



2019 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey



State Report



**Executive Office
of the Governor**

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Rothenbach Research and Consulting, LLC,
in consultation with the **Florida Department of Children & Families**
Office of Substance Abuse & Mental Health

Acknowledgements

The nineteenth annual administration of the *Florida Youth Survey* was completed in February of 2019. The Florida Departments of Children and Families, Health, Education, and Juvenile Justice worked together to ensure the success of this project.

We were extremely fortunate to have nearly 10,000 students from 170 schools complete the *2019 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS)*. We are grateful to the remarkable young people who joined this survey effort, and would like to thank their parents for allowing them to participate. The information obtained as a result of their honesty has proven to be invaluable. This knowledge will lead and guide our efforts to ensure that Florida's students, their parents, and their communities receive the tools they need to prevent alcohol, tobacco, or other drug use and related problem behaviors, as well as establishing effective substance abuse treatment services.

We are grateful and appreciate those school district and school building administrators and their staff who provided access to students. Clearly, their commitment to the well-being of students was demonstrated in their enthusiasm, promptness, and dependability in completing the survey. We also greatly appreciate the school survey coordinators and County Health Department Tobacco Prevention Coordinators for being instrumental in handling the administrative details of the survey. Their hard work and dedication was critical in ensuring that the survey was administered in a precise and efficient manner.

A great deal of thanks is owed to the outstanding leadership of this survey effort: Governor Ron DeSantis; Richard Corcoran, Commissioner of Education; Scott A. Rivkees, Florida Surgeon General; and Chad Poppell, Secretary of Children and Families. It is their tireless commitment to science-based research that made this effort possible. We look forward to constructing a genuine picture of substance abuse among adolescents including why they use, how to prevent this use, and the best methods of intervention.

Special thanks to ICF, Inc., for their effective oversight of the survey administration and data collection process. We also recognize the efforts of Rothenbach Research and Consulting, LLC, for their data analysis and report preparation work.

Each representative of the many agencies involved brought their knowledge and expertise to bear toward the success of this effort. We are very pleased at the level of cooperation and sharing of information, time, funds, and effort.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Legislature’s 1999 Drug Control Summit recommended the establishment of a multi-agency-directed, county-level, statewide substance abuse survey. The *Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS)* is undertaken annually based on that recommendation. In 2019, four state agencies—the Departments of Children and Families, Health, Education, and Juvenile Justice—collaborated to administer the *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* and the *FYSAS*. This high level of interagency collaboration is significant, and has become known as the “Florida Model” for other states to follow in planning and implementing their own surveys.

The *FYSAS*, the focus of this report, was administered to 9,819 students in grades 6 through 12 in February of 2019. Across Florida, 88 middle schools and 82 high schools supported the *FYSAS* by providing access to their students. The results of this survey effort supply a valuable source of information to help reduce and prevent the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs by school-aged youth.

More than Drug Use Prevalence Rates

The *FYSAS* is based on the *Communities That Care Youth Survey*, developed from the nationally recognized work of Dr. J. David Hawkins and Dr. Richard F. Catalano. Dr. Hawkins and Dr. Catalano are experts in identifying risk factors related to alcohol, tobacco, other drug (ATOD) use and delinquent behavior—and in identifying protective factors that guard against these behaviors. By administering the *FYSAS*, Florida can determine the levels of risk and protective factors faced by its youth and correlate those levels to ATOD use rates. Thus, those factors that contribute to or protect against drug use can be more accurately identified. A complete explanation of risk and protective factors is provided in the body of this report.

Key Survey Results

While the 2019 *FYSAS* generated a range of valuable prevention planning data—including the “strengths to build on” and “opportunities for improvement” highlighted below—eight sets of findings are especially noteworthy:

1. Florida students have reported dramatic long-term reductions in alcohol and cigarette use. Between 2008 and 2019, the prevalence of past-30-day alcohol use declined by 15.0 percentage points, binge drinking declined by 8.0 percentage points, and past-30-day cigarette use declined by 7.5 percentage points.
2. While alcohol use is down, high-risk drinking behavior is still too common, with binge drinking reported by one out of 15 high school students and blacking out from drinking reported by nearly one out of seven.
3. While not as pronounced as alcohol and cigarettes, Florida students have reported long-term reductions in the use of illicit drugs other than marijuana. Past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* dropped from 9.4% in 2008 to 5.9% in 2019.
4. In contrast to the reductions for alcohol and cigarettes, the long-term trend for marijuana use among Florida students is mixed, with a history of both increases and decreases. Fortunately, the more recent trend is a reduction in past-30-day use from 12.4% in 2014 to 10.4% in 2019.
5. While the long-term pattern shows reductions in substance use across age groups, the short-term pattern is different for middle school and high school students. Florida middle school students reported higher rates of alcohol use in 2019, with the past-30-day prevalence rate increasing 0.9 percentage points and the binge drinking rate increasing 0.5 percentage points. Also, while high school students reported a 0.9 percentage point reduction in past-30-day marijuana use in 2019, the rate for middle school students did not change.

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6. Confirming the findings of other youth surveys, including the *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*, vaping has emerged as one of the most prevalent forms of substance use among youth. Florida students reported a past-30-day rate of 12.5% for vaping nicotine, more than seven times the rate of cigarette use. Florida students also reported a past-30-day rate of 8.3% for vaping marijuana, also substantially higher than past-30-day cigarette use.
 7. While the *FYSAS* trends for automobile safety have been positive, the overlap between substance use and motor vehicle use remains a danger area for Florida students. This includes: riding with a drinking driver (14.2%), riding with a marijuana-using driver (21.1%), driving after drinking (3.3%), and driving after using marijuana (8.7%).
 8. Past-30-day rates of use for substances other than alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are very low, ranging from 1.9% for inhalant use to 0.2% for heroin use.


Strengths to Build on

- Participation was very strong at the school level, with only five schools out of 175 declining to join the survey effort. Student participation within surveyed schools was 74.6% in middle school and 67.8% in high school. This level of participation generated a highly-representative statewide sample.
- Among the survey's 13 measures of past-30-day ATOD use for which long-term trend data are available, all have shown reductions in prevalence of use from 2008 to 2019.
- The percentage of Florida students using alcohol continues to decline. Between 2008 and 2019, past-30-day use declined 9.2 percentage points among middle school students and 19.7 percentage points among high school students.
- Between 2008 and 2019, the prevalence of binge drinking declined 2.6 percentage points among middle school students and 12.2 percentage points among high school students.
- Florida students have reported impressive reductions in past-30-day cigarette since 2008: 3.5 percentage points among middle school students and 10.5 percentage points among high school students.
- Among high school students, past-30-day prevalence rates for inhalants, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, or mushrooms), depressants, prescription pain relievers, over-the-counter drugs and prescription amphetamines are 2% or less.
- Among high school students, past-30-day prevalence rates for synthetic marijuana, club drugs, cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin are 1% or less.
- Compared to 2012, Florida high school students reported a much lower rate of past-30-day synthetic marijuana use (0.9% in 2019 versus 4.3% in 2012).
- Between 2008 and 2019, the past-30-day prevalence rate for inhalant use declined 2.3 percentage points among middle school students and 1.0 percentage points among high school students.
- Substantially fewer Florida students are initiating the use of cigarettes and alcohol at a young age. For example, the number of high school students reporting early initiation of cigarette use (age 13 or younger) decreased from 19.9% in 2008 to 5.7% in 2019. Early initiation of regular alcohol use decreased from 5.9% in 2008 to 2.7% in 2019.
- Compared to other ethnic groups, African American students reported low rates of past-30-day alcohol (8.3%), cigarette (1.0%), and marijuana (7.3%) use, binge drinking (4.2%), and a low rate of using *alcohol only* in the past 30 days (4.7%).

- Hispanic/Latino students reported past-30-day prevalence rates that were higher than African American students but lower than White, non-Hispanic students for past-30-day alcohol use (15.2%), binge drinking (7.2%), cigarette use (1.3%) and marijuana use (9.8%).
- More than two-thirds of respondents reported that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (67.6%) and taking a prescription drug without a doctor's order (68.7%) pose a “great risk” of harm.
- The percentage of students who believe it would be either “wrong” or “very wrong” to use cigarettes is 93.4%, followed by vaping nicotine (81.0%), vaping marijuana (79.8%), drinking alcohol regularly (77.7%), and smoking marijuana (75.2%). Disapproval of other illicit drug use (“LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug”) was even higher at 95.7%.
- The majority of students reported that their friends think it would be wrong for them to use various drugs. Most notably, 93.0% said their friends think it would be wrong for them to use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them.
- Florida students reported higher rates of protection for several factors. Among high school students, 63% reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* and 58% reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Among middle school students, 58% reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*.
- Florida students reported low rates of risk for a number of factors. For example, 25% of middle school and 17% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*, and 22% of middle school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. An elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs* was reported by just 21% of high school students and 34% of middle school students. Middle school students also reported a level of 35% for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*.
- Four risk factor scales—*Community Disorganization*, *Perceived Availability of Drugs*, *Perceived Availability of Handguns*, and *Early Initiation of Drug Use*—showed particularly large reductions between 2008 and 2019.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida students. Across all seven surveyed grades, 36.8% reported lifetime use and 14.8% reported past-30-day use.
- About one in 10 (9.3%) Florida high school students reported one or more occasions of binge drinking (defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row) in the last two weeks. Among high school students who drank, 19.0% reported consuming five or more drinks per day on the days they drank.
- Among high school students, 13.0% reported one or more occasions of blacking out after drinking.
- After alcohol, students reported vaping nicotine (23.5% lifetime and 12.5% past-30-day) as the most commonly used drug. Vaping marijuana (15.3% lifetime and 8.3% past-30-day) is the fourth highest substance use category.
- Among high school students, 14.2% reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana was even more prevalent, at 21.1%.
- Among high school students, 3.3% and 8.7% reported driving when they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.
- Past-30-day prevalence rates for the inappropriate use of over-the-counter drugs (1.3%), prescription pain relievers (1.2%), and depressants (1.2%) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.

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- Compared to other ethnic groups, White, non-Hispanic students reported higher rates of past-30-day alcohol (17.8%), nicotine vaping (18.0%), marijuana vaping (10.5%), and marijuana (12.2%) use.
 - While not highly prevalent, some alcohol and drug use occurs at school. Among Florida high school students, 12.6% reported smoking marijuana and 4.7% reported drinking alcohol before or during school within the past 12 months.
 - Students in the middle school grade levels were the most likely to report having been physically bullied (39.3%) and socially bullied (63.9%). Cyber bullying was reported by 24.1% of middle school students and 27.9% of high school students.
 - Florida students reported lower rates of protection for several scales. For example, 45% of middle school students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* and 43% reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity*. Among high school students, the lowest protective factor scale scores were for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (55%), *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (54%) and *Religiosity* (52%).
 - Florida students reported higher rates of risk for several factors. For example, 60% of middle school students and 59% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Transitions and Mobility*, and 63% of middle school students and 58% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*.
 - Three protective factor scales—*Religiosity*, *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*, and *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*—showed notable reductions between 2016 and 2019.
 - Between 2012 and 2019, the risk factor scale *Lack of Commitment to School* increased 15 percentage points among middle school students and 12 percentage points among high school students.

These key findings illustrate the complexity of drug use and antisocial behavior among Florida’s youth and the possible factors that may contribute to these activities. While some of the findings compare favorably to the national findings, Florida youth are still reporting drug use and delinquent behavior that will negatively affect their lives and our society. The *FYSAS* data will enable Florida’s planners at the local, regional and state levels to learn which risk and protective factors to target for their prevention, intervention and treatment programs.

Table of Contents

SECTION 1: METHODOLOGY	1
THE SURVEY.....	1
QUESTIONNAIRES	1
SAMPLING.....	3
PARTICIPATION RATES	3
WEIGHTING	3
SURVEY ADMINISTRATION	4
SURVEY VALIDATION	5
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS.....	5
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED YOUTH.....	6
SECTION 2: ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG USE	7
KEY ATOD FINDINGS	9
SUBGROUP ANALYSES.....	11
ALCOHOL	11
CIGARETTES	12
ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCTS	13
MARIJUANA OR HASHISH	14
INHALANTS.....	15
CLUB DRUGS	16
OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS.....	16
DRUG COMBINATION RATES	18
SECTION 3: OTHER ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS.....	21
CARRYING A HANDGUN.....	21
SELLING DRUGS	21
ATTEMPTING TO STEAL A VEHICLE	21
BEING ARRESTED	22
TAKING A HANDGUN TO SCHOOL	22
GETTING SUSPENDED	22
ATTACKING SOMEONE WITH INTENT TO HARM	23
USING DRUGS BEFORE OR DURING SCHOOL	23
SECTION 4: RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS	25
THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	25
MEASUREMENT	26
PREVENTION PLANNING WITH RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR DATA	27
PROTECTIVE FACTORS—DETAILED RESULTS	29
RISK FACTORS—DETAILED RESULTS.....	31
SECTION 5: SPECIAL TOPICS.....	37
EARLY INITIATION OF ATOD USE.....	37
PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM.....	38
PERSONAL DISAPPROVAL.....	39
PEER DISAPPROVAL.....	40
DISAPPROVAL OF PARENTAL ATOD USE.....	41
EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES	41
BULLYING BEHAVIOR.....	42
ATOD USE AND DRIVING	43
SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION.....	44
OTHER BEHAVIORS AND ACTIVITIES	44
APPENDIX A: DETAILED TABLES.....	47
APPENDIX B: THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	117
APPENDIX C: REFERENCES.....	119



Section 1

Methodology

The survey effort was sponsored by the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), and directed by a multi-agency workgroup consisting of the Departments of Education, Health, and Juvenile Justice. The participation of local schools across the state of Florida was critical to the success of this project. This report was prepared by Rothenbach Research and Consulting, LLC. The survey data were collected in February of 2019. An electronic version of this report as well as previous *FYSAS* reports can be accessed at this website:

<https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/>.

The 2019 survey represents the twentieth data-collection wave of the project. The *FYSAS* was previously administered to Florida students in December and January of 2000, in March and April of 2001-2010, and in February and March of 2011-2018. Detailed findings for these 19 survey efforts can be found in the annual *FYSAS* reports. While the questionnaire has been updated over this period, these changes were designed to maintain methodological consistency across survey years. As a result, the present report includes both current survey results and comparisons with previous waves of the *FYSAS*.

The Survey

The *Communities That Care Youth Survey* served as the basis for the 2019 *FYSAS*. The *Communities That Care Youth Survey* is based on the work of Dr. J. David Hawkins and Dr. Richard F. Catalano. It was developed to provide scientifically sound information to state-level and community-level prevention planners and policy makers. It assesses the current prevalence of problem behaviors such as alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use and other delinquent behaviors in the surveyed population. The survey also measures the degree to which risk and protective factors exist in the community, family, school, and peer and individual environments. This information is essential to support needs assessment, prevention planning, and intervention planning at the state and local levels. Risk and protective factors are characteristics of the community, family, school and peer environments, as well as individual characteristics of the students themselves, that are known

to predict drug use, delinquency and gang involvement (Hawkins, Catalano & Miller, 1992).

The *Communities That Care Youth Survey* was developed from research funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This student survey measures the following items:

- the prevalence and frequency of drug use,
- the prevalence and frequency of other antisocial behaviors, and
- the degree to which risk and protective factors exist that can predict ATOD use, delinquency, gang involvement and other problem behaviors in adolescents.

When the survey was originally developed, data were collected in five states: Kansas, Maine, Oregon, South Carolina and Washington. Over 72,000 students participated in these statewide surveys, and analysis of the collected data contributed to the development of the survey. Three articles (Pollard, Hawkins & Arthur, 1999; Arthur, Hawkins, Pollard, Catalano & Baglioni, 2002; Glaser, Van Horn, Arthur, Hawkins & Catalano, 2005) describe the *Communities That Care Youth Survey*, its uses and its ongoing development.

National normative data for the *Communities That Care Youth Survey* come from a more recent set of survey efforts. These surveys, which were conducted in 2000, 2001 and 2002, include responses from 280,000 students in grades 6 through 12. (See Section 4 for additional information.)

Questionnaires

In 2008, two versions of the questionnaire were administered to Florida students. High school students received a questionnaire identical to the one used in the 2006 *FYSAS*. Middle school students received a shortened version of the questionnaire. This new questionnaire made it easier for students with weaker reading skills to complete the survey within a standard classroom period. As a result, eight risk factor scales and four protective factor scales deemed less-critical for

prevention planning were no longer included in middle school *FYSAS* data. Also, several ATOD items with very low prevalence rates were either removed or aggregated.

For the 2010 *FYSAS*, the length of the middle school questionnaire was further reduced. Eleven items that provided limited value to state-level and county-level prevention planning efforts were removed. These included questions about adults in student's neighborhoods, questions about antisocial behavior among siblings and other family members, and questions about peer antisocial behavior. These changes resulted in a more compact set of six protective factors and 15 risk factors.

Also in 2010, the high school questionnaire received an extensive update. This year, high school students received the same questionnaire as Florida middle school students, with the addition of items addressing bullying behavior, gang activity in schools and alcohol use. The new, shorter high school questionnaire eased the survey administration burden in classrooms and boosted completion rates.

In 2011, the *FYSAS* middle school questionnaire was unchanged. The high school questionnaire added two items addressing the use of synthetic marijuana, an item assessing parental disapproval of youth alcohol use, and an item addressing peer approval of gang membership.

In 2012, the *FYSAS* middle school questionnaire remained unchanged. The high school questionnaire added four items addressing ATOD use and vehicle safety and one item addressing the risk associated with prescription drug abuse. A block of items addressing bullying location were removed.

In 2013, a number of updates were incorporated into both the middle school and high school questionnaires:

- Items assessing peer approval of substance use were replaced with four items that measure friends' disapproval.
- The perceived risk of ATOD use item set was changed, with two new items and one revised item.
- Three items measuring ATOD use before and after school were added.
- The parental disapproval of ATOD use item set was changed, with one new item and one revised item.

- Five items addressing gang activity at school were removed from the high school questionnaire.
- A multiple-response item assessing sources of synthetic marijuana was added to the high school questionnaire.
- Several other small changes to the questionnaires are documented in the 2013 *FYSAS* dataset dictionary.
- The number of risk factor scales was reduced to 12.

In 2014, four items were added to the middle school questionnaire addressing student disapproval of parents using ATODs, and one item was added to the high school questionnaire addressing blacking out after drinking.

In 2015, both questionnaires received new items for disapproval of synthetic marijuana use, family members in jail, and friends in trouble because of ATOD use. The two gambling items were also removed from both surveys.

In 2016, items measuring the use of electronic vapor products were added to both questionnaires. The high school questionnaire received new items assessing the use of the synthetic stimulant flakka and the use of a needle to inject illegal drugs. An item about fear and worry associated with bullying was removed from both questionnaires.

In 2017, items measuring school arrival and departure times, impulsiveness, unstructured/unsupervised time, hours of sleep on a school night, and talking with parents about prescription drug abuse were added to both questionnaires. A number of items with limited utility for prevention planning were removed to make room for the new items.

In 2018, an item measuring student awareness of Florida's 911 Good Samaritan Law was added to the high school questionnaire. The bullying, prescription depressants, and unsupervised time items were modified. And the gang age of initiation item was removed.

In 2019, both the middle school and high school questionnaires were updated with items that distinguish between nicotine vaping and marijuana vaping. In addition to rates of use, these new items addressed student and peer attitudes. Two new items measuring rates of digital self-harm were also added. Items

addressing gang membership, school arrival and departure times, the 911 Good Samaritan Law, disapproval of synthetic marijuana use, and flakka and steroid use were removed.

Sampling

The goal of the *2019 FYSAS* was to produce state-level statistical estimates that are representative of Florida public school students in each of the seven participating grade levels. To accomplish this, a stratified, two-stage cluster sample of students attending public middle schools and high schools in Florida was used.

The sample was stratified by grade level, with middle school students (grades 6-8) in the first sampling stratum and high school students (grades 9-12) in the second sampling stratum.

In the first selection stage, separate groups of middle schools and high schools were randomly selected. All public middle and high schools were included in the sampling frame, with the exception of adult education, correctional or special education schools. The probability of selection for each school was proportional to the size of the school's enrollment. Accordingly, larger schools had a higher chance of being selected than smaller schools. Using this methodology, 93 middle schools and 82 high schools were selected to participate.

For the second sampling stage, survey coordinators were instructed on how to randomly select classrooms to fulfill the survey quota for each school. Because special education and ESOL (English for speakers of other languages) classes could not be used in the survey, they were not included in the classroom selection list for each school.

This sample design, which is similar to the one used in the odd-numbered years, is different from the design used in the even-numbered years. In even-numbered years, the goal of the survey is to produce results that are representative at the county level as well as the state level. Consequently, sample sizes are much larger in those years.

In this report, historical results are only presented for even-numbered years, starting with the *2008 FYSAS*. This is done because statistical estimates from these larger samples are more precise than estimates produced by the smaller samples from odd-numbered years. Historical data from 2000 to 2006 were omitted because of limited space in report data tables. Please see previous *FYSAS* reports for data from these years.

Participation Rates

Participation rates were calculated separately for both schools and students as a ratio of the number participating divided by the number selected. A combined participation rate consists of the two separate school and student participation rates multiplied by each other.

Middle School:

School Participation: $88 / 93 = 94.6\%$

Student Participation: $4,986 / 6,687 = 74.6\%$

Overall Participation: 70.6%

High School:

School Participation: $82 / 82 = 100.0\%$

Student Participation: $5,492 / 8,991 = 67.8\%$

Overall Participation: 67.8%

Participation was strong at the school level, with only five schools out of 175 refusing to participate. Student participation, particularly within the middle school grade levels, was also solid. This level of participation builds upon the *FYSAS* track record of obtaining highly-representative statewide student samples. It is also a testament to the outstanding work performed by the survey planners and coordinators who support *FYSAS* administration.

Weighting

Before analysis, a set of statistical weights was applied to the *2019 FYSAS* dataset. The application of the weights served three purposes:

- First, weighting compensates for certain elements of the sample design—such as the sampling of students in clusters—so that the sample selection probability for each student was equal.
- Second, weighting adjusts for nonresponse at both the school and classroom levels.
- Third, weighting adjusts the distribution of the sample across grade levels, gender groups and counties to match the distribution across the full population of Florida public school students. Through this process, responses from the grades, gender groups and counties that were underrepresented relative to the population are given more weight in the data analysis, while responses from the grades, gender groups and counties that were overrepresented are given less

weight. This creates a sample that proportionately matches student enrollments across grade, gender and county. The step, called post-stratification, is important because variations in participation across grade levels are common with statewide, school-based survey projects like the *FYSAS*. Post-stratification makes the sample more representative of the population, and improves the comparability of samples over time.

A number of factors were involved in the calculation of the weights. Students were asked to provide their grade and gender. If grade was left blank, and age was known, the grade was imputed based on the most likely age for that grade. Where the grade was still missing, the grade was imputed by sorting students by their survey booklet's serial number and assigning the student to the grade of the previous student who had been assigned a grade. State totals for grade and gender categories were obtained from the Florida Department of Education. The weight of a respondent was the product of eight adjustments:

W_1 = Inverse of the probability of selection of the school and level.

W_2 = Adjustment for school nonresponse. This was obtained after dividing the schools into enrollment groups and adjusting for the number of schools in each group refusing.

W_3 = Sampling interval. This was obtained by dividing the enrollment by the target sample for the school.

W_4 = Adjustment for class nonresponse (entire class not responding). If n classes were selected in the school and k participated in the survey, $W_4 = (n/k)$.

W_5 = Adjustment for the number of different surveys administered.

W_6 = Adjustment to class size. This was the number of students enrolled in a class divided by the number of students completing the survey.

W_7 = Adjustment for post-stratification.

W_8 = Adjustment for trimming (setting weights greater than twice the median for LEA /level to twice the median and adjusting to obtain the same totals.). W_8 is the sum of the uncapped weights divided by the sum of the capped weights.

Weight = $W_1 \times W_2 \times W_3 \times W_4 \times W_5 \times W_6 \times W_7 \times W_8$

Survey Administration

In 2019, for the first time, Florida counties were given the opportunity to choose between administering the survey with paper booklets or an internet-based system. Thirteen counties, representing 59 schools, decided to administer the *FYSAS* with the internet-based system, with the other 27 participating counties selecting the traditional paper booklet system.

In order to ensure that the survey administration mode would have minimal impact on student responses, the internet-based system was designed to match the booklets as closely as possible. With this goal in mind, special filters and skip patterns were not programmed into the internet-based questionnaires.

For schools using the internet-based system, teachers were provided with cards for each student with the survey website address and a unique student access code. Typically, students in these schools have individual Chromebooks/laptops, or each classroom has a designated set of Chromebooks/laptops.

For schools using the booklet system, administration procedures were the same as those used in previous waves of the *FYSAS* and were standardized throughout the state. Each teacher received an appropriate number of surveys and survey collection envelopes. Teachers reviewed the instructions with their students and asked them to complete the survey. Students had 50 minutes to complete the surveys.

A passive consent procedure was used by most school districts for this survey administration. That is, students were given the consent notification and were asked to give it to their parents. It was then up to the parents to notify the school if they did not want their child to participate in the survey.

Students were asked to complete the survey, but were also told that they could skip any question that they were not comfortable answering. Additionally, both the teacher and the instructions at the start of the survey assured students that participation was voluntary, and that the answers students gave would be anonymous and confidential.

There were no known irregularities in survey administration. All aspects of the survey protocol appeared to be appropriately implemented, including all protections of student confidentiality.

Please note that administration for the 2019 *FYSAS* took place in February. While this date range matches the administration period of the 2011-2018 surveys, data

collection for the 2002-2010 FYSAS was conducted in March and April. This change was necessary in order to support the state's standardized testing schedule. FYSAS data users should consider this change when comparing 2011-2019 results with earlier findings. Due to the earlier administration period, student behaviors and attitudes that are positively correlated with age, such as ATOD use, are likely to have slightly lower prevalence rates.

Survey Validation

For the 2019 FYSAS, a total of 10,478 records from scanned booklets and internet respondents formed the initial dataset. Of these, 54 records were removed because the survey questionnaire was administered at the wrong grade level. That is, either a middle school questionnaire was used in a high school classroom or a high school questionnaire was used in a middle school classroom. With these out-of-level records removed, a total yield of 10,424 students participated in the 2019 FYSAS.

At this stage of the data preparation process, survey records were subjected to five response validation tests. The first two tests eliminated students who appeared to exaggerate their drug use and other antisocial behavior. The third tests eliminated students who reported use of a fictitious drug. The fourth test eliminated the surveys of students who repeatedly reported logically inconsistent patterns of drug use. The fifth test eliminated students who answered less than 25% of the questions on the survey.

In the first test, surveys from students who reported a combined average of four or more daily uses for illicit drugs other than marijuana were eliminated from the survey dataset. This strategy removes surveys that are not taken seriously.

The second test supplements the drug use exaggeration test by examining the frequency of five other antisocial behaviors: *Attacking Someone with Intent to Harm*, *Attempting to Steal a Vehicle*, *Being Arrested*, *Getting Suspended* and *Taking a Handgun to School*. Respondents who reported an unrealistically high frequency of these behaviors—more than 120 instances within the past year—were removed from the analysis.

In the third test, students were asked if they had used a fictitious drug, Derbisol, in the past 30 days or in their lifetimes. If students reported the use of Derbisol for either of these time periods, their surveys were not included in the analysis of the findings.

The fourth test was used to detect logical inconsistencies among responses to the drug-related questions. Students

were identified as inconsistent responders in the following circumstances only: (1) if they were inconsistent on two or more of the following four drugs: alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco and marijuana; or (2) if they were inconsistent on two or more of the remaining drugs. An example of an inconsistent response would be if a student reported that he or she had used alcohol three to five times in the past 30 days but had never used alcohol in his or her lifetime.

For the fifth test, students who answered less than 25% of the questions on the survey were removed from the analysis. This test is used to identify students who did not take the survey seriously or were incapable of fully participating.

Florida students were cooperative and produced a high percentage of valid surveys. All but 605 students (5.8%) completed valid surveys. Of the 605 records identified and eliminated by one or more of the five strategies described above, 151 exaggerated drug use (strategy 1), 74 exaggerated other antisocial behavior (strategy 2), 282 reported the use of the fictitious drug (strategy 3), 191 responded in a logically inconsistent way (strategy 4) and 233 answered fewer than 25% of the questions on the survey (strategy 5). The elimination total produced by these five tests equals more than 605 because a number of respondents were identified by more than one strategy.

After removing these 605 invalid records, the final sample size for the 2019 FYSAS equals 9,819 students.

Confidence Intervals

The maximum 95% confidence intervals for grade-level estimates range from a low of ± 3.4 percentage points for the 8th grade subsample, to a high of ± 4.3 percentage points for the 12th grade subsample. For the middle school and high school subsamples confidence intervals are ± 2.0 and ± 1.9 percentage points, respectively. Estimates for the overall sample have confidence intervals of ± 1.4 percentage points. Confidence intervals are larger for demographic groups with smaller sample sizes, such as African American students.

Note that these confidence intervals are for prevalence rates of 50%. For less prevalent behaviors, such as heroin use and taking a handgun to school, the confidence interval narrows substantially. Also note that the variance estimates used for these confidence interval calculations include a design effect of 2.0 to adjust for the complex design of the 2019 FYSAS sample. A finite population adjustment was omitted from the formula in order to make the calculation more conservative.



Demographic Profile of Surveyed Youth

The survey measures a variety of demographic characteristics. The first two data columns of Table 1 describe the demographic profile of the sample before weights were applied.

High school students constituted more than one half of the unweighted sample (52.3%). A slightly higher percentage of the respondents were female (51.8% female versus 47.2% male). Almost one third of surveyed students identified themselves as White, non-Hispanic (31.6%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (27.5%) and African American (15.7%). The rest of the ethnic breakdown ranges from 0.3% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander to 20.3% for students who indicated Other/Multiple ethnic backgrounds.

Throughout this report, data are reported only on the three largest (after weighting) ethnic groups: White, non-Hispanic, African American and Hispanic/Latino, as the sample sizes for the other ethnic categories were insufficient to generate reliable estimates.

The second set of data columns in Table 1 presents the demographic profile information after the weighting formula has been applied. Note that the distribution across grades now matches the population parameters provided by the Florida Department of Education (43.3% middle school and 56.7% high school).

Section 2

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

Alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use is measured by a set of 35 items. While most of these items are identical to those used in the previous waves of the survey, several key changes have been made as the *FYSAS* questionnaires have been updated over time.

Starting in 2001, the survey included items measuring: (a) the use of so-called “club drugs” such as Ecstasy, GHB, ketamine and Rohypnol, (b) the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms, and (c) the use of amphetamines, including Ritalin and Adderall, without a doctor’s orders. In addition, the use of marijuana and the use of hashish were combined into a single item, and the use of “LSD and other psychedelics” was reworded to read “LSD or PCP.” Also starting in 2001, a parenthetical mentioning the street names “ice” and “crystal meth” was added to the methamphetamine item. In 2002, the prescription drug Xanax was added to the list of examples given in the “depressants and downers” item, and the “other narcotics” item was replaced by a new question measuring the use of “prescription pain relievers” without a doctor’s orders.

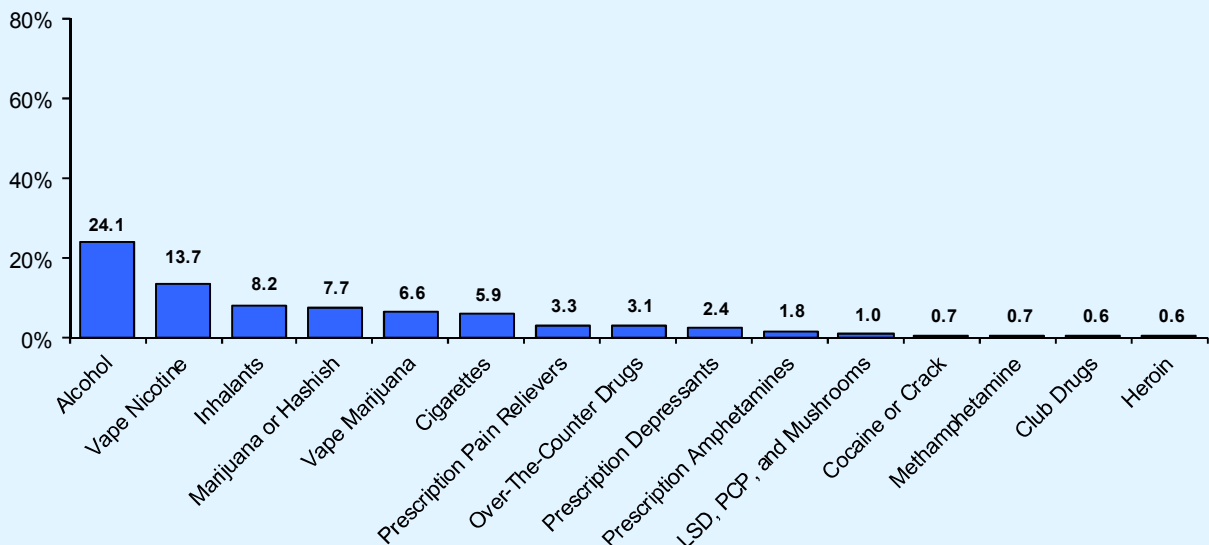
Three changes were made to the ATOD section in 2002:

(a) a new item measuring the use of OxyContin without a doctor’s orders, (b) the prescription drug Xanax was added to the list of examples given in the “depressants and downers” question, and (c) the “other narcotics” item was replaced by a new question measuring the use of “prescription pain relievers” without a doctor’s orders. On the 2006 questionnaire, OxyContin was removed as an individual item and added to the list of examples included in the prescription pain reliever item. Also, the question for GHB was changed to include a more up-to-date set of slang or street names for the drug.

