



2003 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

Presentation to James McDonough

by

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Presentation Outline



- Methodology
- 2003 prevalence rates and frequencies
- Ethnic and gender differences
- Alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana
- 2000-2003 trends
- Norms and availability
- ATOD use and school experiences
- ATOD use and symptoms of depression

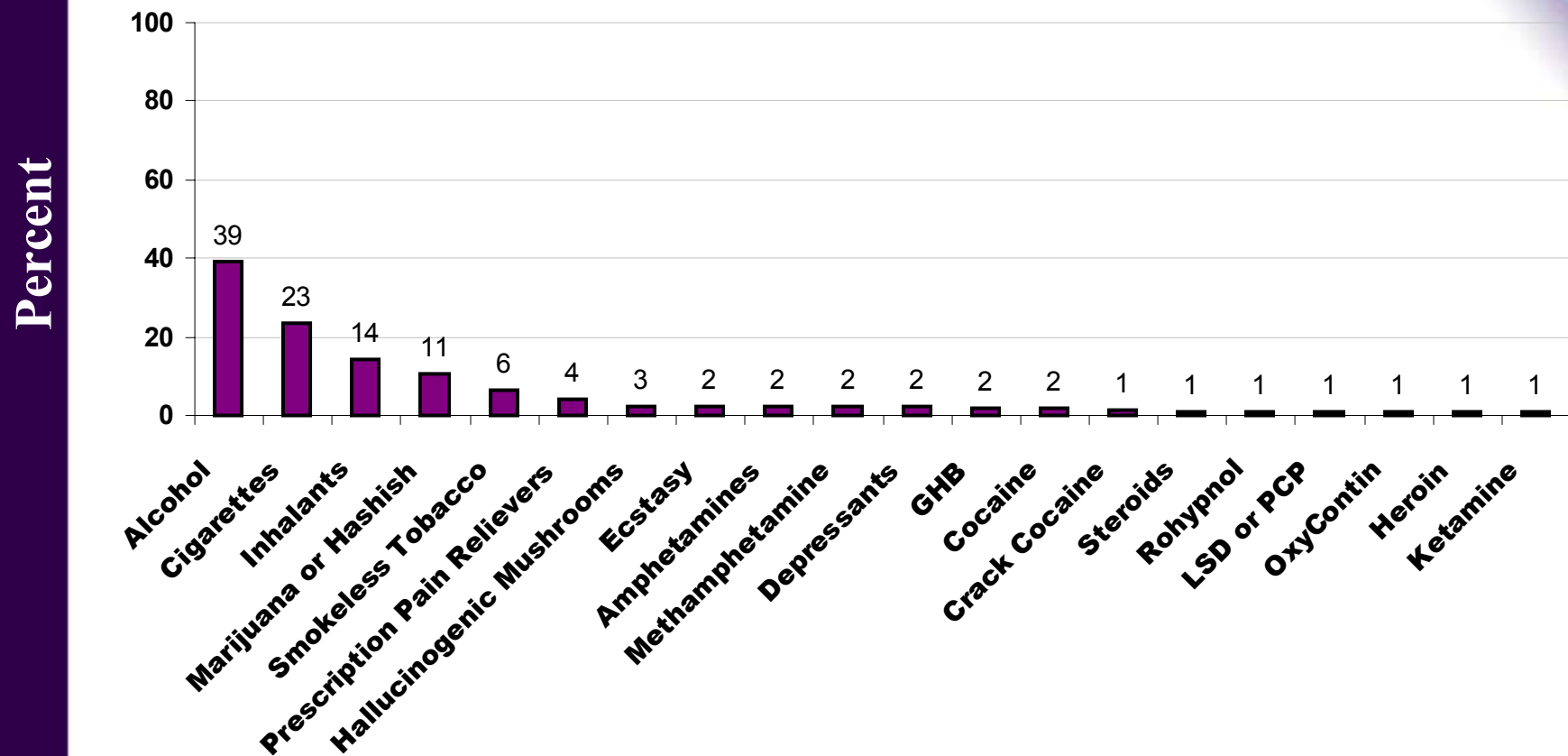
Methodology



- Final sample size was 7,983
- Sampling strategy: schools were selected to represent a wide rural and urban demographic and reflected the proportional diversity of the state's student body to obtain statewide estimates for each grade level
- Students surveyed in 37 out of 67 Florida counties
- Survey administration: May of 2003
- The maximum 95% margin of error is ± 3.7 percentage points for grade-level estimates

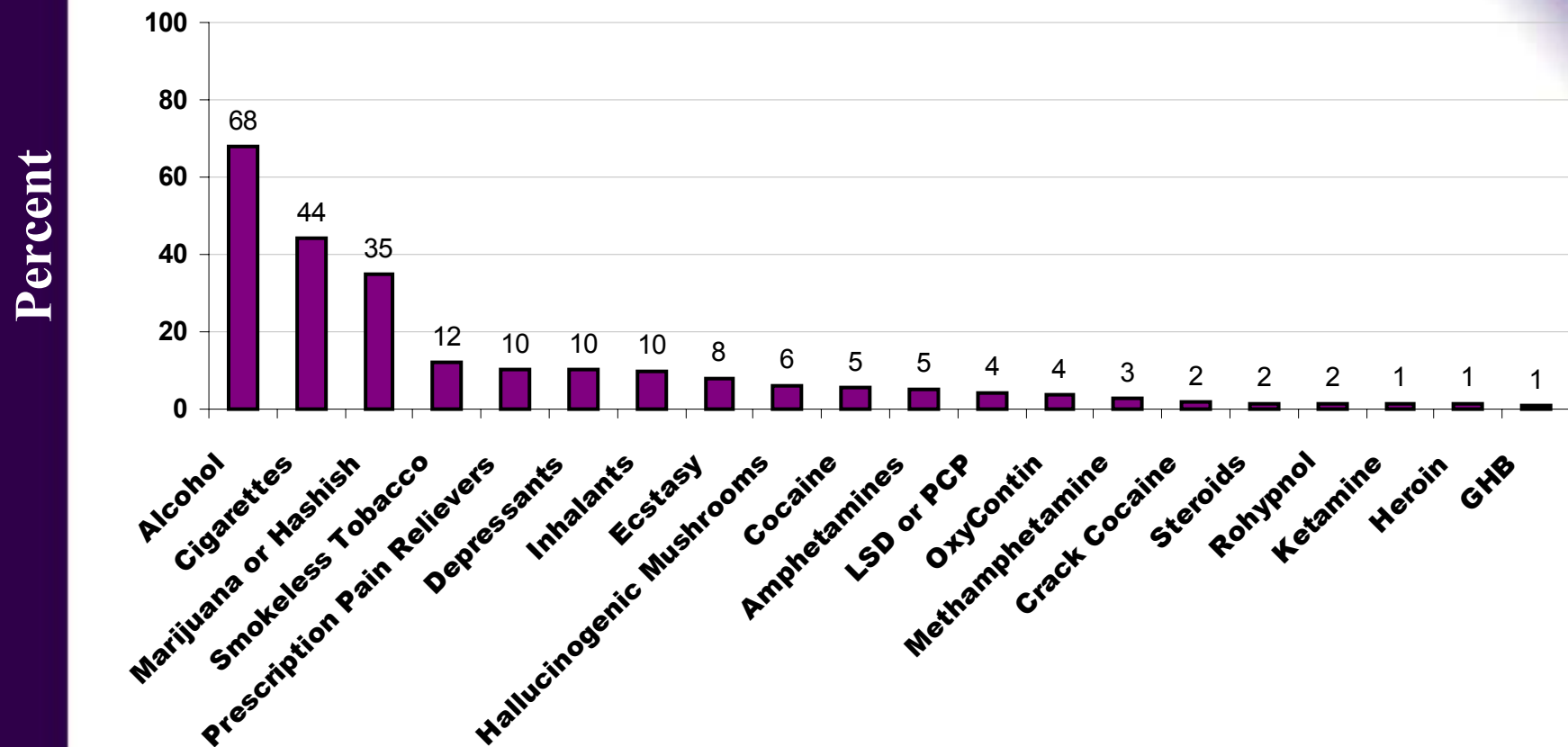
Lifetime Prevalence

Middle School



Lifetime Prevalence

High School

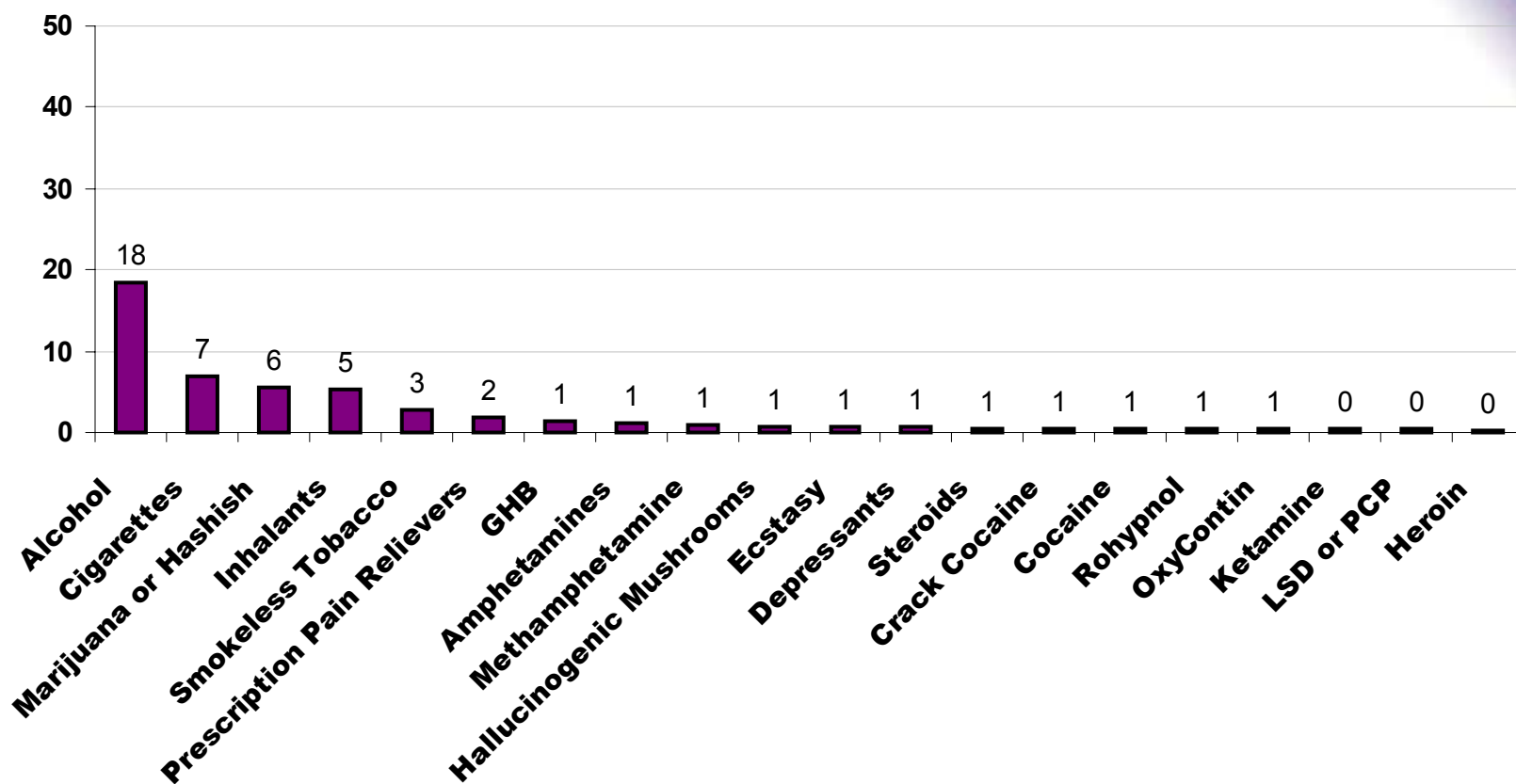


30-Day Prevalence

Middle School



Percent

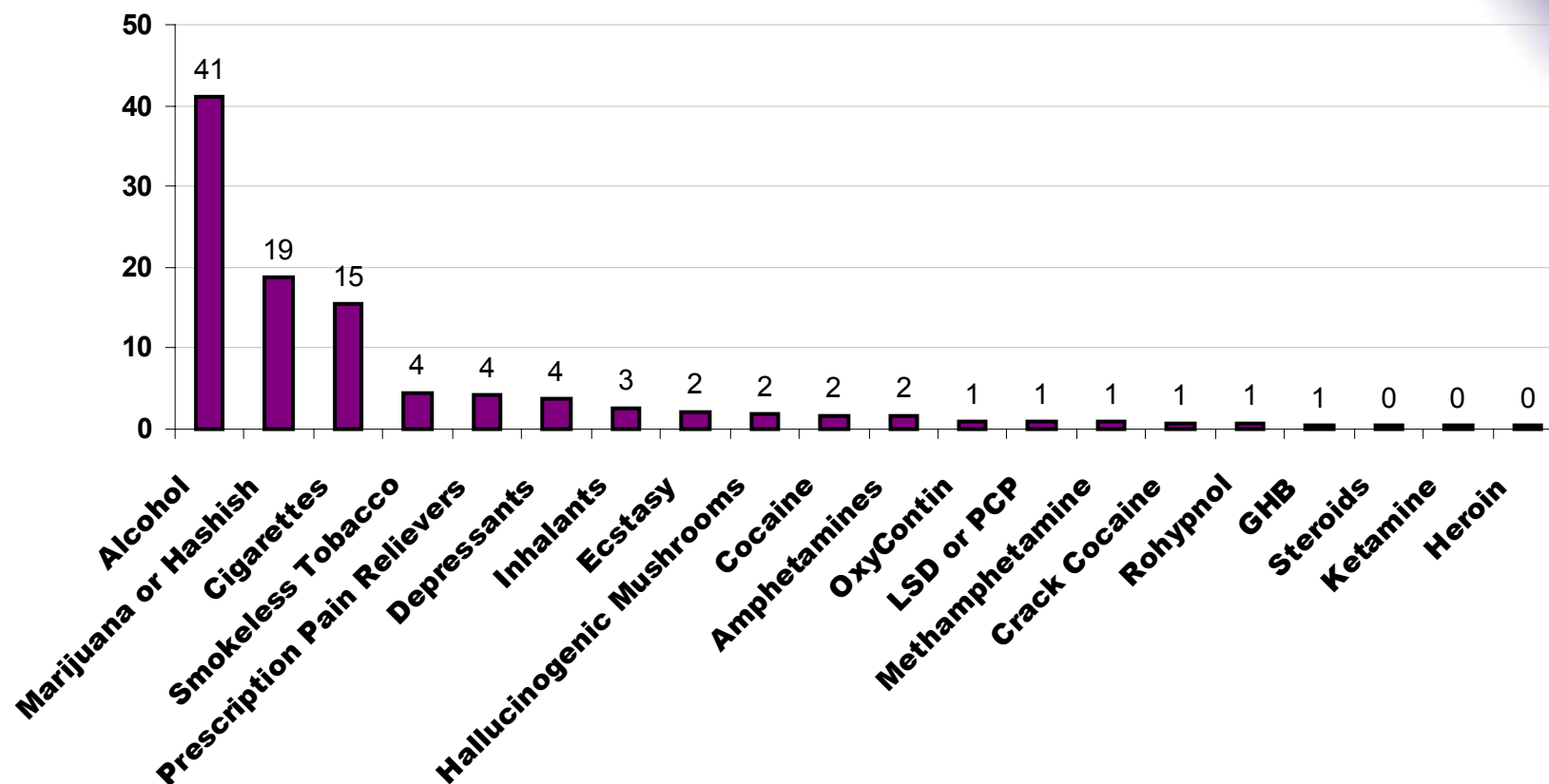


30-Day Prevalence

High School



Percent

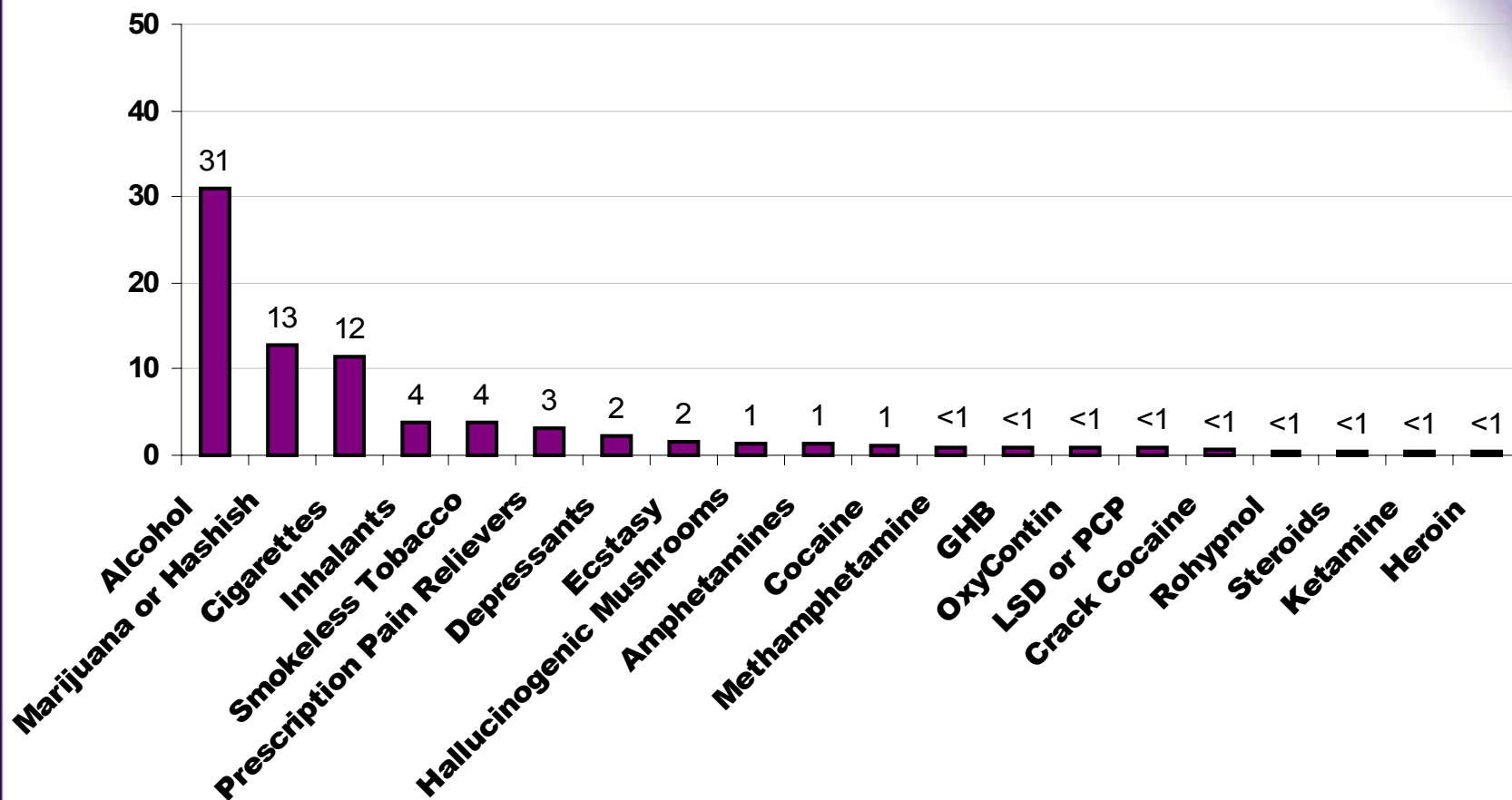


30-Day Prevalence

Overall, 2003



Percent



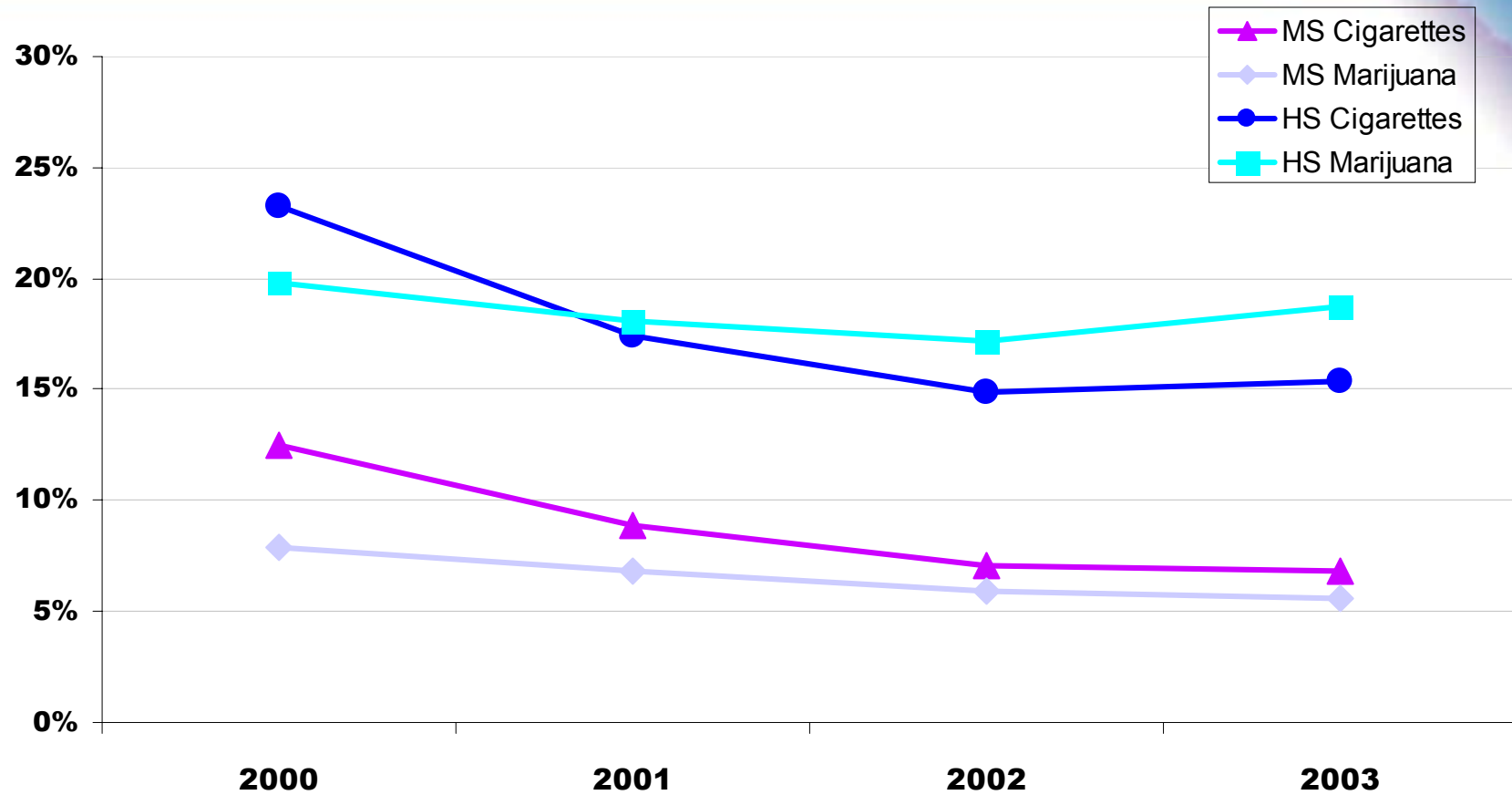
Cigarettes and Marijuana Overall Decrease (2000-2003)



