2016 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

State Report

Florida Department of Children and Families
MyFLFamilies.com

Executive Office of the Governor

2016 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

2016 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

This survey was funded by a Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant to the State of Florida.

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

Acknowledgements

The seventeenth annual administration of the *Florida Youth Survey* was completed in February of 2016. 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 more than 65,000 students from 724 schools complete the *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 Rick Scott; Pam Stewart, Commissioner of Education; John H. Armstrong, Florida Surgeon General; and Mike Carroll, 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 International, 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 2016, 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 65,776 students in grades 6 through 12 in February of 2016. Across Florida, 385 middle schools and 339 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 *2016 FYSAS* generated a range of valuable prevention planning data—including the "strengths to build on" and "opportunities for improvement" highlighted below—seven sets of findings are especially noteworthy:

1. Florida students have reported dramatic reductions in alcohol and cigarette use. Between 2004 and 2016, the prevalence of past-30-day alcohol use declined by 14.0 percentage points, binge drinking declined by over eight percentage points, and past-30-day cigarette use declined by eight percentage points.

2. While alcohol use is down, high-risk drinking behavior is still too common, with binge drinking reported by one out of 10 high school students and blacking out from drinking reported by nearly one out of six.

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 10.6% in 2004 to 6.8% in 2016.

4. Confirming the finding of other youth surveys, including the *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*, students reported a past-30-day rate of 9.6% for electronic vaporizer use, nearly three times the rate of cigarette use.

5. 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 most recent change is a reduction in past-30-day use from 12.4% in 2014 to 11.2% in 2016.

6. The overlap between substance use and motor vehicle use is a danger area for Florida students. This includes: riding with a drinking driver (16.4%), riding with a marijuana-using driver (22.7%), driving after drinking (5.4%), and driving after using marijuana (10.3%).

7. Past-30-day rates of use for substances other than alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are very low, ranging from 2.0% for over-the-counter drug use to 0.2% for steroid use.

Strengths to Build on

- Participation was very strong at the school level, with only 29 schools out of 753 refusing to participate. Student participation within surveyed schools was also impressive (81.1% in middle school and 74.4% in high school). This high level of participation generated a highly-representative statewide sample.

- Among the survey's 11 measures of past-30-day ATOD use for which long-term trend data are available, all have shown reductions in prevalence of use from 2004 to 2016.

- The percentage of Florida students using alcohol continues to decline. Between 2004 and 2016, past-30-day use declined 12.0 percentage points among middle school students and 16.5 percentage points among high school students.

- Between 2006 and 2016, the prevalence of binge drinking declined 5.3 percentage points among middle school students and 11.1 percentage points among high school students.

- Florida students have reported impressive reductions in past-30-day cigarette since 2004: 5.5 percentage points among middle school students and 10.2 percentage points among high school students.

- Among high school students, past-30-day prevalence rates for inhalants, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, or mushrooms), prescription pain relievers, and prescription amphetamines are 2% or less.

- Among high school students, past-30-day prevalence rates for synthetic marijuana, flakka, club drugs, cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and steroids are 1% or less.

- Compared to 2012, Florida high school students reported a much lower rate of past-30-day synthetic marijuana use (1.0% in 2016 versus 4.3% in 2012).

- Between 2004 and 2016, the past-30-day prevalence rate for inhalant use declined 4.4 percentage points among middle school students and 1.2 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 28.7% in 2004 to 9.3% in 2016. Early initiation of regular alcohol use decreased from 7.1% in 2004 to 3.5% in 2016.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, African American students reported low rates of past-30-day alcohol (12.4%), cigarette (1.5%), and marijuana (9.1%) use, binge drinking (4.9%), and a low rate of using *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in the past 30 days (5.7%).

- 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 (18.6%), binge drinking (8.6%), cigarette use (2.6%) and marijuana use (10.7%).

- More than two-thirds of respondents reported that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (68.4%) and taking a prescription drug without a doctor's order (68.5%) pose a "great risk" of harm.

- The percentage of students who believe it would be either "wrong" or "very wrong" to use cigarettes is 91.0%, followed by synthetic marijuana (90.5%), drinking alcohol regularly (74.7%), and smoking marijuana (73.8%). Disapproval other illicit drug use ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug") was even higher at 95.2%.

- The majority of students reported that their friends think it would be wrong for them to use various drugs. Most notably, 92.7% 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 69% reported an elevated level of protection for *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.* Among middle school students, 60% 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, 23% of middle school and 22% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*, and 24% 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 27% of high school students, while 32% of middle school students reported an elevated level for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida students. Across all seven surveyed grades, 39.1% reported lifetime use and 18.3% reported past-30-day use.

- About one in ten (10.9%) 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, 22.0% reported consuming five or more drinks per day on the days they drank.

- Among high school students, 15.9% reported one or more occasions of blacking out after drinking.

- After alcohol, students reported marijuana (21.3% lifetime and 11.2% past-30-day) and electronic vapor products (25.8% lifetime and 9.6% past-30-day) as the most commonly used drugs.

- While prevalence rates for alcohol, cigarettes, and most other drugs have shown steady or intermittent reductions across *FYSAS* waves, marijuana use among Florida students has fluctuated, showing no clear pattern of reduction over time. Past-30-day use ranges from a low of 11.1% in 2008 to a high of 13.0% in 2010. In 2016, 11.2% of students reported past-30-day marijuana use.

- Among high school students, 16.4% 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 22.7%.

- Among high school students, 5.4% and 10.3% 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 (2.0%), prescription pain relievers (1.8%), and depressants (1.8%) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, White, non-Hispanic students reported higher rates of past-30-day alcohol (21.4%), cigarette (4.7%) and marijuana (12.3%) use.

- While not highly prevalent, some alcohol and drug use occurs at school. Among Florida high school students, 12.2% reported smoking marijuana and 5.1% 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 within the past 30 days (19.6%) and socially bullied within the past 30 days (35.3%). Cyber bullying within the past 30 days was reported by 7.8% of middle school students and 7.6% of high school students.

- Florida students reported lower rates of protection for several scales. For example, 46% of middle school students reported an elevated level of protection for *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* and 49% reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Among high school students, the lowest protective factor scale scores were for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* (59%), *Religiosity* (57%), and *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (56%).

- Florida students reported higher rates of risk for several factors. For example, 59% of middle school students and 61% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Transitions and Mobility*, and 53% of middle school students and 54% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*.

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

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 2016. An electronic version of this report as well as previous *FYSAS* reports can be accessed at this website:

www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications/fysas.

The 2016 survey represents the seventeenth 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 2011-2015. Detailed findings for these 16 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 *2016 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 this year's survey, 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.

Sampling

The goal of the *2016 FYSAS* was to produce both state-level statistical estimates that are representative of individual grades, and county-level statistical estimates that are representative of middle school (grades 6-8) and high school (grades 9-12) grade aggregates. 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 county. In the first selection stage, separate groups of middle schools (grades 6-8) and high schools (grades 9-12) were randomly selected within each Florida's 67 counties. All public middle and high schools were included in the sampling frame for each county, 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, 401 middle schools and 352 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 previous even survey years, is different from the design used in odd-year administrations. In odd-numbered years, the goal of the survey is to produce results that are representative at the state level only, but not at the county level. Consequently, sample sizes were much smaller in those years, usually between 8,000 and 12,000 respondents.

In this report, historical results are only presented for even-numbered years, starting with the *2004 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 and 2002 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: 385 / 401 = 96.0%

Student Participation: 36,097 / 44,496 = 81.1%

Overall Participation: 77.9%

High School:

School Participation: 339 / 352 = 96.3%

Student Participation: 33,552 / 45,111 = 74.4%

Overall Participation: 71.7%

Participation was strong at the school level, with only 29 schools out of 753 refusing to participate. Student participation within surveyed schools was also impressive. 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 at the county and school levels.

Weighting

Before analysis, a set of statistical weights was applied to the *2016 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

Survey plans called for participation of 6th through 12th graders in the state of Florida. Survey 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 written instructions on the front of the survey form assured students that participation in the survey 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 *2016 FYSAS* took place in February. While this date range matches the administration period of the 2011-2014 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 2011-2016 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 *2016 FYSAS*, a total of 69,649 booklets with readable survey responses were scanned and combined to form the initial dataset. Of these, 482 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 69,167 students participated in the *2016 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 3,391 students (4.9%) completed valid surveys. Of the 3,391 surveys identified and eliminated by one or more of the five strategies described above, 1,085 exaggerated drug use (strategy 1), 500 exaggerated other antisocial behavior (strategy 2), 1,756 reported the use of the fictitious drug (strategy 3), 1,249 responded in a logically inconsistent way (strategy 4) and 1,100 answered fewer than 25% of the questions on the survey (strategy 5). The elimination total produced by these five tests equals more than 3,391 because a number of respondents were identified by more than one strategy.

After removing these 3,391 invalid records, the final sample size for the *2016 FYSAS* equals 65,776 students.

Confidence Intervals

The maximum 95% confidence intervals for grade-level estimates range from a low of ±1.3 percentage points for the 7th, 8th and 9th grade subsamples, to a high of ±1.8 percentage points for the 12th grade subsample. For the middle school and high school subsamples confidence intervals are ±0.7 and ±0.8 percentage points, respectively. Estimates for the overall sample have confidence intervals of ±0.5 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 *2016 FYSAS* sample. A finite population adjustment was not included in the confidence interval formula.

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.

Middle school students constituted more than one half of the unweighted sample (52.2%). A slightly higher percentage of the respondents were female (49.4% female versus 48.5% male). Almost half of surveyed students identified themselves as White, non-Hispanic (46.3%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (16.6%) and African American (14.8%). The rest of the ethnic breakdown ranges from 0.4% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander to 16.7% for students who indicated Other/Multiple ethnic backgrounds. Throughout this report, data are reported only on the three largest 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 is now correctly balanced and matches the population parameters provided by the Florida Department of Education (42.1% middle school and 57.4% high school).

Section 2
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

Alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use is measured by a set of 37 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.

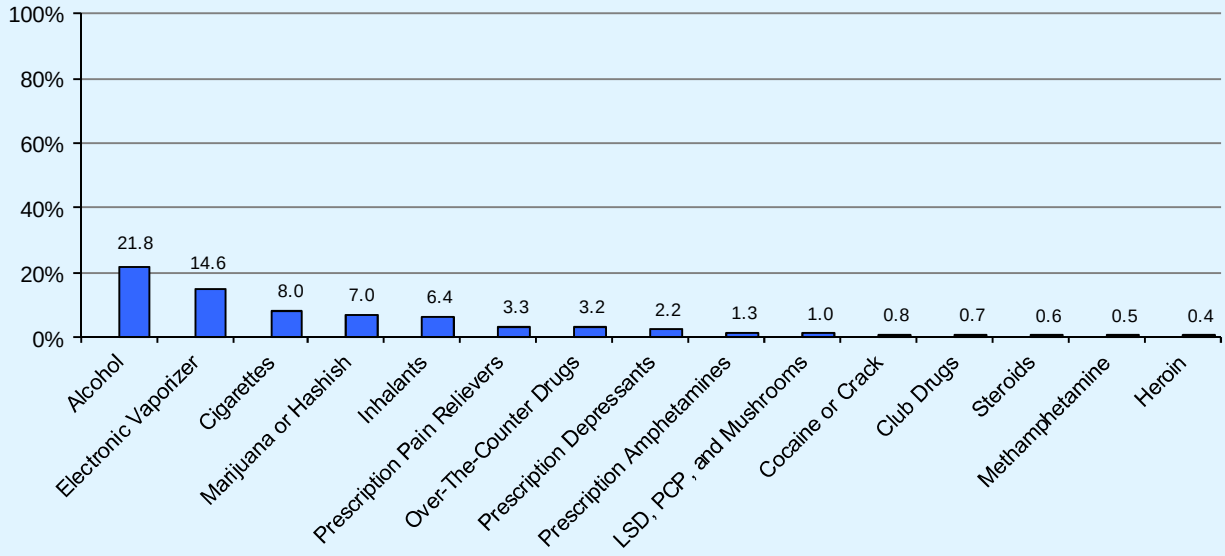
Starting in 2001, the survey included items measuring: (a) the use of so-called "club drugs" such as Ecstasy, GHB, ketamine and Rohypnol, (b) the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms, and (c) the use of amphetamines, including Ritalin® and Adderall®, without a doctor's orders. In addition, the use of marijuana 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

Graph 1 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2016



and Rohypnol were replaced by single items that 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.

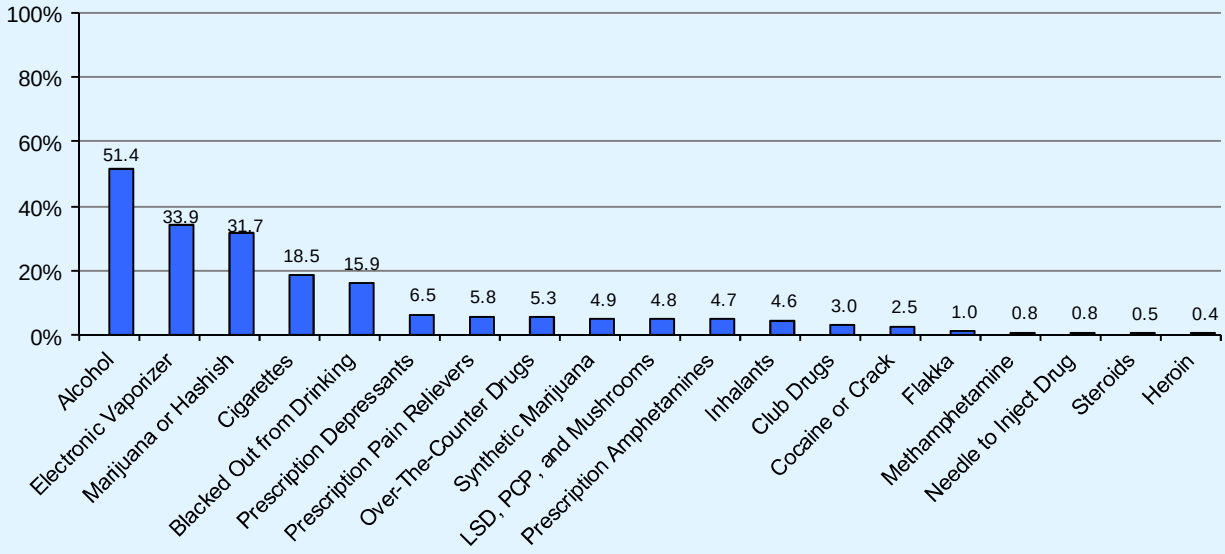
In this year's survey, items measuring the use of electronic vapor products were added to both questionnaires. The high school questionnaire received new items assessing the use of the synthetic stimulant flakka and the use of a needle to inject illegal drugs.

Tables 3 through 31 in Appendix A show the use of ATODs by students in Florida. In addition to results from this year's survey, data are also presented for the *2004*, *2006*, *2008*, *2010*, *2012* and *2014 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 (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 (defined as a report of 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

Graph 2 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **high school** students, 2016



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.

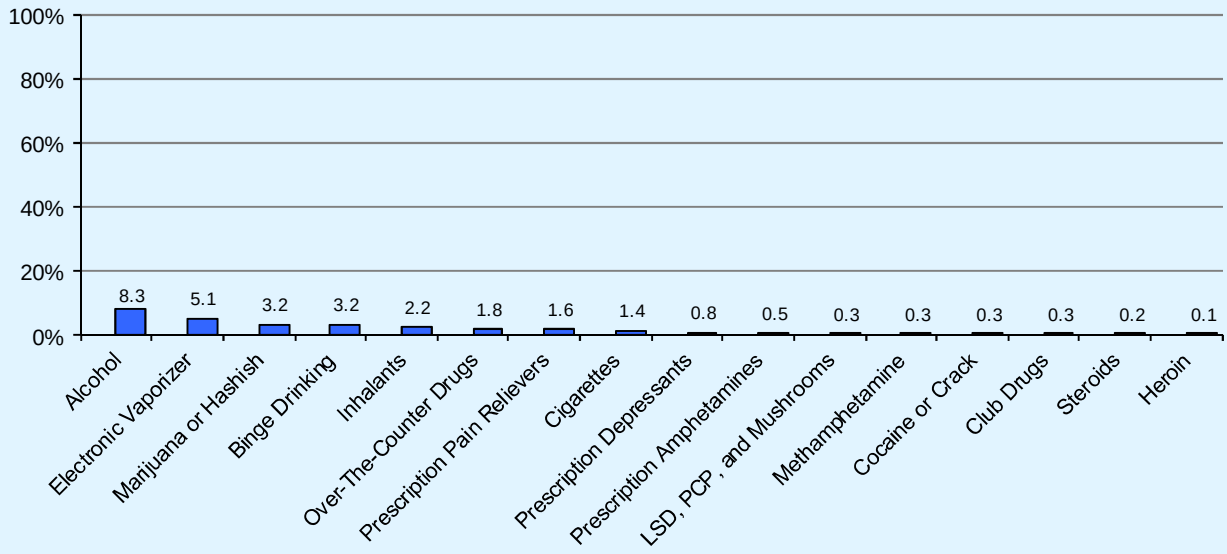
Key ATOD Findings

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 31. 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.

2016 FYSAS Results

- With overall prevalence rates of 39.1% for lifetime use and 18.3% for past-30-day use, alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida's students.
- About one out of ten Florida high school students (10.9%) 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.
- A new item in the 2014 survey asked high school students how many times in their lifetime they blacked out after using alcohol. In 2016, among high school students, 15.9% reported blacking out after drinking, a decrease from the rate of 18.9% reported in 2014.
- After alcohol, students reported the highest past-30-day use for marijuana (11.2%).
- A new item in the 2016 survey asked students about their use of electronic vaporizers (such as e-cigarettes). Overall, 25.8% of students reported lifetime use, and 9.6% reported past-30-day use of vaporizers, rates substantially higher than those reported for cigarettes (14.1% lifetime and 3.4% past-30-day) .
- The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (6.8%) is less than the past-30-day use of alcohol (18.3%) and marijuana (11.2%). It is also lower than the prevalence of binge drinking (7.7%).
- A new item in the 2016 survey asked high school students about their use of the synthetic stimulant "flakka." Among high school students, 1.0% reported lifetime use and 0.5% of students reported past-30-day use.
- Despite their low level of use, lifetime prevalence rates for prescription pain relievers (4.8%) and depressants (4.7%) are higher than for all other

Graph 3 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2016



illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.

- While relatively few students reported inappropriate over-the-counter drug use (4.4% lifetime and 2.0% past-30-day), those rates are higher than for nearly all other illicit drugs on the survey.
- A new item in the 2016 survey asked high school students if they had ever used a needle to inject illegal drugs in their lifetime. Less than 1% of students reported this.
- Past-30-day prevalence rates for club drugs, hallucinogenic drugs (LSD, PCP, and mushrooms), cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and steroids are less than 1.0%.

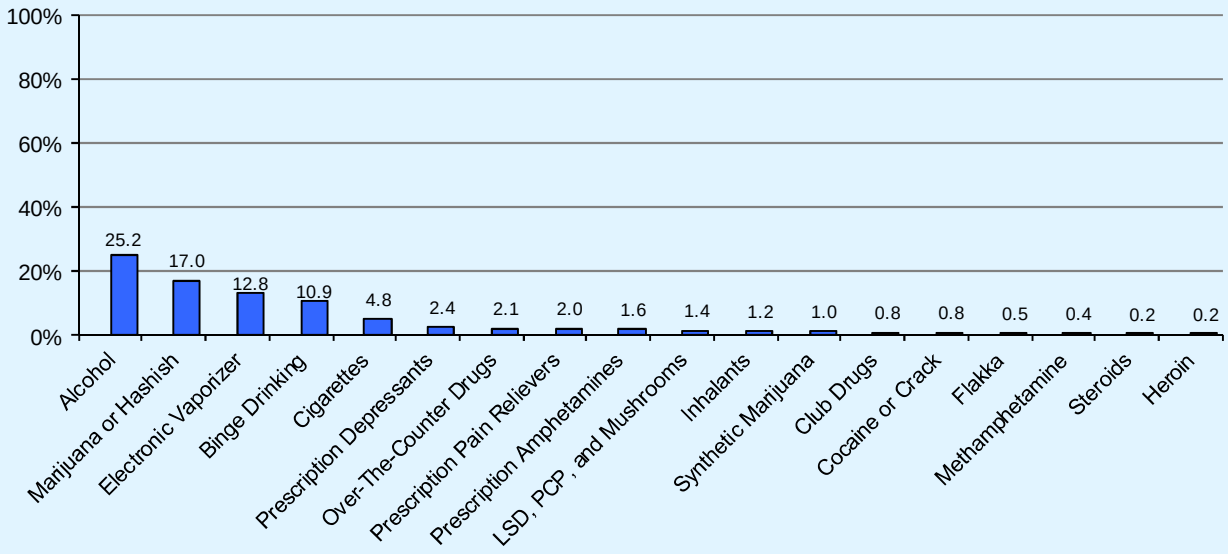
Changes Over Time: 2014-2016

- Between 2014 and 2016, Florida students reported reductions in use for almost all substance categories.
- The largest short-term reductions in use were reported for alcohol. Across the overall sample, past-30-day alcohol use decreased 2.2 percentage points and binge drinking—defined as five or more drinks in a row on one or more occasions within the past two weeks—decreased 1.8 percentage points.
- Past-30-day cigarette use decreased 2.3 percentage points among high school students and 0.6 percentage points among middle school students, extending the long-term pattern of declining prevalence rates.
- In contrast to previous years which showed either no change or an increase in use, past-30-day use of marijuana declined 1.2 percentage points between 2014 and 2016.
- The largest short-term reductions for illicit drugs other than marijuana were reported for synthetic marijuana (lifetime and past-30-day use decreased 3.9 and 0.4 percentage points, respectively) and inhalants (1.1 and 0.5 percentage points).
- Prescription depressants was the only substance category for which prevalence increased in 2016. For the overall sample, lifetime use increased 0.4 percentage points and past-30-day use increased 0.3 percentage points.

Changes Over Time: 2004-2016

- Between 2004 and 2016, Florida students reported reductions in past-30-day use for all substance categories.
- Most notably, past-30-day alcohol use, binge drinking, and cigarette use declined 14.0, 8.3 and 8.0 percentage points, respectively. These

Graph 4 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **high school** students, 2016



changes represent dramatic improvements in the health behavior of Florida youth.

- 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.

- 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 10.6% in 2004 to 6.8% in 2016.

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 differences were for alcohol use (19.9% among females versus 17.0% among males) and electronic vaporizer use (8.4% among females versus 10.6% among males). Female respondents also reported a higher rate of blacking out from drinking (16.5%) compared to male respondents (15.4%).

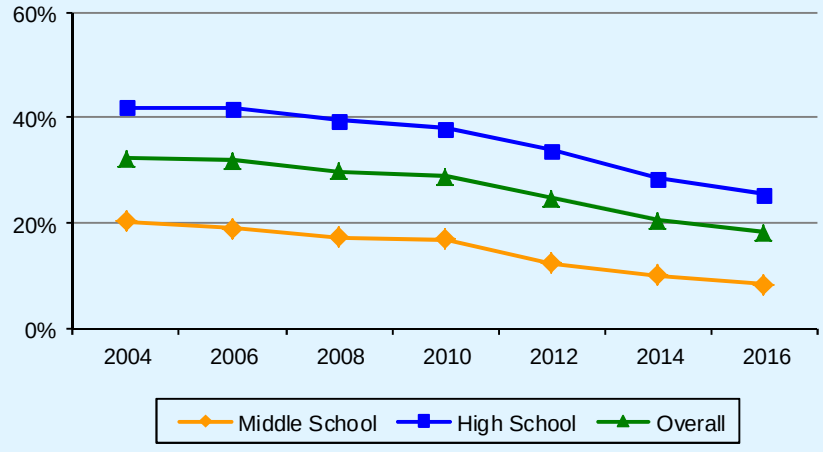
Typical of many studies (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, Schulenberg & Miech, 2016), the *2016 FYSAS* revealed a pattern of differences in drug use prevalence rates across ethnic groups. Across the majority of ATOD categories, White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of use, followed by Hispanic/Latino students, with African American students reporting the lowest rates, sometimes by a substantial margin. Ethnic differences are particularly pronounced for past-30-day alcohol use (21.4% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 18.6% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 12.4% among African American respondents), electronic vaporizer use (11.8% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 9.6% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 5.5% among African American respondents), and cigarette use (4.7% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 2.6% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 1.5% 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., 2016), 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 2015, the percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days were 9.7%, 21.5% and 35.3%, 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 2004-2016 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.