In 2008, the questionnaire administered to high school students remained unchanged, but the ATOD section of the middle school questionnaire reduced the number of items by asking broader categories of ATOD use rather than only asking about individual drugs. The updated middle school questionnaire also introduced an important new category of ATOD use to the *FYSAS*. A description of these changes is below:

- Items for smokeless tobacco were removed.
- Items for the club drugs Ecstasy, GHB, ketamine and Rohypnol were replaced by single items that

Graph 1 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among middle school students, 2019



ask about the use of “club drugs such as Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB or ketamine.”

- Items for LSD/PCP and hallucinogenic mushroom use were combined into a pair of single items that ask about all three drugs.
- Items for cocaine and crack cocaine use were combined into a pair of single items that ask about both drugs.
- Items that measure the use of over-the-counter drugs in order to get high were added.

For 2010, the ATOD prevalence section of the middle school questionnaire remained unchanged. The high school questionnaire, however, adopted all of the middle school ATOD prevalence items. In addition to facilitating comparisons between middle school and high school ATOD results, these changes improved completion rates by shortening the length of the high school questionnaire.

In 2011, two items measuring the use of synthetic marijuana were added to the high school questionnaire. The middle school questionnaire remained unchanged.

In 2014, a new item about blacking out was added to the high school questionnaire, which asked students on how many occasions in their lifetime they woke up after a night of drinking and did not remember the things they did or the places they went.

In 2016, items measuring the use of electronic vapor products were added to both questionnaires. The high school questionnaire received new items assessing the use of the synthetic stimulant flakka and the use of a needle to inject illegal drugs.

In 2018, the depressants items were modified with wording that explicitly references non-medical use of prescription "depressants or tranquilizers." Care should be exercised when comparing 2018 depressants data with previous years.

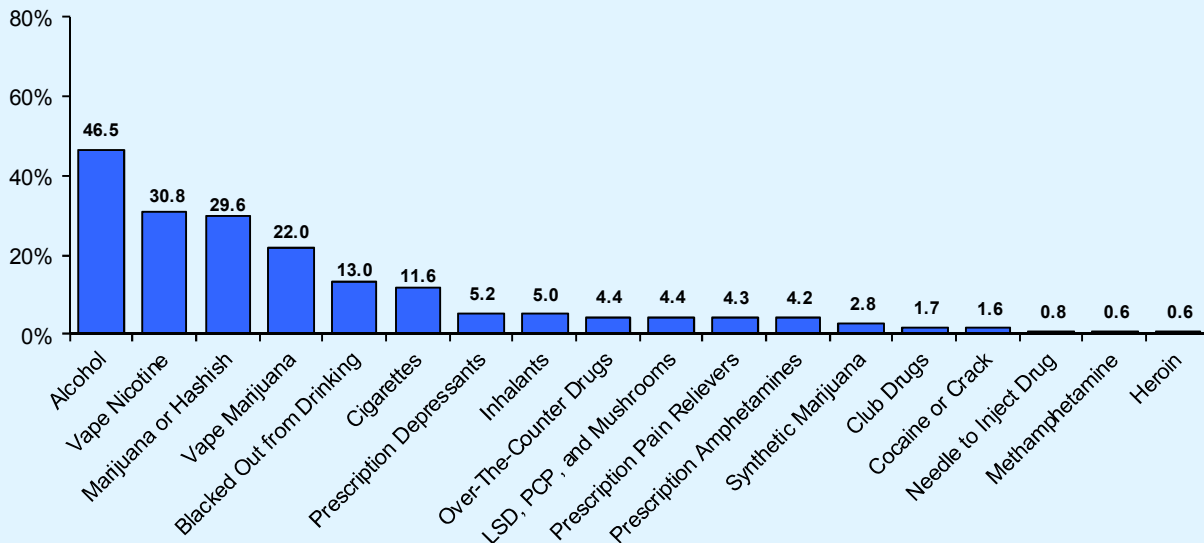
In this year's survey, the vaping/e-cigarette items were replaced with new questions that distinguish between vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. Also, items measuring flakka use and unprescribed steroid use were removed. Prevalence rates for these substance use categories were extremely low.

Tables 3 through 30 in Appendix B show the use of ATODs by students in Florida. In addition to results from this year's survey, data are also presented for the 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 FYSAS. There are two ways in which data that depict student involvement in ATOD use are provided.

First, prevalence rates are used to illustrate the percentage of students who reported using a drug at least once in a specified time period. These results are presented for both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence-of-use periods. Lifetime prevalence of use (whether the student has ever used the drug) is a good measure of student experimentation. Past-30-day prevalence of use

Graph 2

Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among high school students, 2019



(whether the student has used the drug within the last month) is a good measure of current use. Prevalence-of-use rates are also presented for five combinations of licit and illicit drugs. In addition to the standard lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for alcohol use, binge drinking behavior (five or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks) is also measured.

Second, frequency tables are used to illustrate the number of occasions that students reported using a specific drug in the past 30 days. Please note that when the prevalence rate is quite low (e.g., less than 2%), larger sample sizes are required to reliably estimate the prevalence rate as well as the frequency of use. Therefore, frequency tables are shown only for the most prevalent drug categories.

Key ATOD Findings

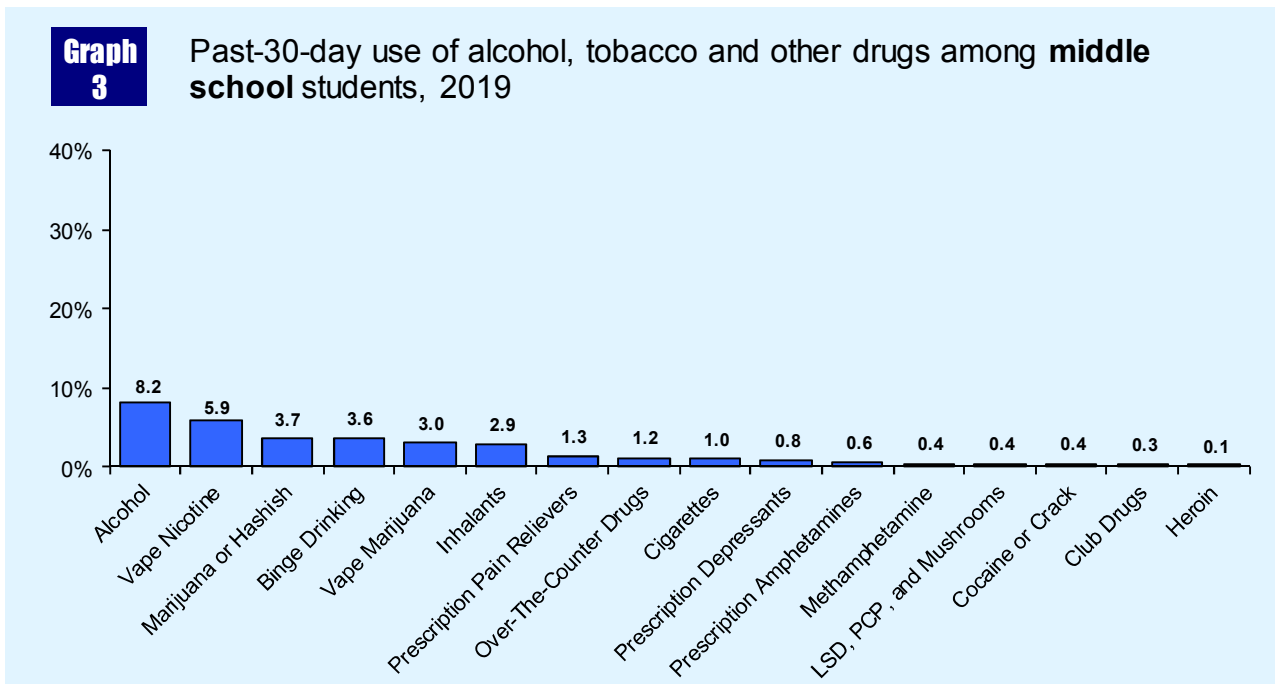
Tables 3 and 4 and Graphs 1 to 4 summarize the ATOD results from the current survey. Comparisons between the current data and results from previous waves of the survey are also presented in Tables 5 to 30. A review of several key findings and trends in this year’s survey will provide a better understanding of the specific drug findings. The selected findings presented below are those that are probably of most interest to the greater survey audience.

2019 FYSAS Results

- With overall prevalence rates of 36.8% for lifetime use and 14.8% for past-30-day use,

alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida’s students.

- About one out of 10 Florida high school students (9.3%) reported binge drinking (defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks), making this dangerous behavior more prevalent than almost all other past-30-day measures on the survey.
- High school students were asked how many times in their lifetime they blacked out after using alcohol. In 2019, 13.0% reported blacking out after drinking.
- After alcohol, students reported the highest prevalence rates for vaping nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL). Overall, in 2019, 23.5% of students reported lifetime use, and 12.5% reported past-30-day use, rates substantially higher than those reported for cigarettes. Additionally, vaping marijuana was reported by 15.3% for lifetime use and 8.3% for past-30-day use.
- Marijuana was the third most commonly used substance among Florida students. Overall, 20.2% reported lifetime use and 10.4% reported past-30-day use.
- The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (5.9%) is less than the past-30-day use of alcohol (14.8%)



and marijuana (10.4%). It is also lower than the prevalence of binge drinking (6.8%).

- Despite their relatively low level of use, lifetime prevalence rates for prescription pain relievers (3.9%) and prescription depressants (4.0%) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.
- While relatively few students reported inappropriate over-the-counter drug use (3.8% lifetime and 1.3% past-30-day), those rates are higher than for nearly all other illicit drugs on the survey.
- Past-30-day prevalence rates for club drugs, hallucinogenic drugs (LSD, PCP, and mushrooms), cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and prescription amphetamines are less than 1.0%.

points, and binge drinking dropping 0.3 percentage points.

- Among middle school students, past-30-day cigarette use is down slightly, dropping from an already very low rate of 1.2% in 2018 to 1.0% in 2019.
- After an extended period of declining use, middle school students reported higher rates of alcohol use in 2019, with the past-30-day prevalence rate increasing 0.9 percentage points and the binge drinking rate increasing 0.5 percentage points.
- Middle school students reported the same rate of past-30-day marijuana use in 2019 as they did in 2018.
- For illicit drugs other than marijuana, short-term changes in prevalence are small.

Changes Over Time: 2018-2019

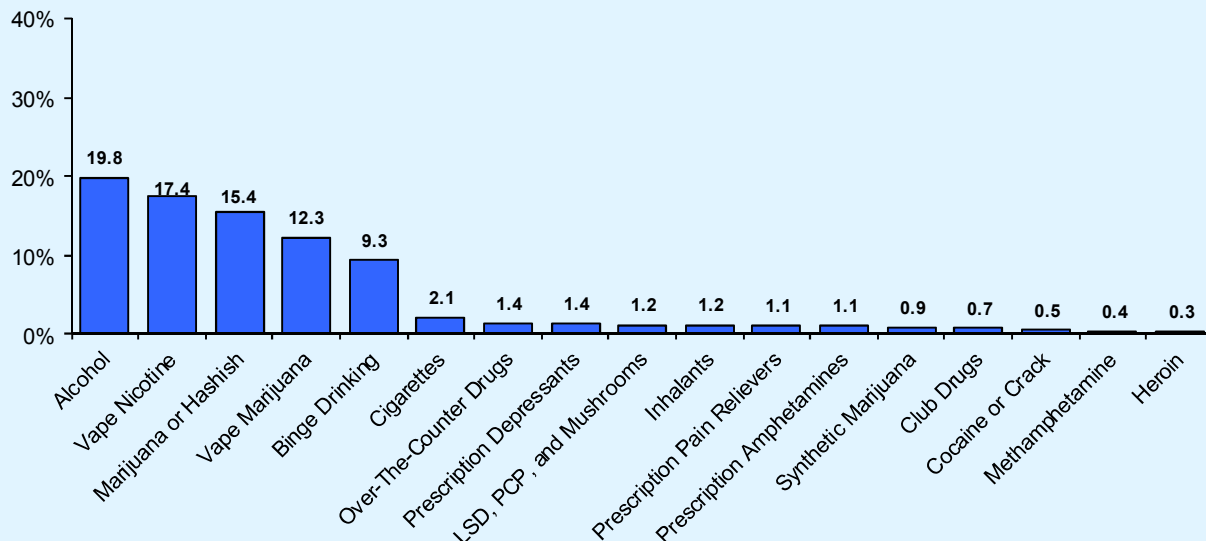
- Between 2018 and 2019, Florida high school students reported reductions for past-30-day alcohol (1.4 percentage points), cigarette (1.4 percentage points), and marijuana (0.9 percentage points) use.
- High school students also reported continuing reductions in high-risk alcohol use, with blacking out after drinking dropping 1.2 percentage points, driving after drinking dropping 1.1 percentage

Changes Over Time: 2008-2019

- Florida students reported reductions in past-30-day use for all substance use categories with trend data extending back to 2008.
- Most notably, past-30-day alcohol use, binge drinking, and cigarette use declined 15.0, 8.0 and 7.5 percentage points, respectively. These changes represent dramatic improvements in the health behavior of Florida youth.

Graph 4

Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among high school students, 2019



- Unlike the other higher-prevalence substances, alcohol and cigarettes, marijuana shows a mixed long-term pattern that includes periods of increase, decrease, and little change. However, since 2014, past-30-day marijuana use among Florida high school students has declined 3.2 percentage points.
- Florida students also reported long-term reductions in use for illicit drugs other than marijuana. These changes are summarized by the multi-item indicator past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana*, which decreased from 9.4% in 2008 to 5.9% in 2019.
- The reductions in use reported by Florida students have been particularly impressive for two illicit drug (other than marijuana) categories. Between 2012 and 2019, synthetic marijuana rates declined 10.2 percentage points for lifetime use and 3.4 percentage points for past-30-day use. Between 2008 and 2019, prescription pain reliever rates declined 4.1 percentage points for lifetime use and 2.0 percentage points for past-30-day use.

Ethnic differences are particularly pronounced for past-30-day alcohol use (17.8% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 15.2% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 8.3% among African American respondents), vaping nicotine (18.0% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 11.2% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 4.4% among African American respondents), and vaping marijuana (10.5% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 8.1% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 4.2% among African American respondents).

Alcohol

Alcohol, including beer, wine and hard liquor, is the drug used most often by adolescents today. Findings from *Monitoring the Future* (Johnston et al., 2019), a national drug use survey administered annually by the University of Michigan, highlight the pervasiveness of alcohol use among middle and high school students today. In 2018, the percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days were 8.2%, 18.6% and 30.2%, respectively. These numbers represent substantial reductions from the higher national rates reported in the 1990s.

A variety of findings for alcohol use by Florida students are presented in Tables 5 to 7. These tables include 2008-2019 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence, the frequency of past-30-day alcohol use, as well as the prevalence of binge drinking and blacking out after drinking.

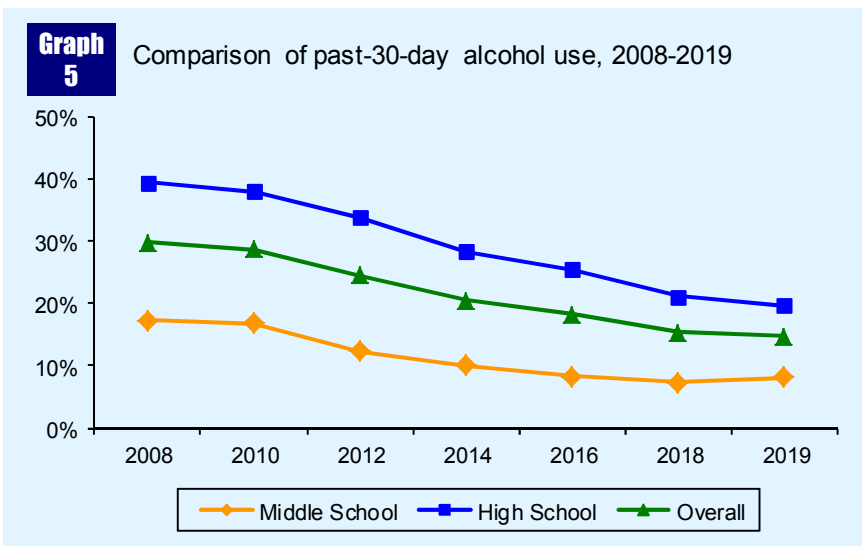
Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 36.8% have used alcohol on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for alcohol use range from a low of 15.1% for 6th graders to a high of 56.5% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an

Subgroup Analyses

In addition to grade-level reporting, the data tables in Appendix A report prevalence by age, sex and ethnicity. As might be expected, age differences closely approximate grade differences.

Across most substance categories, male and female respondents reported relatively little difference in their rates of use. For the categories where there is a noteworthy difference, the direction of the difference varies. The largest past-30-day gender difference was for alcohol use (16.3% among females versus 13.3% among males). This is not a new pattern. In most *FYSAS* data waves female respondents reported higher rates of past-30-day alcohol use.

Typical of many studies, the 2019 *FYSAS* revealed a pattern of differences in drug use prevalence rates across ethnic groups. Across the majority of ATOD categories, White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of use, followed by Hispanic/Latino students, with African American students reporting the lowest rates, sometimes by a substantial margin.



overall rate of 24.1% for middle school students and 46.5% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, 14.8% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of alcohol in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 4.8% for 6th graders to a high of 27.1% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 8.2% for middle school students and 19.8% for high school students.

Frequency of Use. The frequency of alcohol use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 6. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using alcohol on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use has been aggregated into seven categories: 0 occasions, 1-2 occasions, 3-5 occasions, 6-9 occasions, 10-19 occasions, 20-39 occasions and 40 or more occasions. For instance, 13.5% of high school students indicated that they had used alcohol 1-2 times in the past month.

Binge Drinking. Findings on binge drinking (defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks) are likely to be among the most important findings related to alcohol use. As Table 7 shows, 6.8% of Florida students reported binge drinking. The prevalence rate for binge drinking ranges from a low of 2.7% for 7th graders to a high of 13.2% for 12th graders, with averages of 3.6% for middle school students and 9.3% for high school students.

Blacking Out. In 2014, a new item was added to the *FYSAS* that asked high school students on how many occasions in their lifetime they woke up after a night of drinking and did not remember the things they did or the places they went. As Table 7 shows, 18.9% of high school students reported blacking out on one or more

occasions in 2014. This number has been decreasing since 2014, with a new low of 13.0% in 2019.

2008-2019 Trend. As Table 5 and Graph 5 show, overall past-30-day alcohol use has decreased 15.0 percentage points since 2008. Short-term results are mixed, however, with rates increasing among middle school students and decreasing among high school students. As Table 7 and Graph 6 show, results for binge drinking among Florida students reveal a similar pattern of change over time.

Source of Alcohol. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually get their alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 51 shows, “Someone gave it to me” was the most common reported source (44.5%), followed by “Some other way” (18.1%) and “Took it from a family member” (14.4%). Stores, restaurants, and public events were less common sources of alcohol for high school students.

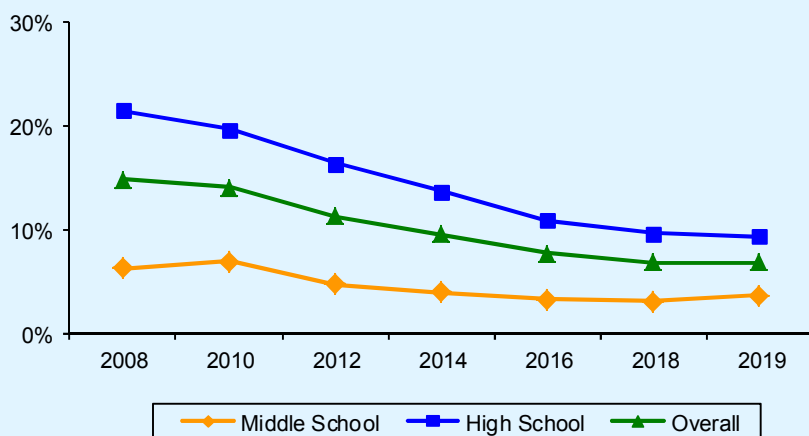
Drinking Location. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually drank alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 52 shows, “My home” was the most common response (42.7%), followed by “Another person’s home” (36.0%) and “Some other place” (9.0%). Other response options, such as “Car or other vehicle” and “School property” were selected by very few students.

Drinks per Day. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report how many drinks they usually have on days when they drink (within the past 30 days). As Table 53 shows, among students who drank, 19.0% of surveyed high school students reported usually having “5 or more” drinks on the days they drink alcohol, 8.2% reported usually having four drinks, and 17.7% reported usually having three drinks. These results also show that among the minority of students who report drinking within the past 30 days, a substantial portion is engaging in risky, binge-style drinking behavior.

Cigarettes

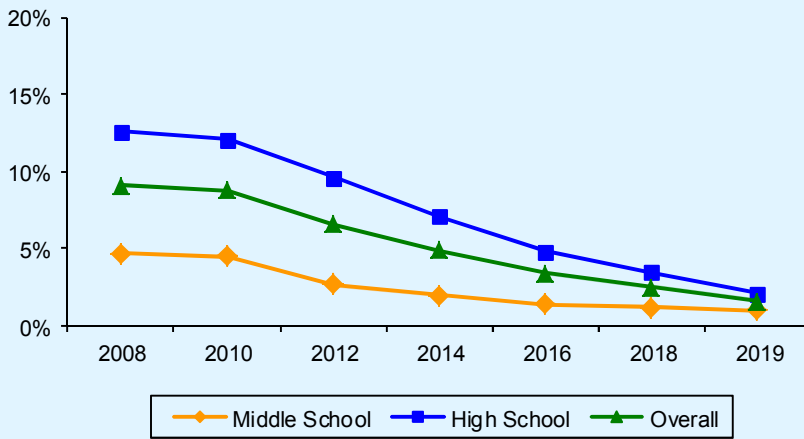
This section of the report discusses the prevalence of tobacco use as measured by the 2019 *FYSAS*. Another survey, the 2019 *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* (Florida

Graph 6 Comparison of binge drinking, 2008-2019



Graph 7

Comparison of past-30-day cigarette use, 2008-2019



Department of Health) was administered simultaneously with the 2019 FYSAS, and was specifically tobacco related. That survey is Florida’s official source for youth tobacco use information. The results of the 2019 FYSAS were largely consistent with the findings reported in the 2019 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey. Results for this survey can be accessed at this website:

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/florida-youth-survey/florida-youth-tobacco-survey/index.html>

Throughout the 1990s, tobacco (including cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) was the second most commonly used drug among adolescents. National smoking rates, however, have declined substantially in the past two and a half decades. According to data from the *Monitoring the Future* study, between 1991 and 2018 past-30-day cigarette use declined from 14.3% to 2.2% among 8th graders, from 20.8% to 4.2% among 10th graders, and from 28.3% to 7.6% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for cigarette use by Florida students is presented in Table 8 and Graph 7. These include 2008-2019 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence of cigarette use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 9.1% have smoked cigarettes on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for cigarette use range from a low of 3.6% for 6th graders to a high of 14.7% for 12th graders. This

corresponds to an overall rate of 5.9% for middle school students and 11.6% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, 1.6% of surveyed Florida students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 0.7% for 6th graders to a high of 2.4% for 11th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 1.0% for middle school students and 2.1% for high school students.

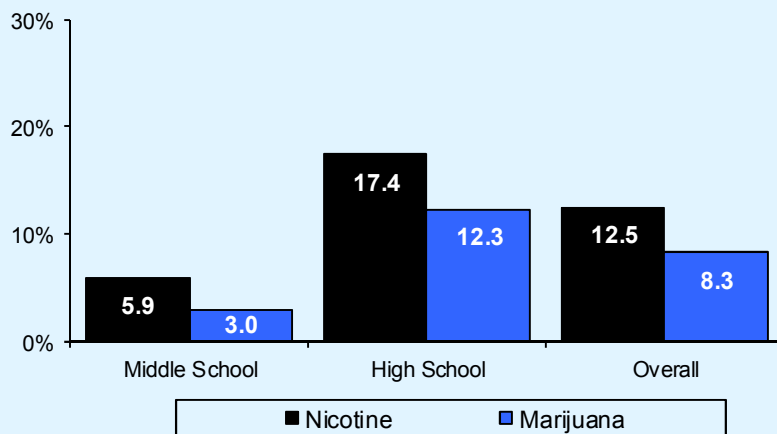
2008-2019 Trend. As Graph 7 shows, the past-30-day prevalence rate for cigarettes has been steadily declining since 2008. Between 2008 and 2019, the rate for past-30-day use dropped from 9.1% to 1.6%.

Electronic Vapor Products

In 2016, new items were added to the FYSAS asking students about their use of electronic vaporizers, such as e-cigarettes. On the latest wave of youth health behavior surveys, students are reporting rates of use for electronic vapor products that are substantially higher than other forms of tobacco use. For example, national survey results from the 2018 *Monitoring the Future* study show past-30-day rates for vaping of 10.4% among 8th graders, 21.7% among 10th graders and 26.7% among 12th graders. The increase in vaping prevalence rates between 2017 and 2018 were the largest recorded in more than 40 years of *Monitoring the Future* national surveys.

Graph 8

Past-30-day electronic vapor product use, 2019



In 2019, the *FYSAS* electronic vapor product items were modified to separately measure vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. Findings for electronic vapor product use by Florida students are presented in Tables 9 through 11 and Graph 8.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 23.5% have vaped nicotine on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for vaping range from a low of 7.8% for 6th graders to a high of 33.5% for 11th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 13.7% for middle school students and 30.8% for high school students. Rates for vaping marijuana were lower, with 15.3% of students reporting lifetime use. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.3% for 6th graders to a high of 26.1% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 6.6% for middle school students and 22.0% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, 12.5% of surveyed Florida students reported vaping nicotine in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 2.7% for 6th graders to a high of 21.6% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 5.9% for middle school students and 17.4% for high school students. Rates for vaping marijuana were lower, with 8.3% of students reporting past-30-day use. Past-30-day prevalence rates range from a low of 1.4% for 6th graders to a high of 15.4% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.0% for middle school students and 12.3% for high school students.

2016-2019 Trend. Because the vaping items were modified in 2019, it is impossible to make a direct comparison. That said, the past-30-day rate for all vaping was 13.7% in 2018. In 2019, past-30-day nicotine vaping is 12.5% and past-30-day marijuana vaping is 8.3%. These numbers suggest that vaping among Florida students has increased between 2018 and 2019.

Marijuana or Hashish

During the 1990s, there were major changes in trends of marijuana use throughout the United States. Results from the *Monitoring the Future* study show dramatic increases in both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates through the early and mid 1990s. For 8th and 10th graders the past-30-day rates more than doubled during this period. Since 1996 and 1997, when

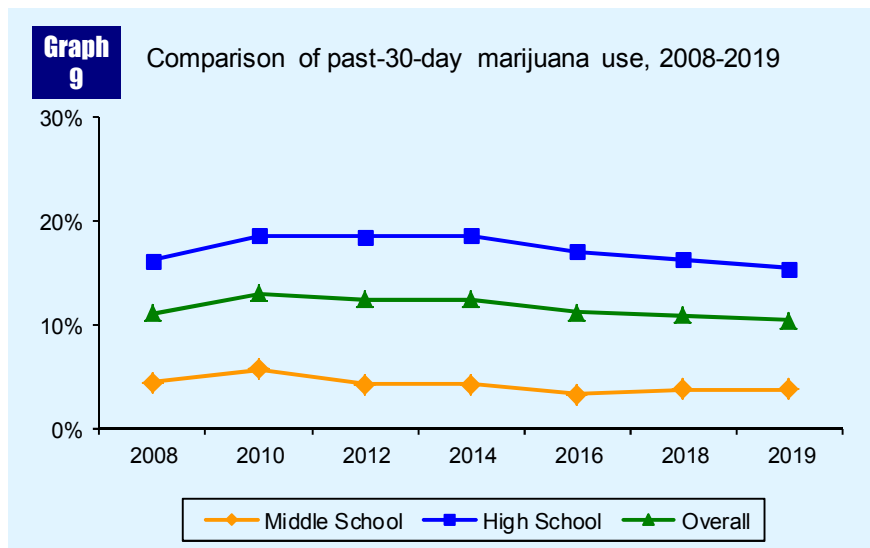
marijuana use peaked, rates declined slightly through the mid to late 2000s. Starting in 2008 and 2009, this trend reversed, with rates once again reaching the levels reported in the mid 1990s. In 2018, national survey results show past-30-day rates of 5.6% among 8th graders, 16.7% among 10th graders and 22.2% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for marijuana or hashish use by Florida students is presented in Tables 12 to 14 and Graph 9. These include 2008-2019 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence. Results for vaping marijuana are presented in the previous section.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 20.2% have used marijuana or hashish on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.6% for 6th graders to a high of 37.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 7.7% for middle school students and 29.6% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, 10.4% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of marijuana or hashish in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 1.8% for 6th graders to a high of 19.9% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 3.7% for middle school students and 15.4% for high school students.

Frequency of Use. The frequency of marijuana or hashish use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 13. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using marijuana or hashish on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use has been aggregated into seven categories: 0 occasions, 1-2 occasions, 3-5



occasions, 6-9 occasions, 10-19 occasions, 20-39 occasions and 40 or more occasions. For instance, 6.5% of 12th grade students indicated that they had used marijuana or hashish 1-2 times in the past month.

2008-2019 Trend. As Graph 9 and Table 12 show, from 2008 to 2010, past-30-day marijuana or hashish prevalence increased 1.3 percentage points among middle school students and 2.4 percentage points among high school students. Between 2010 and 2014, the past-30-day rate dropped 1.5 percentage points among middle school students, but showed almost no change at the high school level. Since 2014, marijuana use dropped 1.0 percentage point among middle school students before going up 0.5 percentage points. Among high school students, past-30-day marijuana use has declined 3.2 percentage points since 2014.

Synthetic Marijuana. Blends of herbs and synthetic chemical compounds designed to produce a marijuana-like high have become more popular in recent years. Often marketed as “herbal incense” under brand names like “K2” and “Spice,” synthetic marijuana can be purchased legally in many states. While little is known about the risks associated with synthetic marijuana, the medical community has issued warnings about health and behavior problems associated with its use.

As Table 14 shows, 2.8% of Florida high school students reported using synthetic marijuana on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.6% among 11th and 12th graders to a high of 3.1% among 10th graders. High school students reported a past-30-day prevalence rate of 0.9%, with a low of 0.4% among 10th graders and a high of 1.5% among 9th graders. Both lifetime and past-30-day use declined significantly between 2012 and 2019 (from 13.0% to 2.8% and 4.3% to 0.9%, respectively).

use of other illicit drugs later in life. According to national results from the *Monitoring the Future* study, the prevalence rate of past-30-day inhalant use in 2019 was 1.8% among 8th graders, 1.0% among 10th graders and 0.7% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for inhalant use by Florida students is presented in Table 15 and Graph 10. These include 2008-2019 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

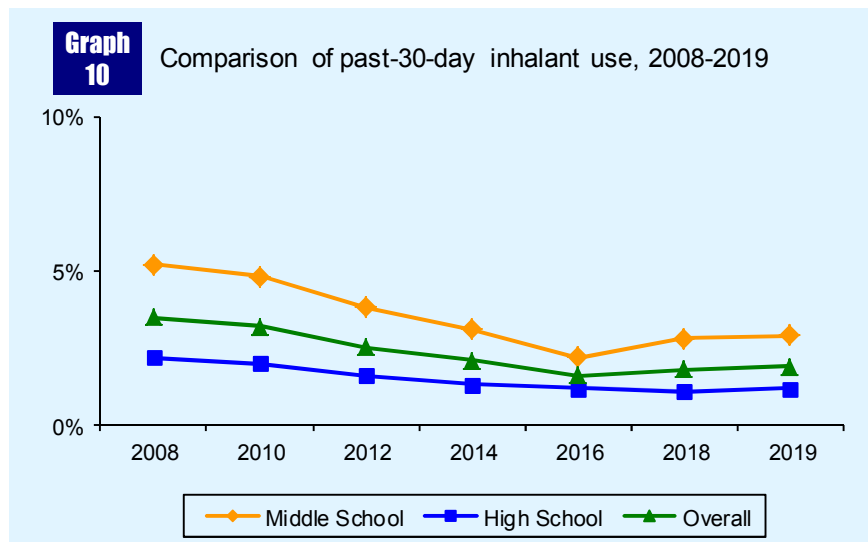
Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 6.4% have used inhalants on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Grade-level results indicate, however, that inhalant use does not follow the typical pattern of increasing with age and grade level. Lifetime inhalant use peaks among 7th graders at 9.1%, before reaching a low among 12th graders of 3.7%. This corresponds to a rate of 8.2% for middle school students and 5.0% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. Overall, 1.9% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of inhalants in the past 30 days. Similar to lifetime prevalence, past-30-day prevalence of use peaks in the 7th grade at 3.3% before reaching a low of 0.8% in the 12th grade. These averages translate into overall scores of 2.9% for middle school students and 1.2% for high school students.

2008-2019 Trend. At the beginning of the decade a number of prevention agencies warned of increasing rates of inhalant use among youth. Data from the *FYSAS* indicate that this dangerous trend was stopped and then pushed back to an all-time low in 2016. As Graph 10 and Table 15 show, between 2008 and 2016, past-30-day inhalant use declined from 5.5% to 2.2% among middle school students, and from 2.8% to 1.2% among high school students.