- Middle School Cigarette Use (2000-2003)
↓ 46%
- High School Cigarette Use (2000-2003)
↓ 34%
- Middle School Marijuana Use (2000-2003)
↓ 30%
- High School Marijuana Use (2000-2003)
↓ 6%

Cigarettes versus Marijuana

Middle School and High School, 30-Day Use



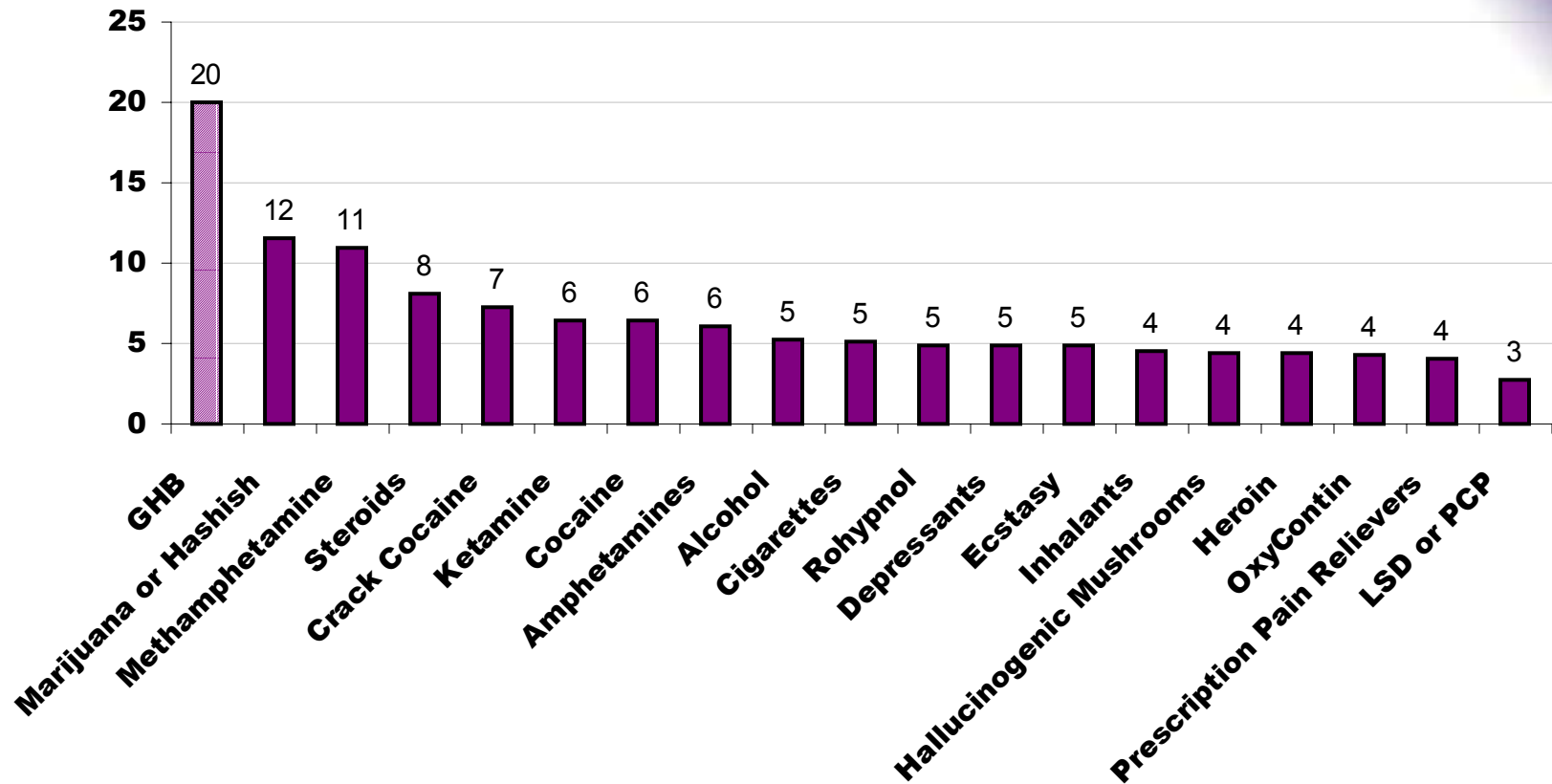
2003 Prevalence Rates



- Alcohol use highest, followed by cigarette use and marijuana use
- Inhalant use higher among M.S. students
- 10% of H.S. students reported the use of depressants within their lifetimes
- 10% of H.S. students reported the use of prescription pain relievers without a doctor's orders within their lifetimes
- Beginning in 2001, 30-day use of cigarettes dropped below 30-day use of marijuana among H.S. students

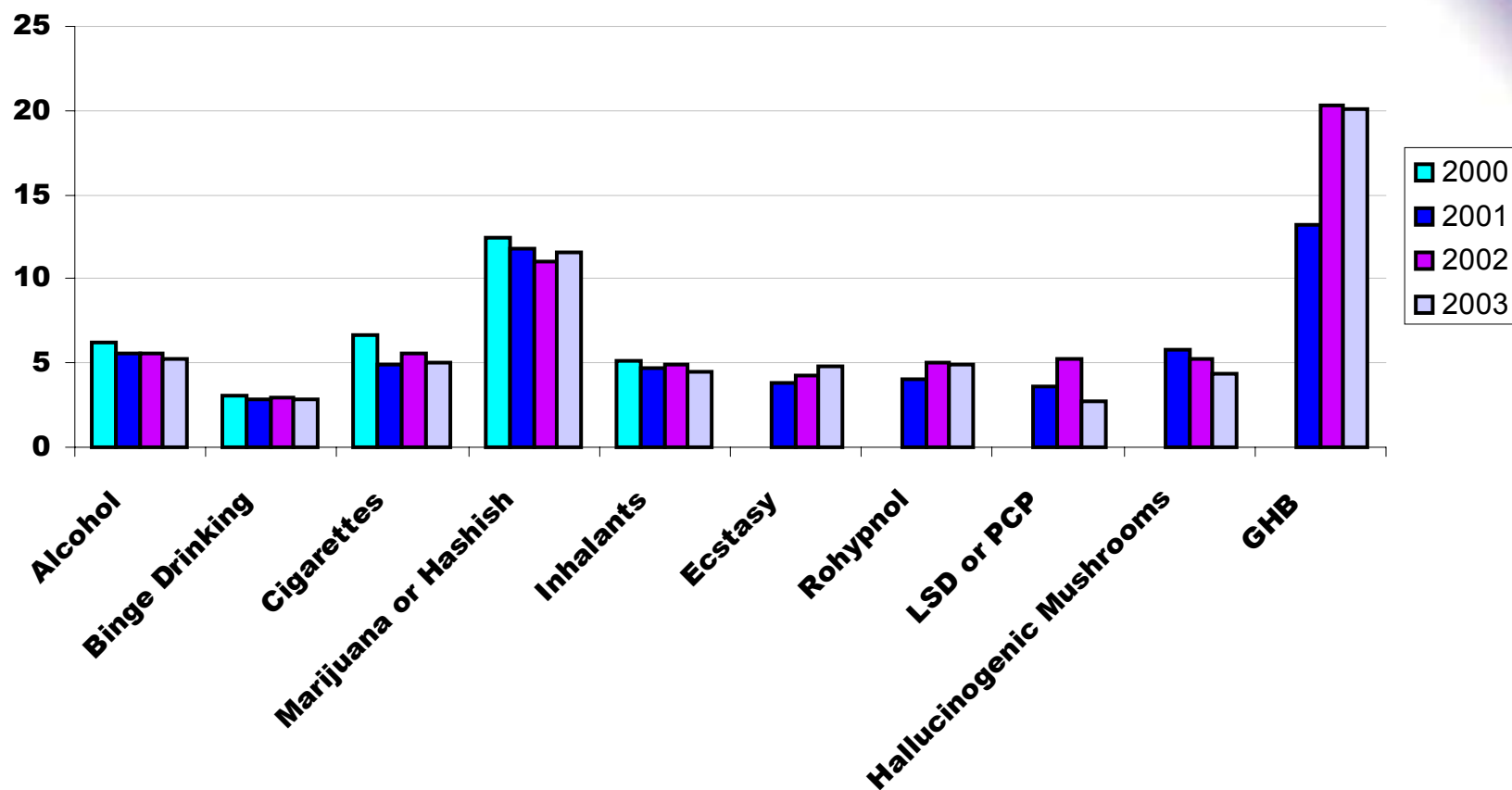
Frequency of Use

Average # of occasions for 30-day users



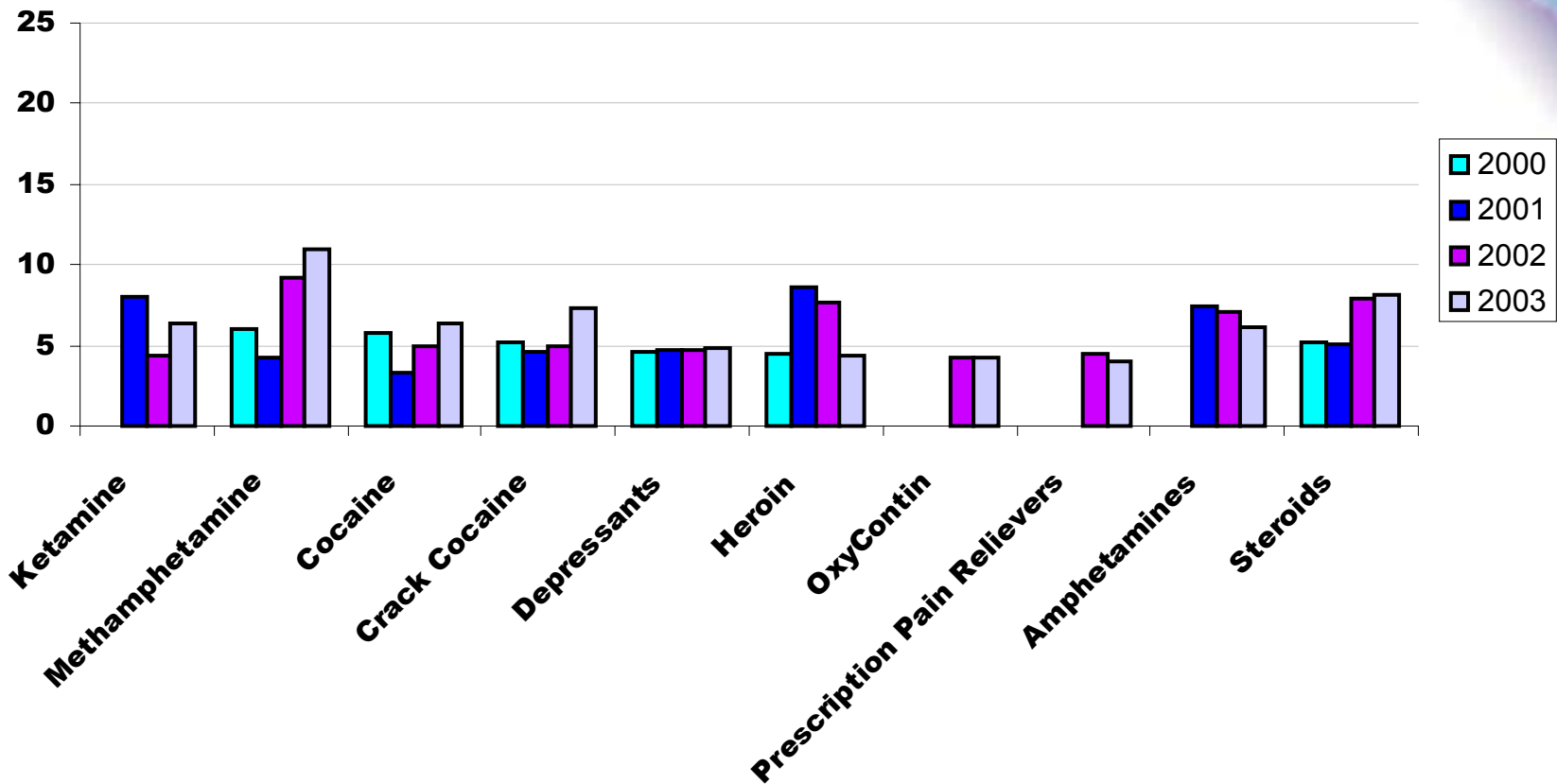
Frequency Trend

Average # of occasions for 30-day users



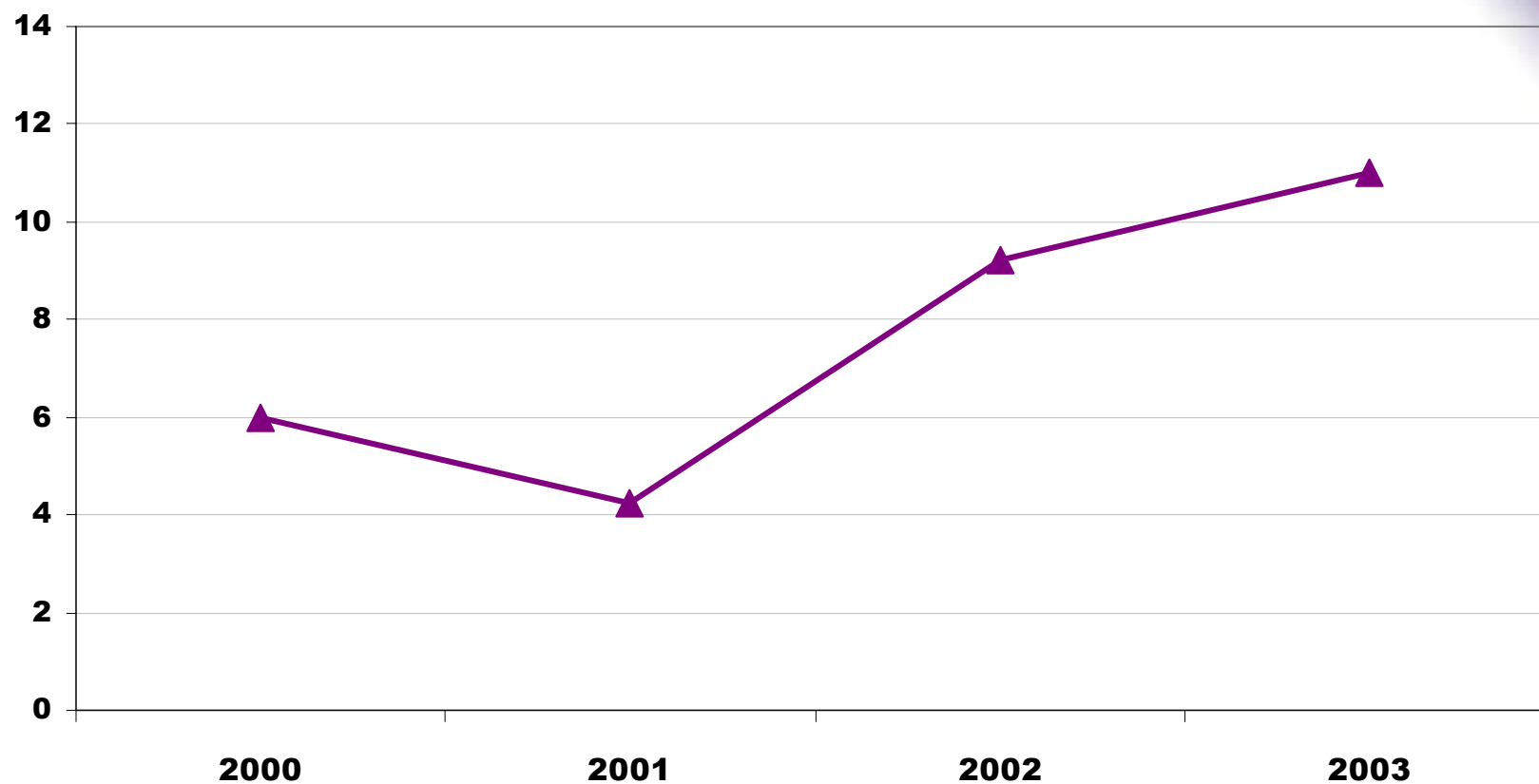
Frequency Trend

Average # of occasions for 30-day users



Methamphetamine Trend

Average # of occasions for 30-day users



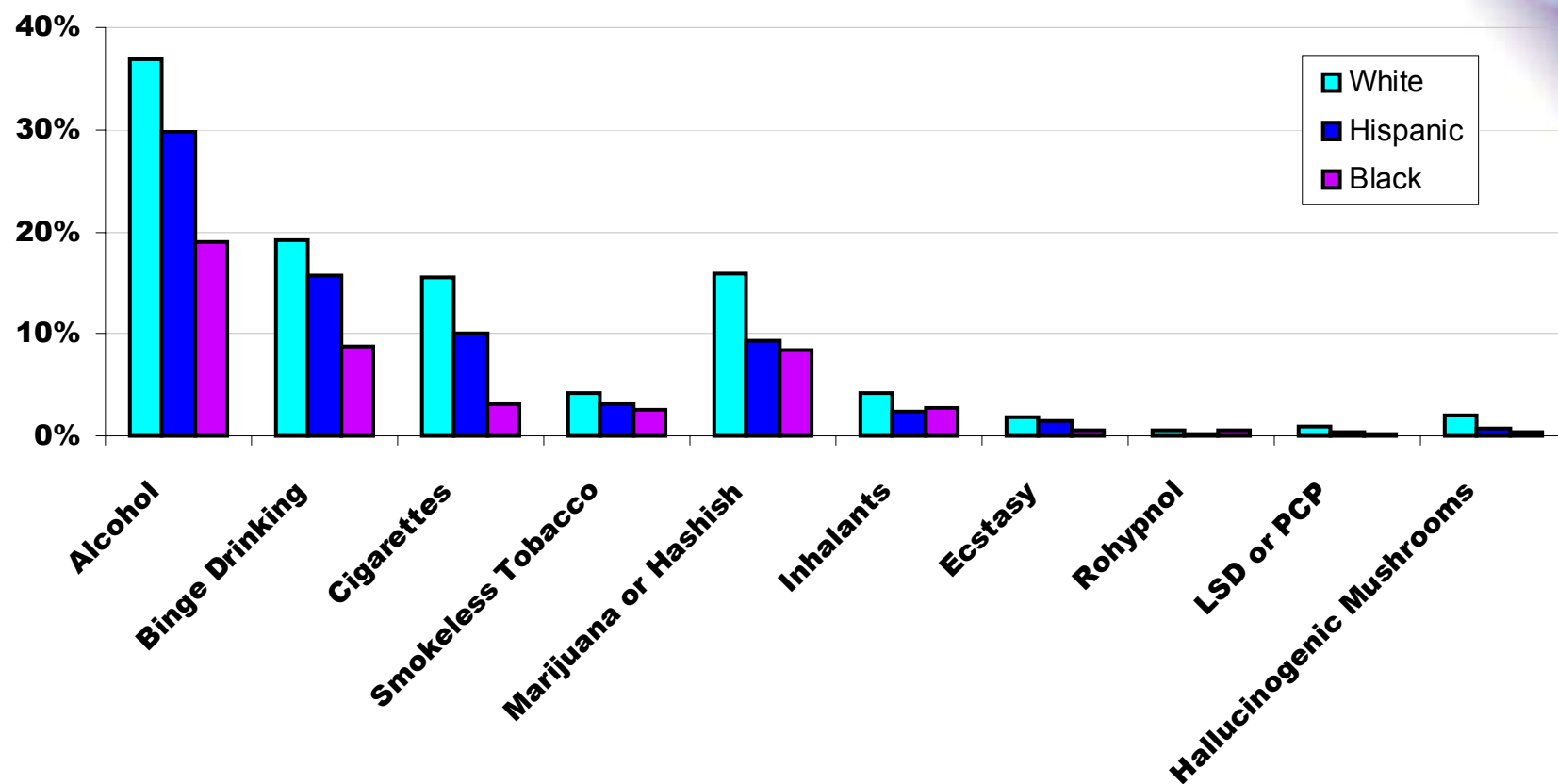
Frequency of Use



- Frequency of use highest for GHB, marijuana, and methamphetamine
- Frequency of methamphetamine use increased between 2000 and 2003

