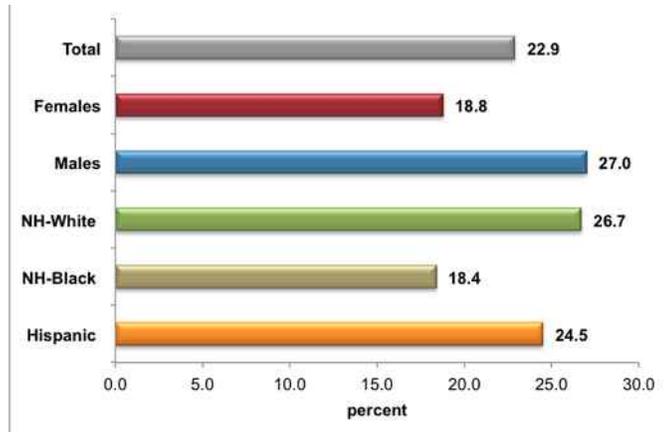
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 16e)

Non-Hispanic white (2.6%) and Hispanic males (7.0%) had a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior from 2009 to 2013. Non-Hispanic black males had an increase in current marijuana use (3.5%) during this same time.

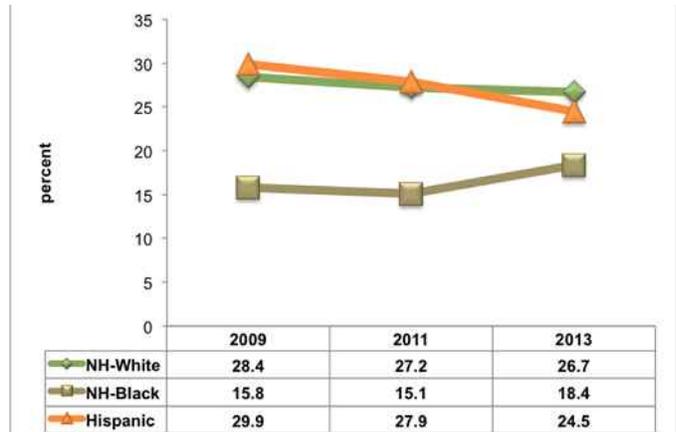
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 16f)

From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior decreased for ninth graders (1.6%), tenth graders (0.5%), and twelfth graders (4.4%). Eleventh graders showed an increase in current marijuana use (1.2%). The prevalence was highest for twelfth graders in 2009 and 2013. Ninth graders showed the lowest prevalence across all periods.

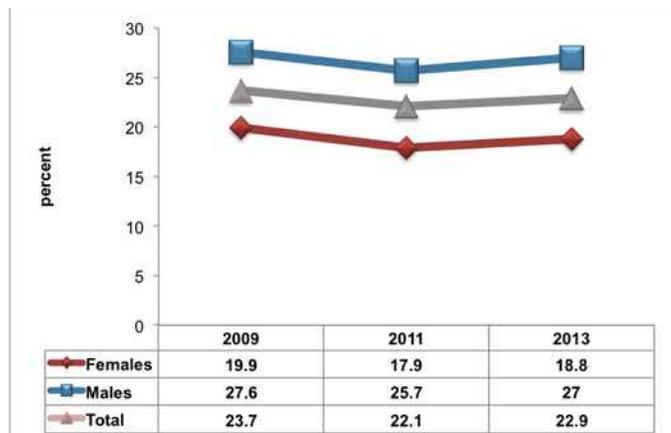
16a: Percentage of students who used marijuana on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013



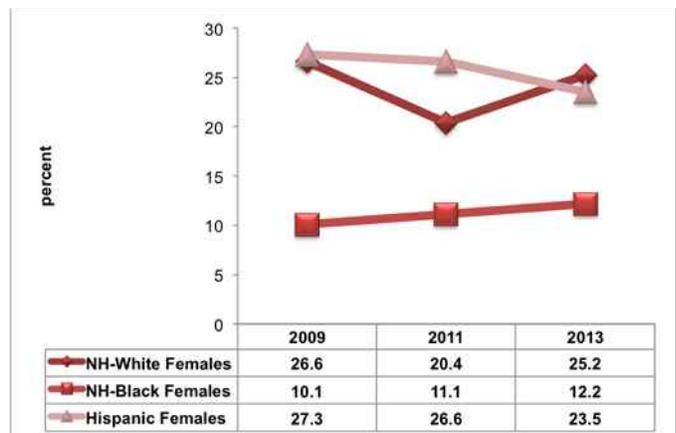
16b: Percentage of students who used marijuana on one or more of the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



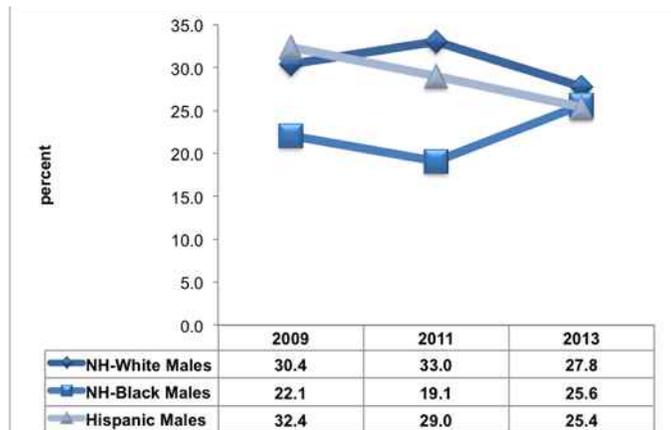
16c: Percentage of students who used marijuana on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender, 2009-2013



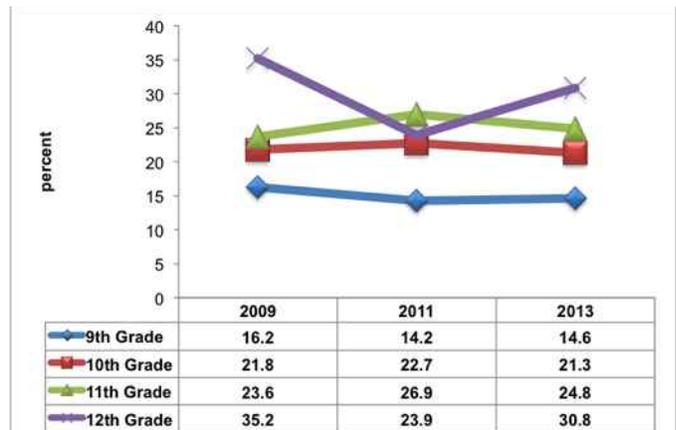
16d: Percentage of students who used marijuana on one or more of the past 30 days, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



16e: Percentage of students who used marijuana on one or more of the past 30 days, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



16f: Percentage of students who used marijuana on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade, 2009-2013



Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.

Current Data (Figure 17a)

In 2013, approximately 1,401 BCPS high school students (12.2%) took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription at least once during their life. Male students (13.9%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than female students (9.7%). Non-Hispanic white students (16.9%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (13.5%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic black students (6.9%)

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 17b)

From 2011 to 2013, prescription drug use decreased among non-Hispanic white students and Hispanic students. The prevalence of this behavior increased slightly among non-Hispanic black students (0.8%).

Trends by Gender (Figure 17c)

This question was not part of the survey until 2011. From 2011 to 2013, there was a slight decrease in the prevalence of this behavior (0.6%) for the total group of students. There was also a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for both females (1.4%) and males (0.2%).

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

Prescription drug use declined for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic females between 2011 and 2013 while increasing for non-Hispanic white females. Non-Hispanic white females had the highest prevalence of this behavior and non-Hispanic black females had the lowest prevalence.

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

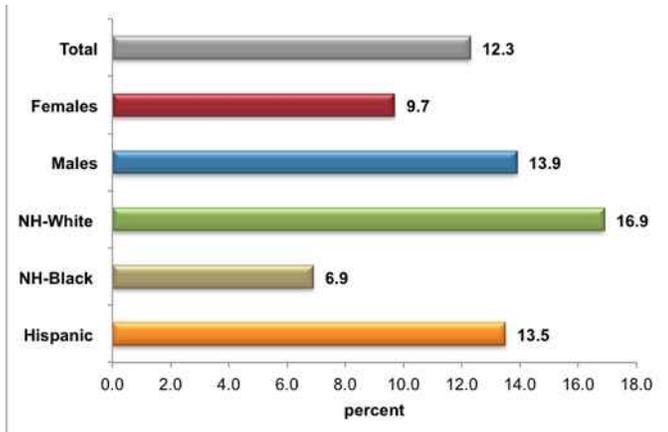
Prescription drug use declined for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males from 2011 to 2013 while increasing for non-Hispanic black males. Non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males had similar reported use in 2013 (15.9%) and non-Hispanic black males had the lowest prevalence (9.0%).

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 17f)

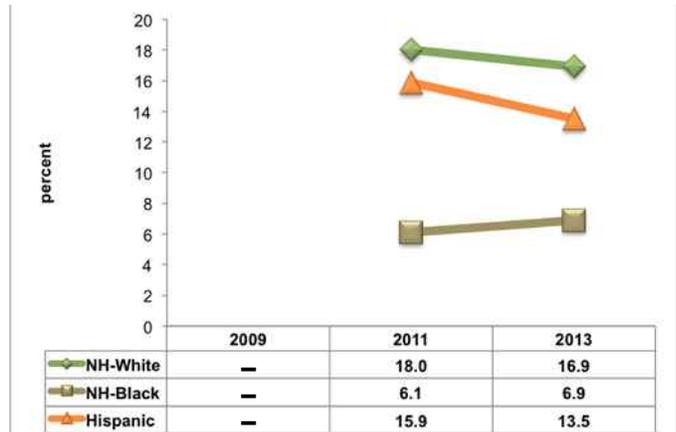
There was a decrease in the prescription drug use among ninth graders (1.9%) and eleventh graders (4.4%) from 2011 and 2013. There was no change for tenth graders, and an increase in the prevalence of the behavior for twelfth graders (4.3%). In 2011, 11.2% of tenth graders had reported prescription drug use. In 2013, these students are now twelfth graders and have the highest prevalence of this behavior (18.5%).

– Indicates a response is not available because the item was not available during the pertaining year.

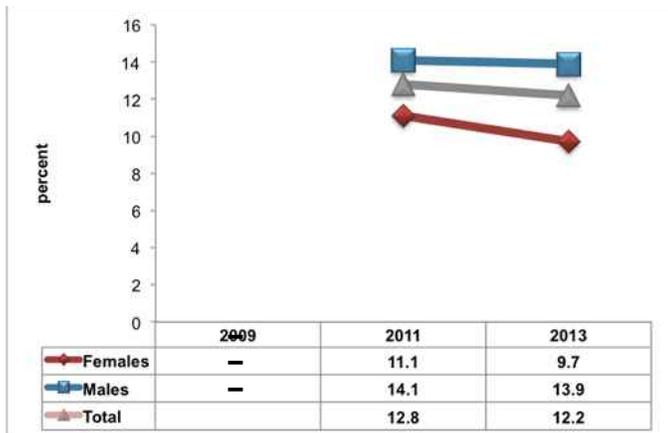
17a: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, 2013



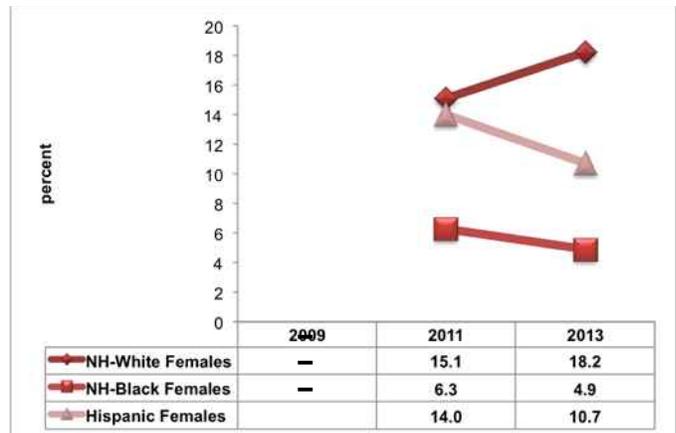
17b: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



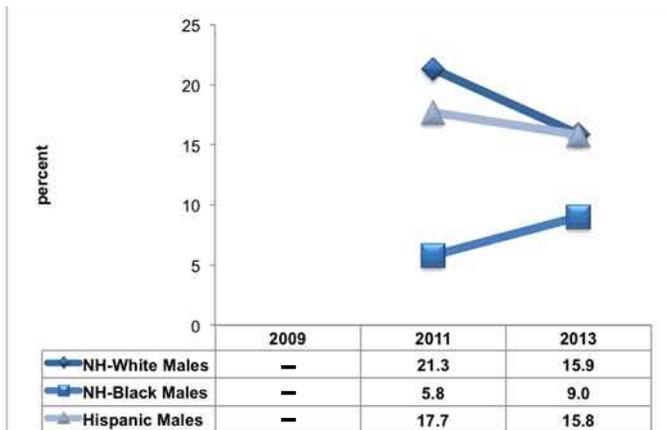
17c: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, by gender, 2009-2013



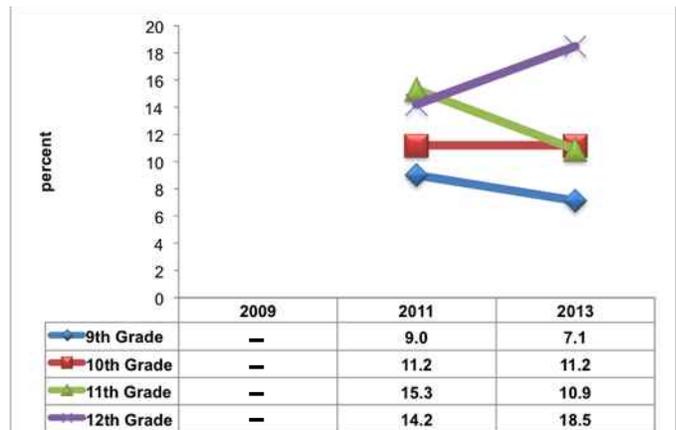
17d: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



17e: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



17f: Percentage of students who have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, by grade, 2009-2013



SEXUAL ACTIVITY





PERSONAL SAFETY

BULLYING

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PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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Percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 18a)

In 2013, 12.0% of BCPS middle school students reported ever having sexual intercourse. Of this total, 6.4% (n=19) were non-Hispanic white students, 9.2% (n=47), were Hispanic students, and 18.2% (n=70) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 8.5% (n=57) of the positive respondents, and males made up 15.4% (n=98) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 18b)

In 2013, of the 57 females (8.5%) who reported ever having sexual intercourse, 3.2% were non-Hispanic white students, 6.1% were Hispanic students, and 13.7% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 18c)