Graph 5 Comparison of past-30-day alcohol use, 2004-2016



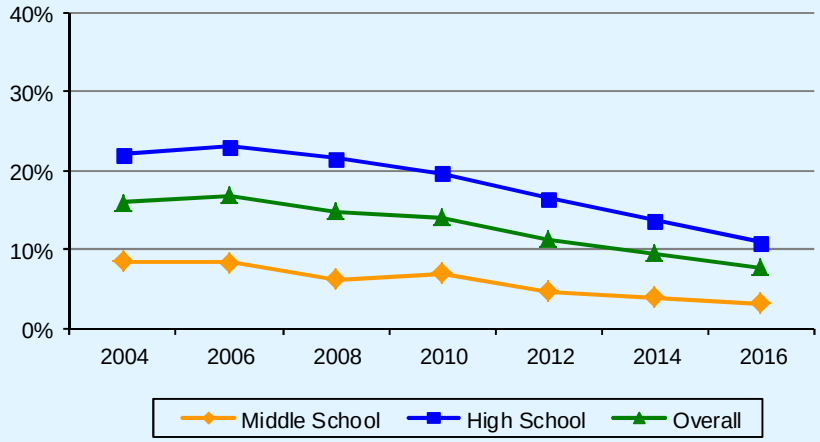
Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 39.1% have used alcohol on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for alcohol use range from a low of 12.5% for 6th graders to a high of 62.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 21.8% for middle school students and 51.4% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, 18.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of alcohol in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 4.0% for 6th graders to a high of 34.4%

for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 8.3% for middle school students and 25.5% 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, 15.4% of high school students indicated that they had used alcohol 1-2 times in the past month.

Graph 6 Comparison of binge drinking, 2004-2016



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, 7.7% of Florida students reported binge drinking. The prevalence rate for binge drinking ranges from a low of 1.6% for 6th graders to a high of 15.8% for 12th graders, with averages of 3.2% for middle school students and 10.9% 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 decreased to 15.9% in 2016.

2004-2016 Trend. As Table 5 and Graph 5 show, overall past-30-day alcohol use has decreased since 2004, with the largest reductions occurring over the last few survey cycles. Put together, past-30-day alcohol use among Florida students declined 14.0 percentage points between 2004 and 2016.

As Graph 6 shows, results for binge drinking among Florida students reveal a similar pattern of change over time, increasing slightly in 2006, but declining steadily since then, with a 9.1 percentage point decrease between 2006 and 2016.

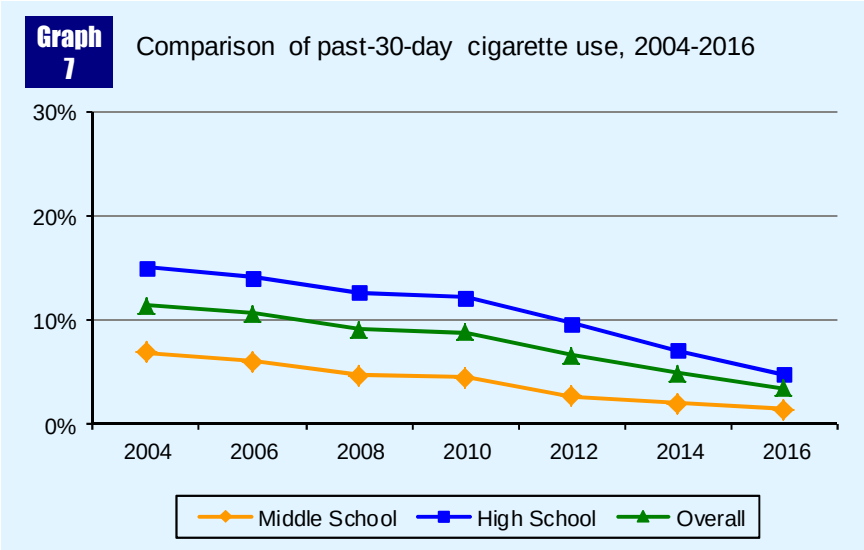
Source of Alcohol. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually get their alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 48 shows, "Someone gave it to me" was the most common reported source (44.8%), followed by "Some other way" (17.8%) and "Someone bought it for me" (14.7%). 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 49 shows, "Another person's home" was the most common response (40.0%), followed by "My home" (37.7%) and "Some other place" (11.1%). Other response options, such as "Public event" 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 50 shows, 22.0% of surveyed high school students reported usually having "5 or more" drinks on the days they drink alcohol, 8.6% reported usually having four drinks, and 17.3% reported usually having three drinks. These results 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 *2016 FYSAS*. Another survey, the *2016 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* (Florida



Department of Health) was administered simultaneously with the *2016 FYSAS*, and was specifically tobacco related. That survey is Florida's official source for youth tobacco use information. The results of the *2016 FYSAS* were largely consistent with the findings reported in the *2016 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*. Results for this survey can be accessed at this website:

floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/fl-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 2015 past-30-day cigarette use declined from 14.3% to 3.6% among 8th graders, from 20.8% to 6.3% among 10th graders, and from 28.3% to 11.4% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for cigarette use by Florida students is presented in Table 8 and Graph 7. These include 2004-2016 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence of cigarette use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 14.1% have smoked cigarettes on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for cigarette use range from a low of 4.3% for 6th graders to a high of 22.4% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 8.0% for middle school students and 18.5% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, 3.4% of surveyed Florida students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 0.8% for 6th graders to a high of 7.1% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 1.4% for middle school students and 4.8% for high school students.

2004-2016 Trend. As Graph 7 shows, the past-30-day prevalence rate for cigarettes has been steadily declining since 2004. Between 2004 and 2016, past-30-day use has decreased 8.0 percentage points.

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 2015 *Monitoring the Future* study show past-30-day rates for vaping of 9.5% among 8th graders, 14.0% among 10th graders and 16.2% among 12th graders, making vaporizer use about twice as prevalent as cigarette smoking across this age group.

Findings for electronic vapor product use by Florida students are presented in Table 9. These include 2016 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence of use.

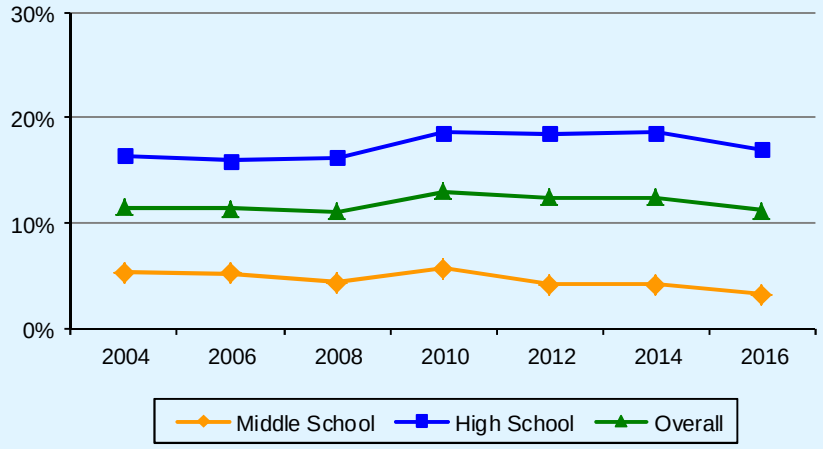
Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 25.8% have used an electronic vapor product on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for vaping range from a low of 6.9% for 6th graders to a high of 36.9% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 14.6% for middle school students and 33.9% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, 9.6% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of an electronic vapor product in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 2.5% for 6th graders to a high of 14.5% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 5.1% for middle school students and 12.8% for high school students.

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

Graph 8 Comparison of past-30-day marijuana use, 2004-2016



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. The latest waves of *Monitoring the Future* data, however, shows a slight reduction in marijuana use. In 2015, national survey results show past-30-day rates of 6.5% among 8th graders, 14.8% among 10th graders and 21.3% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for marijuana or hashish use by Florida students is presented in Tables 10 to 13 and Graph 8. These include 2004-2016 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 21.3% have used marijuana or hashish 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 40.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 7.0% for middle school students and 31.7% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, 11.2% 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 0.8% for 6th graders to a high of 21.5% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 3.2% for middle school students and 17.0% for high school students.

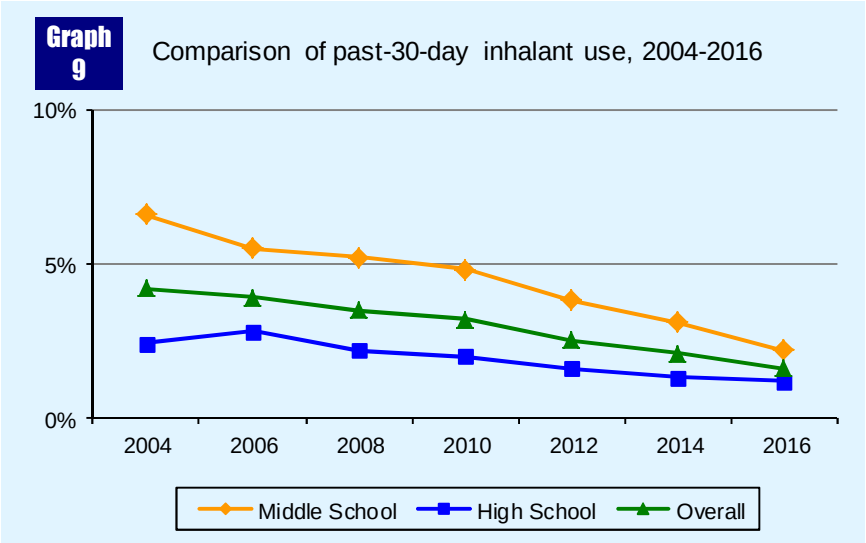
Frequency of Use. The frequency of marijuana or hashish use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 11. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using marijuana or hashish on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use 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, 6.6% of 12th grade students indicated that they had used marijuana or hashish 1-2 times in the past month.

2004-2016 Trend. As Graph 8 and Table 10 show, past-30-day marijuana or hashish prevalence showed little change between 2004 and 2008. Between 2008 and 2010, past-30-day use of marijuana increased 1.3 percentage points among middle school students and increased 2.4 percentage points among high school students. Rates were relatively stable between 2010 and 2014 before decreasing 1.0 percentage points among middle school students and 1.6 percentage points among high school in 2016.

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 12 shows, 4.9% 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 3.7% among 9th graders to a high of 5.9% among 12th graders. High school students reported a past-30-day prevalence rate of 1.0%, with a low of 0.7% among 12th graders and a high of 1.2% among 11th graders. Both lifetime and past-30-day use declined significantly between 2012 and 2016 (from 13.0% to 4.9% and 4.3% to 1.0%, respectively).

Table 13 shows the usual source for synthetic marijuana, among high school students who have used it. The most common source was "convenience store or gas station" (40.0%), followed by "someone gave it to me" (33.4%).



averages translate into overall scores of 2.2% for middle school students and 1.2% for high school students.

2004-2016 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 9 and Table 15 show, between 2004 and 2016, past-30-day inhalant use declined from 6.6% to 2.2% among middle school students, and from 2.4% 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 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 2015 was 2.0% among 8th graders, 1.2% among 10th graders and 0.7% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for inhalant use by Florida students is presented in Table 14 and Graph 9. These include 2004-2016 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 5.4% 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 8th graders at 7.6%, before reaching a low among 12th graders of 3.0%. This corresponds to a rate of 6.4% for middle school students and 4.6% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. Overall, 1.6% 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 and 8th grades at 2.5% before reaching a low of 0.7% in the 12th grade. These

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 2016, 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 2016, 2.1% have used club drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.4% for 6th graders to a high of 4.2% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.7% for middle school students and 3.0% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, just 0.6% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of club drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2016 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for club drugs use decreased between 2010 and 2016 (2.6 and 0.7 percentage points, respectively).

Other Illicit Drugs

The *2016 FYSAS* also measured the prevalence of use of a variety of other illicit drugs among Florida students. This includes student use of the following: flakka; LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms; cocaine or crack cocaine; methamphetamine; depressants; heroin; prescription pain relievers; illicit use of over-the-counter drugs; steroids; and amphetamines. Results for these substance categories are presented in Tables 15 through 25.

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, tobacco, marijuana and inhalants, and tend to be concentrated in the upper grades.

Flakka

Florida has been one of the epicenters for a recent surge in the use of the synthetic stimulant alpha-PVP, which is more commonly known as “flakka” or “gravel.” Flakka is a dangerous drug. Immediate side effects can include delusional and paranoid thinking, aggressive behavior, and self-injury. Long-term effects are still being researched, but likely include addiction and a range of negative health impacts common with other illicit stimulants.

Items measuring lifetime and past-30-day flakka use were added to the 2016 high school questionnaire, with results presented in Table 15.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 1.0% used flakka on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.8% for 11th and 12th graders to a high of 1.3% for 10th graders.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, 0.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of flakka in the past 30 days.

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 2016, 3.2% have used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.4% for 6th graders to a high of 6.4% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.0% for middle school students and 4.8% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, just 0.9% 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 2016, 1.8% have used cocaine or crack cocaine 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 3.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.8% for middle school students and 2.5% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, just 0.6% 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 2016, 0.7% used methamphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, just 0.4% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of methamphetamines in the past 30 days.

2004-2016 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for methamphetamine use decreased between 2004 and 2016 (1.9 and 0.5 percentage-point reductions, respectively). For both measures the reduction was concentrated among high school respondents.

Depressants

The use of depressants was measured by asking: "On how many occasions (if any) have you used depressants or 'downers' like quaaludes, Xanax®, barbiturates or tranquilizers, in your lifetime?" and "… in the past 30 days?" Table 20 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates of depressant use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 4.7% have used depressants 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 7.7% for 11th and 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.2% for middle school students and 6.5% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, 1.8% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of depressants in the past 30 days.

2004-2016 Trend. Past-30-day depressant use declined from 2004 to 2014. However, from 2014 to 2016, the past-30-day prevalence rate increased 0.3 percentage points. This makes depressants the only substance use measure showing an in increase across the overall sample for 2016.

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., 2015). 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 2016, 0.4% have used heroin on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, just 0.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of heroin in the past 30 days.

2004-2016 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 2004.

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 26 shows, 0.8% of high school students reported using a needle to inject an illegal drug.

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?" 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 2016, 4.8% have used prescription pain relievers on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.4% for 6th graders to a high of 6.4% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.3% for middle school students and 5.8% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, 1.8% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription pain relievers in the past 30 days.

2004-2016 Trend. Prescription pain reliever use among Florida students has declined slowly over this time period, with lifetime prevalence decreasing 3.7 percentage points and past-30-day prevalence decreasing 1.5 percentage points. It should be noted, however, that comparisons to past results are problematic because separate survey items were used to measure OxyContin®

and "other prescription pain reliever" use in 2004. Results from these separate items are combined in Table 22.

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 2016, 4.4% have used OTC drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.3% for 6th graders to a high of 5.7% for 10th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.2% for middle school students and 5.3% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, 2.0% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of OTC drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2016 Trend. The illicit use of OTC drugs by Florida students has decreased slightly since 2010, with reductions of 2.2 percentage points for lifetime use and 0.6 percentage points for past-30-day use.

Steroids

The use of steroids was measured on the *2016 FYSAS* with the questions: "On how many occasions (if any) did you use steroids 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 steroids.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 0.5% used steroids on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, just 0.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of steroids in the past 30 days.

2004-2016 Trend. Given the extremely low prevalence rates associated with steroid use among Florida students, analyses that attempt to precisely specify or quantify changes over time are subject to error. Nevertheless, the overall pattern shows reductions in use between 2004 and 2016.

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 25 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for prescription amphetamines.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 3.2% have used prescription amphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.8% for 6th graders to a high of 6.4% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.3% for middle school students and 4.7% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2016, 1.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription amphetamines in the past 30 days.

2004-2016 Trend. Both the lifetime and past-30-day rates for prescription amphetamines have shown relatively little change between 2004 and 2016.

Drug Combination Rates

Prevalence-of-use rates for combinations of drugs provide a helpful summary of drug use behavior. Tables 27 to 31 and Graphs 9 and 10 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 and cigarettes. Five types of drug combination rates are presented here:

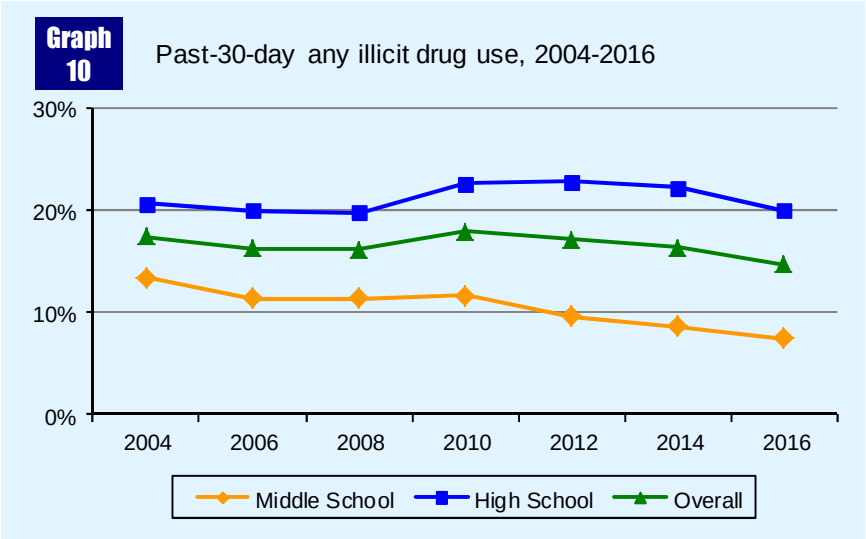
Any illicit drug – Use of at least one illicit drug

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

2016 Results. As Table 27 shows, 27.7% of surveyed Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 14.7% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 10.2% in the 6th grade to 44.0% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 4.6% in the 6th grade to 23.7% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Males and females reported similar rates for past-30-day use (14.2% and 15.1%, respectively). For lifetime use, female students reported a slightly higher rate (29.0% versus 26.4%, 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 (15.4%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (14.4%) and African American students (12.6%).

2004-2016 Trend. Changes in *any illicit drug* use over time are presented in Table 27 and Graph 10. Between 2004 and 2008 the overall past-30-day prevalence of *any illicit drug* use declined slightly, before rising in 2010 to a new high. Since 2010, this rate declined to a new low of 14.7% in 2016. 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.

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.

2016 Results. As shown in Table 28, 15.3% of surveyed Florida students reported at least one use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in their lifetimes, while 6.8% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 9.2% in the 6th grade to 19.2% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 4.2% in the 6th grade to 7.9% in the 10th 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* (6.8%) is less than the prevalence of past-30-day use of alcohol (18.3%) and marijuana (11.2%), as well as the prevalence of binge drinking (7.7%).

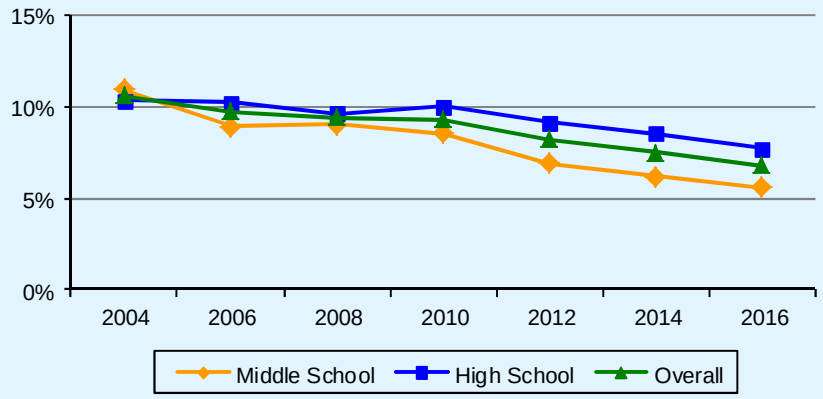
Subgroup Analysis. With marijuana use removed, differences between the sexes shift somewhat. Females have a slightly higher rate than males of both lifetime (16.4% versus 14.2%, respectively) and past-30-day (7.3% versus 6.2%, respectively) use. In contrast to the typical pattern, Hispanic/Latino students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (7.0%), followed closely by White, non-Hispanic (6.8%) and African American students (5.7%).

2004-2016 Trend. Table 28 and Graph 11 present trend data for *any illicit drug other than marijuana*. Lifetime prevalence of use has declined from 23.7% in 2004 to 15.3% in 2016. Prevalence of use in the past 30 days shows a similar pattern, dropping from 10.6% in 2004 to 6.8% in 2016.

Alcohol Only

2016 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 29. Overall, 17.5% of surveyed Florida students reported using alcohol and no illicit drugs in their lifetimes, while 10.0% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level

Graph 11 Past-30-day any illicit drug except marijuana use, 2004-2016



findings for lifetime prevalence range from 8.4% in the 6th grade to 23.4% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 2.9% in the 6th grade to 18.3% 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 (18.1% versus 17.0%, respectively) and past-30-day (11.1% versus 9.1%, respectively) use. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (11.4%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (10.8%) and African American students (7.3%).

2004-2016 Trend. Table 29 presents trend data for *alcohol only*. Overall, past-30-day use of alcohol and no illicit drugs decreased from 20.0% in 2004 to 10.0% in 2016. 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

2016 Results. *Alcohol or any illicit drug* use is a summary measure that included all drugs from the 2016 survey, with the exception of cigarettes. As Table 30 shows, 44.8% of Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *alcohol or any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 24.3% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 18.2% in the 6th grade to 67.4% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 7.3% in the 6th grade to 41.7% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females reported higher rates than males for lifetime use (46.8% versus 43.1%, respectively) and past-30-day use (25.8% versus 22.9%, 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 (26.6%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (24.7%) and African American students (19.4%).

2004-2016 Trend. Table 30 presents trend data for *alcohol or any illicit drug* use. Past-30-day use decreased from 37.1% in 2004 to 34.1% in 2008. The rate of use remained the same in 2010. Between 2010 and 2016 the rate declined 9.8 percentage points.

Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol

2016 Results. The final drug combination category measures the use of illicit drugs by students who are not using alcohol. As Table 31 shows, this combination is quite rare. Overall, just 6.3% 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 (6.4%). 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.

2004-2016 Trend. Because of the unusual nature of this measure, changes over time are difficult to interpret.

Section 3
Other Antisocial Behaviors

The *2016 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 32-35 provide the prevalence rates of all of the delinquent behaviors by sex, ethnic group, age and grade.

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 2016, 5.5% of surveyed students reported having carried a handgun in the past year. Over time, rates for this measure range from a low of 3.9% in 2004 to a high of 5.5% in 2016 (see Table 32), making it the only *Other Antisocial Behavior* to increase over the past two survey cycles. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (6.1%), followed by African American students and Hispanic/Latino students (both with a prevalence rate of 4.7%). Males (8.3%) reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (2.6%). Sixth grade students reported the lowest rate of carrying a handgun (4.2%), while all other grade levels reported rates between 4.8% and 6.4%.

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 2016, 4.2% 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 32). The prevalence rate for this behavior generally increases with age and grade. As can be seen on Table 32, 1.6% of middle school students reported selling illegal drugs compared to 6.0% of high school students. There was a distinct difference in rates of participation in this behavior between males and females (5.4% versus 3.0%, respectively).

White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (4.4%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (4.2%) and African American students (3.4%)

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 2016, 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 3.1% in 2004 to a low of 1.3% in 2016 (see Table 33). Across grades, reports of this behavior range from a low of 0.6% among 6th graders to a high of 1.8% among 10th graders. African American students reported the highest rates for attempting to steal a motor vehicle (2.0%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (1.3%) and White, non-Hispanic students (0.9%). Males (1.7%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (0.8%).

