INTRODUCTION
The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a self-administered, school-based, confidential, and anonymous survey that was conducted in Duval County Public Schools (DCPS) during the spring of 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017. 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. This report summarizes 2017 YRBS data on sexual behaviors among Duval County high school students. In 2017, 3,493 students from 21 Duval County public high schools participated in the YRBS.

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, socioeconomic factors, and health outcomes. The HZs are based on mutually exclusive zip codes tied to county organization and demographics. The HZ analysis of the YRBS data increases our understanding of differences in the geographic distribution of health-related behaviors in Duval County and can assist in planning targeted health interventions.

LOCATIONS OF DUVAL COUNTY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

Note: This product is for reference only and is not to be construed as a legal document. Any reliance on the information contained herein is at the user’s own risk. The Florida Department of Health and its agents assume no responsibility for any use of the information contained herein or any loss resulting there from.
SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG DUVAL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS CONTINUES TO DECLINE. IN 2017:

- About 1 in 3 Duval County high school students have ever had sex – a 23% decrease since 2013.
  - Male students (42.0%) were more likely to report ever having sex than female students (33.0%).
  - Students in HZ 3 (27.2%) were less likely to have ever had sex when compared to other HZs.
- About 1 in 4 Duval County high school students were currently sexually active – a 22% decrease since 2013.

Among high school students that were sexually active:
- 57.7% used a condom the last time they had sex.
- About 1 in 4 used birth control pills, implants, IUDs, or shots to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sex.
- 18.2% used drugs or alcohol before the last time they had sex.
- Almost 1 in 7 Duval County high school students identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) compared to 1 in 10 Florida students.

FEWER DUVAL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVED HIV/AIDS EDUCATION. IN 2017:

- About 3 in 4 Duval County high school students reported having ever been taught about HIV/AIDS in school – a 7% decrease since 2013.
- Duval County high school students (17.1%) were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV when compared to Florida students (12.0%).

SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS

It’s important that the community promotes messages of safe sex and provides information about sexual risk behaviors. Sexual risk behaviors are associated with increased risk of STDs/HIV and unintended pregnancy.

SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS INCLUDE:
- Having unprotected sex
- Consuming alcohol or drugs before sexual intercourse
- Neglecting to discuss sexual history with partners

In 2016, Duval County had the 5th highest rate in the state for bacterial STDs among 15 to 19 year olds. In an effort to address the high rate of STDs among Duval County youth, eight teen health centers were opened that offer sexual health services, such as HIV, STD, and pregnancy testing, treatment, group education, and access to condoms. During the 2016-2017 school year:
- 876 students received group education
- 190 students were tested for HIV
- 190 students were tested for gonorrhea and chlamydia
- 38 students had a pregnancy test
Duval County high school students experience higher rates of dating and sexual violence when compared to Florida.

In 2017:

- 12.3% of Duval County high school students experienced physical dating violence in the past year compared to 8.4% in Florida.
- 10.8% of Duval County high school students reported forced sexual intercourse compared to 6.5% in Florida.
  - Female students (13.5%) in Duval County were more likely to report forced sexually activity than male students (7.8%).

LGB high school students in Duval County were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to experience dating and sexual violence. In Duval County high schools in 2017:

- 23.3% of LGB students experienced physical dating violence compared to 8.7% of heterosexual students.
- 26.1% of LGB students experienced sexual violence compared to 10.6% of heterosexual students.
- LGB students (21.2%) are almost three times more likely than heterosexual students (7.9%) to have been forced to have sex.

What is teen dating violence?

Teen dating violence is a type of intimate partner violence. It occurs between two people in a close relationship. The nature of the dating violence can be physical, emotional, or sexual. Many teens do not report dating violence because they are afraid or ashamed.

What are the consequences of teen dating violence?

Teens that experience dating violence are more likely to:

- Experience depression and anxiety
- Think about suicide
- Engage in unhealthy behaviors, such as alcohol, tobacco, and drug use
- Exhibit antisocial behaviors
- Experience victimization as an adult

What are the solutions to teen dating violence?