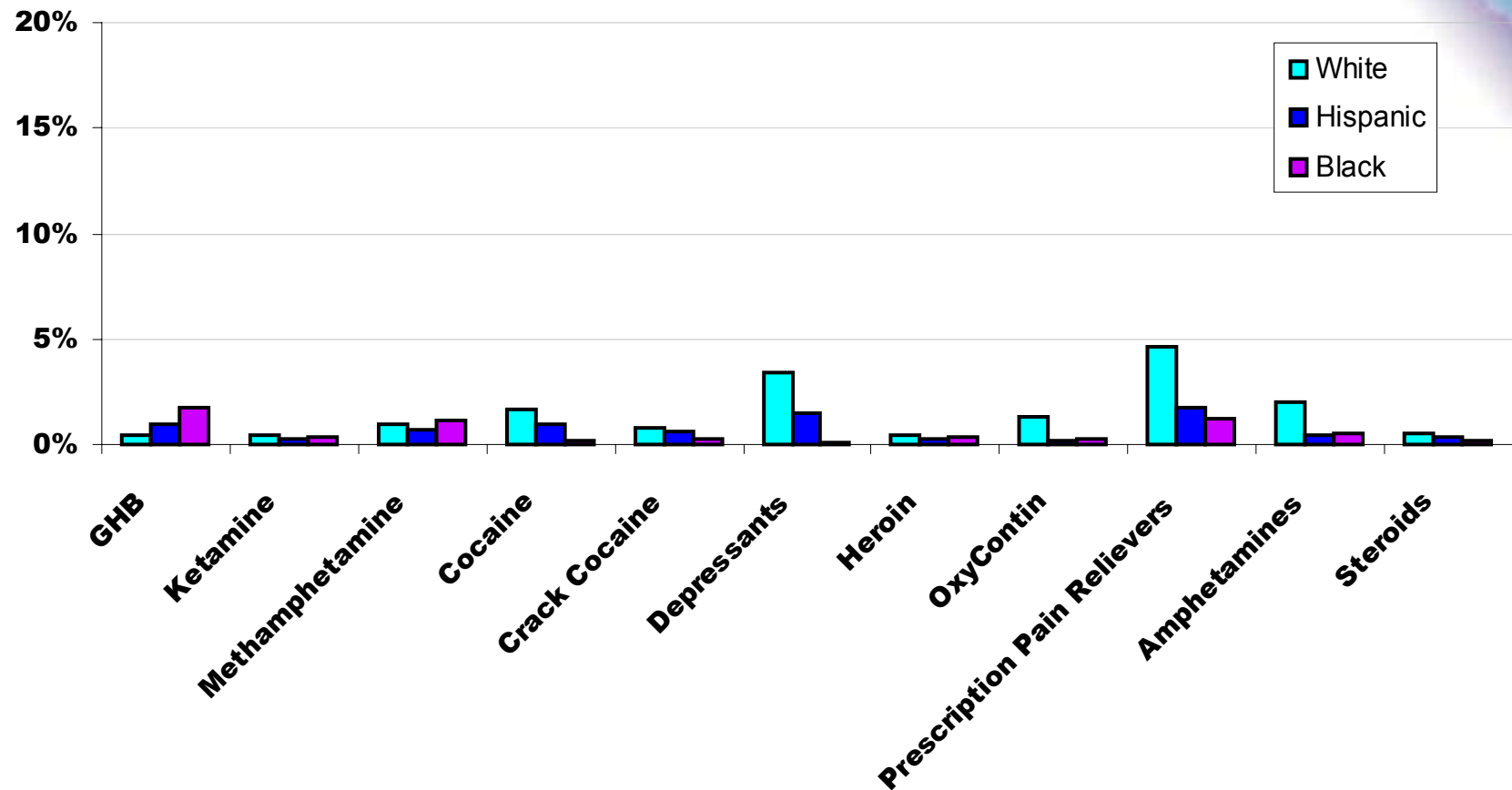
Ethnic Differences

30-Day Prevalence



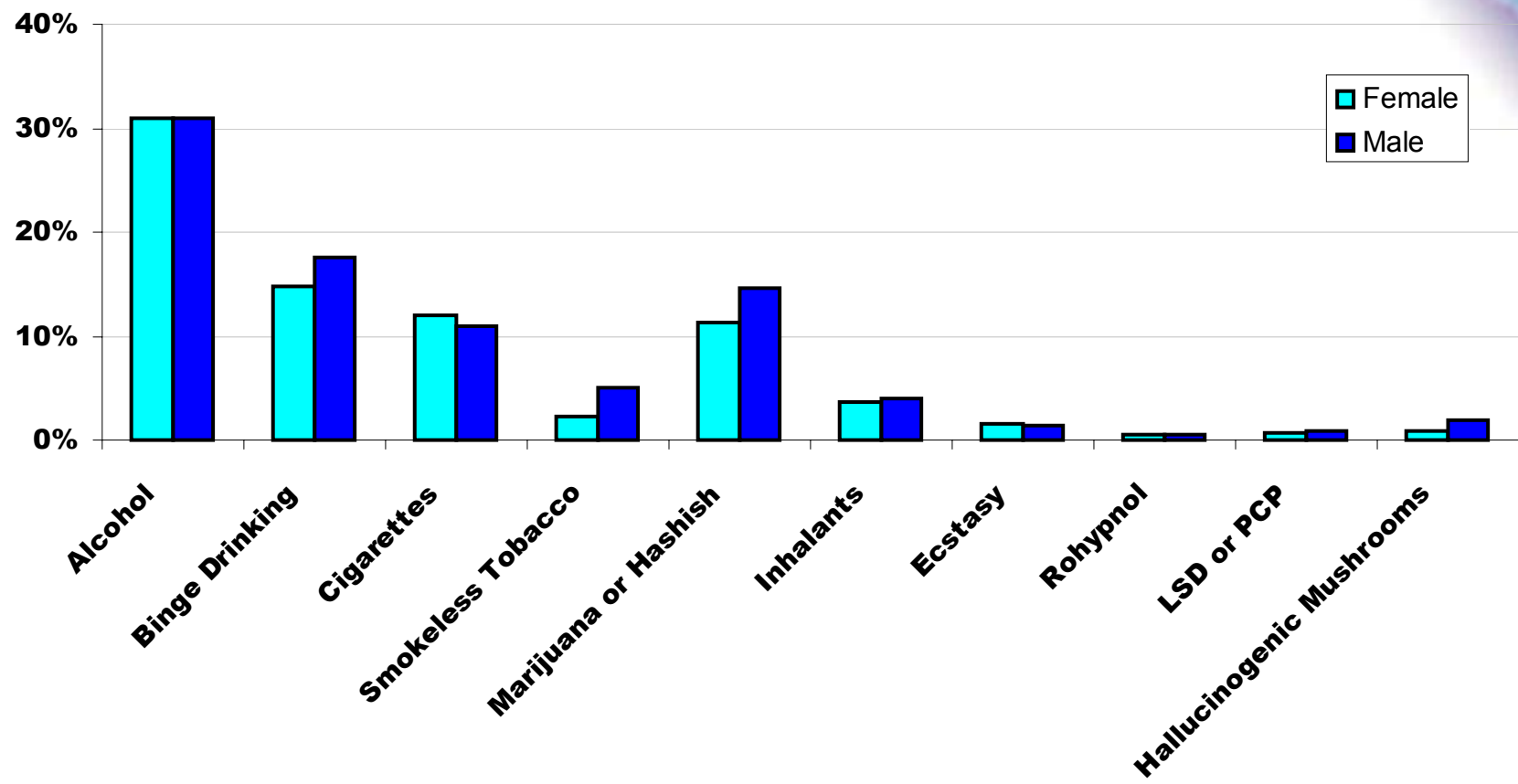
Ethnic Differences

30-Day Prevalence



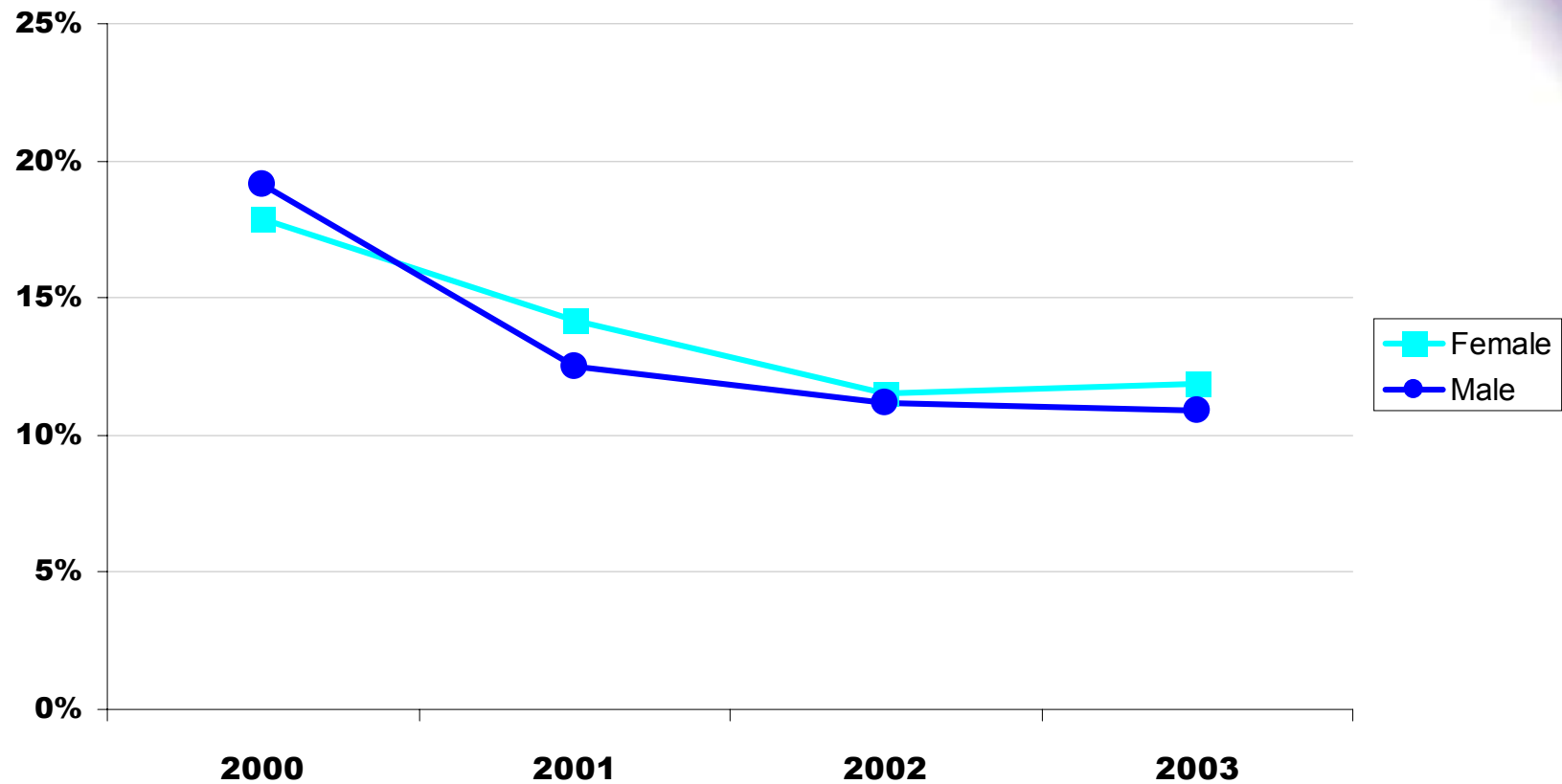
Gender Differences

30-Day Prevalence



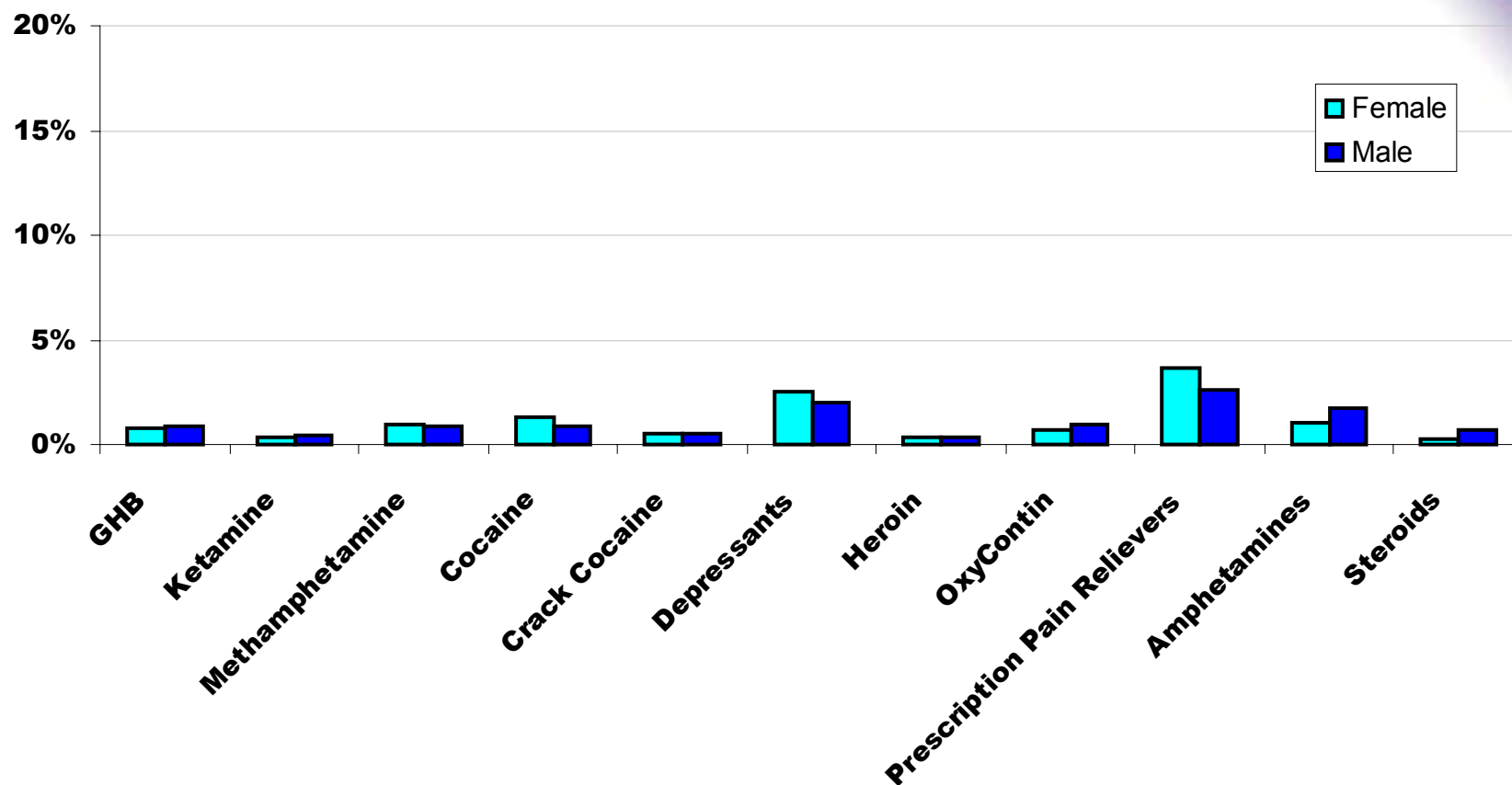
Cigarette Use by Gender

30-Day Prevalence



Gender Differences

30-Day Prevalence



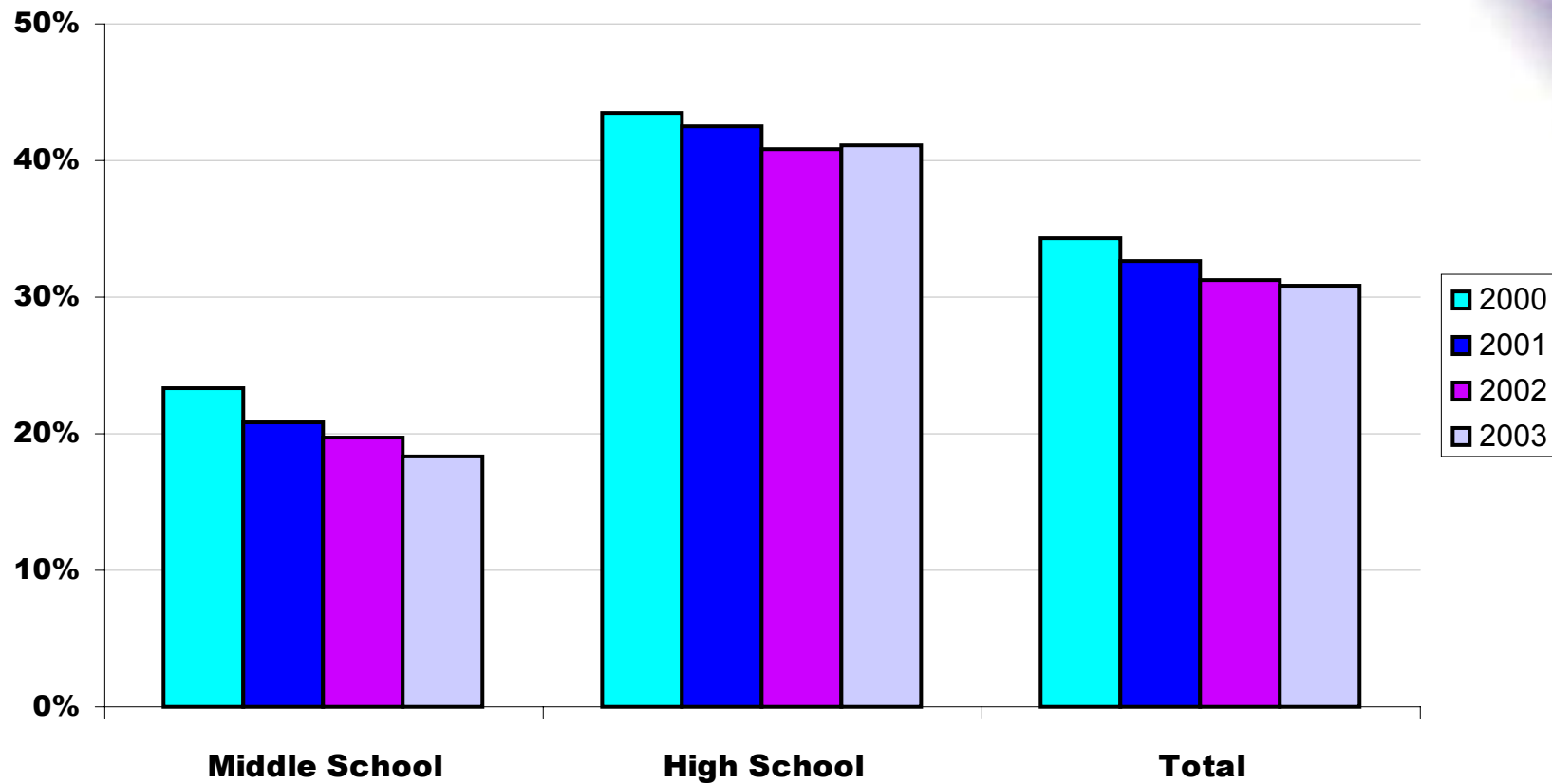
Ethnicity and Gender



- White students report the highest prevalence rates, followed by Latino students and Black students
- Differences are most pronounced for cigarette use (16% for White students versus 3% for Black students)
- On average, males report slightly higher rates of ATOD use, though most differences are not statistically significant
- Largest difference is for marijuana use (15% for males versus 11% for females)
- Starting in 2001, males reported slightly lower rates of cigarette use than females
- Rates of depressant and prescription pain reliever use might be higher for females