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 2016, 2.4% of surveyed students reported having been arrested in the past year. Over time, the prevalence of this behavior ranges from a high of 5.8% in 2004 to a low of 2.4% in 2016 (see Table 33). Males (3.0%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (1.8%). African American students reported the highest arrest rate (3.7%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (2.3%) and White, non-Hispanic (1.8%) students. Across grade levels, rates range from a low of 1.1% among 6th graders to a high of 3.3% among 10th 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 2016, 0.6% of surveyed students reported having taken a handgun to school in the past year (see Table 34). 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

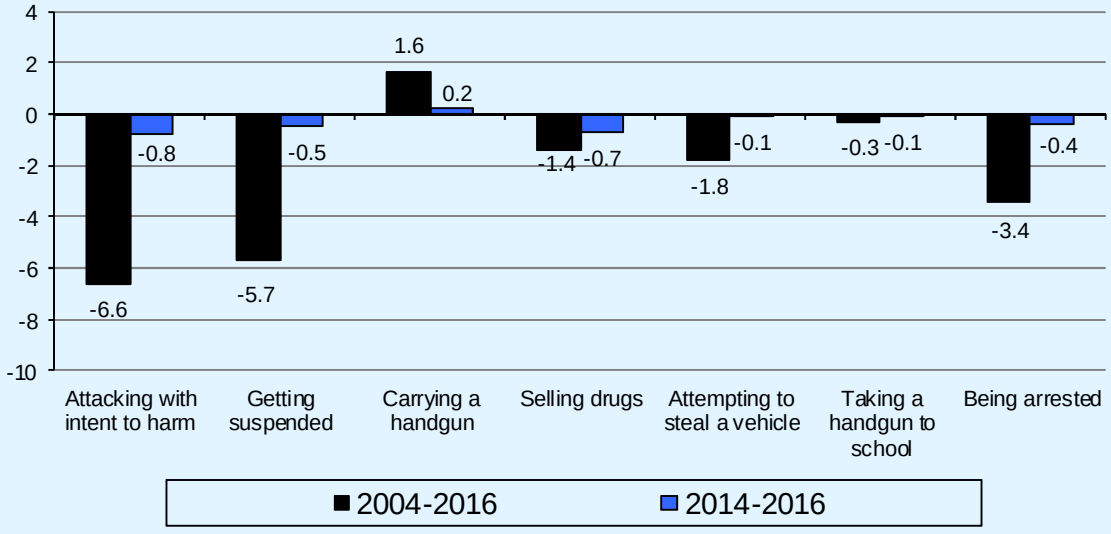
Suspension is surveyed by the question, "How many times in the past year (12 months) have you been suspended from school?" Note that the question does not define "suspension." Rather, it is left to the individual respondent to define. It should also be noted that school suspension rates are difficult 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 2016, 9.8% of surveyed students reported having been suspended in the past year. Over time, rates for this measure range from a high of 16.1% in 2006 to a low of 9.8% in 2016 (see Table 34).

Across grades, suspension rates peak in grades 7, 8, and 9 (11.2%, 12.6%, and 12.0%, respectively) before reaching a low of 6.1% in the 12th grade. Findings for the sexes differed substantially, with 12.5% of male respondents reporting having been suspended compared to 7.0% of female respondents. There were also wide disparities in suspension rates across ethnic groups. Suspension rates were highest among surveyed African American students (16.4%), compared to Hispanic/Latino (9.5%) and White, non-Hispanic (6.7%) students.

Graph 12

Comparisons of past-12-month antisocial behavior, 2004-2016 and 2014-2016



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 2016, 6.1% 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 13.3% in 2006 to a low of 6.1% in 2016 (see Table 35).

Differences across grade levels are not large, with rates ranging from a low of 4.5% among 6th graders to a high of 7.8% among 8th and 9th graders. Males were more likely to report attacking someone than females (6.9% versus 5.3%, 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 2004 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 (10.1%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (5.2%) 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 53 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 (8.5%). In fact, nearly one out of seven high school students (12.2%) reported smoking marijuana before or during school. Drinking alcohol before or during school was reported by 5.1% 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 0.9% of 6th grade students reported smoking marijuana before or during school, compared with 14.1% of 11th grade students. Females were more likely than males to report drinking alcohol before or during school (5.5% versus 4.7%, 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 *2016 FYSAS* assesses 12 risk factors and six 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, this more compact version of the risk and protective factor model was first used with the 2008 middle school *FYSAS*. In this model, the following 12 risk and protective factor scales, which were deemed less critical for prevention planning, have been removed from the survey:

- *Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*
- *Family Attachment*
- *Social Skills*
- *Belief in the Moral Order*
- *Low Neighborhood Attachment*
- *Laws and Norms Favorable to Handguns*
- *Family History of Antisocial Behavior*
- *Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior*
- *Rebelliousness*
- *Friends' Delinquent Behavior*
- *Friends' Use of Drugs*
- *Sensation Seeking*

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 58 and 59 and Graphs 13 to 16. For trend comparison purposes, risk and protective factor results from the *2004* to *2016 FYSAS* are presented in Tables 62 to 65.

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 60 and 61.

The risk factor scale *Early Initiation of Drug Use* provides an example. As shown in Table 59, 22% of the overall sample of Florida students reported scale scores above the high-risk threshold. In other words, 22% of surveyed Florida students are at risk due to early experimentation with drugs. Table 61 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 22% is 21 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 combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 53% 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 six 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.

- Of the middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 46% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level for this same scale, placing Florida middle school students 10 percentage points lower. Students who report low scores on this scale receive less encouragement and praise from neighbors and other members of their communities. Without this type of support, young

people may be less likely to accept the guidance available from the positive role models in their communities.

- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 56% 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.

Highest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 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 2016, 54% 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 eight 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 2016, 60% 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 four 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 high school students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 69% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 63% reported an elevated level for this same scale, placing Florida high school students six percentage points higher. Students who report high scores on this scale receive more encouragement and praise from neighbors and other members of their communities. With this type of support, young people may be more likely to accept the guidance available from the positive role models in their communities.

- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 63% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scales *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement.* In the national normative sample, 60% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of three percentage points. 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 2016, 22% 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 21 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 2016, 31% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. In the national normative sample, 34% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of three percentage points. Students with low scores on this scale believe that police are likely to catch young people who carry handguns. When young people believe that the laws and norms concerning firearms are strictly enforced, they are less likely to engage in dangerous behavior.

- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2016, 27% 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 18 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 13 to 16 and Tables 62 to 65 compare the risk and protective factor scale scores reported by students in the *2004* to *2016 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 2004 and 2016, the percentage of Florida students reporting high levels of risk has declined for most risk factor scales.

- The bottom data rows in Tables 64 and 65 show the average risk factor prevalence rate for each wave of the *FYSAS*. Among middle school students, the average risk factor prevalence rate was constant at 45% between 2004 and 2006 and at 43% between 2008 and 2010. This average rate dropped to 39% in the 2012 survey, and has remained there. Among high school students, the average risk factor rate dropped from 45% in 2006 to 38% in 2016.

- Among surveyed middle school students, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use* declined 24 percentage points between 2004 and 2016. High school students reported a decline of 20 percentage points for this scale.

- Between 2004 and 2016, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use* declined 15 percentage points among middle school students and seven percentage points among high school students.

- Among high school students, *Perceived Availability of Drugs* declined 16 percentage points between 2004 and 2016. Middle school students reported a decline of 11 percentage points.

- Only one risk factor scale shows an increase over time. Between 2004 and 2016, the number of high school students reporting a high level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School* increased five percentage points.

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 62 and 63 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 49% and 53% across the 2004-2016 waves of the survey. Between 2014 and 2016 the average middle school protective factor rate remained the same. Among high school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate has ranged between 57% and 61%, increasing from 59% in 2014 to 61% in 2016.

Several protective factors show a clear pattern of long-term increase.

- Between 2004 and 2016, the prevalence of a high level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* increased nine percentage points among middle school students and six percentage points among high school students.

- Between 2004 and 2016, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* increased five percentage points among middle school students and six percentage points among high school students.

- Florida students are reporting less religious involvement. Between 2004 and 2016, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Religiosity* decreased six percentage points among middle school students and five percentage points among 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 four major domains: Community Domain, 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 58, 62, and 63. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 60.

Community Domain

Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (5 Items)

Young people experience bonding as feeling valued and being seen as an asset. Students who feel recognized and rewarded by their community are less likely to engage in negative behaviors, because that recognition helps increase a student's self-esteem and the feeling of bondedness to that community. *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* is surveyed by such items as "There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well."

- In 2016, 59% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 46% and 69%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 60% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of one percentage point.

- Between 2004 and 2016, the prevalence rate for this scale decreased five percentage points among middle school students and eight percentage points among high school students.

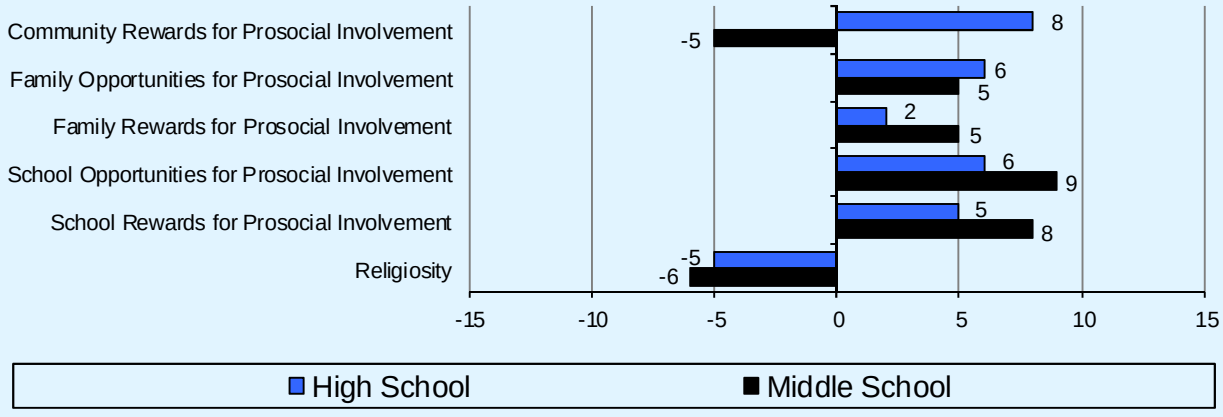
Family Domain

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 2016, 60% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities*

Graph 13 Changes in protective factor prevalence rates, 2004-2016



for Prosocial Involvement. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 60% and 59%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of four percentage points.
- Prevalence rates for this scale declined from 2004 to 2006 (high school) and 2008 (middle school), before increasing through 2016.

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 2016, 56% 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 56%.
- In the national normative sample, 55% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of one percentage point.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale declined from 2004 to 2008, before increasing through 2016. 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 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 2016, 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 53% and 63%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, matching the Florida sample.
- Among middle school students, the prevalence rate increased nine percentage points from 2004 to 2016. For high school students, this scale increased six percentage points from 2004 to 2016.

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 2016, 55% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 49% and 59%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 55% reported an elevated level of protection, matching the Florida sample.
- Between 2004 and 2016, prevalence rates for this scale increased eight percentage points and five percentage points, respectively, for middle school and high school students. Between 2014 and 2016, prevalence rates declined one percentage point 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 2016, 53% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 49% and 57%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of six percentage points.

- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased from 2004 to 2014 before increasing two points between 2014 and 2016. High school prevalence rates also declined between 2004 and 2014 and then remained steady through 2016.

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 *2016 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 59, 64, and 65. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 61.

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 2016, 43% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Community Disorganization*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 42% and 44%, respectively.

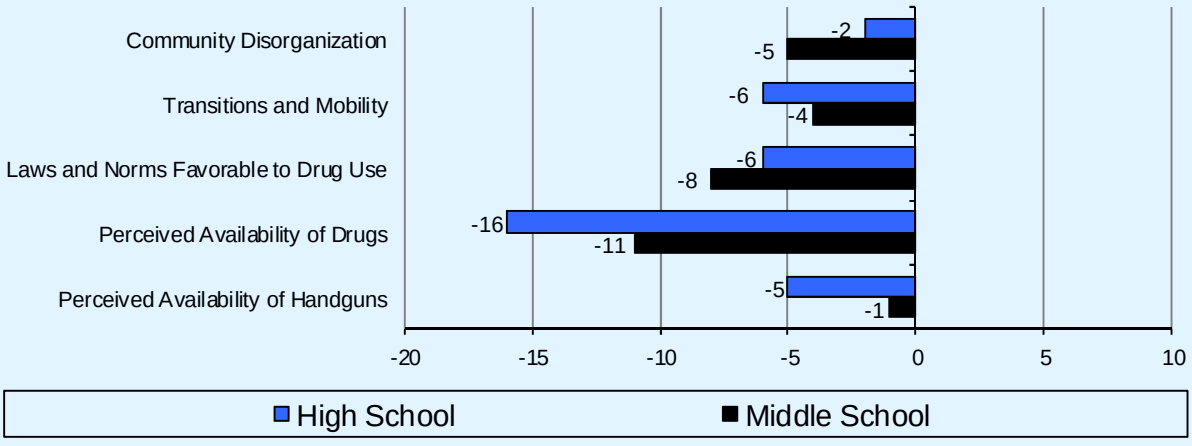
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of four percentage points.

- Among high school students, while prevalence rates for this scale increased from 2006 to 2010, the 2016 rate is the lowest rate from 2004 to 2016. Among middle school students the rate also increased from 2006 to 2010 before dropping to a low of 42% in 2016.

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

Graph 14 Changes in Community Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2004-2016



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 2016, 60% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Transitions and Mobility*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 59% and 61%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 13 percentage points.

- From 2004 to 2016, prevalence rates decreased four percentage points among middle school students and six 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 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 2016, 34% 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 37% and 31%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of eight percentage points.

- From 2004 to 2016, prevalence rates for this scale decreased eight percentage points among middle school students and six 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 2016, 31% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 37% and 27%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 16 percentage points.

- Between 2004 and 2016, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 11 percentage points among middle school students and 16 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 2016, 31% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 24% and 36%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 34% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of three percentage points.

- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale increased between 2004 and 2008, before declining again through 2016. Among high school students, rates remained fairly constant between 2004 and 2008, before declining through 2012. From 2012 to 2016, this prevalence rate increased two points among high school students.

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.

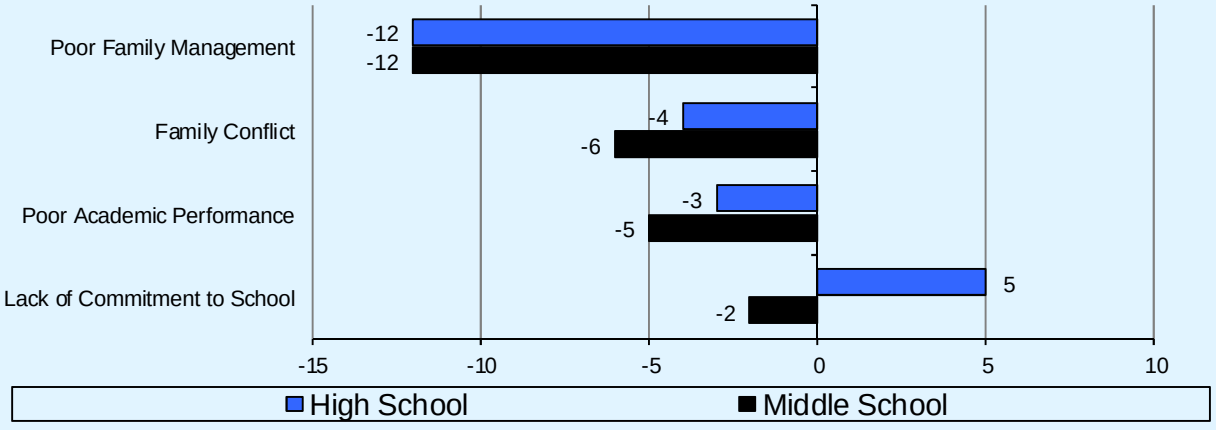
Sample items used to survey *Poor Family Management* include "Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?" and "My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use."

- In 2016, 39% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Family Management*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 40% and 38%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six percentage points.

- Since 2004, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 12 percentage points among both middle school and high school students.

Graph 15 Changes in Family Domain and School Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2004-2016



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 2016, 35% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Family Conflict*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 38% and 33%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 39% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of four percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased six percentage points from 2004 to 2016. Among high school students, rates decreased four 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 2016, 43% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Academic Performance*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 42% and 44%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of four percentage points.
- From 2004 to 2016 the prevalence rate declined five percentage points among middle school students and three percentage points 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 2016, 54% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 53% and 54%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 46% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of eight percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2010, before declining six percentage points in 2012. This rate, however, has increased five percentage points for middle school students in 2016. Among high school students, rates remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2008. Despite a decrease in 2012, this scale is at an all-time high for high school students in 2016.

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 2016, 37% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 39% and 35%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six percentage points.
- From 2004 to 2006, prevalence rates for this scale remained stable among middle school and high school students. From 2006 to 2016, rates decreased 13 percentage points among both middle school and 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.

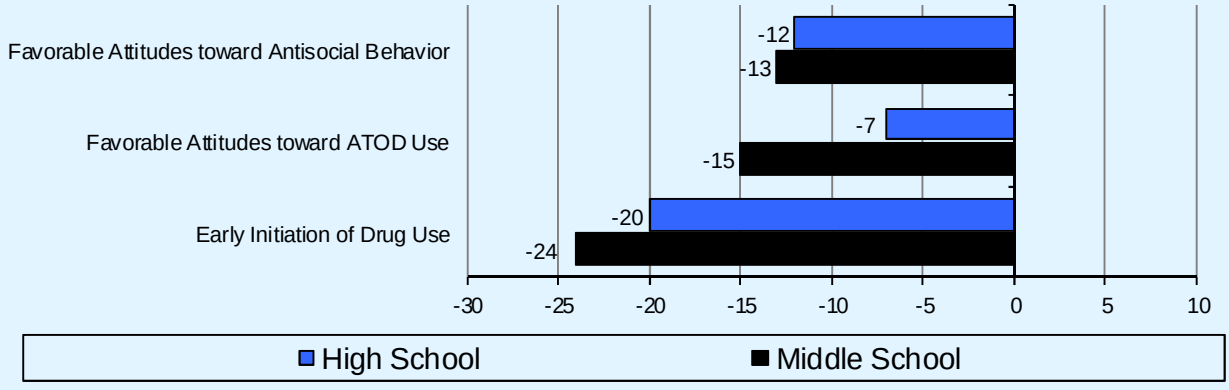
Survey items used to measure this risk factor include "How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?" An elevated score for this risk factor scale can indicate that students see little wrong with using drugs.

- In 2016, 34% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 32% and 36%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of eight percentage points.
- Since 2004, the prevalence rate for this scale decreased 15 percentage points among middle school students and seven 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

Graph 16 Changes in Peer and Individual Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2004-2016



ask when drug use began.

- In 2016, 22% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 23% and 22%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 21 percentage points.

- Since 2004, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 24 percentage points among middle school students and 20 percentage points among high school students.

Section 5
Special Topics

Several 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, gang involvement, and jail and ATOD trouble among family and friends.

Early Initiation of ATOD Use

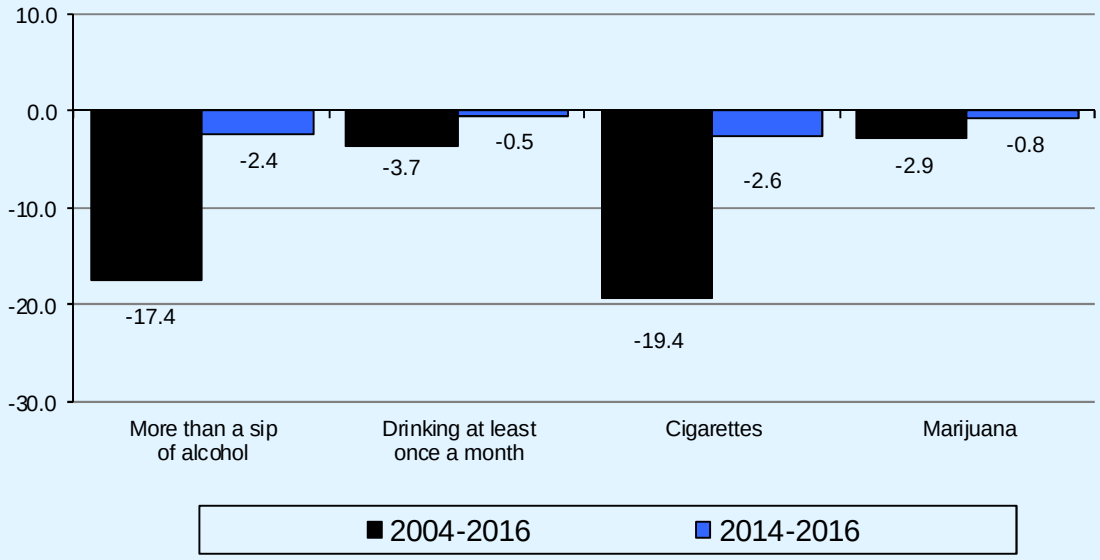
Students were asked to report on when they began using alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana. Age of onset for these drugs is of special importance, since they are often precursors to the use of harder drugs, such as methamphetamine and cocaine. The question related to cigarettes is "How old were you when 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."

Tables 36 and 37 and Graph 17 present the percentage of high school students, age 14 years or older, who started using alcohol, cigarettes 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 (19.4%), followed by marijuana use (10.6%), cigarette use (9.3%), and drinking at least once a month (3.5%).

- 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 17 shows, the percentage of early initiators declined from 2004 to 2016 for all four categories. Most notably, early initiation of cigarette use declined from 28.7% in 2004 to 9.3% in 2016, and early initiation for "more than

Graph 17 Reductions in early ATOD initiation rates among Florida **high school** students, 2004-2016 and 2014-2016



a sip or two" of alcohol declined from 36.8% in 2004 to 19.4% in 2016.

- There were smaller changes in early initiation between 2014 and 2016, with rates decreasing in all four categories. The largest decrease was for early initiation of cigarette use (from 11.9% to 9.3%).

- White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate of early initiation for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. African American students reported the highest early initiation rate for drinking at least once a month.

- Compared to female students, more male students reported early initiation of ATOD use. For example, 12.0% of male students reported early marijuana use compared to 9.0% of female students.

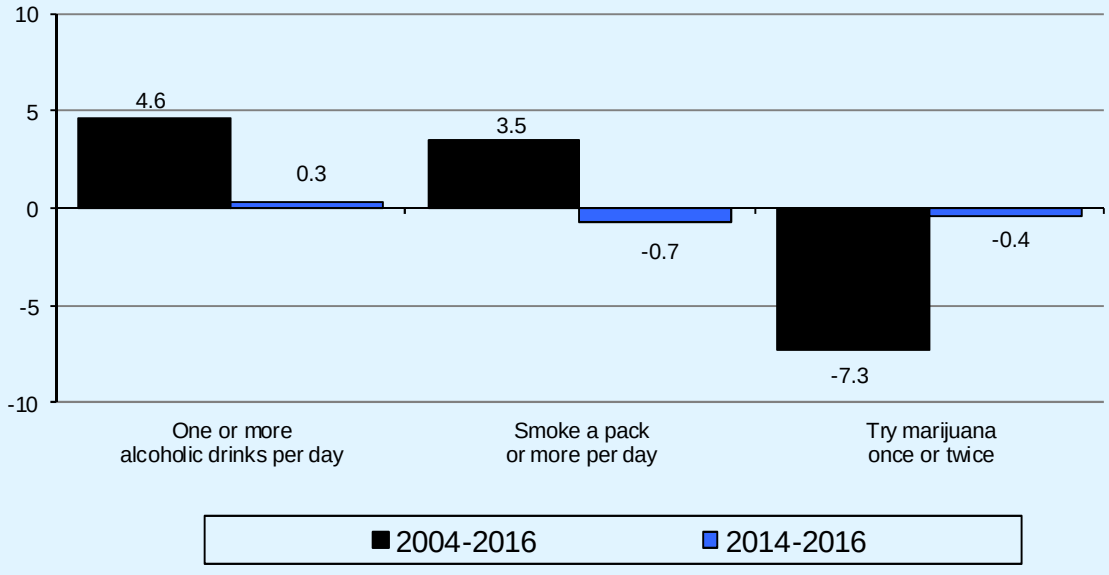
Perceived Risk of Harm

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 40 and Graph 18 present the percentage of surveyed Florida students assigning "great risk" of harm to six 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), and drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (added in 2013 to the middle and high school questionnaires). Five key findings emerge from these data:

- The percentage of students who assigned "great risk" of harm to unauthorized use of prescription drugs was 68.5%, followed by smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (68.4%), drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (54.7%), near daily use of alcohol (42.8%), smoking marijuana once or twice a week (36.3%), and trying marijuana once or twice (24.9%).