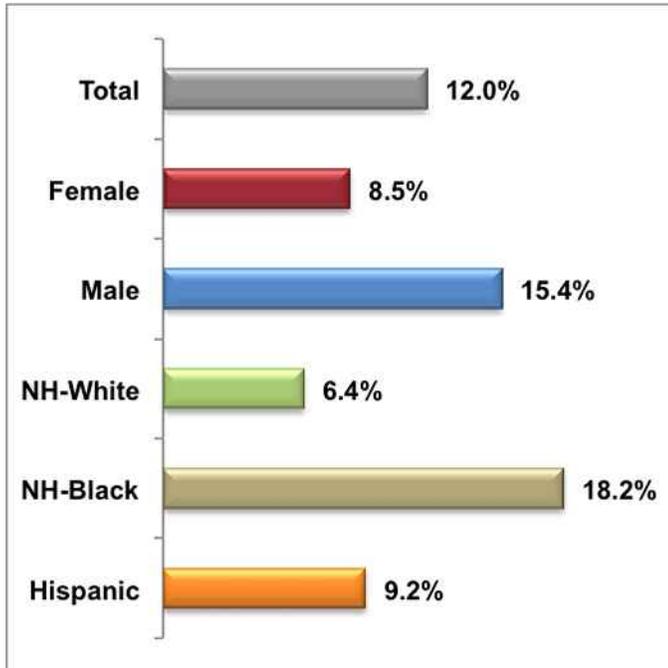
In 2013, of the 98 males (15.4%) who reported ever having sexual intercourse, 9.2% were non-Hispanic white students, 12.3% were Hispanic students, and 23.0% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 18d)

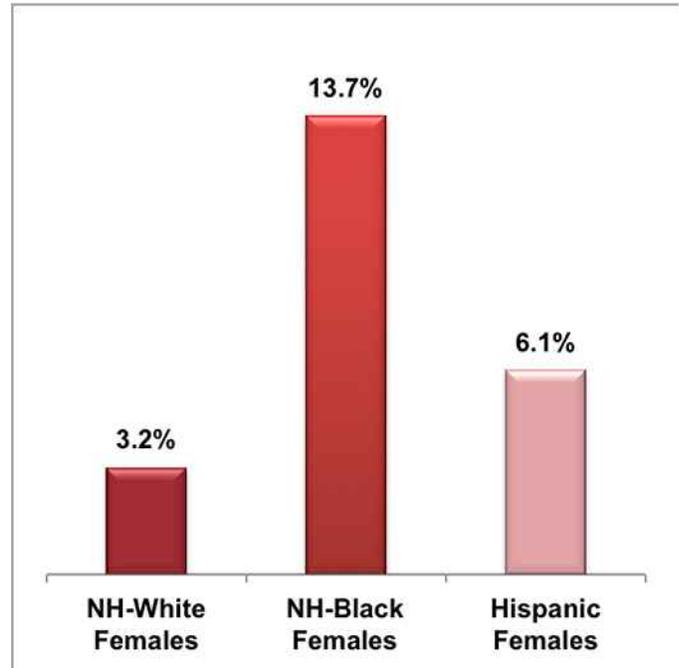
In 2013, eighth graders most frequently reported ever having sexual intercourse, (16.0%), this was followed by seventh graders (11.6%), and sixth graders (7.7%).



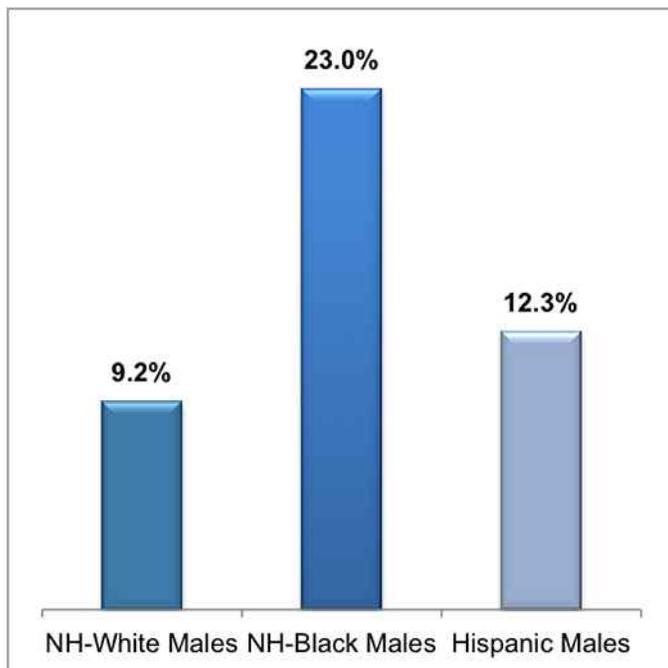
18a: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse, 2013



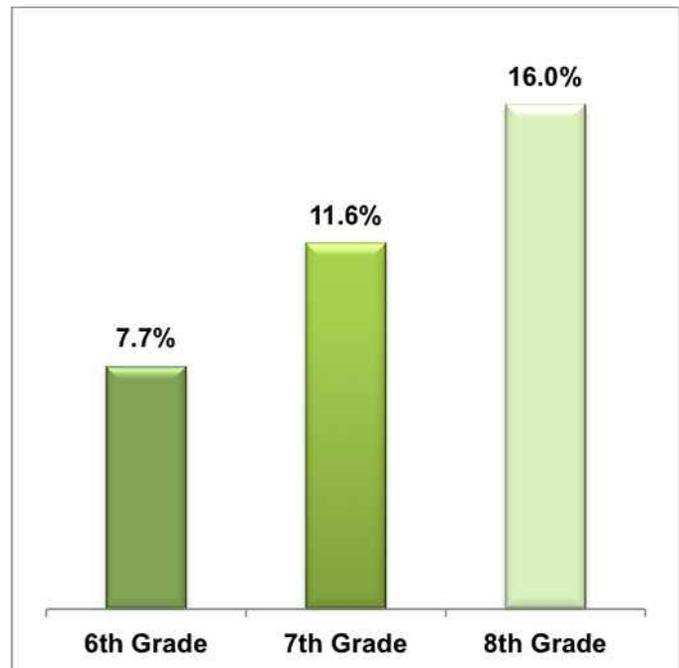
18b: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



18c: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



18d: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their lifetime.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 20a)

In 2013, 2.8% of BCPS middle school students reported having sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life. Of this total, 1.5% (n=4) were non-Hispanic white students, 2.4% (n=12), were Hispanic students, and 4.0% (n=15) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 1.0% (n=7) of the positive respondents, and males made up 4.3% (n=28) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 20b)

In 2013, of the 7 females (1.0%) who reported having sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, 0.9% were non-Hispanic white students, 1.5% were Hispanic students, and 1.1% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 20c)

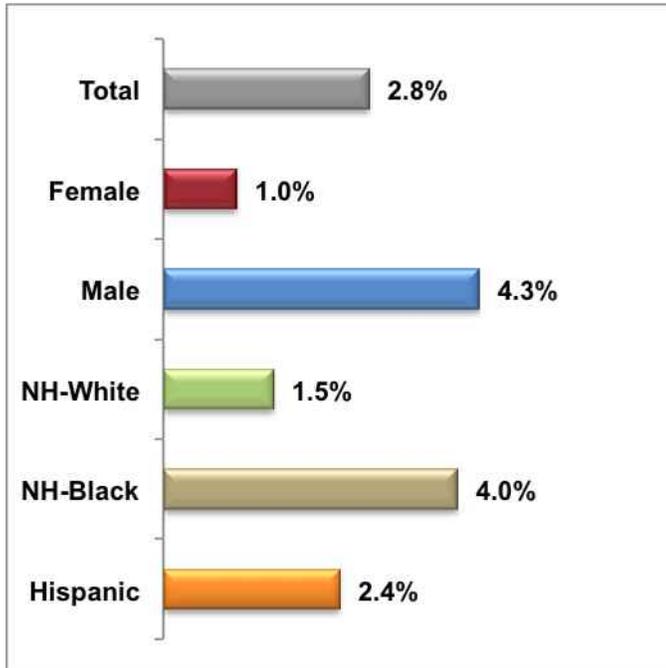
In 2013, of the 28 males (4.3%) who reported having sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, 1.9% were non-Hispanic white students, 3.0% were Hispanic students, and 6.9% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 20d)

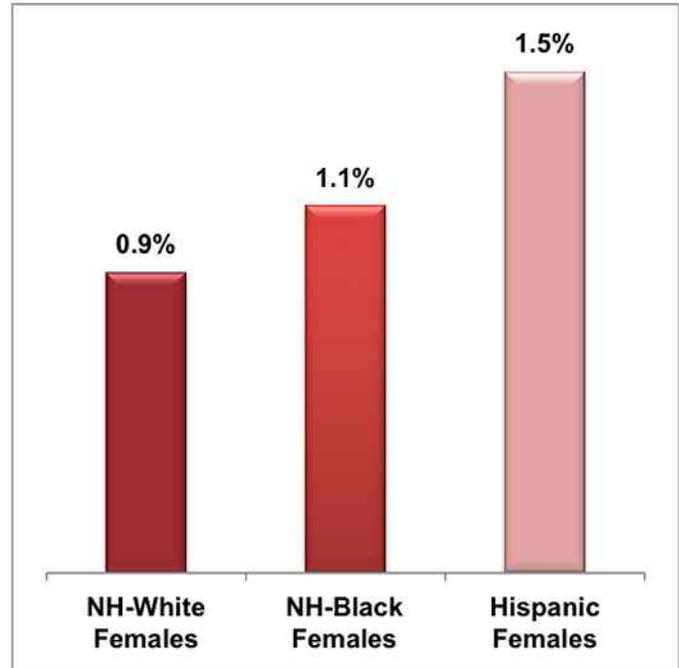
In 2013, seventh graders most frequently reported having sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, (3.3%), this was followed by eighth graders (3.1%), and sixth graders (1.5%).



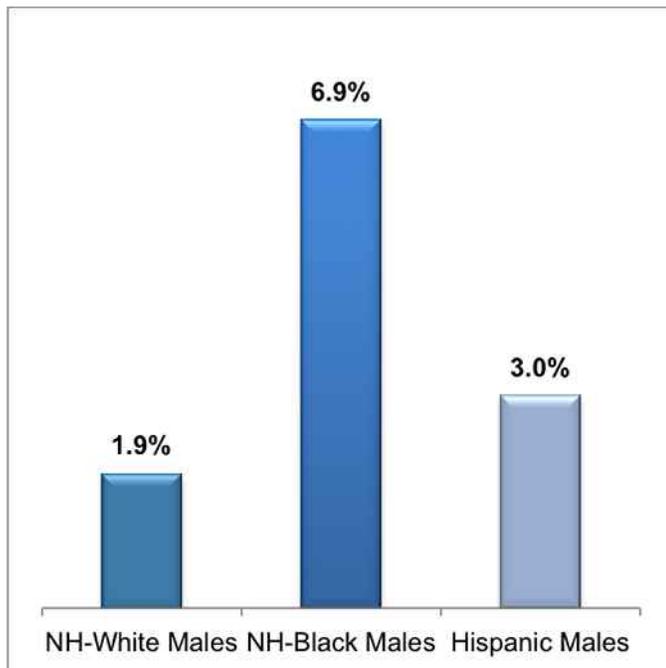
19a: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their life-time, 2013



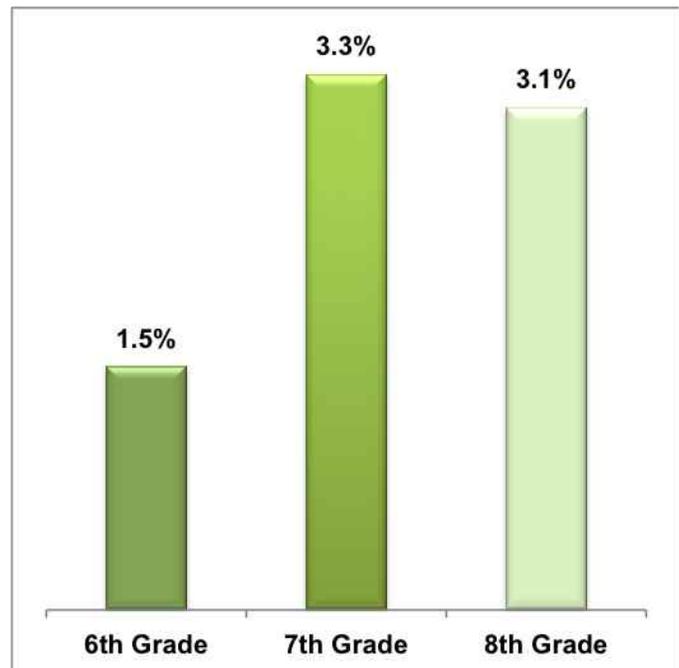
19b: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their life-time, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



19c: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their life-time, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



19d: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their life-time, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who did not use condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21a)

In 2013, 4.0% of BCPS middle school students reported they did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Of this total, 2.2% (n=6) were non-Hispanic white students, 3.0% (n=16), were Hispanic students, and 5.7% (n=23) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 3.2% (n=22) of the positive respondents, and males made up 4.8% (n=33) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21b)

In 2013, of the 22 females (3.2%) who reported they did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, 0.9% were non-Hispanic white students, 11.7% were Hispanic students, and 5.5% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21c)

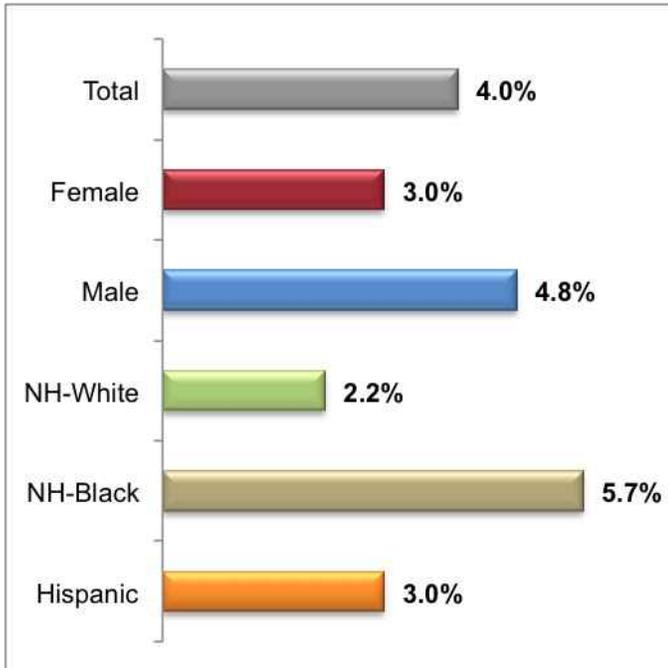
In 2013, of the 33 males (4.8%) who reported they did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, 3.4% were non-Hispanic white students, 4.5% were Hispanic students, and 5.9% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 21d)

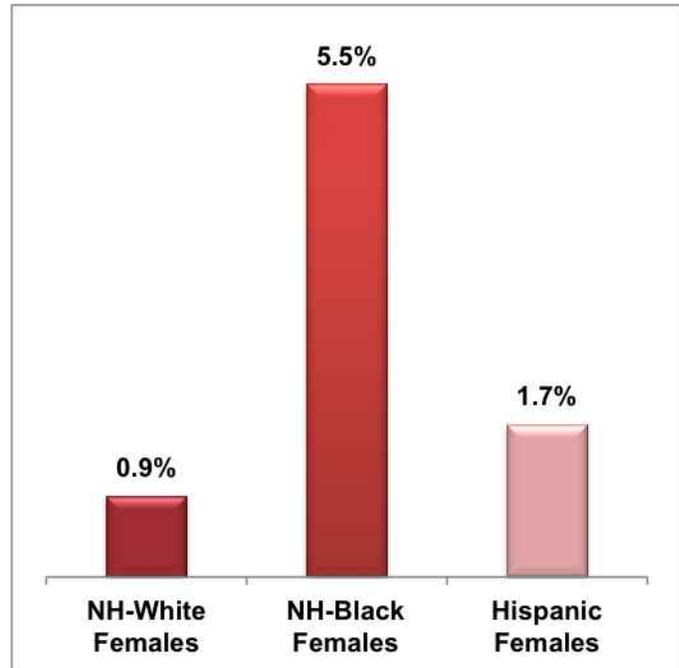
In 2013, seventh graders most frequently reported they did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (4.7%), this was followed by eighth graders (4.4%), and sixth graders (2.4%).