Inhalants

After alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, the most commonly used drug among Florida students is inhalants. Inhalant use is measured by the survey question, “On how many occasions (if any) have you used inhalants (whippets, butane, paint thinner, or glue to sniff, etc.)?” Inhalant use is more prevalent with younger students, perhaps because it is often the easiest drug for them to obtain. The negative consequences of inhalant use can be substantial; one of them being that it is associated with the



Results for 2018 and 2019 show a partial shift away from this long-term pattern of falling prevalence rates, with middle school students reporting an increase in past-30-day inhalant use of 0.7 percentage points from 2016 to 2019. As prevention planners examine this change, they should consider the possibility that vapor product use may impact the way students, especially middle schoolers, respond to these questions. Some users of electronic vapor products may incorrectly report inhalant use. More than smoking cigarettes, using a device to inhale vapor may appear similar to using a bag or can to inhale paint fumes or nitrous oxide.

Club Drugs

Club drugs are a broad category of illicit substances that are classified together because their use began at dance clubs and “raves,” not because they are of a similar chemical class (like amphetamines). Their use, however, has expanded beyond these settings.

For 2019, both the middle school and high school *FYSAS* questionnaires include two items that ask students about “club drugs such as Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB, or ketamine.”

Ecstasy (also known as MDMA), a form of methamphetamine, has both stimulant and hallucinogenic effects. GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate) is generally an odorless, colorless liquid that is taken orally. When combined with alcohol, it can be used to induce unconsciousness and has been involved in sexual assaults. It also has been used to enhance bodybuilding. Ketamine, also known as “Special K,” is a tranquilizer most often used by veterinarians. However, its hallucinatory effects, which are similar to those of LSD and PCP, have made it another drug of choice at dance clubs and raves. Rohypnol, also known as “roofies” and “the date rape drug,” is a sedative in the same family as Valium, and is the trade name for flunitrazepam. It is as much as 10 times more potent than Valium. Rohypnol is often taken with other drugs in an effort to either enhance their effects or buffer the withdrawal symptoms.

Findings for lifetime and past-30-day club drug use by Florida students are presented in Table 16.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 1.2% have used club drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.5% for 6th graders to a high of 2.0% for 10th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.6% for middle school students and 1.7% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, just 0.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of club drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2019 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for club drug use decreased between 2010 and 2019 (2.5 and 0.8 percentage points, respectively). However, it should be noted that past-30-day use increased 0.1 percentage point from 2018 to 2019.

Other Illicit Drugs

The 2019 *FYSAS* also measured the prevalence of use of a variety of other illicit drugs among Florida students. This includes student use of the following: LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms; cocaine or crack cocaine; methamphetamine; depressants; heroin; prescription pain relievers; illicit use of over-the-counter drugs; and amphetamines. Results for these substance categories are presented in Tables 17 through 24.

As is typical of adolescent populations, the prevalence-of-use rates reported by Florida students for these other illicit drugs are much lower than the rates for alcohol, vaping, marijuana, and inhalants, and tend to be concentrated in the upper grades.

LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushrooms

Table 17 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates of LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushroom use among Florida students. Since the current format of the LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushroom survey items was introduced in 2008 on the middle school questionnaire and in 2010 on the high school questionnaire, data are not available for trend analysis.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 3.0% have used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.7% for 7th graders to a high of 6.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.0% for middle school students and 4.4% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, just 0.8% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in the past 30 days.

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine

Table 18 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates of cocaine or crack cocaine use among Florida students. Since the current format of the cocaine or crack cocaine survey items was introduced in 2008 on

the middle school questionnaire and in 2010 on the high school questionnaire, data are not available for trend analysis.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 1.2% have used cocaine or crack cocaine on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.6% for 7th graders to a high of 1.8% for 10th and 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.7% for middle school students and 1.6% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, just 0.4% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of cocaine or crack cocaine in the past 30 days.

Methamphetamine

Table 19 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates of methamphetamine use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 0.6% used methamphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, just 0.4% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of methamphetamines in the past 30 days.

2008-2019 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for methamphetamine use decreased between 2008 and 2019 (0.8 and 0.1 percentage-point reductions, respectively).

Prescription Depressants

The use of prescription depressants was measured by asking: “On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription depressants or tranquilizers, such as Xanax or Valium, without a doctor’s orders, in your lifetime?” and “... in the past 30 days?” Table 20 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for this question.

This item set was modified in 2018 to more clearly focus on the non-medical use of prescription depressants. As a result, caution should be exercised when comparing older waves of depressants data with results generated by the modified items.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 4.0% have used depressants on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.2% for 6th graders to a high of 5.8% for 11th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.4% for middle school students and 5.2% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, 1.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of depressants in the past 30 days.

2008-2019 Trend. Past-30-day depressant use declined from 2008 to 2014. However, from 2014 to 2016, the past-30-day prevalence rate increased 0.3 percentage points. Past-30-day use then declined 0.6 percentage points from 2016 to 2019.

Heroin

Heroin use in a school population is extremely rare. Nationally, no lifetime prevalence rate for heroin has exceeded 2.4% in the 8th, 10th or 12th grades in the past two decades (Johnston et al., 2019). Very low prevalence rates for heroin use among adolescents have also been observed in Florida. Table 21 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for heroin use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 0.6% have used heroin on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, just 0.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of heroin in the past 30 days.

2008-2019 Trend. Given the extremely low prevalence rates associated with heroin use by Florida students, analyses that attempt to precisely specify or quantify changes over time are subject to error. With this caveat in place, it should be noted that the overall trend is one of fewer Florida students reporting heroin use since 2008.

Using a Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs

In recent years, communities around the country have faced a public health challenge involving increasing rates of opioid addiction and opioid overdoses. While this crisis appears to be concentrated in the adult population, drug abuse prevention agencies are moving to increase surveillance of youth populations as a preemptive action.

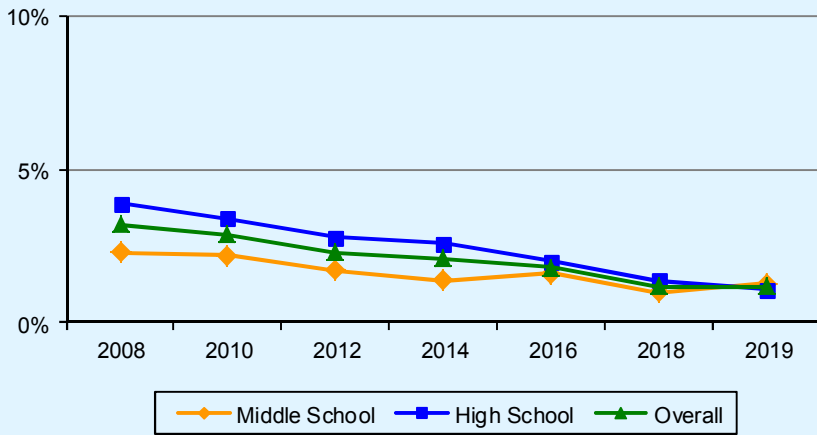
With this goal in mind, the 2016 FYSAS added an item asking high school students whether they had ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug. As Table 25 shows, 0.8% of high school students reported using a needle to inject an illegal drug in 2019.

Prescription Pain Relievers

The use of prescription pain relievers was measured by asking: “On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription pain relievers such as OxyContin, Vicodin or Darvocet, without a doctor’s orders, in your lifetime?”

Graph 11

Comparison of past-30-day prescription pain reliever use, 2008-2019



and “... in the past 30 days?” Table 22 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for this question.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 3.9% have used prescription pain relievers on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.8% for 6th graders to a high of 5.1% for 10th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.3% for middle school students and 4.3% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, 1.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription pain relievers in the past 30 days.

2008-2019 Trend. As Graph 11 shows, prescription pain reliever use among Florida students has declined over this time period, with lifetime prevalence decreasing 4.1 percentage points and past-30-day prevalence decreasing 2.0 percentage points.

Illicit Use of Over-The-Counter Drugs

The illicit use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs was measured by asking: “On how many occasions (if any) have you used drugs that can be purchased from a store without a prescription—such as cold and cough medication—in order to get high in your lifetime?” and “... in the past 30 days?”

Table 23 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for this question.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 3.8% have used OTC drugs on at least one

occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.1% for 6th graders to a high of 5.1% for 10th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.1% for middle school students and 4.4% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, 1.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of OTC drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2019 Trend. The illicit use of OTC drugs by Florida students has decreased slightly since 2010, with reductions of 2.8 percentage points for lifetime use and 1.3 percentage points for past-30-day use.

Prescription Amphetamines

The use of prescription amphetamines is measured on the *FYSAS* with the questions: “On how many occasions (if any) did you use amphetamines (including Ritalin, Adderall, etc.) without a doctor’s orders in your lifetime?” and “... in the past 30 days?” Table 24 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for prescription amphetamines.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 3.2% have used prescription amphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.0% for 6th graders to a high of 5.0% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.8% for middle school students and 4.2% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2019, 0.9% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription amphetamines in the past 30 days.

2008-2019 Trend. Lifetime and past-30-day rates for prescription amphetamines have declined 0.5 and 0.3 percentage points between 2008 and 2019.

Drug Combination Rates

Prevalence-of-use rates for combinations of drugs provide a helpful summary of drug use behavior. Tables 26 to 30 and Graphs 12 and 13 provide lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for the use of one or more drugs from a set of illicit drugs. This includes the illicit use of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. Illicit drugs are substances that are illegal for adults to use, so they include all drugs on the survey except alcohol,

cigarettes, and vaping nicotine. Five types of drug combination rates are presented here:

Any illicit drug – Use of at least one illicit drug

Any illicit drug other than marijuana – Use of at least one illicit drug other than marijuana

Alcohol only – The use of alcohol and no illicit drugs

Alcohol or any illicit drug – Use of alcohol or at least one illicit drug

Any illicit drug but no alcohol – Use of at least one illicit drug, without any use of alcohol

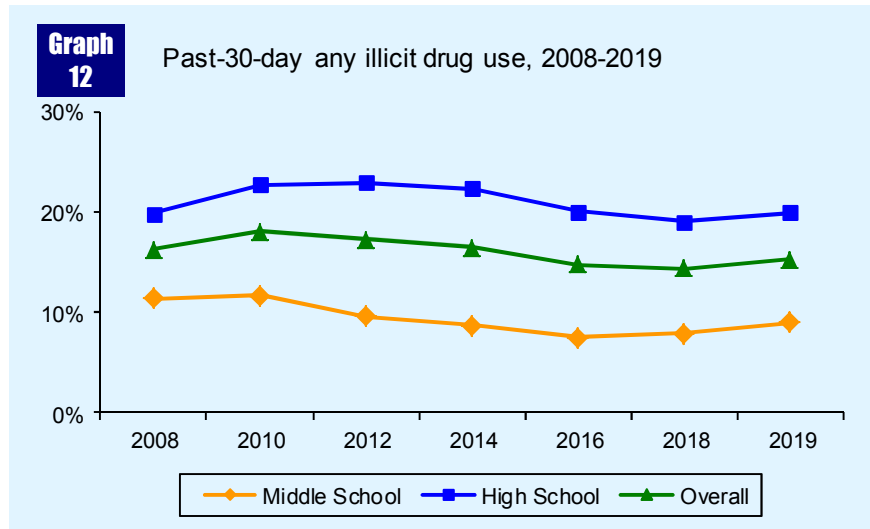
While changes to the *FYSAS* ATOD item set have been designed to promote comparability across survey waves, these changes should be considered when interpreting the trend results for these drug combination rates. These questionnaire changes are summarized at the beginning of Section 2.

Any Illicit Drug

2019 Results. As Table 26 shows, 28.7% of surveyed Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 15.2% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 12.0% in the 6th grade to 42.3% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 6.1% in the 6th grade to 23.8% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Males and females reported similar rates for past-30-day use (15.0% and 15.3%, respectively). For lifetime use, female students reported a slightly higher rate (30.2% versus 27.4%, respectively). Ethnic group differences reflect those found throughout these data. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day *any illicit drug* use (16.7%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (14.2%) and African American students (12.5%).

2008-2019 Trend. Changes in *any illicit drug* use over time are presented in Table 26 and Graph 12. From 2008 to 2010, the past-30-day rate increased to a new high of 18.0%. Since 2010, this rate declined to a new low of 14.3% in 2018. However, in 2019, the rate increased to 15.2%. It should be noted that changes in the rate of marijuana use have a dominant effect on this measure because marijuana has the highest prevalence of all the



illicit drugs included in the composite measure. Also, the increase in 2019 is largely due to the addition of marijuana vaping to the composite measure.

Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana

The purpose of this drug combination rate is to provide prevention planners with an overall indicator of so-called “hard” drug use.

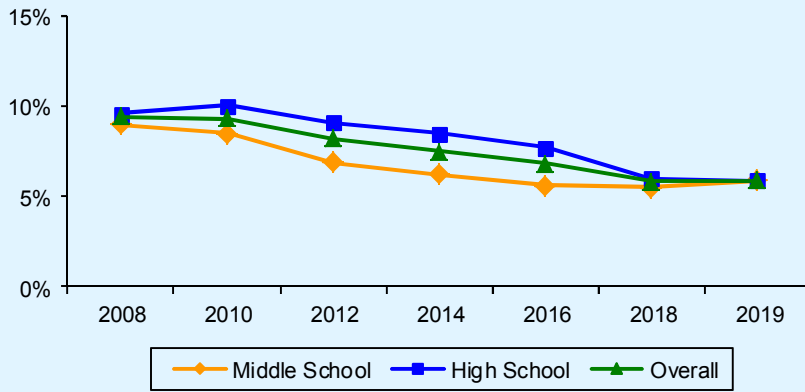
2019 Results. As shown in Table 27, 14.8% of surveyed Florida students reported at least one use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in their lifetimes, while 5.9% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 10.2% in the 6th grade to 16.7% in the 11th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 4.7% in the 6th grade to 7.0% in the 8th grade. Past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* is highest in the middle grades due to inhalant use.

These data provide the opportunity to compare total “hard” drug use to the prevalence rates of more commonly used drugs. The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (5.9%) is less than the prevalence of past-30-day use of alcohol (14.8%) and marijuana (10.4%), as well as the prevalence of binge drinking (6.8%).

Subgroup Analysis. With marijuana use removed, differences between the sexes shift somewhat. Females have a slightly higher rate than males of both lifetime (15.3% versus 14.3%, respectively) and past-30-day (5.9% versus 5.8%, respectively) use. Ethnic group differences reflect those found throughout these data. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (6.1%), followed closely

Graph 13

Past-30-day any illicit drug except marijuana use, 2008-2019



by African American (5.9%) and Hispanic/Latino students (5.0%).

2008-2019 Trend. Table 27 and Graph 13 present trend data for *any illicit drug other than marijuana*. Lifetime prevalence of use has declined from 21.3% in 2008 to 14.8% in 2019. Prevalence of use in the past 30 days shows a similar pattern, dropping from 9.4% in 2008 to 5.9% in 2019.

Alcohol Only

2019 Results. Results for *alcohol only*—which counts respondents who reported the use of alcohol and also reported using no illicit drugs—are presented in Table 28. Overall, 15.6% of surveyed Florida students reported using alcohol and no illicit drugs in their lifetimes, while 7.9% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 8.9% in the 6th grade to 19.5% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 2.4% in the 6th grade to 13.3% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females were more likely than males to report the use of alcohol and no illicit drugs for both lifetime (16.5% versus 14.8%, respectively) and past-30-day (8.9% versus 6.9%, respectively) use. Hispanic/Latino students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (9.0%), followed by White, non-Hispanic (8.9%) and African American students (4.7%).

2008-2019 Trend. Table 28 presents trend data for *alcohol only*. Overall, past-30-day use of alcohol and no illicit drugs decreased from 18.4% in 2008 to 7.9% in 2019. Please note that the *alcohol only* trend reflects changes to both the rate of alcohol use and the rate of illicit drug use. Consequently, a decrease in the prevalence rate for this measure can result from either a decrease in alcohol use or an increase in illicit drug use.

Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug

2019 Results. *Alcohol or any illicit drug* use is a summary measure that included all drugs from the 2019 survey, with the exception of cigarettes. As Table 29 shows, 44.1% of Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *alcohol or any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 22.7% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 20.6% in the 6th grade to 61.7% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 8.4% in the 6th grade to

36.6% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females reported higher rates than males for lifetime use (46.5% versus 41.9%, respectively) and past-30-day use (24.0% versus 21.6%, respectively). Differences across ethnic groups follow the typical pattern, with White, non-Hispanic students reporting the highest prevalence of past-30-day *alcohol or any illicit drug* use (25.4%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (22.9%) and African American students (16.8%).

2008-2019 Trend. Table 29 presents trend data for *alcohol or any illicit drug* use. Past-30-day use remained the same from 2008 to 2010. Between 2010 and 2019 the rate declined 11.4 percentage points.

Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol

2019 Results. The final drug combination category measures the use of illicit drugs by students who are not using alcohol. As Table 30 shows, this combination is quite rare. Overall, just 7.4% of surveyed students reported having used illicit drugs in their lifetimes but never having used alcohol. Current use of illicit drugs (within the past 30 days) without the accompanying use of alcohol is also rare (8.1%). For this measure, past-30-day prevalence is similar to lifetime prevalence because there are students who have used an illicit drug in the past month, and have used alcohol in their lifetimes, but have *not* used alcohol in the last month.

Subgroup Analysis. Because of the unusual nature of this measure, subgroup differences are difficult to interpret.

2008-2019 Trend. Because of the unusual nature of this measure, changes over time are difficult to interpret.

Section 3

Other Antisocial Behaviors

The 2019 FYSAS also measures a series of seven other problem or antisocial behaviors—that is, behaviors that run counter to established norms of good behavior. Note that information on antisocial behavior is collected only for a prevalence period of the past 12 months. The survey measured the following antisocial behaviors:

- Carrying a Handgun
- Selling Drugs
- Attempting to Steal a Vehicle
- Being Arrested
- Taking a Handgun to School
- Getting Suspended
- Attacking Someone with Intent to Harm

Each question is specifically described below. Note that for all seven questions, possible responses include: Never, 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times and 20+ times. Tables 31-34 provide the prevalence rates of all of the delinquent behaviors by sex, ethnic group, age and grade. Graph 14 provides a summary of how these measures have changed over time.

Carrying a Handgun

This behavior is surveyed by the question, “How many times in the past year (12 months) have you carried a handgun?”

In 2019, 5.6% of surveyed students reported having carried a handgun in the past year. Over time, rates for this measure range from a low of 4.4% in 2012 to a high of 6.0% in 2018 (see Table 31), making it the only *Other Antisocial Behavior* to increase over the 2014, 2016, and 2018 survey cycles. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (6.6%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (4.8%) and African American students (4.4%). Males (7.9%) reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (3.4%). Seventh grade students reported the lowest rate of carrying a handgun

(5.0%), while all other grade levels reported rates between 5.1% and 6.6%.

Selling Drugs

Selling drugs is surveyed by the question, “How many times in the past year (12 months) have you sold illegal drugs?” Note that the question asks about, but does not define or specify, “illegal drugs.”

In 2019, 3.2% of surveyed students reported having sold illegal drugs in the past year. This rate is notably lower than the 6.3% reported in 2010 (see Table 31). The prevalence rate for this behavior generally increases with age and grade. As can be seen in Table 31, 1.5% of middle school students reported selling illegal drugs compared to 4.5% of high school students. Males reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (3.9% versus 2.5%, respectively).

White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (4.0%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (3.2%) and African American students (2.0%).

Attempting to Steal a Vehicle

Vehicle theft is surveyed by the question, “How many times in the past year (12 months) have you stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?”

In 2019, 1.3% of surveyed students reported having stolen or attempted to steal a motor vehicle in the past year. Over time, the prevalence of this behavior ranges from a high of 2.5% in 2008 to a low of 1.3% in 2016 and 2019 (see Table 32). Across grades, reports of this behavior range from a low of 0.7% among 12th graders to a high of 1.8% among 8th graders. African American students reported the highest rates for attempting to steal a motor vehicle (1.6%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (1.3%) and White, non-Hispanic students (1.1%). Males (1.6%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (0.9%).

Being Arrested

Student experience with being arrested is surveyed by the question, “How many times in the past year (12 months) have you been arrested?” Note that the question does not define “arrested.” Rather, it is left to the respondent to define. Some young people may define any contact with police as an arrest, while others may only consider an official arrest as justifying a positive answer to this question.

In 2019, 2.0% of surveyed students reported having been arrested in the past year. Over time, the prevalence of this behavior ranges from a high of 4.9% in 2008 to a low of 2.0% in 2019 (see Table 32). Males (2.5%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (1.5%). African American students reported the highest arrest rate (3.2%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (1.9%) and White, non-Hispanic (1.5%) students. Across grade levels, rates range from a low of 1.1% among 6th graders to a high of 2.8% among 8th graders.

Taking a Handgun to School

This behavior is surveyed by the question, “How many times in the past year (12 months) have you taken a handgun to school?”

In 2019, 0.5% of surveyed students reported having taken a handgun to school in the past year (see Table 33). Because the rate of involvement with this behavior is so

low, comparisons over time and across the sexes and ethnic groups are unreliable.

Getting Suspended

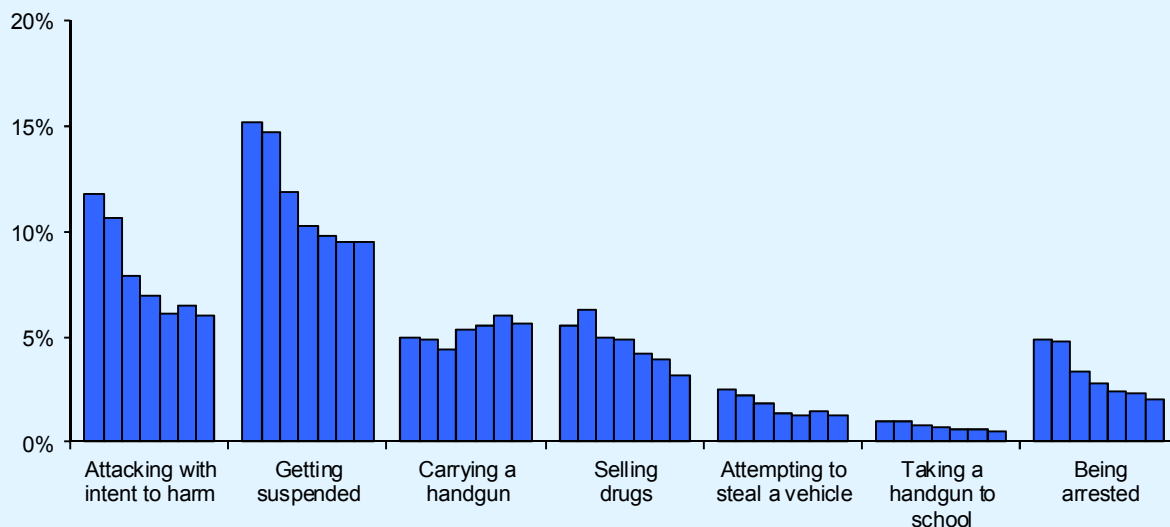
Suspension is surveyed by the question, “How many times in the past year (12 months) have you been suspended from school?” Note that the question does not define “suspension.” Rather, it is left to the individual respondent to define. It should also be noted that school suspension rates are difficult to interpret because school suspension policies vary substantially from district to district. Therefore, these rates should be interpreted with caution. However, differences by grade, age, sex and ethnic group are often interesting, as changes in these rates are revealed over time.

In 2019, 9.5% of surveyed students reported having been suspended in the past year. Over time, rates for this measure range from a high of 15.2% in 2008 to a low of 9.5% in 2018 and 2019 (see Table 33).

Across grades, suspension rates peak in grades 7, 8, and 9 (11.7%, 12.6%, and 10.8%, respectively) before reaching a low of 5.6% in the 12th grade. Findings for the sexes differed substantially, with 11.8% of male respondents reporting having been suspended compared to 7.1% of female respondents. There were also wide disparities in suspension rates across ethnic groups. Suspension rates were highest among surveyed African American students (16.9%), compared to Hispanic/Latino (7.9%) and White, non-Hispanic (6.7%) students.

Graph 14

Comparisons of past-12-month antisocial behavior, 2008-2019



Attacking Someone with Intent to Harm

The question “How many times in the past year (12 months) have you attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?” was asked in the survey. The question does not ask specifically about the use of a weapon. Therefore, occurrences of physical fighting with or without weapons are captured with this question.

In 2019, 6.0% of surveyed students reported having attacked someone with the intent to harm in the past year. In other years rates range from a high of 11.8% in 2008 to a low of 6.0% in 2019 (see Table 34).

Differences across grade levels are not large, with rates ranging from a low of 3.1% among 12th graders to a high of 8.2% among 8th graders. Males were more likely to report attacking someone than females (6.9% versus 5.1%, respectively). It should be noted that the difference between gender groups has become smaller over time, primarily because the rate reported by male students has notably declined since 2008 while the rate reported by female students has declined more slowly.

There were also variations among the ethnic groups, with African American students reporting the highest prevalence for this behavior (9.9%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (4.9%) and White, non-Hispanic (4.4%) students.

Using Drugs Before or During School

In 2013, the question about being “drunk or high at school” was removed from the other antisocial behavior item group, and three new items addressing drug use before or during school were added. Table 56 shows the percentage of students who reported drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, or using another drug before or during school one or more times in the past 12 months.

Marijuana is the drug with the highest prevalence or use before or during school (8.7%). In fact, nearly one out of seven high school students (12.6%) reported smoking marijuana before or during school. Drinking alcohol before or during school was reported by 4.7% of students and using another drug was reported by 2.9% of students.

Prevalence rates for this especially problematic form of ATOD use increase as students get older. For example, only 1.9% of 6th grade students reported smoking marijuana before or during school, compared with 15.3% of 11th grade students. Females were more likely than

males to report drinking alcohol before or during school (5.3% versus 4.1%, respectively). All other gender and ethnic group differences were small.

Section 4

Risk and Protective Factors

Just as smoking is a risk factor for heart disease and getting regular exercise is a protective factor for heart disease and other health problems, there are factors that can help protect youth from, or put them at risk for, drug use and other problem behaviors.

Protective factors, also known as “assets,” are conditions that buffer children and youth from exposure to risk by either reducing the impact of the risks or changing the way that young people respond to risks.

Risk factors are conditions that increase the likelihood of a young person becoming involved in drug use, delinquency, school dropout and/or violence. For example, children living in families with poor parental monitoring are more likely to become involved in these problems.

Research during the past 30 years supports the view that delinquency; alcohol, tobacco and other drug use; school achievement; and other important outcomes in adolescence are associated with specific risk and protective factors in the student’s community, school and family environments, as well as with characteristics of the individual (Hawkins, Catalano & Miller, 1992). In fact, these risk and protective factors have been shown to be more important in understanding these behaviors than ethnicity, income or family structure (Blum et al., 2000). There is a substantial amount of research showing that adolescents’ exposure to a greater number of risk factors is associated with more drug use and delinquency. There is also evidence that exposure to a number of protective factors is associated with lower prevalence of these problem behaviors (Bry, McKeon & Pandina, 1982; Newcomb, Maddahian & Skager, 1987; Newcomb & Felix-Ortiz, 1992; Newcomb, 1995; Pollard et al., 1999).

The Social Development Strategy

The Social Development Strategy (Hawkins, Catalano & Associates, 1992) organizes these risk and protective factors into a framework that families, schools and communities can use to help children develop healthy behaviors. This strategy, which is graphically depicted in Appendix B, shows how three broad categories of protective factors—healthy beliefs and clear standards,

bonding, and individual characteristics—work together to promote positive youth development and healthy behaviors (Hawkins, Arthur & Catalano, 1995). The Social Development Strategy begins with a goal of healthy behaviors for all children and youth. In order for young people to develop healthy behaviors, adults must communicate healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior to young people (Catalano & Hawkins, 1996). Bonding (an attached, committed relationship) between a child and an adult who communicates healthy beliefs and clear standards motivates the child to follow healthy beliefs and clear standards. A child who forges a bond with an adult is less likely to threaten the relationship by violating the beliefs and standards held by the adult. Research has identified three conditions for bonding (Catalano & Hawkins, 1996):

- First, children need developmentally appropriate opportunities for meaningful involvement with a positive social group (community, family, school, etc.) or individual.
- Second, children need the emotional, cognitive, social and behavioral skills to successfully take advantage of opportunities.
- Third, children must be recognized for their involvement. Recognition sets up a reinforcing cycle in which children continue to look for opportunities and learn skills and, therefore, receive recognition.

Certain characteristics that some children come into the world with (positive social orientation, resilient temperament and high intelligence) can also help protect children from risk. For children who do not have the protective advantages of these characteristics, in order to build strong bonds to family, school and community, it is even more important for community members to:

- make extra efforts to provide opportunities for involvement
- teach the social, emotional, and cognitive skills needed to be successful
- recognize children’s efforts as well as their successes

The developmental process outlined in this model has important implications for prevention planning. Programs that seek to change the attitudes young people hold about the pros and cons of ATOD use, for example, may produce an immediate reduction in the prevalence of problem behaviors. The effectiveness of these efforts will be limited, however, by the risk and protective factors that underlie the acquisition of healthy beliefs and clear standards. If young people have weak bonds to prosocial groups and strong bonds to antisocial groups, they will be less receptive to drug abuse prevention messages.

An alternative prevention strategy might involve targeting the risk and protective factors that operate at an earlier point in the developmental process. While programs and policies that increase the opportunities for prosocial involvement in the family, at school and in the community may not yield an immediate reduction in the rates of ATOD use, they will encourage young people to form attachments to sources of positive social influence, thereby building the foundation for healthy behavioral choices in the future.

Measurement

The 2019 FYSAS assesses 12 risk factors and five protective factors across four domains: Community Domain, Family Domain, School Domain, and Peer and Individual Domain. Each factor is measured by a set of survey items called a scale. As noted in Section 1 of this report, a more compact version of the risk and protective factor model was first used with the 2008 middle school FYSAS.

For each risk and protective factor scale a threshold is set above which respondents are considered to have a high level of risk or protection and below which they are considered to have a low level of risk or protection. For each scale, the number of students with high levels of risk or protection can be counted. This approach allows risk and protective factor data to be reported in the same way as ATOD data: as prevalence rates.

Under this system, a score of 60 for the protective factor *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* would indicate that 60% of surveyed students reported a high level of protection for this protective factor, while 40% reported a low level of protection. Risk factor scales are scored in the same way. For example, a score of 55 for the risk factor *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use* would indicate that 55% of surveyed students reported a high level of risk for this risk factor, while 45% reported a low level of risk.

Risk and protective factor scale prevalence rates for the overall sample of Florida students, as well as middle school and high school subsamples, are presented in Tables 62 and 63 and Graphs 15 to 18. For trend comparison purposes, risk and protective factor results from the 2008 to 2019 FYSAS are presented in Tables 66 to 69.

Calculation of Risk and Protective Factor Thresholds

The high-risk and high-protection thresholds used to calculate the risk and protective factor prevalence rates were calculated using a method recommended by Arthur et al. (2007). For risk factor scales, the high-risk threshold is the normative median—that is the scale’s median value in the *Communities That Care* normative database—plus .15 times the mean absolute deviation (a measure of central tendency similar to the standard deviation). In other words, risk factor thresholds are set slightly above the normative median. For protective factor scales, the high-protection threshold is the normative median minus .15 times the mean absolute deviation. In other words, protective factor thresholds are set slightly below the normative median.

It is also important to note that risk and protection thresholds are calculated separately for each grade level. For most risk factors, this means that older students must report a higher level of risk before crossing the scoring threshold and being designated as at risk. For most protective factors, this means that older students must report a lower level of protection before crossing the scoring threshold and being designated as protected.

Normative Comparisons for Risk and Protective Factor Prevalence Rates

Florida prevention planners can gain additional insight by comparing the state’s results to the national risk and protective factor norms from the *Communities That Care* normative database. These national risk and protective factor norms are presented in Tables 64 and 65.

The risk factor scale *Early Initiation of Drug Use* provides an example. As shown in Table 63, 20% of the overall sample of Florida students reported scale scores above the high-risk threshold. In other words, 20% of surveyed Florida students are at risk due to early experimentation with drugs. Table 65 shows that across the national *Communities That Care* normative sample, 43% of survey students are at risk due to early experimentation with drugs. Florida’s score of 20% is 23 percentage points below the normative score.

Normative Data

The *Communities That Care* normative database contains survey responses from over 280,000 students in grades 6 through 12. It was compiled by combining the results of selected *Communities That Care Youth Survey* efforts that were completed in 2000, 2001 and 2002. To enhance representativeness, statistical weights were applied to adjust the sample to exactly match the population of U.S. public school students on four key demographic variables: ethnicity, sex, socioeconomic status and urbanicity. Information on the U.S. public school student population was obtained from the Common Core of Data program at the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics.

Prevention Planning with Risk and Protective Factor Data

The analysis of risk and protective factors is the most powerful tool available for understanding what promotes both positive and negative adolescent behavior and for helping design successful prevention programs for young people. To promote positive development and prevent problem behavior, it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes. By measuring these risk and protective factors, specific factors that are elevated can be prioritized in the community. This process also helps in selecting tested-effective prevention programming shown to address those elevated factors and consequently provide the greatest likelihood for success.