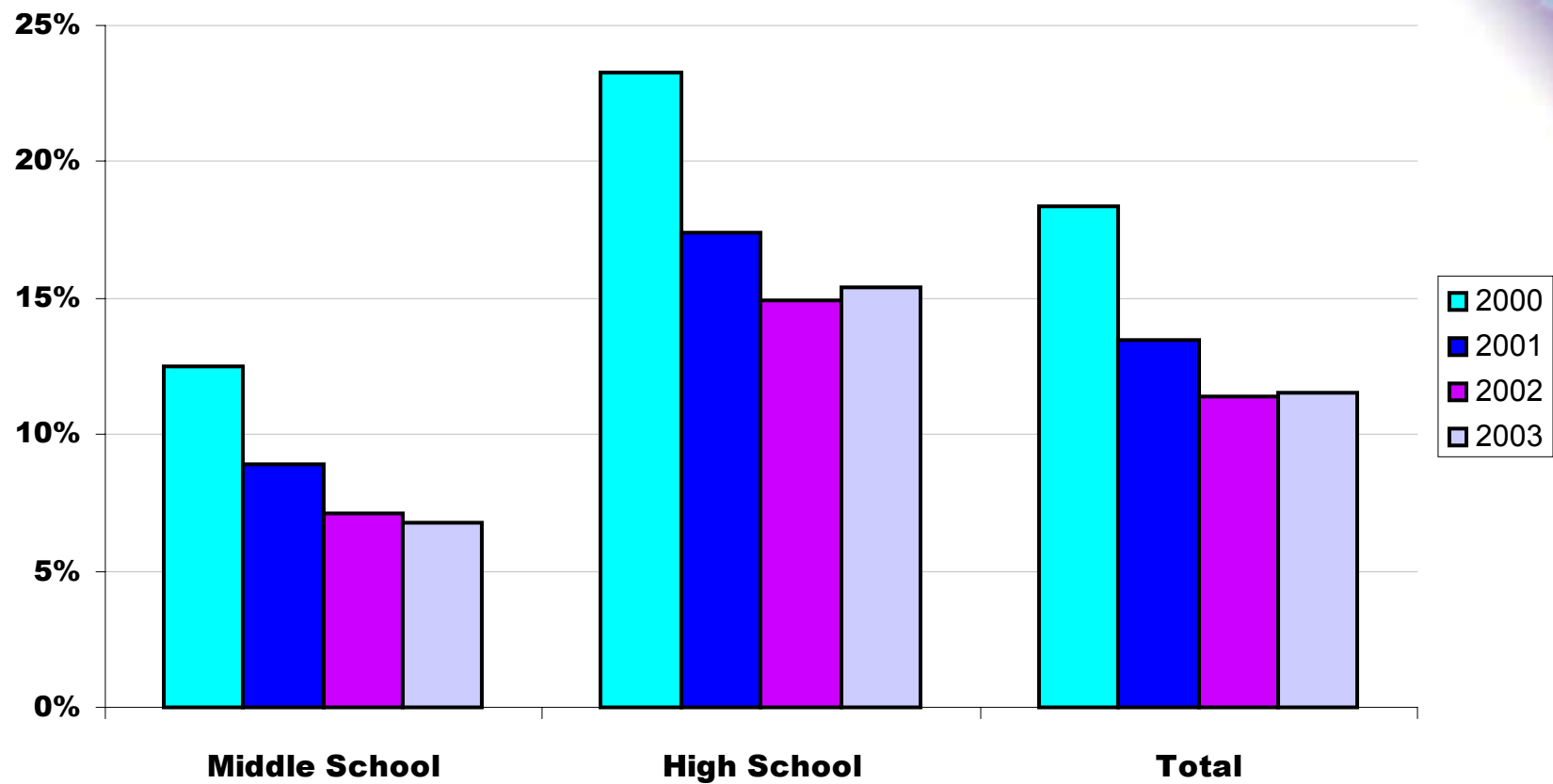
Alcohol Trend

30-Day Prevalence



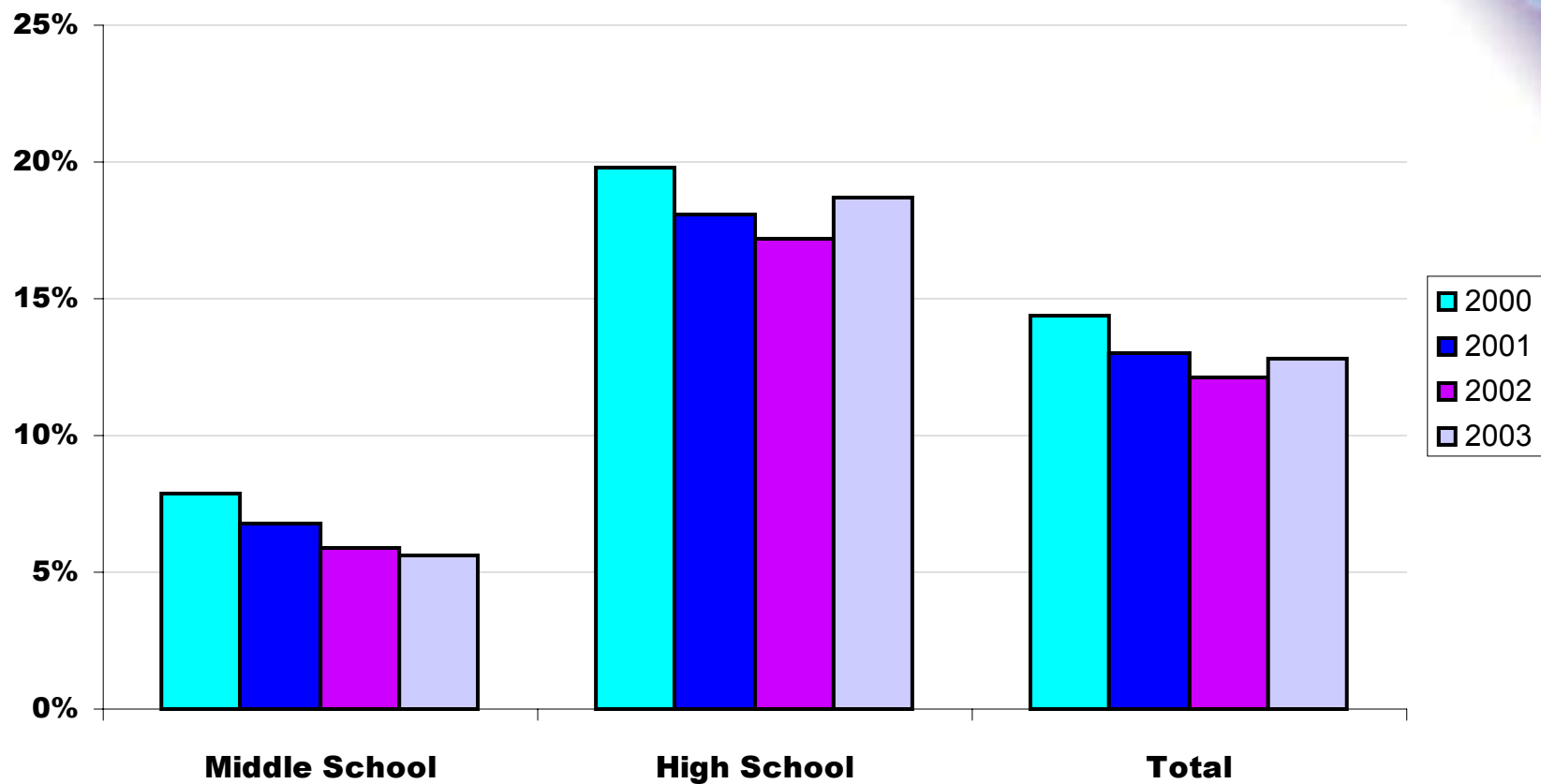
Cigarette Trend

30-Day Prevalence

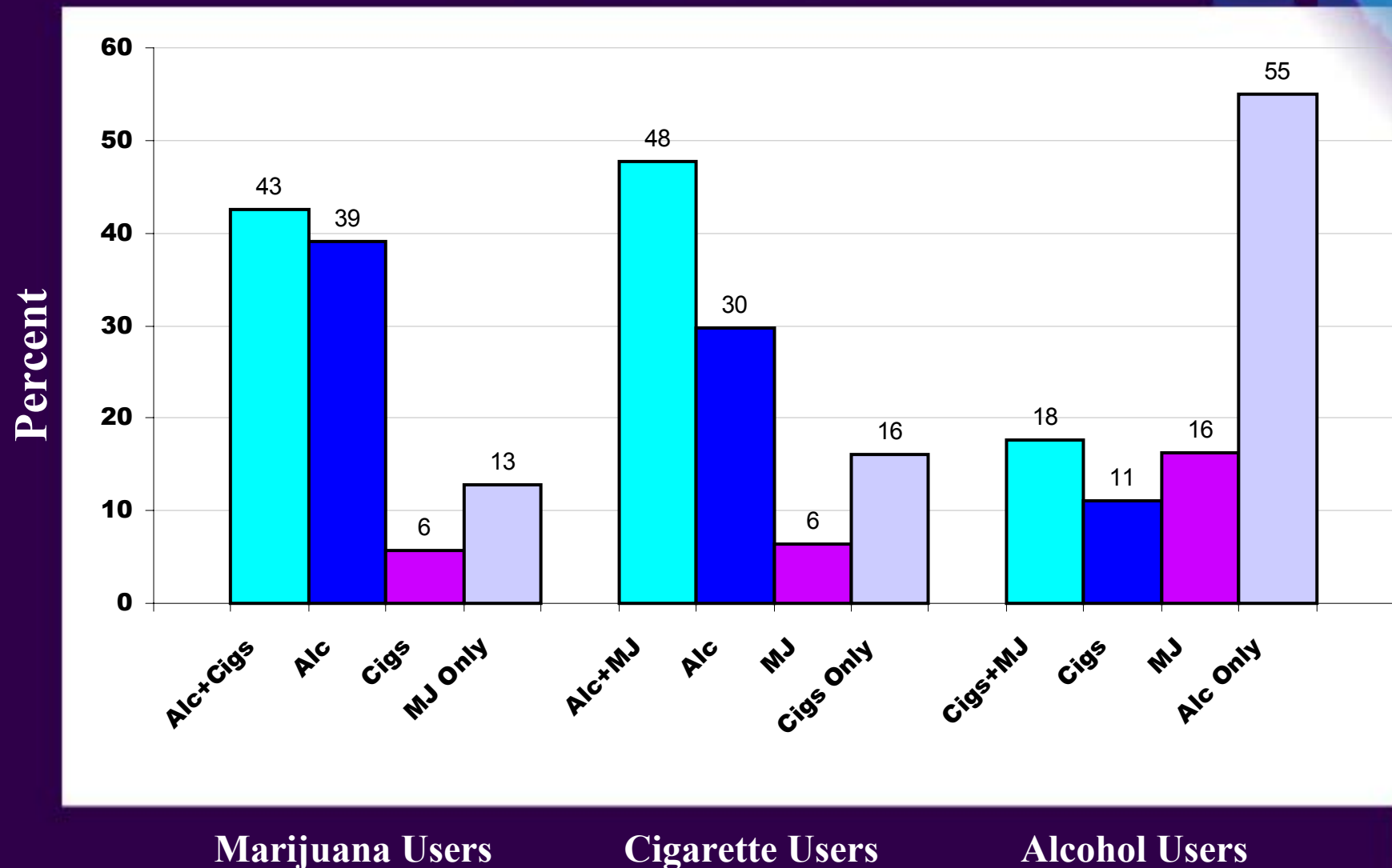
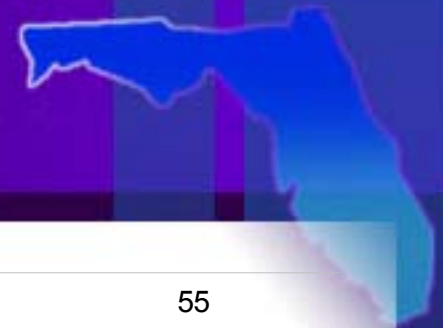


Marijuana Trend

30-Day Prevalence

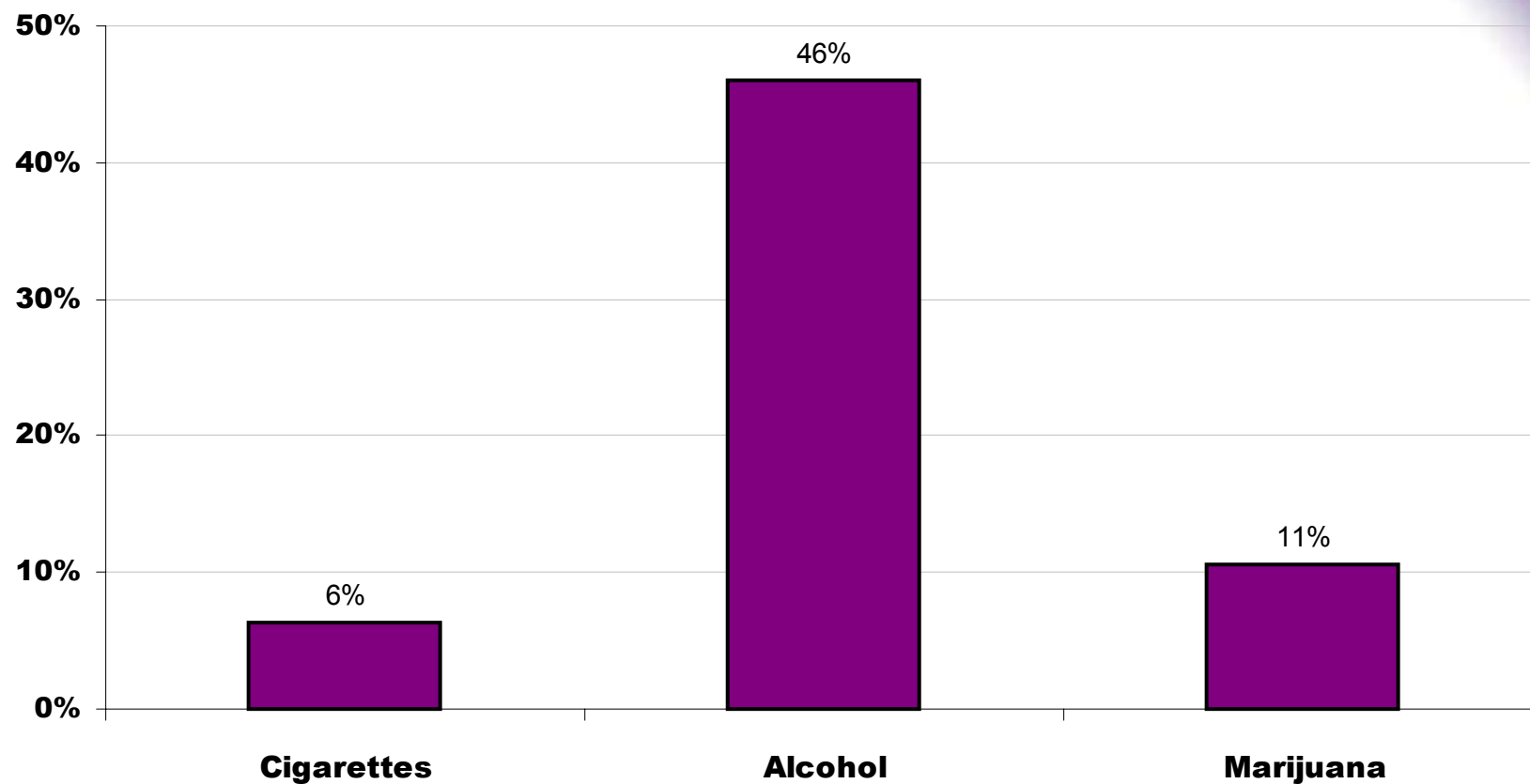


Alcohol, Cigarettes, Marijuana User Subgroups



Intentions to Use as an Adult

Percent Reporting “yes” or “YES!”



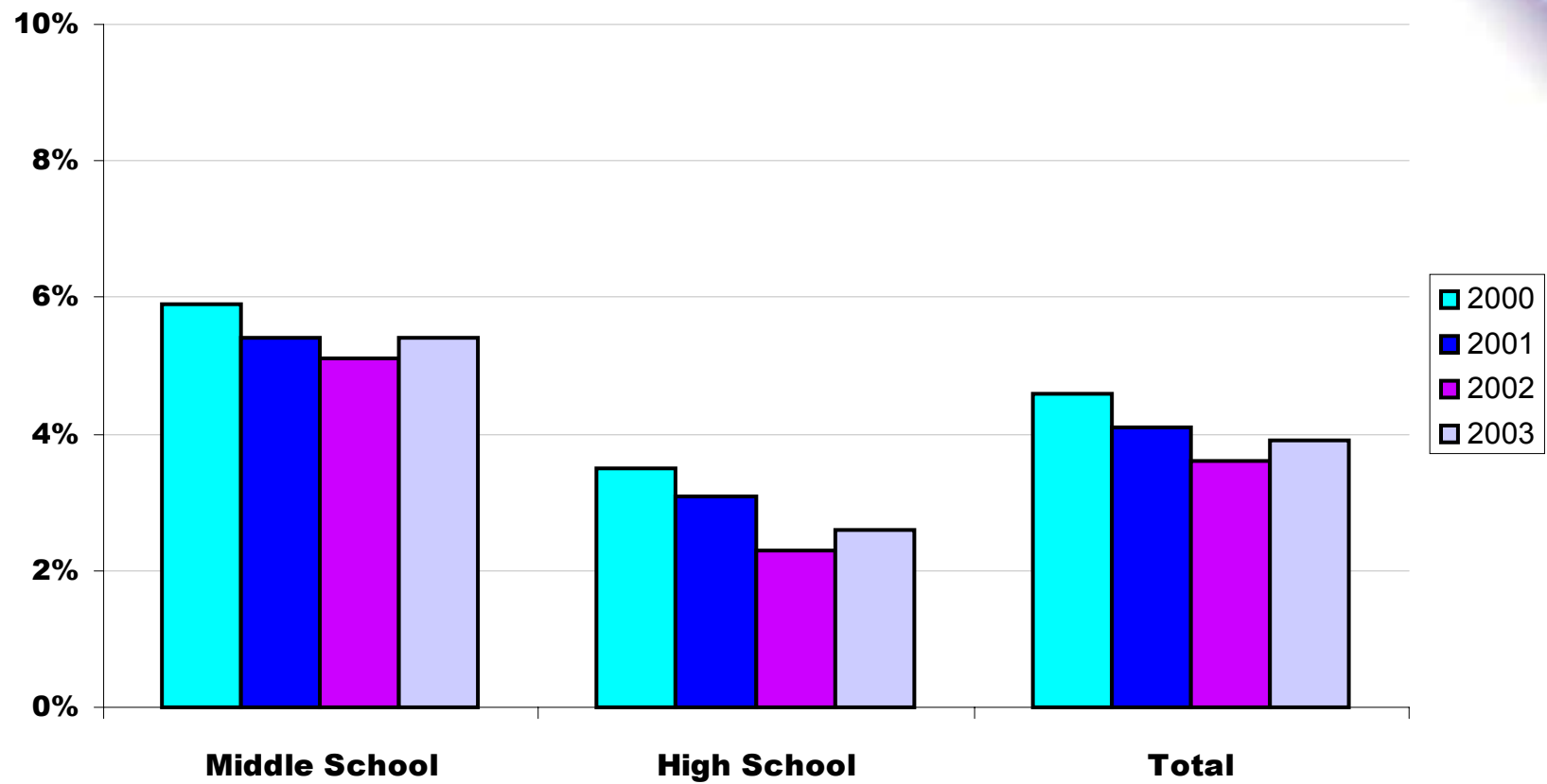
Alcohol, Cigarettes, and Marijuana



- Cigarette use down 6.9 percentage points
- Alcohol use down 3.4 percentage points
- Marijuana use down 1.6 percentage points, but slight increase between 2002 and 2003
- 84% of current marijuana users and 78% of current cigarette users report alcohol use
- Nearly half of the respondents expect to use alcohol as adults, compared with 6% for cigarettes and 11% for marijuana