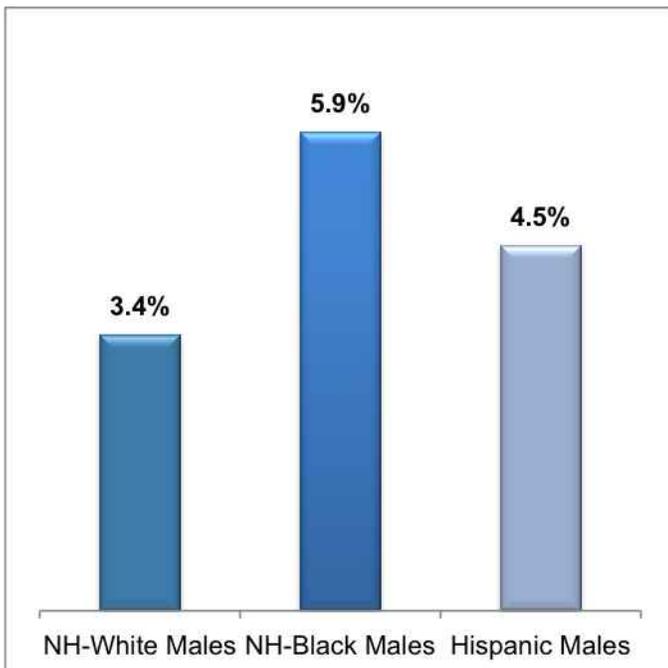
20a: Percentage of students who did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, 2013



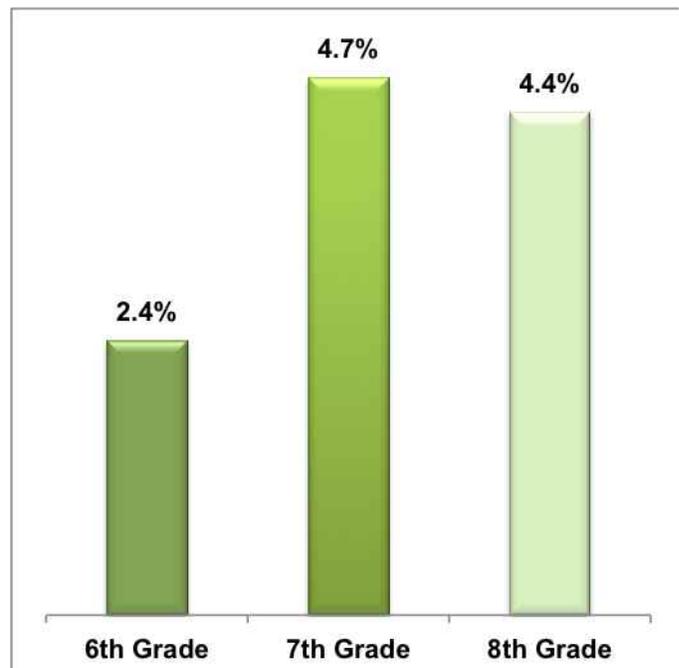
20b: Percentage of students who did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



20c: Percentage of students who did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



20d: Percentage of students who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse.

Current Data (Figure 21a)

In 2013, approximately 1,189 BCPS high school students (41.4%) had ever had sexual intercourse. Male students (48.0%) had a higher prevalence than female students (35.0%). Hispanic students had the highest prevalence (43.9%) and non-Hispanic black students (42.5%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic white students (39.3%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21b)

The percentage of students reporting they had ever had sexual intercourse significantly decreased for non-Hispanic black students and Hispanic students from 2009 to 2013. While not significant, non-Hispanic white students also had a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior.

Trends by Gender (Figure 21c)

From 2009 to 2013, there was a significant decrease in the percent students who ever had sexual intercourse (10.8%). This behavior remained higher among male students than female students during this same time. From 2011 to 2013, there was a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for both females (6.6%) and males (7.5%).

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

From 2009 to 2013, there was a decrease in the percentage of female students who reported ever having sexual intercourse. Hispanic female students had the highest prevalence of this behavior in 2009 (53.4%). In 2011, the prevalence was fairly consistent for all groups. In 2013, it was once again highest for Hispanic female students (40.9%).

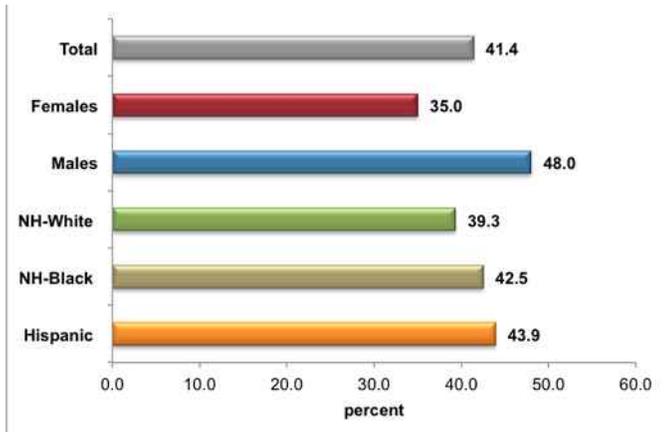
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 21e)

From 2009 to 2013, there was a decrease in the percentage of male students who reported ever having sexual intercourse. Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic males had the highest prevalence in 2009 (65.9% and 63.9%). In 2011, the prevalence was similar for these two groups (60.8%, 60.1%). Non-Hispanic white males consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior.

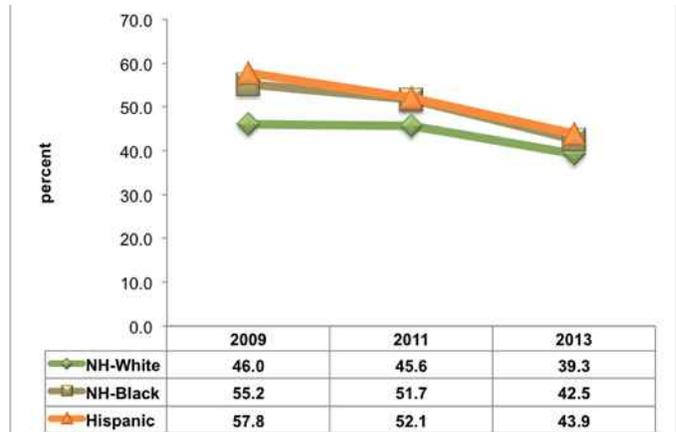
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 21f)

The prevalence of this behavior decreased for ninth graders (7.5%), tenth graders (16.0%), eleventh graders (12.0%), and twelfth graders (11.5%) from 2009 to 2013. The prevalence of this behavior was highest for twelfth graders across all three periods. Ninth graders showed the lowest prevalence across all periods.

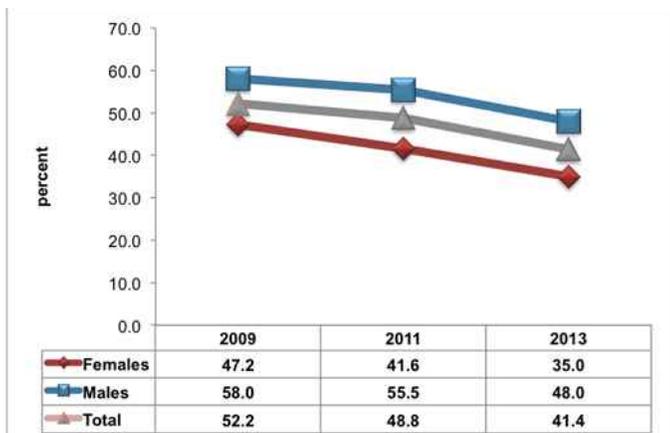
21a: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, 2013



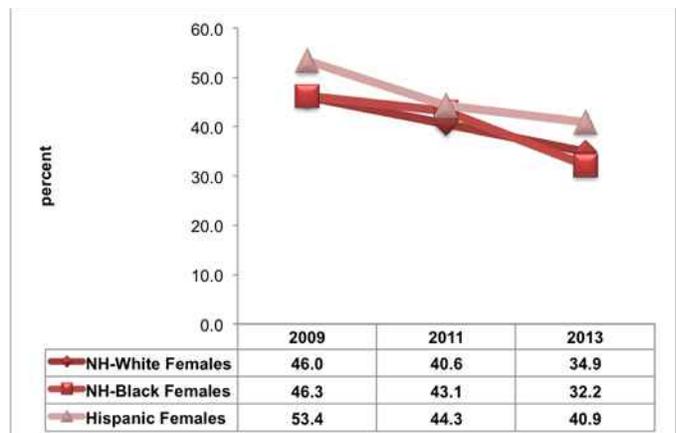
21b: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



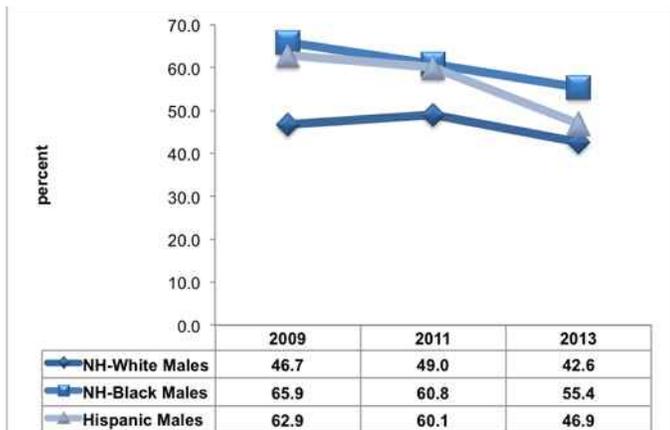
21c: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, by gender, 2009-2013



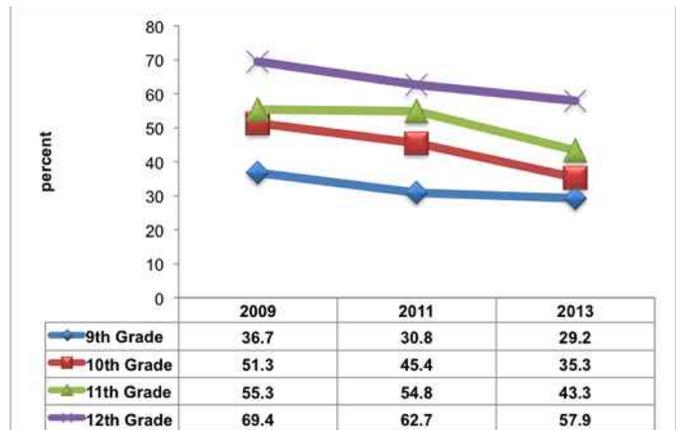
21d: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



21e: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



21f: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, by grade, 2009-2013



Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their lifetime.

Current Data (Figure 22a)

In 2013, 1,188 BCPS high school students (12.4%) have had sex with four or more people in their life. The prevalence of this behavior was more than two and a half times more likely among males (18.0%) than females (6.7%). Non-Hispanic black students (15.0%) had the highest prevalence of this behavior and Hispanic students (12.1%) had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic students (9.5%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 22b)

Non-Hispanic black students consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior. However, there was a significant decrease in the prevalence for these same students. Between 2009 and 2011 there was also a significant decrease in prevalence for Hispanic students. While not significant, from 2009 to 2013 there was also a decrease in prevalence for non-Hispanic white students.

Trends by Gender (Figure 22c)

There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of this behavior (7.4%) for all students from 2009 to 2013. From 2011 to 2013, there was a significant decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for females (3.7%) while during the same time, there was a non-significant increase in the prevalence of this behavior for males (5.2%).

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

From 2009 to 2013, this behavior decreased for all female students. Non-Hispanic white and Hispanic female students had a similar prevalence during this time. Non-Hispanic black females had the lowest prevalence in 2009 and 2013 and the highest prevalence in 2011.

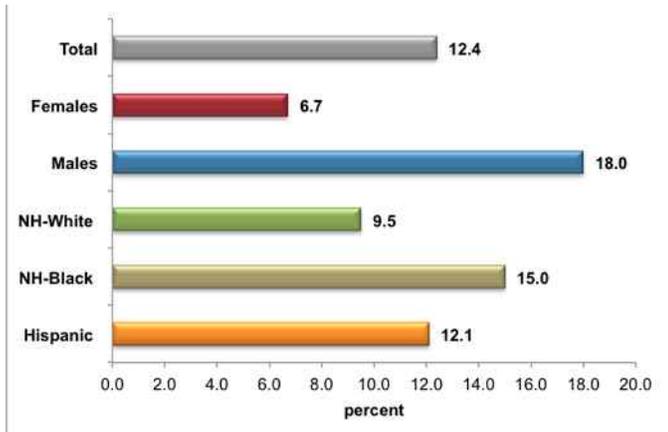
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 22e)

From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior decreased for all males. The prevalence of this behavior was consistently highest for Non-Hispanic black males and lowest for non-Hispanic white males.

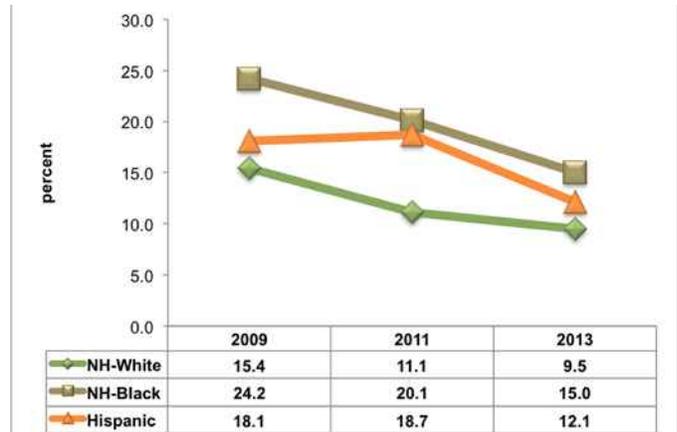
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 22f)

The prevalence of this behavior decreased for ninth graders (4.2%), tenth graders (7.0%), eleventh graders (10.4%), and twelfth graders (10.1%) from 2009 to 2013. The prevalence was highest for twelfth graders across all three periods. Ninth graders had the lowest prevalence across all periods.