- Perceptions of harm associated with daily use of alcohol (45.7% in middle school and 40.7% in high school) and regular cigarette use (67.9% in middle school and 68.8% 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, 51.7% of middle school students reported a great

Graph 18 Changes in perceptions of great risk of harm, 2004-2016 and 2014-2016



risk of harm associated with smoking marijuana once or twice a week, compared to 25.2% of high school students.

- Male students are less likely than female students to report high perceived risk of harm. In particular, 39.3% of male students reported that daily use of alcohol poses a great risk of harm compared to 46.4% of female students, and 51.2% of male students reported drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week poses a great risk of harm compared to 58.4% of female students.

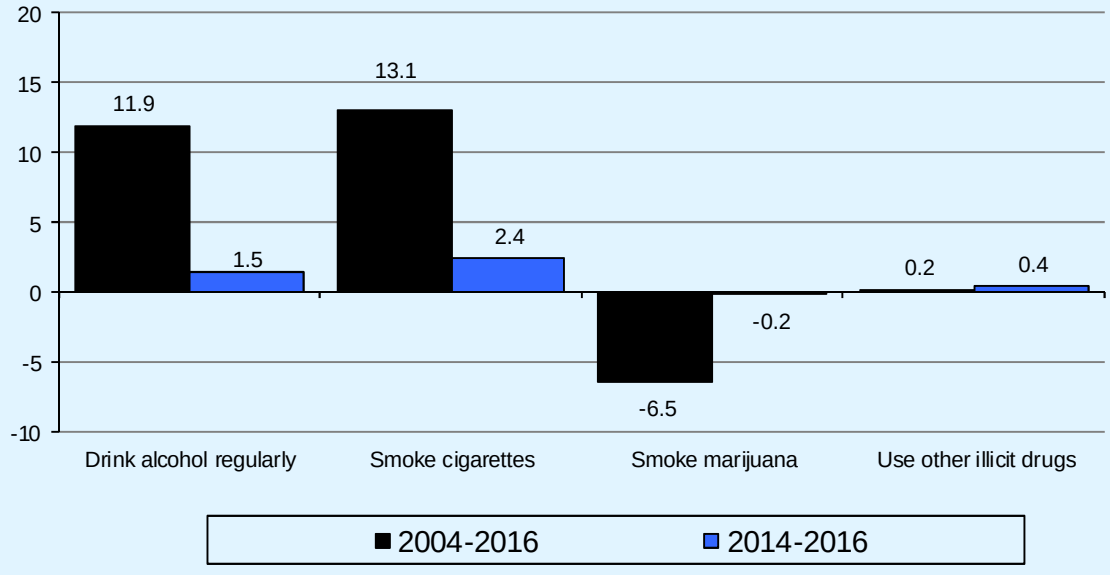
- Perceptions of harm are positively associated with lower rates of ATOD use. This relationship suggests that the ethnic group with the lowest percentage of students reporting great risk should also report the highest rate of use. Data in Tables 38 to 40 reveal several contradictions to this expected pattern. Despite reporting the highest rate of past-30-day cigarette use, a higher percentage of White, non-Hispanic students (71.2%) believe that daily use of cigarettes poses a great risk than either Hispanic/Latino (65.7%) or African American (64.1%) 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, 31.4%, compared to 38.6% for White, non-Hispanic students and 36.2% for Hispanic/Latino students. In other words, perception of risk does not directly explain ethnic differences in ATOD use.

- Between 2004 and 2016, the percentage of students associating a great risk has increased about four points for both alcohol and cigarettes. Attitudes about marijuana use, however, show a different pattern. The percentage assigning a great risk to trying marijuana decreased from 32.6% in 2006 to 24.9% in 2016. 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 another illegal drug"). In 2015, a new question addressing personal disapproval of synthetic marijuana use was added to the survey. The rates presented in Tables 41 through 43 and Graph 19 represent the percentages of students who thought it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" to use each drug.

Graph 19 Changes in personal disapproval of substance use, 2004-2016 and 2014-2016



- The percentage of students who disapprove of other illicit drug use was 95.2%, followed by smoking cigarettes (91.0%), smoking synthetic marijuana (90.5%), drinking alcohol regularly (74.7%), and smoking marijuana (73.8%).

- While disapproval of other illicit drug use and synthetic marijuana use remain above the 85% level for all grades, the other three 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 94.5% among 6th graders to a low of 53.3% 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 cigarette use (89.5% of White, non-Hispanic students, 91.4% of Hispanic/Latino students and 93.7% of African American students reported the behavior as either "wrong" or "very wrong") and regular alcohol use (72.2% of White, non-Hispanic students, 74.8% of Hispanic/Latino students and 78.8% 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 2004 and 2016 disapproval of alcohol and cigarettes increased 11.9 and 13.1 percentage points, respectively, while marijuana disapproval decreased 6.5 percentage points.

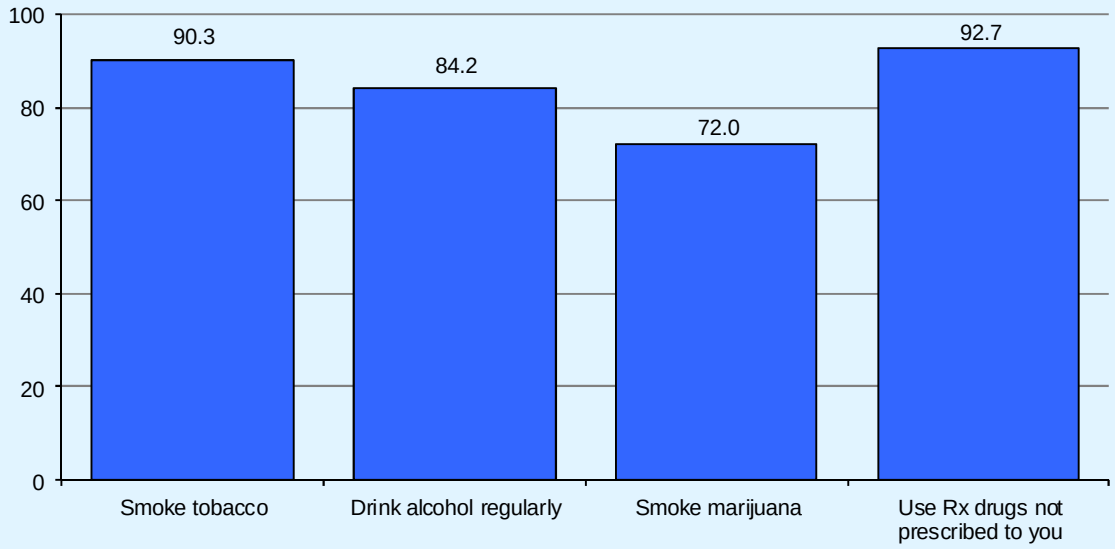
Peer Disapproval

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 44 and Graph 20 show the percentage of students who said that their friends think it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" to smoke tobacco, drink alcohol regularly, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to you.

- The majority of surveyed Florida students reported that their friends would disapprove of drug use. 92.7% said their friends would

Graph 20

Peer disapproval of substance use, 2016



disapprove of using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, 90.3% said their friends would disapprove of smoking tobacco, 84.2% said their friends would disapprove of regular alcohol use, and 72.0% said their friends would disapprove of smoking marijuana.

- All four 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 97.4% for 6th grade students to 89.3% for 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of marijuana shows the greatest range, from 96.1% among 6th grade students to 51.9% among 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of tobacco use and peer disapproval of alcohol use show similar ranges (from 97.1% for 6th graders to 82.2% for 12th graders, and 95.4% for 6th graders to 74.1% 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 85.6% of females reporting peer disapproval compared to 82.9% 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 except prescription drugs.

- Previous waves of the *FYSAS* assessed peer disapproval by asking respondents "What are the chances you would be seen as cool" if they used certain drugs. Because the questions were modified in the 2013 survey to ask about peer disapproval rather than approval, a direct comparison to previous years is not possible.

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 2016 survey are presented in Table 45.

- Middle school students reported the highest level of disapproval for their parents using prescription drugs not prescribed to them (97.0%), followed by smoking marijuana (91.8%), smoking cigarettes (89.5%), and drinking alcohol regularly (79.9%).

- Levels of disapproval decrease as students get older. This is most obvious for the alcohol category, with 84.5% of 6th grade students disapproving compared to 76.1% 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 2016 survey for these items are presented in Table 46. 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 38.5% reporting participation in school sports and 30.5% reporting participation in organized sports outside of school. Participation rates were lower for school clubs (27.6%), school band (11.7%), and community clubs (11.3%).

- The pattern of participation across grade levels differs with each activity. Participation in school sports peaks in the 9th and 10th grades, at 42.9% and 41.5%, respectively. Participation in sports outside of school decreases from a high of 45.0% among 6th graders to 17.6% among 12th graders. School band participation also decreases from a high of 18.4% among 6th graders to a low of 6.8% among 11th graders. In contrast, school club participation increases from 21.4% among 7th graders to 40.0% 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 (42.5% among males versus 34.5% among females) and organized sports outside of school (32.9% among males versus 28.2% among females). In contrast, female students reported higher participation in school clubs (35.4% among females versus 20.4% among males) and community clubs (14.6% among females versus 8.2% 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 (47.7%) compared to White, non-Hispanic (36.0%) and Hispanic/Latino (35.2%) students. In contrast, White, non-Hispanic students reported a higher rate of participation in organized sports outside of school (33.2%) compared to African American (28.7%) and Hispanic/Latino (27.1%) students. White, non-Hispanic students also reported a higher rate of participation in school clubs (30.9%) compared to African American (22.6%) and Hispanic/Latino (24.5%) 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.

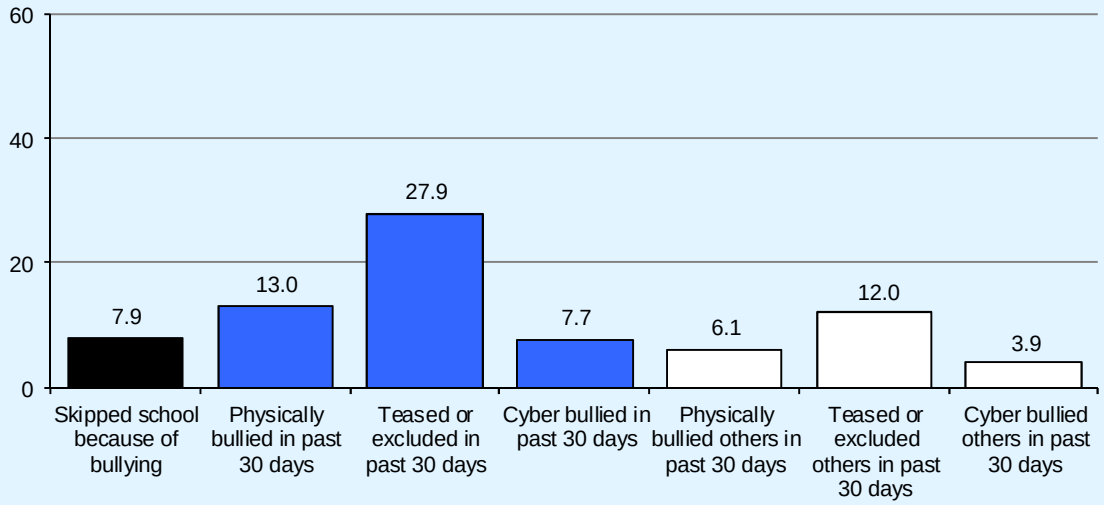
- As Table 47 and Graph 21 show, 7.9% of students reported skipping school because of bullying.

- Among surveyed students, 13.0% reported experiencing "somewhat" or "a whole lot" of physical bullying in the past 30 days, 27.9% experienced verbal bullying, and 7.7% experienced cyber bullying.

- Switching roles, 6.1% physically bullied others, 12.0% verbally bullied others, and 3.9% cyber bullied others.

- For most bullying indicators, prevalence rates decrease substantially as students get older. For example, 38.7% of 6th graders report having been verbally bullied in the past 30 days, compared to 18.0% of 12th graders. Please note that cyber bullying and skipping school do not follow this same pattern.

Graph 21 Bullying-related behaviors, 2016



- The data reveal an interesting pattern of gender differences. Female students reported a higher rate of skipping school because of bullying (11.5% versus 4.4%), being verbally bullied (30.1% versus 25.6%), being cyber bullied (10.2% versus 5.2%), and a higher rate of cyber bullying others (4.0% versus 3.7%). Male students reported higher rates of being physically bullied (13.8% among males versus 12.0% among females) and physically bullying others (7.0% versus 5.0%).

- An interesting pattern of ethnic differences also appears in the data. White, non-Hispanic students are more likely to report being bullied. For example, 13.7% of White, non-Hispanic students reported being physically bullied, compared to 12.3% of African American students and 10.2% of Hispanic/Latino students. Switching roles, African American students were the most likely to report bullying others. For example, 9.1% of African American students reported physically bullying others, compared to 5.4% of Hispanic/Latino students and 4.4% of White, non-Hispanic students.

ATOD Use and Driving

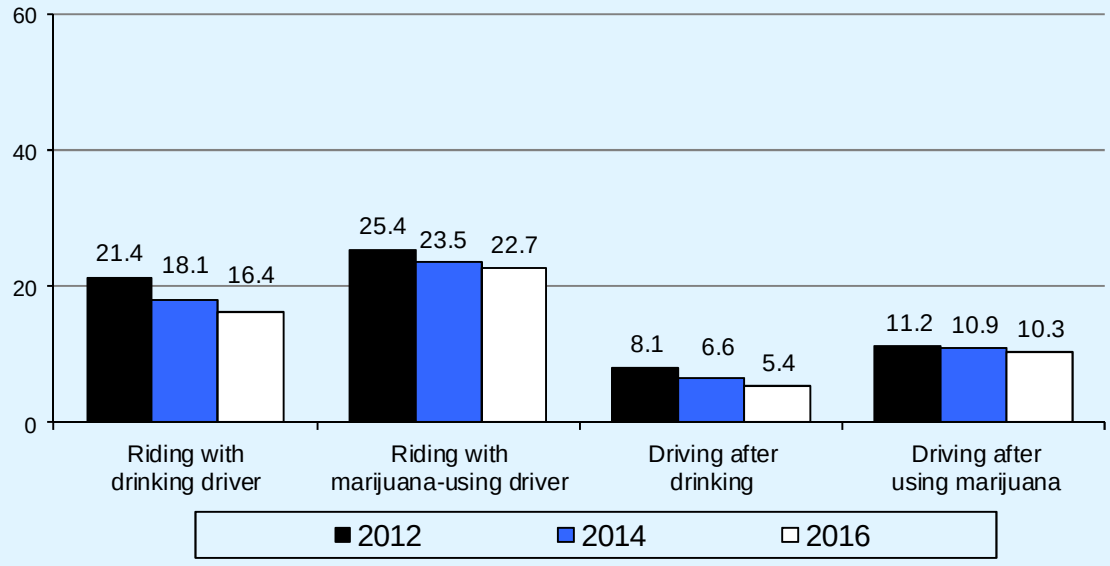
In 2012, new items were added to the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire to measure the impact of alcohol and marijuana use on vehicle safety. Florida students were asked how many times in the past 30 days they had ridden in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana,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

- As Tables 51 and 52 and Graph 22 show, 16.4% 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 22.7%. Among 12th graders, over one quarter of students (28.1%) reported riding with a driver who had been using marijuana.

- Reports of driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana were less prevalent, with 5.4% and 10.3% 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 2016 reported lower prevalence rates in all four categories. In particular, riding with a drinking driver dropped 5.0 percentage points, and driving after drinking dropped 2.7 percentage points.

Graph 22 Driving under the infuence or riding with a driver under the influence, among Florida **high school** students, 2012-2016



Gang Membership

Survey results on gang membership and the reasons why students join gangs are presented in Tables 54 through 56.

- In 2016, 3.4% of surveyed students reported that they have belonged to a gang. Among students who have belonged to a gang, 16.9% reported that their gang has a name. High school students were also asked if they are current gang members, with just 2.0% responding "yes."

- Male students are more likely to report gang membership. In 2016, 4.5% of male students reported having belonged to a gang compared to 2.3% of female students.

- There is also a clear pattern of ethnic differences in reports of gang membership. In 2016, 5.1% of African American students reported having belonged to a gang compared to 3.7% of Hispanic/Latino students and 2.2% of White, non-Hispanic students.

- Prevalence rates for gang membership peaked in 2006, with 8.0% reporting having belonged to a gang and 33.2% reporting that their gang had a name (though it should be noted that slightly higher percentages of students reported being in a gang with a name in 2004 and 2008). The rates reported in 2016 show the lowest level of gang membership in the history of the FYSAS.

In 2010, new items were added to the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire to assess the reasons why students choose to join gangs. Response options include: (1) for fun and excitement, (2) for protection, (3) friend or relative in the gang, (4) forced to join, (5) to get respect, (6) for money, (7) to fit in better and (8) for other reasons.

- Among Florida high school students who have belonged to a gang, the five most prevalent reasons for joining a gang include: for other reasons (5.9%), for fun and excitement (5.0%), for protection (4.2%), because of a friend or relative (4.1%), and for money (3.8%).

Jail and ATOD Trouble

In 2015, the FYSAS added two questions regarding family members who have been or are now in jail, and friends who have been in trouble because of alcohol or other drugs. These results are presented in Table 57.

- Nearly half of students (44.5%) reported that they have family members who have been in jail or are currently in jail. These percentages are distributed fairly evenly across grade levels.

- Slightly fewer students, 37.1%, reported that they have friends who have been in trouble because of alcohol or other drugs. These numbers increase as students get older; for example, only 12.5% of 6th graders reported that friends have been in trouble for ATODs, compared to nearly half (48.1%) of 12th graders.

Appendix A
County-Level Results

The sample for the *2016 FYSAS* was designed to be representative at both the county and statewide level. While detailed results for Florida's 67 counties will be made available in separate reports, a brief overview of the county-level results is presented here. Sample sizes, prevalence rates for ATOD use, prevalence rates for driving and ATOD use, and average risk and protective factor scale scores for each county are presented in Tables C1-C8. In addition, Maps 1-16 add a new dimension to the analysis by presenting the geographic distribution of past-30-day alcohol, cigarette, vaping, and marijuana; average risk and protective scores; and driving and ATOD use.

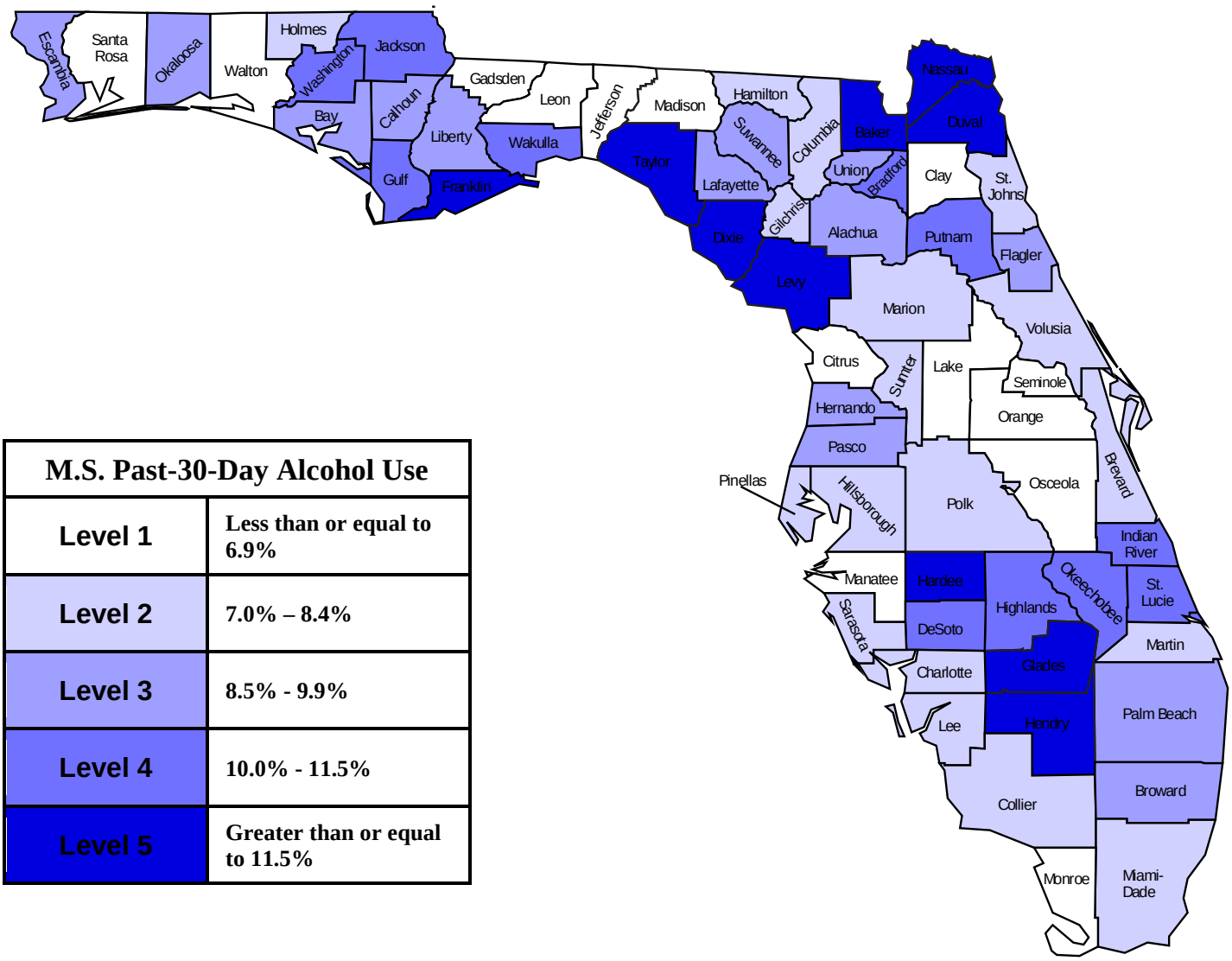
As illustrated in Table C1, the sample sizes for some counties are too small to adequately represent the student population. These shortfalls are particularly problematic when participation within a county is unbalanced across grade levels. This can cause some counties to have notably younger or older samples, which in turn makes comparisons of survey results across counties less meaningful. Please note that in counties with very small student enrollments, obtaining a representative sample is difficult because survey participation was split between the *FYSAS* and the *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*.

Before analysis, a set of statistical weights was applied to each county-level dataset. These weights, which were developed using a formula similar to the statewide weighting formula, adjust for sample design effects, school and classroom non-response, and grade level and gender post-stratification.