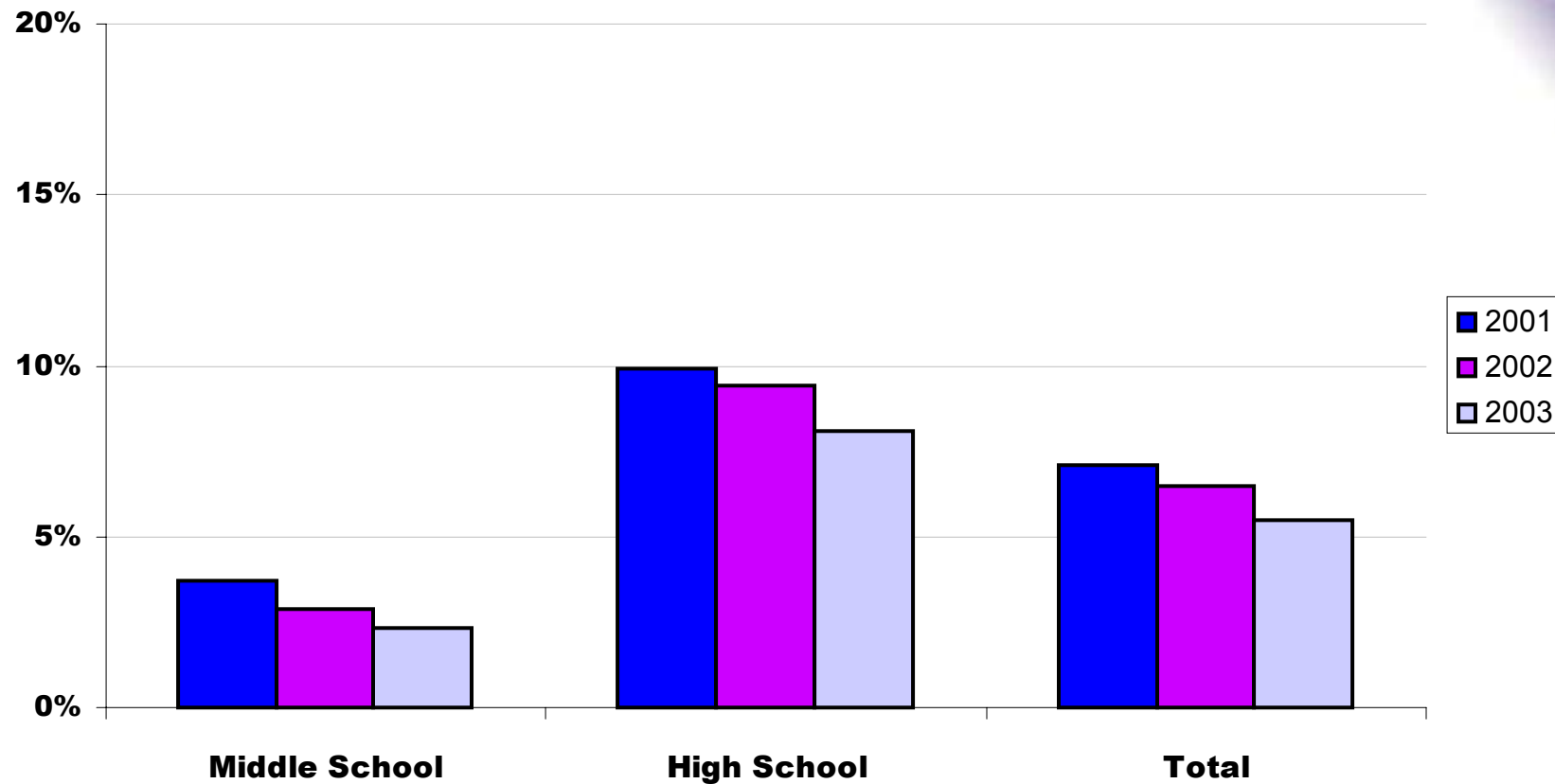
Inhalant Trend

30-Day Prevalence



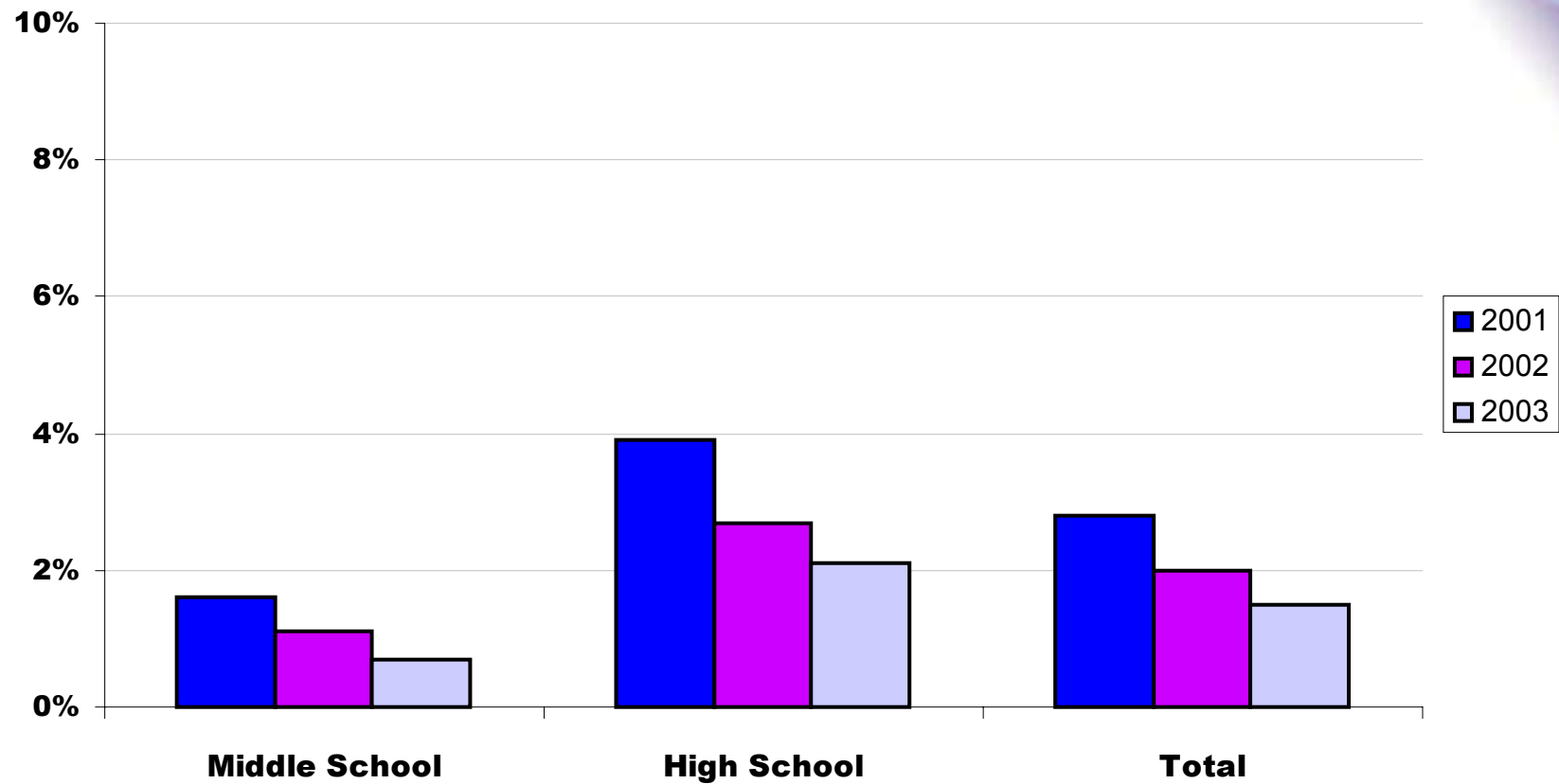
Ecstasy Trend

Lifetime Prevalence



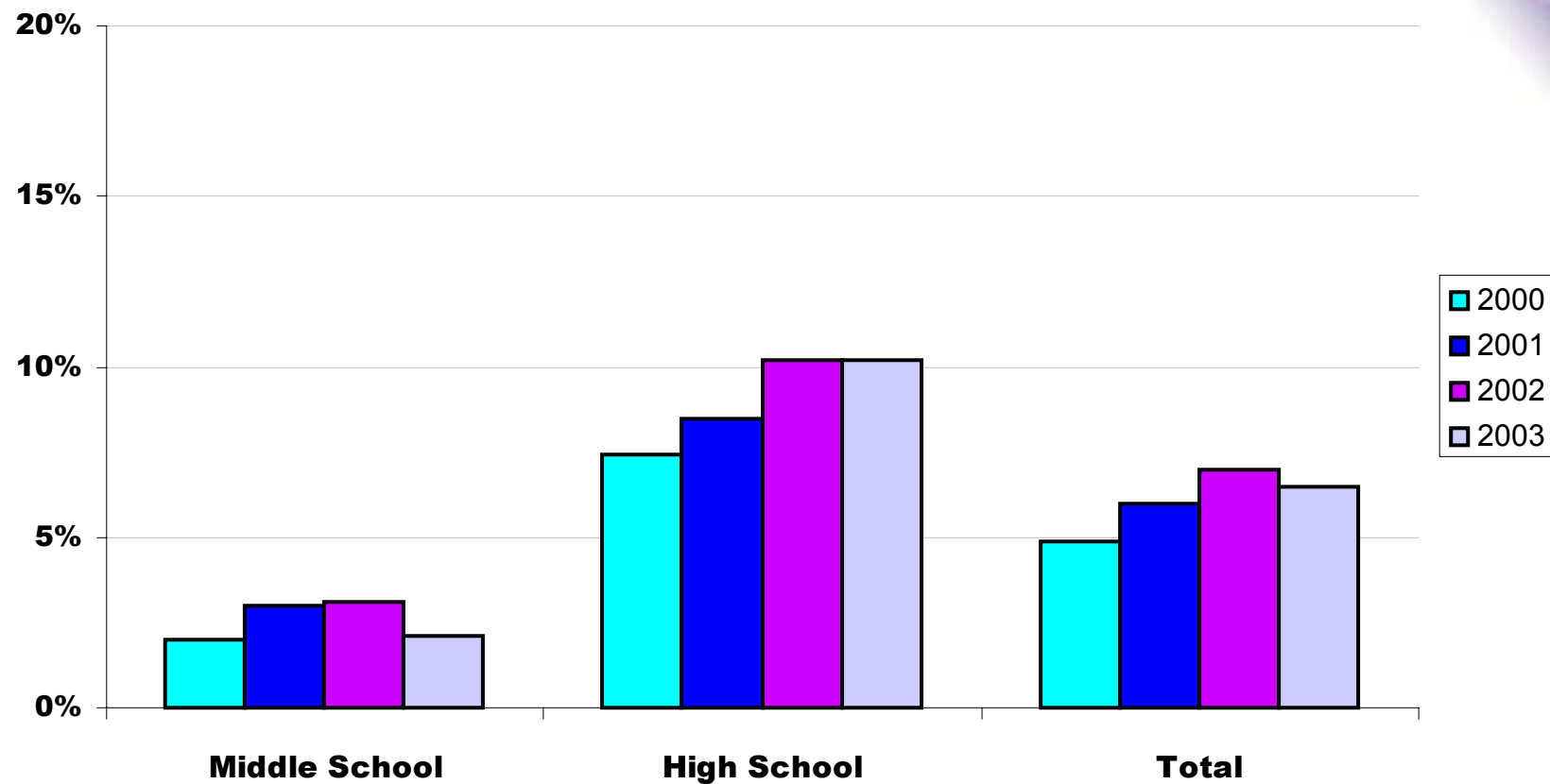
Ecstasy Trend

30-Day Prevalence



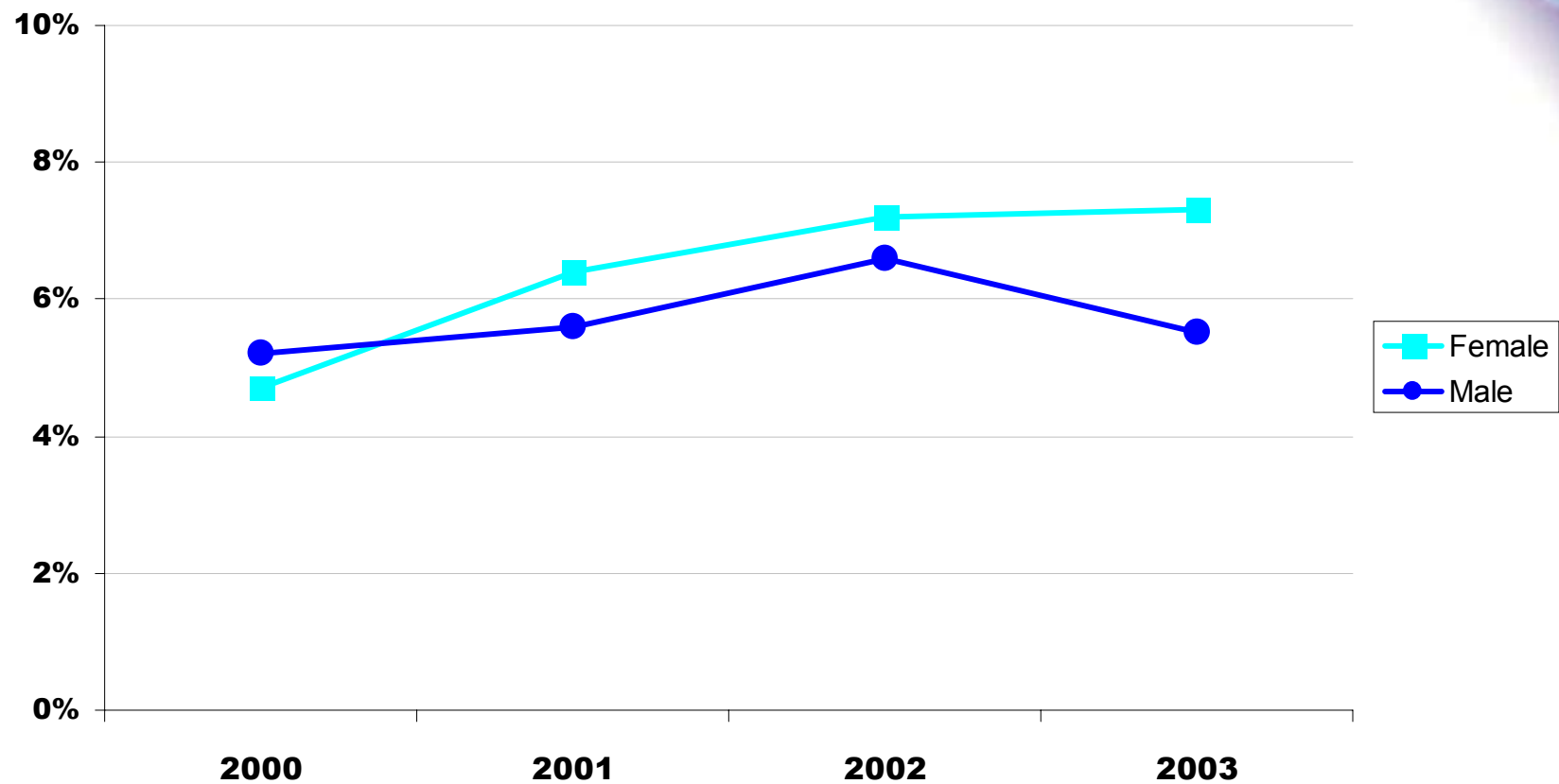
Depressants Trend

Lifetime Prevalence



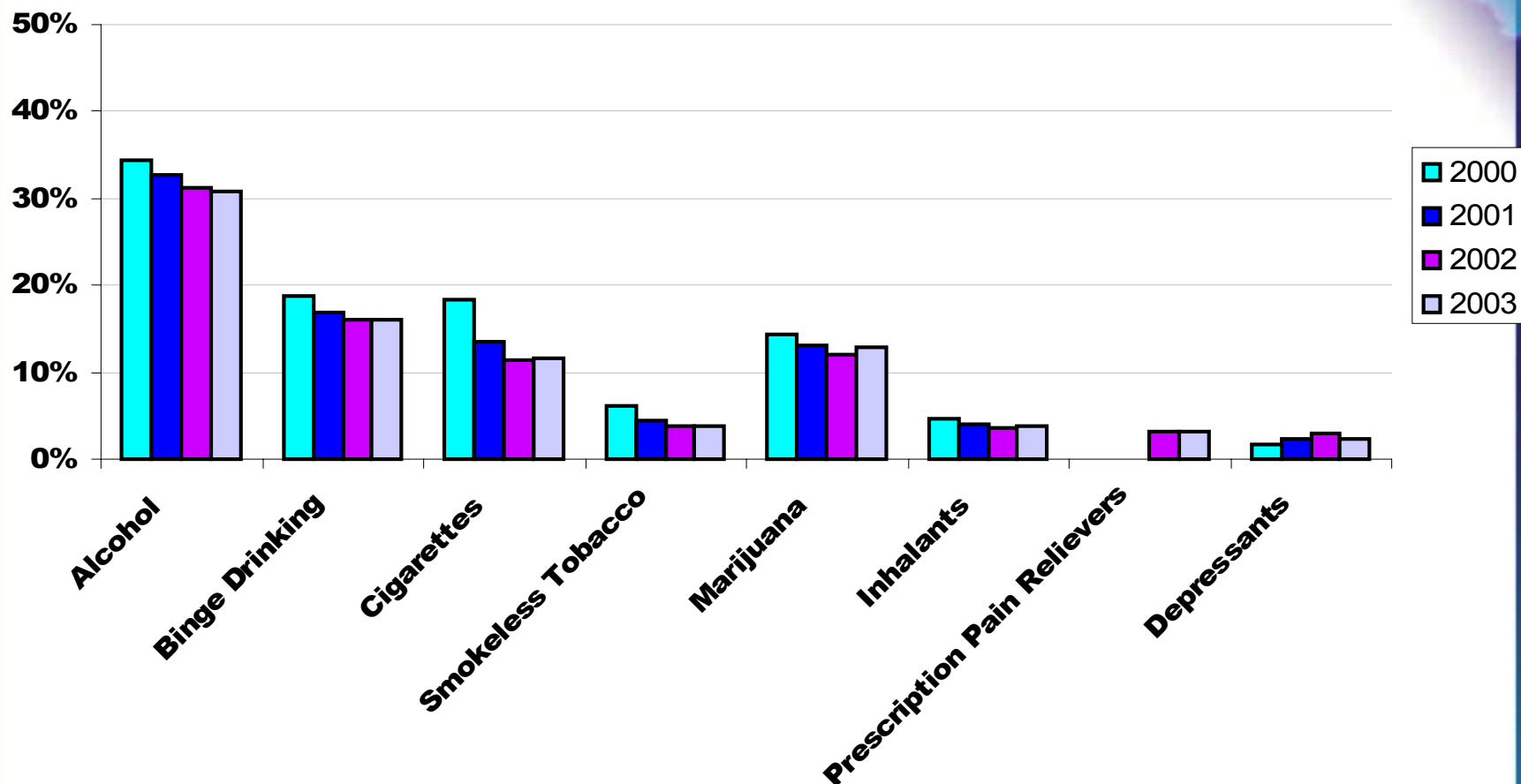
Depressants Trend by Gender

Lifetime Prevalence



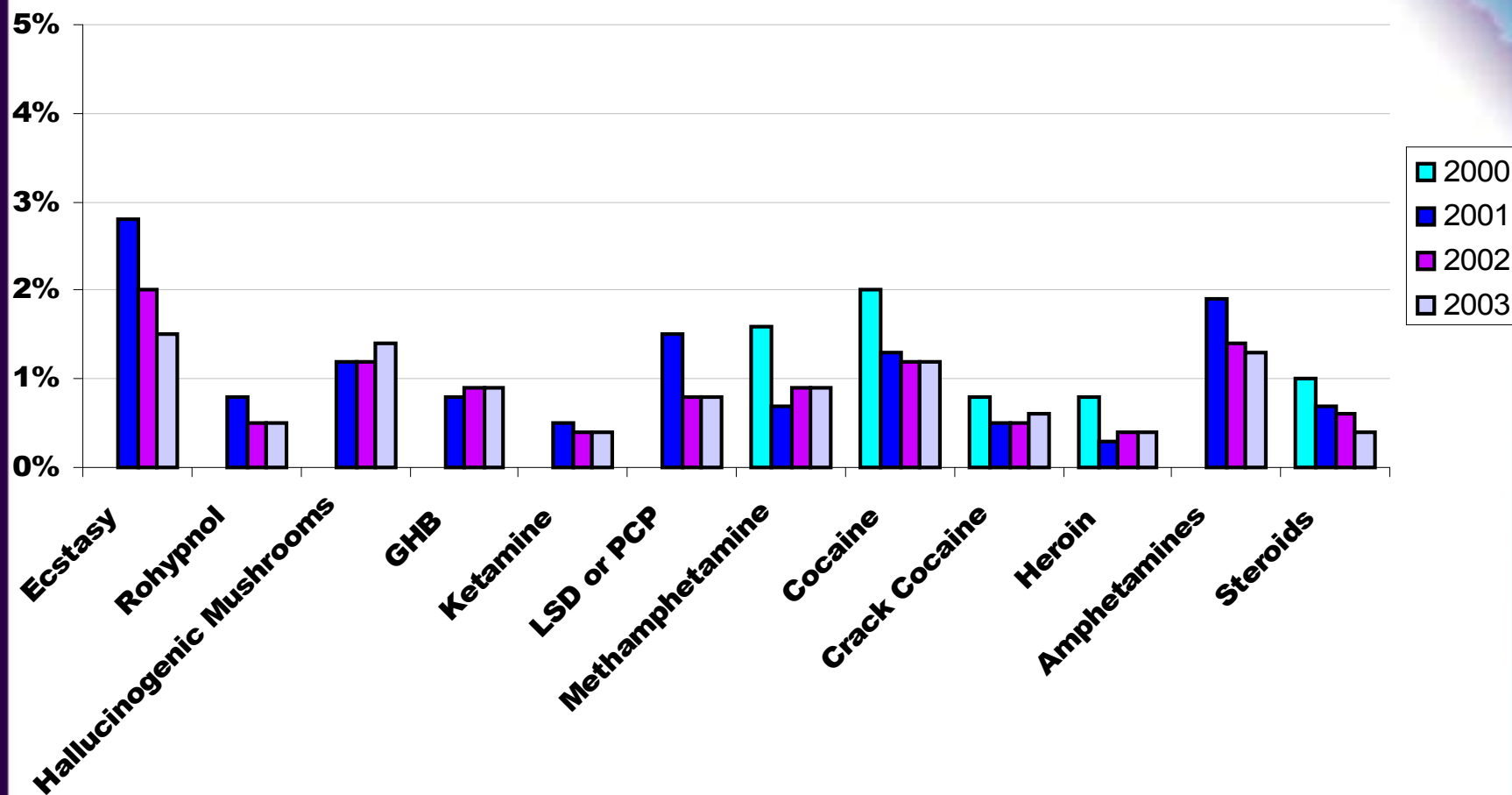
Trend Summary

Overall, 30-Day Use



Trend Summary

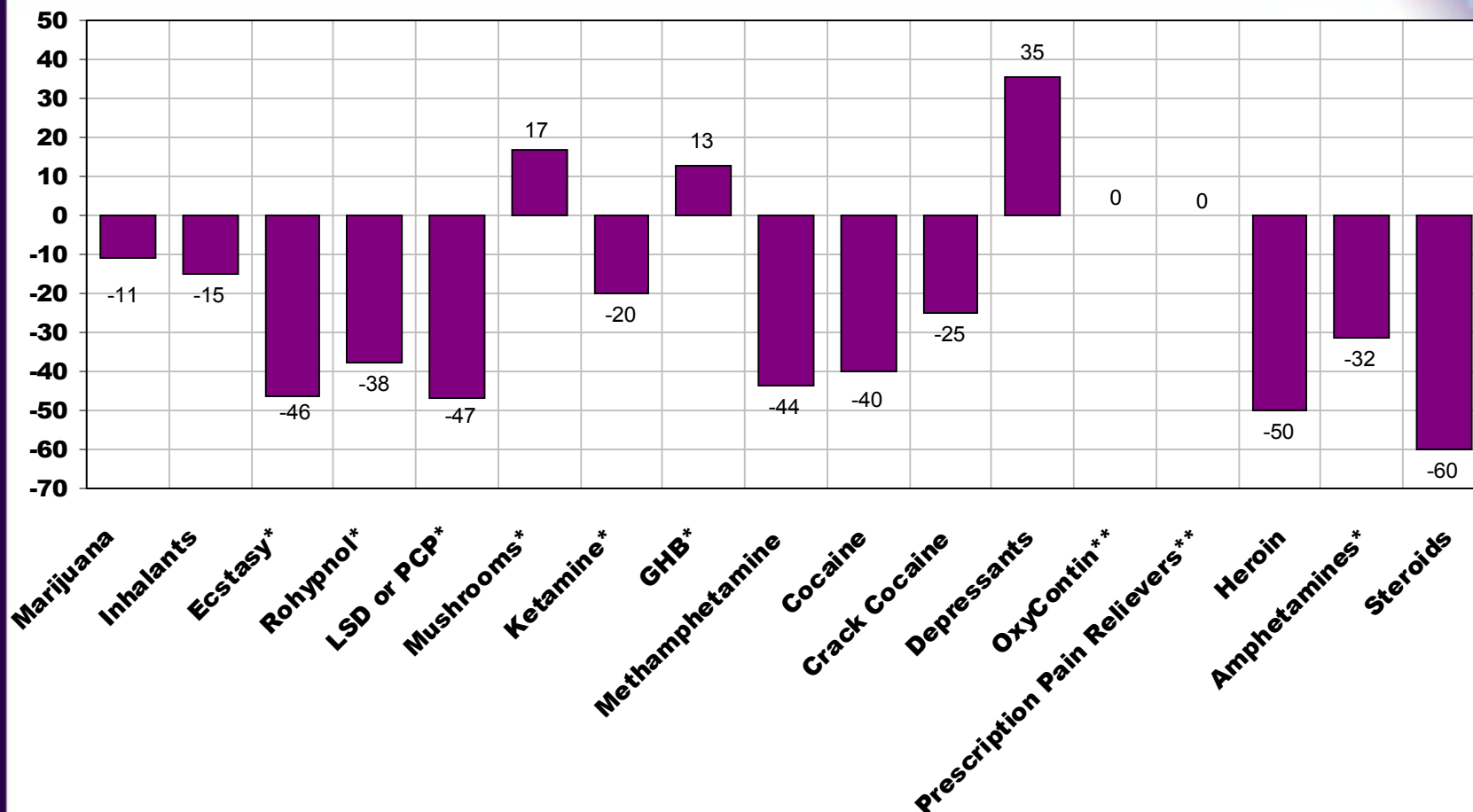
Overall, 30-Day Use



Past Thirty Day Drug Use Trends: 2000-2003



Percent Change



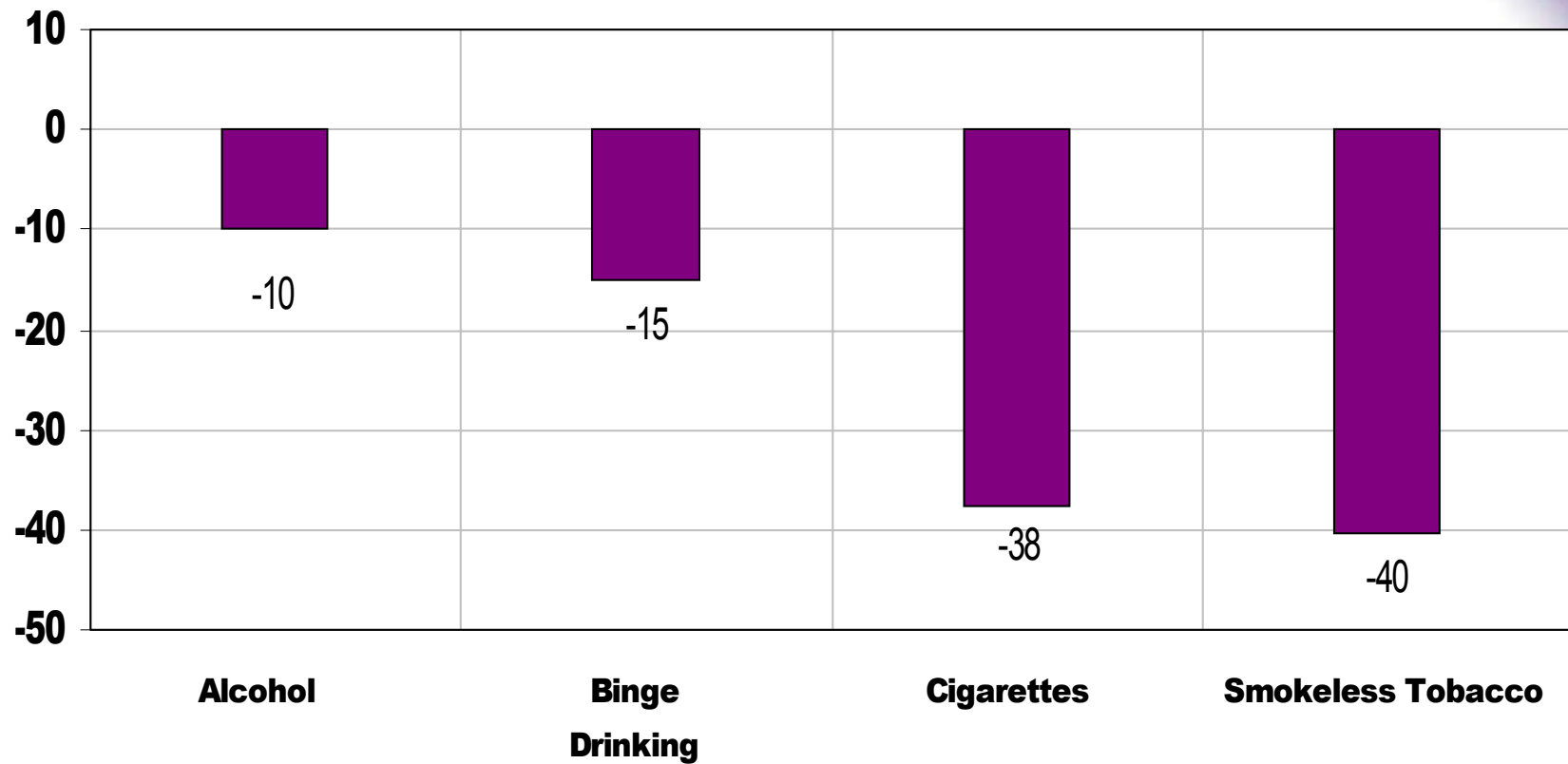
*2001 Data Used as Comparison Year

**2002 Data Used as Comparison Year

Past Thirty Day Alcohol and Tobacco Trends: 2000-2003



Percent Change



30-Day Use Trend Overall Decrease (2000-2003)