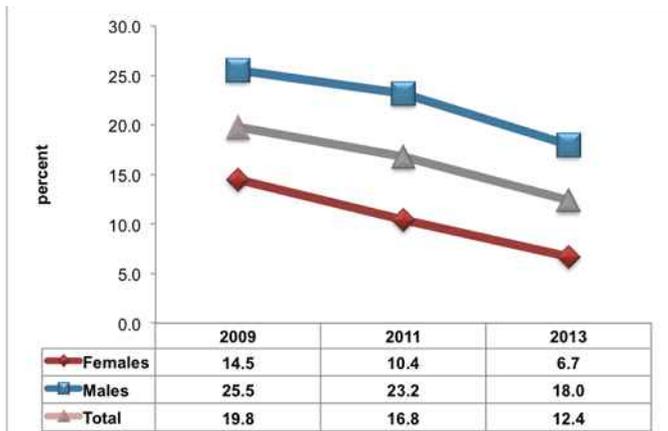
22a: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, 2013



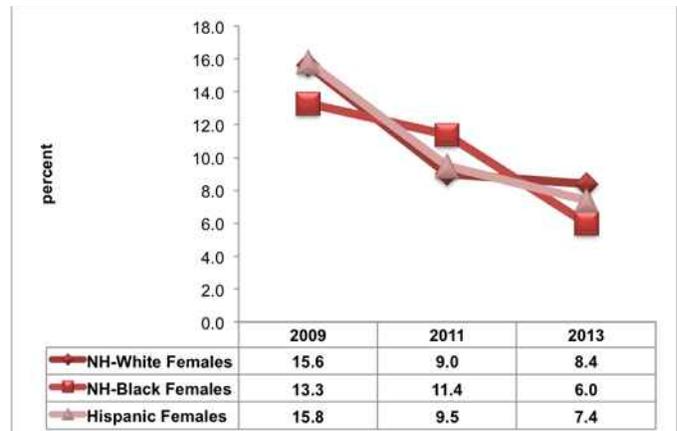
22b: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



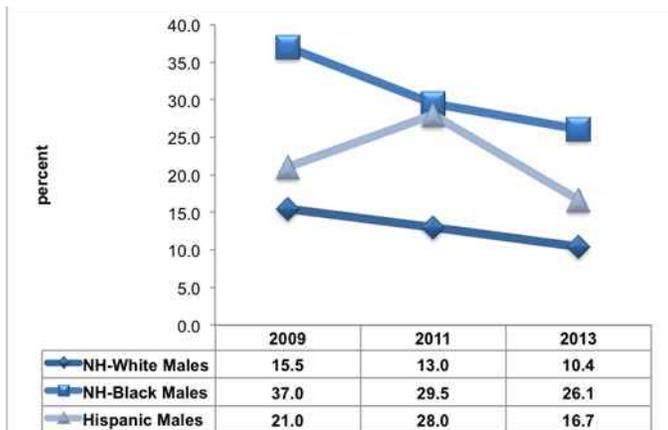
22c: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, by gender, 2009-2013



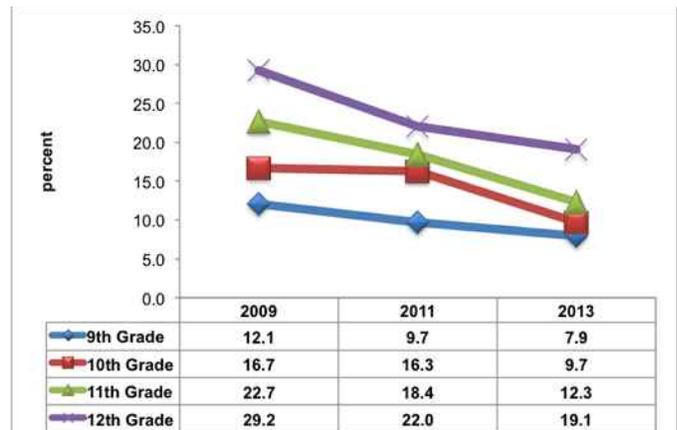
22d: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



22e: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



22f: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, by grade, 2009-2013



Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past 3 months.

Current Data (Figure 23a)

In 2013, approximately 1,186 BCPS high school students (28.2%) reported they were sexually active. The prevalence was higher among male students (32.6%) than female students (23.7%). Non-Hispanic black students (24.5%) had the lowest prevalence of this behavior than both non-Hispanic white students (29.8%) and Hispanic students (31.4%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 23b)

From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior has declined for all students. This decline was significant for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic students. The prevalence was consistently higher for Hispanic students.

Trends by Gender (Figure 23c)

There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of this behavior (10.2%) for all students from 2009 to 2013. This behavior remained higher among male students than female students during this same time. From 2011 to 2013, there was a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for both females (6.2%) and males (4.1%).

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

Reported current sexual activity has decreased for all female students from 2009 to 2013. Non-Hispanic black female students have consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior.

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

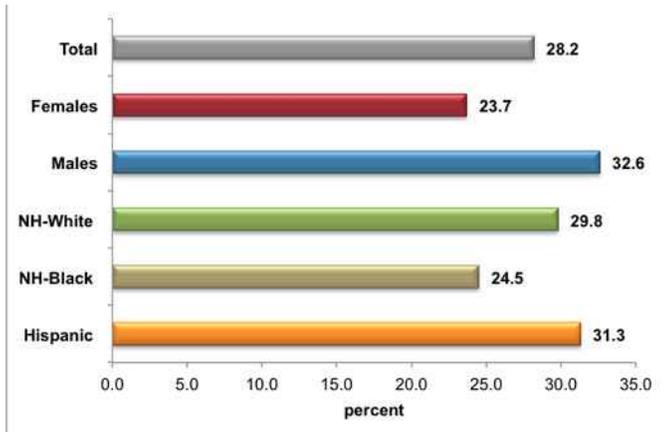
Reported current sexual activity has decreased for all male students from 2009 to 2013. Non-Hispanic white male students have consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior. In 2013, there is no significant difference in prevalence between any of the male race/ethnicity groups.

Trends by Grade Level (Figure 23f)

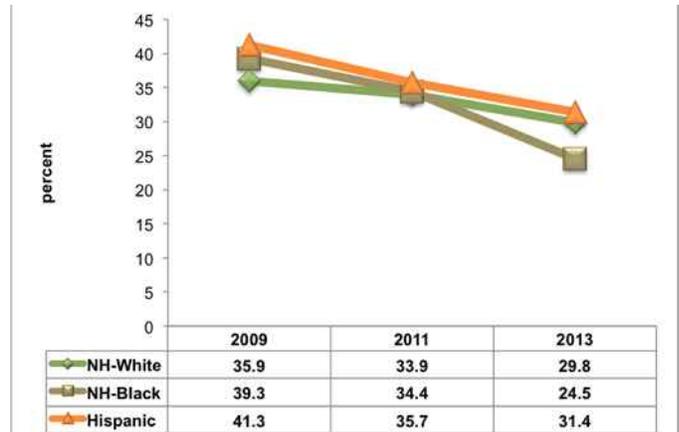
The prevalence of this behavior decreased for ninth graders (5.1%), tenth graders (10.4%), eleventh graders (13.3%), and twelfth graders (16.8%) from 2009 to 2013. The prevalence was highest for twelfth graders across all three periods, while ninth graders showed the lowest prevalence across all periods.



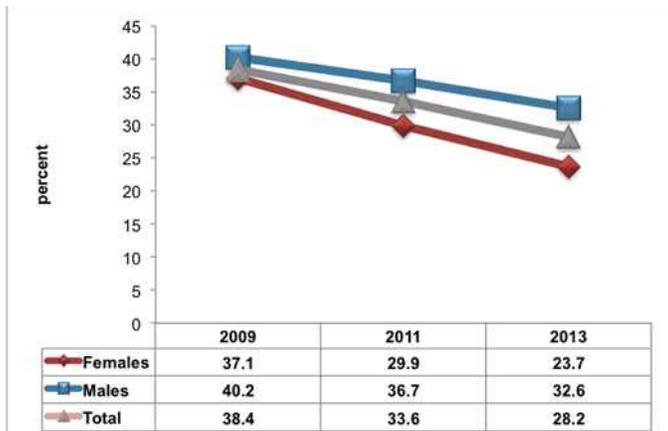
23a: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with one or more people in the last 3 months, 2013



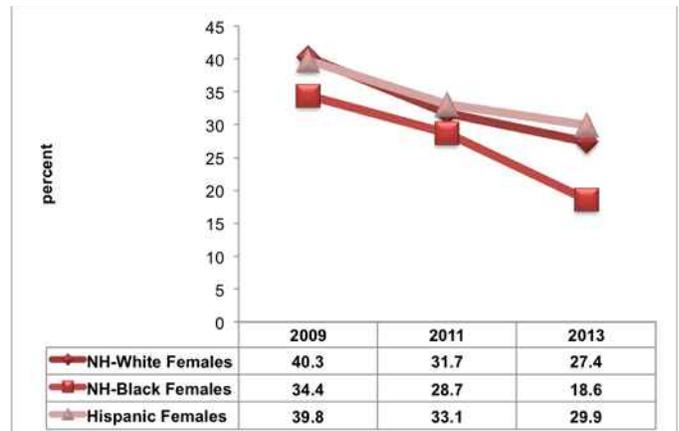
23b: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with one or more people in the last 3 months, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



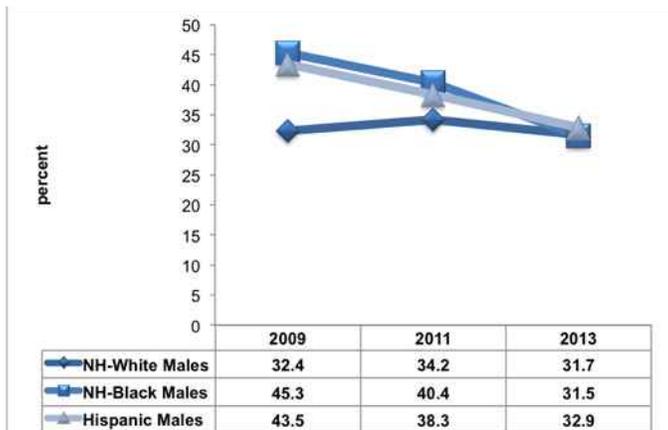
23c: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with one or more people in the last 3 months, by gender, 2009-2013



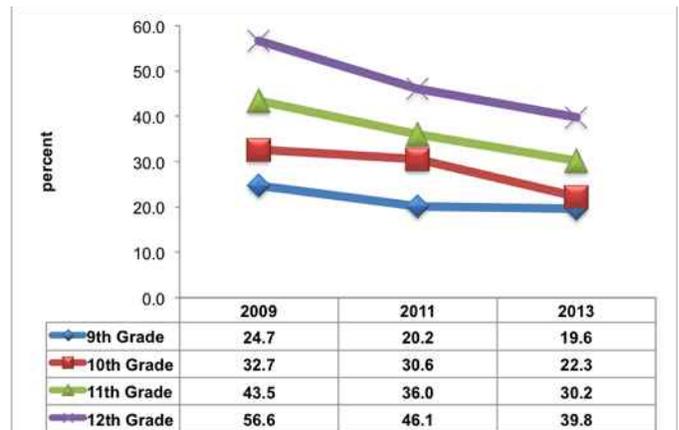
23d: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with one or more people in the last 3 months, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



23e: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with one or more people in the last 3 months, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



23f: Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with one or more people in the last 30 days, by grade, 2009-2013



Among sexually active students, the percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs the last time they had sex.

Current Data (Figure 24a)

In 2013, approximately 493 sexually active BCPS high school students (20.3%) reported that they drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse. This prevalence was higher among male students (48.4%) than female students (17.1%). Non-Hispanic white students (22.9%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than did Hispanic students (19.6%) and non-Hispanic black students (16.2%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 24b)

There was a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for non-Hispanic white students and Hispanic students from 2009 to 2013. At the same time, there was an increase in alcohol or drug use before sexual intercourse for non-Hispanic black students. However, the prevalence of this behavior has been consistently lower for non-Hispanic black students.

Trends by Gender (Figure 24c)

There was a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior (2.3%) for all students from 2009 to 2013. This behavior remained consistently higher among male students. From 2011 to 2013, there was a decrease in prevalence for females (4.7%) and a slight increase in prevalence for males (0.2%).

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

Alcohol and drug use before sex has decreased for all female students from 2009 to 2013. Non-Hispanic black female students have consistently had the lowest prevalence of this behavior. However, use decreased for this group in 2011 and increased in 2013.

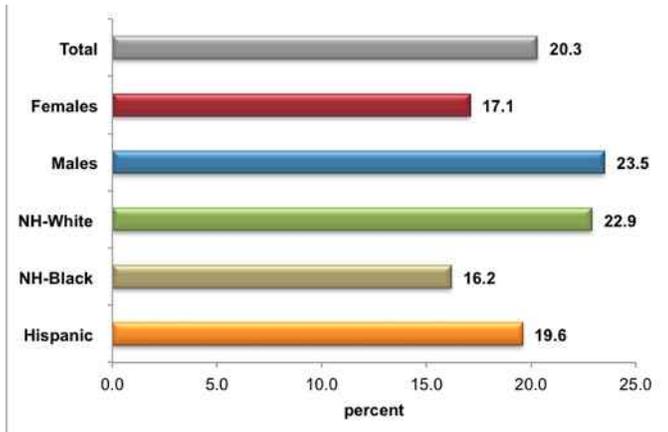
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 24e)

Alcohol and drug use before sex has decreased for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic male students from 2009 to 2013. During this same time, the prevalence has increased for Non-Hispanic black male students. These same students had the lowest prevalence in 2009 (13.4%) and 2011 (12.9%).