Confidence Intervals

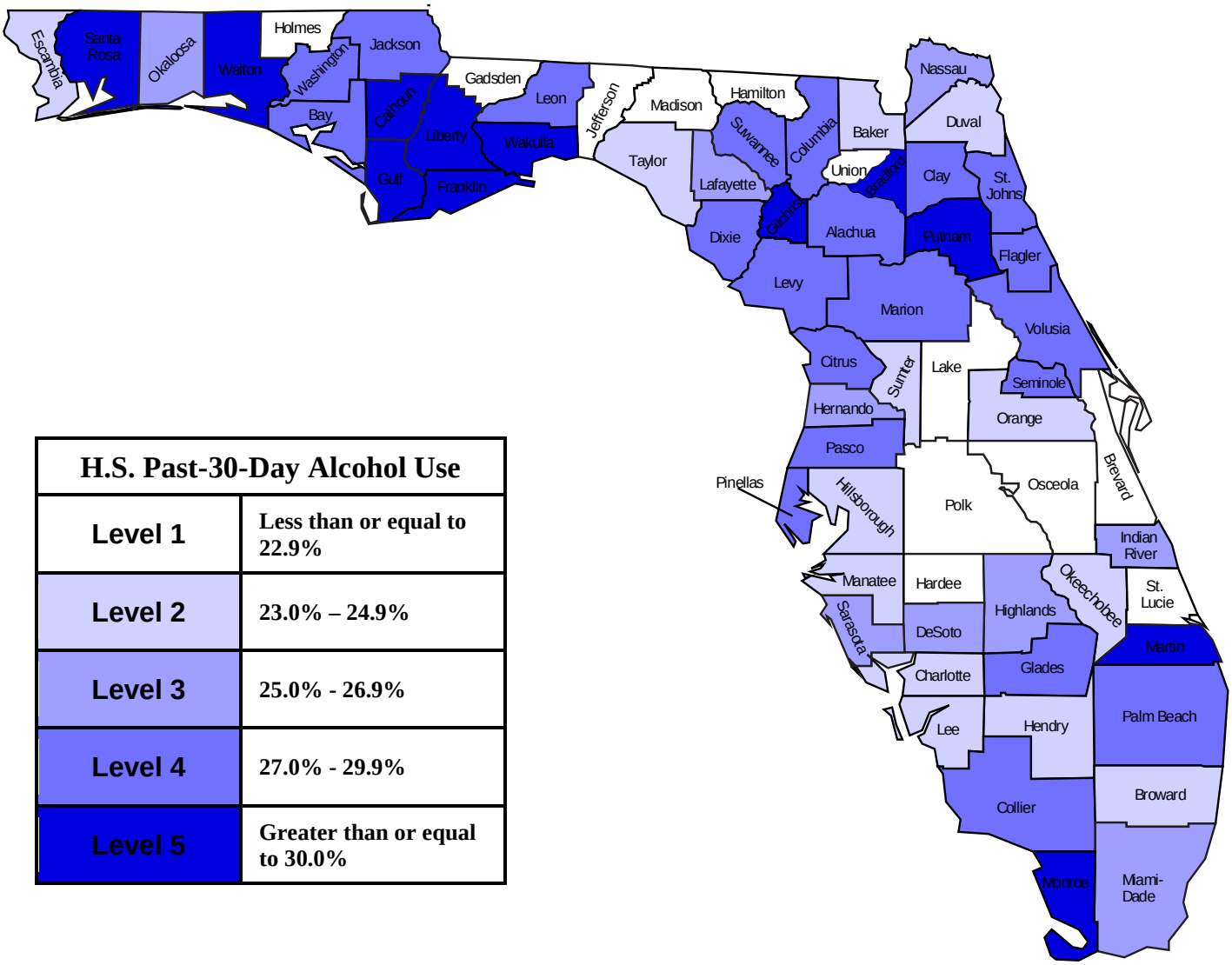
With total participation of 1,435 students, Brevard County has a fairly typical county-level *FYSAS* sample. Statistical estimates for Brevard County have maximum confidence intervals of just ±4.8 percentage points for middle school students and ±5.4 percentage points for high school students. Counties with especially strong samples have statistical estimates that are more precise, while counties with weaker participation have less precise estimates.

Map 1. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day alcohol use by county, *2016 FYSAS*



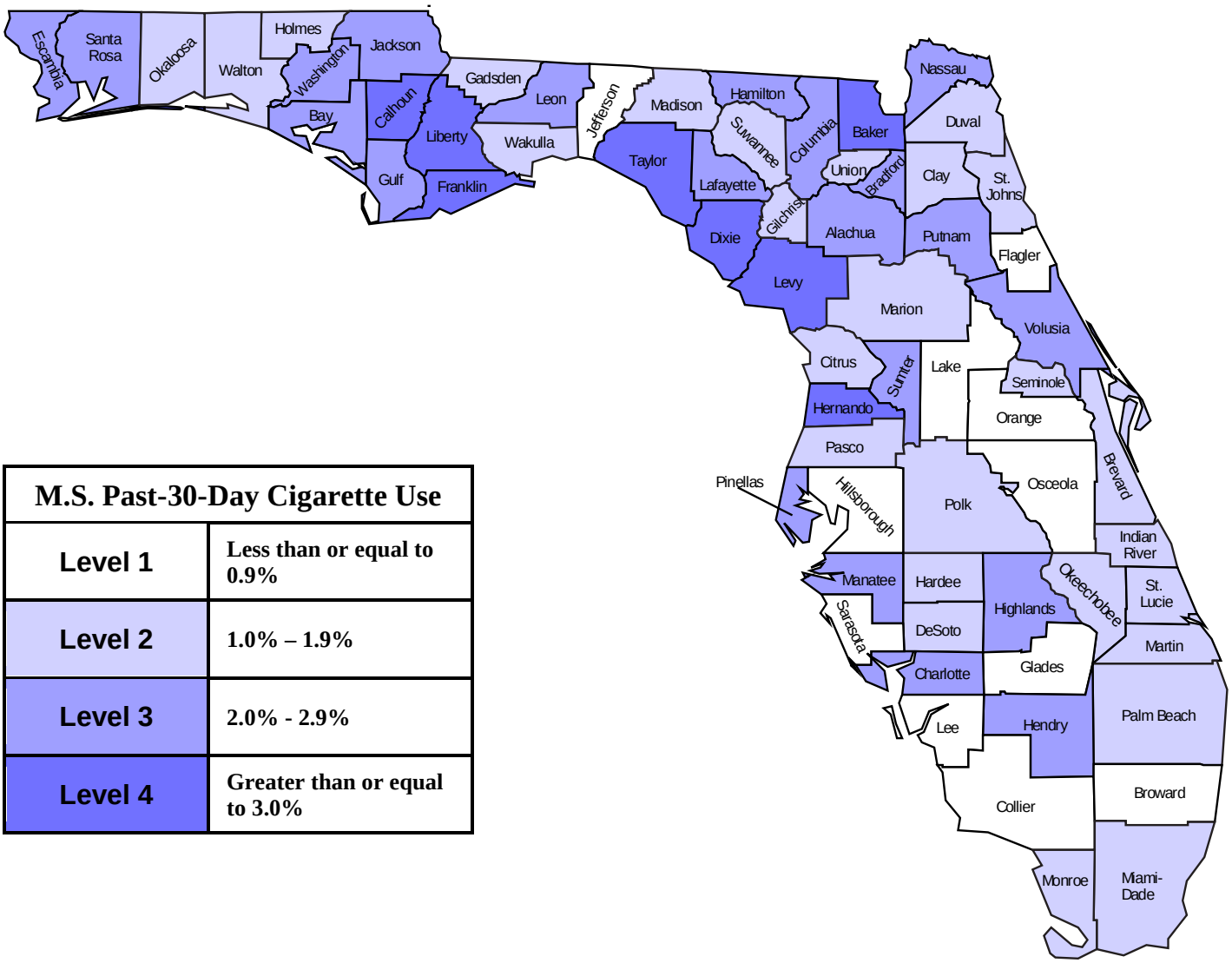
M.S. Past-30-Day Alcohol Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 6.9%
Level 2	7.0% – 8.4%
Level 3	8.5% - 9.9%
Level 4	10.0% - 11.5%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 11.5%

Map 2. Prevalence of high school past-30-day alcohol use by county, *2016 FYSAS*



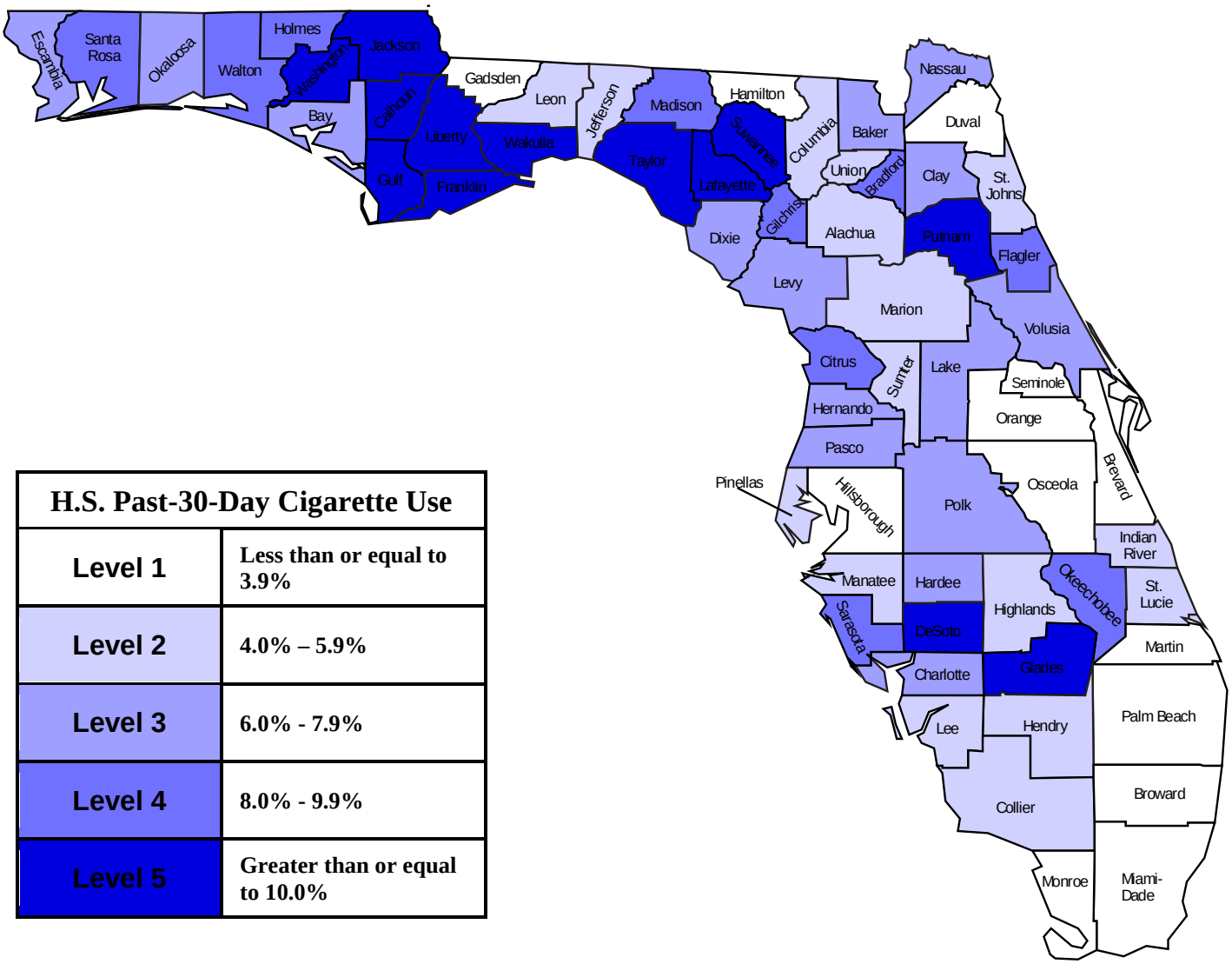
H.S. Past-30-Day Alcohol Use	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 22.9%**
Level 2	**23.0% – 24.9%**
Level 3	**25.0% - 26.9%**
Level 4	**27.0% - 29.9%**
Level 5	**Greater than or equal to 30.0%**

Map 3. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day cigarette use by county, *2016 FYSAS*



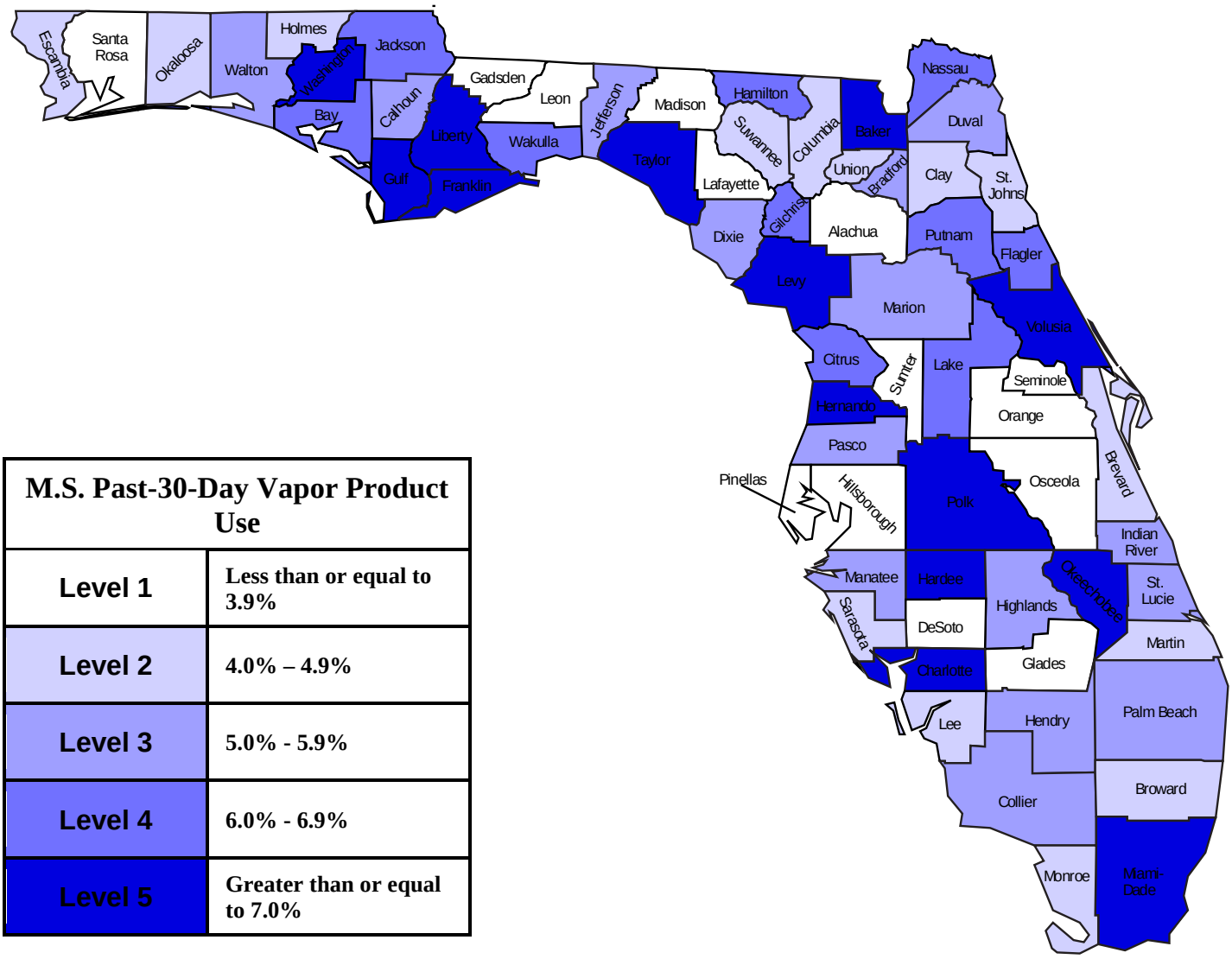
M.S. Past-30-Day Cigarette Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 0.9%
Level 2	1.0% – 1.9%
Level 3	2.0% - 2.9%
Level 4	Greater than or equal to 3.0%

Map 4. Prevalence of high school past-30-day cigarette use by county, *2016 FYSAS*



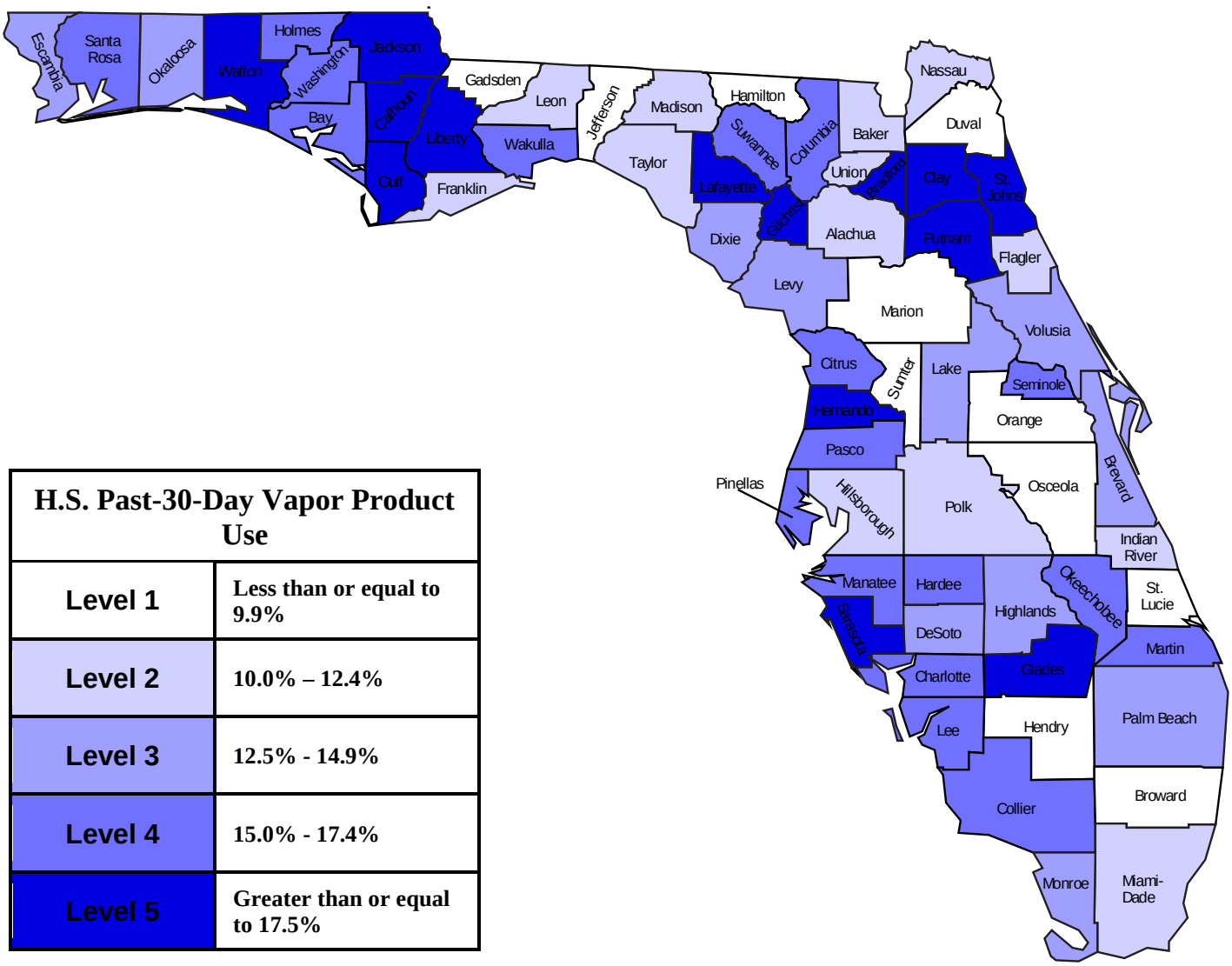
H.S. Past-30-Day Cigarette Use	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 3.9%**
Level 2	**4.0% – 5.9%**
Level 3	**6.0% - 7.9%**
Level 4	**8.0% - 9.9%**
Level 5	**Greater than or equal to 10.0%**

Map 5. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day vapor product use by county, *2016 FYSAS*



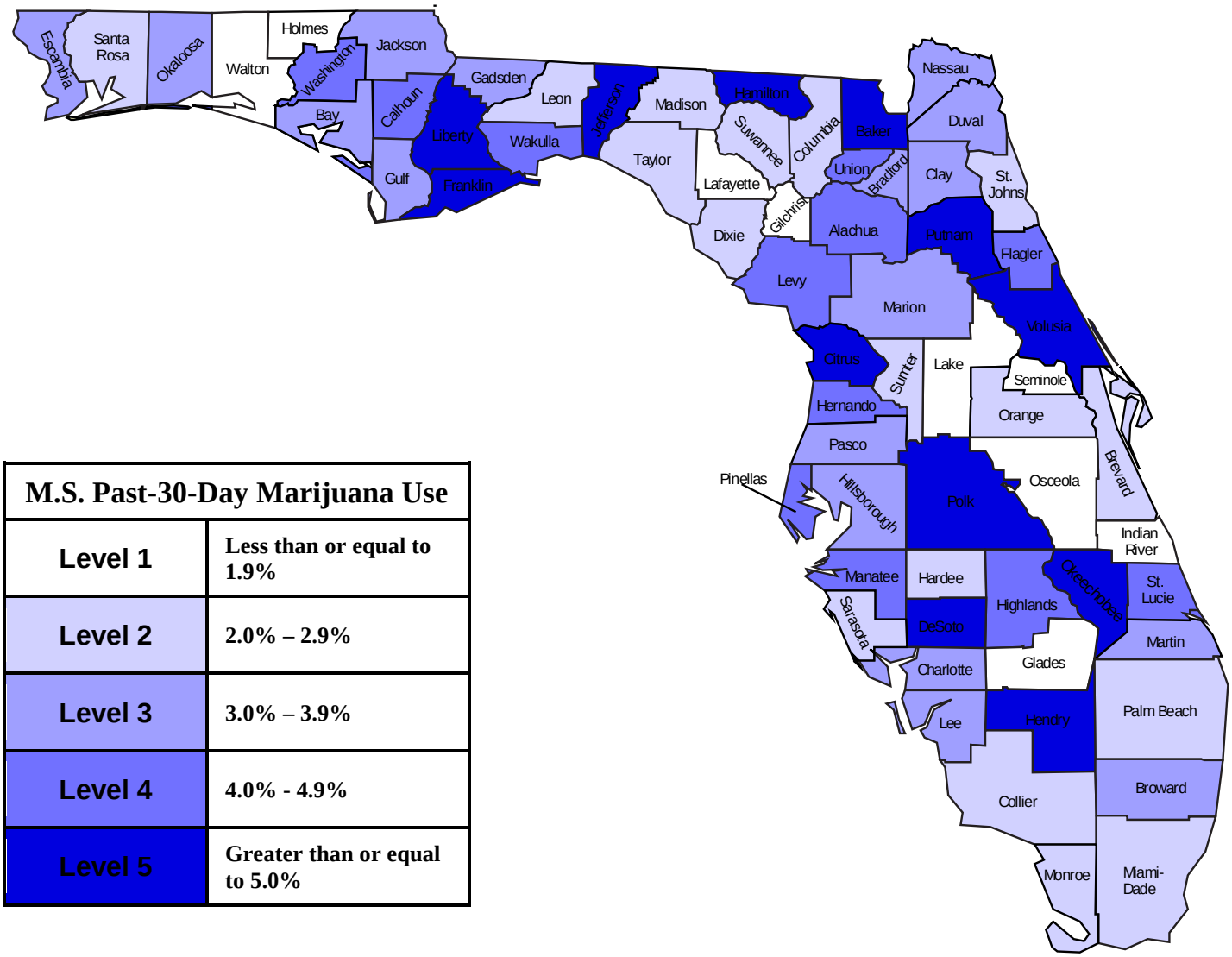
M.S. Past-30-Day Vapor Product Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 3.9%
Level 2	4.0% – 4.9%
Level 3	5.0% - 5.9%
Level 4	6.0% - 6.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 7.0%

Map 6. Prevalence of high school past-30-day vapor product use by county, *2016 FYSAS*



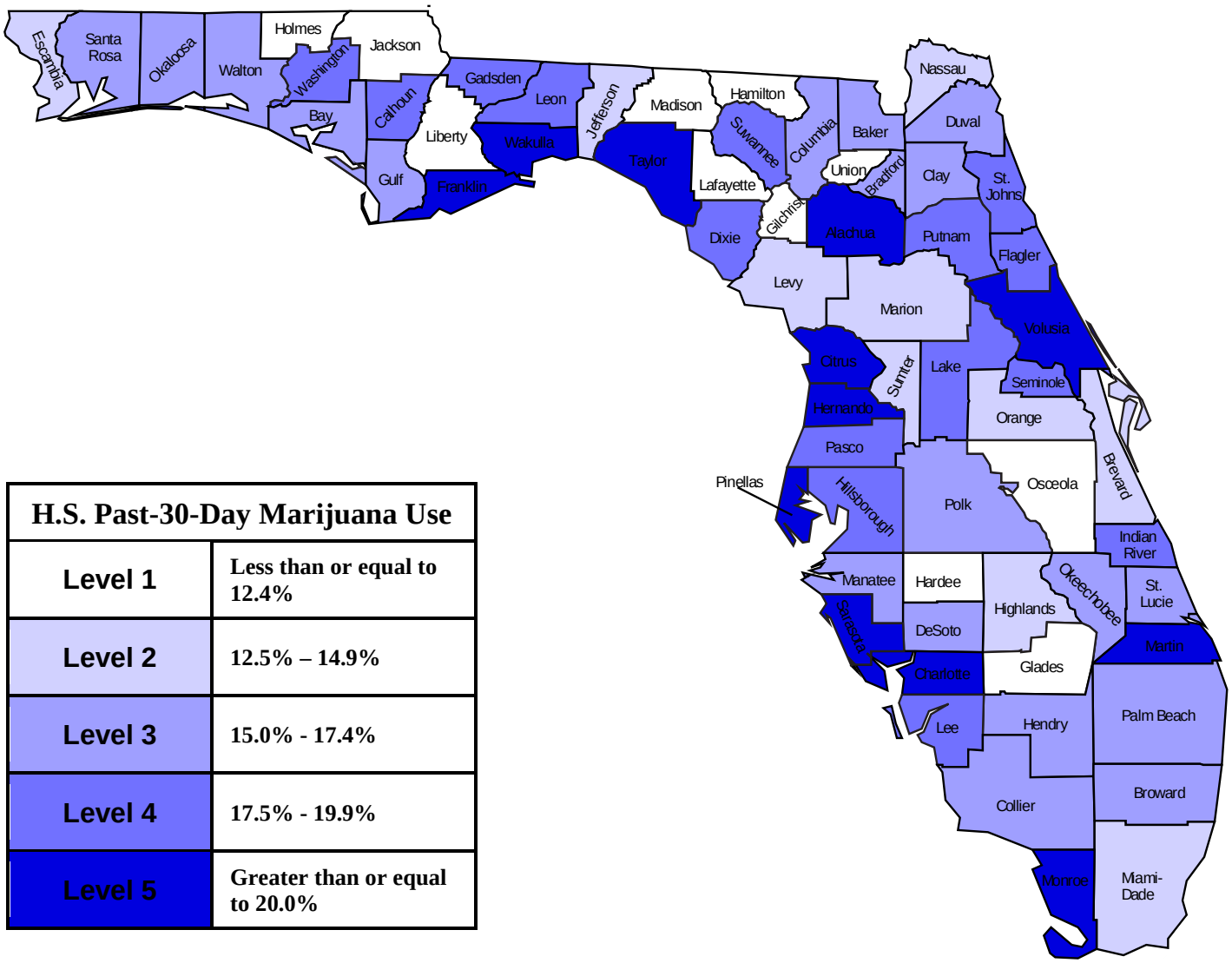
H.S. Past-30-Day Vapor Product Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 9.9%
Level 2	10.0% – 12.4%
Level 3	12.5% - 14.9%
Level 4	15.0% - 17.4%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 17.5%