Risk and Protective Factor Prioritization

In general, a prevention strategy that focuses on a relatively narrow set of developmental factors can be more effective than a strategy that spreads resources across a broad set of factors. Risk and protective factor data from the *FYSAS* can provide critical guidance in this prioritization process. That is, prevention planners can use the information gathered by the survey to identify youth development areas where programs, policies and practices are likely to have the greatest positive impact.

Comparisons Across Risk and Protective Factors

Start the prioritization process by identifying the protective factor scales with the lowest percentage of protected students and the risk factor scales with the highest percentage of at risk students. It may also be helpful to identify scales with particularly high percentages of protected students or low percentages of

at risk students. These areas represent strengths that prevention planners in Florida may wish to build on. In addition, it is also important to compare the rates of risk and protection reported by Florida students to the rates reported by students in the national normative sample.

Lowest Protective Factor Scales:

- Of the middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 45% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 53% reported an elevated level for this same scale, placing Florida middle school students eight percentage points lower. Lower scores on this scale indicate that students receive less praise and encouragement when they work hard and do well in school. This reduced positive feedback, in turn, may weaken the bonds students form with teachers, coaches and prosocial peers.
- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 54% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 55% reported an elevated level for this same scale, a difference of one percentage point. Students with lower scores on the *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* scale are less likely to receive praise and support from their parents when they accomplish something positive. This lack of feedback, in turn, may weaken the parent-child bond and inhibit the ability of parents to transfer prosocial values to their children.
- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 48% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Religiosity*. In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level for *Religiosity*, a difference of 11 percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students are less likely to benefit from relationships with prosocial adults and peers, opportunities for prosocial activities, and the teaching of prosocial values that are often part of religious involvement.

Highest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 60% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Transitions and Mobility*. In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of

risk, a difference of 13 percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students are more likely to have changed homes or schools on one or more occasions.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 61% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Lack of Commitment to School*. In the national normative sample, 46% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 15 percentage points. Students with high scores on the *Lack of Commitment to School* have negative feelings about school and are less likely to report that school work is meaningful or important for their future. Young people who have lost this commitment to school are at higher risk for a variety of problem behaviors.

Highest Protective Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 58% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level of protection, placing Florida students two percentage points higher. High scores on the *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* scale indicate that activities that promote family attachment—such as family recreation and involvement in family decisions—are available to students. These prosocial activities reinforce family bonds and cause students to more easily adopt the norms projected by their families.
- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 59% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scales *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, equaling the state sample. Students with high scores on the *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* scale have greater opportunities to interact closely with teachers, get involved with special projects and activities in the classroom, and participate in sports, clubs and other school activities outside of the classroom. The bonds with teachers and prosocial peers created by these activities help to protect students from engaging in behaviors that violate socially accepted standards.

Lowest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 20% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Early Initiation of Drug Use*. In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 23 percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students are more likely to avoid or postpone initiation of alcohol, cigarette and marijuana use. Young people who experiment with drug use at an earlier age are more likely to engage in frequent use and extend their usage to more dangerous drugs, and are less likely to discontinue use as they enter adulthood.
- Of the combined sample of middle and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 33% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*. In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of nine percentage points. Students with low scores on this scale believe it is wrong to use alcohol, tobacco or other drugs. During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs. However, in middle school, as others they know begin to participate in such activities, their attitudes may shift toward greater acceptance. Young people who maintain an anti-drug orientation through this transition period are at reduced risk for substance use.
- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2019, 21% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Perceived Availability of Drugs*. In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 24 percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students find it more difficult to get alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

Changes in Risk and Protection

Graphs 15 to 18 and Tables 66 to 69 compare the risk and protective factor scale scores reported by students in the 2008 to 2019 FYSAS. These trends can help Florida prevention planners identify areas where improvements are being made and where problems are intensifying. They also support the findings presented in the previous subsection by showing the association between changes

over time and highest and lowest levels of risk and protection.

Risk Factor Changes:

Between 2008 and 2019, the percentage of Florida students reporting high levels of risk has declined for most risk factor scales.

- The bottom data rows in Tables 68 and 69 show the average risk factor prevalence rate for each wave of the *FYSAS*. Among middle school students, the average risk factor prevalence rate was at 45% in 2008 and at 43% for both 2008 and 2010. This average rate dropped to 39% in the 2012 survey, and remained there through 2016. In 2018, the rate increased slightly to 40%, and in 2019, the rate increased again to 41%. Among high school students, the average risk factor rate dropped from 44% in 2010 to 38% in 2016 and 2018, before dropping farther in 2019 to 36%.
- Among both middle school and high school students, five scales show strong long-term patterns of declining risk: *Perceived Availability of Drugs*, *Poor Family Management*, *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior*, *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*, and *Early Initiation of Drug Use*.
- Among high school students, *Perceived Availability of Handguns* declined 11 percentage points between 2008 and 2019. Among middle school students, this scale dropped five percentage points.
- Only one scale shows a clear, long-term pattern of increased risk. Among middle school students, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School* increased 15 percentage points between 2012 and 2019. Among high school students, the scale increased 12 percentage points over the same time period.

Protective Factor Changes:

Unlike the average level of risk reported by Florida students, which has shown sizable changes over time among both middle school and high school students, changes in the protective factor average have been smaller.

- The bottom data rows in Tables 66 and 67 show the average protective factor prevalence rate for each wave of the *FYSAS*. Among middle school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate has ranged between 48% and 53% across the 2008-2019

waves of the survey. From 2012 to 2016 the average middle school protective factor rate remained the same, before dropping two percentage points in 2018 and then one more point in 2019. Among high school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate has ranged between 56% and 59%, including a decrease from 59% in 2016 to 56% in 2018 and 2019. This short-term reduction in the average protective factor scale prevalence is an important finding.

- *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* and *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* are the two protective factor scales with the clearest pattern of improvement over time. Between 2008 and 2019, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* increased five percentage points among both middle school and high school students. Between 2008 and 2019, the prevalence of a high level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* increased nine percentage points among middle school students and four percentage points among high school students.
- Florida students are reporting less religious involvement. Between 2008 and 2019, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Religiosity* decreased nine percentage points among both middle school and high school students.
- In addition to *Religiosity*, two protective factor scales, *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* and *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*, showed short-term reductions. Between 2016 and 2019, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* decreased five percentage points among middle school students and two percentage points among high school students. Between 2016 and 2019, the prevalence of a high level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* decreased four percentage points among both middle school and high school students.

Protective Factors— Detailed Results

Protective factors are characteristics that are known to decrease the likelihood that a student will engage in problem behaviors. For example, strong positive attachment or bonding to parents reduces the risk of an adolescent engaging in problem behaviors.

The *FYSAS* measures a variety of protective factors across three major domains: Family Domain, School Domain, and Peer and Individual Domain. For each domain, a variety of protective factors are assessed. Below, each protective factor is described and the results for Florida schools are reported. Protective factor scale prevalence rates are reported in Tables 62, 66, and 67. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 64.

Family Domain

Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (3 Items)

When students have the opportunity to make meaningful contributions to their families, they feel closer to their family members and are less likely to get involved in risky behaviors. These opportunities for involvement reinforce family bonds and cause students to more easily adopt the norms projected by their families. For instance, children whose parents have high expectations for their school success and achievement are less likely to drop out of school. This protective factor is surveyed by such items as “My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.”

- In 2019, 58% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Both middle school and high school students reported rates of 58%.
- In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of two percentage points.
- Prevalence rates for this scale increased through 2016 for both high school and middle school, before

decreasing two percentage points for middle school students and one percentage point for high school students in 2019.

Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (4 Items)

When family members reward their children for positive participation in activities, it further strengthens the bonds the children feel to their families, and helps promote clear standards for behavior. This protective factor is measured by such survey items as “How often do your parents tell you they’re proud of you for something you’ve done?”

- In 2019, 53% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students both reported rates of 51% and 54%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 55% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of two percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale increased through 2016 and then decreased five percentage points in 2019. Among high school students there is no clear pattern of change.

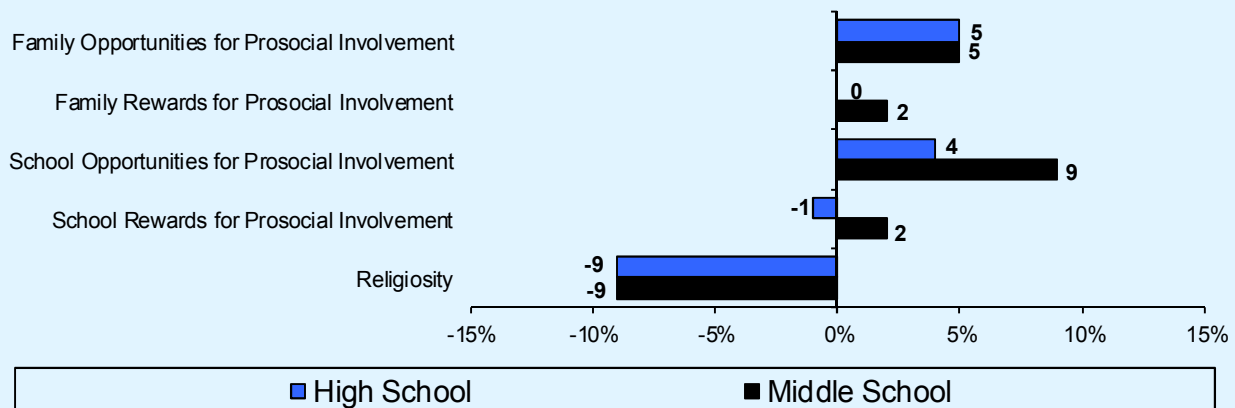
School Domain

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (5 Items)

Giving students opportunities to participate in important activities at school helps to create a feeling of personal investment in their school. This results in greater bonding and adoption of the school’s standards of behavior, reducing the likelihood that they will become

Graph 15

Changes in protective factor prevalence rates, 2008-2019



involved in problem behaviors. This protective factor is measured by survey items such as “In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.”

- In 2019, 59% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 54% and 63%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, equaling the statewide sample.
- Among middle school students, the prevalence rate increased nine percentage points from 2008 to 2019. For high school students, this scale increased four percentage points from 2008 to 2019.

School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (4 Items)

Making students feel appreciated and rewarded for their involvement at school further strengthens school bonding, and helps to reduce the likelihood of their involvement in drug use and other problem behaviors. This protective factor is measured by such statements as “The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.”

- In 2019, 51% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 45% and 55%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 55% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of four percentage points.
- Between 2008 and 2019, prevalence rates for this scale increased two percentage points for middle school and decreased one point for high school students. Between 2016 and 2019, prevalence rates declined four percentage points for both middle school and high school students.

Peer and Individual Domain

Religiosity (1 Item)

Religious institutions can help students develop firm prosocial beliefs. Students who have preconceived ideas about certain activities are less vulnerable to becoming involved with antisocial behaviors because they have already adopted a social norm against those activities.

Religiosity is measured by the question “How often do you attend religious services or activities?”

- In 2019, 48% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 43% and 52%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of 11 percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased from 2008 to 2014 before increasing two points between 2014 and 2016 and then declining three points in 2018 and then three more points in 2019. High school prevalence rates declined between 2008 and 2014, remained steady between 2014 and 2016, and then declined three points in 2018 before declining two more points in 2019.

Risk Factors— Detailed Results

Risk factors are characteristics in the community’s, family’s, school’s and individual’s environments that are known to increase the likelihood that a student will engage in one or more problem behaviors. For example, a risk factor in the community’s environment is the existence of laws and norms favorable to drug use, which can affect the likelihood that an adolescent will try alcohol, tobacco or other drugs. In communities where there is acceptance or tolerance of drug use, students are more likely to engage in alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

The *2019 FYSAS* measures a variety of risk factors across four major domains. Below, each of the risk factors in the Community, Family, School, and Peer and Individual Domains is described, and the results for Florida schools are reported in Tables 63, 68, and 69. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 65.

Community Domain

Community Disorganization (5 Items)

The *Community Disorganization* scale pertains to students’ feelings and perceptions regarding their communities and other external attributes. It is based on students’ responses to five items, four of which indicate a neighborhood in disarray (e.g., the existence of graffiti,

abandoned buildings, fighting and drug selling). The fifth item is “I feel safe in my neighborhood.”

- In 2019, 38% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Community Disorganization*. Both middle school and high school students reported rates of 38%.
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of nine percentage points.
- Among high school students, while prevalence rates for this scale increased from 2008 to 2010, the 2019 rate is the lowest rate across the survey years. Among middle school students, rates also increased from 2008 to 2010 before dropping to a low of 38% in 2018, which remained the same in 2019.

Transitions and Mobility (4 Items)

Even normal school transitions are associated with an increase in problem behaviors. When children move from elementary school to middle school or from middle school to high school, significant increases in the rates of drug use, school dropout and antisocial behavior may occur. This is thought to occur because by making a transition to a new environment, students no longer have the bonds they had in their old environment. Consequently, students may be less likely to become attached to their schools and neighborhoods, and do not develop the bonds that protect them from involvement in problem behaviors.

The *Transitions and Mobility* scale on the survey measures how often the student has changed homes or schools in the past year and since kindergarten. This risk

factor is measured with items such as “How many times have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) since kindergarten?” and “How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?”

- In 2019, 60% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Transitions and Mobility*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 60% and 59%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 13 percentage points.
- From 2008 to 2019, prevalence rates decreased one percentage point among middle school students and five percentage points among high school students.

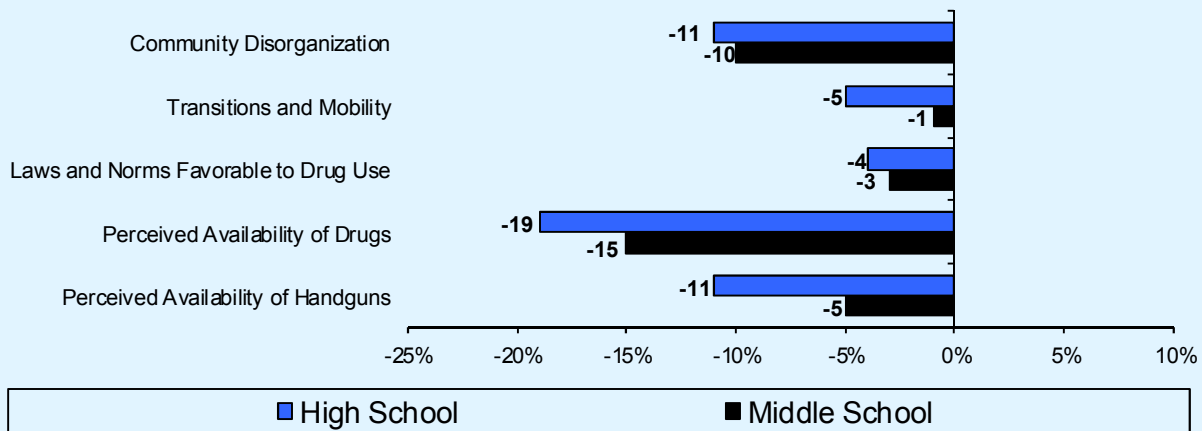
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use (5 Items)

Students’ perceptions of the rules and regulations concerning alcohol, tobacco and other drug use that exist in their neighborhoods are also associated with problem behaviors in adolescence. Community norms—the attitudes and policies a community holds in relation to drug use and other antisocial behaviors—are communicated in a variety of ways: through laws and written policies, through informal social practices and through the expectations parents and other members of the community have of young people. When laws and community standards are favorable toward drug use, violence and/or other crime, or even when they are just unclear, young people are more likely to engage in negative behaviors (Bracht and Kingsbury, 1990).

An example of conflicting messages about drug use can be found in the acceptance of alcohol use as a social

Graph 16

Changes in Community Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2008-2019



activity within the community. Drinking at music festivals and street fairs stands in contrast to the zero-tolerance messages that schools and parents may be promoting. These conflicting and ambiguous messages are problematic in that they do not have the positive impact on preventing alcohol and other drug use that a clear, consistent, community-level, anti-drug message can have.

This risk factor is measured by five items on the survey, such as “How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it was for kids your age to drink alcohol?” and “If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?”

- In 2019, 35% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 41% and 31%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of seven percentage points.
- From 2008 to 2019, prevalence rates for this scale decreased three percentage points among middle school students and four percentage points among high school students.

Perceived Availability of Drugs (4 Items)

The perceived availability of drugs, alcohol and handguns in a community is directly related to the prevalence of delinquent behaviors. In schools where children believe that drugs are more available, a higher rate of drug use occurs.

The *Perceived Availability of Drugs* scale on the survey is designed to assess students’ feelings about how easily they can get alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Elevation of this risk factor scale may indicate the need to make alcohol, tobacco and other drugs more difficult for students to acquire. For instance, a number of policy changes have been shown to reduce the availability of alcohol and cigarettes. Minimum-age requirements, taxation and responsible beverage service have all been shown to affect the perception of availability of alcohol.

This risk factor is measured by four items on the survey, such as “If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?”

- In 2019, 27% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of*

Drugs. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 34% and 21%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 18 percentage points.
- Between 2008 and 2019, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 15 percentage points among middle school students and 19 percentage points among high school students.

Perceived Availability of Handguns (1 Item)

If students believe that it would be difficult to get a handgun, they are less likely to become involved with the unauthorized and unsupervised use of firearms.

Perceived Availability of Handguns is measured by the question “If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?”

- In 2019, 27% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 22% and 30%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 34% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of seven percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased from 2008 to 2012, before increasing slightly in 2014 and remaining at that level through 2018, and then dropping two points in 2019. Among high school students, rates declined from 2008 to 2012. Despite an increase among high school students in 2014, the results from 2019 show a pattern of decrease.

Family Domain

Poor Family Management (9 Items)

The risk factor scale *Poor Family Management* measures two components of family life: “poor family supervision,” which is defined as parents failing to supervise and monitor their children, and “poor family discipline,” which is defined as parents failing to communicate clear expectations for behavior and giving excessively severe, harsh or inconsistent punishment. Children who experience poor family supervision and poor family discipline are at higher risk of developing problems with drug use, delinquency, violence and school dropout.

Sample items used to survey *Poor Family Management* include “Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?” and “My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.”

- In 2019, 39% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Family Management*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 43% and 35%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six percentage points.
- Since 2008, prevalence rates for this scale decreased six percentage points among middle school students and 14 points among high school students.

Family Conflict (3 Items)

Bonding between family members, especially between children and their parents or guardians, is a key component in the development of positive social norms. High levels of family conflict interfere with the development of these bonds, and increase the likelihood that young people will engage in illegal drug use and other forms of delinquent behavior.

Family Conflict is measured by three items on the survey, such as “People in my family often insult or yell at each other.”

- In 2019, 36% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Family Conflict*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 40% and 32%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 39% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of three percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased three percentage points from 2008 to 2019. Among high school students, rates decreased five percentage points.

School Domain

Poor Academic Performance (2 Items)

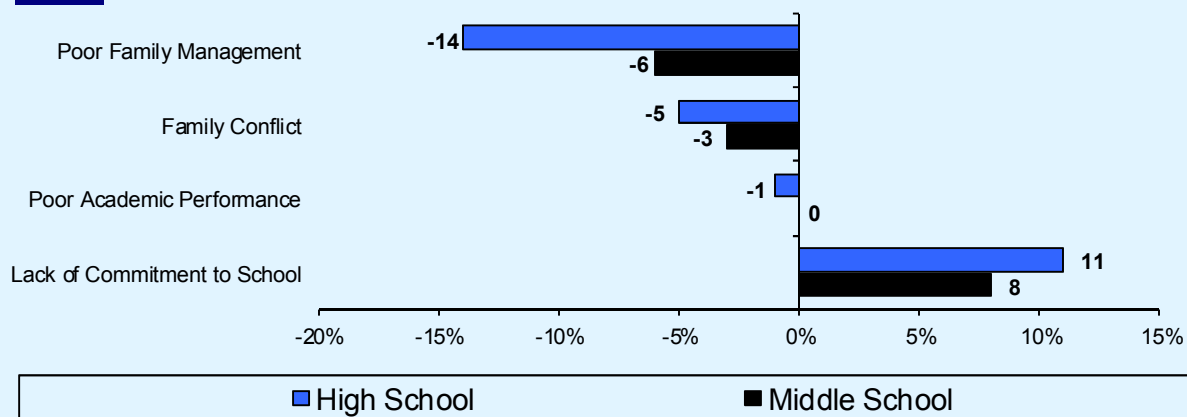
Beginning in the late elementary grades, poor academic performance increases the risk of drug use, delinquency, violence and school dropout. Children fail for many reasons, but it appears that the experience of failure increases the risk of these problem behaviors.

Poor Academic Performance—students’ feelings about their performance at school—is measured with two questions on the survey: “Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?” and “Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?” Elevated findings for this risk factor scale suggest that students believe that they have lower grades than would be expected, and they perceive they have below-average grades, compared to their peers.

- In 2019, 44% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Academic Performance*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 45% and 43%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of three percentage points.

Graph 17

Changes in Family Domain and School Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2008-2019



- From 2008 to 2019 the prevalence rate remained the same among middle school students and declined one percentage point among high school students.

Lack of Commitment to School (9 Items)

Nine items on the survey assess *Lack of Commitment to School*—a student’s general feelings about his or her schooling. Survey items include “How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?” and “Now, thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you enjoy being in school?” Elevated findings for this risk factor scale suggest that students feel less attached to, or connected with, their classes and school environments. Lack of commitment to school means the child has ceased to see the role of student as a positive one. Young people who have lost this commitment to school are at higher risk for a variety of problem behaviors.

- In 2019, 61% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 63% and 58%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 46% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 15 percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale remained relatively stable from 2008 to 2010, before declining six percentage points in 2012. This rate, however, has increased 15 percentage points for middle school students from 2012 to 2019. Among high school students, while rates have fluctuated, the rate for this scale is at an all-time high in 2019.

Peer and Individual Domain

Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior (5 Items)

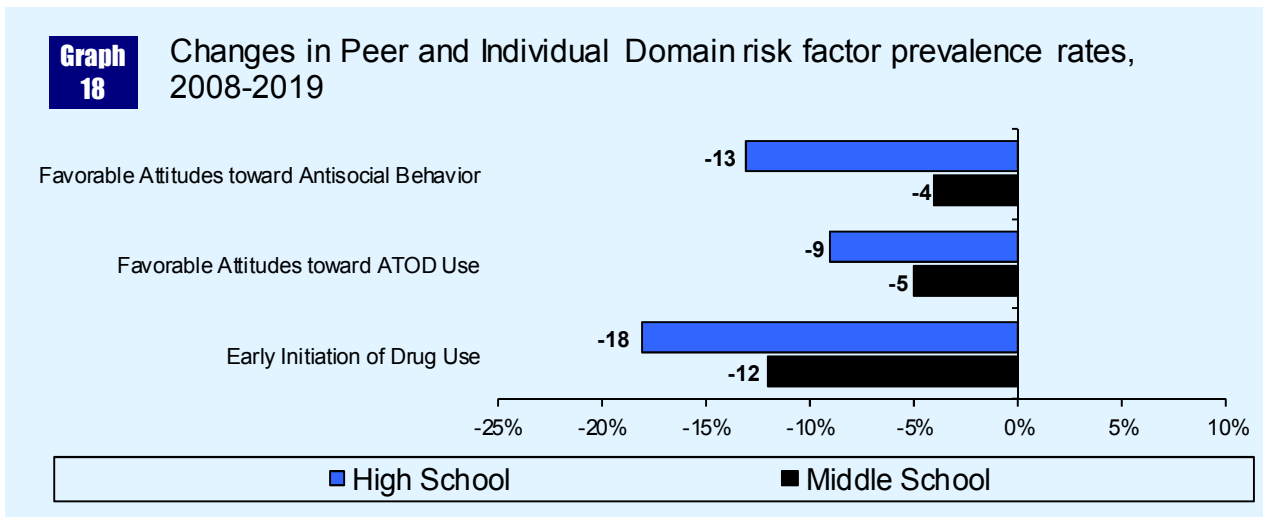
During the elementary school years, children usually express anticrime and prosocial attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people commit crimes or drop out of school. However, in middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This acceptance places them at higher risk for these antisocial behaviors.

These attitudes are measured on the survey by items like “How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to pick a fight with someone?”

- In 2019, 39% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 44% and 34%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of four percentage points.
- Since 2008, prevalence rates for this scale decreased four percentage points among middle school students and 13 points among high school students.

Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use (4 Items)

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs. However, in middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these



behaviors. This acceptance places them at higher risk. This risk factor scale, *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*, assesses risk by asking young people how wrong they think it is for someone their age to use drugs.

Survey items used to measure this risk factor include “How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?” An elevated score for this risk factor scale can indicate that students see little wrong with using drugs.

- In 2019, 33% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 35% and 31%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of nine percentage points.
- Since 2008, the prevalence rate for this scale decreased five percentage points among middle school students and nine percentage points among high school students.

Early Initiation of Drug Use (4 Items)

The initiation of alcohol, tobacco or other drug use at an early age is linked to a number of negative outcomes. The earlier that experimentation with drugs begins, the more likely it is that experimentation will become consistent, regular use. Early initiation may lead to the use of a greater range of drugs, as well as other problem behaviors. This scale is measured by survey items that ask when drug use began.

- In 2019, 20% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 25% and 17%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 23 percentage points.
- Since 2008, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 12 percentage points among middle school students and 18 percentage points among high school students.

Section 5

Special Topics

Several additional analyses were conducted to investigate ATOD results. These include early initiation of ATOD use, attitudes toward ATOD use (perceived risk of harm, personal disapproval, peer disapproval, and disapproval of parental use), and ATOD use and driving. Data are also presented for extracurricular activities, bullying behavior, talking to parents about prescription drug abuse, self-control, number of hours of sleep per night, unsupervised or unstructured time, symptoms of depression, and digital self-harm.

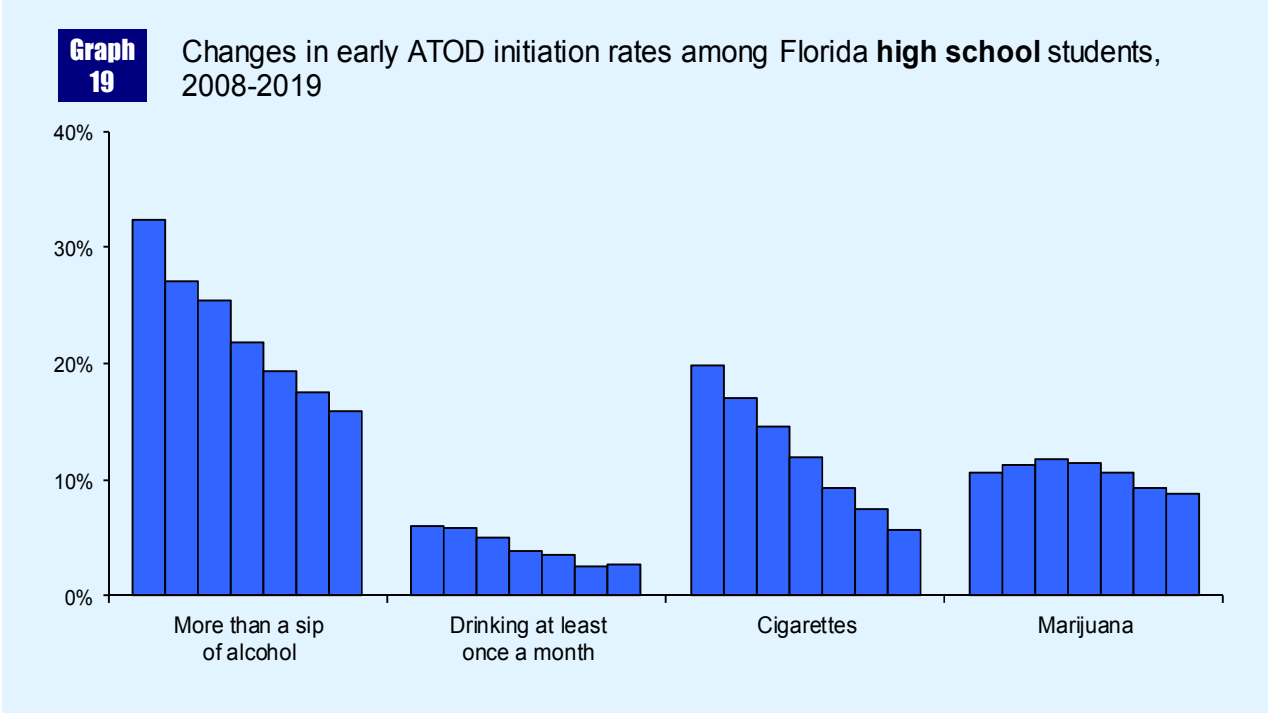
Early Initiation of ATOD Use

Students were asked to report on when they began using alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. The 2019 survey also added questions asking students when they began vaping nicotine and/or marijuana. Age of onset for these drugs is of special importance, since they are often precursors to the use of harder drugs, such as methamphetamine and cocaine. The question related to cigarettes is “How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a

puff?” The question about marijuana is “How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?” Two questions about alcohol were asked, one asking when the student first “had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)” and one asking the student when he or she “began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month.” The vaping questions ask students at what age they first “vaped nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL)” and “vaped marijuana (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL).”

Tables 35 to 37 and Graph 19 present the percentage of high school students, age 14 years or older, who started using alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana, or vaping nicotine or marijuana at age 13 or younger. This percentage is the early initiation rate.

- As in past *FYSAS* efforts, the highest rate of early initiation was reported for “more than a sip or two” of alcohol (15.8%), followed by marijuana use (8.7%), cigarette use (5.7%), vaping nicotine (5.2%), vaping marijuana (2.8%), and drinking at least once a month (2.7%).



- Early initiation is one of the best measures on the survey for illustrating the reduction in youth ATOD use that has occurred in Florida. As Graph 18 shows, the percentage of early initiators declined from 2008 to 2019 for the four categories that have trend data. Most notably, early initiation for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol declined from 32.3% in 2008 to 15.8% in 2019, and cigarette use declined from 19.9% in 2008 to 5.7% in 2019.
- There were smaller changes in early initiation between 2016 and 2019, with rates decreasing in all four categories. The largest decrease was for early initiation of alcohol use (from 19.4% to 15.8%) and cigarette use (from 9.3% to 5.7%).
- White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate of early initiation for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol, for cigarettes, for vaping nicotine, and for vaping marijuana. Hispanic/Latino students reported the highest early initiation rate for drinking at least once a month. African American students reported the highest early initiation rate for marijuana.
- Compared to female students, more male students reported early initiation of ATOD use. For example, 9.4% of male students reported early marijuana use compared to 7.9% of female students.

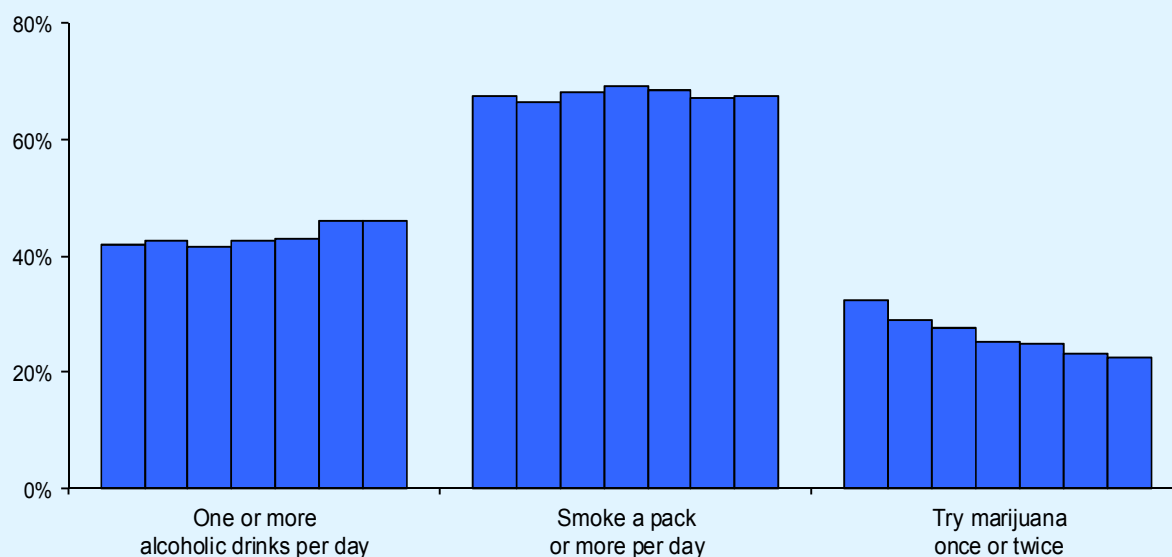
Perceived Risk of Harm

Perception of risk is an important determinant in the decision-making process young people go through when deciding whether or not to use alcohol, tobacco or other drugs. Evidence suggests that the perceptions of the risks and benefits associated with drug use sometimes serve as a leading indicator of future drug use patterns in a community (Bachman, Johnston, O'Malley & Humphrey, 1986). Tables 38 through 41 and Graph 20 present the percentage of surveyed Florida students assigning "great risk" of harm to eight drug use behaviors: near daily use of alcohol, smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, smoking marijuana once or twice a week, trying marijuana once or twice, taking a prescription drug without a doctor's orders (added to the 2012 high school questionnaire, and added to the middle school questionnaire in 2013), drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (added in 2013 to the middle and high school questionnaires), vaping nicotine (added in 2019), and vaping marijuana (added in 2019). Five key findings emerge from these data:

- The percentage of students who assigned "great risk" of harm to unauthorized use of prescription drugs was 68.7%, followed by smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (67.6%), drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (57.0%), near daily use of alcohol (45.9%), vaping nicotine (37.5%), vaping marijuana (36.5%), smoking marijuana once or twice a week (32.8%), and trying marijuana (22.3%).