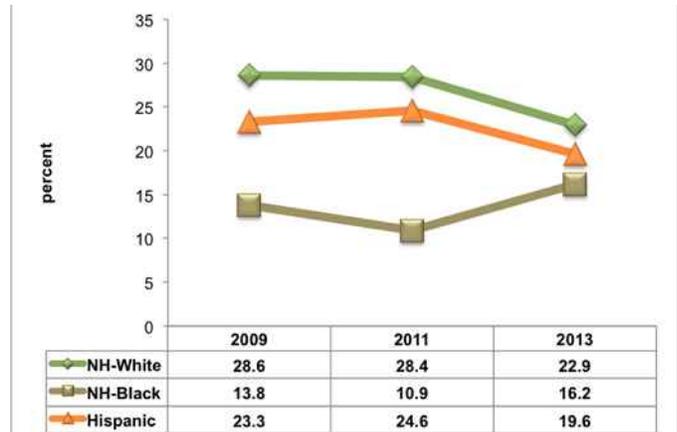
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 24f)

From 2009 to 2013 the prevalence of this behavior decreased for eleventh graders (1.6%), and twelfth graders (12.1%). The prevalence of this behavior increased for ninth graders (7.0%) and tenth graders (9.2%). It was highest for twelfth graders across all three periods. In 2013, usage rates were similar for ninth, tenth, and eleventh graders and lower for twelfth graders.

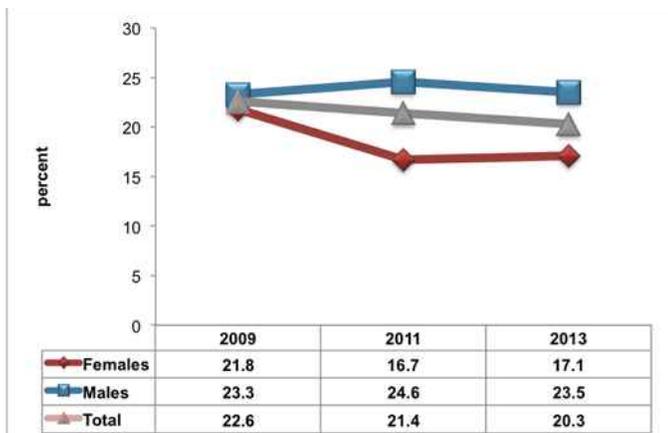
24a: Percentage of sexually active students who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse, 2013



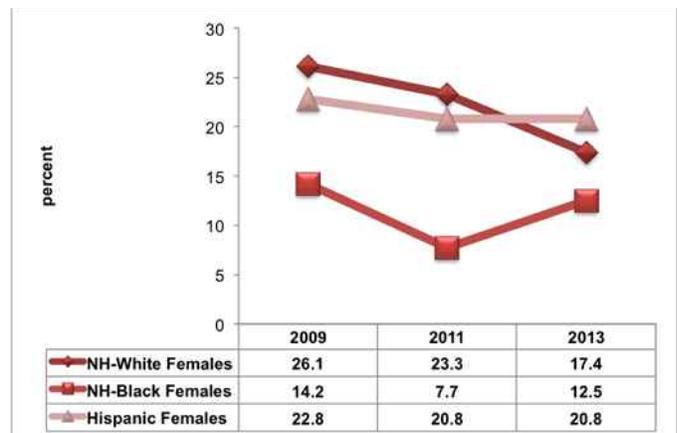
24b: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



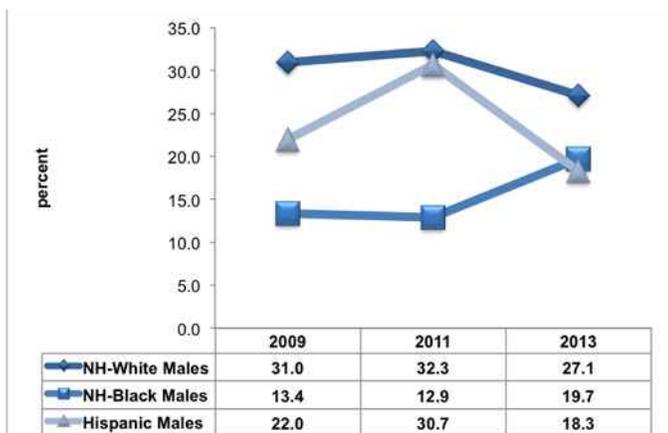
24c: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse, by gender, 2009-2013



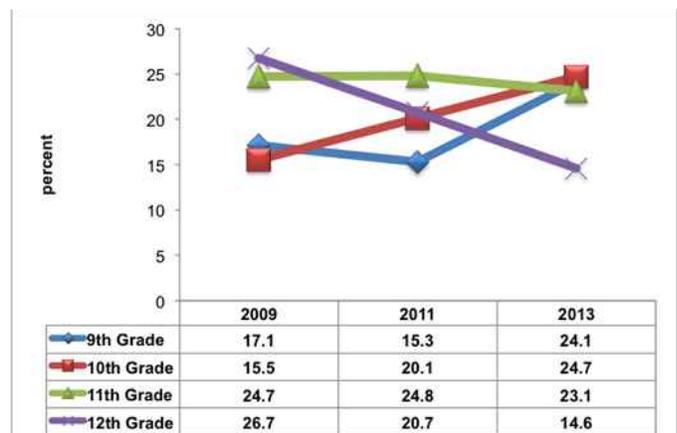
24d: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



24e: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



24f: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse, by grade, 2009-2013



Among sexually active students, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.

Current Data (Figure 25a)

In 2013, approximately, 478 sexually active BCPS high school students (68.6%) reported using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Male students (73.8%) were more likely to report condom use than female students (63.5%). Non-Hispanic black students (71.5%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic white student (66.3%) and Hispanic students (65.5%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 25b)

Among sexually active students, current condom use has decreased from 2009 to 2013. While current condom use has been consistently high among non-Hispanic black students, there has also been the largest decrease in usage (8.6%) from 2009 to 2013 for these students. Hispanic students have the consistently lowest prevalence of this behavior.

Trends by Gender (Figure 25c)

From 2009 to 2013, there was a decrease in the current use of condoms (4.6%) for all sexually active students. Males had a consistently higher prevalence of this behavior. From 2011 to 2013, the decrease in condom use was 5.5% for females and 3.2% for males.

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

There has been a decrease in condom use among sexually active non-Hispanic white females (11.4%) and non-Hispanic black females (5.3%) from 2009 to 2013. There was no change in use by Hispanic females.

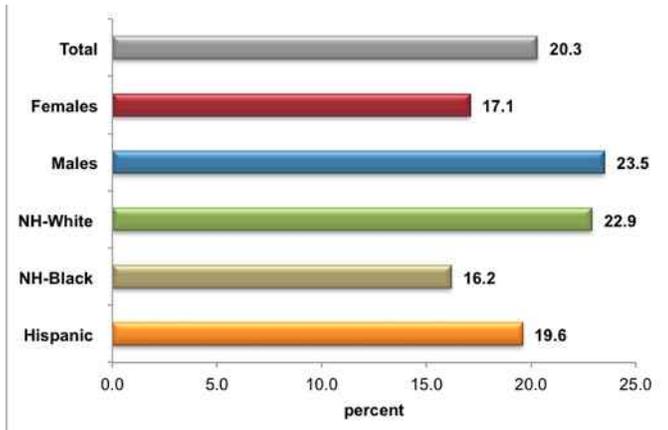
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 25e)

There has been a decrease in condom use among sexually active non-Hispanic white males and non-Hispanic black males from 2009 to 2013. There was no notable change in use by Hispanic males. Condom use increased for all groups in 2011 and decreased in 2013. There is no significant difference in 2013 usage among any of the male race/ethnicity groups.

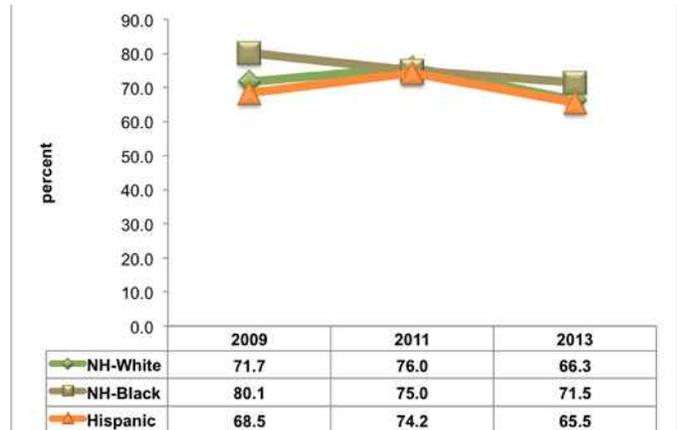
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 25f)

The prevalence of this behavior decreased for ninth graders (6.7%), tenth graders (2.6%), eleventh graders (9.2%), and twelfth graders (2.9%) from 2009 to 2013. In 2009 and 2011, the prevalence of this behavior was similar for all grade levels. In 2013, tenth graders had the highest prevalence of this behavior.

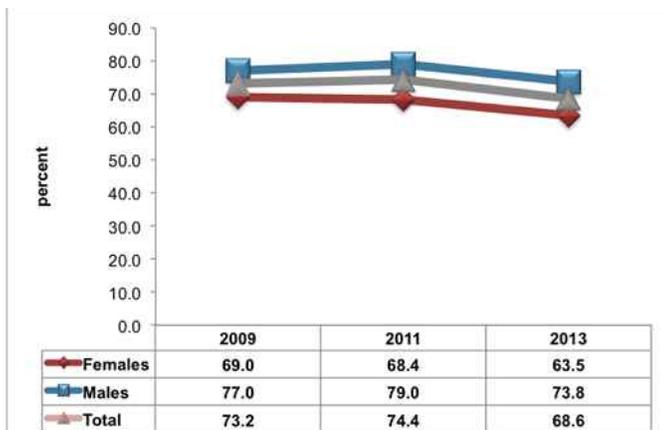
25a: Percentage of students who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, 2013



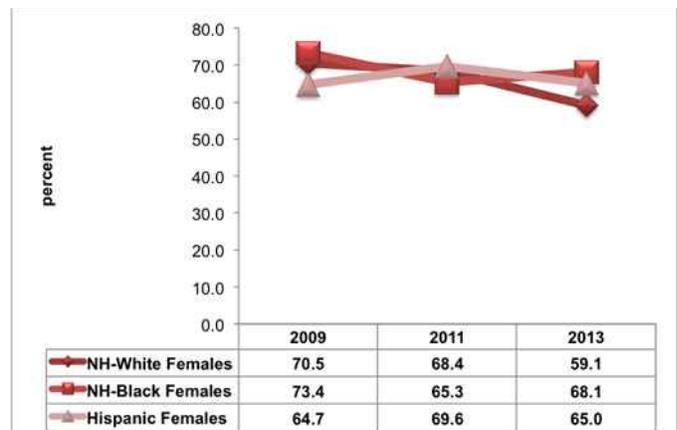
25b: Percentage of students who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



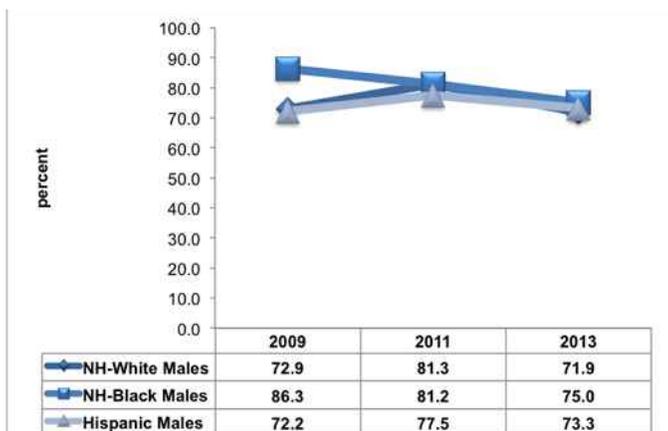
25c: Percentage of students who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, by gender, 2009-2013



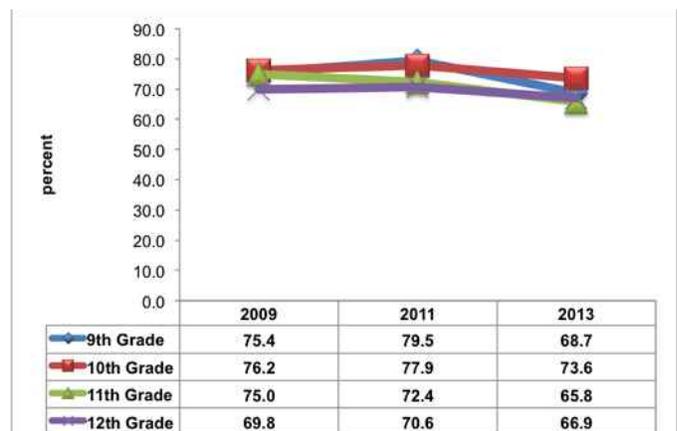
25d: Percentage of students who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



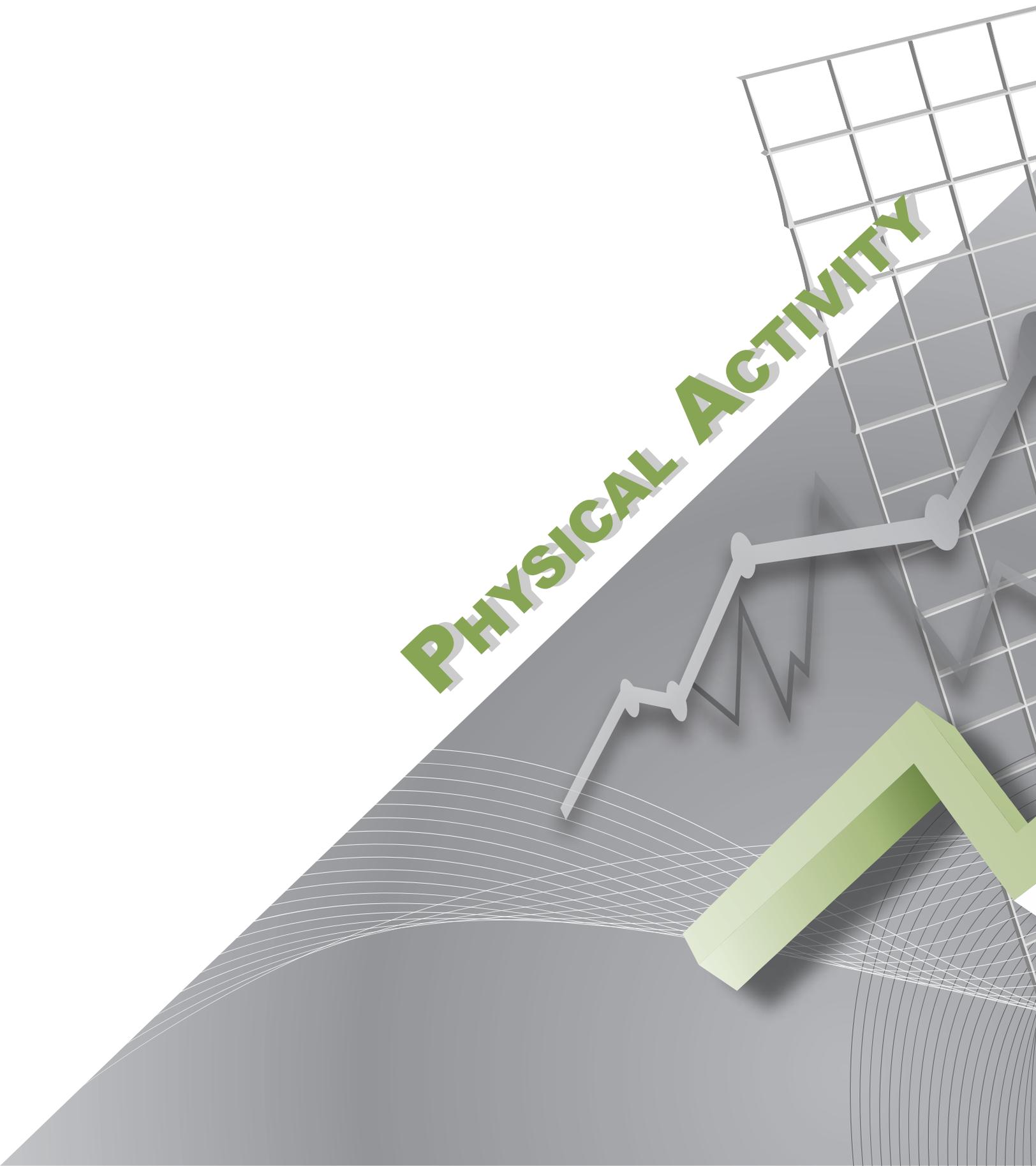
25e: Percentage of students who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



25f: Percentage of students who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, by grade, 2009-2013



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY





PERSONAL SAFETY

BULLYING

TOBACCO

DRUGS & ALCOHOL

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Edie Aj

Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity.

