

# Youth Risk Behavior Survey

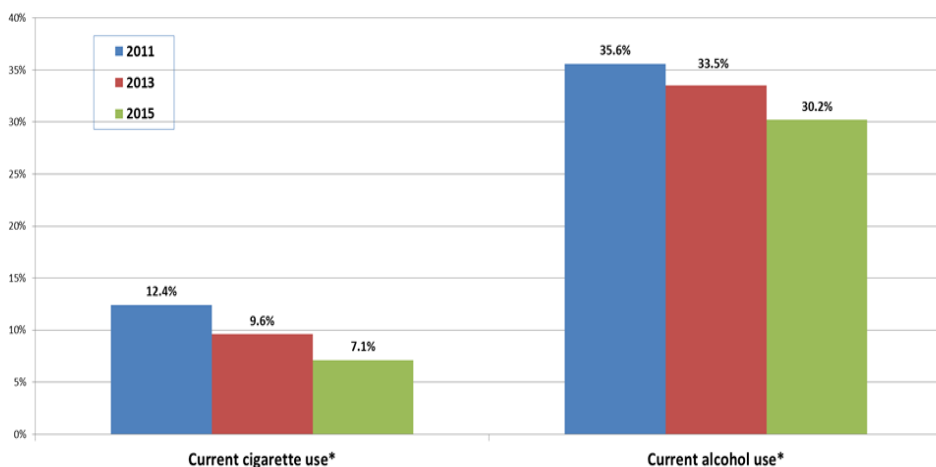


## DUVAL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS 2015

### Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Behaviors

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a self-administered, school-based, confidential, and anonymous survey that was conducted in Duval County Public Schools during the spring of 2009, 2011, 2013, and 2015. This is part of a national effort by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to obtain information pertaining to youth health behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among youth and adults. These include: 1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence, 2) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancies and STDs, 3) alcohol and other drug use, 4) tobacco use, 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors, and 6) inadequate physical activity. In 2015, 3,608 students from 21 Duval County public high schools participated in the YRBS.

High School Student (9th-12th Grade) Tobacco and Alcohol Use by Year  
Duval County, 2011-2015



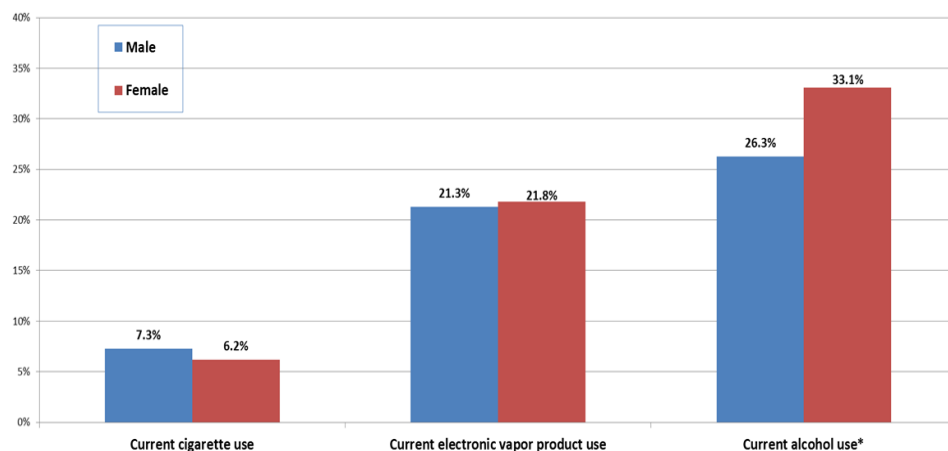
Duval County has seen a dramatic decline in tobacco use since 2011, resulting in a current rate that is almost half that of the U.S. (7.1% vs. 15.7%). On the 2015 survey, 1 in 14 Duval County high school students reported current cigarette use. Use of electronic vapor products was much higher, with 22.1% of high schools students reporting current electronic vapor product use.

Current alcohol use continues to decline among Duval County high school students and is lower than the U.S. (30.2% vs. 34.9%). Still, a large number of Duval County high school students drink. Approximately 1 in 2 have tried alcohol and 1 in 3 reported current alcohol use.

Current cigarette use was higher among male students (7.3%) than female students (6.2%). From 2013 to 2015, current cigarette use decreased 35% for males and 22% for females. For both male and female students in 2015, more than 1 in 5 students reported current electronic vapor product use.

More female students (33.1%) reported current alcohol use than male students (26.3%), a trend since 2011. From 2013 to 2015, current alcohol use decreased 14% for male students and 8% for female students.