Graph 20

Changes in perceptions of great risk of harm, 2008-2019



- Perceptions of harm associated with daily use of alcohol (48.5% in middle school and 44.0% in high school) and regular cigarette use (66.6% in middle school and 68.4% in high school) are fairly consistent across grade levels. In contrast, perceptions of harm associated with marijuana use decline as students get older. For example, 46.3% of middle school students reported a great risk of harm associated with smoking marijuana once or twice a week, compared to 22.6% of high school students.
- Male students are less likely than female students to report high perceived risk of harm. In particular, 43.8% of male students reported that daily use of alcohol poses a great risk of harm compared to 48.2% of female students, and 54.5% of male students reported drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week poses a great risk of harm compared to 59.6% of female students.
- Perceptions of harm are positively associated with lower rates of ATOD use. This relationship suggests that the ethnic group with the lowest percentage of students reporting great risk should also report the highest rate of use. Data in Tables 38 to 41 reveal several contradictions to this expected pattern. Despite reporting the highest rate of past-30-day cigarette use, a higher percentage of White, non-Hispanic students (73.7%) believe that daily use of cigarettes poses

a great risk than either Hispanic/Latino (65.7%) or African American (57.6%) students. Similarly, African American students reported the lowest rate of past-30-day marijuana use while simultaneously perceiving the lowest level of risk for smoking marijuana once or twice a week, 27.9%, compared to 35.8% for Hispanic/Latino students and 33.6% for White, non-Hispanic students. In other words, perception of risk does not directly explain ethnic differences in ATOD use.

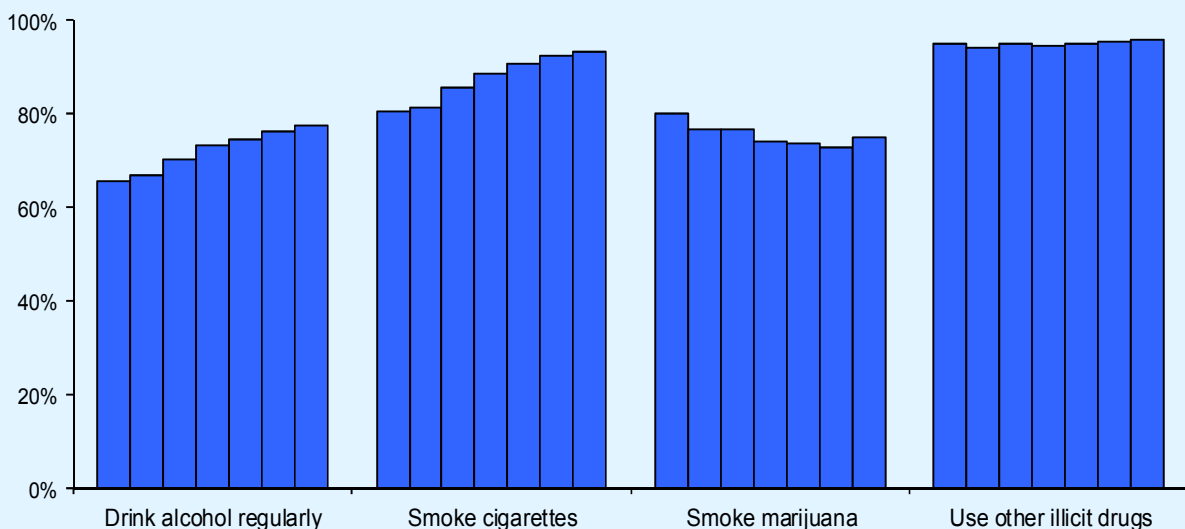
- Between 2008 and 2019, the percentage of students associating a great risk has increased four points for alcohol and remained steady for cigarettes. Attitudes about marijuana use, however, show a different pattern. The percentage assigning a great risk to trying marijuana decreased from 32.5% in 2008 to 22.3% in 2019. In other words, attitudes toward marijuana are moving in the opposite direction as attitudes toward alcohol and cigarettes.

Personal Disapproval

In addition to perceptions of risk, personal approval or disapproval of drugs has been linked to the prevalence of ATOD use (Bachman, Johnston & O'Malley, 1996). Personal disapproval was measured by asking students how wrong it would be for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use other illicit drugs ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or

Graph 21

Changes in personal disapproval of substance use, 2008-2019



another illegal drug”). In 2019, new questions addressing personal disapproval of vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana were added to the survey. The rates presented in Tables 42 through 44 and Graph 21 represent the percentages of students who thought it would be “wrong” or “very wrong” to use each drug.

- The percentage of students who disapprove of other illicit drug use was 95.7%, followed by smoking cigarettes (93.4%), vaping nicotine (81.0%), vaping marijuana (79.8%), drinking alcohol regularly (77.7%), and smoking marijuana (75.2%).
- While disapproval of other illicit drug use remains above 92% for all grades, the other categories show substantial reductions as students get older. In particular, the percentage of students who disapprove of regular alcohol use declines from a high of 92.5% among 6th graders to a low of 61.4% among 12th graders.
- Male and female students reported similar rates of disapproval for all categories.
- In contrast to perceptions of harm, ethnic differences in disapproval rates more closely follow ATOD prevalence patterns. As would be predicted from their higher rates of ATOD use, White, non-Hispanic students reported the lowest level of disapproval for drinking alcohol

regularly and smoking cigarettes. The largest differences appear for vaping nicotine (76.4% of White, non-Hispanic students, 83.8% of Hispanic/Latino students and 87.1% of African American students reported the behavior as either “wrong” or “very wrong”) and vaping marijuana (77.2% of White, non-Hispanic students, 82.2% of Hispanic/Latino students and 83.6% of African American students reported the behavior as either “wrong” or “very wrong”).

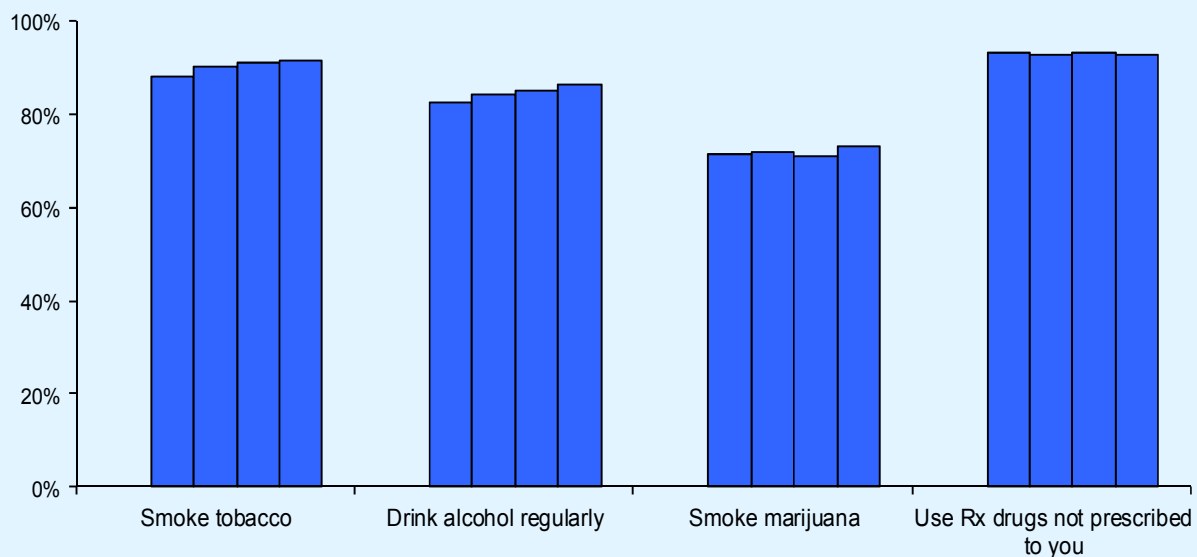
- As with perception of risk, disapproval rates for alcohol and cigarettes show a different trend than disapproval of marijuana. Between 2008 and 2019, disapproval of alcohol and cigarettes increased 12.3 and 12.9 percentage points, respectively, while marijuana disapproval decreased 5.0 percentage points.

Peer Disapproval

In addition to students’ own attitudes, social norms—the written and unwritten rules and expectations about what constitutes desirable behavior—shape drug use choices. Since drug-related attitudes and behaviors are often acquired through peer group interactions, expectations of how one’s peer group might react have an especially strong impact on whether or not young people choose to use drugs. The data presented in Table 45 to 47 and Graph 22 show the percentage of students who said that their friends think it would be “wrong” or “very wrong”

Graph 22

Changes in peer disapproval of substance use, 2014-2019



to smoke tobacco, drink alcohol regularly, smoke marijuana, use prescription drugs not prescribed to you, vape nicotine, or vape marijuana.

- The majority of surveyed Florida students reported that their friends would disapprove of drug use. 93.0% said their friends would disapprove of using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, 91.4% said their friends would disapprove of smoking tobacco, 86.3% said their friends would disapprove of regular alcohol use, 76.6% said their friends would disapprove of vaping marijuana, 75.7% said their friends would disapprove of vaping nicotine, and 73.0% said their friends would disapprove of smoking marijuana.
- All peer disapproval rates reveal a different pattern across grade levels. For using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, rates are high across all grade levels, ranging from 96.7% for 6th grade students to 92.8% for 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of marijuana shows the greatest range, from 94.9% among 6th grade students to 53.6% among 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of vaping also shows a wide range, with vaping nicotine ranging from 92.3% for 6th grade students to 64.6% for 12th grade students, and vaping marijuana ranging from 95.0% for 6th grade students to 62.5% for 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of tobacco use and peer disapproval of alcohol use show similar ranges (from 96.7% for 6th graders to 87.3% for 12th graders, and 94.5% for 6th graders to 79.5% for 12th graders, respectively).
- Differences in perceptions of peer disapproval between male and female students are small in all categories. The greatest difference is for alcohol use, with 87.6% of females reporting peer disapproval compared to 84.9% of males.
- The pattern of peer disapproval across ethnic groups varies. African American students reported the highest rates of peer disapproval for all categories except smoking marijuana. White, non-Hispanic students reported the lowest rates of peer disapproval in all categories.
- Because these questions were modified in the 2013 survey to ask about peer disapproval rather than approval, the baseline for trend comparisons in this report is 2014, for the four categories that have trend data. As Graph 22 shows, a growing number of Florida students believe their peers disapprove of tobacco (plus 3.4 percentage

points) and alcohol (plus 3.8 percentage points) use. These shifts are noteworthy given that the baseline rates were already quite high. Peer disapproval of other illicit drugs increased slightly in 2018, but then decreased in 2019. While marijuana disapproval has remained fairly constant over time, the 2019 percentage is the highest rate over the survey years.

Disapproval of Parental ATOD Use

In 2014, a series of questions were added to the middle school questionnaire, asking students if they think it would be wrong for their parents to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Results from the 2019 survey are presented in Table 48.

- Middle school students reported the highest level of disapproval for their parents using prescription drugs not prescribed to them (96.1%), followed by smoking marijuana (89.8%), smoking cigarettes (88.9%), and drinking alcohol regularly (81.2%).
- Levels of disapproval decrease as students get older. This is most obvious for the alcohol category, with 84.4% of 6th grade students disapproving compared to 78.7% of 8th grade students.

Extracurricular Activities

In 2006 a new item set was added to the *FYSAS* questionnaire that measures participation in five extracurricular activities: school sports, organized sports outside of school, school band, school clubs, and community clubs. Results from the 2019 survey for these items are presented in Table 49. Participation in these activities help students build stronger ties to their school and community. Through these connections students are also more likely to develop attachments to prosocial peers and to positive adult role models. Since these bonds encourage students to engage in developmentally positive activity, they serve as a buffer against ATOD use and other antisocial behaviors. Florida students recorded the highest rate of participation in sports-related activities, with 37.7% reporting participation in school sports and 29.1% reporting participation in organized sports outside of school. Participation rates for school clubs were also high, at 31.1%. Participation rates were lower for school band (11.6%) and community clubs (11.8%).

- The pattern of participation across grade levels differs with each activity. Participation in school

sports peaks in the 8th and 9th grades, at 39.5% and 43.0%, respectively. Participation in sports outside of school decreases from a high of 41.2% among 6th graders to 17.0% among 12th graders. School band participation also decreases from a high of 17.0% among 6th graders to a low of 7.9% among 12th graders. In contrast, school club participation increases from a low of 23.1% among 8th graders to a high of 42.8% among 12th graders. Community club participation increases more modestly as students enter higher grade levels.

- There are notable gender differences in extracurricular activity, but they differ across categories. Male students reported higher participation in school sports (40.5% among males versus 34.7% among females) and organized sports outside of school (32.3% among males versus 25.9% among females). In contrast, female students reported higher participation in school clubs (39.4% among females versus 23.2% among males) and community clubs (15.0% among females versus 8.8% among males). Participation in school band was balanced.
- Analysis by ethnic group also reveals some interesting patterns. African American students reported a higher rate of participation in school sports (44.5%) compared to White, non-Hispanic (36.6%) and Hispanic/Latino (34.2%) students. In

contrast, White, non-Hispanic students reported a higher rate of participation in organized sports outside of school (32.1%) compared to African American (28.6%) and Hispanic/Latino (24.2%) students. White, non-Hispanic students also reported a higher rate of participation in school clubs (35.1%) compared to African American (24.5%) and Hispanic/Latino (28.4%) students.

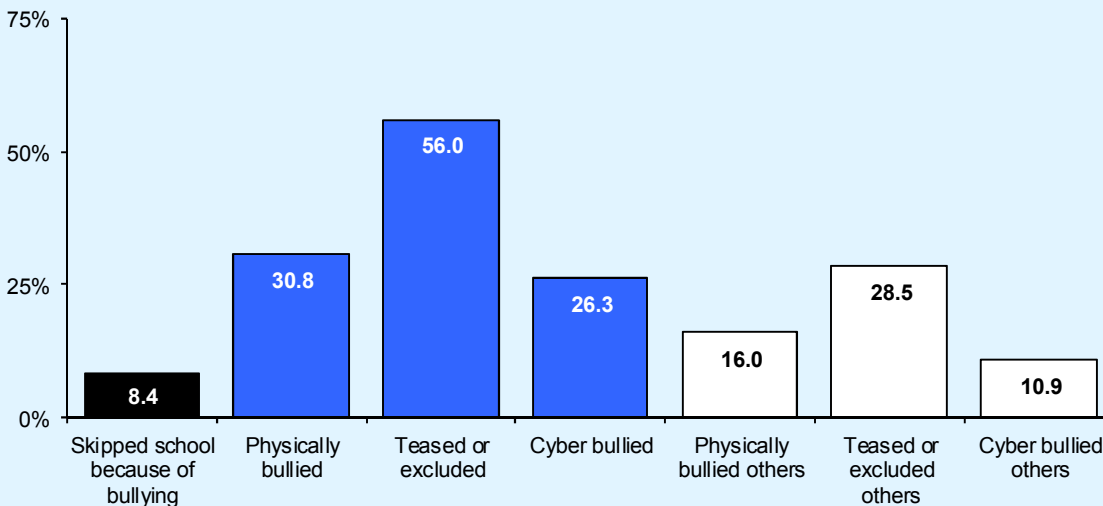
Bullying Behavior

In 2008 a new item set was added to the *FYSAS* middle school questionnaire that assesses student involvement with bullying. The items include: (1) skipping school because of being bullied, (2) being physically bullied (kicking, shoving, stealing, etc.), (3) being verbally bullied (taunting, teasing, name-calling, etc.), (4) being cyber bullied (mean emails, mean text messages, etc.), (5) physically bullying others, (6) verbally bullying others, and (7) cyber bullying others. In 2010, these items were added to the high school questionnaire as well. In 2018, the six physical, verbal, and cyber bullying items received a new five-point response scale, ranging from "Never" to "Every day." The items were also modified to no longer include a specific prevalence period (previous questionnaires specified the past 30 days).

- As Table 50 and Graph 23 show, 8.4% of students reported skipping school because of bullying.

Graph 23

Bullying-related behaviors, 2019



- Among surveyed students, 30.8% reported being physically bullied one or more times, 56.0% reported being verbally bullied, and 26.3% reported being cyber bullied.
- Switching roles, 16.0% physically bullied others one or more times, 28.5% verbally bullied others, and 10.9% cyber bullied others.
- For most bullying indicators, prevalence rates decrease substantially as students get older. For example, 65.5% of 6th graders report having been verbally bullied in the past 30 days, compared to 45.6% of 12th graders. Please note that cyber bullying and skipping school do not follow this same pattern.
- The data reveal an interesting pattern of gender differences. Female students reported a higher rate of skipping school because of bullying (12.0% versus 5.0%), being verbally bullied (59.8% versus 52.3%), being cyber bullied (33.2% versus 19.4%), and cyber bullying others (11.9% versus 9.8%). Male students reported higher rates of being physically bullied (32.6% among males versus 28.9% among females) and physically bullying others (18.7% versus 13.1%).
- An interesting pattern of ethnic differences also appears in the data. White, non-Hispanic students are more likely to report being bullied. For

example, 36.2% of White, non-Hispanic students reported being physically bullied, compared to 25.2% of African American students and 23.0% of Hispanic/Latino students. Switching roles, African American students were the most likely to report bullying others. For example, 20.8% of African American students reported physically bullying others, compared to 13.7% of Hispanic/Latino students and 14.0% of White, non-Hispanic students.

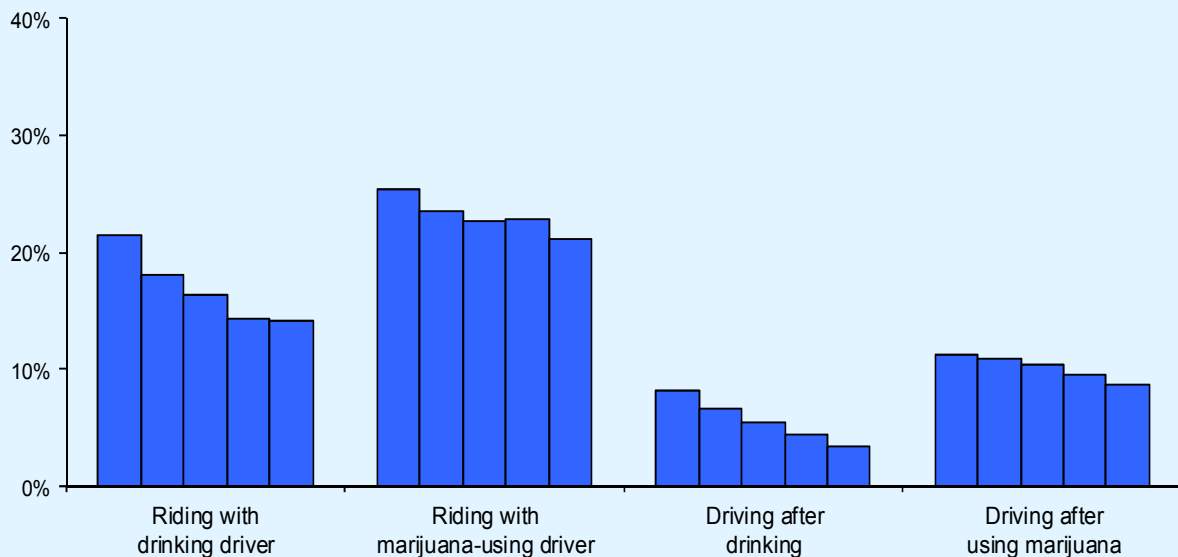
ATOD Use and Driving

In 2012, new items were added to the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire to measure the impact of alcohol and marijuana use on vehicle safety. Florida students were asked how many times in the past 30 days they had ridden in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, as well as how many times they had driven a car when they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana.

- As Tables 54 and 55 and Graph 24 show, 14.2% of surveyed students reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana was even more prevalent, at 21.1%. Among 12th graders, over one quarter of students (26.4%) reported riding with a driver who had been using marijuana.

Graph 24

Changes in driving under the influence or riding with a driver under the influence, among Florida **high school** students, 2012-2019



- Reports of driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana were less prevalent, with 3.3% and 8.7% of Florida students reporting driving after they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.
- Since these items were introduced in 2012, it is not possible to examine long-term trends for these behaviors. However, it should be noted that compared to 2012, students surveyed in 2019 reported lower prevalence rates in all four categories. In particular, riding with a drinking driver dropped 7.2 percentage points, and driving after drinking dropped 4.8 percentage points.

- Almost half of students reported that "At times I think I am no good at all" (43.4%) and being sad or depressed on most days (44.7%). Over one quarter of students reported that "Sometimes I think that life is not worth it" (29.2%) and "All in all, I am inclined to think I am a failure" (28.0%).
- Female students reported higher rates than male students in all four categories. The largest difference is for "At times I think I am no good at all" (54.2% female versus 33.0% male).

Symptoms of Depression

The *FYSAS* includes a set of four questions asking students to report symptoms of depression, including hopelessness ("Sometimes I think that life is not worth it."), low self-esteem ("At times I think I am no good at all," and "All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure."), and sadness ("In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad on most days, even if you felt OK sometimes?") Please note that positive answers to these questions do not constitute a clinical diagnosis of depression. Rather, data gathered with these questions helps establish the relationship between symptoms of depression and other health behaviors measured with the survey. Results from the 2019 survey are presented in Table 61 and Graph 25.

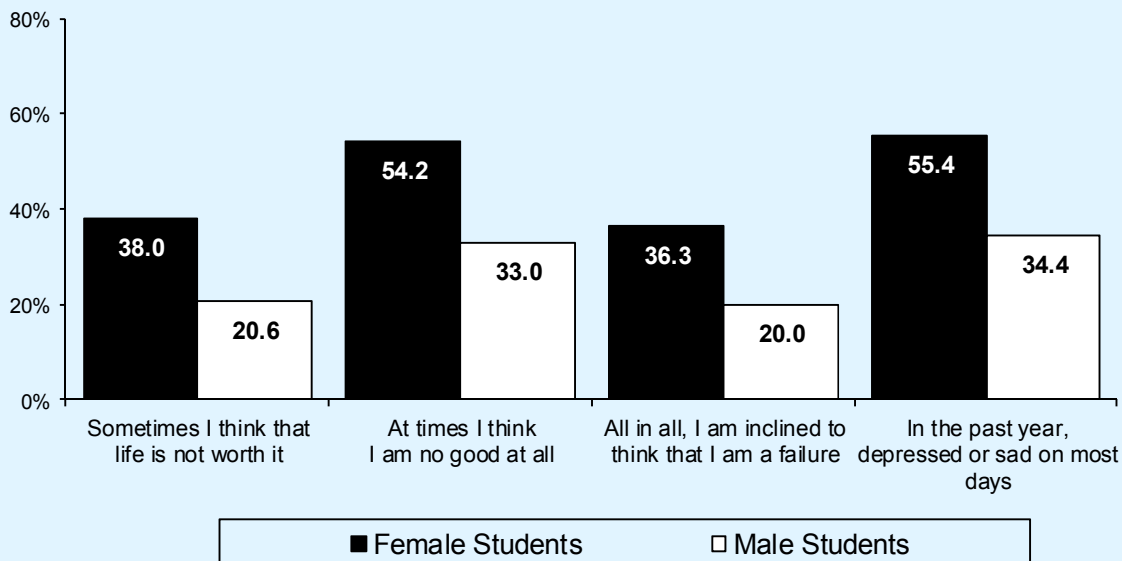
Other Behaviors and Activities

In 2017, questions were added asking students if they have talked to a parent/guardian about prescription drug abuse, and various questions about lack of self-control, average number of hours of sleep on a school night, and unsupervised/unstructured time. Starting in 2019, Florida students were asked about digital self-harm, which is defined in the questionnaire as anonymously posting hurtful information about oneself on social media.

- As Table 57 shows, slightly more than one quarter of students (25.9%) have talked with a parent/guardian about the dangers of taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you. This rate is fairly consistent across gender, race/ethnicity, and age groups.

Graph 25

Students reporting symptoms of depression, by gender, 2019

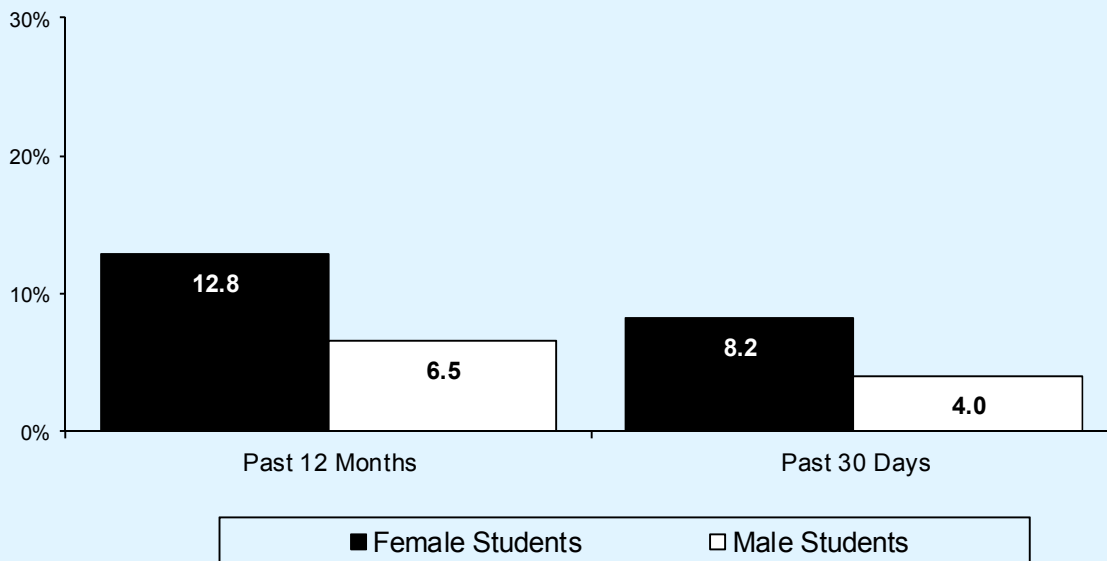


- As Table 58 shows, almost half of students (41.9%) reported that they get upset and have trouble talking calmly when they have a disagreement. More than one third (33.6%) of students reported that “people better stay away from me when I’m angry.” About one quarter of students reported the other four behaviors: doing what brings me pleasure now (31.1%), getting in trouble is exciting (26.7%), being more concerned with the short run (25.2%), and excitement is more important than security (24.3%).
- The 2017 FYSAS also added questions asking students how many hours of sleep they get on school nights. As Table 59 shows, middle school students reported that they get an average of 7.5 hours of sleep on school nights and high school students reported an average of 6.5 hours.
- A number of prevention science researchers are studying the correlation between unsupervised/ unstructured time and health behavior. As Table 59 shows, among Florida students surveyed in 2019, middle school students reported an average of 5.7 hours of unsupervised or unstructured time per week and high school students reported an average of 7.2 hours.
- Table 60 and Graph 26 show the number of students who anonymously posted hurtful

information about themselves online (known as digital self-harm) in the past year and past 30 days. Of the students surveyed, 9.6% reported digital self-harm in the past 12 months, and 6.0% reported digital self-harm in the past 30 days. More females than males reported this behavior, with 12.8% of females reporting it in the past 12 months compared to 6.5% of males, and 8.2% of females reporting this behavior in the past 30 days, compared to 4.0% of males.

Graph 26

Students reporting digital self-harm, by gender, 2019



Appendix A

Detailed Tables



Table 1. Major demographic characteristics of surveyed Florida youth, 2019

	Unweighted		Weighted	
	N	%	N	%
Sex				
Female	5,087	51.8	4,758	48.5
Male	4,630	47.2	4,955	50.5
Race/Ethnic group				
American Indian	156	1.6	96	1.0
Asian	235	2.4	127	1.3
African American	1,541	15.7	2,121	21.6
Hispanic/Latino	2,697	27.5	2,130	21.7
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	33	0.3	21	0.2
Other/Multiple	1,995	20.3	1,328	13.5
White, non-Hispanic	3,101	31.6	3,943	40.2
Age				
10	9	0.1	8	0.1
11	607	6.2	587	6.0
12	1,389	14.1	1,306	13.3
13	1,619	16.5	1,453	14.8
14	1,590	16.2	1,384	14.1
15	1,448	14.7	1,430	14.6
16	1,351	13.8	1,442	14.7
17	1,158	11.8	1,359	13.8
18	575	5.9	754	7.7
19 or older	57	0.6	77	0.8
Grade				
6th	1,500	15.3	1,427	14.5
7th	1,517	15.4	1,436	14.6
8th	1,668	17.0	1,388	14.1
9th	1,541	15.7	1,445	14.7
10th	1,333	13.6	1,414	14.4
11th	1,228	12.5	1,356	13.8
12th	1,032	10.5	1,353	13.8
Middle School	4,685	47.7	4,251	43.3
High School	5,134	52.3	5,568	56.7
Total	9,819	100.0	9,819	100.0

Note: Some categories do not sum to 100% of the total due to missing values (e.g., not all survey questions were answered). In addition, rounding can produce totals that do not equal 100%. "N" represents the number of valid cases.

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of historical samples—2008 to 2019

	2008		2010		2012		2014		2016		2018		2019	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex														
Female	43,913	48.0	35,119	48.2	34,179	48.2	31,702	48.1	31,515	47.9	26,340	48.2	4,758	48.5
Male	45,413	49.6	36,540	50.2	35,544	50.2	33,056	50.1	32,905	50.0	27,468	50.3	4,955	50.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	16,647	18.2	12,829	17.7	12,176	17.2	12,512	19.0	14,666	22.3	12,088	22.1	2,121	21.6
Hispanic/Latino	20,767	22.7	16,990	23.5	16,088	22.7	12,827	19.5	13,174	20.0	11,242	20.6	2,130	21.7
White, non-Hispanic	37,000	40.4	29,034	40.1	27,787	39.2	29,014	44.0	28,309	43.0	22,618	41.4	3,943	40.2
Age														
11	3,294	3.6	2,655	3.6	4,037	5.7	3,909	17.5	3,856	5.9	3,339	6.1	587	6.0
12	10,971	12.0	8,828	12.1	9,151	12.9	8,589	5.9	8,338	12.7	7,363	13.5	1,306	13.3
13	13,299	14.5	10,495	14.4	10,289	14.5	9,491	13.0	9,230	14.0	7,738	14.2	1,453	14.8
14	14,098	15.4	10,640	14.6	10,537	14.9	9,764	14.4	9,454	14.4	7,864	14.4	1,384	14.1
15	14,339	15.7	11,346	15.6	10,727	15.1	10,011	14.8	10,070	15.3	7,982	14.6	1,430	14.6
16	13,913	15.2	11,220	15.4	10,384	14.7	9,431	15.2	9,684	14.7	7,926	14.5	1,442	14.7
17	12,824	14.0	10,069	13.8	9,533	13.5	8,940	14.3	9,348	14.2	7,725	14.1	1,359	13.8
18	7,552	8.3	6,339	8.7	5,217	7.4	4,837	13.6	4,799	7.3	3,990	7.3	754	7.7
Grade														
6th	13,265	14.5	10,458	14.4	10,330	14.6	9,610	14.6	9,301	14.1	8,050	14.7	1,427	14.5
7th	13,552	14.8	10,655	14.6	10,332	14.6	9,611	14.6	9,215	14.0	7,706	14.1	1,436	14.6
8th	12,869	14.1	10,428	14.3	10,134	14.3	9,427	14.3	9,326	14.2	7,715	14.1	1,388	14.1
9th	14,738	16.1	11,566	15.9	11,051	15.6	10,281	15.6	10,140	15.4	8,024	14.7	1,445	14.7
10th	13,593	14.9	10,486	14.4	10,314	14.6	9,595	14.6	9,834	15.0	7,925	14.5	1,414	14.4
11th	12,297	13.4	10,131	13.9	9,879	13.9	9,190	13.9	9,254	14.1	7,775	14.2	1,356	13.8
12th	11,157	12.2	9,072	12.5	8,819	12.4	8,203	12.4	8,705	13.2	7,417	13.6	1,353	13.8
Middle School	39,686	43.4	31,541	43.3	30,796	43.5	28,547	43.3	27,678	42.1	23,470	43.0	4,251	43.3
High School	51,785	56.6	41,256	56.7	40,063	56.5	37,164	56.4	37,765	57.4	31,141	57.0	5,568	56.7
Total	91,471	100.0	72,797	100.0	70,859	100.0	65,917	100.0	65,776	100.0	54,611	100.0	9,819	100.0

Note: Demographic results represent samples after sample weights have been applied.

Table 3. Lifetime prevalence of ATOD use, 2019

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	15.1	23.5	33.8	35.3	45.4	49.5	56.5
Cigarettes	3.6	5.5	8.7	8.6	10.6	12.6	14.7
Vaping Nicotine	7.8	13.9	19.4	26.3	30.6	33.5	33.2
Vaping Marijuana	2.3	6.7	10.7	16.1	20.6	25.5	26.1
Marijuana or Hashish	2.6	7.6	12.9	19.6	27.9	34.0	37.7
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.6
Inhalants	6.9	9.1	8.6	6.3	4.6	5.3	3.7
Club Drugs	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.8	0.7	1.5	2.4	3.6	5.1	6.8
Methamphetamine	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.8
Heroin	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Depressants	1.2	2.5	3.7	5.1	4.7	5.8	5.2
Prescription Pain Relievers	1.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	5.1	4.4	3.2
Prescription Amphetamines	1.0	2.0	2.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	5.0
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.1	3.1	4.0	4.2	5.1	4.8	3.5
Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs	--	--	--	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6

Table 4. Past-30-day prevalence of ATOD use, 2019

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	4.8	7.4	12.3	14.7	17.2	20.8	27.1
Binge Drinking	3.0	2.7	5.0	6.2	8.4	9.8	13.2
Cigarettes	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.2
Vaping Nicotine	2.7	6.1	8.9	13.2	16.9	18.3	21.6
Vaping Marijuana	1.4	2.5	5.1	8.2	11.6	14.2	15.4
Marijuana or Hashish	1.8	3.3	5.9	10.3	14.5	17.1	19.9
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.9
Inhalants	3.0	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8
Club Drugs	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
Methamphetamine	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6
Heroin	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Depressants	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.0
Prescription Pain Relievers	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.5
Prescription Amphetamines	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.8
Over-the-Counter Drugs	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3

Note: Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past two weeks.