Recommended levels of physical activity describe students who reported that they were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 26a)

In 2013, 54.7% of BCPS middle school students reported they were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days. Of this total, 59.8% (n=184) were non-Hispanic white students, 52.8% (n=271), were Hispanic students, and 53.2% (n=229) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 45.9% (n=337) of the positive respondents, and males made up 63.0% (n=440) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 26b)

In 2013, of the 337 females (45.9%) who reported they were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days, 55.6% were non-Hispanic white students, 41.0% were Hispanic students, and 43.8% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 26c)

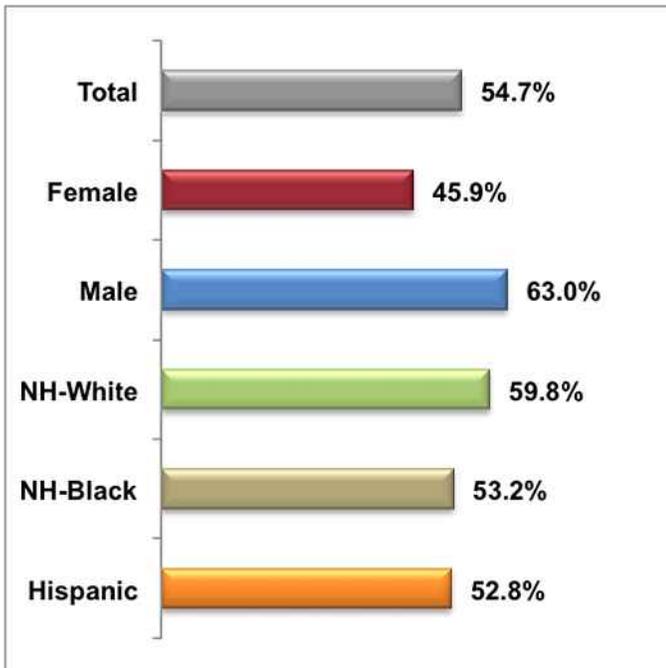
In 2013, of the 440 males (63.0%) who reported they were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days, 63.6% were non-Hispanic white students, 64.9% were Hispanic students, and 62.6% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 26d)

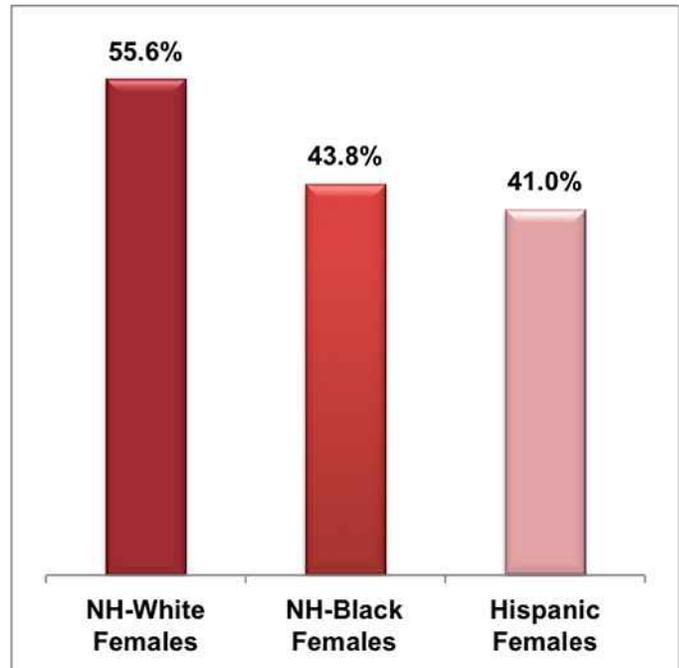
In 2013, sixth graders most frequently reported they were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days (58.8%), followed by seventh graders (53.1%), and eighth graders (52.8%).



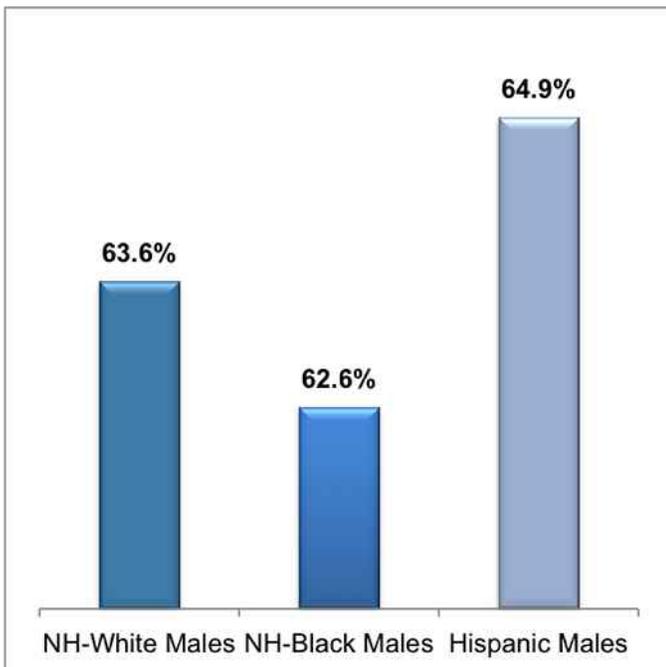
26a: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, 2013



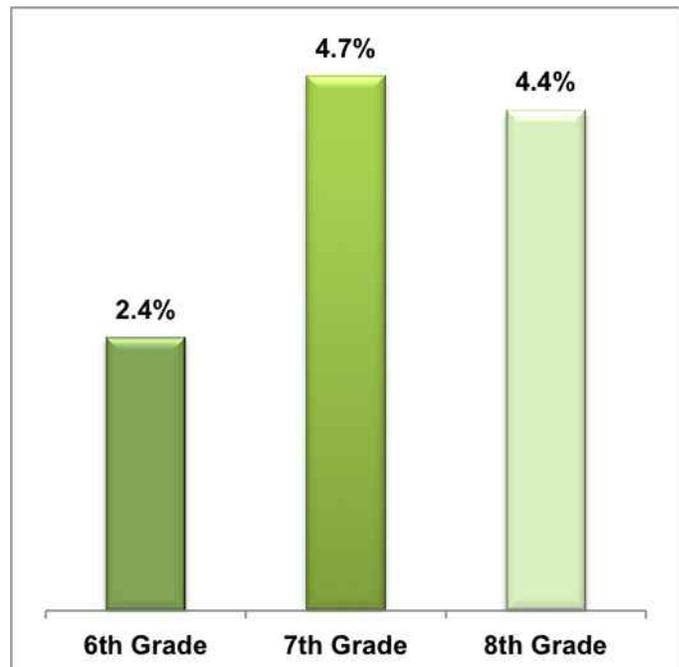
26b: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



26c: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



26d: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day.

Current Data by Gender, Race/Ethnicity (Figure 27a)

In 2013, 41.1% of BCPS middle school students reported watching three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day. Of this total, 27.1% (n=84) were non-Hispanic white students, 35.3% (n=190), were Hispanic students, and 54.6% (n=244) were non-Hispanic black students. Females made up 42.5% (n=313) of the positive respondents, and males made up 39.9% (n=278) of the positive respondents.

Current Data among Females by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 27b)

In 2013, of the 313 females (42.5%) who reported watching three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, 22.8% were non-Hispanic white students, 34.0% were Hispanic students, and 60.5% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 27c)

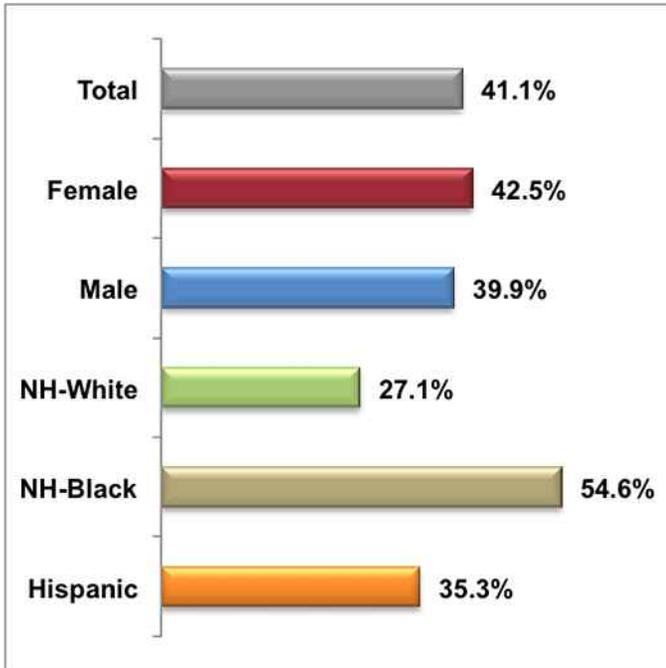
In 2013, of the 278 males (39.9%) who reported watching three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, 30.7% were non-Hispanic white students, 36.4% were Hispanic students, and 48.8% were non-Hispanic black students.

Current Data by Grade Level (Figures 27d)

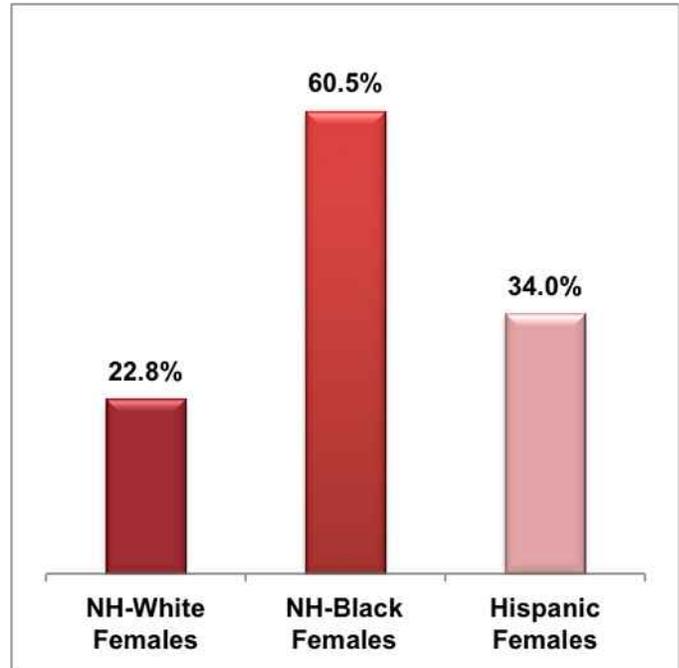
In 2013, sixth graders most frequently reported watching three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day (44.1%), this was followed by seventh graders (40.3%), and eighth graders (39.0%).



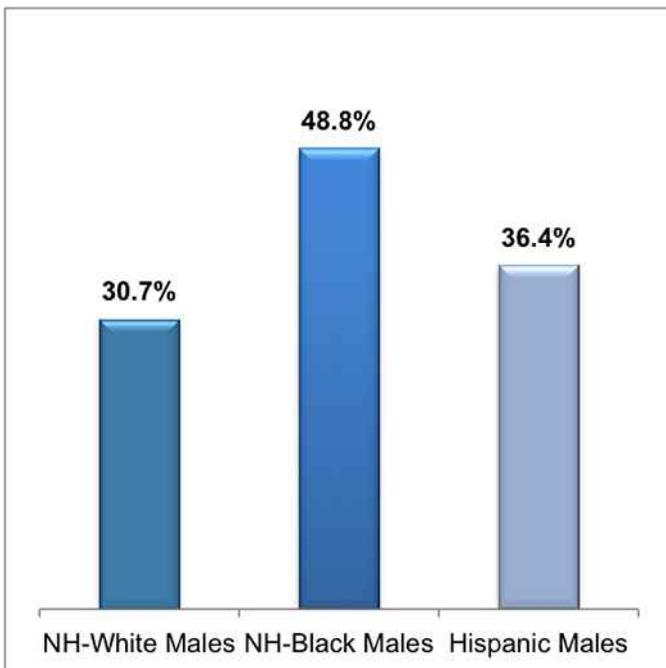
27a: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, 2013



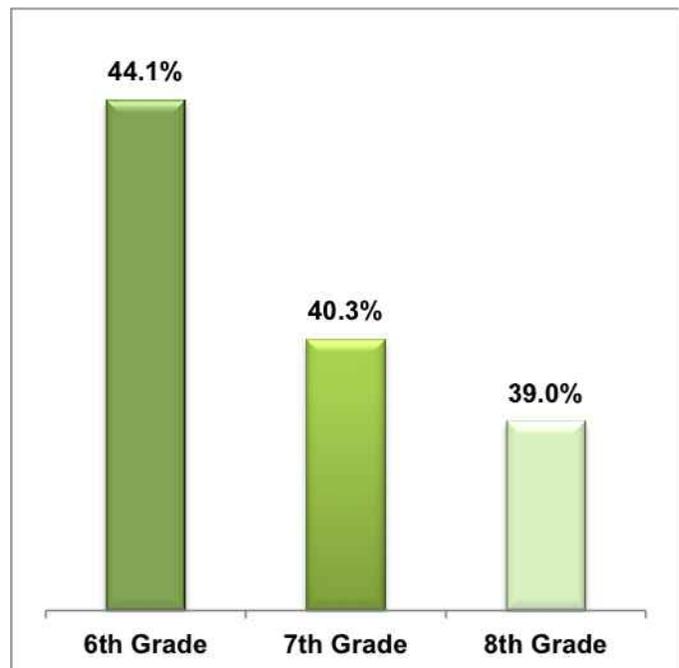
27b: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, females by race/ethnicity, 2013



27c: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, males by race/ethnicity, 2013



27d: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, by grade, 2013



Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity.