	%Current use		%Drop
• Steroids	0.4%	↓	60%
• Heroin	0.4%	↓	50%
• LSD/PCP	0.8%	↓	47%
• Ecstasy	1.5%	↓	46%
• Methamphetamines	0.9%	↓	44%
• Cocaine	1.2%	↓	40%
• Cigarettes	11.5%	↓	38%
• Amphetamines	1.3%	↓	32%
• Crack Cocaine	0.6%	↓	25%
• Marijuana	12.8%	↓	11%
• Alcohol	30.9%	↓	10%



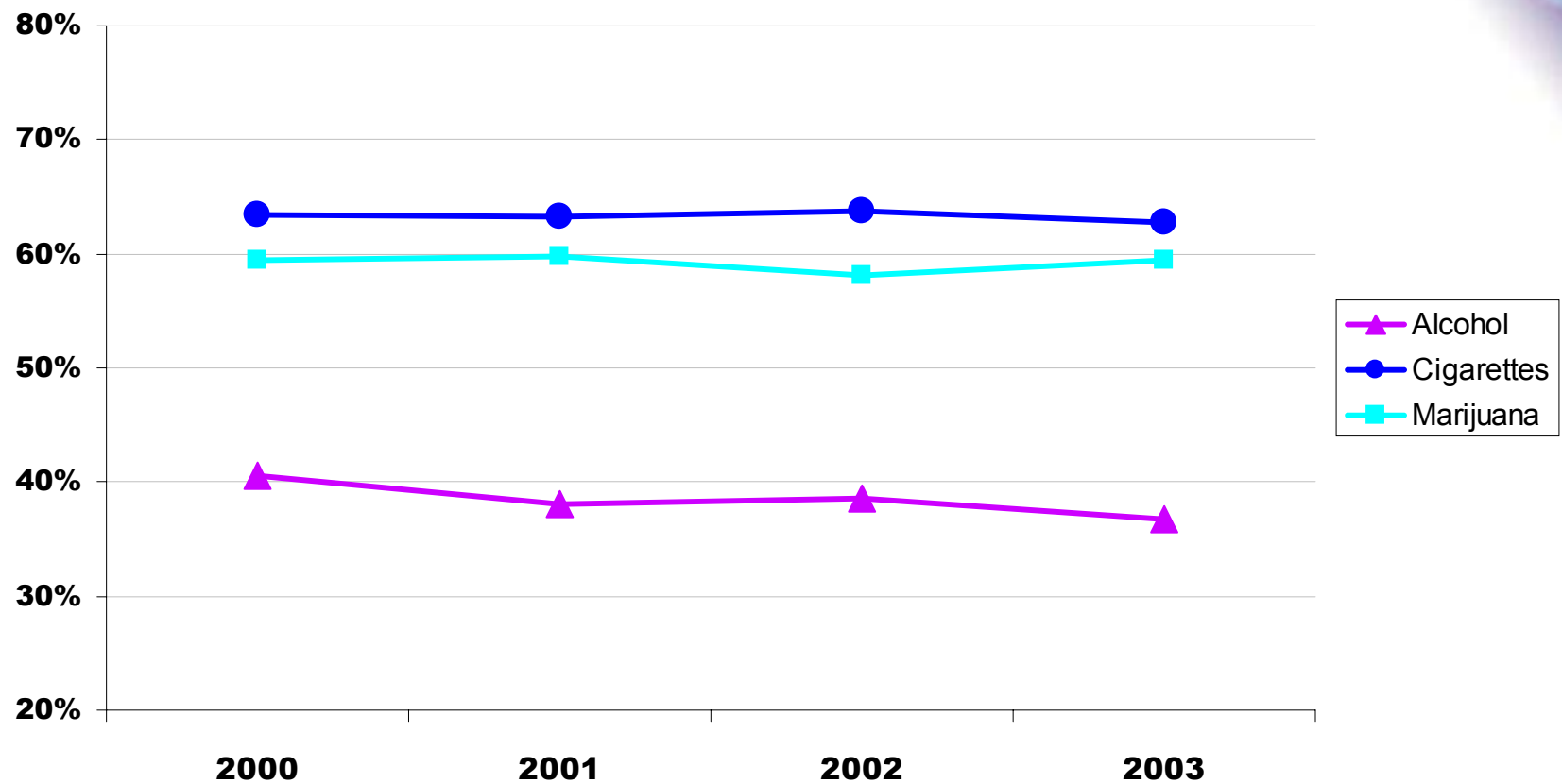
Other ATOD Trends



- Both lifetime and 30-day Ecstasy use show a steady decline between 2001 and 2003
- Depressant use, particularly among females, increased between 2000 and 2002
- Use of *Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana* trending downward
- While there is a mixture of small increases and decreases between 2002 and 2003, the general trend suggests that the reductions of previous years are leveling out
- 2004 data will be needed to confirm this pattern

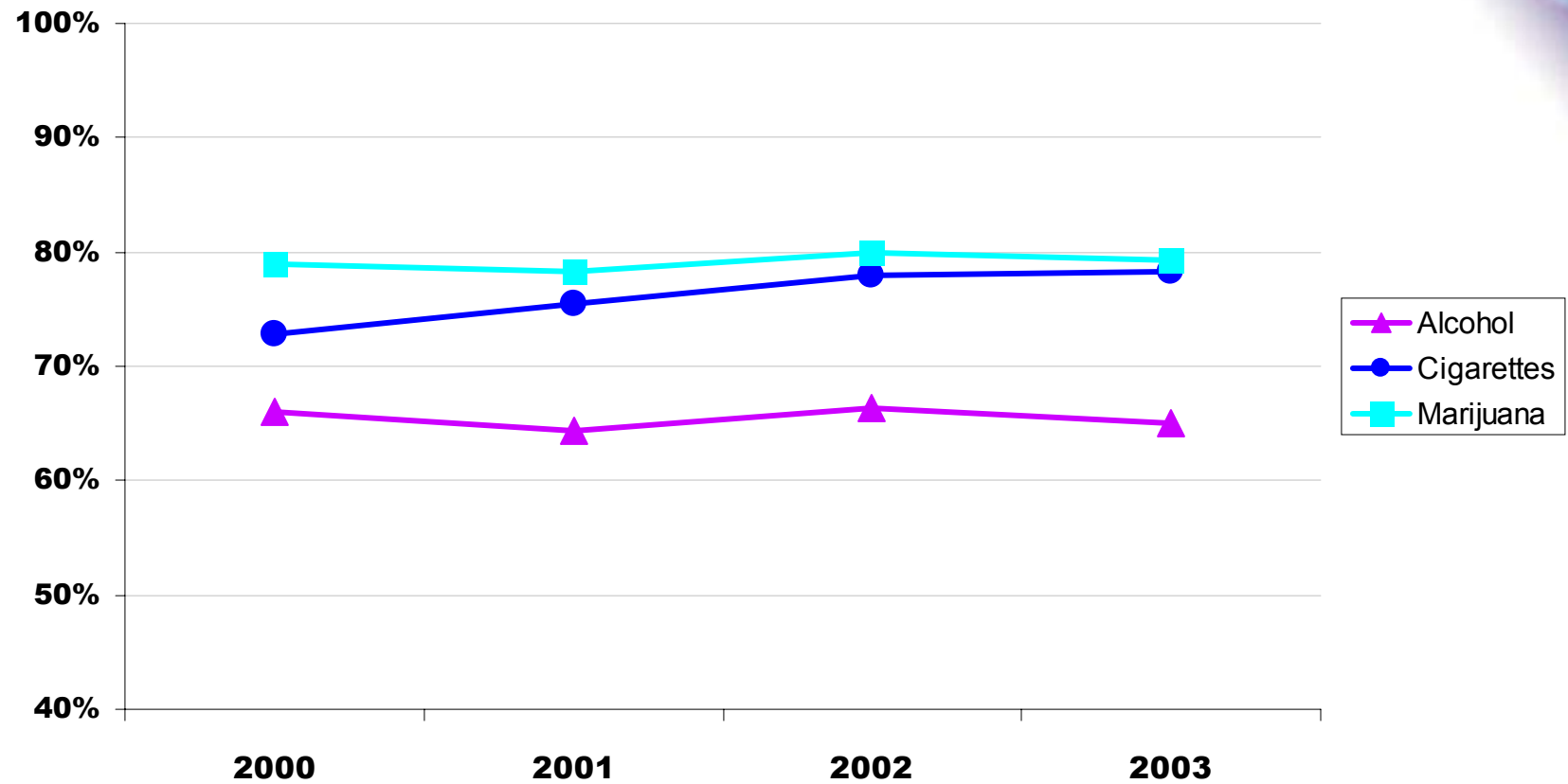
Perceived Risk of Harm

“Great Risk”



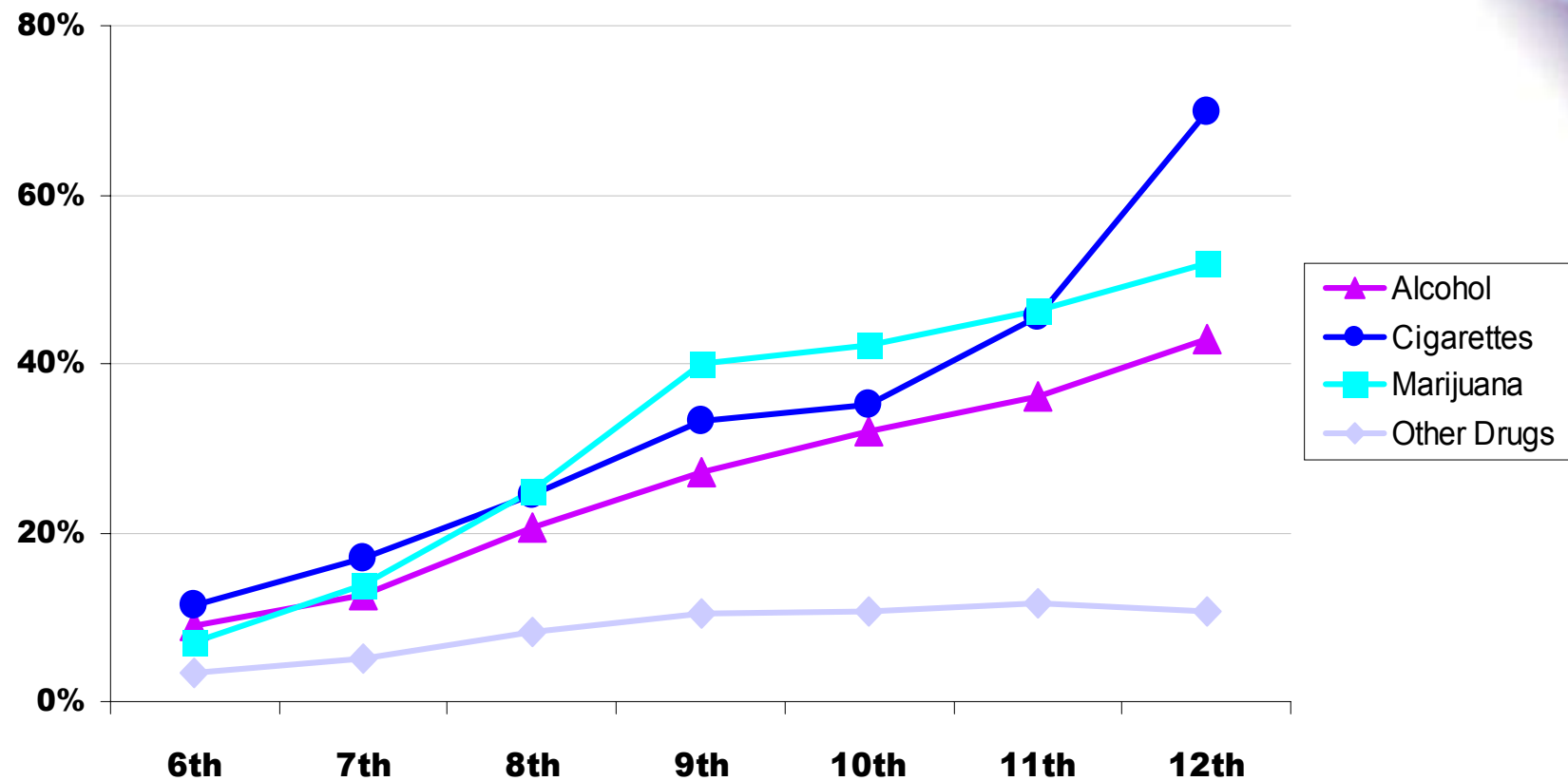
ATOD Disapproval

“Wrong” or “Very Wrong”



Availability of ATODs

"Very Easy to Get"

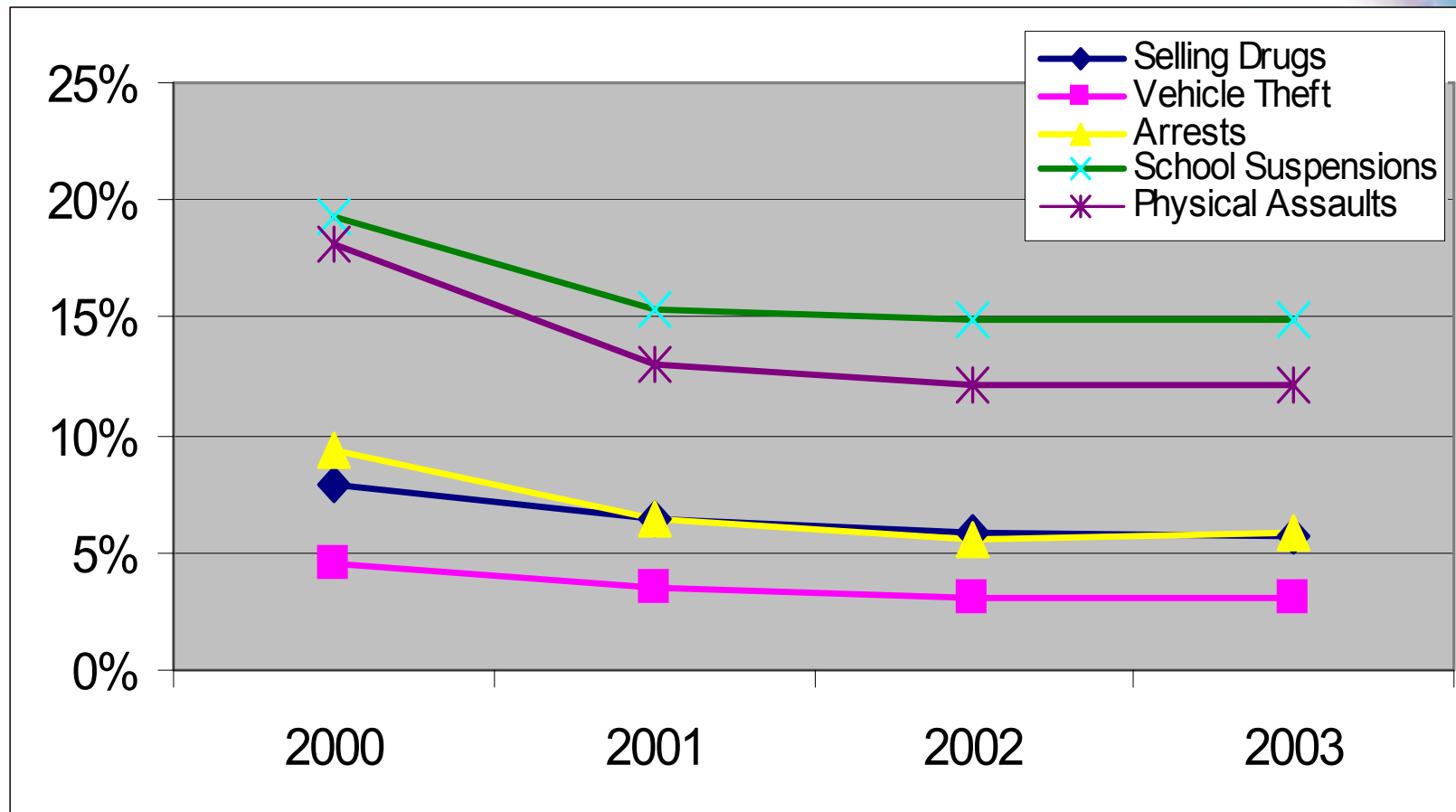


Norms and Availability

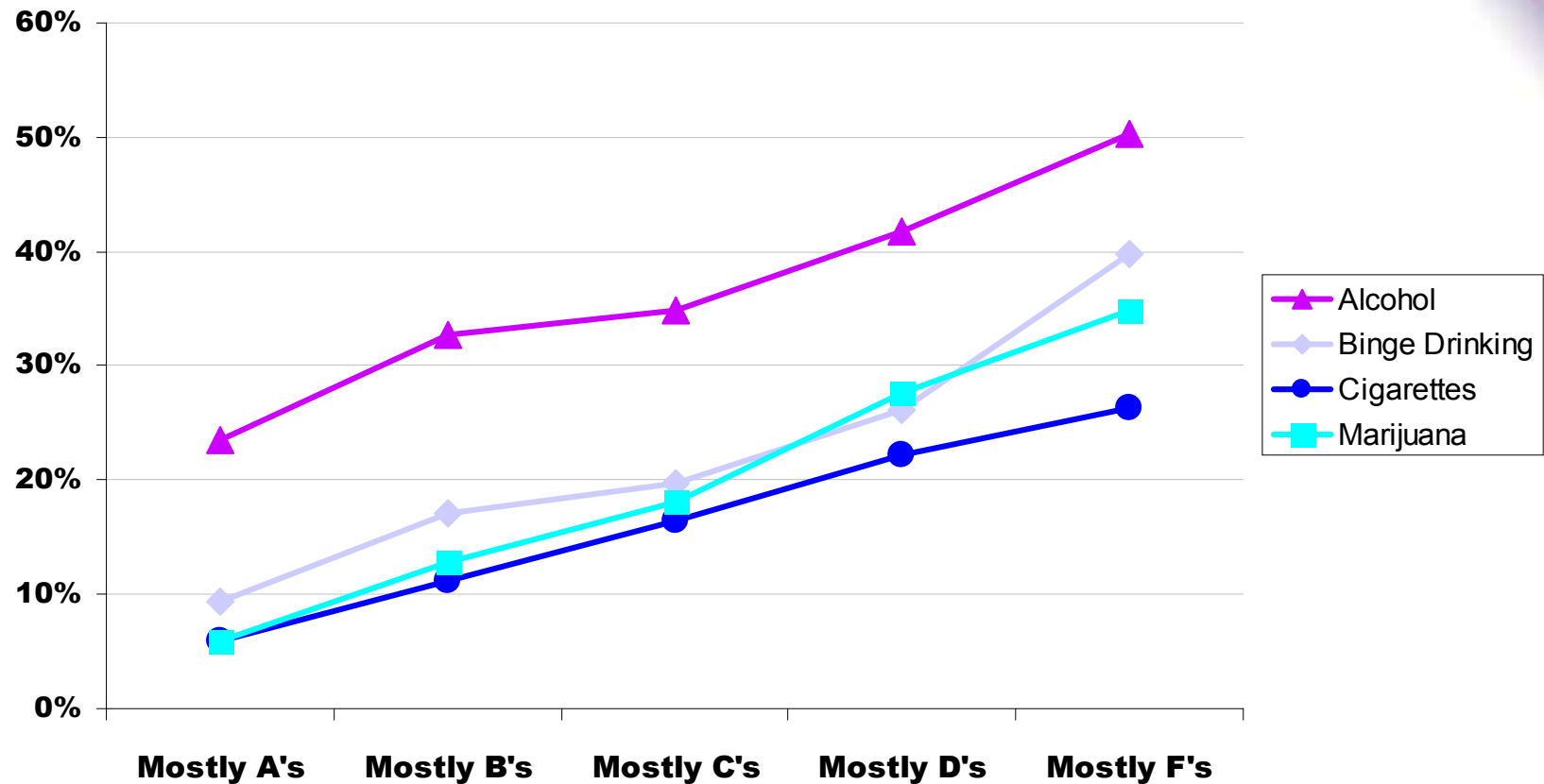


- Slight decrease in perceived risk of alcohol use
- Perceived risk of cigarette use and marijuana use relatively stable across time
- Disapproval of cigarette use has increased
- Perceived availability increases with grade level
- More H.S. students report marijuana as “very easy to get” than alcohol, 9th and 10th graders report marijuana easier to get than either alcohol or cigarettes

Social Behavior Trends (2000-2003)