High School Student (9th-12th Grade) Tobacco and Alcohol Use by Gender  
Duval County, 2015



Note: \* indicates statistical difference 2015 vs. 2011 or significant difference Males vs. Females.

#### Additional Data

- Over half of students that reported current cigarette use had tried to quit smoking during the 12 months before the survey.
- One in 7 students under 18 years old bought their own cigarettes at a store or gas station.
- Over 2 in 5 students reported being given alcohol by someone they know.
- Nearly 1 in 6 students attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the 12 months before the survey.

# Duval County Health Zones (HZ)

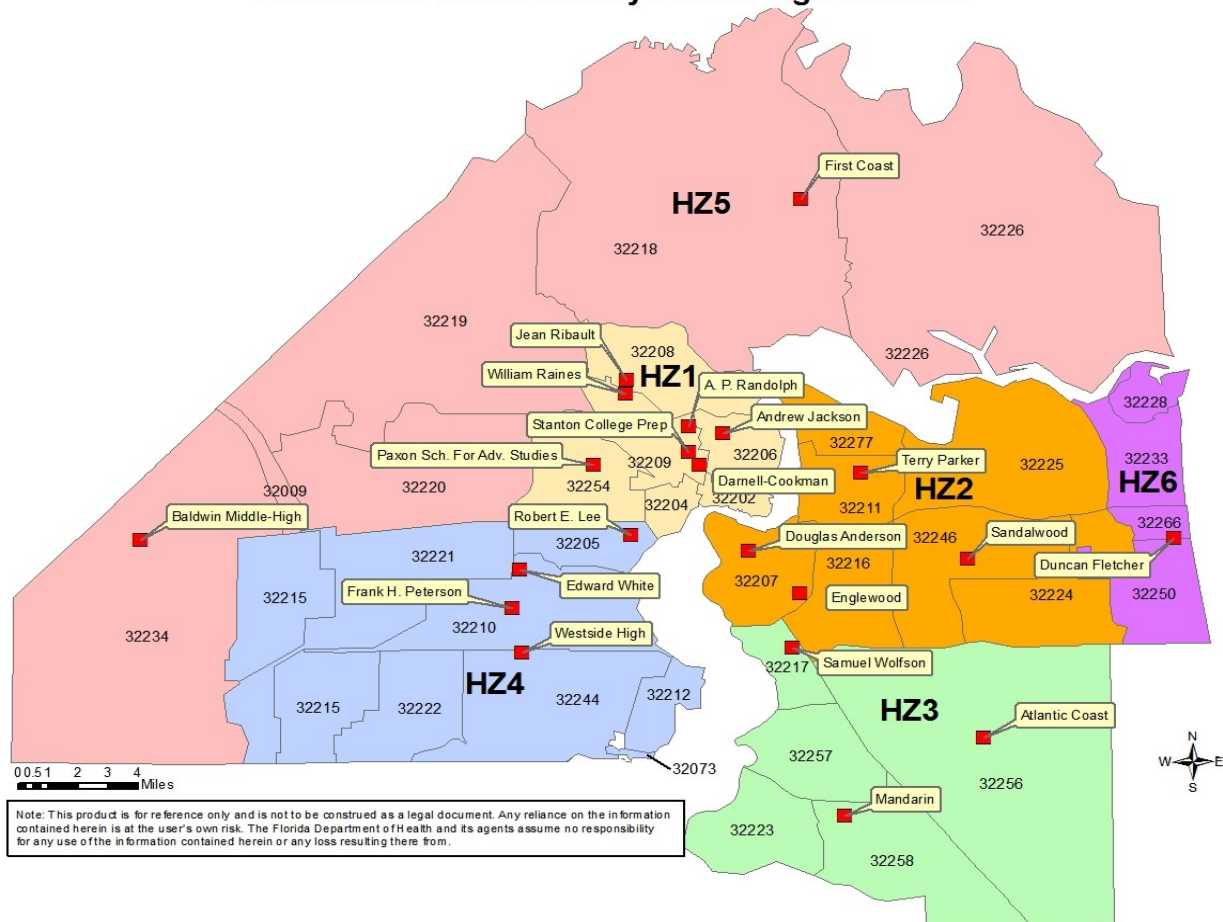
Duval County is located on the northeast coast of Florida and is comprised of urban, suburban, and pockets of rural areas. The County is divided into six Health Zones (HZ) which differ in terms of demographics, socio-economic factors, and health outcomes. The HZs are based on mutually exclusive zip codes tied to county organization and demographics. The geographic analysis of the YRBS data informs data-driven decision-making and policy changes, a targeted approach to programming, and effective allocation of resources. In the 2015 YRBS reports, HZ data was determined using the zip code of the school that students attended, rather than students' home zip code. Therefore, the HZ analyses in the 2015 YRBS reports are not comparable to the HZ data in prior YRBS reports.