Recommended levels of physical activity describe students who reported that they were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

Current Data (Figure 28a)

In 2013, approximately 502 BCPS high school students (40.4%) met the recommended levels of physical activity. Male students (52.6%) were more likely than female students (28.2%) to reach this level. Non-Hispanic white students (46.8%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than non-Hispanic black students (38.9%) and Hispanic students (37.0%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 28b)

There has been an increase in the prevalence of this behavior from 2009 to 2013 for all students. Non-Hispanic black students had the highest increase (6.0%). Hispanic students had an increase in prevalence from 2009 to 2011 which decreased in 2013 (5.8%).

Trends by Gender (Figure 28c)

From 2009 to 2013, there was an increase in the prevalence of this behavior (3.7%) for the total group of students. This behavior remained higher among male students than female students during this same time. From 2011 to 2013, there was an increase in prevalence for both females (2.5%) and males (4.7%).

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

From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of achieving the recommended level of physical activity increased for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic female students. The prevalence decreased slightly for non-Hispanic white female students who have consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior.

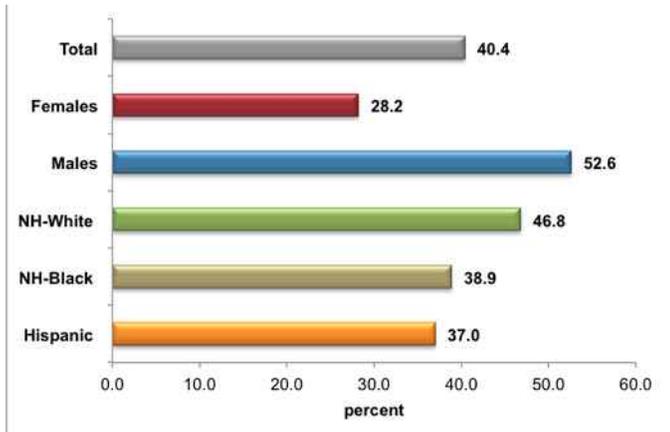
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 28e)

From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of achieving the recommended level of physical activity increased for non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white male students. The prevalence decreased slightly for Hispanic male students. Non-Hispanic black males had the lowest prevalence of this behavior in 2009 and 2011. Hispanic males had the lowest prevalence in 2013.

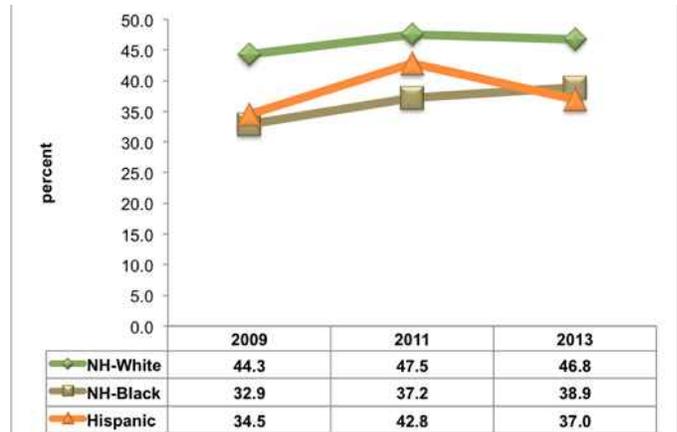
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 28f)

The prevalence of this behavior increased for ninth graders (4.6%), tenth graders (7.4%), and twelfth graders (3.1%) while declining slightly for eleventh graders (0.4%) from 2009 to 2013. In 2013, eleventh graders had the highest prevalence of this behavior with twelfth graders having the lowest prevalence in 2009 and 2013.

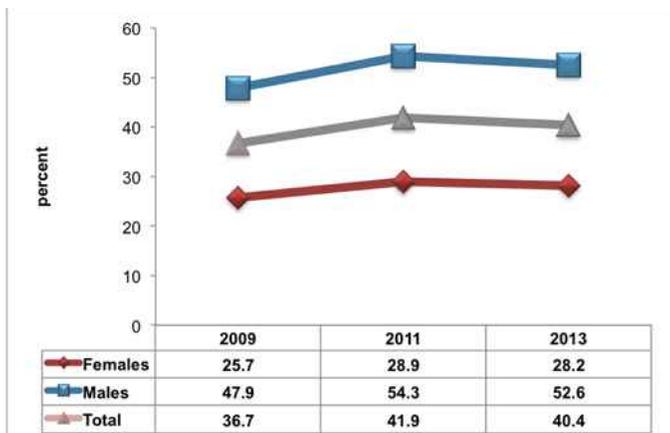
28a: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, 2013



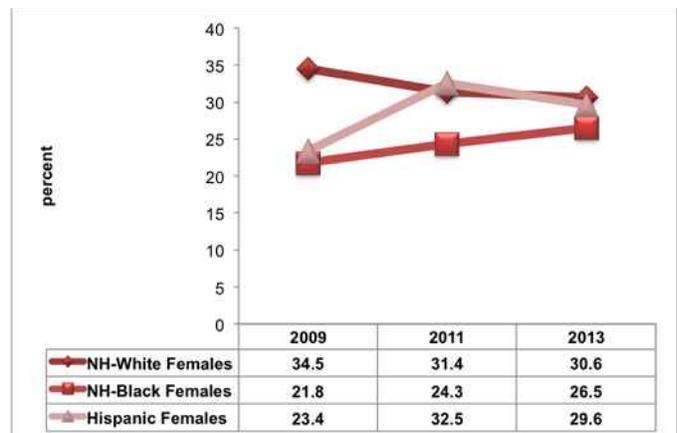
28b: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



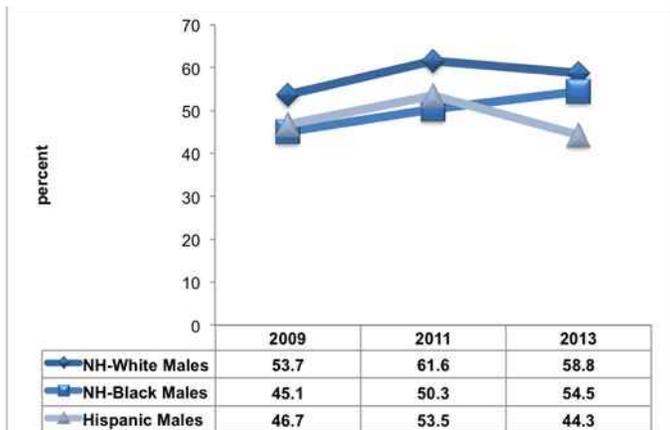
28c: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, by gender, 2009-2013



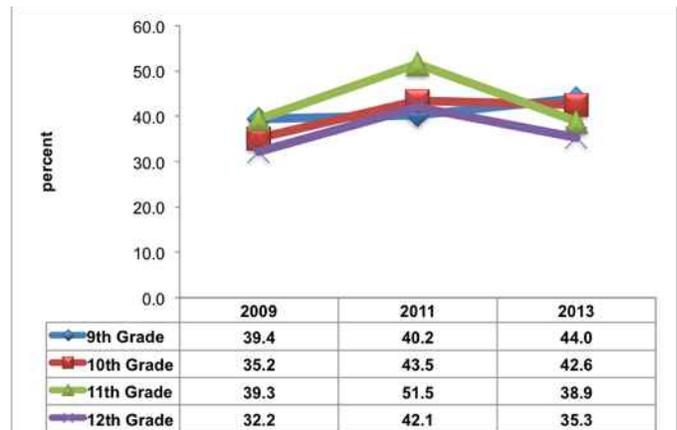
28d: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



28e: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



28f: Percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity, by grade, 2009-2013



Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day.

Current Data (Figure 29a)

In 2013, approximately 400 BCPS high school students (31.0%) watched three or more hour of TV on an average school day. Female students (31.5%) had a slightly higher prevalence than male students (30.7%). Non-Hispanic black students (47.7) watched over two times as much TV as non-Hispanic white students (21.8) and Hispanic students (21.5%).

Trends by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 29b)

From 2009 to 2013, there was a significant decrease in TV viewing for non-Hispanic black students and Hispanic students. While not significant, there was also a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior for non-Hispanic white students. There was an additional significant decrease in TV viewing between 2011 and 2013 for Hispanic students. Non-Hispanic black students consistently had a higher prevalence of this behavior.

Trends by Gender (Figure 29c)

There was a decrease in the prevalence of this behavior (13.8%) for the total group of students from 2009-2013. From 2011 to 2013, there was a significant decrease in prevalence for both females (13.7%) and males (13.4%).

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

From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior decreased for all female students. Non-Hispanic black female students have consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior watching over twice as much TV as their peers. Non-Hispanic white female students have consistently had the lowest prevalence.

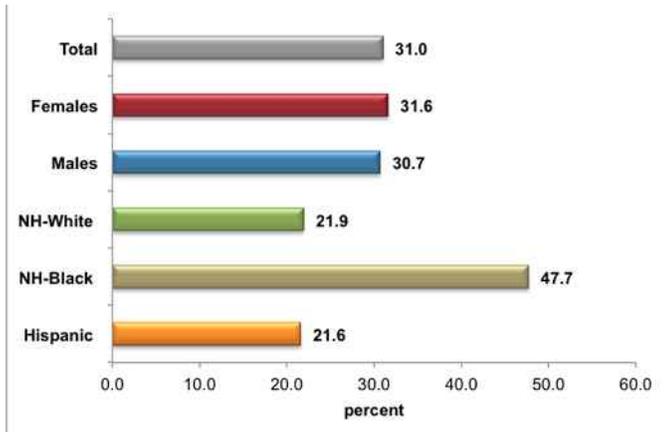
Trends among Males by Race/Ethnicity (Figure 29e)

From 2009 to 2013, the prevalence of this behavior decreased for all male students. Non-Hispanic black male students have consistently had the highest prevalence of this behavior watching almost twice as much TV as their peers.

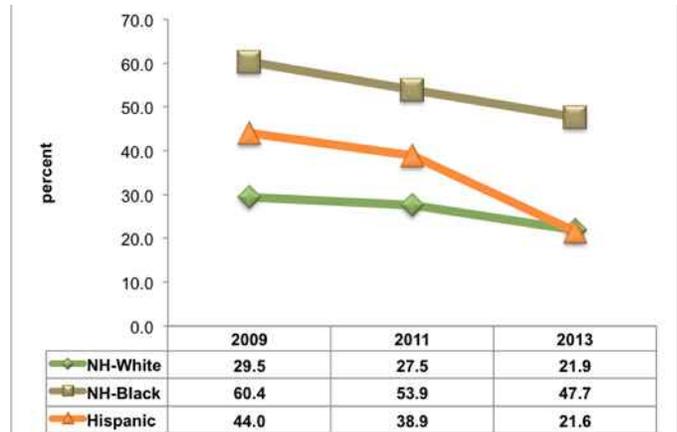
Trends by Grade Level (Figure 29f)

From 2009 to 2013, there was a decrease in TV viewing for ninth graders (17.2%), tenth graders (10.3%), eleventh graders (18.2%), and twelfth graders (8.8%). In 2009 and 2011 the highest prevalence of this behavior was among ninth graders. In 2013 rates were similar for ninth, tenth, and twelfth graders.

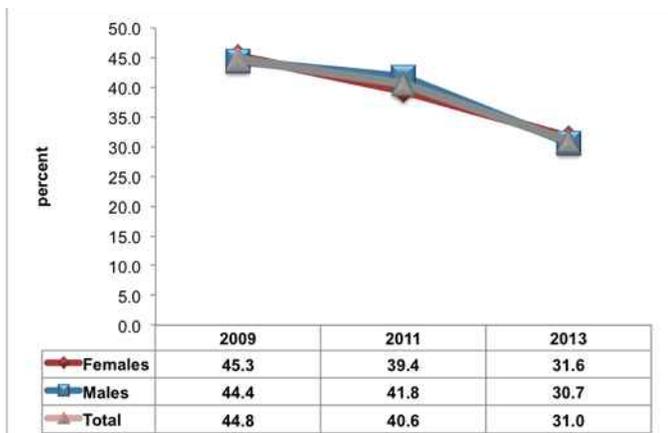
29a: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, 2013



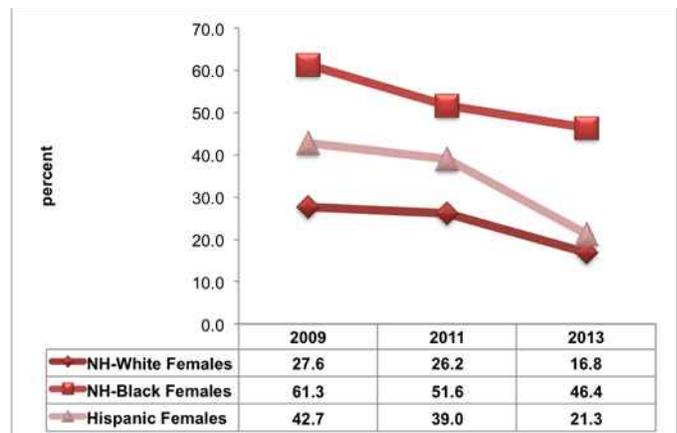
29b: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



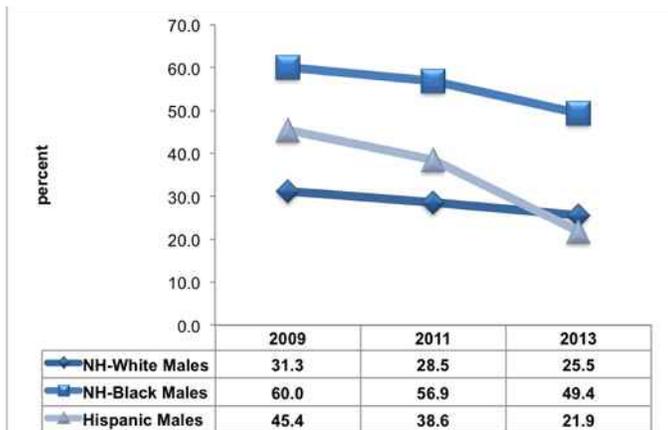
29c: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, by gender, 2009-2013



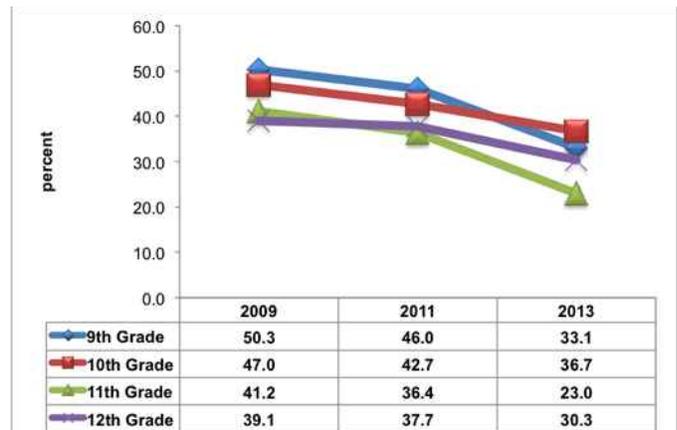
29d: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, females by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