Map 7. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day marijuana use by county, *2016 FYSAS*



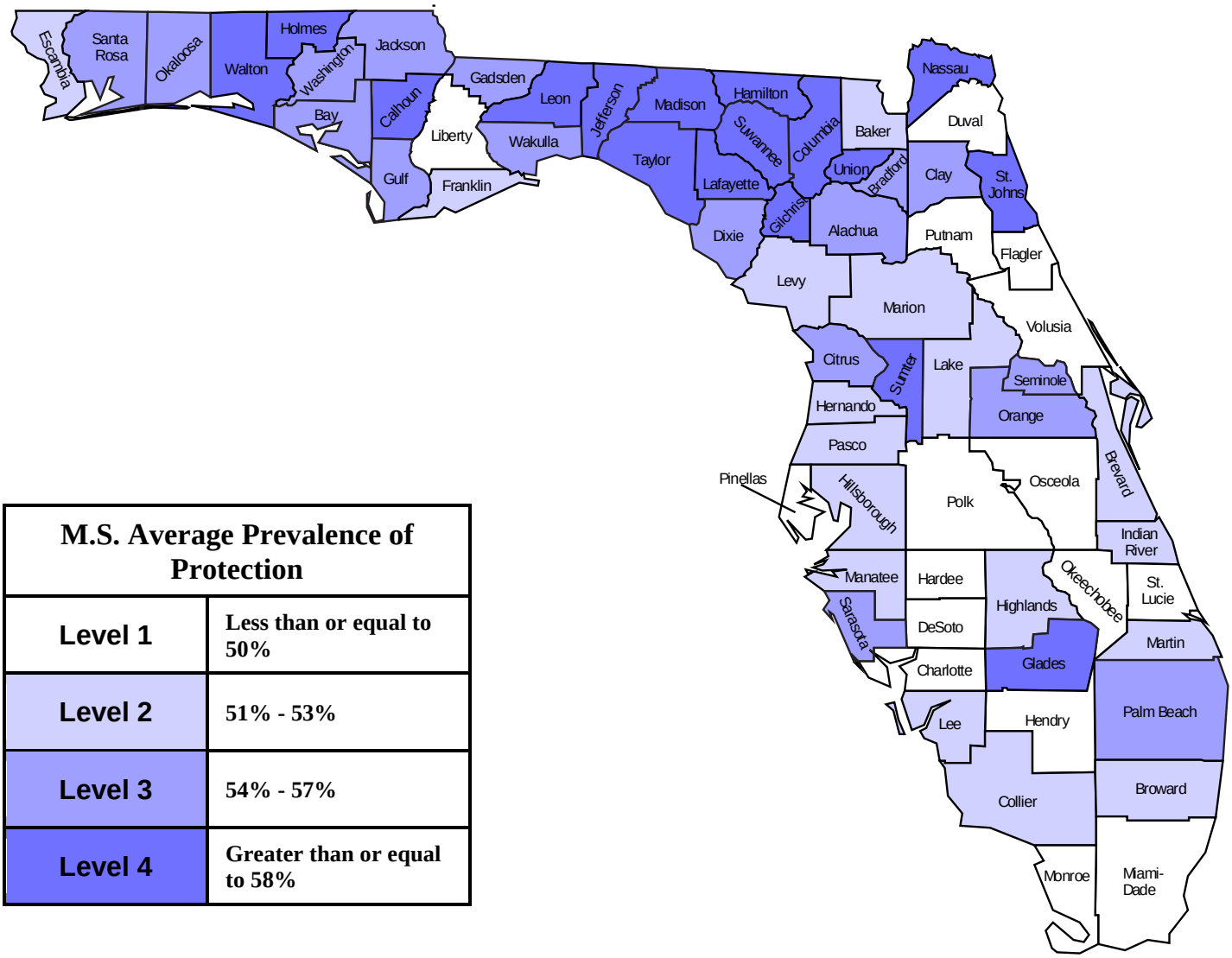
M.S. Past-30-Day Marijuana Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 1.9%
Level 2	2.0% – 2.9%
Level 3	3.0% – 3.9%
Level 4	4.0% - 4.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 5.0%

Map 8. Prevalence of high school past-30-day marijuana use by county, *2016 FYSAS*



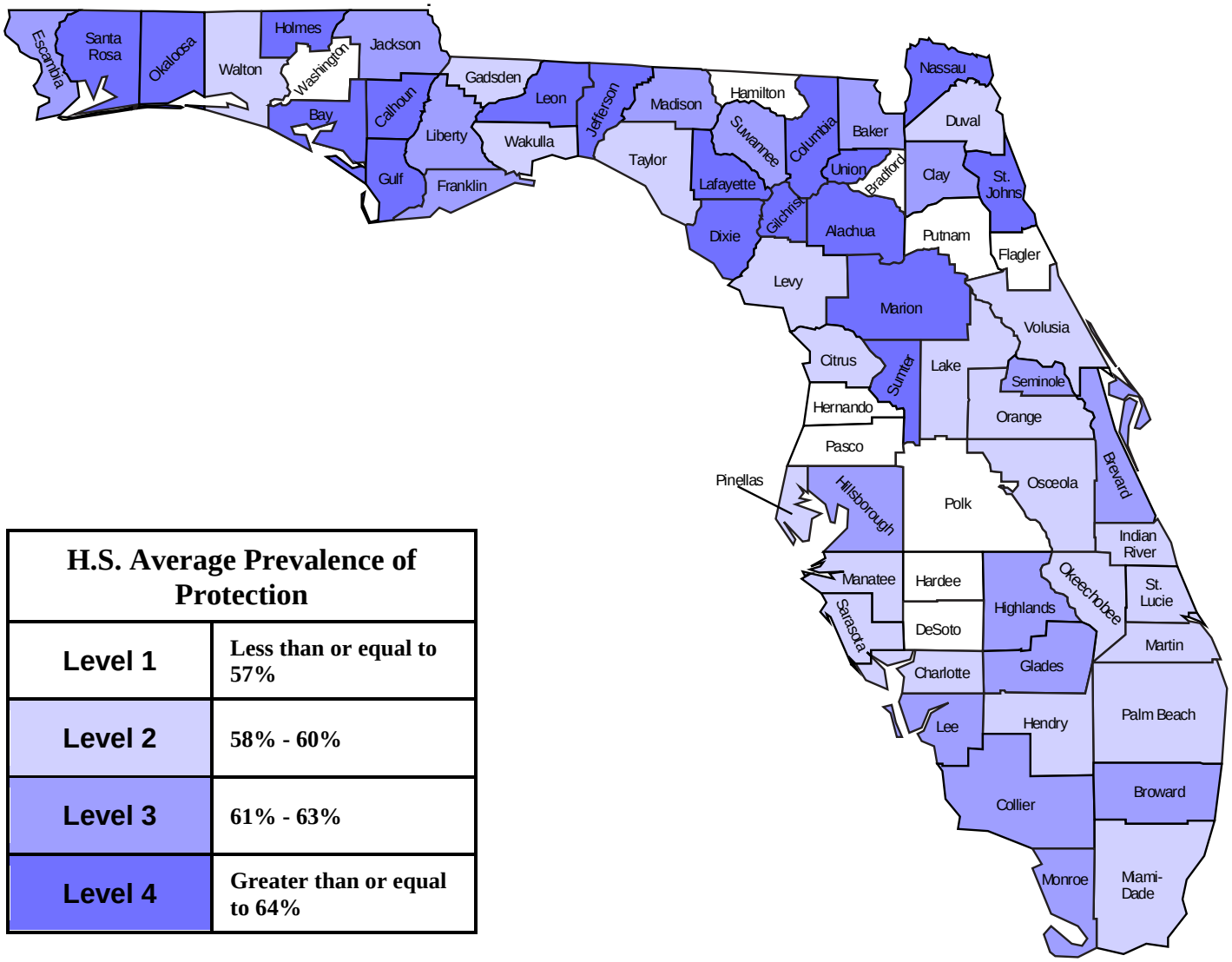
H.S. Past-30-Day Marijuana Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 12.4%
Level 2	12.5% – 14.9%
Level 3	15.0% - 17.4%
Level 4	17.5% - 19.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 20.0%

Map 9. Average level of middle school protection by county, *2016 FYSAS*



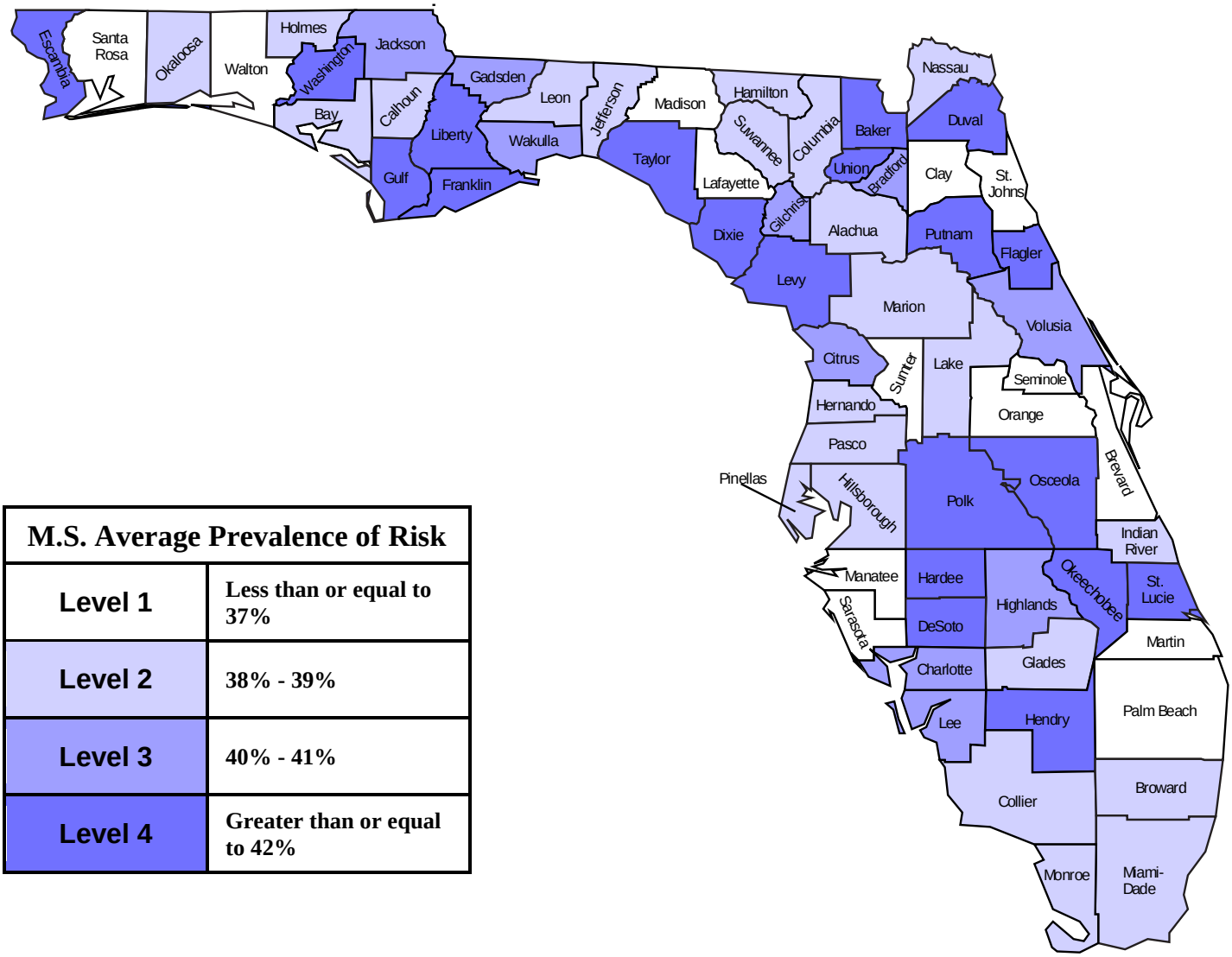
M.S. Average Prevalence of Protection	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 50%**
Level 2	**51% - 53%**
Level 3	**54% - 57%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 58%**

Map 10. Average level of high school protection by county, *2016 FYSAS*



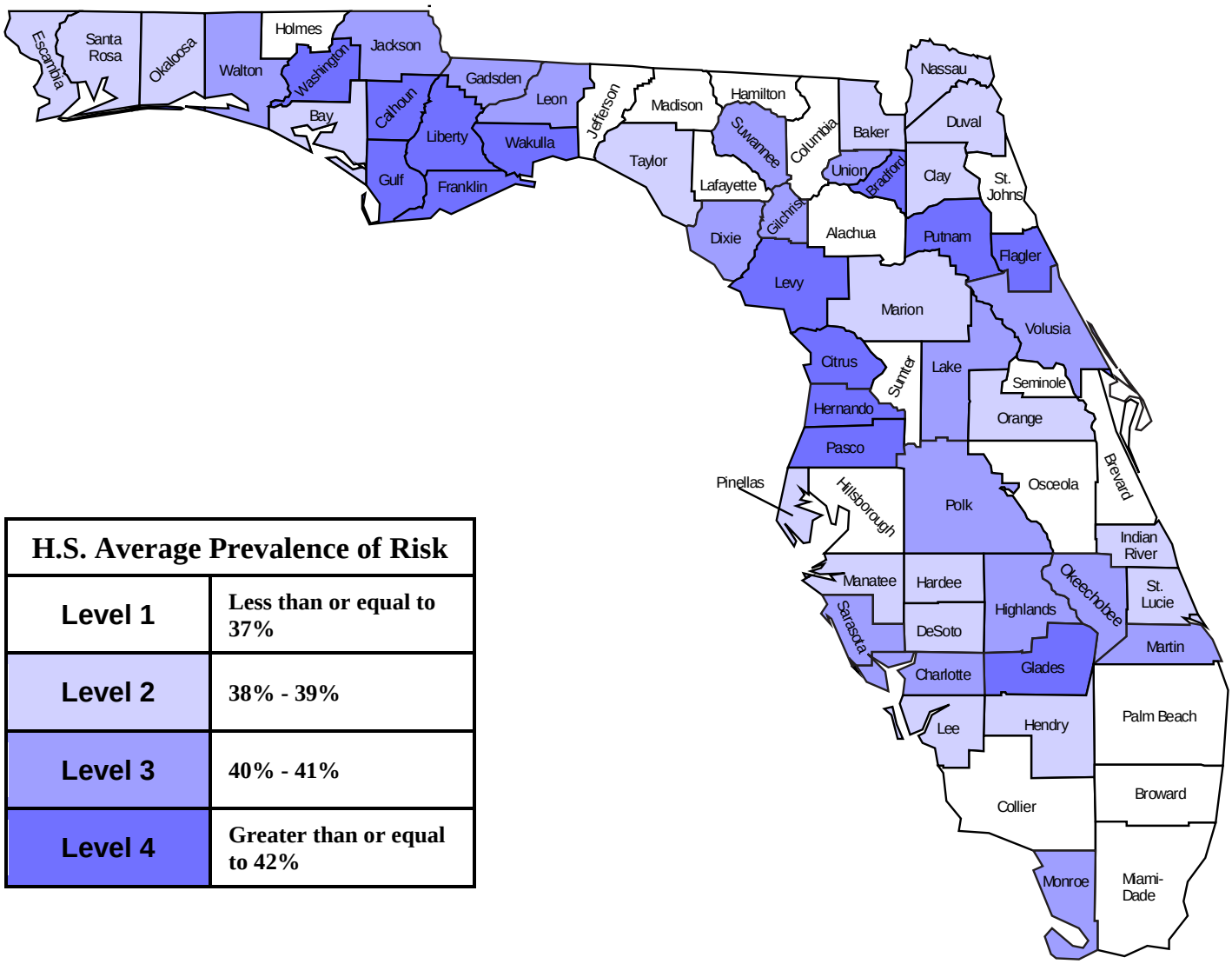
H.S. Average Prevalence of Protection	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 57%**
Level 2	**58% - 60%**
Level 3	**61% - 63%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 64%**

Map 11. Average level of middle school risk by county, *2016 FYSAS*



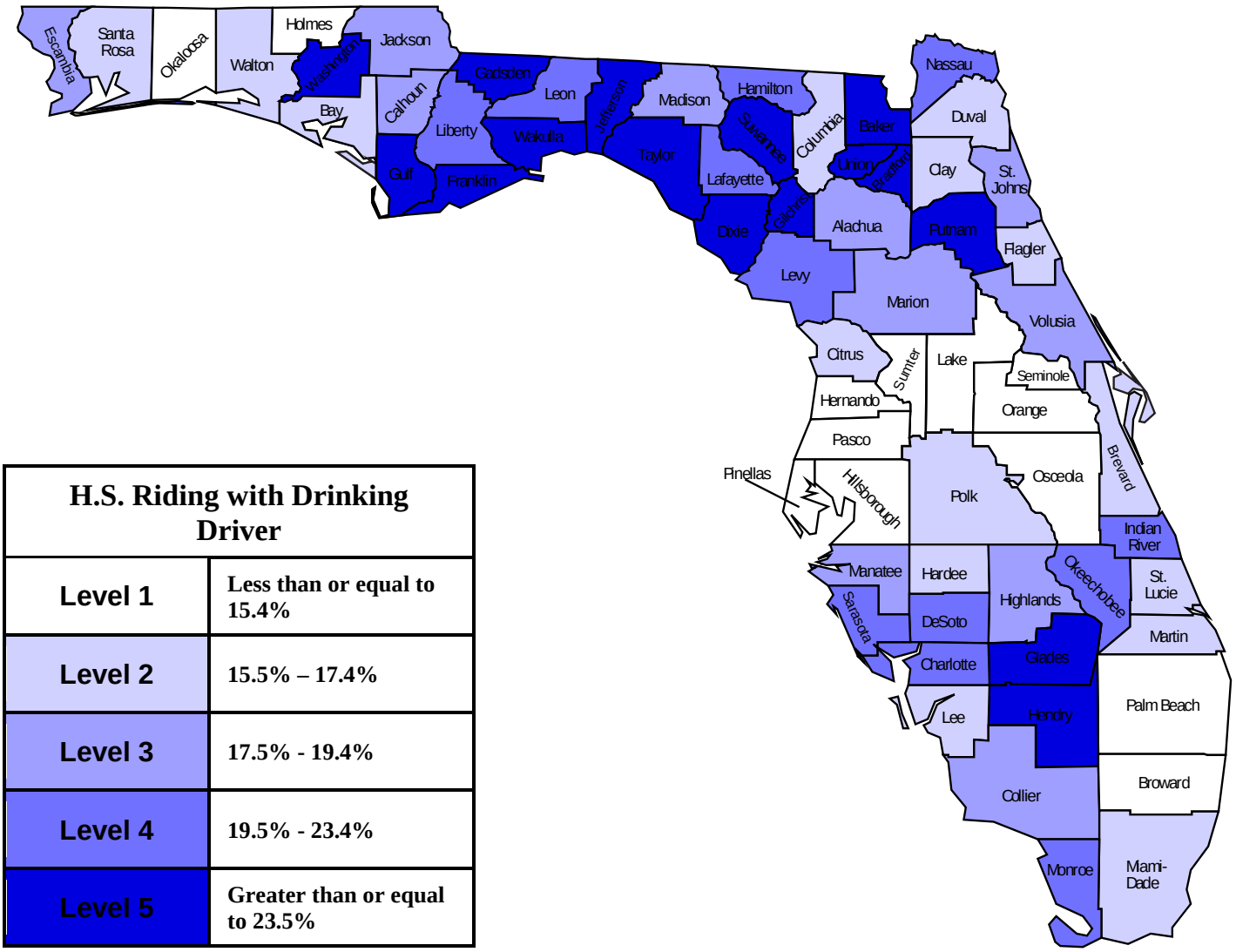
M.S. Average Prevalence of Risk	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 37%**
Level 2	**38% - 39%**
Level 3	**40% - 41%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 42%**

Map 12. Average level of high school risk by county, *2016 FYSAS*



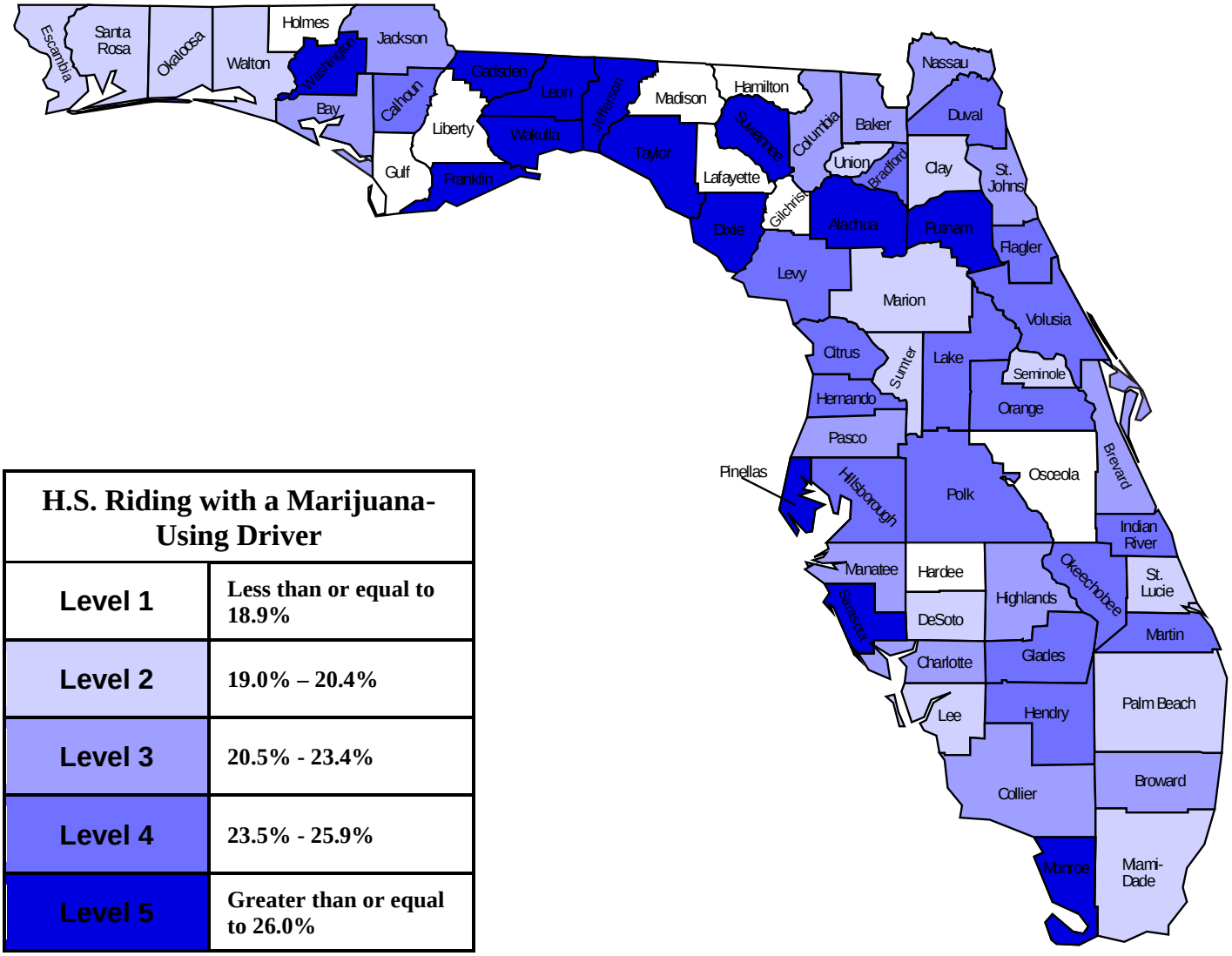
H.S. Average Prevalence of Risk	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 37%**
Level 2	**38% - 39%**
Level 3	**40% - 41%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 42%**