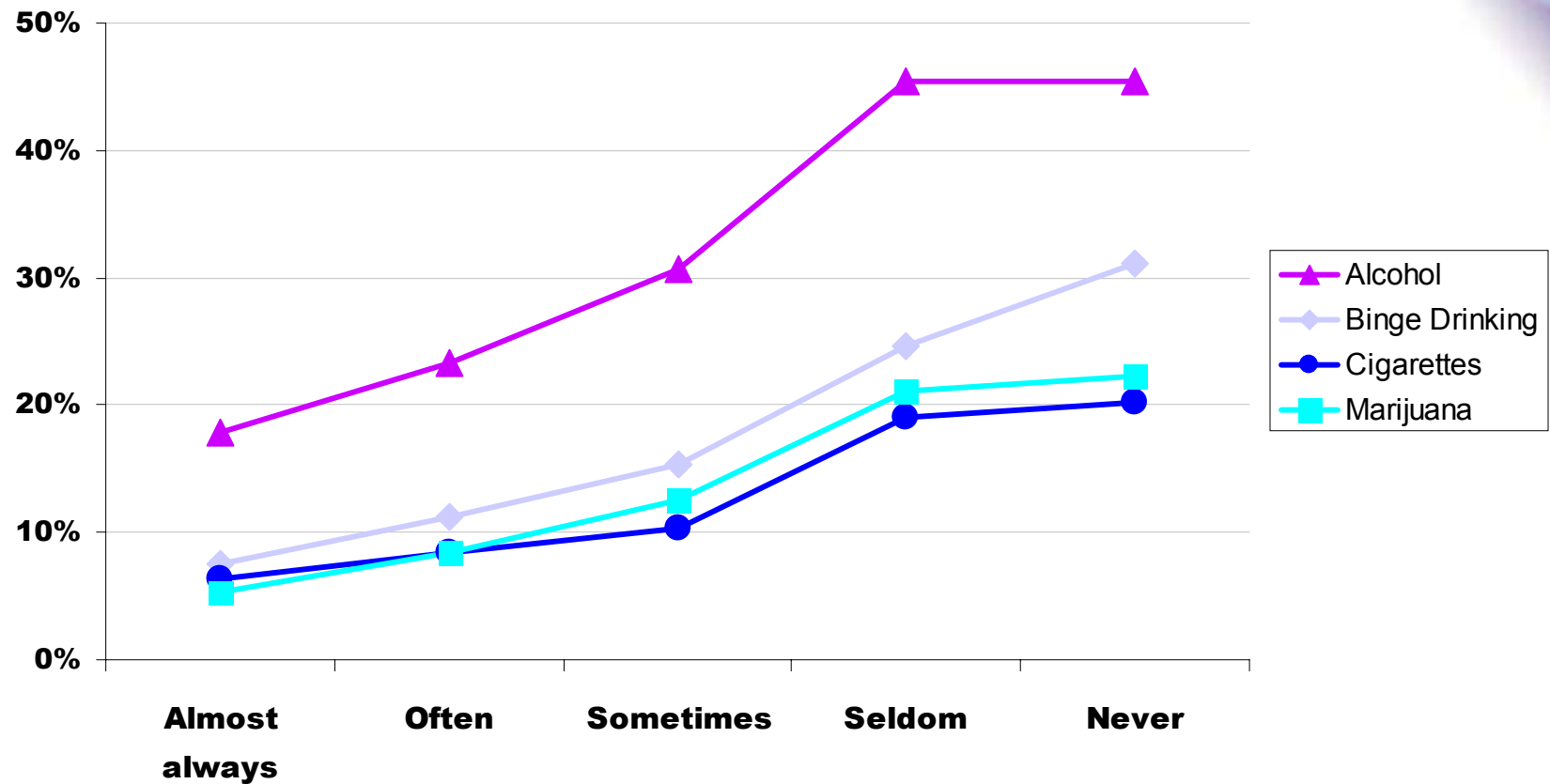


The Relationship between Academic Performance and ATOD Use

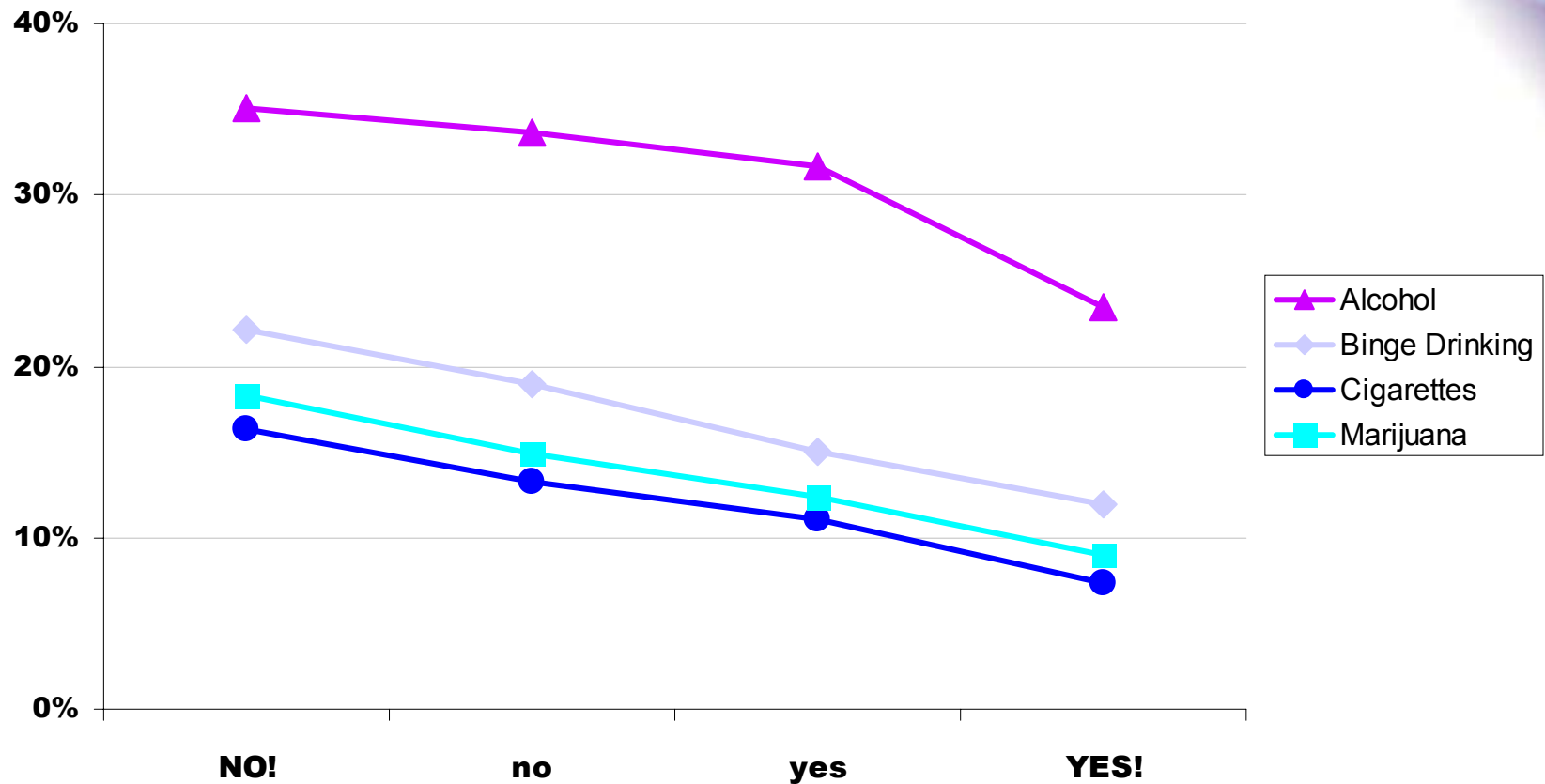


Self-Reported Academic Performance

The Relationship between “Schoolwork Meaningful” and ATOD Use



The Relationship between “Feel Safe at School” and ATOD Use

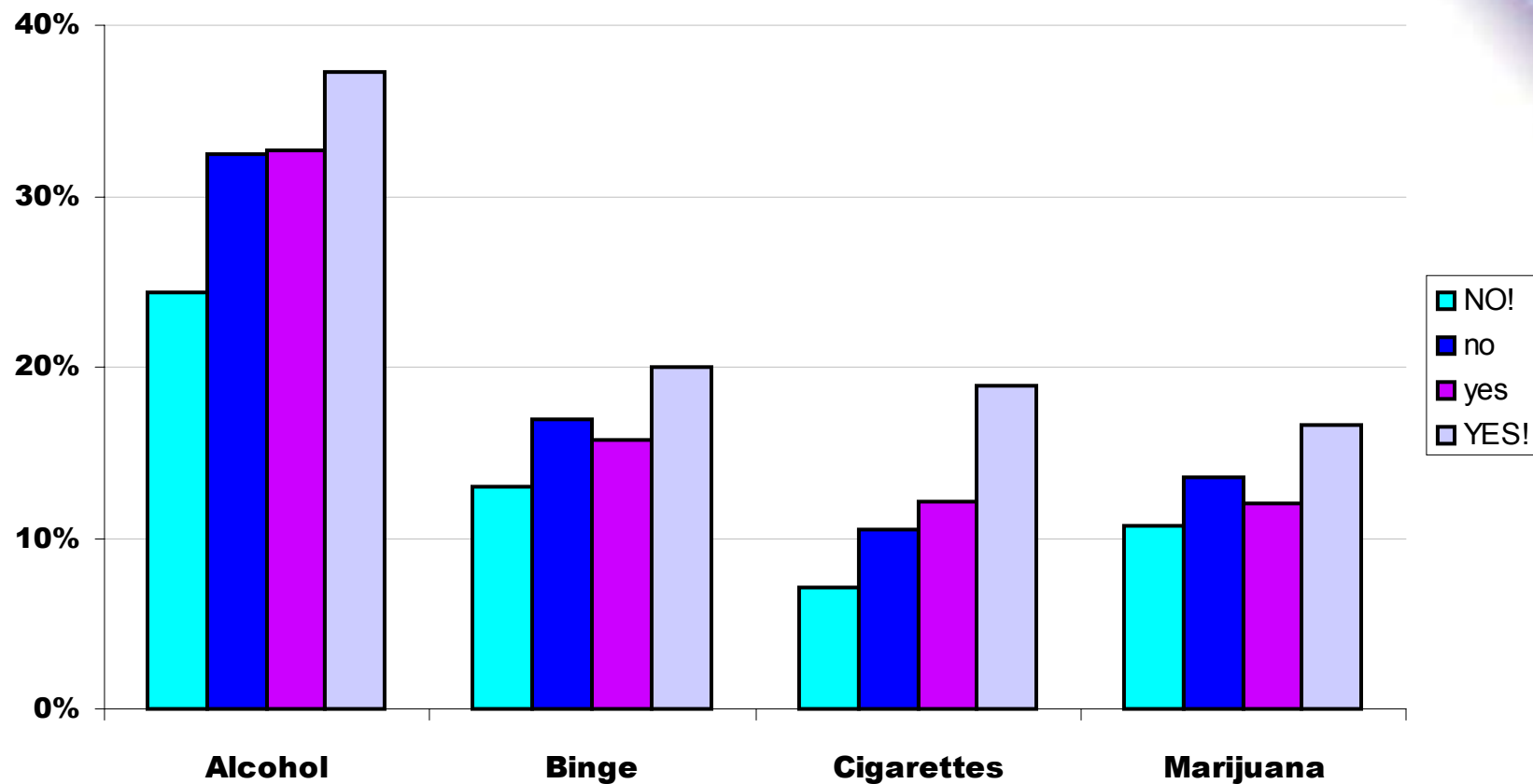


ATOD Use and School Experience



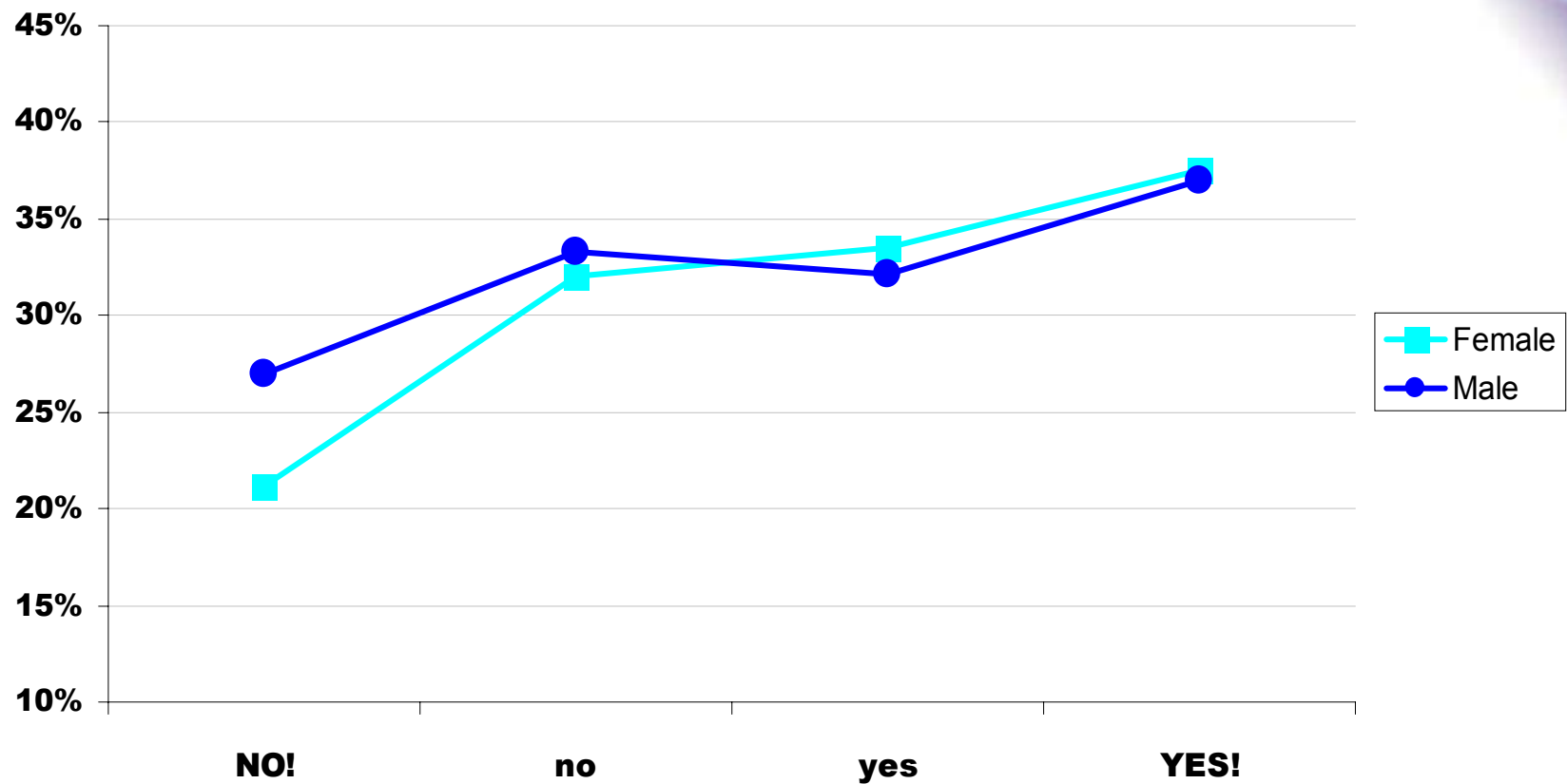
- Poor academic performance is associated with higher rates of ATOD use
- Students who report meaningful schoolwork also report lower rates of ATOD use
- Students who feel safer at school report lower rates of ATOD Use

The Relationship between “Sad on Most Days” and ATOD Use

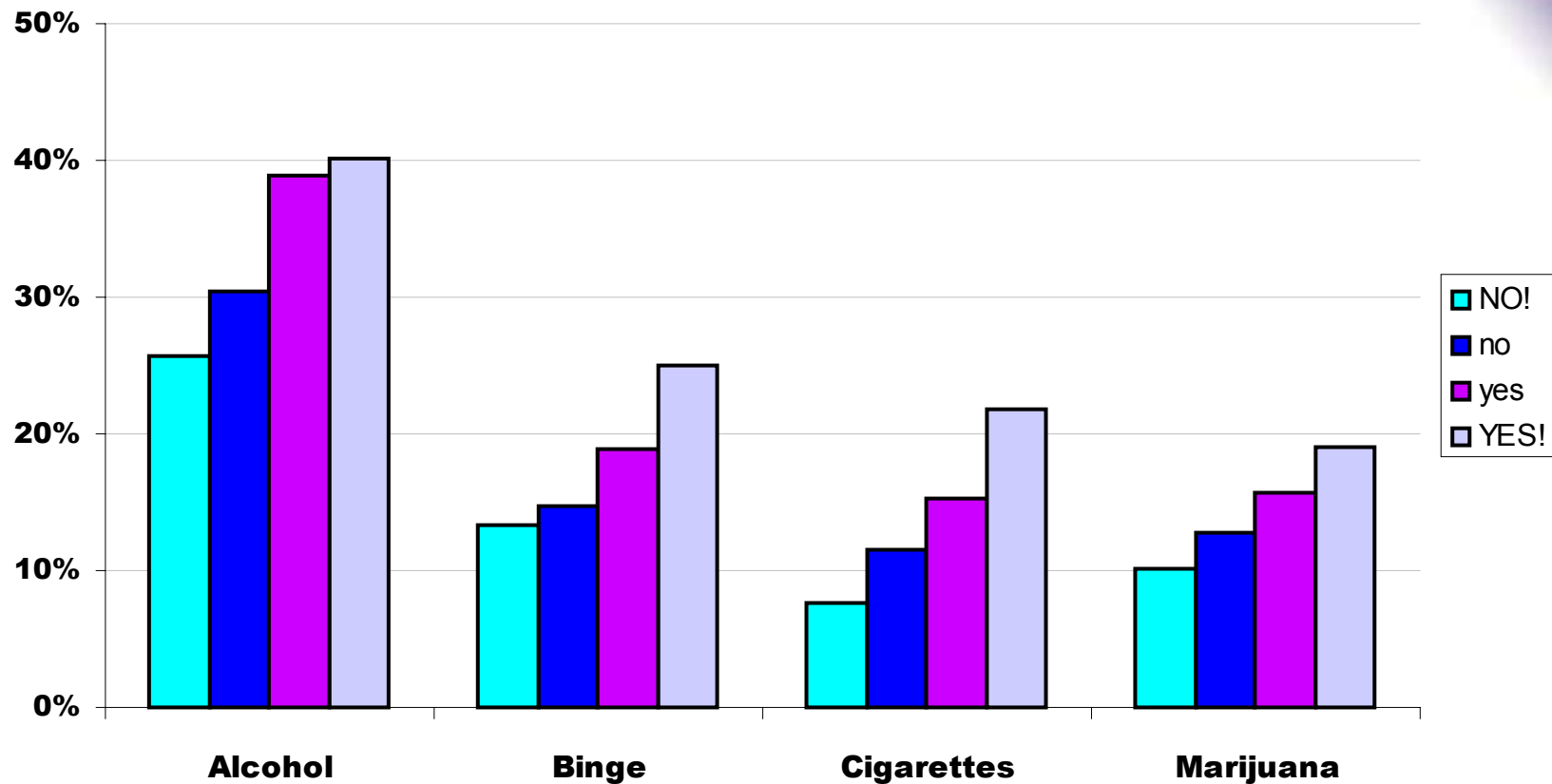


“Sad on Most Days”

Alcohol Use by Gender

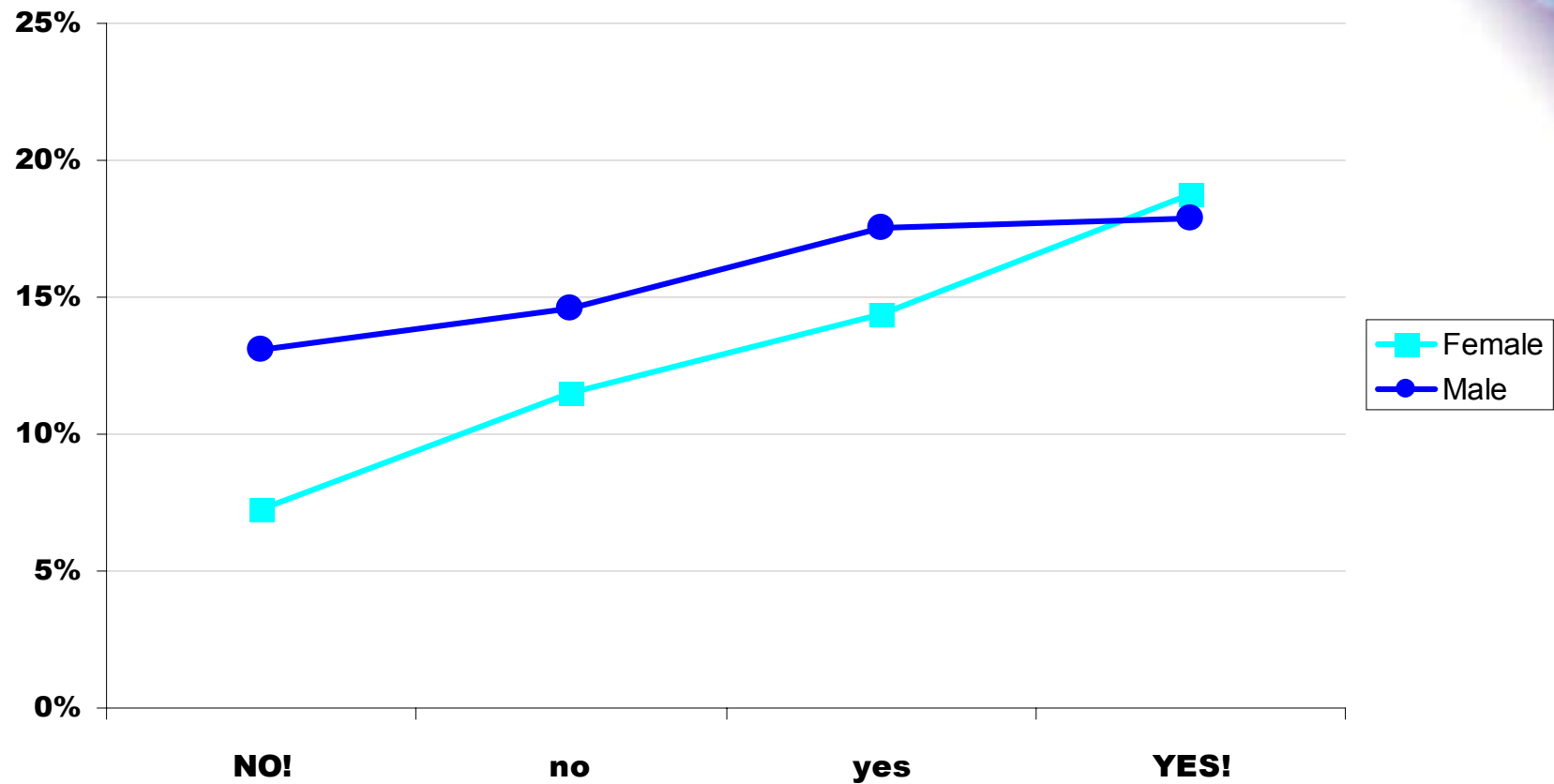


The Relationship between “Life is Not Worth It” and ATOD Use



“Life is Not Worth It”