Table 5. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Alcohol Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	54.9	53.0	48.8	44.3	41.3	38.9	39.7	30.6	29.4	25.3	21.7	19.9	16.8	16.3
Male	51.5	50.2	45.8	40.9	37.1	34.1	34.1	29.0	28.3	23.8	19.4	17.0	13.8	13.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	42.8	45.0	38.7	34.3	31.0	28.2	29.2	20.1	21.7	17.4	13.8	12.4	9.5	8.3
Hispanic/Latino	55.7	54.0	48.8	45.3	41.5	38.3	35.9	31.5	30.3	25.5	22.0	18.6	15.3	15.2
White, non-Hispanic	57.6	54.4	50.5	46.0	42.1	39.8	40.6	34.5	32.4	27.6	23.7	21.4	18.4	17.8
Age														
11	18.3	15.2	14.6	11.2	10.0	10.9	12.5	6.8	5.7	5.6	3.8	2.5	2.8	3.8
12	26.6	25.2	21.0	18.1	15.7	15.3	19.3	10.2	10.3	7.2	6.1	5.3	4.5	5.7
13	37.9	36.4	31.6	28.0	24.8	23.9	26.6	17.6	16.8	14.0	11.2	9.4	8.3	8.4
14	49.7	49.2	44.8	39.0	34.6	33.9	34.8	26.2	25.3	20.3	18.3	14.7	13.2	13.5
15	59.3	58.0	54.8	48.6	43.4	39.0	41.8	32.8	32.3	29.1	22.7	19.9	15.8	17.9
16	67.3	64.4	62.4	58.0	51.4	49.9	45.6	39.4	37.4	33.4	28.3	23.6	21.4	18.7
17	70.7	68.5	68.4	63.9	60.3	55.5	51.5	44.2	41.9	40.2	34.1	32.4	25.6	21.8
18	73.2	70.2	68.9	64.4	61.3	55.5	56.2	47.9	46.6	42.0	36.2	34.5	28.5	26.4
Grade														
6th	24.2	22.6	17.4	15.1	12.5	12.6	15.1	10.3	9.4	6.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.8
7th	37.0	35.1	29.3	24.0	21.6	20.5	23.5	17.0	16.8	12.0	9.5	7.7	6.3	7.4
8th	47.9	48.0	40.2	35.9	31.2	29.5	33.8	24.7	24.1	18.5	15.9	13.2	11.9	12.3
9th	57.3	56.4	51.8	45.4	39.9	37.7	35.3	31.6	31.1	26.7	21.3	17.2	13.9	14.7
10th	66.0	63.7	58.6	54.0	47.9	45.2	45.4	38.1	37.1	31.4	26.3	22.3	19.5	17.2
11th	70.0	67.1	66.6	60.2	56.7	52.7	49.5	42.5	39.7	36.8	30.3	29.2	23.4	20.8
12th	73.9	70.3	70.1	66.9	62.8	57.3	56.5	48.2	46.0	42.7	37.5	34.4	28.3	27.1
Middle School	36.3	35.3	28.9	25.0	21.8	20.8	24.1	17.3	16.8	12.3	10.1	8.3	7.3	8.2
High School	66.2	63.9	61.3	56.0	51.4	48.0	46.5	39.5	38.0	33.9	28.4	25.5	21.2	19.8
Total	53.2	51.5	47.3	42.6	39.1	36.5	36.8	29.8	28.8	24.6	20.5	18.3	15.3	14.8

Table 6. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2019

	Alcohol						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0 %	1-2 %	3-5 %	6-9 %	10-19 %	20-39 %	40+ %
Sex							
Female	83.7	11.6	2.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Male	86.7	9.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	91.7	5.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
Hispanic/Latino	84.8	10.1	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	82.2	12.2	2.9	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.2
Age							
11	96.2	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	94.3	4.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
13	91.6	6.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
14	86.5	10.3	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
15	82.1	11.5	3.2	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
16	81.3	13.4	2.9	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
17	78.2	14.8	3.8	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1
18	73.6	17.3	4.4	2.8	1.5	0.4	0.1
Grade							
6th	95.2	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
7th	92.6	5.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
8th	87.7	8.6	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
9th	85.3	10.0	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
10th	82.8	11.5	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.5
11th	79.2	14.9	3.6	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
12th	72.9	18.1	4.5	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.3
Middle School	91.8	6.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
High School	80.2	13.5	3.3	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.3
Total	85.2	10.3	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.3

Note: Percentages total to 100% across each row. Rounding can produce totals that do not equal 100%.

Table 7. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported binge drinking and blacking out after drinking alcohol—2008 to 2019

	High-Risk Alcohol Use													
	Binge Drinking							Blacking Out						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %				2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	14.0	13.0	10.6	9.5	7.9	6.7	6.6				19.8	16.5	15.0	12.3
Male	15.6	15.2	11.9	9.4	7.7	6.9	7.0				18.1	15.4	13.5	13.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	8.1	9.7	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.9	4.2				10.3	8.4	7.7	6.7
Hispanic/Latino	15.2	15.1	12.3	11.3	8.6	7.6	7.2				18.6	15.3	12.4	12.1
White, non-Hispanic	18.3	16.6	12.8	10.7	8.8	7.9	7.8				22.4	20.0	18.9	17.5
Age														
11	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.2	2.7				--	--	--	--
12	2.8	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2				--	--	--	--
13	6.0	6.5	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.5				--	--	--	--
14	10.5	10.8	8.3	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.3				10.0	7.3	7.0	6.7
15	16.0	14.2	13.5	10.2	7.8	6.4	7.6				14.2	11.5	9.9	11.7
16	21.6	18.7	16.0	14.4	9.6	10.0	9.3				20.0	15.5	14.4	12.7
17	24.3	22.6	19.9	16.7	15.4	12.1	11.0				24.5	21.2	17.7	14.2
18	29.8	28.4	22.1	19.0	15.7	13.7	12.3				23.1	22.3	21.0	18.0
Grade														
6th	3.4	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	3.0				--	--	--	--
7th	6.2	6.9	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.7				--	--	--	--
8th	9.1	10.0	7.4	6.0	4.9	4.6	5.0				--	--	--	--
9th	16.0	14.0	11.9	9.3	6.9	5.6	6.2				12.7	9.5	8.6	8.3
10th	20.3	18.0	14.8	12.7	9.0	8.9	8.4				17.9	14.0	12.3	11.8
11th	22.5	21.0	17.8	14.9	12.7	10.4	9.8				21.0	18.9	15.8	15.1
12th	29.3	27.1	22.1	19.2	15.8	13.6	13.2				25.4	22.3	20.7	16.9
Middle School	6.2	6.9	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.6				--	--	--	--
High School	21.5	19.6	16.4	13.7	10.9	9.6	9.3				18.9	15.9	14.2	13.0
Total	14.8	14.1	11.3	9.5	7.7	6.8	6.8				--	--	--	--

Note: Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past two weeks. Respondents were asked on how many occasions in their lifetime they woke up after a night of drinking and did not remember the things they did or the places they went.

Table 8. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cigarettes in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Cigarette Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	27.4	25.4	21.1	17.2	14.0	11.1	9.3	8.8	8.1	6.0	4.4	3.3	2.6	1.4
Male	26.4	26.5	21.5	18.0	14.1	11.4	9.0	9.4	9.5	7.1	5.3	3.5	2.4	1.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	17.4	17.6	13.6	10.3	8.9	6.5	5.1	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0
Hispanic/Latino	26.5	25.8	20.3	17.2	13.4	11.4	8.8	7.0	7.1	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.3
White, non-Hispanic	32.0	30.7	25.3	21.2	16.7	13.6	11.4	12.9	12.5	9.1	6.9	4.7	3.3	2.0
Age														
11	5.8	4.8	4.4	3.7	2.4	3.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3
12	10.1	10.3	7.2	6.5	5.1	4.6	4.1	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5
13	17.4	16.5	12.9	10.6	9.1	7.4	6.6	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2
14	24.8	23.1	18.3	15.2	12.4	9.5	8.3	7.4	6.7	4.4	3.6	2.2	1.6	1.7
15	30.5	28.7	24.4	19.3	14.9	11.4	10.4	10.0	9.4	7.2	5.1	3.5	2.5	2.1
16	34.5	32.7	28.0	22.9	18.5	15.1	11.3	12.7	11.6	8.7	6.5	4.3	3.4	1.5
17	38.2	36.9	33.9	28.9	22.4	17.5	13.0	14.1	13.7	12.8	9.0	6.2	4.0	2.2
18	41.4	41.3	36.5	30.2	23.6	19.2	15.4	17.6	17.9	14.6	11.1	7.4	5.4	3.2
Grade														
6th	10.7	10.4	6.7	5.7	4.3	4.4	3.6	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
7th	18.0	16.8	11.7	9.5	8.3	6.5	5.5	4.7	4.5	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9
8th	23.7	22.6	17.1	14.2	11.3	9.2	8.7	7.1	6.6	4.3	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4
9th	29.0	27.9	22.8	18.3	13.8	9.8	8.6	9.7	9.3	6.6	5.2	2.9	1.9	1.9
10th	33.1	31.8	26.2	22.0	17.2	14.4	10.6	11.8	10.8	7.8	6.2	4.6	3.5	1.8
11th	36.8	34.1	30.2	24.7	21.4	15.5	12.6	14.0	12.9	11.0	7.2	5.0	3.6	2.4
12th	40.3	39.7	36.5	30.8	22.4	19.5	14.7	15.7	16.3	13.9	10.8	7.1	5.0	2.2
Middle School	17.4	16.6	11.8	9.8	8.0	6.7	5.9	4.7	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
High School	34.4	33.0	28.5	23.6	18.5	14.7	11.6	12.6	12.1	9.6	7.1	4.8	3.5	2.1
Total	27.0	25.9	21.3	17.6	14.1	11.3	9.1	9.1	8.8	6.6	4.9	3.4	2.5	1.6

Table 9. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who vaped nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL), in lifetime and past 30 days—2019

	Vaped Nicotine												
	Lifetime						Past 30 Days						
						2019 %							2019 %
Sex													
Female						25.2							12.9
Male						21.9							12.1
Race/Ethnic group													
African American						11.8							4.4
Hispanic/Latino						21.6							11.2
White, non-Hispanic						30.5							18.0
Age													
11						6.0							2.0
12						9.8							4.0
13						16.8							7.4
14						21.4							10.1
15						30.0							15.5
16						32.0							17.6
17						31.6							19.2
18						32.7							21.3
Grade													
6th						7.8							2.7
7th						13.9							6.1
8th						19.4							8.9
9th						26.3							13.2
10th						30.6							16.9
11th						33.5							18.3
12th						33.2							21.6
Middle School						13.7							5.9
High School						30.8							17.4
Total						23.5							12.5

Table 10. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who vaped marijuana (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL), in lifetime and past 30 days—2019

	Vaped Marijuana					
	Lifetime			Past 30 Days		
						2019 %
Sex						
Female						16.1
Male						8.1
Race/Ethnic group						
African American						14.6
Hispanic/Latino						9.5
White, non-Hispanic						15.3
Age						
11						18.1
12						1.5
13						3.9
14						8.1
15						12.0
16						19.5
17						22.4
18						25.5
Grade						
6th						2.3
7th						6.7
8th						10.7
9th						16.1
10th						20.6
11th						25.5
12th						26.1
Middle School						6.6
High School						22.0
Total						15.3
						8.3

Table 11. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used an electronic vaporizer, such as an e-cigarette, in lifetime and past 30 days—2016 and 2018

	Electronic Vaporizer Use												
	Lifetime						Past 30 Days						
					2016 %	2018 %					2016 %	2018 %	
Sex													
Female					24.4	26.5					8.4	13.5	
Male					27.1	27.6					10.6	14.0	
Race/Ethnic group													
African American					17.9	17.0					5.5	5.9	
Hispanic/Latino					26.7	27.5					9.6	12.8	
White, non-Hispanic					29.2	32.1					11.8	18.3	
Age													
11					4.9	7.0					1.4	2.2	
12					8.8	10.3					2.9	3.5	
13					17.5	16.8					6.3	7.5	
14					24.4	26.6					8.8	13.5	
15					31.5	31.5					11.7	16.7	
16					35.1	38.6					13.2	19.8	
17					37.0	39.2					13.8	20.6	
18					36.9	38.9					14.9	22.2	
Grade													
6th					6.9	8.7					2.5	3.0	
7th					14.1	14.1					5.1	6.0	
8th					22.8	22.6					7.8	10.2	
9th					28.8	29.9					10.7	16.1	
10th					33.7	36.0					13.4	18.7	
11th					36.8	38.4					12.6	19.8	
12th					36.9	40.2					14.5	22.6	
Middle School					14.6	15.1					5.1	6.4	
High School					33.9	36.0					12.8	19.2	
Total					25.8	27.1					9.6	13.7	

Table 12. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Marijuana or Hashish Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	20.0	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.4	21.0	20.9	9.8	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.9	11.0	9.9
Male	22.1	25.5	24.5	23.0	21.3	19.4	19.6	12.3	14.6	14.1	13.1	11.5	10.7	10.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	15.1	19.5	19.3	20.9	19.4	17.9	18.1	7.1	10.4	10.1	10.7	9.1	9.4	7.3
Hispanic/Latino	18.7	22.2	21.5	22.0	20.5	19.4	18.0	9.6	11.7	11.3	11.4	10.7	9.6	9.8
White, non-Hispanic	25.8	27.9	26.0	24.3	22.6	21.8	23.0	14.0	15.5	13.8	13.7	12.3	12.1	12.2
Age														
11	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.8
12	2.6	4.5	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.5	3.6	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.9
13	7.6	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.0	9.4	10.0	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.4
14	15.4	18.5	17.2	17.1	15.8	15.7	14.4	8.1	10.3	8.7	9.8	7.9	8.1	6.7
15	24.1	26.7	28.0	27.1	24.1	22.4	24.4	13.3	15.1	15.3	15.5	13.3	12.3	13.2
16	31.5	35.0	35.0	35.0	32.5	31.4	29.8	16.9	19.1	19.0	18.1	16.9	17.2	15.9
17	36.7	39.4	41.9	41.1	39.2	35.8	35.1	18.5	21.0	22.8	23.5	20.9	19.2	17.0
18	39.1	41.0	43.8	41.4	41.7	38.1	37.3	20.4	22.9	23.3	23.6	22.3	22.8	19.8
Grade														
6th	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.8
7th	7.6	9.7	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.8	7.6	4.0	5.0	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.3
8th	15.2	17.9	14.8	14.6	12.5	13.1	12.9	7.9	9.9	7.7	7.8	5.9	6.7	5.9
9th	22.0	25.9	24.4	23.6	21.1	18.8	19.6	12.3	15.0	13.2	13.5	11.6	9.7	10.3
10th	29.8	33.7	31.7	31.9	29.0	27.9	27.9	15.9	18.5	17.1	17.6	15.8	15.9	14.5
11th	35.6	36.9	39.2	37.5	37.3	33.9	34.0	18.0	19.8	21.6	20.4	19.6	18.2	17.1
12th	38.0	40.7	44.6	42.8	40.7	38.9	37.7	19.7	21.8	23.2	24.1	21.5	21.6	19.9
Middle School	8.5	10.5	8.3	8.4	7.0	7.6	7.7	4.4	5.7	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.7
High School	30.8	33.8	34.4	33.4	31.7	29.7	29.6	16.2	18.6	18.5	18.6	17.0	16.3	15.4
Total	21.1	23.8	23.2	22.6	21.3	20.2	20.2	11.1	13.0	12.4	12.4	11.2	10.9	10.4

Table 13. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2019

	Marijuana or Hashish						
	<i>Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days</i>						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex							
Female	90.1	4.2	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Male	89.2	3.9	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.8
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	92.7	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2
Hispanic/Latino	90.2	3.8	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2
White, non-Hispanic	87.8	4.8	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.8
Age							
11	98.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
12	98.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
13	95.6	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
14	93.3	3.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
15	86.8	5.2	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.9
16	84.1	6.1	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.3
17	83.0	6.1	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.2
18	80.2	6.7	2.9	1.0	3.2	1.8	4.1
Grade							
6th	98.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
7th	96.7	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
8th	94.1	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3
9th	89.7	4.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9
10th	85.5	6.5	2.1	0.6	1.9	1.4	2.1
11th	82.9	6.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.9
12th	80.1	6.5	3.1	1.7	2.6	2.5	3.5
Middle School	96.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
High School	84.6	5.8	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.3
Total	89.6	4.1	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4

Note: Percentages total to 100% across each row. Rounding can produce totals that do not equal 100%.

Table 14. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who used synthetic marijuana in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2019

	Synthetic Marijuana Use												
	Lifetime					Past 30 Days							
		2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %			2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex													
Female		10.9	7.7	4.8	3.7	3.0			3.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0
Male		15.2	10.0	5.0	3.3	2.6			5.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8
Race/Ethnic group													
African American		5.7	4.7	3.1	2.0	1.3			2.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9
Hispanic/Latino		9.1	7.7	4.8	3.7	2.5			3.8	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.6
White, non-Hispanic		17.5	11.0	5.6	4.1	3.5			5.3	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.0
Age													
11		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
12		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
13		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
14		7.5	5.6	2.8	2.7	1.8			2.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9
15		9.9	6.7	3.6	3.4	3.6			4.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2
16		13.5	8.8	4.8	3.6	2.6			4.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.6
17		15.6	11.2	6.0	3.5	2.3			5.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7
18		16.9	11.2	6.2	4.2	3.3			4.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0
Grade													
6th		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
7th		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
8th		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
9th		9.7	6.6	3.7	3.2	2.7			4.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5
10th		11.8	8.4	4.7	3.5	3.1			3.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.4
11th		14.6	8.9	5.5	3.3	2.6			4.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7
12th		16.7	12.2	5.9	4.2	2.6			4.4	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9
Middle School		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
High School		13.0	8.8	4.9	3.5	2.8			4.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
Total		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--

Table 15. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used inhalants in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Inhalant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	12.9	11.0	8.9	7.2	6.1	6.7	6.9	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2
Male	10.0	8.9	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.9	5.9	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	8.8	7.6	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.8
Hispanic/Latino	11.4	11.0	8.0	6.9	5.5	5.3	6.3	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8
White, non-Hispanic	12.0	9.8	7.9	6.2	5.1	5.9	6.8	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.0
Age														
11	9.7	10.3	7.9	6.3	4.8	6.0	6.3	4.4	4.8	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.5	2.2
12	11.9	11.4	9.0	7.8	6.0	7.3	8.3	4.9	4.6	3.9	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.4
13	13.7	13.0	10.8	9.5	6.7	8.5	8.8	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.8
14	13.8	13.2	9.5	8.5	7.1	7.7	7.7	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.7
15	11.4	9.9	7.8	5.8	5.8	4.9	5.9	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.7
16	10.4	7.9	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.6
17	9.4	6.8	5.5	4.3	3.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.4
18	8.4	6.7	5.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Grade														
6th	11.5	10.8	8.3	7.1	5.4	6.7	6.9	5.2	5.0	3.6	2.8	1.8	2.9	3.0
7th	12.9	13.7	10.6	9.3	6.3	8.2	9.1	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.3
8th	15.1	13.1	10.7	9.6	7.6	8.3	8.6	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.3
9th	11.4	10.1	8.1	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.3	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3
10th	10.6	8.4	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.6	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3
11th	9.4	6.9	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.5	5.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
12th	8.6	6.1	5.4	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
Middle School	13.2	12.5	9.9	8.6	6.4	7.8	8.2	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.9
High School	10.1	8.0	6.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Total	11.4	10.0	7.9	6.5	5.4	5.8	6.4	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9

Table 16. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used club drugs in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Club Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	1.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
Male	1.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	2.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7
White, non-Hispanic	1.6	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
Age														
11	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8
12	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
13	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
14	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
15	--	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.4	--	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
16	--	5.8	5.1	4.1	2.9	1.6	2.6	--	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.9
17	--	5.3	6.7	5.4	3.6	2.0	1.6	--	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
18	--	7.0	7.6	6.9	4.5	3.3	1.1	--	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.4
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
7th	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
8th	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
9th	--	4.2	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	--	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
10th	--	5.1	4.2	4.0	2.7	1.5	2.0	--	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.7
11th	--	5.7	5.7	4.9	3.4	1.8	1.9	--	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8
12th	--	6.2	7.8	6.7	4.2	2.8	1.7	--	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Middle School	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
High School	--	5.2	5.1	4.5	3.0	1.8	1.7	--	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7
Total	--	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.2	--	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5

Note: The survey question asks about the use of "club drugs" such as Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB, or ketamine.

Table 17. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushroom Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	1.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
Male	1.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Hispanic/Latino	1.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
White, non-Hispanic	1.9	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.6	4.1	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Age														
11	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
12	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
13	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
14	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
15	--	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.7	--	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
16	--	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.1	5.0	--	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1
17	--	6.1	6.7	6.6	5.8	4.8	6.2	--	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6
18	--	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.5	5.1	--	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.9
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
7th	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
8th	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
9th	--	4.3	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.4	--	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9
10th	--	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.6	--	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.3
11th	--	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	4.3	5.1	--	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3
12th	--	6.8	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.8	--	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2
Middle School	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
High School	--	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.0	4.4	--	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2
Total	--	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.0	--	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8

Table 18. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cocaine or crack cocaine in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Cocaine or Crack Cocaine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
Male	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Hispanic/Latino	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	1.7	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Age														
11	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
12	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
13	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
14	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	--	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	--	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
16	--	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.5	--	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
17	--	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.1	--	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6
18	--	5.4	4.7	3.9	4.4	3.8	1.5	--	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.5
Grade														
6th	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
7th	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
8th	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
9th	--	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.1	--	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
10th	--	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.8	--	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7
11th	--	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.7	--	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4
12th	--	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	1.8	--	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6
Middle School	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
High School	--	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	--	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
Total	--	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	--	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4

Table 19. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used methamphetamine in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Methamphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Male	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8
Hispanic/Latino	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Age														
11	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0
12	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
13	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
14	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
15	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
16	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
17	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
18	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
Grade														
6th	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6
7th	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
8th	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
9th	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
10th	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
11th	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
12th	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Middle School	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
High School	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table 20. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used depressants in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Depressant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	6.5	6.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.4	4.2	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.1
Male	5.4	5.2	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7
Hispanic/Latino	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.0
White, non-Hispanic	9.3	8.2	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5
Age														
11	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
12	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
13	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
14	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3
15	6.8	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.8	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8
16	8.4	8.6	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.2
17	10.6	9.2	9.0	7.2	7.8	6.5	5.3	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	1.3	0.7
18	11.3	10.4	8.6	7.3	8.0	7.4	4.3	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.1	1.2
Grade														
6th	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
7th	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6
8th	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
9th	6.3	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.1	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
10th	8.2	7.9	5.8	6.2	6.4	5.8	4.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.7
11th	10.1	9.7	7.9	6.9	7.7	6.4	5.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.5
12th	11.0	9.5	9.6	7.8	7.7	7.3	5.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.0
Middle School	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
High School	8.7	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.5	5.9	5.2	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.4
Total	6.0	5.8	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.2

Note: In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing to results from earlier years.

Table 21. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used heroin in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Heroin Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hispanic/Latino	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Age														
11	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
12	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
13	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
14	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
15	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
16	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
17	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
18	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Grade														
6th	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
7th	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
8th	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
9th	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
10th	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
11th	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
12th	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Middle School	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
High School	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

Table 22. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription pain relievers in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Prescription Pain Reliever Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	8.3	8.0	7.0	5.9	5.3	4.4	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.5
Male	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1
Hispanic/Latino	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4
White, non-Hispanic	11.4	10.0	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.9
Age														
11	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5
12	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8
13	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.8	4.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.6
14	6.9	6.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.2
15	8.9	7.7	6.8	6.6	5.2	4.7	5.5	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.0
16	10.3	10.7	8.8	7.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.1
17	12.0	11.0	10.7	8.4	5.9	5.2	3.5	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	0.8
18	12.7	11.1	10.0	7.4	7.0	6.4	3.6	5.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Grade														
6th	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7
7th	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.6	4.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.2
8th	7.3	6.2	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.9
9th	8.2	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.4
10th	10.0	10.4	7.7	7.5	5.6	5.0	5.1	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.6
11th	11.7	10.8	9.9	7.4	6.3	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.9
12th	12.1	10.6	10.5	8.3	6.4	5.8	3.2	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.5
Middle School	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3
High School	10.4	9.7	8.5	7.3	5.8	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.1
Total	8.0	7.4	6.4	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.2

Table 23. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used over-the-counter drugs in order to get high in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Over-the-Counter Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2
Male	3.9	6.2	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	4.7	5.5	4.6	4.8	3.9	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.7
Hispanic/Latino	4.8	6.3	5.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	0.9
White, non-Hispanic	4.8	7.2	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4
Age														
11	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
12	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3
13	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.1
14	7.0	6.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.1
15	--	8.1	6.0	6.1	5.1	4.6	5.9	--	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.1
16	--	8.1	7.3	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.6	--	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5
17	--	7.8	7.6	6.4	5.6	4.8	4.1	--	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4
18	--	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.5	5.4	4.1	--	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.1
Grade														
6th	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8
7th	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
8th	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.5
9th	--	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.2	--	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.3
10th	--	8.5	6.6	6.8	5.7	5.6	5.1	--	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.5
11th	--	7.9	7.8	6.2	5.6	4.8	4.8	--	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7
12th	--	8.2	7.5	6.6	5.1	4.9	3.5	--	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.3
Middle School	4.9	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.2
High School	--	8.0	6.9	6.1	5.3	4.9	4.4	--	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4
Total	--	6.6	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.8	--	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.3

Table 24. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription amphetamines in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Prescription Amphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8
Male	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Hispanic/Latino	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	5.8	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0
Age														
11	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
12	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
13	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
14	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
15	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.5	4.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.6
16	4.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	3.6	3.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.1
17	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.9	5.6	4.3	5.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.0
18	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.9	5.6	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.7
Grade														
6th	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
7th	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7
8th	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0
9th	4.0	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.3	3.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5
10th	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.1	4.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.2
11th	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	3.9	4.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.0	0.7
12th	7.0	6.8	7.8	7.7	6.4	5.4	5.0	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.0	0.8
Middle School	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
High School	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.6	4.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.1
Total	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9

Table 25. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used a needle to inject an illegal drug in lifetime—2016 to 2019

Needle to Inject Illegal Drug						
Lifetime						
				2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex						
Female				0.6	0.5	0.4
Male				0.8	0.8	1.2
Race/Ethnic group						
African American				0.6	0.6	0.3
Hispanic/Latino				0.6	0.5	1.2
White, non-Hispanic				0.8	0.6	0.9
Age						
11				--	--	--
12				--	--	--
13				--	--	--
14				0.4	0.7	1.0
15				0.7	0.5	1.2
16				0.9	0.5	0.7
17				0.7	0.7	0.7
18				0.7	0.7	0.3
Grade						
6th				--	--	--
7th				--	--	--
8th				--	--	--
9th				0.6	0.6	1.2
10th				1.0	0.7	0.8
11th				0.7	0.7	0.5
12th				0.7	0.5	0.6
Middle School				--	--	--
High School				0.8	0.6	0.8
Total				--	--	--

Table 26. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Any Illicit Drug													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	31.3	32.7	31.6	30.7	29.0	28.7	30.2	15.7	17.3	16.3	16.4	15.1	15.0	15.3
Male	30.6	33.2	31.8	29.4	26.4	25.2	27.4	16.6	18.6	18.0	16.3	14.2	13.4	15.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	24.4	28.4	27.5	27.9	26.1	24.7	25.6	12.6	15.4	14.9	14.4	12.6	13.4	12.5
Hispanic/Latino	28.7	32.1	30.4	29.7	26.9	25.7	26.3	14.5	16.8	16.3	15.7	14.4	12.8	14.2
White, non-Hispanic	35.1	35.9	33.8	31.3	28.6	28.4	31.2	18.7	20.0	18.0	17.5	15.4	15.1	16.7
Age														
11	12.7	13.8	12.0	9.6	8.0	9.5	10.8	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.7	3.2	4.4	4.6
12	16.3	17.0	14.1	12.9	11.9	12.2	15.0	7.6	8.2	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	7.7
13	22.6	22.4	21.0	19.5	17.0	18.8	21.4	11.1	11.0	9.8	8.9	8.0	8.8	9.9
14	28.4	29.8	27.0	26.6	23.7	24.1	23.7	14.5	16.3	14.2	14.3	12.2	12.0	11.4
15	32.9	35.6	35.5	34.0	30.0	29.2	33.7	17.6	20.0	20.4	19.8	16.9	15.6	18.9
16	37.9	41.8	41.4	40.4	37.0	36.4	36.8	20.3	23.2	23.1	21.6	19.8	20.3	20.5
17	42.3	44.9	47.8	46.1	43.1	39.4	41.1	21.9	24.7	26.8	26.6	23.4	21.5	21.8
18	44.2	45.7	49.4	45.0	44.8	41.8	41.1	24.6	25.9	27.1	26.6	24.5	24.5	23.5
Grade														
6th	16.3	16.0	13.2	12.0	10.2	11.0	12.0	8.2	8.2	6.3	5.4	4.6	5.4	6.1
7th	21.7	23.2	19.3	17.3	15.1	16.5	19.8	11.0	11.2	9.3	8.3	7.4	7.6	9.1
8th	29.5	29.2	25.7	24.4	21.6	22.0	24.2	15.0	15.6	13.2	12.3	10.5	10.6	11.7
9th	31.0	34.8	32.8	31.1	27.3	25.9	28.0	16.3	20.1	18.4	17.6	15.2	13.3	15.0
10th	36.7	40.9	38.3	38.4	34.5	34.3	35.3	19.3	22.7	21.4	21.8	19.1	19.3	19.1
11th	41.2	42.7	45.5	42.4	41.3	37.3	40.7	21.2	23.2	25.7	23.5	22.4	20.4	22.1
12th	43.2	45.7	49.4	47.0	44.0	42.3	42.3	23.7	25.6	26.9	27.0	23.7	23.5	23.8
Middle School	22.5	22.8	19.4	17.9	15.7	16.5	18.6	11.4	11.7	9.6	8.7	7.5	7.9	9.0
High School	37.5	40.7	41.0	39.3	36.4	34.8	36.4	19.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	20.0	19.0	19.9
Total	31.0	33.0	31.7	30.0	27.7	26.9	28.7	16.2	18.0	17.2	16.4	14.7	14.3	15.2

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant “flakka” was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2019, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 27. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	22.4	22.0	19.7	17.9	16.4	15.5	15.3	9.6	9.8	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.5	5.9
Male	20.3	20.0	17.8	16.4	14.2	13.7	14.3	9.1	8.8	7.7	7.0	6.2	5.1	5.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	14.1	15.3	13.5	12.8	12.3	12.0	11.7	7.3	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.9
Hispanic/Latino	19.4	21.1	18.9	16.9	15.2	13.7	13.1	8.4	9.3	8.5	7.5	7.0	5.3	5.0
White, non-Hispanic	25.1	23.0	20.2	18.5	16.3	15.9	16.7	10.5	9.9	8.0	7.6	6.8	5.8	6.1
Age														
11	12.4	13.2	11.6	8.7	7.5	8.7	10.1	5.7	5.6	5.2	4.3	3.1	4.1	3.6
12	15.3	15.2	12.5	11.2	10.5	10.7	12.0	7.2	7.1	5.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7
13	19.7	18.1	16.3	15.2	12.9	13.8	14.5	8.8	8.5	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.9	6.3
14	21.8	21.7	17.8	16.9	15.3	15.4	14.5	9.9	10.1	8.2	7.9	7.2	6.4	5.2
15	21.9	22.1	19.0	17.9	16.7	15.3	17.2	9.4	9.7	8.8	8.6	7.8	5.7	7.3
16	22.9	23.7	22.0	19.0	17.6	17.0	15.3	9.3	10.6	9.6	8.4	7.7	6.7	5.9
17	24.8	23.9	24.3	22.9	19.0	16.2	17.8	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.1	7.5	6.0	6.3
18	26.1	24.0	24.5	21.8	19.8	18.3	13.9	12.0	10.1	10.0	8.1	8.5	5.9	4.4
Grade														
6th	15.2	14.4	12.1	10.5	9.2	9.8	10.2	7.6	7.3	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.7
7th	18.8	19.4	15.4	14.0	11.7	13.0	14.6	8.8	8.8	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.2
8th	23.2	21.1	18.3	16.7	15.1	15.1	15.9	10.5	9.4	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.2	7.0
9th	21.0	21.9	18.8	16.8	15.6	14.4	14.9	9.0	10.2	8.6	7.8	7.2	5.8	5.7
10th	22.6	23.4	19.5	19.5	17.8	17.1	15.3	9.0	10.4	8.8	9.4	7.9	6.7	6.0
11th	24.0	23.5	23.3	20.2	18.6	15.7	16.7	9.5	9.4	9.5	7.8	7.8	5.7	6.6
12th	25.4	23.8	24.9	23.0	19.2	17.6	16.4	11.4	9.8	9.6	9.0	7.7	6.0	5.2
Middle School	19.1	18.3	15.3	13.7	12.0	12.6	13.6	9.0	8.5	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.9
High School	23.1	23.1	21.5	19.7	17.7	16.2	15.8	9.6	10.0	9.1	8.5	7.7	6.0	5.9
Total	21.3	21.0	18.8	17.1	15.3	14.6	14.8	9.4	9.3	8.2	7.5	6.8	5.8	5.9