Map 13. Prevalence of high school past-30-day riding with a drinking driver by county, *2016 FYSAS*



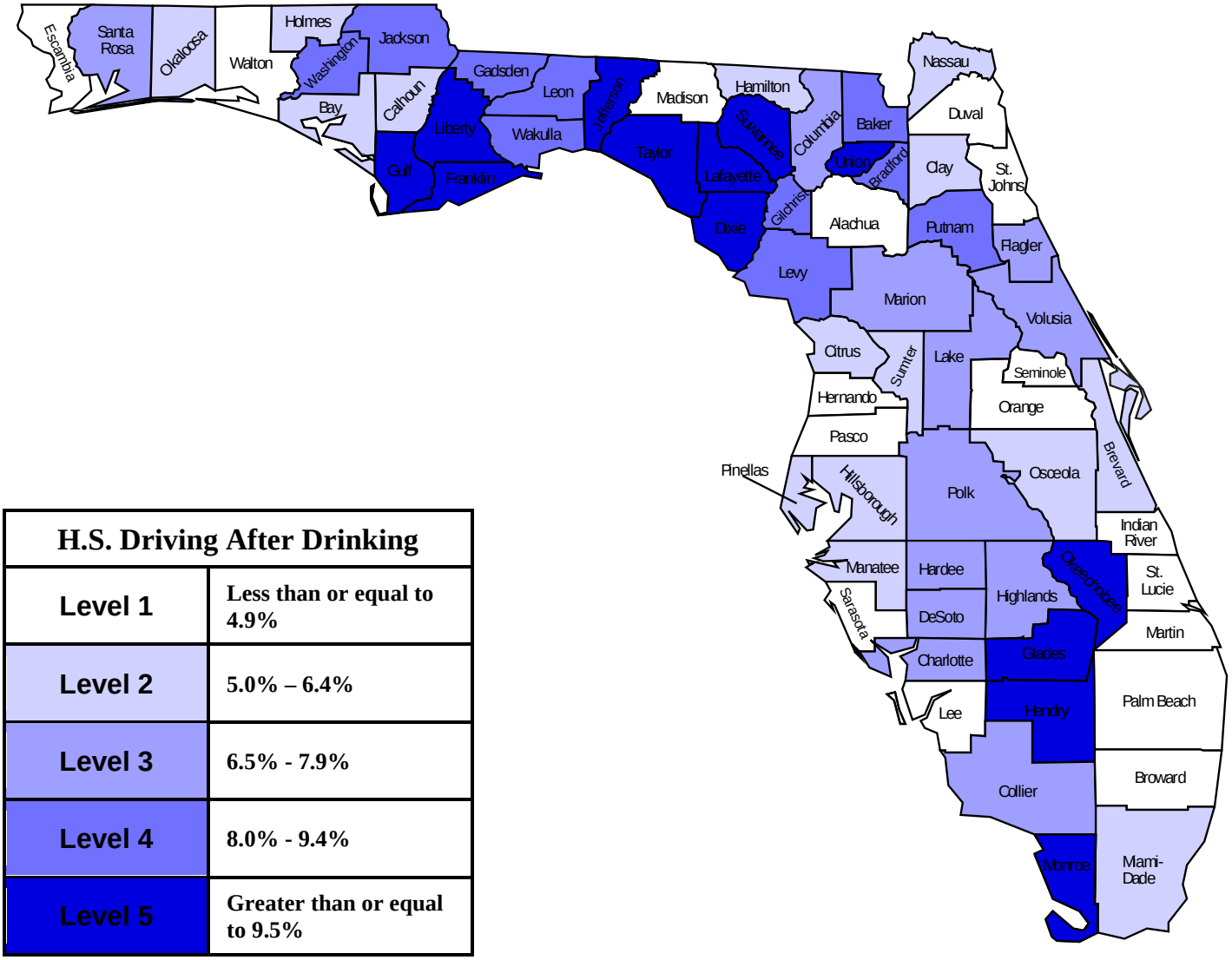
H.S. Riding with Drinking Driver	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 15.4%
Level 2	15.5% – 17.4%
Level 3	17.5% - 19.4%
Level 4	19.5% - 23.4%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 23.5%

Map 14. Prevalence of high school past-30-day riding with a marijuana-using driver by county, *2016 FYSAS*



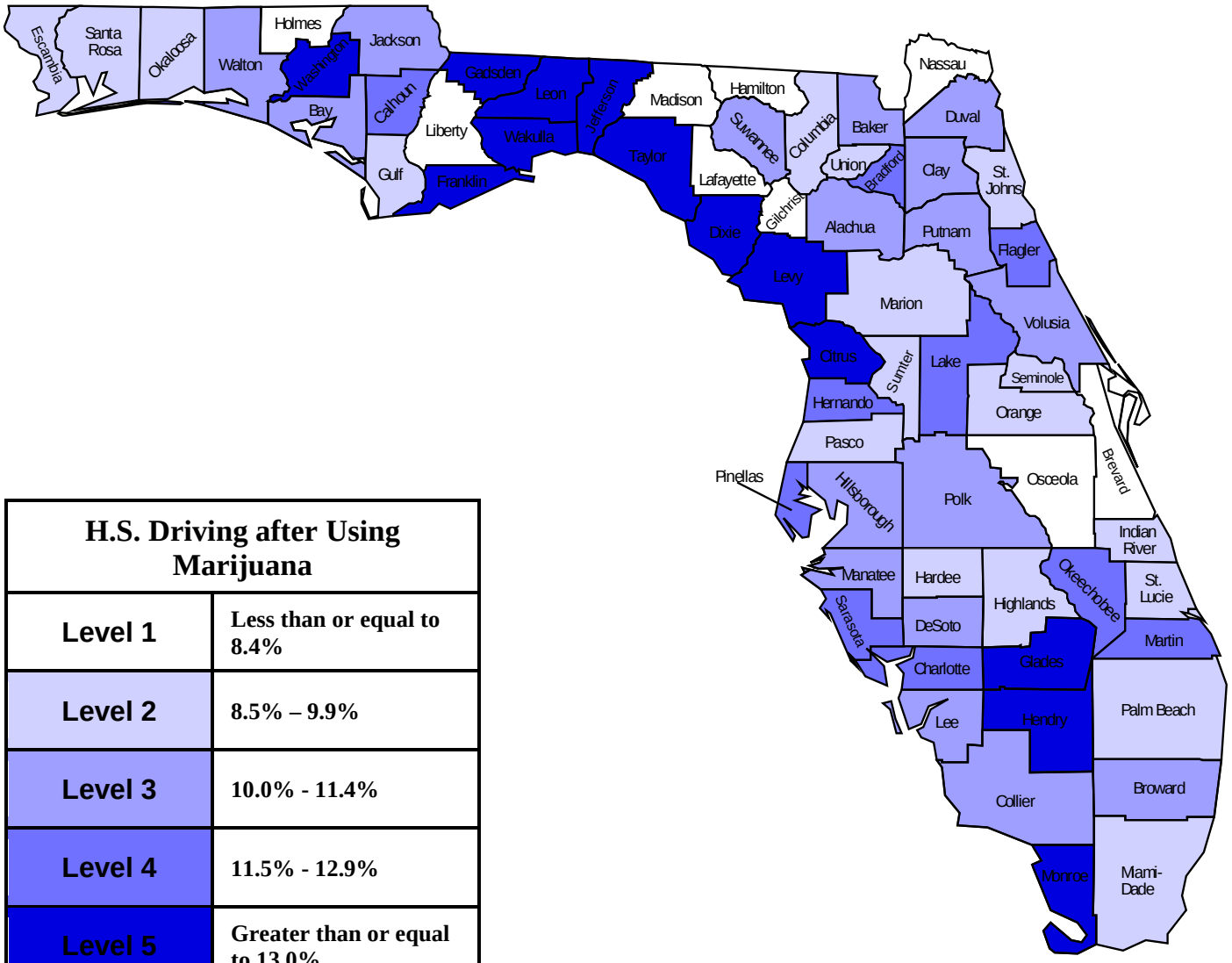
H.S. Riding with a Marijuana-Using Driver	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 18.9%
Level 2	19.0% – 20.4%
Level 3	20.5% - 23.4%
Level 4	23.5% - 25.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 26.0%

Map 15. Prevalence of high school past-30-day driving after drinking by county, *2016 FYSAS*



H.S. Driving After Drinking	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 4.9%
Level 2	5.0% – 6.4%
Level 3	6.5% - 7.9%
Level 4	8.0% - 9.4%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 9.5%

Map 16. Prevalence of high school past-30-day driving after using marijuana by county, *2016 FYSAS*



H.S. Driving after Using Marijuana	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 8.4%
Level 2	8.5% – 9.9%
Level 3	10.0% - 11.4%
Level 4	11.5% - 12.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 13.0%

Table C1. Number of students in sample, by county, 2016

County	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total
Alachua	190	178	239	71	189	130	123	1120
Baker	141	121	144	85	88	71	52	702
Bay	343	262	267	203	180	91	136	1482
Bradford	88	79	82	55	56	57	19	436
Brevard	327	250	212	243	168	124	111	1435
Broward	167	220	412	133	139	143	145	1359
Calhoun	68	70	70	63	73	47	49	440
Charlotte	136	111	179	156	125	107	47	861
Citrus	162	176	209	144	150	74	57	972
Clay	136	361	337	160	162	170	191	1517
Collier	212	146	233	148	167	141	142	1189
Columbia	184	191	146	127	168	128	94	1038
DeSoto	157	123	117	89	68	69	69	692
Dixie	65	61	50	45	51	37	38	347
Duval	305	349	372	281	288	204	131	1930
Escambia	334	263	305	208	169	184	178	1641
Flagler	189	158	187	121	148	119	69	991
Franklin*	41	29	34	28	23	22	17	194
Gadsden	138	140	140	114	91	56	56	735
Gilchrist	73	75	70	78	82	51	61	490
Glades*	54	52	51	29	25	18	8	237
Gulf	48	53	51	57	60	53	43	365
Hamilton	42	39	50	48	43	26	32	280
Hardee	157	153	152	121	118	95	33	829
Hendry	221	199	193	228	188	155	108	1292
Hernando	123	118	195	114	186	112	70	918
Highlands	141	185	168	109	112	126	66	907
Hillsborough	233	235	223	232	199	128	176	1426
Holmes	105	101	90	88	77	68	43	572
Indian River	177	190	187	175	164	103	58	1054
Jackson	173	136	141	141	123	79	49	842
Jefferson*	18	18	19	17	24	17	12	125
Lafayette*	40	33	41	22	34	29	19	218
Lake	231	254	234	232	146	110	75	1282
Lee	116	147	131	248	182	187	117	1128
Leon	86	185	110	203	117	84	54	839
Levy	109	117	103	100	99	79	49	656
Liberty	43	45	37	40	31	29	23	248
Madison	71	59	66	63	65	45	38	407
Manatee	269	188	150	328	243	185	146	1509
Marion	211	180	197	111	111	72	33	915
Martin	176	156	158	144	158	126	85	1003
Miami-Dade	226	251	223	152	167	167	166	1352
Monroe	142	129	138	89	107	143	71	819
Nassau	129	151	124	102	83	100	49	738
Okaloosa	412	371	361	378	322	230	242	2316
Okeechobee	166	132	115	164	165	58	67	867
Orange	230	291	327	284	187	186	103	1608
Osceola	309	259	293	174	127	105	72	1339
Palm Beach	314	320	293	258	218	237	207	1847
Pasco	326	261	320	179	197	121	165	1569
Pinellas	276	217	337	162	178	177	181	1528
Polk	208	284	216	233	232	192	90	1455
Putnam	141	152	142	96	114	117	78	840
Saint Johns	314	292	299	239	220	177	142	1683
Saint Lucie	303	321	334	181	80	96	86	1401
Santa Rosa	275	234	318	137	183	129	118	1394
Sarasota	173	205	190	196	193	134	137	1228
Seminole	203	304	169	191	261	199	165	1492
Sumter	186	145	148	106	131	132	53	901
Suwannee	141	144	146	100	116	86	73	806
Taylor*	57	59	39	0	0	28	43	226
Union	67	69	58	58	57	62	34	405
Volusia	188	181	237	142	146	164	120	1178
Wakulla	135	123	96	70	79	63	36	602
Walton	76	205	165	187	149	106	72	960
Washington	106	100	97	91	91	61	53	599

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error.

Table C2. Past-30-day prevalence of alcohol, binge drinking, cigarettes, vaping and marijuana, among middle school students, by county, 2016

County	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cigarettes	Vaping	Marijuana
Alachua	9.3	6.5	2.0	3.4	4.0
Baker	17.0	7.7	4.3	8.2	5.7
Bay	9.4	3.2	2.2	6.8	3.6
Bradford	10.3	2.6	2.1	5.3	3.4
Brevard	7.4	1.8	1.8	4.3	2.1
Broward	8.6	3.0	0.7	4.4	3.0
Calhoun	9.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	4.4
Charlotte	7.9	2.4	2.8	9.5	3.6
Citrus	6.8	1.6	1.6	6.5	5.1
Clay	5.4	2.1	1.1	4.0	3.1
Collier	7.3	2.0	0.1	5.5	2.2
Columbia	8.2	2.9	2.1	4.3	2.3
DeSoto	10.2	5.5	1.4	3.4	5.4
Dixie	15.6	5.1	6.1	5.8	2.8
Duval	12.4	4.0	1.4	5.6	3.6
Escambia	9.1	2.9	2.8	4.0	3.6
Flagler	9.1	2.8	0.9	6.5	4.6
Franklin*	22.2	7.6	6.0	7.0	14.1
Gadsden	6.9	3.6	1.5	2.3	3.6
Gilchrist	7.4	2.4	1.5	6.7	1.2
Glades*	12.5	6.8	0.6	3.8	1.5
Gulf	10.8	4.2	2.5	10.6	3.4
Hamilton	7.3	3.1	2.4	6.0	5.7
Hardee	11.8	6.0	1.8	10.2	2.9
Hendry	12.7	6.9	2.3	5.2	6.3
Hernando	9.4	3.7	3.3	10.4	4.2
Highlands	10.0	3.0	2.0	5.5	4.1
Hillsborough	8.4	2.3	0.6	3.8	3.6
Holmes	7.7	3.2	1.8	4.9	1.5
Indian River	10.9	2.8	1.1	5.1	1.7
Jackson	11.1	4.1	2.9	6.0	3.6
Jefferson*	5.6	3.6	0.0	5.4	9.0
Lafayette*	8.7	4.1	2.9	3.8	0.0
Lake	5.8	3.6	0.8	6.1	1.9
Lee	7.9	2.9	0.5	4.6	3.4
Leon	5.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	2.5
Levy	12.3	7.1	5.0	7.9	4.9
Liberty	9.7	6.9	3.8	9.4	8.4
Madison	3.5	1.9	1.3	3.2	2.3
Manatee	5.6	2.7	2.0	5.5	4.3
Marion	7.8	2.0	1.7	5.2	3.6
Martin	7.4	3.3	1.1	4.9	3.2
Miami-Dade	7.3	3.9	1.6	7.2	2.8
Monroe	6.0	2.5	1.1	4.2	2.5
Nassau	11.8	6.1	2.3	6.4	3.9
Okaloosa	9.1	2.3	1.8	4.4	3.7
Okeechobee	11.1	6.2	1.5	7.9	5.1
Orange	6.3	2.5	0.8	3.2	2.3
Osceola	6.9	3.2	0.5	3.8	1.7
Palm Beach	9.2	3.3	1.0	5.0	2.4
Pasco	9.2	2.3	1.5	5.3	3.2
Pinellas	7.5	2.7	2.0	3.7	4.0
Polk	7.9	5.0	1.6	7.3	5.3
Putnam	11.0	4.9	2.7	6.5	5.2
Saint Johns	8.1	2.1	1.8	4.2	2.5
Saint Lucie	11.0	3.7	1.2	5.8	4.1
Santa Rosa	6.2	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.2
Sarasota	7.0	2.6	0.7	4.7	2.7
Seminole	5.8	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.9
Sumter	8.2	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.3
Suwannee	9.7	2.5	1.9	4.7	2.7
Taylor*	14.4	7.6	3.2	7.5	2.7
Union	9.8	6.6	1.1	4.1	4.2
Volusia	8.2	4.0	2.1	7.1	5.6
Wakulla	11.4	5.6	1.1	6.6	4.6
Walton	6.4	2.0	1.2	5.1	1.9
Washington	10.0	3.6	2.7	9.5	4.1

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error.

Table C3. Past-30-day prevalence of alcohol, binge drinking, cigarettes, vaping and marijuana, among high school students, by county, 2016

County	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cigarettes	Vaping	Marijuana
Alachua	27.6	12.6	5.5	10.8	20.0
Baker	24.4	16.3	6.9	11.5	15.8
Bay	27.2	11.7	7.5	16.5	16.8
Bradford	31.6	12.2	8.3	21.1	16.4
Brevard	22.2	9.9	3.5	12.5	13.7
Broward	24.5	9.1	3.2	9.7	16.7
Calhoun	30.6	11.3	14.0	18.7	18.8
Charlotte	23.1	9.6	7.4	17.2	20.6
Citrus	28.1	15.6	9.1	16.1	26.9
Clay	29.6	12.3	7.7	18.8	16.6
Collier	29.4	12.6	4.8	16.8	15.6
Columbia	27.3	13.5	5.6	15.5	15.1
DeSoto	25.5	16.1	10.0	14.6	15.2
Dixie	28.5	19.6	10.9	13.8	18.0
Duval	24.4	7.1	3.9	8.8	16.6
Escambia	23.1	11.2	6.1	13.2	13.5
Flagler	27.4	12.2	8.2	12.4	19.8
Franklin*	30.2	17.9	22.0	11.5	22.0
Gadsden	19.1	12.6	3.6	6.1	17.6
Gilchrist	31.8	15.1	8.2	18.7	11.3
Glades*	27.0	15.1	10.0	22.4	10.2
Gulf	34.7	18.7	10.0	25.6	15.7
Hamilton	16.7	5.5	3.8	6.5	6.5
Hardee	22.4	9.8	7.4	16.3	11.8
Hendry	24.8	15.0	5.8	8.4	15.1
Hernando	26.8	10.4	7.4	18.8	21.3
Highlands	25.1	13.1	5.7	12.9	14.0
Hillsborough	24.1	10.0	2.9	10.8	17.9
Holmes	22.3	12.3	9.2	17.2	8.3
Indian River	26.6	11.3	4.8	12.3	17.7
Jackson	28.1	15.5	11.8	24.4	11.5
Jefferson*	17.0	10.2	4.1	4.4	14.8
Lafayette*	25.5	19.7	20.5	20.4	11.4
Lake	21.3	11.4	7.5	14.3	19.7
Lee	23.5	9.0	5.0	15.4	17.9
Leon	28.9	15.2	5.2	11.1	17.6
Levy	29.5	14.7	7.2	14.9	13.7
Liberty	32.2	18.0	13.4	18.7	9.0
Madison	14.8	7.8	8.3	10.4	7.3
Manatee	23.4	11.2	4.0	16.1	16.1
Marion	27.2	10.5	5.8	8.3	12.8
Martin	30.4	11.7	3.3	15.1	21.2
Miami-Dade	26.2	12.1	3.0	10.6	12.7
Monroe	36.3	17.6	3.7	13.0	22.8
Nassau	25.7	14.6	6.9	12.4	13.6
Okaloosa	25.9	11.4	6.3	13.6	15.5
Okeechobee	24.9	13.7	9.9	16.0	16.0
Orange	23.3	7.9	3.0	8.6	14.2
Osceola	18.2	8.7	3.2	5.8	11.6
Palm Beach	27.0	9.8	3.8	13.2	15.4
Pasco	28.5	11.0	7.4	16.9	19.7
Pinellas	29.5	11.5	5.7	15.3	22.1
Polk	22.9	11.4	7.6	12.3	16.5
Putnam	33.0	16.2	10.8	17.5	18.5
Saint Johns	28.3	10.5	4.6	17.6	18.7
Saint Lucie	18.3	6.5	5.0	9.4	17.0
Santa Rosa	35.3	16.4	8.7	17.2	16.8
Sarasota	25.5	10.7	6.7	21.7	23.8
Seminole	27.1	12.5	2.6	16.8	17.8
Sumter	23.5	13.0	5.1	9.8	13.4
Suwannee	29.7	16.3	12.9	15.2	17.9
Taylor*	23.5	18.9	12.6	11.1	21.4
Union	20.6	11.2	5.2	10.1	11.6
Volusia	29.4	14.4	6.9	14.5	20.5
Wakulla	30.9	21.0	12.5	17.4	28.6
Walton	30.0	13.1	9.3	21.2	16.5
Washington	28.4	16.1	14.5	16.2	19.8

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error.

Table C4. Past-30-day prevalence of prescription pain relievers, depressants, over-the-counter drugs, any illicit drug except marijuana, and alcohol or any illicit drug, among middle school students, by county, 2016

County	Prescription Pain Relievers	Depressants	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug
Alachua	2.9	1.0	3.4	6.9	15.0
Baker	1.6	1.7	1.3	7.8	20.3
Bay	1.6	1.4	1.4	6.8	14.4
Bradford	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.8	13.7
Brevard	1.0	0.6	2.1	5.3	12.0
Broward	2.0	0.7	1.1	5.4	12.0
Calhoun	1.7	1.3	1.3	5.3	13.3
Charlotte	2.4	0.3	0.6	5.9	13.3
Citrus	1.7	1.0	0.8	5.4	12.9
Clay	1.4	0.7	1.1	4.0	8.5
Collier	1.4	0.6	2.0	5.4	10.6
Columbia	1.3	0.3	1.7	4.1	11.9
DeSoto	0.6	0.9	1.1	5.1	15.3
Dixie	0.4	1.3	0.0	4.1	18.2
Duval	2.0	1.2	3.3	8.0	17.1
Escambia	1.5	1.3	1.7	5.4	13.4
Flagler	1.1	0.1	1.9	5.0	13.2
Franklin*	2.1	1.6	2.7	10.7	22.1
Gadsden	1.0	0.3	2.1	6.1	10.9
Gilchrist	1.7	0.0	0.4	5.4	11.5
Glades*	0.8	0.5	2.9	4.2	16.2
Gulf	1.0	0.7	1.2	6.9	13.6
Hamilton	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	13.8
Hardee	3.3	0.3	2.1	7.5	17.7
Hendry	1.0	0.8	2.2	5.1	15.5
Hernando	1.8	1.7	2.5	4.9	13.9
Highlands	2.6	1.3	1.1	6.8	13.7
Hillsborough	1.5	1.0	1.2	5.1	12.1
Holmes	0.4	0.0	2.0	5.4	10.8
Indian River	2.8	1.7	0.8	6.7	14.0
Jackson	2.2	0.8	3.6	7.6	15.2
Jefferson*	0.0	2.3	4.0	4.7	13.3
Lafayette*	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	10.9
Lake	1.0	0.7	2.1	4.4	9.5
Lee	0.8	0.5	2.1	3.3	10.4
Leon	1.8	0.3	1.4	5.1	11.4
Levy	1.7	1.2	1.5	6.2	16.6
Liberty	1.7	1.8	2.2	8.2	20.1
Madison	1.2	0.0	1.7	3.8	7.5
Manatee	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.1	9.4
Marion	1.5	0.0	1.0	4.3	11.6
Martin	1.3	0.8	1.4	5.3	11.4
Miami-Dade	1.8	0.8	1.7	5.9	12.1
Monroe	1.8	0.3	1.1	4.4	10.5
Nassau	1.0	1.4	1.7	6.0	16.0
Okaloosa	1.6	1.3	1.0	5.0	12.6
Okeechobee	3.1	1.1	1.0	5.8	15.1
Orange	1.5	0.4	1.1	4.8	10.1
Osceola	1.2	0.6	0.8	5.9	12.3
Palm Beach	1.2	1.2	1.9	5.4	13.3
Pasco	2.5	1.1	2.0	5.5	13.0
Pinellas	0.8	0.8	1.9	4.8	11.7
Polk	1.9	0.5	3.0	7.1	14.6
Putnam	1.7	0.9	2.7	6.9	16.4
Saint Johns	0.9	0.6	1.2	4.6	11.3
Saint Lucie	1.4	0.3	2.1	5.7	14.6
Santa Rosa	1.7	0.6	1.1	4.1	8.7
Sarasota	0.4	0.6	1.3	3.8	9.4
Seminole	1.3	0.9	0.9	4.7	9.8
Sumter	1.6	0.8	1.2	4.9	11.2
Suwannee	2.0	0.9	1.1	7.6	13.5
Taylor*	0.9	2.1	3.3	7.8	17.0
Union	1.7	0.4	2.7	6.2	12.6
Volusia	2.2	0.9	2.0	6.2	13.5
Wakulla	0.3	0.8	1.1	5.5	15.1
Walton	0.6	1.3	1.5	5.4	10.7
Washington	0.9	1.5	0.6	5.1	13.5

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error.