29e: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, males by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013



29f: Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day, by grade, 2009-2013



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries and Violence

2013

IN Questions

1	Among students who rode a bicycle, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet	73.0
2	Among students who used rollerblades or rode a skateboard, the percentage who never or rarely wore a helmet	77.0
3	Percentage of students never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car	7.7
4	Percentage of students who rode one in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	17.6
5	Percentage of students who carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club	17.9
6	Percentage of students who have ever been the victim of teasing or name calling during the past 12 months because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual.	13.3
7	Percentage of students who were in a physical fight	48.8
8	Percentage of students who were in a physical fight in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	4.7
9	Percentage of students who seriously thought about killing themselves	20.4
10	Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would kill themselves	12.2
11	Percentage of students who ever tried to kill themselves	7.1

Bullying

2013

IN Questions

1	Percentage of students who had ever been bullied on school property	35.7
2	Percentage of students who had ever been electronically bullied	12.8
3	Percentage of students who have ever been the victim of teasing or name calling during the past 12 months because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual	13.3

Tobacco Use

2013

IN Questions

1	Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs	10.0
2	Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 11 years	2.5
3	Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days	1.7
4	Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days	0.4
5	Among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days	–
6	Among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days	–
7	Percentage of students who ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days	1.0
8	Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days	1.6
9	Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days	3.2
10	Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days	3.7

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

2013

IN Questions

1	Percentage of students who ever had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips	29.5
2	Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 11 years	12.0
3	Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	3.2
4	Among students who drank alcohol during the past 30 days and who have a usual type of alcohol that they drink, the percentage who reported liquor, such as vodka, rum, scotch, bourbon, or whisky, as their type of alcohol they usually drank during the past 30 days	45.5
5	Among students who drank alcohol during the past 30 days, the percentage who reported their home or another person's home as their usual place they usually drank alcohol during the past 30 days	81.2
6	Percentage of students who ever used marijuana	10.0
7	Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 11 years	3.7
8	Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase	3.4
9	Percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription	3.8
10	Percentage of students who ever took a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription	4.5
11	Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called K2 or Spice)	3.9
12	Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high	5.6
13	Percentage of students who ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high	10.2
14	Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breather the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during the past 30 days	6.4

Sexual Behaviors That Result In HIV Infection, Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases, And Other Unintended Pregnancies

2013

IN Questions

1	Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	12.0
2	Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 11 years	5.1
3	Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with three or more people during their life	3.5
4	Among students who had sexual intercourse, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	67.5
5	Percentage of students who had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection	71.0

Physical Activity

2013

IN Questions

1	Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 7 of the past seven days	33.4
2	Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day of 5 or more of the past seven days	54.7
3	Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 0 of the past 7 days	14.1
4	Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day	41.1
5	Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day	43.7
6	Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school	48.5
7	Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school	37.8
8	Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months	53.8

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

2013

IN	Questions	
1	Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	27.0
2	Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	44.6
3	Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight	17.4
4	Percentage of students who took any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight	4.0
5	Percentage of students who had ever vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight	5.5
6	Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all of the past seven days	51.4
7	Percentage of students who ate breakfast on none of the past seven days	9.0

**Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points.

Other

2013

IN	Questions	
1	Percentage of students who had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection	71.0
2	Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	21.3



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries and Violence

		2007	2009	2011	2013
IN	Questions				
1	Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet	88.8	88.9	89.3	86.6
2	Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else	11.0	11.6	8.4	7.5
3	Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	24.1	28.3	24.4	20.8
4	Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days	11.4	11.3	11.4	10.2
5	Percentage of student who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days	4.4	4.8	3.9	2.3
6	Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more of the past 30 days	2.6	4.5	3.5	2.1
7	Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school	6.6	9.1	8.0	10.8
8	Percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	8.4	8.1	7.1	5.6
9	Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months	33.1	30.7	28.9	18.8
10	Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	5.2	5.3	4.2	2.1
11	Percentage of student who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	11.5	11.0	9.8	5.5
12	Percentage of students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	7.4	6.8	6.5	7.5
13	Percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months	28.0	26.6	26.7	25.1
14	Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	10.7	11.0	12.3	12.7
15	Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months	8.9	9.2	10.1	11.8
16	Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	5.1	6.4	6.0	8.3
17	Percentage of students who made a suicide attempt during the past 12 months that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	1.4	2.9	2.2	4.1

Bullying

		2007	2009	2011	2013
IN	Questions				
1	Percentage of students who had ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months	–	12.4	13.2	13.1
2	Percentage of students who had ever been electronically bullied during the past 12 months	–	–	11.0	9.2

Tobacco

		2007	2009	2011	2013
IN	Questions				
1	Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or more puffs	38.1	35.4	35.5	27.8
2	Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years	9.3	8.1	6.9	8.7
3	Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days	14.0	13.1	11.0	5.8
4	Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days	5.3	5.0	3.1	1.2
5	Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	3.2	5.1	3.7	1.0
6	Percentage of students who ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days	7.1	7.7	5.5	2.5
7	Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days	3.5	5.2	4.5	4.1
8	Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days	10.9	11.1	9.8	7.2
9	Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days	17.3	16.9	14.2	9.7

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

		2007	2009	2011	2013
IN	Questions				
1	Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life	71.4	68.9	66.9	64.4
2	Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years	25.2	25.8	22.0	17.4
3	Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	42.6	41.3	37.2	29.7
4	Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days	20.5	20.5	17.6	13.8
5	Among students who reported current alcohol use, the percentage who usually got the alcohol they drank from someone who gave it to them during the past 30 days	41.6	36.1	38.6	38.3
6	Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	4.0	4.9	4.5	4.2
7	Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life	34.7	36.6	38.1	38.0
8	Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	7.5	6.3	7.5	7.8
9	Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	17.0	23.7	22.1	22.9
10	Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life	5.9	7.2	5.5	4.9
11	Percentage of students who 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	11.4	10.0	9.0	6.5
12	Percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life	1.5	4.5	2.1	2.3
13	Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life	2.6	5.7	3.3	3.0
14	Percentage of students who used ecstasy one or more times during their life	6.3	9.1	9.2	7.7
15	Percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life	2.5	4.2	2.8	2.6
16	Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life	2.1	3.8	1.4	2.2
17	Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months	21.1	23.2	23.1	32.6
18	Percentage of students who have taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.			12.8	12.2

Sexual Behaviors That Result In HIV Infection, Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases, And Other Unintended Pregnancies

		2007	2009	2011	2013
IN	Questions				
1	Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	49.8	52.2	48.8	41.4
2	Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	9.0	9.2	8.3	5.9
3	Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life	16.2	19.8	16.8	12.4
4	Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months	34.1	38.4	33.6	28.2
5	Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	19.2	23.7	22.4	22.4
6	Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	71.6	70.6	71.2	70.0
7	Percentage of students who had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection	89	87.2	87.3	86.2

Physical Activity

		2007	2009	2011	2013
IN	Questions				
1	Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days	32.8	36.7	41.9	40.4
2	Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day	40.7	44.8	40.6	31.0
3	Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day	28.5	30.4	38.2	37.3
4	Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school	34.0	39.1	40.0	45.5
5	Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school	21.6	24.2	20.4	27.2
6	Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months	49.3	46.2	48.7	48.2
7	Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	18.1	18.1	19.3	21.2
8	Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 0 of the past seven days	22.4	22.1	20.2	20.5
9	Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 7 of the past seven days	18.5	20.4	24.1	23.2



Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

		2007	2009	2011	2013
IN	Questions				
1	Percentage of students who were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85 th percentile but below the 95 th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)**	15.4	15.6	13.7	13.1
2	Percentage of students who were obese (i.e., at or above the 95 th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)**	8.4	9.7	9.5	8.3
3	Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	26.6	26.6	26.0	24.6
4	Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	39.0	42.1	40.4	43.7
5	Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	10.3	9.1	11.3	12.1
6	Percentage of students who took any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	4.3	6.0	5.9	7.3
**Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points.					
7	Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	4.0	5.0	4.6	6.0
8	Percentage of students who drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days	81.0	81.8	80.2	78.4
9	Percentage of students who ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days	85.0	84.6	85.8	86.6
10	Percentage of students who ate green salad one or more times during the past seven days	63.6	60.3	58.1	61.3
11	Percentage of students who ate potatoes one or more times during the past seven days	65.2	64.3	62.6	64.3
12	Percentage of students who ate carrots one or more times during the past seven days	47.0	44.0	45.0	44.6
13	Percentage of students who ate other vegetables one or more times during the past seven days	79.1	76.6	77.6	76.9
14	Percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times during the past seven days	23.1	22.8	25.2	19.7
15	Percentage of students who ate fruits and drank 100% fruit juices two or more times during the past seven days	33.8	36.7	37.7	33.3
16	Percentage of students who ate fruits or drank 100% fruit juices 0 times per day during the past seven days	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.3
17	Percentage of students who ate fruits and drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day during the past seven days	61.0	64.3	64.4	61.5
18	Percentage of students who ate fruits and drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day during the past seven days	24.4	26.4	26.5	20.3
19	Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days	14.2	14.8	15.5	12.8
20	Percentage of students who ate vegetables 0 times per day during the past seven days	8.1	8.9	10.2	7.8
21	Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day during the past seven days	59.0	56.2	58.6	57.4
22	Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day during the past seven days	24.9	26.2	29.0	25.0
23	Percentage of students who ate fruits or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day and ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days	10.4	10.5	11.6	9.2
24	Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the past seven days	29.2	26.6	24.4	17.2
25	Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop 0 times per day during the past seven days	20.9	22.7	24.2	32.7
26	Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day during the past seven days	20.4	20.1	17.2	10.0
27	Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day during the past seven days	12.8	11.5	10.3	5.2

SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH

Reported Health Behaviors Among High School Students

Diversity, Cultural Outreach & Prevention Department

What is the YRBS?

- The YRBS is a national health survey coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- All high schools in Broward County participated. Classes within those schools were then randomly selected to complete the survey
- In 2013, questions were added about same-sex sexual contact and sexual identity

"Sexual Minority" can refer to the following:

1. Behavior

- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- Women who have sex with women (WSW)

Broward County YRBS Question:
During your life, with whom have you had sexual contact?

- Females
- Males
- Females and males

2. Attraction

- Attracted to same sex or both sexes

3. Sexual Identity

- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer or questioning (LGBQ)

Broward County YRBS Question:
Which of the following best describes you?

- Heterosexual
- Gay or Lesbian
- Bisexual
- Not sure

4. Gender Identity

- Transgender (Born male, identify as female; born female, identify as male)

Recommendations

- Schools, families, and communities should address stigma, discrimination, family disapproval, social rejection, and violence that many sexual minority youth face
- 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)
- Staff at schools and community agencies should be trained to understand the needs and concerns of sexual minority youth and can implement effective programs and services (e.g. Broward's "LGBT Critical Support Guide")
- Increase student linkages to school-based and community-based agencies and organizations

Abstract

We used the data from the Broward County Public Schools 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) to identify health behaviors among sexual minority youth in grades 9-12 in Broward County, Florida. Significant disparities exist between sexual minority youth and sexual majority youth for selected focus areas.

Methods

- Only youth who reported sexual contact were used in the analysis
- 1,443 students in 29 public high schools were surveyed
- We used Center for Disease Control (CDC) data from the "2013FTH Sex of Sexual Partners" report

Results

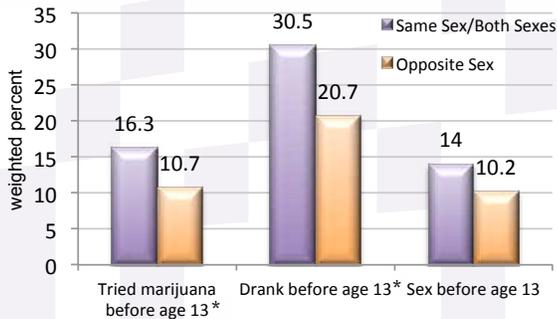
11% of sexually active high school students report same sex/both sexes sexual contact

6% of high school students identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual

Students with same sex/both sexes sexual contact report...

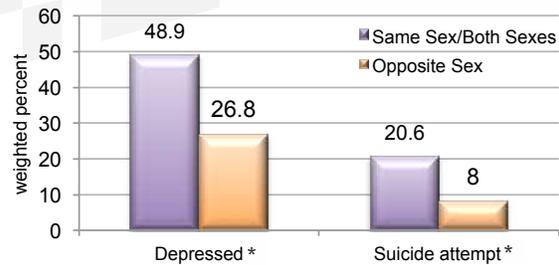
- 75% having had sex
- 49% feeling sad or hopeless
- 30% drinking alcohol before age 13
- 21% attempting suicide
- 16% trying marijuana before age 13
- 14% having had sex before age 13

Fig 1. Early initiation of risk for Broward County youth



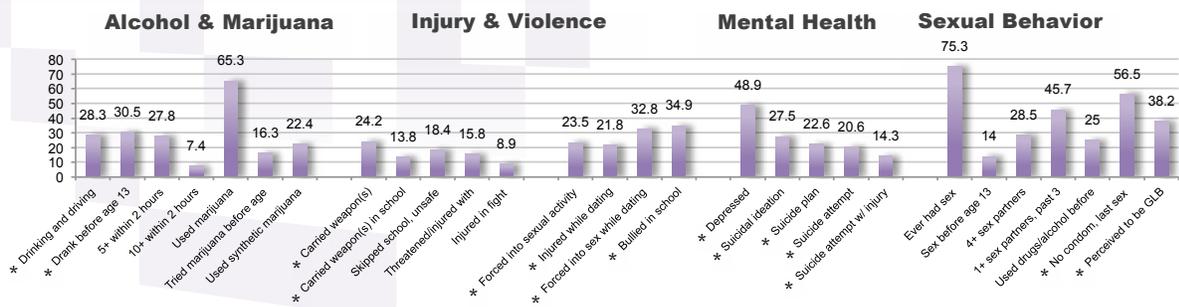
Differences between students with same-sex and opposite sexual contact. Source: Broward County, FL YRBS.

Fig 2. Mental health for Broward County youth



* Statistically significant differences between students with same-sex and opposite sexual contact. Source: Broward County, FL YRBS

Fig 3. Sexual minority youth risk behaviors by focus areas



* Statistically significant differences between students with same-sex and opposite sexual contact. Source: Broward County, FL YRBS. For more information, please visit BrowardPrevention.org

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Westat,
- ICF Macro, and
- Florida Department of Health in Broward County

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Adrián Hernández,
Comprehensive Sexual Health, Health Marketing & Promotions

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information about the Broward Youth Risk Behavior Survey, please call the department of Diversity, Prevention and Intervention, Broward County Public Schools, Florida, 754•321•1655, or visit our website at: www.BrowardPrevention.org

Visit CDC's website (www.CDC.gov/YRBS) for more information about the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

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