**HZ1** had the fewest students that reported current use of cigarettes (3.1%), smokeless tobacco (6.1%), electronic vapor products (13.8%), alcohol (25.2%), marijuana (21.0%), and prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (9.8%). The number of students that reported lifetime use of cocaine (5.5%), ecstasy (4.6%), and synthetics (7.5%) was also lower when compared to teens in other HZs. One in 4 students were offered, sold, or given drugs at school.

**HZ2** had the most students that reported current cigarette use (9.5%). Fewer students in HZ2 have ever tried methamphetamines (4.9%) and inhalants (9.4%) when compared to teens in other HZs. Nearly 1 in 2 students reported lifetime electronic vapor product use (46.3%), with 22.3% reporting current use of electronic vapor products. More than half have tried alcohol (53.4%). Nearly 1 in 3 students were offered, sold, or given drugs at school.

**HZ3** had more than 1 in 4 students that reported current use of any form of tobacco. Close to 1 in 2 students reported lifetime electronic vapor product use, and 22.2% reported current use of electronic vapor products. Over 1 in 2 students reported lifetime alcohol use and 1 in 3 students reported current alcohol use. Nearly 1 in 7 students took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription. Over 1 in 4 were offered, sold, or given drugs at school.

## Location of Duval County Public High Schools



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**HZ4** had one of the highest rates of tobacco use in the County, and over 1 in 3 students reported current use of any form of tobacco. HZ4 also had the most students that reported current marijuana use (32.2%), and lifetime use of methamphetamines (12.1%), ecstasy (13.2%), and inhalants (18.5%). More students in HZ4 were offered, sold, or given drugs at school (32.0%) when compared to teens in other HZs.

**HZ5** had the most students that reported lifetime use of electronic vapor products (50.4%), and over 1 in 4 reported current electronic vapor product use. HZ5 was second highest for current use of any form of tobacco (35.7%), as well as lifetime use of alcohol (58.9%) and synthetics (12.1%). Nearly 1 in 6 students attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs, and 30.4% were offered, sold, or given drugs at school.

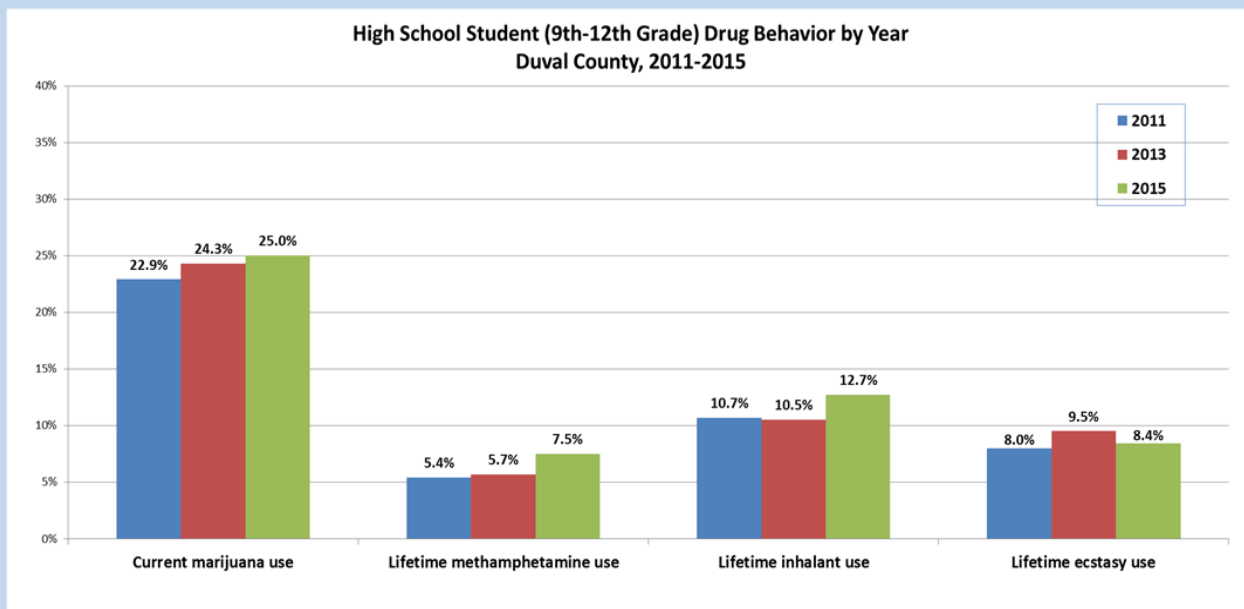
**HZ6** had the most students that reported current smokeless tobacco use (11.2%) and current electronic vapor product use (27.5%). HZ6 also had the most students that reported lifetime alcohol use (60.6%), current alcohol use (39.9%), and binge drinking (22.2%). More students reported lifetime use of cocaine (13.9%) and synthetics (16.4%) than in other HZs. HZ6 had the most students that attended school under the influence (21.6%).