Dating violence can be prevented when teens, families, organizations, and communities work together to implement effective prevention strategies. Effective interventions:

- Promote healthy relationships
- Improve problem-solving
- Change norms
- Reduce other risk behaviors, such as alcohol and drug use
## RISK FACTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HZ1</th>
<th>HZ2</th>
<th>HZ3</th>
<th>HZ4</th>
<th>HZ5</th>
<th>HZ6</th>
<th>Duval County</th>
<th>FL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEXUAL BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had sexual intercourse</td>
<td>39.7%(^3)</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>40.4%(^3)</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>38.1%(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were sexually active in the past 3 months</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>16.5%(^4)</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>26.3%(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had oral sex</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>37.2%(^1,6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used a condom(^***)</td>
<td>52.2%</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>57.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used birth control pills, IUDs, implants, or shots(^***)</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy(^***)</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drank alcohol or used drugs before sexual intercourse(^***)</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Described themselves as lesbian, gay, or bisexual</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>10.3%(^1,4), D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were ever taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
<td>74.4%</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
<td>74.4%</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were ever tested for HIV</td>
<td>21.6%(^3)</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>23.2%(^3)</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>12.0%(^1,5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HZ1</th>
<th>HZ2</th>
<th>HZ3</th>
<th>HZ4</th>
<th>HZ5</th>
<th>HZ6</th>
<th>Duval County</th>
<th>FL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experienced physical dating violence(^**)</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>16.8%(^4)</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>8.4%(^2), D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced sexual dating violence(^**)</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>13.2%(^4)</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were ever forced to have sexual intercourse</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>6.5%(^2, 4, 5), D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A revealing or sexual photo of them had been texted, e-mailed, or posted electronically without their permission(^\ast)</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>3.6%(^\ast)</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>3.9%(^\ast)</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>QNA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- QNA = Question not asked
- \(^\ast\) = During the 30 days before the survey
- \(^\ast\) = During the 12 months before the survey
- \(^\ast\) = During last sexual intercourse among students who were sexually active

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 and State are provided by the CDC (See YRBS methodology at www.CDC.gov). Comparisons by Health Zone are provided by the Florida Department of Health in Duval County.
The CDC recommends a holistic approach to improving health behaviors and outcomes among youth. The Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child (WSCC) model emphasizes that schools, health agencies, parents, and communities share a common goal of supporting health and academic achievement in adolescents. The WSCC model focuses its attention on the child, emphasizes a school-wide approach, and acknowledges learning, health, and the school as being a part of the local community. Importantly, the WSCC model provides a framework for how various sectors can work together to ensure that every young person is healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged. This approach is illustrated in the image to the right.

Using information from the CDC and other research-based initiatives the below content provides recommendations for continued progress in building healthy relationships and preventing sexual risk behaviors in Duval County.

**EXEMPLARY SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION**  
Increasing the number of schools that provide sexual health education is a critical objective for improving youth outcomes. Sexual health education should address:
- Healthy relationships
- Communication skills
- Condoms and other contraception methods
- Goal-setting and decision-making skills
- Preventative care
- How to access accurate and reliable health information
- Sexual orientation
- Gender roles, gender identity, and gender expression

**SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICES**  
Sexual health services are most effective when they are easily accessible, accepting, and confidential. Schools can improve adolescents’ access to key sexual health services via the provision of on-site services or referrals to adolescent-friendly providers in the community. Sexual health services include:
- Sexual health education
- HIV and STD testing and treatment
- Contraceptive services
- Pregnancy testing
- Condom provision
- HPV vaccination
- Guidance and counseling services

**SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTS**  
Safe and supportive school environments are associated with improved education and health outcomes for all students. Strategies for improvement:
- Develop a school environment free of bullying and sexual harassment
- Engage parents and students
- Partner with outside organizations to focus on safe school environments
- Implement positive youth-development programs, Gay-Straight Alliances, safe spaces, and visible allies