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant “flakka” was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2019, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 28. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol only* in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Alcohol Only													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	27.7	24.8	22.1	19.5	18.1	16.8	16.5	19.4	17.5	14.7	11.7	11.1	9.0	8.9
Male	25.6	22.2	19.9	17.8	17.0	15.6	14.8	17.3	15.6	12.7	10.1	9.1	7.4	6.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	24.8	23.1	18.8	14.6	13.7	12.4	13.6	13.7	13.0	10.3	7.8	7.3	5.1	4.7
Hispanic/Latino	30.9	26.4	23.1	21.5	20.3	18.6	16.6	21.1	18.7	15.1	12.9	10.8	9.1	9.0
White, non-Hispanic	26.1	22.5	21.2	19.4	18.3	17.0	15.6	19.9	17.6	14.9	12.2	11.4	9.6	8.9
Age														
11	12.4	9.0	9.5	8.0	7.3	7.2	7.4	4.8	4.3	4.4	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.2
12	17.4	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.2	9.4	11.3	7.4	6.9	5.0	4.3	3.7	2.8	3.1
13	21.0	20.2	17.2	15.7	14.1	12.8	13.6	11.8	10.8	9.3	7.3	6.1	5.0	4.6
14	26.4	24.7	23.6	19.4	17.8	17.0	18.3	16.4	14.9	12.0	10.2	8.4	7.5	8.6
15	30.6	26.9	24.5	20.8	19.6	17.2	16.8	20.6	18.9	16.3	11.7	10.9	8.2	9.3
16	32.2	26.6	25.5	22.5	20.5	20.1	16.3	23.5	20.2	17.8	15.0	12.0	11.0	9.2
17	31.0	27.5	24.5	23.0	22.9	21.9	18.2	26.6	22.8	20.7	16.4	17.2	13.6	11.7
18	31.4	26.6	23.4	23.9	21.7	19.5	20.5	27.7	26.0	21.6	17.9	18.0	14.2	13.0
Grade														
6th	15.1	13.5	10.7	9.9	8.4	7.6	8.9	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.4
7th	21.1	18.2	16.6	13.3	12.6	11.6	12.6	11.2	10.5	7.9	5.8	4.6	3.7	4.4
8th	24.2	24.5	20.8	18.7	16.3	14.7	17.3	15.0	14.0	11.4	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.7
9th	30.4	26.2	24.4	20.7	19.1	18.9	15.6	20.0	18.0	15.0	11.4	9.5	7.6	8.4
10th	32.3	27.0	25.2	21.1	20.3	17.9	18.0	23.5	20.5	17.0	13.5	11.6	10.1	9.6
11th	31.4	27.7	25.1	23.1	21.4	21.8	17.2	25.6	22.0	18.8	15.2	15.0	12.1	10.7
12th	32.8	27.2	24.1	24.2	23.4	20.7	19.5	28.2	25.5	22.2	18.5	18.3	14.8	13.3
Middle School	20.1	18.7	16.0	14.0	12.5	11.3	12.9	11.0	10.3	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.3	4.5
High School	31.7	27.0	24.7	22.2	21.0	19.8	17.6	24.0	21.3	18.1	14.5	13.4	11.1	10.4
Total	26.6	23.4	21.0	18.6	17.5	16.2	15.6	18.4	16.5	13.7	10.9	10.0	8.2	7.9

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant “flakka” was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2019, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 29. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol or any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Alcohol Or Any Illicit Drug													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	58.8	57.4	53.6	50.1	46.8	45.2	46.5	34.8	34.4	30.7	27.9	25.8	23.7	24.0
Male	56.0	55.3	51.4	47.0	43.1	40.5	41.9	33.3	33.7	30.2	26.1	22.9	20.4	21.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	49.0	51.1	46.1	42.3	39.4	36.8	38.7	25.8	27.9	24.6	21.6	19.4	17.8	16.8
Hispanic/Latino	59.5	58.4	53.3	51.1	46.8	44.0	42.7	35.3	35.3	31.0	28.1	24.7	21.7	22.9
White, non-Hispanic	61.0	58.4	54.9	50.6	46.7	45.3	46.6	38.3	37.4	32.7	29.5	26.6	24.4	25.4
Age														
11	24.9	22.5	21.4	17.4	14.9	16.5	17.9	10.7	9.9	9.6	7.3	5.1	6.2	6.6
12	33.6	31.8	27.2	24.3	21.7	21.3	26.1	14.8	15.0	11.6	9.9	9.0	8.3	10.7
13	43.5	42.5	38.0	35.1	30.8	31.3	34.9	22.6	21.6	19.0	16.1	13.9	13.7	14.4
14	54.6	54.4	50.4	45.9	41.1	40.8	41.7	30.5	30.8	25.9	24.3	20.2	19.3	19.6
15	63.0	62.4	59.8	54.8	49.5	46.2	50.3	37.7	38.5	36.3	31.1	27.4	23.4	27.9
16	69.8	68.2	66.7	62.7	57.4	56.3	53.0	43.2	43.0	40.3	36.1	31.3	30.7	29.3
17	73.1	72.1	72.1	69.0	65.8	61.1	59.1	48.1	47.2	46.8	42.7	40.2	34.3	33.1
18	75.4	72.2	72.6	68.8	66.3	61.1	61.6	51.6	51.0	48.1	44.0	41.7	37.5	35.9
Grade														
6th	31.2	29.5	23.9	21.7	18.2	18.4	20.6	14.9	14.3	10.7	8.9	7.3	7.6	8.4
7th	42.8	41.3	35.8	30.4	27.4	27.7	32.2	22.0	21.7	17.1	14.0	11.9	11.2	13.3
8th	53.5	53.5	46.3	43.0	37.6	36.4	41.2	29.7	29.4	24.5	21.6	18.3	17.5	18.0
9th	61.0	60.9	57.1	51.7	46.2	44.6	43.5	35.8	37.6	33.0	28.6	24.3	20.5	23.1
10th	68.7	67.7	63.4	59.5	54.5	52.0	53.2	42.1	42.8	38.1	34.8	30.2	28.8	28.2
11th	72.4	70.3	70.4	65.5	62.4	58.8	57.6	46.3	44.9	43.9	38.6	36.8	31.9	32.7
12th	75.9	72.8	73.4	71.0	67.4	62.8	61.7	51.5	50.6	48.6	45.1	41.7	37.3	36.6
Middle School	42.5	41.5	35.3	31.7	27.8	27.5	31.3	22.2	21.8	17.4	14.8	12.5	12.1	13.2
High School	69.0	67.5	65.6	61.4	57.2	54.4	53.8	43.3	43.6	40.4	36.3	32.9	29.5	30.0
Total	57.4	56.3	52.5	48.5	44.8	42.9	44.1	34.1	34.1	30.5	27.0	24.3	22.0	22.7

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant “flakka” was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2019, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 30. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug, but no alcohol* in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2019

	Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.9	4.5	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.4	7.2	7.8
Male	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.9	4.7	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.9	8.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.5	6.4	7.7	8.3	9.0	8.9	9.5	6.2	6.5	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.9	8.8
Hispanic/Latino	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.0	6.0	6.2	7.0	4.1	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.8
White, non-Hispanic	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	6.2	4.0	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.2	7.7
Age														
11	6.9	7.4	6.8	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.5	2.9
12	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	7.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.9	5.1
13	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.3	6.6	7.8	8.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.6	6.2
14	5.1	5.2	5.8	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.1	4.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.2
15	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.3	6.4	7.4	8.2	5.2	6.5	7.5	8.6	7.8	7.9	9.6
16	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.9	6.2	6.7	7.6	4.1	5.9	7.1	8.1	8.0	9.6	10.8
17	2.6	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	7.6	4.1	5.8	7.0	8.8	8.1	9.1	11.5
18	2.4	2.4	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.7	5.7	3.9	4.8	6.6	8.1	7.6	9.4	10.0
Grade														
6th	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.0	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8
7th	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.3	7.5	9.0	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.5	5.1	6.2
8th	5.7	5.7	6.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.7	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.9
9th	4.1	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.5	7.2	8.0	4.5	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.4	6.9	8.2
10th	3.0	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.9	7.1	7.8	4.4	5.9	7.0	8.7	8.1	9.6	10.8
11th	2.5	3.5	4.1	5.3	6.1	6.3	8.1	4.2	5.5	7.5	8.6	8.0	8.8	12.3
12th	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.3	3.5	5.0	6.2	7.8	7.7	9.3	9.7
Middle School	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.5	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.3
High School	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	7.3	4.2	5.9	6.8	8.1	7.8	8.6	10.2
Total	4.4	4.9	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.4	4.6	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.4	7.1	8.1

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant “flakka” was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2019, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 31. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: carrying a handgun and selling drugs—2008 to 2019

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Carrying a Handgun							Selling Drugs						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5
Male	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.8	8.3	8.7	7.9	7.8	8.7	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.1	3.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.2	6.1	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.8	4.4	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.0
Hispanic/Latino	4.4	4.7	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.5	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.2
White, non-Hispanic	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.9	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.0
Age														
11	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.0	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.4
12	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5
13	4.0	3.9	4.3	5.5	5.1	6.3	5.5	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.3
14	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.6	5.0	4.6	5.6	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.0
15	6.1	5.1	4.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.8	8.0	6.1	6.5	5.8	4.8	5.1
16	5.8	5.8	4.6	4.9	5.8	6.4	5.8	8.2	9.4	7.6	7.7	6.2	5.7	4.7
17	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.7	5.8	8.6	9.1	8.7	7.8	6.2	6.4	4.2
18	6.6	6.2	4.7	6.2	5.8	5.7	4.7	8.8	9.0	7.3	8.1	7.0	7.1	4.5
Grade														
6th	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2
7th	4.5	4.8	4.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0
8th	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.1	5.9	4.6	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.4
9th	6.0	5.1	4.5	5.4	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.2	3.9
10th	5.3	5.0	4.2	6.0	6.0	6.7	6.6	7.4	9.4	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.7	4.8
11th	5.1	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.4	8.4	8.8	7.7	7.7	6.1	5.5	4.8
12th	5.8	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.3	5.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.3	6.4	7.4	4.4
Middle School	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.4	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5
High School	5.6	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	7.6	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.0	5.7	4.5
Total	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.3	5.0	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.2

Table 32. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attempting to steal a vehicle and being arrested—2008 to 2019

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Attempting to Steal a Vehicle							Being Arrested						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5
Male	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	6.4	6.2	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.6	7.1	6.9	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.2
Hispanic/Latino	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	4.0	4.8	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.9
White, non-Hispanic	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	4.4	3.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5
Age														
11	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1
12	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
13	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7
14	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.3	5.8	5.4	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
15	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	6.4	5.7	4.3	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.1
16	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.3	6.6	6.0	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7
17	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	5.5	5.8	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.4
18	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.6	5.2	5.2	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.3	1.4
Grade														
6th	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
7th	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	4.5	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9
8th	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.8	5.2	5.4	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.8
9th	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	6.7	5.2	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	1.9
10th	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.2	5.5	5.6	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	1.9
11th	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	5.4	5.3	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.6
12th	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	4.6	5.0	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.4	1.9
Middle School	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0
High School	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	5.6	5.3	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.1
Total	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	4.9	4.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.0

Table 33. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: taking a handgun to school and getting suspended—2008 to 2019

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Taking A Handgun To School							Getting Suspended						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	11.5	10.7	8.6	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.1
Male	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	18.9	18.7	15.2	12.9	12.5	11.7	11.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.8	26.1	25.2	20.6	18.6	16.4	16.7	16.9
Hispanic/Latino	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	14.4	14.1	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.1	7.9
White, non-Hispanic	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	11.1	11.0	8.7	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.7
Age														
11	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	8.6	8.2	8.0	5.5	5.5	7.3	6.0
12	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	10.9	11.1	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.7	8.4
13	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	16.0	15.6	13.6	11.8	11.5	11.4	12.0
14	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	18.4	18.4	14.4	12.2	12.3	12.0	11.3
15	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	17.8	16.1	13.0	12.2	11.5	10.4	11.8
16	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	16.8	15.4	11.4	10.9	9.8	8.9	9.8
17	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	13.5	13.4	11.3	8.8	8.0	7.5	5.9
18	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	12.1	12.3	9.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	6.4
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	12.9	12.6	10.7	8.2	8.0	8.7	8.2
7th	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	16.9	17.0	14.0	12.0	11.2	11.4	11.7
8th	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	18.8	18.9	14.6	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.6
9th	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.5	17.4	16.1	14.1	11.6	12.0	11.4	10.8
10th	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	15.3	13.9	10.7	10.9	9.4	8.8	9.9
11th	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	13.6	12.5	10.4	9.2	8.7	6.7	7.3
12th	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	10.5	11.2	8.4	6.5	6.1	7.6	5.6
Middle School	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	16.2	16.2	13.1	11.0	10.6	10.7	10.8
High School	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	14.4	13.6	11.1	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.4
Total	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	15.2	14.7	11.9	10.3	9.8	9.5	9.5

Table 34. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attacking someone with intent to harm—2008 to 2019

	Delinquent Behavior						
	Attacking Someone With Intent To Harm						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex							
Female	9.9	8.9	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.1
Male	13.7	12.3	9.2	7.7	6.9	7.3	6.9
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	17.4	16.6	12.0	11.2	10.1	11.3	9.9
Hispanic/Latino	10.0	9.4	6.6	6.3	5.2	5.3	4.9
White, non-Hispanic	9.7	8.2	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.4
Age							
11	6.2	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.4
12	8.8	8.8	6.8	5.5	4.6	6.3	7.0
13	11.3	10.4	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.0	7.2
14	13.2	12.1	9.0	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.1
15	14.2	11.7	9.5	8.5	7.6	6.5	8.1
16	13.2	10.9	8.6	7.6	6.6	5.9	5.4
17	11.0	10.6	6.5	6.7	5.6	5.5	3.4
18	10.4	9.8	7.4	4.7	4.2	5.4	4.0
Grade							
6th	9.3	8.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	6.5	6.6
7th	11.6	11.4	8.3	6.6	6.1	6.7	6.9
8th	13.3	11.9	9.5	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.2
9th	14.6	11.6	9.4	8.3	7.8	6.9	6.2
10th	12.5	10.7	8.0	8.4	6.5	6.0	6.4
11th	11.2	10.0	7.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.5
12th	9.4	9.1	6.5	4.6	4.1	5.7	3.1
Middle School	11.4	10.8	8.0	6.7	6.2	7.2	7.2
High School	12.1	10.5	7.8	7.0	6.1	5.9	5.1
Total	11.8	10.6	7.9	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.0

Table 35. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using alcohol at age 13 or younger—2008 to 2019

	Early ATOD Use													
	More Than A Sip Of Alcohol							Drinking At Least Once A Month						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	31.0	25.3	23.9	20.5	18.3	17.1	15.1	5.5	5.3	4.6	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.8
Male	33.9	29.0	26.8	23.2	20.2	18.1	16.6	6.4	6.4	5.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	28.8	24.1	23.3	19.4	17.5	16.4	14.3	4.9	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.9	2.2	2.9
Hispanic/Latino	32.9	29.1	26.2	22.0	19.1	17.1	14.8	5.9	7.2	5.3	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.5
White, non-Hispanic	32.0	26.2	24.2	22.3	19.5	18.2	17.0	5.9	5.3	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.4	2.7
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	44.9	37.8	35.1	30.3	27.4	27.0	24.8	9.8	9.0	7.0	5.2	4.8	3.3	4.0
15	37.6	32.1	29.3	25.4	21.5	20.0	21.6	7.0	6.5	5.9	4.1	3.8	2.9	3.8
16	31.5	27.2	24.4	20.9	19.0	17.7	14.3	5.9	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	2.3	1.9
17	28.3	23.6	21.8	18.8	17.4	13.6	11.6	4.8	5.2	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.8
18	25.7	20.6	19.0	16.0	13.8	12.9	9.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	0.9
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	39.4	33.8	32.8	27.5	24.3	23.3	22.5	8.5	7.8	7.1	4.9	4.5	3.3	4.0
10th	32.7	28.0	25.1	22.7	18.3	18.1	17.6	5.7	6.4	4.9	4.2	3.3	2.4	3.0
11th	29.1	24.2	22.6	18.9	18.1	15.0	12.5	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.3
12th	26.0	20.9	19.5	17.2	16.0	13.6	10.3	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.1	1.6
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	32.3	27.1	25.4	21.8	19.4	17.6	15.8	5.9	5.8	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.7
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 36. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using cigarettes or marijuana at age 13 or younger—2008 to 2019

	Early ATOD Use													
	Cigarettes							Marijuana						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	19.6	15.9	13.7	10.7	8.6	6.9	5.7	8.8	8.5	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.0	7.9
Male	20.3	18.3	15.3	13.1	9.8	7.9	5.6	12.4	13.9	13.8	13.6	12.0	10.6	9.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	14.5	12.9	10.1	7.4	6.5	5.2	3.5	8.1	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.5	8.4
Hispanic/Latino	18.2	16.7	13.4	10.5	8.0	6.7	4.1	8.1	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.3	8.9	7.3
White, non-Hispanic	22.3	18.7	16.2	14.1	10.6	8.7	7.8	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.8	10.6	9.2	9.8
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	20.5	16.3	14.6	12.6	9.5	6.3	6.3	10.9	12.7	12.1	12.8	11.3	11.0	9.5
15	20.5	18.0	14.5	12.1	9.3	7.5	6.9	11.2	12.2	12.5	12.1	11.1	9.3	10.0
16	19.7	17.5	13.6	11.1	9.3	7.3	6.2	10.7	11.7	11.3	11.0	11.2	9.8	9.1
17	20.4	16.8	15.3	12.5	9.5	7.9	4.4	10.0	10.3	11.4	11.3	10.2	8.2	6.6
18	18.4	15.2	14.3	11.3	8.4	6.6	4.1	10.4	9.6	10.7	9.5	8.7	8.8	7.6
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	21.3	18.9	15.7	13.2	9.9	7.0	7.1	11.7	13.7	13.4	12.6	11.9	9.9	10.0
10th	19.8	17.6	13.5	11.6	9.2	8.1	6.5	10.9	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.0	10.1	9.3
11th	20.1	16.4	14.2	11.0	9.6	7.0	4.6	9.9	9.8	11.0	10.3	10.2	8.6	8.0
12th	18.2	15.0	14.4	11.8	8.3	7.5	4.3	9.7	9.4	10.3	10.2	9.0	8.6	7.3
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	19.9	17.1	14.5	11.9	9.3	7.4	5.7	10.6	11.3	11.7	11.4	10.6	9.3	8.7
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 37. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started vaping nicotine or vaping marijuana at age 13 or younger, 2019

	Early ATOD Use												
	Vaping Nicotine						Vaping Marijuana						
						2019 %							2019 %
Sex													
Female						5.0							2.6
Male						5.4							3.0
Race/Ethnic group													
African American						2.8							1.8
Hispanic/Latino						5.4							2.9
White, non-Hispanic						6.6							3.5
Age													
11						--							--
12						--							--
13						--							--
14						12.4							5.1
15						7.1							3.7
16						3.8							2.5
17						3.6							1.8
18						2.1							1.7
Grade													
6th						--							--
7th						--							--
8th						--							--
9th						9.7							4.6
10th						4.3							2.5
11th						4.0							2.4
12th						2.4							1.5
Middle School						--							--
High School						5.2							2.8
Total						--							--

Table 38. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in using alcohol or tobacco—2008 to 2019

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Drink One Or More Alcoholic Drinks Nearly Every Day							Smoke A Pack Or More Of Cigarettes Per Day						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	46.2	46.9	46.0	45.4	46.4	49.1	48.2	70.6	69.2	69.7	69.5	68.4	67.6	68.3
Male	37.6	38.4	37.4	39.7	39.3	42.8	43.8	64.7	64.0	67.0	68.9	68.5	66.6	66.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	45.6	44.7	43.0	43.9	44.0	46.3	42.3	64.7	63.4	62.5	64.6	64.1	62.1	57.6
Hispanic/Latino	44.7	43.6	43.7	44.9	44.7	47.8	46.7	65.1	63.5	66.4	67.6	65.7	65.7	65.7
White, non-Hispanic	37.6	39.8	38.5	39.6	40.3	43.9	46.2	69.7	69.1	70.8	71.5	71.2	70.1	73.7
Age														
11	50.1	54.1	50.1	53.8	51.2	56.6	54.5	73.5	72.9	70.9	74.0	71.6	71.3	69.4
12	46.4	45.9	47.8	47.2	47.4	51.7	51.8	70.2	68.5	69.1	69.1	69.0	67.4	65.9
13	43.0	42.4	44.8	44.8	44.7	47.8	46.7	66.7	66.3	68.5	67.1	67.6	66.5	67.1
14	40.0	41.6	39.9	41.2	43.7	43.5	43.7	67.2	66.5	66.7	68.5	68.4	66.3	66.4
15	40.5	42.0	38.3	40.7	41.2	45.1	44.7	65.9	66.6	67.8	69.4	67.0	66.4	69.0
16	40.6	41.8	39.1	39.7	40.1	42.5	42.8	67.5	66.5	69.2	69.7	68.8	67.0	67.6
17	41.2	41.1	39.1	39.2	38.7	43.3	45.9	68.7	66.1	68.4	70.2	69.0	68.2	68.9
18	39.5	40.9	37.5	39.9	40.4	41.7	42.3	66.2	63.7	67.3	70.0	69.3	65.3	69.7
Grade														
6th	46.0	46.2	47.4	48.6	48.1	52.8	51.8	68.2	67.1	66.9	68.6	67.8	66.8	66.0
7th	42.6	43.1	44.7	45.2	44.7	48.6	45.9	65.6	65.6	68.3	66.8	66.7	66.4	64.6
8th	41.0	40.5	43.6	43.3	44.1	46.5	47.6	67.4	67.0	67.8	68.6	69.0	67.3	69.1
9th	39.8	42.3	36.7	40.7	42.3	42.4	44.9	66.5	65.9	66.4	69.2	67.0	65.1	67.8
10th	40.7	42.1	40.5	39.8	41.0	43.9	43.2	68.0	67.3	69.7	69.9	68.5	66.6	67.2
11th	42.6	42.0	38.4	40.0	39.4	44.4	44.4	69.2	67.5	69.5	70.2	69.3	68.7	69.2
12th	40.4	41.7	39.8	39.5	39.9	42.3	43.3	68.6	65.1	69.6	70.5	70.6	68.2	69.6
Middle School	43.2	43.2	45.2	45.7	45.7	49.3	48.5	67.0	66.6	67.6	68.0	67.9	66.8	66.6
High School	40.8	42.1	38.8	40.0	40.7	43.3	44.0	68.0	66.5	68.7	70.0	68.8	67.1	68.4
Total	41.9	42.6	41.6	42.5	42.8	45.9	45.9	67.6	66.5	68.3	69.1	68.4	67.0	67.6

Table 39. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in smoking marijuana—2008 to 2019

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week							Try Marijuana Once Or Twice						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	63.8	59.0	55.4	39.2	37.5	35.2	32.9	34.3	30.8	29.1	25.5	24.8	22.8	22.0
Male	56.0	49.4	46.5	36.3	35.2	33.7	32.8	30.8	27.2	26.0	25.3	25.0	23.6	22.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	55.0	50.9	46.3	32.5	31.4	29.8	27.9	33.6	30.2	27.1	24.7	23.8	23.2	21.7
Hispanic/Latino	62.3	55.8	51.8	38.5	36.2	34.9	35.8	35.7	31.4	29.8	28.1	26.7	25.0	26.0
White, non-Hispanic	59.6	53.4	51.7	38.7	38.6	35.9	33.6	29.0	25.9	25.4	23.6	24.3	21.8	20.8
Age														
11	81.9	80.3	75.7	70.0	65.1	62.5	60.6	51.8	51.5	46.5	51.7	47.7	44.3	41.5
12	77.7	73.8	72.1	60.9	58.8	56.1	51.0	48.7	44.6	43.0	43.0	41.0	38.0	35.4
13	72.1	66.7	65.2	50.9	48.4	44.9	42.7	42.5	37.8	36.5	33.7	33.5	29.3	28.7
14	64.4	57.9	53.6	37.5	38.3	34.6	33.7	34.3	30.5	28.2	24.1	25.3	22.5	23.2
15	55.7	50.3	43.5	30.1	29.0	28.0	25.0	27.5	24.3	21.5	18.4	19.6	17.9	15.8
16	49.1	44.0	38.3	24.6	24.3	21.6	21.5	23.4	20.0	19.0	15.8	16.4	15.0	13.7
17	46.9	39.5	33.7	20.2	19.5	19.7	21.1	22.7	19.8	17.0	13.6	12.9	14.1	14.6
18	44.2	38.7	35.1	21.0	21.4	19.1	18.5	22.1	19.5	16.7	14.8	13.9	13.4	14.4
Grade														
6th	75.5	72.7	70.6	62.8	61.0	57.9	55.1	47.9	46.2	43.7	46.3	44.6	41.2	39.5
7th	71.9	67.5	67.0	53.9	51.5	50.0	44.3	44.5	39.0	38.4	36.5	35.6	32.6	28.8
8th	66.1	60.1	59.3	44.5	42.8	39.4	39.5	35.1	32.1	33.0	28.7	28.4	25.5	26.4
9th	58.4	51.2	46.0	31.4	32.4	29.5	27.5	28.5	24.6	22.2	19.9	21.7	19.2	18.3
10th	50.3	45.3	42.0	26.6	26.1	24.2	23.5	23.9	20.7	20.8	16.3	17.5	16.3	14.9
11th	48.0	40.6	35.5	22.9	21.1	20.8	19.3	23.5	19.4	17.9	15.3	14.2	14.3	13.0
12th	45.5	39.2	33.5	19.3	20.0	18.6	19.8	22.2	19.6	15.9	13.1	13.0	13.1	14.8
Middle School	71.2	66.7	65.6	53.8	51.7	49.1	46.3	42.6	39.1	38.4	37.1	36.1	33.2	31.6
High School	51.0	44.5	39.6	25.4	25.2	23.3	22.6	24.7	21.2	19.4	16.3	16.8	15.8	15.3
Total	59.8	54.1	50.9	37.7	36.3	34.4	32.8	32.5	28.9	27.6	25.3	24.9	23.2	22.3

Note: In 2014, the description of marijuana use was changed from “regularly” to “once or twice a week.” As a result, care should be exercised when comparing 2014-2019 data to previous years.

Table 40. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in taking a prescription drug without a doctor’s orders or having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week—2012 to 2019

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Take a Prescription Drug without a Doctor’s Orders					Five or More Alcoholic Drinks Once or Twice a Week								
			2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %				2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female			71.9	72.3	70.0	69.5	70.6				57.7	58.4	61.3	59.6
Male			65.5	70.3	67.3	65.9	67.0				51.7	51.2	54.9	54.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			67.4	66.0	63.3	61.7	59.6				55.4	55.4	56.4	51.6
Hispanic/Latino			67.3	69.3	67.2	66.7	67.4				54.1	53.5	57.9	56.2
White, non-Hispanic			69.7	74.2	71.5	70.8	74.4				53.6	54.1	58.4	59.3
Age														
11			--	76.0	72.8	74.1	76.2				66.8	63.4	68.3	68.5
12			--	72.6	69.0	69.2	68.9				60.8	60.0	64.7	60.6
13			--	70.7	69.0	66.9	68.6				57.6	57.7	60.8	57.8
14			70.3	71.4	69.0	66.2	68.3				55.3	55.8	57.7	58.6
15			69.5	71.1	67.9	66.0	66.6				52.9	52.5	56.7	55.6
16			68.2	70.2	67.7	66.5	66.3				51.9	52.5	53.7	55.7
17			68.4	70.6	68.0	68.6	71.1				49.5	50.4	55.3	54.0
18			66.6	69.8	68.1	68.2	68.9				46.9	49.7	51.9	50.7
Grade														
6th			--	71.9	68.9	70.0	70.7				61.1	59.6	64.4	62.3
7th			--	70.4	68.3	67.4	67.7				57.6	57.8	61.8	56.7
8th			--	72.7	70.0	67.1	69.3				57.5	56.6	60.1	61.3
9th			67.7	71.2	68.2	65.4	67.0				53.5	53.9	55.5	56.1
10th			69.8	70.5	67.8	66.5	67.2				52.8	52.4	55.7	55.4
11th			68.2	71.2	68.2	68.0	67.5				51.0	51.6	55.3	55.4
12th			68.6	70.0	68.3	68.7	71.4				47.7	51.0	53.3	52.0
Middle School			--	71.7	69.1	68.2	69.2				58.8	58.1	62.1	60.1
High School			68.6	70.8	68.2	67.1	68.3				51.4	52.3	55.0	54.7
Total			--	71.2	68.5	67.6	68.7				54.6	54.7	58.0	57.0

Table 41. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in vaping nicotine or vaping marijuana, 2019

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:												
	Vaping Nicotine						Vaping Marijuana						
						2019 %							2019 %
Sex													
Female						38.5							36.9
Male						36.5							36.1
Race/Ethnic group													
African American						37.7							34.2
Hispanic/Latino						40.1							39.0
White, non-Hispanic						36.0							36.5
Age													
11						56.2							63.7
12						46.8							51.6
13						41.1							44.1
14						36.0							37.0
15						32.2							29.3
16						31.0							25.3
17						34.7							28.1
18						32.5							25.1
Grade													
6th						51.3							57.6
7th						40.2							44.2
8th						40.1							41.8
9th						33.4							32.1
10th						31.5							26.5
11th						31.7							25.3
12th						34.2							27.3
Middle School						43.9							47.9
High School						32.7							27.9
Total						37.5							36.5

Table 42. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly or smoke cigarettes—2008 to 2019

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:													
	Drink Alcohol Regularly							Smoke Cigarettes						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	65.7	67.1	70.5	72.7	74.1	75.9	76.7	80.7	82.1	86.1	88.7	91.1	92.6	93.9
Male	65.4	66.4	70.3	73.8	75.2	76.7	78.7	80.3	80.9	85.1	88.5	91.0	92.1	92.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	72.3	71.7	75.8	77.9	78.8	79.1	80.4	88.1	87.6	91.0	92.6	93.7	94.5	95.1
Hispanic/Latino	65.9	66.6	70.8	72.6	74.8	76.6	78.3	83.0	83.5	87.9	89.8	91.4	92.9	93.8
White, non-Hispanic	61.0	63.4	67.5	70.1	72.2	74.5	75.9	75.0	76.8	82.0	85.7	89.5	90.9	92.4
Age														
11	93.6	93.8	94.1	96.3	96.4	94.4	94.1	97.1	97.3	97.7	98.3	98.4	98.1	98.1
12	89.5	89.4	92.1	92.8	92.9	92.5	90.9	95.5	94.6	96.1	96.7	97.1	96.9	97.0
13	80.5	80.4	84.4	87.1	87.2	86.2	87.7	90.3	89.3	93.2	94.1	95.1	95.0	95.9
14	70.0	71.0	74.8	78.1	79.8	79.9	80.2	85.4	85.6	89.1	91.8	92.9	93.7	94.9
15	61.3	62.3	64.8	69.2	71.8	74.3	74.7	80.3	81.0	85.1	88.6	91.1	91.9	93.9
16	53.9	55.3	58.6	61.6	65.5	67.6	71.6	74.7	77.4	81.8	85.7	89.3	91.5	91.9
17	48.0	50.7	51.3	54.7	56.8	60.9	64.0	69.2	72.3	74.6	80.3	86.0	88.8	90.7
18	44.6	49.7	49.2	50.1	53.6	58.5	62.0	58.0	62.2	67.2	72.4	78.3	81.6	83.9
Grade														
6th	89.4	90.6	93.2	94.3	94.5	93.5	92.5	94.8	94.8	96.8	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.0
7th	81.2	80.3	86.8	88.9	89.3	88.6	89.3	90.8	89.1	94.0	94.7	95.7	95.7	96.7
8th	72.7	73.4	78.0	81.3	82.7	82.9	83.4	85.9	86.3	89.9	92.2	93.3	93.9	94.8
9th	62.2	62.9	66.5	72.1	74.4	76.4	78.1	80.7	82.0	85.9	89.7	91.1	93.2	95.2
10th	55.5	55.9	61.5	63.9	68.2	70.6	71.5	76.4	77.7	83.2	87.0	90.3	91.5	92.2
11th	49.9	52.4	54.2	58.5	60.2	63.4	66.8	70.8	73.2	77.9	82.8	87.2	89.9	90.6
12th	43.6	49.1	49.2	49.8	53.3	57.9	61.4	60.5	65.1	69.2	74.4	81.5	84.3	87.0
Middle School	81.2	81.4	86.1	88.2	88.8	88.4	88.4	90.5	90.1	93.6	94.7	95.6	95.6	96.2
High School	53.5	55.5	58.3	61.7	64.5	67.2	69.6	72.9	75.0	79.5	83.9	87.7	89.8	91.3
Total	65.4	66.7	70.4	73.2	74.7	76.3	77.7	80.5	81.5	85.6	88.6	91.0	92.3	93.4