Risk Factors	HZ1	HZ2	HZ3	HZ4	HZ5	HZ6	Duval County	FL	USA 2015
<b>Tobacco</b>									
Current cigarette use*	3.1%	9.5% <sup>1</sup>	7.3%	7.8% <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	8.6% <sup>1</sup>	7.1% <sup>1</sup>	9.9%	15.7%
Current smokeless tobacco use*	6.1%	5.2%	6.6%	10.7%	10.4%	11.2%	7.8%	QNA	8.8%
Lifetime electronic vapor product use	35.1%	46.3%	46.5% <sup>1</sup>	45.7% <sup>1</sup>	50.4% <sup>1</sup>	50.1% <sup>1</sup>	44.3% <sup>1</sup>	QNA	QNA
Current electronic vapor product use*	13.8%	22.3% <sup>1</sup>	22.2% <sup>1</sup>	26.1% <sup>1</sup>	27.1% <sup>1</sup>	27.5% <sup>1</sup>	22.1% <sup>1</sup>	QNA	QNA
Current tobacco use*	22.3%	31.5%	27.5%	35.6% <sup>1</sup>	35.7% <sup>1</sup>	35.9% <sup>1</sup>	30.4% <sup>1</sup>	QNA	QNA
<b>Alcohol</b>									
Lifetime alcohol use	47.8% <sup>6</sup>	53.4%	54.8%	57.2%	58.9%	60.6%	54.4%	QNA	66.2%
Current alcohol use*	25.2% <sup>6</sup>	28.0% <sup>6</sup>	33.9%	29.8%	33.9%	39.9%	30.2% <sup>6</sup>	33% <sup>1</sup>	34.9%
Consumed five or more drinks of alcohol in a row*	10.5% <sup>6</sup>	11.7% <sup>6</sup>	13.9%	10.8% <sup>6</sup>	13.4%	22.2%	12.5% <sup>6</sup>	15.3% <sup>4,6</sup>	20.8%
<b>Other Drug Use</b>									
Current marijuana use*	21.0% <sup>4</sup>	22.7% <sup>4</sup>	22.5% <sup>4</sup>	32.2%	24.3%	28.1%	25.0% <sup>4</sup>	21.5%	23.4%
Current prescription drug use without a doctor's prescription*	9.8%	10.6%	13.2%	12.0%	12.7%	16.5%	11.8%	QNA	QNA
Lifetime cocaine use	5.5%	7.1%	8.0%	11.2%	9.1%	13.9%	8.5%	6.2% <sup>4,6</sup>	5.5%
Lifetime inhalant use	10.7%	9.4%	11.3%	18.5%	11.1%	15.3%	12.7%	QNA	8.9%
Lifetime methamphetamine use	5.7%	4.9%	5.8%	12.1%	6.4%	11.5%	7.5%	QNA	3.2%
Lifetime ecstasy use	4.6% <sup>4</sup>	6.5%	7.1%	13.2%	9.0%	12.1%	8.4%	QNA	6.6%
Lifetime synthetic use	7.5% <sup>6</sup>	9.5% <sup>6</sup>	9.1%	10.4%	12.1%	16.4%	9.9% <sup>6</sup>	QNA	QNA
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property**	25.2%	30.0%	27.8%	32.0%	30.4%	29.4%	29.0%	18.4% <sup>1-6,D</sup>	22.1%
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs**	12.8%	15.7%	15.6%	19.8%	17.3%	21.6%	16.5%	QNA	QNA

Note: Smokeless tobacco = Includes chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip; Electronic vapor products = Includes e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens; Tobacco = Includes cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and electronic vapor products; Inhalants = Includes sniffing glue, breathing the contents of aerosol spray cans, and inhaling any paints or sprays to get high; Synthetics = Includes K2, Spice, fake weed, King Kong, Yucatan Fire, and Moon Rocks; QNA = Question not asked; \* = On at least one day during the 30 days before the survey; \*\* = During the 12 months before the survey. The superscript refers to a specific geographic area (e.g., superscript 1 refers to Health Zone 1, D refers to Duval County) and indicates that the data for that geographic area is significantly different from the reference geographic area.