Marijuana Use by Gender



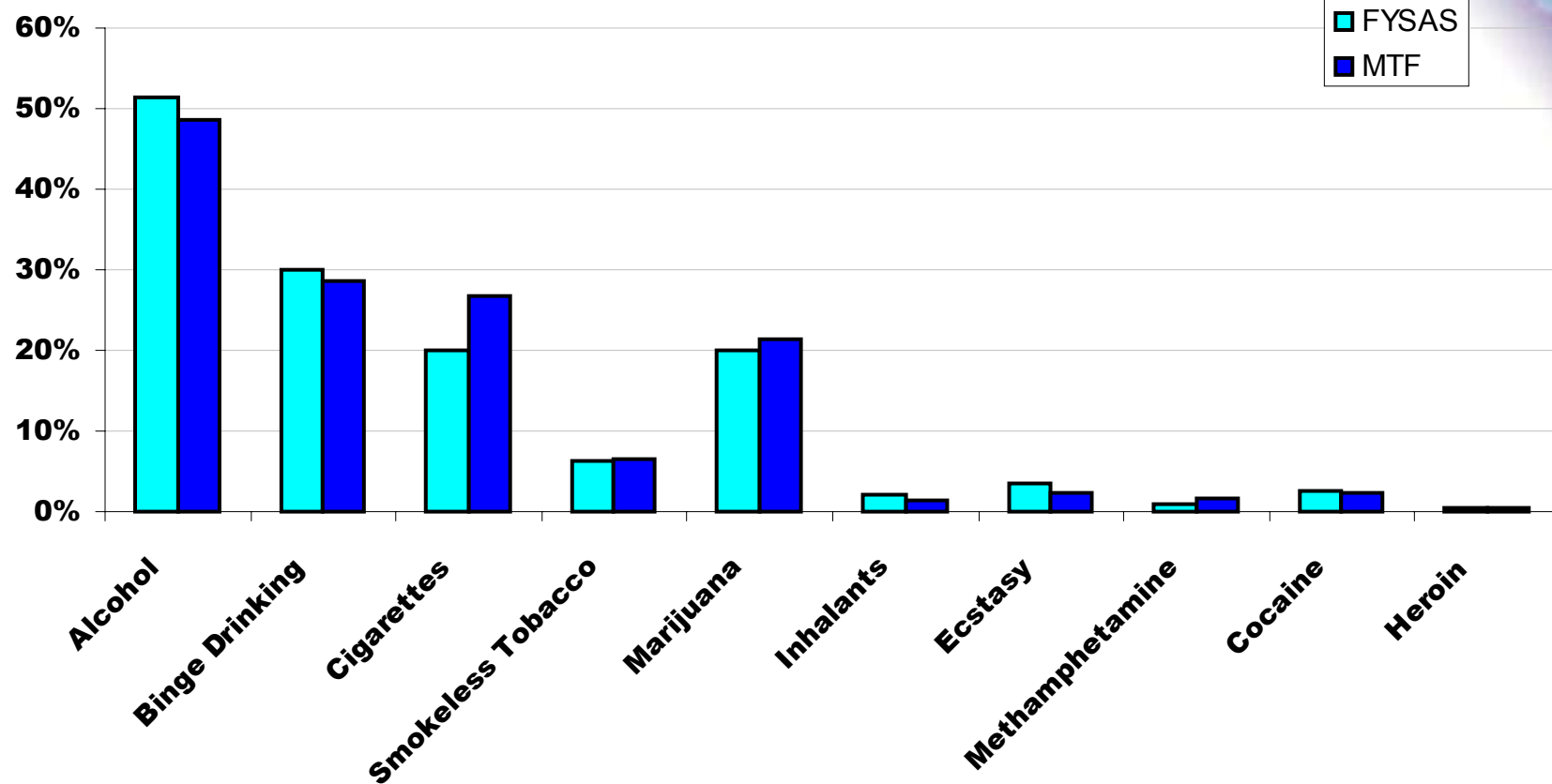
Symptoms of Depression



- Reports of depressive symptoms are associated with higher rates of ATOD use
- Causal relationship is unclear
- The relationship between depressive symptoms and ATOD use is stronger among female respondents

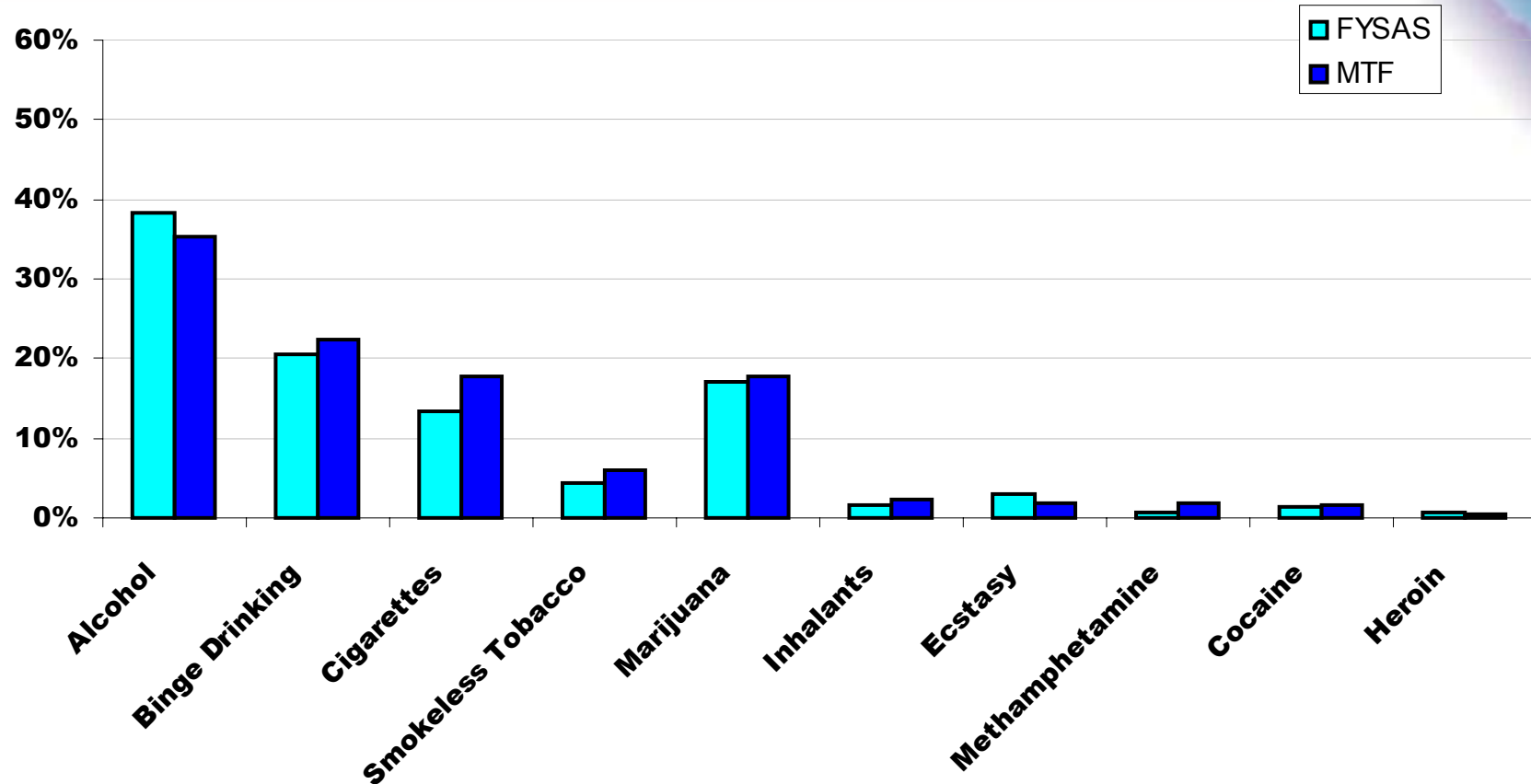
FYSAS Compared with MTF

12th Grade, 2002 Survey



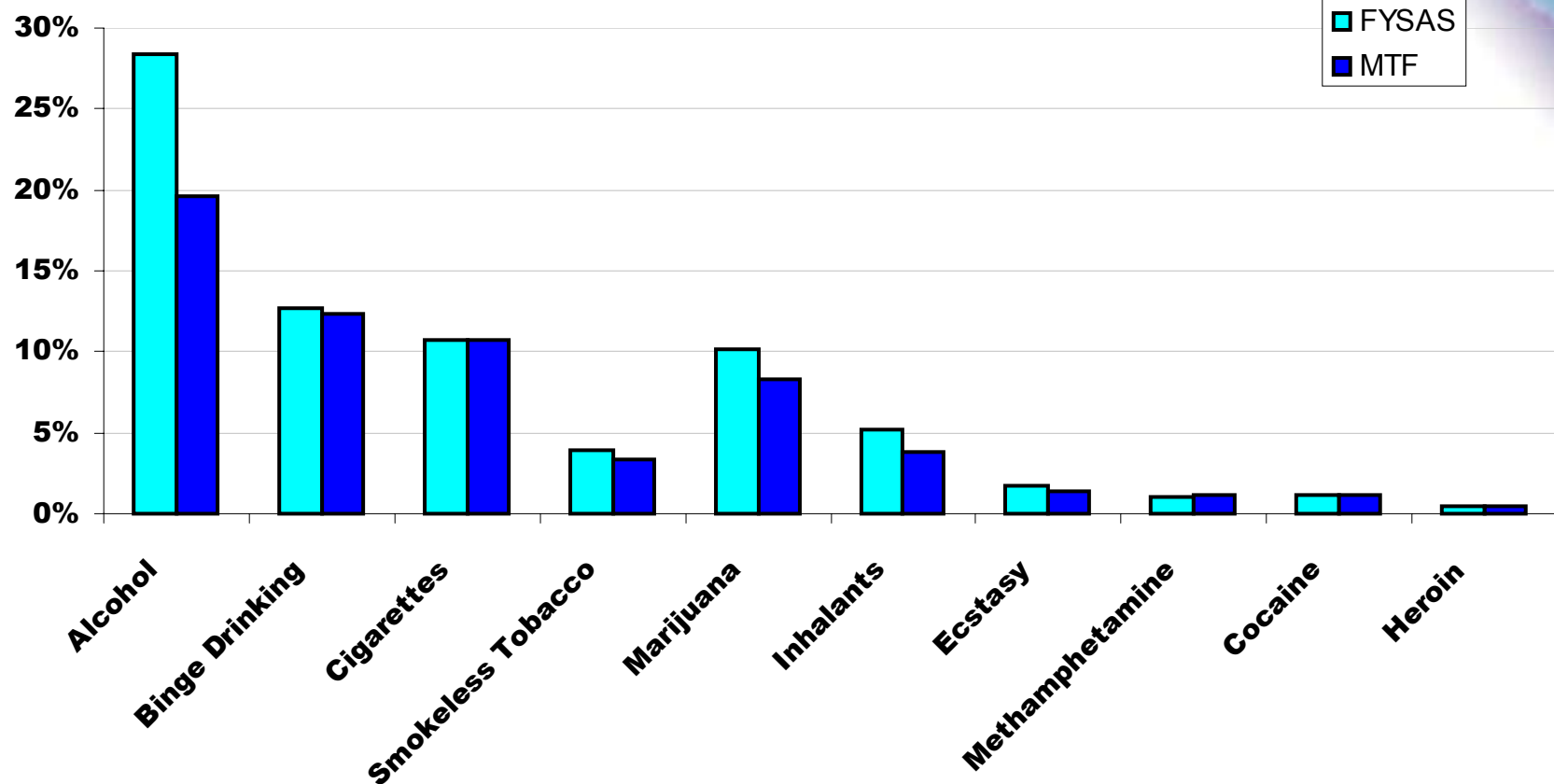
FYSAS Compared with MTF

10th Grade, 2002 Survey



FYSAS Compared with MTF

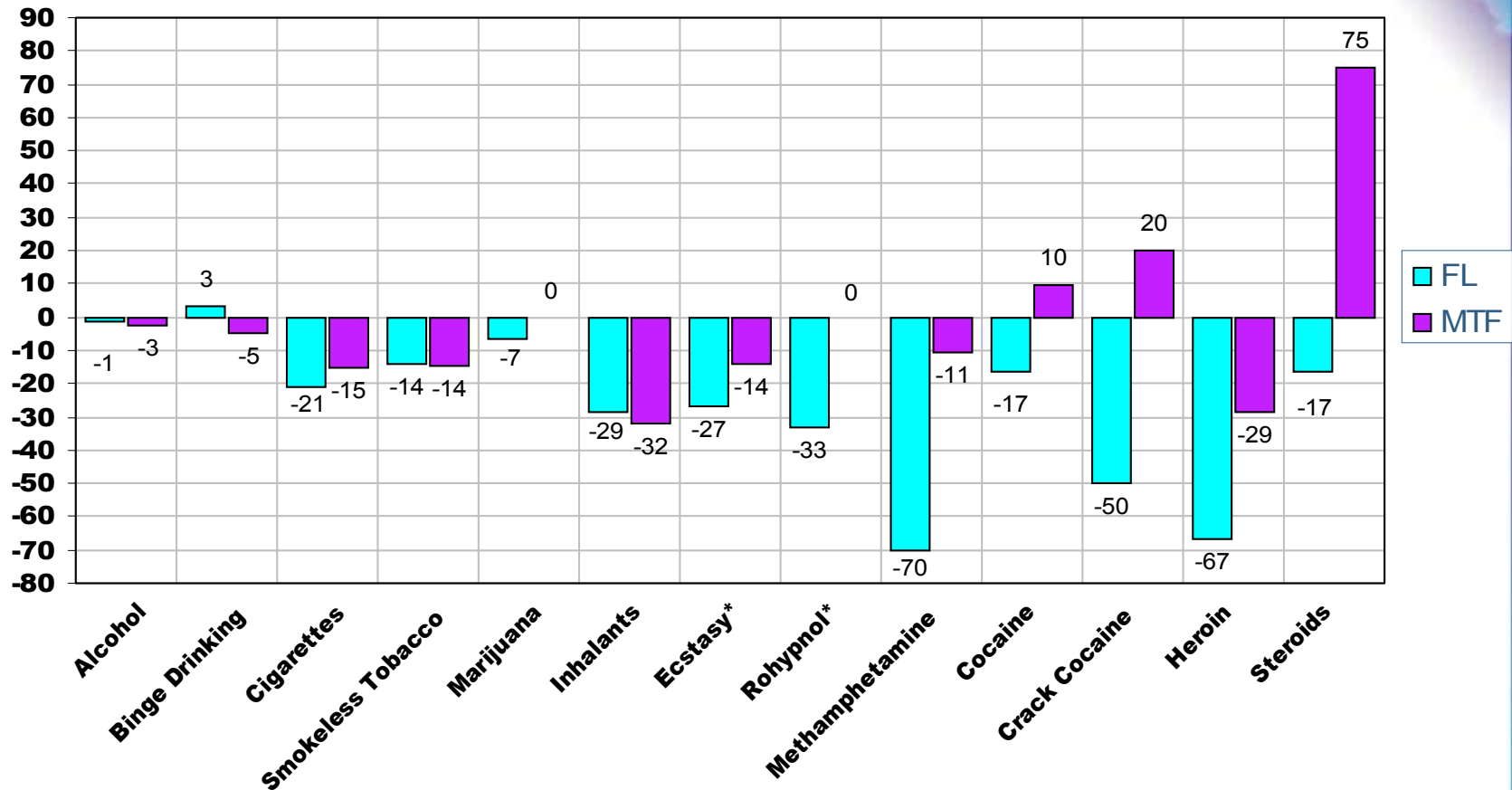
8th Grade, 2002 Survey



Trends

Florida Youth Survey-Monitoring the Future 12th Grade 30-Day ATOD Use, 2000-2002

Percent Change

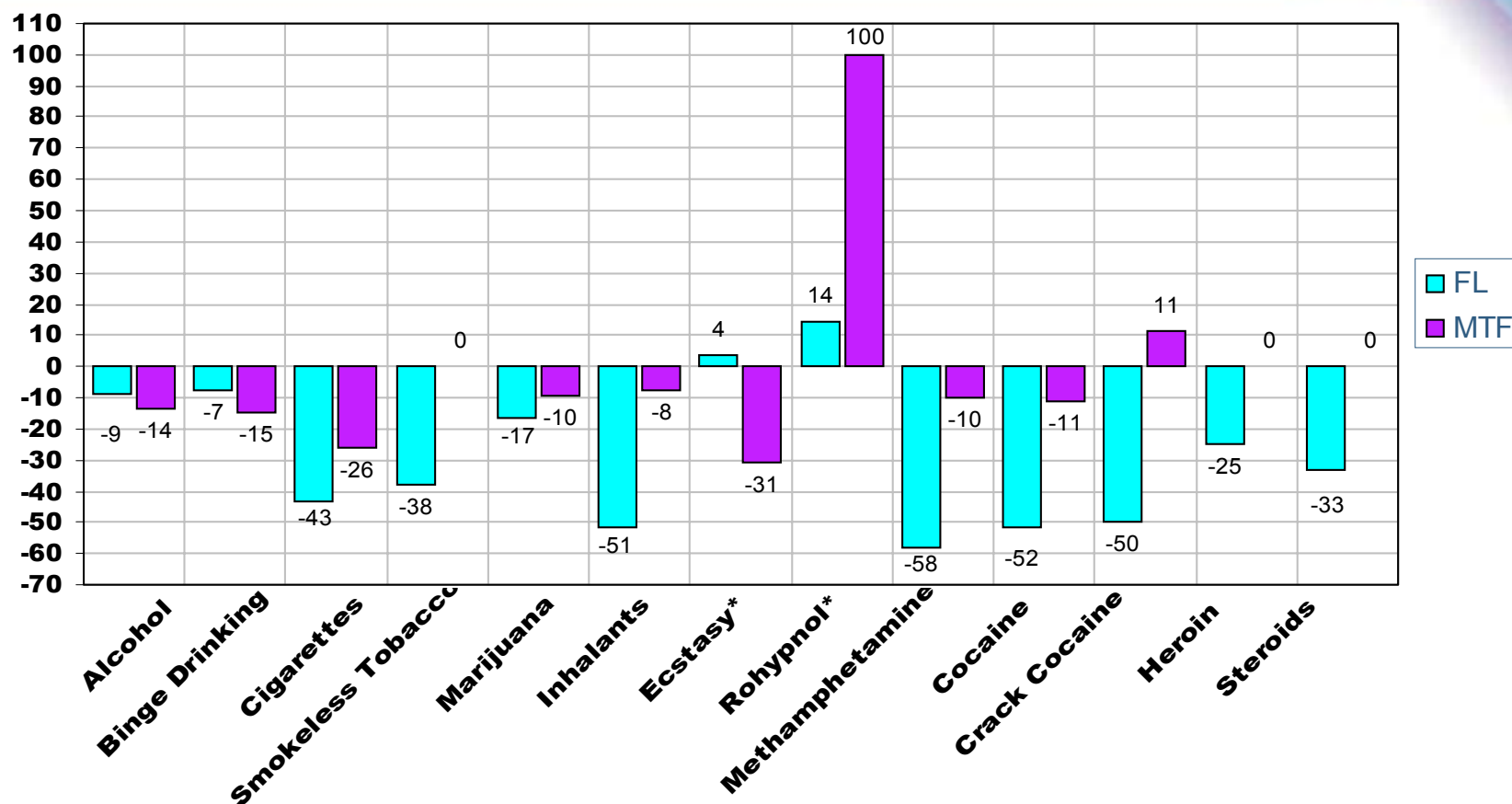


*2001 Data Used as Comparison Year

Trends

Florida Youth Survey-Monitoring the Future 10th Grade 30-Day ATOD Use, 2000-2002

Percent Change



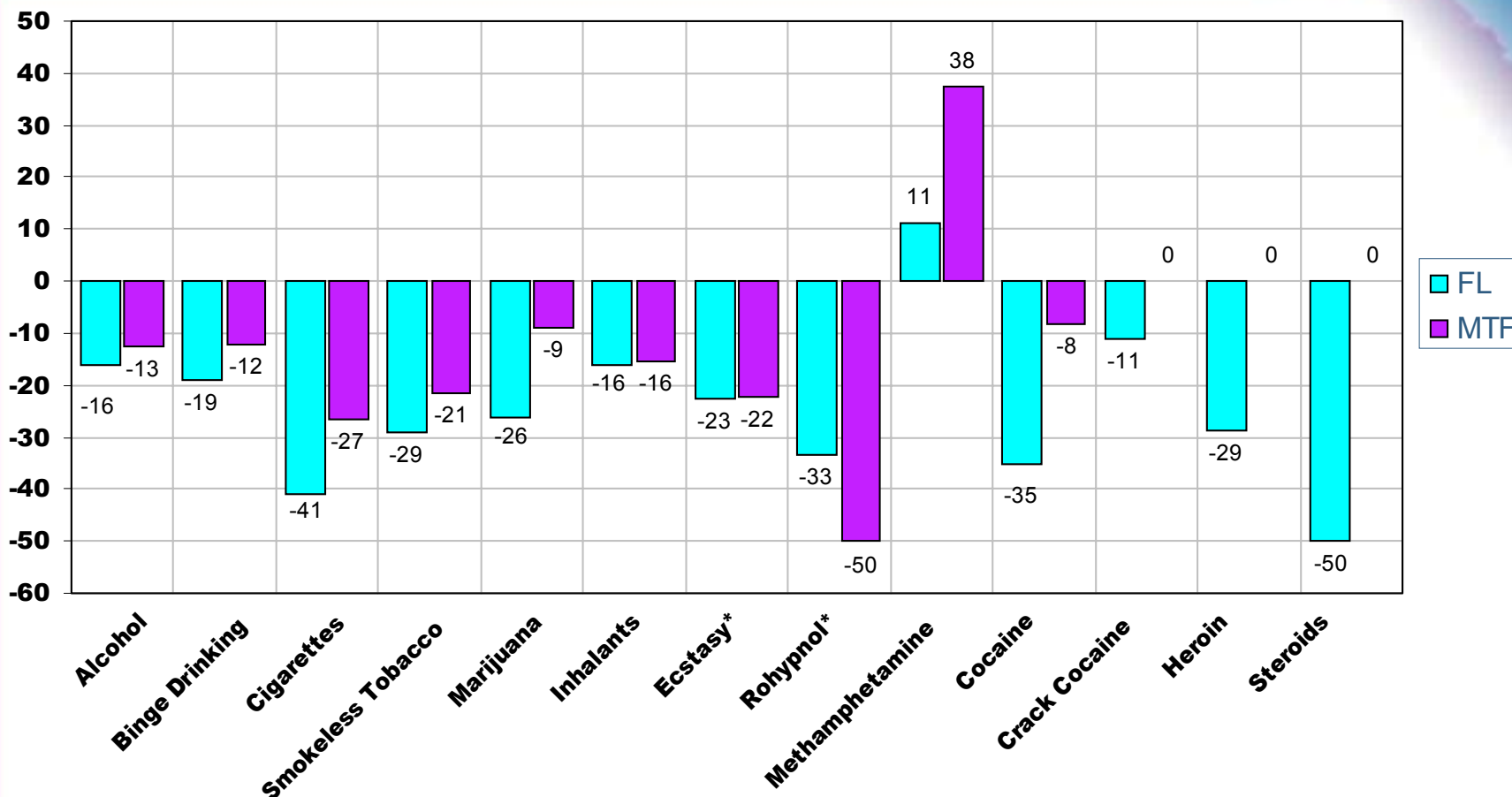
*2001 Data Used as Comparison Year

Trends

Florida Youth Survey- Monitoring the Future

8th Grade 30-Day ATOD Use, 2000-2002

Percent Change



*2001 Data Used as Comparison Year