Table 43. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana or use other illicit drugs—2008 to 2019

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:													
	Smoke Marijuana							Use Other Illicit Drugs						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female	82.2	79.4	78.9	75.2	74.4	72.9	75.0	95.6	95.4	96.0	95.2	95.8	96.2	96.4
Male	78.4	74.2	74.3	72.8	73.3	72.8	75.4	94.2	93.4	94.4	94.5	94.7	95.1	95.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	82.1	78.4	77.1	74.0	73.7	72.9	76.1	96.5	95.9	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.5	95.7
Hispanic/Latino	84.1	79.5	79.8	75.6	75.8	74.8	79.5	95.2	93.9	94.9	94.4	94.5	95.5	95.5
White, non-Hispanic	76.8	73.9	74.6	72.4	73.1	71.8	72.9	94.3	94.1	95.0	94.5	95.1	95.5	95.8
Age														
11	98.6	98.4	98.0	98.2	98.0	96.9	96.9	99.0	99.3	98.9	99.4	99.3	99.0	98.6
12	97.3	95.2	95.6	94.8	94.8	93.9	94.2	98.5	97.6	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.2	98.6
13	91.6	88.4	89.3	88.4	88.4	86.3	88.3	96.9	96.2	96.9	97.0	97.2	96.8	97.4
14	84.1	80.4	80.4	78.0	78.2	76.0	78.6	95.1	94.7	95.7	95.6	96.0	95.9	97.2
15	77.1	72.2	71.3	68.9	68.7	68.0	69.9	94.0	93.5	94.4	94.4	94.7	95.5	96.0
16	71.5	67.5	65.7	60.9	62.4	60.1	64.1	93.5	92.8	93.3	93.0	93.2	94.6	93.2
17	67.9	64.4	60.4	55.4	55.3	55.0	59.8	92.8	92.4	93.0	91.2	92.8	93.5	93.7
18	64.9	62.9	58.2	53.4	54.2	52.2	55.8	92.8	92.5	92.3	90.4	92.2	92.6	91.2
Grade														
6th	96.7	95.6	96.8	96.4	96.3	95.1	95.1	98.2	97.9	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.6
7th	91.9	88.6	90.9	90.2	90.8	89.3	91.6	96.9	96.0	97.2	97.1	97.7	97.3	97.7
8th	84.7	81.2	83.2	81.5	82.1	80.9	82.6	95.2	94.8	95.6	96.1	95.9	96.2	97.1
9th	78.0	73.4	73.4	72.2	71.6	71.4	73.9	94.0	93.6	95.1	95.1	95.2	96.0	96.6
10th	72.9	67.8	68.3	63.9	64.5	63.0	65.3	93.8	93.2	93.4	93.1	94.0	94.9	95.1
11th	69.2	65.5	62.4	58.4	58.1	56.9	60.0	93.0	92.6	93.7	92.3	92.4	93.9	92.3
12th	65.6	63.4	58.4	52.0	53.6	51.7	56.8	92.7	92.4	92.1	90.4	92.5	92.3	92.1
Middle School	91.1	88.5	90.3	89.4	89.7	88.5	89.8	96.8	96.2	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.3	97.8
High School	71.9	67.8	66.1	62.2	62.3	60.9	64.2	93.5	93.0	93.6	92.9	93.6	94.3	94.1
Total	80.2	76.8	76.6	74.0	73.8	72.8	75.2	94.9	94.4	95.2	94.8	95.2	95.6	95.7

Table 44. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to vape nicotine or vape marijuana, 2019

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:											
	Vape Nicotine						Vape Marijuana					
						2019 %						2019 %
Sex												
Female						81.2						79.5
Male						80.6						80.0
Race/Ethnic group												
African American						87.1						83.6
Hispanic/Latino						83.8						82.2
White, non-Hispanic						76.4						77.2
Age												
11						95.4						97.3
12						91.1						94.0
13						86.8						90.4
14						81.5						82.6
15						77.4						75.6
16						75.9						71.3
17						74.4						68.6
18						69.4						62.5
Grade												
6th						94.1						95.9
7th						88.1						91.5
8th						83.9						87.4
9th						78.7						77.6
10th						76.0						73.1
11th						75.1						68.0
12th						70.3						64.3
Middle School						88.7						91.6
High School						75.1						70.9
Total						81.0						79.8

Table 45. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to smoke tobacco or drink alcohol regularly—2014 to 2019

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong For You To:													
	Smoke Tobacco				Drink Alcohol Regularly									
				2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %				2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female				89.4	91.1	92.1	92.4				84.0	85.6	87.1	87.6
Male				86.7	89.5	90.2	90.4				81.0	82.9	83.7	84.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American				92.8	93.1	93.8	93.8				85.9	86.5	87.8	88.9
Hispanic/Latino				89.4	91.5	92.1	92.6				81.9	84.4	85.3	87.3
White, non-Hispanic				85.0	88.3	89.2	89.3				80.7	82.8	84.2	84.4
Age														
11				98.1	98.0	97.6	98.1				96.6	96.9	95.7	95.9
12				95.7	96.4	96.0	94.7				93.8	94.5	93.7	92.8
13				94.4	94.0	93.0	94.2				89.9	89.9	89.4	89.4
14				89.8	91.8	91.7	92.0				83.1	85.6	85.0	85.4
15				87.7	90.3	91.0	91.2				79.1	81.5	83.7	84.7
16				84.5	87.6	89.4	87.7				76.6	79.0	80.7	83.2
17				79.7	85.2	87.4	88.2				73.6	76.6	79.6	82.5
18				75.2	80.4	83.9	87.3				71.7	74.8	78.9	79.2
Grade														
6th				96.7	97.1	96.9	96.7				94.8	95.4	94.8	94.5
7th				93.8	94.7	94.4	93.9				90.6	91.4	90.7	91.4
8th				91.8	92.5	91.8	91.7				85.3	87.1	87.0	84.1
9th				87.6	90.7	91.1	92.7				80.4	83.0	84.1	86.5
10th				86.3	88.3	90.4	88.9				77.2	80.0	81.3	83.4
11th				81.9	86.0	88.7	88.0				75.0	78.1	80.1	83.9
12th				76.0	82.2	84.3	87.3				72.5	74.1	79.0	79.5
Middle School				94.2	94.8	94.4	94.1				90.3	91.3	90.9	90.1
High School				83.3	87.0	88.7	89.3				76.5	79.0	81.2	83.4
Total				88.0	90.3	91.1	91.4				82.5	84.2	85.3	86.3

Note: These questions were modified in the 2013 survey. Instead of assessing peer disapproval, previous versions asked respondents “what are the chances you would be seen as cool.” As a result, a direct comparison between these data and older survey results is not possible.

Table 46. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to smoke marijuana or use prescription drugs not prescribed to you—2014 to 2019

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong For You To:														
	Smoke Marijuana				Use Rx Drugs Not Prescribed to You										
				2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %					2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex															
Female				72.8	72.6	71.5	73.0					93.8	93.4	94.1	94.0
Male				70.2	71.3	70.6	72.9					92.6	92.2	92.3	92.0
Race/Ethnic group															
African American				71.6	72.3	71.8	74.9					94.0	93.3	93.4	93.4
Hispanic/Latino				72.1	74.0	72.6	76.7					92.6	91.9	93.3	93.4
White, non-Hispanic				70.6	71.2	69.7	70.2					93.1	93.1	93.2	93.0
Age															
11				97.8	97.7	96.8	96.5					98.5	98.0	97.1	96.4
12				93.8	94.2	93.3	91.6					97.2	96.7	96.4	95.6
13				87.5	86.3	83.9	87.3					96.1	95.4	94.4	93.9
14				73.3	75.8	72.4	75.7					93.3	93.7	92.4	92.6
15				65.2	66.5	66.2	67.5					92.0	91.6	92.2	92.5
16				58.0	59.0	58.4	60.9					91.1	89.4	91.8	89.9
17				52.9	53.4	53.1	56.6					89.8	90.0	91.7	92.3
18				51.6	52.9	52.0	54.5					88.5	90.4	91.3	92.7
Grade															
6th				95.7	96.1	95.2	94.9					97.6	97.4	97.0	96.7
7th				89.0	89.3	88.1	89.1					96.1	95.9	95.0	94.0
8th				78.8	80.3	77.5	80.0					94.4	94.0	93.1	91.9
9th				67.4	68.7	68.6	70.7					92.2	92.4	92.8	94.2
10th				61.1	61.7	61.5	62.3					92.0	90.7	91.6	90.6
11th				54.9	55.8	55.1	59.1					90.1	89.6	91.5	90.3
12th				50.6	51.9	50.4	53.6					89.0	89.3	91.1	92.8
Middle School				87.9	88.6	87.0	88.0					96.1	95.7	95.0	94.2
High School				59.0	59.9	59.1	61.6					90.9	90.6	91.8	92.0
Total				71.5	72.0	71.0	73.0					93.1	92.7	93.2	93.0

Note: These questions were modified in the 2013 survey. Instead of assessing peer disapproval, previous versions asked respondents “what are the chances you would be seen as cool.” As a result, a direct comparison between these data and older survey results is not possible.

Table 47. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to vape nicotine or vape marijuana, 2019

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong For You To:											
	Vape Nicotine						Vape Marijuana					
						2019 %						2019 %
Sex												
Female						75.8						76.0
Male						75.5						77.1
Race/Ethnic group												
African American						86.0						82.6
Hispanic/Latino						78.9						78.1
White, non-Hispanic						68.8						73.2
Age												
11						94.5						96.2
12						88.0						91.8
13						83.4						86.7
14						74.5						78.8
15						70.5						72.1
16						67.9						65.6
17						68.3						66.0
18						65.2						61.8
Grade												
6th						92.3						95.0
7th						85.0						88.4
8th						77.7						81.2
9th						72.1						74.8
10th						68.2						67.8
11th						68.6						65.3
12th						64.6						62.5
Middle School						85.1						88.2
High School						68.4						67.7
Total						75.7						76.6

Table 48. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for their parents to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to them, among middle school youth, 2019

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Their Parents To:			
	Drink Alcohol Regularly	Smoke Cigarettes	Smoke Marijuana	Use Prescription Drugs Not Prescribed to Them
	%	%	%	%
Sex				
Female	81.6	88.6	89.5	96.3
Male	81.1	89.5	90.1	96.2
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	87.2	93.3	89.9	95.5
Hispanic/Latino	86.1	92.4	92.4	96.4
White, non-Hispanic	76.1	85.3	89.0	96.5
Age				
11	85.6	89.4	95.6	95.8
12	81.4	87.9	92.7	97.1
13	81.1	89.2	88.2	96.2
14	76.9	89.8	83.7	94.7
15	--	--	--	--
16	--	--	--	--
17	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--
Grade				
6th	84.4	88.5	94.8	96.9
7th	80.5	89.3	90.2	96.0
8th	78.7	89.0	84.3	95.5
9th	--	--	--	--
10th	--	--	--	--
11th	--	--	--	--
12th	--	--	--	--
Middle School	81.2	88.9	89.8	96.1
High School	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--

Table 49. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting participation in extracurricular activities, 2019

	School Sports	Organized Sports Outside of School	School Band	School Club(s)	Community Club(s)
Sex					
Female	34.7	25.9	11.9	39.4	15.0
Male	40.5	32.3	11.5	23.2	8.8
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	44.5	28.6	12.0	24.5	12.0
Hispanic/Latino	34.2	24.2	9.3	28.4	11.7
White, non-Hispanic	36.6	32.1	12.0	35.1	11.4
Age					
11	31.4	43.1	18.1	25.9	10.7
12	35.2	41.1	16.8	26.3	9.9
13	39.0	37.9	14.8	23.3	10.2
14	40.9	33.9	11.3	25.1	8.6
15	41.7	24.5	9.9	31.7	11.8
16	38.9	20.8	9.6	36.7	11.9
17	33.7	18.5	7.5	41.3	15.5
18	36.0	16.1	7.7	39.3	16.6
Grade					
6th	35.1	41.2	17.0	25.5	10.8
7th	37.7	39.8	15.7	24.4	9.5
8th	39.5	36.7	13.2	23.1	9.2
9th	43.0	28.4	9.6	26.0	10.6
10th	38.1	20.6	9.5	36.6	11.0
11th	37.7	18.9	8.2	40.3	14.2
12th	32.2	17.0	7.9	42.8	17.5
Middle School	37.4	39.3	15.3	24.3	9.8
High School	37.9	21.3	8.8	36.3	13.2
Total	37.7	29.1	11.6	31.1	11.8

Table 50. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting involvement in bullying behavior, 2019

	Skipped School Because of Bullying	Was Kicked or Shoved	Was Taunted or Teased	Victim of Cyber Bullying	Physically Bullied Others	Verbally Bullied Others	Cyber Bullied Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex							
Female	12.0	28.9	59.8	33.2	13.1	26.3	11.9
Male	5.0	32.6	52.3	19.4	18.7	30.7	9.8
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	6.0	25.2	49.5	20.4	20.8	32.7	12.0
Hispanic/Latino	6.9	23.0	48.7	21.2	13.7	25.8	9.1
White, non-Hispanic	10.2	36.2	61.3	31.2	14.0	26.7	10.9
Age							
11	5.6	42.9	66.5	20.4	20.2	30.5	6.3
12	9.0	40.2	66.2	20.8	21.6	31.5	8.8
13	8.6	39.3	62.5	26.0	22.1	35.1	11.2
14	8.8	32.8	58.2	27.5	18.0	31.4	11.4
15	9.1	28.6	55.1	29.5	15.1	29.1	11.6
16	7.5	23.2	48.6	29.3	12.1	23.8	13.0
17	8.0	21.2	46.6	24.7	9.1	22.1	10.1
18	10.1	19.7	47.2	29.8	9.7	23.3	12.1
Grade							
6th	7.7	41.0	65.5	21.4	21.8	31.4	8.1
7th	9.3	40.2	64.8	23.4	21.1	33.8	11.1
8th	8.9	36.5	61.3	27.5	22.6	34.5	11.5
9th	8.2	28.8	53.7	27.7	14.1	29.3	10.6
10th	8.6	25.0	51.3	29.9	13.7	25.9	12.9
11th	6.8	22.3	49.1	27.3	9.0	22.4	11.0
12th	9.6	20.9	45.6	26.6	9.7	21.9	10.7
Middle School	8.6	39.3	63.9	24.1	21.8	33.2	10.2
High School	8.3	24.3	50.0	27.9	11.7	25.0	11.3
Total	8.4	30.8	56.0	26.3	16.0	28.5	10.9

Table 51. Usual source of alcohol within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2019

	Bought in a Store	Bought in a Restaurant, Bar or Club	Bought at a Public Event	Someone Bought it for Me	Someone Gave it to Me	Took it from a Store	Took it from a Family Member	Some Other Way
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Female	5.0	1.3	0.7	11.2	49.2	0.7	17.3	14.6
Male	11.7	1.7	1.1	12.3	38.4	1.0	10.9	22.9
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	3.7	4.1	0.0	5.6	45.1	0.0	24.5	16.9
Hispanic/Latino	10.3	2.1	0.8	10.0	44.9	1.5	10.2	20.2
White, non-Hispanic	8.2	0.7	1.1	15.5	44.9	0.3	11.8	17.4
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	0.8	0.0	2.3	3.2	42.9	0.0	31.3	19.4
15	4.2	2.0	0.3	7.7	45.5	0.6	21.8	17.9
16	5.8	1.5	2.0	12.8	38.6	1.1	13.3	24.9
17	11.4	0.3	0.5	17.0	46.7	1.5	11.6	10.9
18	12.1	3.3	0.0	11.2	51.4	0.0	4.0	18.1
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	1.0	1.1	1.3	6.1	47.2	0.7	21.9	20.7
10th	5.0	2.3	2.2	8.0	38.2	0.8	22.3	21.2
11th	7.2	0.7	0.0	17.4	42.9	1.5	12.2	18.0
12th	14.0	1.7	0.5	13.7	48.3	0.4	6.8	14.6
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	7.9	1.5	0.9	12.0	44.5	0.8	14.4	18.1
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Percentages total to 100% across each row. Rounding can produce totals that do not equal 100%.

Table 52. Usual drinking location within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2019

	My Home	Another Person's Home	Car or Other Vehicle	Restaurant, Bar or Club	Public Place	Public Event	School Property	Some Other Place
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Female	42.7	37.5	1.6	4.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	7.5
Male	43.1	33.9	1.2	3.0	4.1	2.4	1.1	11.0
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	45.3	23.9	2.3	7.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	14.4
Hispanic/Latino	38.4	29.3	0.5	6.4	4.8	3.8	1.4	15.4
White, non-Hispanic	42.0	43.4	1.2	2.2	2.9	2.3	1.3	4.8
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	49.6	28.7	0.8	1.7	2.6	0.0	1.5	15.3
15	48.8	32.8	0.9	0.7	5.7	2.5	0.4	8.2
16	38.8	39.2	2.5	3.4	3.3	1.9	1.6	9.3
17	38.5	39.2	0.7	4.5	4.6	1.0	1.7	9.9
18	43.8	33.6	1.5	8.8	0.7	5.6	0.0	6.0
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	46.7	31.1	0.3	2.1	2.9	2.0	1.0	13.8
10th	48.3	33.1	1.4	1.4	6.7	2.1	1.2	5.9
11th	36.8	42.7	1.2	3.8	2.8	2.0	1.2	9.5
12th	41.2	35.8	2.2	6.6	2.6	2.6	0.9	8.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	42.7	36.0	1.4	3.9	3.6	2.2	1.0	9.0
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Percentages total to 100% across each row. Rounding can produce totals that do not equal 100%.

Table 53. Number of drinks consumed, per day, on the days students drank in the past 30 days, among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2019

	1	2	3	4	5 or More
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	36.3	24.9	16.0	8.3	14.5
Male	28.4	19.1	19.5	8.1	24.9
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	44.6	27.9	13.5	3.8	10.2
Hispanic/Latino	29.1	27.3	19.5	6.8	17.3
White, non-Hispanic	30.0	18.9	18.4	10.5	22.3
Age					
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--
14	51.5	17.7	17.5	6.2	7.1
15	34.0	23.6	21.3	6.0	15.1
16	33.3	21.0	16.7	7.2	21.7
17	28.2	24.3	18.0	8.8	20.7
18	30.4	21.9	14.5	11.7	21.4
Grade					
6th	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--
9th	39.6	21.9	18.1	6.5	13.7
10th	34.0	22.7	17.2	6.9	19.2
11th	29.4	21.3	19.7	8.8	20.8
12th	30.3	23.5	16.2	9.5	20.5
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--
High School	32.7	22.5	17.7	8.2	19.0
Total	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Percentages total to 100% across each row. Rounding can produce totals that do not equal 100%.

Table 54. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported riding in a vehicle within the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana—2012 to 2019

	Riding in a Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been:												
	Drinking Alcohol					Using Marijuana							
		2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %			2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex													
Female		22.8	20.1	17.5	15.1	16.5			25.5	24.4	23.7	24.4	23.8
Male		19.9	16.2	15.3	13.4	11.9			25.3	22.7	21.7	21.5	18.3
Race/Ethnic group													
African American		18.3	14.8	14.7	12.5	10.0			27.0	27.1	26.2	25.4	23.2
Hispanic/Latino		22.0	19.0	17.2	14.2	16.1			23.5	20.6	19.9	19.8	18.0
White, non-Hispanic		22.2	19.4	16.7	15.0	15.2			25.0	23.3	21.6	22.5	21.8
Age													
11		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
12		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
13		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
14		18.7	16.8	15.6	15.2	15.1			13.0	14.8	14.3	16.4	12.5
15		20.9	17.8	17.1	14.5	15.4			21.5	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.3
16		20.6	17.2	15.2	13.7	15.5			26.0	23.6	22.6	23.8	21.0
17		22.1	19.3	16.7	14.8	12.3			30.5	28.7	27.2	25.8	23.7
18		23.7	18.9	17.0	13.7	12.9			31.6	28.9	27.9	29.0	28.4
Grade													
6th		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
7th		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
8th		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
9th		21.3	18.2	17.2	15.4	15.0			19.9	17.5	16.9	17.7	15.1
10th		20.0	18.0	15.6	14.2	15.5			22.5	22.7	21.9	22.3	20.7
11th		21.3	17.8	16.3	13.9	13.4			29.5	26.1	24.6	24.2	22.5
12th		23.1	18.6	16.3	13.9	12.8			31.0	29.3	28.1	28.0	26.4
Middle School		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
High School		21.4	18.1	16.4	14.3	14.2			25.4	23.5	22.7	22.9	21.1
Total		--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--

Table 55. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported driving a vehicle within the past 30 days after drinking alcohol or using marijuana—2012 to 2019

	Driving a Vehicle After:													
	Drinking Alcohol					Using Marijuana								
			2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %			2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2019 %
Sex														
Female			7.4	6.2	5.0	3.8	2.7			8.8	9.6	9.1	8.7	8.0
Male			8.8	6.8	5.8	4.9	3.8			13.4	12.2	11.4	10.1	9.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			6.4	4.8	5.0	3.7	2.6			11.1	10.0	10.3	9.4	8.9
Hispanic/Latino			8.0	6.7	5.5	4.1	3.4			9.4	10.2	9.5	7.7	7.7
White, non-Hispanic			8.8	7.4	5.6	4.8	3.8			11.8	11.4	10.4	10.1	9.6
Age														
11			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
12			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
13			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
14			3.1	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.0			3.0	4.5	4.3	3.0	3.3
15			5.1	4.2	3.4	3.1	1.9			6.5	7.1	6.0	5.3	5.9
16			8.1	6.1	5.0	3.8	2.5			11.8	10.1	9.7	9.7	8.1
17			10.4	8.6	7.1	5.9	4.5			15.0	15.1	13.9	12.5	12.3
18			12.8	10.5	8.9	7.2	5.5			17.0	16.5	16.5	15.8	12.0
Grade														
6th			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
7th			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
8th			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
9th			5.2	3.8	3.1	2.5	1.9			6.2	6.5	5.8	4.6	4.0
10th			6.0	5.8	4.5	3.9	2.7			8.8	9.6	8.5	7.8	8.0
11th			9.8	7.3	5.9	4.6	3.1			14.3	12.5	11.8	11.4	10.3
12th			12.4	10.2	8.5	6.8	5.5			16.5	16.1	15.7	14.5	12.7
Middle School			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
High School			8.1	6.6	5.4	4.4	3.3			11.2	10.9	10.3	9.5	8.7
Total			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--

Table 56. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, or using another drug to get high before or during school in the past 12 months, 2019

	Drinking Alcohol	Smoking Marijuana	Using Another Drug
	%	%	%
Sex			
Female	5.3	8.9	3.3
Male	4.1	8.5	2.4
Race/Ethnic group			
African American	3.0	7.8	2.6
Hispanic/Latino	5.1	8.9	3.7
White, non-Hispanic	5.6	9.3	2.6
Age			
11	2.5	2.2	1.7
12	2.7	1.4	0.9
13	4.3	4.0	2.5
14	5.8	6.9	3.4
15	6.9	12.1	4.2
16	5.7	13.7	4.0
17	4.8	14.4	2.9
18	2.2	11.4	2.1
Grade			
6th	2.9	1.9	1.5
7th	3.9	2.6	2.1
8th	5.1	6.0	2.9
9th	6.3	10.1	4.1
10th	6.4	12.9	3.2
11th	4.5	15.3	4.0
12th	3.8	12.2	2.1
Middle School	4.0	3.5	2.2
High School	5.3	12.6	3.4
Total	4.7	8.7	2.9

Table 57. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who have talked with a parent or guardian in the past 12 months about the dangers of taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you—2018 to 2019

	Talked with a Parent about Prescription Drug Abuse					2018	2019
						%	%
Sex							
Female						25.2	26.1
Male						23.7	25.8
Race/Ethnic group							
African American						20.4	22.1
Hispanic/Latino						26.2	28.2
White, non-Hispanic						25.7	27.3
Age							
11						28.6	30.3
12						27.0	27.8
13						25.1	26.6
14						24.9	28.1
15						25.2	25.9
16						24.0	26.5
17						22.1	21.8
18						19.9	21.7
Grade							
6th						27.8	29.1
7th						24.6	25.8
8th						25.6	27.7
9th						25.3	28.0
10th						25.5	24.3
11th						22.1	26.0
12th						20.5	20.6
Middle School						26.0	27.5
High School						23.4	24.7
Total						24.5	25.9

Table 58. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who “agree” or “strongly agree” with statements indicating impulsiveness or a lack of self-control, 2019

	Lack of Self-Control					
	Do what brings me pleasure now	More concerned with the short run	Getting in trouble is exciting	Excitement more important than security	People better stay away from me when I'm angry	I get upset when I have a disagreement
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Female	32.5	25.8	26.5	22.8	37.4	49.7
Male	29.7	24.6	26.7	25.6	29.9	34.0
Race/Ethnic group						
African American	36.3	29.9	24.8	21.0	43.4	45.9
Hispanic/Latino	32.0	27.0	27.6	25.6	31.7	39.3
White, non-Hispanic	27.1	20.9	26.5	24.2	29.5	39.9
Age						
11	32.8	26.4	14.7	16.0	32.9	45.0
12	34.6	26.7	24.2	24.8	34.0	47.7
13	32.1	28.5	27.9	27.2	37.3	49.3
14	28.5	25.6	28.0	24.1	33.4	45.1
15	31.2	26.4	29.7	25.7	35.7	43.6
16	32.0	23.8	28.1	25.1	33.1	37.8
17	28.6	20.2	25.9	23.1	30.7	34.6
18	30.3	25.4	27.8	22.3	29.8	29.5
Grade						
6th	33.7	26.9	20.0	20.8	34.1	46.1
7th	34.0	29.0	26.1	27.5	35.6	49.1
8th	30.2	26.2	29.7	26.0	36.9	48.2
9th	28.6	25.5	27.1	23.6	31.6	40.4
10th	32.9	26.0	29.0	25.3	36.2	43.4
11th	29.3	21.7	27.3	24.0	32.8	36.0
12th	29.0	21.3	27.5	22.7	28.2	29.8
Middle School	32.6	27.4	25.2	24.8	35.5	47.8
High School	29.9	23.7	27.7	23.9	32.2	37.5
Total	31.1	25.2	26.7	24.3	33.6	41.9

Table 59. Average number of hours of sleep on a school night and average number of hours per week of unstructured and unsupervised time reported by surveyed Florida youth—2018 to 2019

	Hours of Sleep on a School Night						Hours of Unstructured/Unsupervised Time per Week					
					2018	2019					2018	2019
Sex												
Female					6.9	6.8					5.9	6.1
Male					7.0	7.0					7.1	7.0
Race/Ethnic group												
African American					6.9	6.9					5.9	6.2
Hispanic/Latino					6.9	6.9					6.1	6.1
White, non-Hispanic					7.0	7.0					7.0	7.0
Age												
11					8.2	8.0					4.5	4.4
12					7.9	7.7					4.9	5.0
13					7.5	7.4					5.7	6.3
14					7.0	7.0					6.3	6.2
15					6.7	6.6					6.7	6.6
16					6.4	6.5					7.2	7.2
17					6.3	6.3					7.8	7.7
18					6.2	6.2					8.0	8.1
Grade												
6th					8.0	7.8					4.7	5.0
7th					7.6	7.5					5.6	5.7
8th					7.3	7.2					6.0	6.3
9th					6.7	6.7					6.4	6.4
10th					6.5	6.5					7.1	6.7
11th					6.3	6.5					7.2	7.2
12th					6.2	6.2					8.3	8.5
Middle School					7.6	7.5					5.4	5.7
High School					6.4	6.5					7.2	7.2
Total					6.9	6.9					6.5	6.5

Table 60. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who anonymously posted hurtful information about themselves on the internet or on social media in the past 12 months and past 30 days, 2019

	Digital Self-Harm					
	Past 12 Months			Past 30 Days		
						2019 %
Sex						
Female						12.8
Male						6.5
Race/Ethnic group						
African American						9.5
Hispanic/Latino						8.5
White, non-Hispanic						9.0
Age						
11						5.6
12						9.0
13						10.4
14						9.9
15						10.6
16						11.0
17						8.4
18						9.5
Grade						
6th						7.4
7th						10.4
8th						11.5
9th						9.6
10th						10.1
11th						9.0
12th						9.2
Middle School						9.8
High School						9.5
Total						9.6
						6.0

Table 61. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported symptoms of depression, 2019

	Sometimes I think that life is not worth it	At times I think I am no good at all	All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure	In the past year, depressed or sad on most days
	%	%	%	%
Sex				
Female	38.0	54.2	36.3	55.4
Male	20.6	33.0	20.0	34.4
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	27.4	38.8	23.5	45.1
Hispanic/Latino	28.1	43.0	28.0	46.1
White, non-Hispanic	28.7	43.4	27.7	40.9
Age				
11	25.8	40.6	27.2	43.3
12	27.4	44.2	27.8	42.8
13	30.3	45.4	29.6	46.3
14	28.1	44.9	30.6	44.3
15	30.8	41.8	26.1	43.8
16	28.2	43.4	29.0	44.8
17	30.3	44.0	26.3	45.2
18	31.9	40.9	26.0	46.5
Grade				
6th	27.0	42.6	28.1	42.8
7th	29.0	43.8	29.1	45.9
8th	29.4	44.6	29.2	44.4
9th	27.3	41.5	26.6	43.7
10th	30.6	46.2	29.3	45.1
11th	29.9	43.1	29.4	46.9
12th	31.1	41.6	24.2	44.1
Middle School	28.5	43.7	28.8	44.4
High School	29.7	43.1	27.4	44.9
Total	29.2	43.4	28.0	44.7

Note: Table shows percentage of students who answered "yes" or "YES!"

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Table 62. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated protective factor scale scores, 2019

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Family Domain			
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58	58	58
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51	54	53
School Domain			
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54	63	59
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	45	55	51
Peer and Individual Domain			
Religiosity	43	52	48
Protective Factor Average	50	56	54

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 63. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated risk factor scale scores, 2019

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Community Disorganization	38	38	38
Transitions and Mobility	60	59	60
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	41	31	35
Perceived Availability of Drugs	34	21	27
Perceived Availability of Handguns	22	30	27
Family Domain			
Poor Family Management	43	35	39
Family Conflict	40	32	36
School Domain			
Poor Academic Performance	45	43	44
Lack of Commitment to School	63	58	61
Peer and Individual Domain			
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	44	34	39
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	35	31	33
Early Initiation of Drug Use	25	17	20
Risk Factor Average	41	36	38

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 64. Percentage of youth from the national normative sample with elevated protective factor scale scores

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Family Domain			
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59	54	56
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54	55	55
School Domain			
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	57	60	59
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	53	58	55
Peer and Individual Domain			
Religiosity	56	62	59
Protective Factor Average	56	58	57

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 65. Percentage of youth from the national normative sample with elevated risk factor scale scores

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Community Disorganization	47	47	47
Transitions and Mobility	47	46	47
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	42	42	42
Perceived Availability of Drugs	45	45	45
Perceived Availability of Handguns	25	42	34
Family Domain			
Poor Family Management	44	45	45
Family Conflict	42	37	39
School Domain			
Poor Academic Performance	45	48	47
Lack of Commitment to School	47	46	46
Peer and Individual Domain			
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	40	46	43
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	39	45	42
Early Initiation of Drug Use	41	46	43
Risk Factor Average	40	45	43

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 66. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2008 to 2019

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53	56	59	60	60	58	58
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49	50	55	55	56	50	51
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	45	47	50	51	53	54	54
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	43	45	52	50	49	45	45
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	52	51	50	47	49	46	43
Protective Factor Average	48	50	53	53	53	51	50

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 67. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2008 to 2019

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53	55	56	58	59	57	58
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54	53	54	56	56	51	54
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59	60	61	62	63	64	63
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56	59	61	60	59	55	55
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	61	60	59	57	57	54	52
Protective Factor Average	57	57	58	59	59	56	56

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 68. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2008 to 2019

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019
Community Domain							
Community Disorganization	48	51	47	44	42	38	38
Transitions and Mobility	61	61	59	58	59	59	60
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	44	44	38	36	37	38	41
Perceived Availability of Drugs	49	48	40	40	37	35	34
Perceived Availability of Handguns	27	25	23	24	24	24	22
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	49	48	43	40	40	43	43
Family Conflict	43	42	38	38	38	39	40
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	45	43	41	42	42	43	45
Lack of Commitment to School	55	54	48	52	53	60	63
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	48	47	41	38	39	43	44
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	40	41	34	32	32	35	35
Early Initiation of Drug Use	37	35	29	25	23	24	25
Risk Factor Average	43	43	39	39	39	40	41

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 69. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2008 to 2019

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019
Community Domain							
Community Disorganization	49	50	48	46	44	40	38
Transitions and Mobility	64	63	62	62	61	61	59
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	35	38	35	33	31	32	31
Perceived Availability of Drugs	40	37	32	31	27	24	21
Perceived Availability of Handguns	41	38	34	37	36	34	30
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	49	46	41	38	38	37	35
Family Conflict	37	37	35	33	33	34	32
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	44	46	44	43	44	43	43
Lack of Commitment to School	47	51	46	52	54	57	58
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	47	41	38	36	35	36	34
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	40	40	39	38	36	34	31
Early Initiation of Drug Use	35	33	30	26	22	19	17
Risk Factor Average	43	44	41	40	38	38	36

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Appendix B

The Social Development Strategy

Building Protection: Social Development Strategy



Appendix C

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