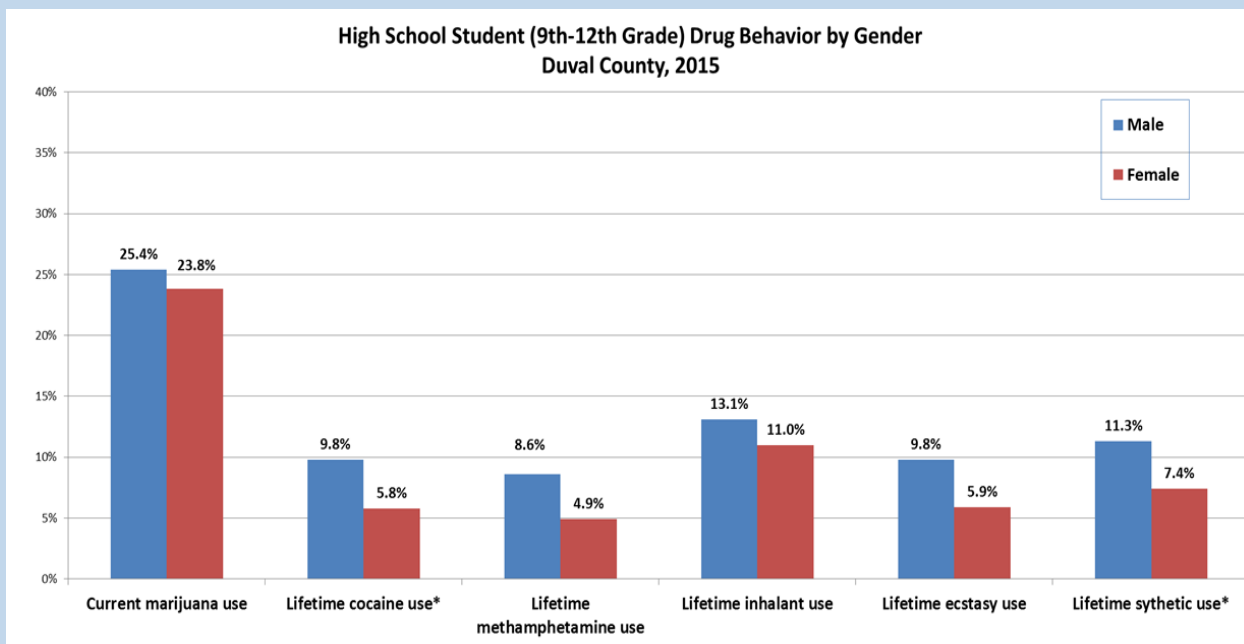
Comparisons by County, State and Nation are provided by CDC (See YRBS methodology at [www.CDC.gov](http://www.CDC.gov)). Comparisons by Health Zone is provided by the Florida Department of Health in Duval County (See YRBS methodology at <http://duval.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/community-health-planning-and-statistics/youth-risk-behavior-survey/index.html>).

# High School Drug Use in Duval



Marijuana use has increased in Duval County since 2011, particularly among female students. From 2011 to 2015, marijuana use among females increased by 26%, compared to a 1% increase among male students during this time period. In 2015, current marijuana use was higher in Duval County (25.0%) than Florida (21.5%) and the U.S. (23.4%). More Duval County high school students (29.0%) reported having access to illegal drugs on school property than teens across Florida (18.4%) and the Nation (22.1%).

Nearly 1 in 10 male students reported lifetime cocaine use and 1 in 9 male students reported lifetime synthetic use. These rates are significantly higher than the rates for lifetime cocaine use (1 in 17) and lifetime synthetic use (1 in 13) among female students.



Note: \* indicates significant difference Males vs. Females.

### Additional Data

- More than 1 in 4 students were offered, sold, or given illegal drugs while at school.
- One in 5 students were under the influence of drugs or alcohol the last time that they had sex (Sexual Behavior report).
- One in 4 students rode in a car with someone who had been drinking alcohol (Violence, Suicide, and Safety report).
- Nearly 1 in 11 students drove when they had been drinking alcohol (Violence, Suicide, and Safety report).