Table C5. Past-30-day prevalence of prescription pain relievers, depressants, over-the-counter drugs, any illicit drug except marijuana, and alcohol or any illicit drug, among high school students, by county, 2016

County	Prescription Pain Relievers	Depressants	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug
Alachua	4.8	4.5	3.3	10.1	35.3
Baker	2.1	2.0	3.6	8.6	32.7
Bay	2.4	4.1	1.8	7.9	35.1
Bradford	2.8	2.3	2.2	6.1	36.6
Brevard	0.9	1.5	1.9	4.3	29.0
Broward	1.3	1.4	2.8	8.3	34.2
Calhoun	1.7	4.4	4.1	8.4	39.0
Charlotte	3.2	2.1	3.3	8.3	31.4
Citrus	3.5	3.0	3.7	10.9	39.2
Clay	2.5	3.0	1.4	7.7	35.1
Collier	2.6	2.4	1.4	7.3	33.7
Columbia	2.2	1.5	2.2	5.8	33.9
DeSoto	1.5	3.4	2.1	6.9	30.9
Dixie	2.1	1.0	3.2	6.8	33.9
Duval	2.1	2.9	2.2	8.2	33.4
Escambia	3.1	3.4	2.1	7.9	30.1
Flagler	2.1	4.5	3.2	9.5	34.0
Franklin*	2.4	8.1	5.8	17.3	34.2
Gadsden	3.1	1.4	3.9	7.4	30.2
Gilchrist	3.5	3.8	1.4	9.6	38.5
Glades*	1.4	0.0	4.9	4.9	36.9
Gulf	3.0	4.5	2.4	8.7	40.9
Hamilton	1.0	1.0	2.5	5.6	23.1
Hardee	2.2	2.4	2.7	8.5	29.5
Hendry	1.9	2.2	2.2	6.8	31.9
Hernando	1.2	2.3	2.3	7.3	34.5
Highlands	1.2	3.9	2.0	8.9	31.9
Hillsborough	2.4	3.2	2.3	10.6	32.1
Holmes	2.0	1.7	2.9	6.6	26.1
Indian River	1.4	1.0	1.5	7.1	34.1
Jackson	4.6	3.2	1.8	9.0	33.8
Jefferson*	6.0	0.0	4.6	10.8	26.4
Lafayette*	2.6	2.1	1.2	5.4	29.2
Lake	2.7	2.2	2.6	6.8	30.0
Lee	1.8	2.1	1.5	5.8	30.5
Leon	4.0	5.6	1.7	8.7	34.9
Levy	1.3	1.5	2.7	6.9	34.6
Liberty	3.2	0.9	1.7	6.5	34.1
Madison	0.5	1.2	0.5	3.6	18.9
Manatee	1.9	2.2	1.7	6.1	30.5
Marion	1.9	1.3	1.9	5.7	31.3
Martin	2.5	2.3	1.9	8.9	38.9
Miami-Dade	1.3	1.4	1.0	5.5	31.1
Monroe	2.0	1.7	1.9	11.5	43.4
Nassau	2.1	2.6	2.3	5.9	31.0
Okaloosa	2.2	4.5	2.1	9.0	32.5
Okeechobee	2.4	2.3	0.9	6.8	30.5
Orange	1.6	1.6	2.4	6.6	30.6
Osceola	2.6	2.8	1.3	8.8	25.5
Palm Beach	1.3	1.3	1.7	6.2	33.3
Pasco	2.0	2.3	3.7	9.2	37.1
Pinellas	1.4	2.7	2.3	7.9	36.8
Polk	3.5	2.7	2.3	7.9	31.8
Putnam	1.9	1.6	2.2	6.5	39.1
Saint Johns	1.4	1.7	1.5	5.7	34.2
Saint Lucie	3.1	1.7	1.1	7.7	27.7
Santa Rosa	3.2	3.1	3.0	8.9	39.5
Sarasota	2.3	2.7	2.2	10.2	36.9
Seminole	1.4	3.2	2.1	8.3	33.9
Sumter	2.3	2.6	2.6	8.5	31.5
Suwannee	2.7	1.5	2.2	7.8	36.6
Taylor*	6.9	7.4	8.2	13.2	32.7
Union	0.0	1.4	2.3	5.3	26.9
Volusia	1.4	3.2	2.5	10.0	37.5
Wakulla	3.9	3.6	2.9	13.6	43.8
Walton	3.2	1.6	1.1	7.4	34.5
Washington	2.1	2.4	2.1	6.8	35.2

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error.

Table C6. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school students who reported riding in a vehicle within the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, or driving a vehicle within the past 30 days after drinking alcohol or using marijuana, by county, 2016

County	Riding with a Drinking Driver	Riding with a Marijuana Using Driver	Driving After Drinking	Driving After Using Marijuana
Alachua	18.2	27.3	4.9	10.4
Baker	25.1	23.4	8.4	10.3
Bay	15.5	21.7	5.7	10.2
Bradford	24.3	23.8	8.2	12.6
Brevard	15.5	20.7	5.4	8.2
Broward	14.5	22.7	4.7	10.2
Calhoun	18.2	25.2	6.3	12.4
Charlotte	20.0	22.1	7.4	11.7
Citrus	16.9	23.8	5.0	14.9
Clay	16.3	19.7	5.3	11.3
Collier	18.0	23.1	6.5	10.8
Columbia	16.4	21.9	6.7	9.3
DeSoto	20.1	20.0	7.1	10.8
Dixie	23.7	26.9	11.8	13.5
Duval	15.8	25.5	4.1	11.4
Escambia	17.6	20.4	4.6	8.5
Flagler	16.9	24.5	6.6	12.7
Franklin*	34.9	35.5	13.4	21.2
Gadsden	24.4	31.3	8.7	18.5
Gilchrist	24.4	16.2	9.0	8.3
Glades*	27.2	25.2	10.3	13.1
Gulf	25.5	17.5	9.6	9.9
Hamilton	19.8	15.7	6.2	2.4
Hardee	17.3	17.3	7.6	8.9
Hendry	23.9	24.9	10.2	13.8
Hernando	15.4	23.6	4.6	11.7
Highlands	18.2	21.7	6.7	8.7
Hillsborough	14.8	25.4	5.6	11.2
Holmes	15.2	12.2	6.4	5.9
Indian River	19.7	25.0	4.7	9.7
Jackson	19.4	22.4	9.1	10.1
Jefferson*	36.6	35.9	16.8	14.2
Lafayette*	23.0	18.8	13.0	8.0
Lake	13.7	25.3	7.4	12.1
Lee	16.9	19.0	4.5	10.1
Leon	21.0	32.1	8.4	14.1
Levy	19.9	25.1	8.5	13.2
Liberty	20.9	15.7	12.7	7.2
Madison	18.9	16.0	4.0	5.9
Manatee	18.3	22.0	6.3	10.9
Marion	18.8	20.3	7.8	9.1
Martin	15.8	25.8	4.6	12.9
Miami-Dade	16.4	19.3	5.3	8.7
Monroe	20.0	29.7	9.6	13.2
Nassau	21.8	22.6	5.6	7.2
Okaloosa	11.7	19.9	5.8	8.7
Okeechobee	20.8	24.7	9.8	12.9
Orange	15.0	23.6	3.8	8.5
Osceola	10.4	18.1	5.4	7.3
Palm Beach	15.0	19.1	4.0	8.7
Pasco	14.8	21.9	3.6	9.6
Pinellas	15.3	26.1	5.7	11.7
Polk	17.3	23.9	6.6	10.1
Putnam	25.8	29.7	8.2	11.1
Saint Johns	18.5	21.6	4.7	8.7
Saint Lucie	16.2	20.4	3.9	9.1
Santa Rosa	16.7	20.4	6.6	9.1
Sarasota	18.9	28.3	4.8	12.6
Seminole	13.5	19.4	4.1	9.6
Sumter	13.5	19.1	5.0	8.7
Suwannee	24.5	21.3	9.6	10.8
Taylor*	28.7	29.5	13.5	19.5
Union	23.5	19.7	11.2	9.2
Volusia	18.6	24.9	6.7	11.2
Wakulla	27.0	32.3	9.0	17.2
Walton	16.3	19.9	4.9	10.6
Washington	25.1	27.1	9.3	15.5

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error.

Table C7. Average risk and protective factor prevalence rates among middle school students, by county, 2016

County	Average Protection	Average Risk
Alachua	56	38
Baker	53	46
Bay	55	39
Bradford	54	40
Brevard	53	37
Broward	51	38
Calhoun	59	38
Charlotte	49	40
Citrus	56	40
Clay	56	36
Collier	53	38
Columbia	58	38
DeSoto	48	43
Dixie	54	43
Duval	50	43
Escambia	53	42
Flagler	49	42
Franklin*	52	48
Gadsden	57	41
Gilchrist	60	40
Glades*	60	38
Gulf	56	42
Hamilton	60	39
Hardee	47	43
Hendry	50	43
Hernando	53	39
Highlands	53	40
Hillsborough	52	38
Holmes	59	39
Indian River	51	39
Jackson	56	40
Jefferson*	60	38
Lafayette*	61	33
Lake	52	38
Lee	53	41
Leon	59	38
Levy	52	43
Liberty	50	48
Madison	62	37
Manatee	51	37
Marion	53	39
Martin	53	36
Miami-Dade	49	38
Monroe	50	38
Nassau	59	39
Okaloosa	57	39
Okeechobee	50	45
Orange	54	37
Osceola	49	42
Palm Beach	56	36
Pasco	51	39
Pinellas	49	39
Polk	47	43
Putnam	50	48
Saint Johns	59	34
Saint Lucie	50	42
Santa Rosa	57	34
Sarasota	54	36
Seminole	55	34
Sumter	61	35
Suwannee	60	39
Taylor*	59	42
Union	60	42
Volusia	50	41
Wakulla	56	40
Walton	63	33
Washington	55	44

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error.

Table C8. Average risk and protective factor prevalence rates among high school students, by county, 2016

County	Average Protection	Average Risk
Alachua	64	37
Baker	63	39
Bay	64	39
Bradford	56	44
Brevard	63	37
Broward	62	37
Calhoun	66	43
Charlotte	58	41
Citrus	60	45
Clay	62	39
Collier	62	37
Columbia	66	37
DeSoto	54	39
Dixie	68	41
Duval	59	39
Escambia	61	38
Flagler	57	43
Franklin*	61	49
Gadsden	60	41
Gilchrist	65	41
Glades*	62	42
Gulf	64	42
Hamilton	56	37
Hardee	57	39
Hendry	60	39
Hernando	56	42
Highlands	61	40
Hillsborough	61	37
Holmes	66	35
Indian River	60	39
Jackson	63	41
Jefferson*	65	37
Lafayette*	73	33
Lake	60	40

County	Average Protection	Average Risk
Lee	63	38
Leon	64	40
Levy	59	42
Liberty	61	43
Madison	63	34
Manatee	58	39
Marion	64	38
Martin	60	40
Miami-Dade	59	36
Monroe	61	41
Nassau	68	38
Okaloosa	64	39
Okeechobee	58	41
Orange	59	39
Osceola	58	37
Palm Beach	60	37
Pasco	54	44
Pinellas	58	39
Polk	55	40
Putnam	56	46
Saint Johns	67	36
Saint Lucie	58	38
Santa Rosa	64	39
Sarasota	60	41
Seminole	62	36
Sumter	64	37
Suwannee	62	41
Taylor*	60	39
Union	64	40
Volusia	60	41
Wakulla	58	47
Walton	60	41
Washington	57	43

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error.

Appendix B
Detailed Tables

Table 1. Major demographic characteristics of surveyed Florida youth, 2016

	Unweighted			Weighted	
	N	%		N	%
Sex					
Female	32,501	49.4		31,515	47.9
Male	31,927	48.5		32,905	50.0
Race/Ethnic group					
American Indian	1,359	2.1		568	0.9
Asian	1,366	2.1		743	1.1
African American	9,742	14.8		14,666	22.3
Hispanic/Latino	10,892	16.6		13,174	20.0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	235	0.4		144	0.2
Other/Multiple	10,991	16.7		7,523	11.4
White, non-Hispanic	30,457	46.3		28,309	43.0
Age					
10	75	0.1		65	0.1
11	4,606	7.0		3,856	5.9
12	10,174	15.5		8,338	12.7
13	11,422	17.4		9,230	14.0
14	10,598	16.1		9,454	14.4
15	9,462	14.4		10,070	15.3
16	8,398	12.8		9,684	14.7
17	6,914	10.5		9,348	14.2
18	3,355	5.1		4,799	7.3
19 or older	443	0.7		618	0.9
Grade					
6th	11,403	17.3		9,301	14.1
7th	11,406	17.3		9,215	14.0
8th	11,737	17.8		9,326	14.2
9th	9,371	14.2		10,140	15.4
10th	8,893	13.5		9,834	15.0
11th	7,221	11.0		9,254	14.1
12th	5,745	8.7		8,705	13.2
Middle School	34,336	52.2		27,678	42.1
High School	31,105	47.3		37,765	57.4
Total	**65,776**	**100.0**		**65,776**	**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—2004 to 2016

	2004		2006		2008		2010		2012		2014		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex														
Female	31,076	51.5	27,252	47.6	43,913	48.0	35,119	48.2	34,179	48.2	31,702	48.1	31,515	47.9
Male	27,126	45.0	28,304	49.4	45,413	49.6	36,540	50.2	35,544	50.2	33,056	50.1	32,905	50.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	11,358	18.8	9,572	16.7	16,647	18.2	12,829	17.7	12,176	17.2	12,512	19.0	14,666	22.3
Hispanic/Latino	12,820	21.2	11,336	19.8	20,767	22.7	16,990	23.5	16,088	22.7	12,827	19.5	13,174	20.0
White, non-Hispanic	25,443	42.2	26,239	45.8	37,000	40.4	29,034	40.1	27,787	39.2	29,014	44.0	28,309	43.0
Age														
11	2,367	3.9	1,951	3.4	3,294	3.6	2,655	3.6	4,037	5.7	3,909	17.5	3,856	5.9
12	7,778	12.9	6,872	12.0	10,971	12.0	8,828	12.1	9,151	12.9	8,589	5.9	8,338	12.7
13	9,144	15.2	8,377	14.6	13,299	14.5	10,495	14.4	10,289	14.5	9,491	13.0	9,230	14.0
14	9,586	15.9	8,781	15.3	14,098	15.4	10,640	14.6	10,537	14.9	9,764	14.4	9,454	14.4
15	10,397	17.2	9,914	17.3	14,339	15.7	11,346	15.6	10,727	15.1	10,011	14.8	10,070	15.3
16	8,675	14.4	8,861	15.5	13,913	15.2	11,220	15.4	10,384	14.7	9,431	15.2	9,684	14.7
17	7,468	12.4	7,453	13.0	12,824	14.0	10,069	13.8	9,533	13.5	8,940	14.3	9,348	14.2
18	4,214	7.0	4,270	7.5	7,552	8.3	6,339	8.7	5,217	7.4	4,837	13.6	4,799	7.3
Grade														
6th	8,939	14.8	7,818	13.7	13,265	14.5	10,458	14.4	10,330	14.6	9,610	14.6	9,301	14.1
7th	9,082	15.0	8,435	14.7	13,552	14.8	10,655	14.6	10,332	14.6	9,611	14.6	9,215	14.0
8th	8,885	14.7	8,377	14.6	12,869	14.1	10,428	14.3	10,134	14.3	9,427	14.3	9,326	14.2
9th	11,137	18.5	9,884	17.3	14,738	16.1	11,566	15.9	11,051	15.6	10,281	15.6	10,140	15.4
10th	8,391	13.9	8,545	14.9	13,593	14.9	10,486	14.4	10,314	14.6	9,595	14.6	9,834	15.0
11th	7,197	11.9	7,491	13.1	12,297	13.4	10,131	13.9	9,879	13.9	9,190	13.9	9,254	14.1
12th	6,283	10.4	6,343	11.1	11,157	12.2	9,072	12.5	8,819	12.4	8,203	12.4	8,705	13.2
Middle School	26,906	44.6	24,630	43.0	39,686	43.4	31,541	43.3	30,796	43.5	28,547	43.3	27,678	42.1
High School	33,008	54.7	32,263	56.3	51,785	56.6	41,256	56.7	40,063	56.5	37,164	56.4	37,765	57.4
Total	**60,345**	**100.0**	**57,274**	**100.0**	**91,471**	**100.0**	**72,797**	**100.0**	**70,859**	**100.0**	**65,917**	**100.0**	**65,776**	**100.0**

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

Table 3. Lifetime prevalence of ATOD use, 2016

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	12.5	21.6	31.2	39.9	47.9	56.7	62.8
Cigarettes	4.3	8.3	11.3	13.8	17.2	21.4	22.4
Vaporizer / E-Cigarette	6.9	14.1	22.8	28.8	33.7	36.8	36.9
Marijuana or Hashish	2.1	6.5	12.5	21.1	29.0	37.3	40.7
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	3.7	4.7	5.5	5.9
Inhalants	5.4	6.3	7.6	6.0	5.0	4.3	3.0
Flakka	--	--	--	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8
Club Drugs	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.2
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.8	4.5	5.8	6.4
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.8	3.8
Heroin	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Depressants	1.0	1.9	3.6	4.6	6.4	7.7	7.7
Prescription Pain Relievers	2.4	3.2	4.2	5.1	5.6	6.3	6.4
Prescription Amphetamines	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.6	4.2	5.8	6.4
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.3	3.0	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.6	5.1
Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs	--	--	--	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7

Table 4. Past-30-day prevalence of ATOD use, 2016

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	4.0	7.7	13.2	17.2	22.3	29.2	34.4
Binge Drinking	1.6	3.2	4.9	6.9	9.0	12.7	15.8
Cigarettes	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.9	4.6	5.0	7.1
Vaporizer / E-Cigarette	2.5	5.1	7.8	10.7	13.4	12.6	14.5
Marijuana or Hashish	0.8	3.0	5.9	11.6	15.8	19.6	21.5
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7
Inhalants	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.7
Flakka	--	--	--	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
Club Drugs	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.6
Methamphetamine	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Depressants	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.7
Prescription Pain Relievers	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8
Prescription Amphetamines	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.9
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Over-the-Counter Drugs	1.2	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7

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—2004 to 2016

	Alcohol Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	58.7	58.1	54.9	53.0	48.8	44.3	41.3	32.9	33.1	30.6	29.4	25.3	21.7	19.9
Male	56.3	54.3	51.5	50.2	45.8	40.9	37.1	31.7	30.9	29.0	28.3	23.8	19.4	17.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	45.3	43.7	42.8	45.0	38.7	34.3	31.0	20.8	19.3	20.1	21.7	17.4	13.8	12.4
Hispanic/Latino	60.2	56.8	55.7	54.0	48.8	45.3	41.5	33.6	31.8	31.5	30.3	25.5	22.0	18.6
White, non-Hispanic	63.0	61.5	57.6	54.4	50.5	46.0	42.1	37.9	37.9	34.5	32.4	27.6	23.7	21.4
Age														
11	24.1	20.0	18.3	15.2	14.6	11.2	10.0	10.1	7.2	6.8	5.7	5.6	3.8	2.5
12	33.2	29.4	26.6	25.2	21.0	18.1	15.7	12.1	11.6	10.2	10.3	7.2	6.1	5.3
13	44.1	41.5	37.9	36.4	31.6	28.0	24.8	21.4	19.2	17.6	16.8	14.0	11.2	9.4
14	56.4	52.5	49.7	49.2	44.8	39.0	34.6	29.7	27.9	26.2	25.3	20.3	18.3	14.7
15	65.0	62.9	59.3	58.0	54.8	48.6	43.4	37.0	36.1	32.8	32.3	29.1	22.7	19.9
16	70.9	69.8	67.3	64.4	62.4	58.0	51.4	42.2	41.9	39.4	37.4	33.4	28.3	23.6
17	73.5	73.1	70.7	68.5	68.4	63.9	60.3	46.0	46.1	44.2	41.9	40.2	34.1	32.4
18	75.9	75.8	73.2	70.2	68.9	64.4	61.3	53.2	53.3	47.9	46.6	42.0	36.2	34.5
Grade														
6th	29.3	26.3	24.2	22.6	17.4	15.1	12.5	11.2	11.0	10.3	9.4	6.5	5.0	4.0
7th	43.1	39.4	37.0	35.1	29.3	24.0	21.6	20.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	12.0	9.5	7.7
8th	55.1	52.3	47.9	48.0	40.2	35.9	31.2	28.8	27.7	24.7	24.1	18.5	15.9	13.2
9th	63.9	60.3	57.3	56.4	51.8	45.4	39.9	35.8	34.4	31.6	31.1	26.7	21.3	17.2
10th	68.8	68.4	66.0	63.7	58.6	54.0	47.9	40.5	40.7	38.1	37.1	31.4	26.3	22.3
11th	73.9	72.6	70.0	67.1	66.6	60.2	56.7	45.4	44.0	42.5	39.7	36.8	30.3	29.2
12th	75.8	76.0	73.9	70.3	70.1	66.9	62.8	51.0	52.2	48.2	46.0	42.7	37.5	34.4
Middle School	42.6	39.7	36.3	35.3	28.9	25.0	21.8	20.3	19.0	17.3	16.8	12.3	10.1	8.3
High School	69.6	68.4	66.2	63.9	61.3	56.0	51.4	42.0	41.8	39.5	38.0	33.9	28.4	25.5
Total	**57.5**	**56.1**	**53.2**	**51.5**	**47.3**	**42.6**	**39.1**	**32.3**	**32.0**	**29.8**	**28.8**	**24.6**	**20.5**	**18.3**

Table 6. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2016

	2016 Alcohol Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0 %	1-2 %	3-5 %	6-9 %	10-19 %	20-39 %	40+ %
Sex							
Female	80.1	13.0	3.9	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.2
Male	83.0	10.0	3.6	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.5
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	87.6	8.3	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
Hispanic/Latino	81.4	11.6	3.7	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.5
White, non-Hispanic	78.6	13.0	4.6	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.4
Age							
11	97.5	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
12	94.7	4.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
13	90.6	6.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2
14	85.3	10.0	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
15	80.1	12.6	4.0	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.4
16	76.4	14.5	4.9	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.5
17	67.6	19.5	6.9	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.6
18	65.5	18.7	8.5	3.7	2.2	0.4	0.9
Grade							
6th	96.0	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
7th	92.3	5.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
8th	86.8	8.8	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
9th	82.8	11.2	3.4	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
10th	77.7	13.7	4.6	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.5
11th	70.8	17.8	6.2	2.6	1.6	0.3	0.7
12th	65.6	19.7	7.9	3.6	2.0	0.6	0.7
Middle School	91.7	5.8	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
High School	74.5	15.4	5.5	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.5
Total	**81.7**	**11.4**	**3.7**	**1.7**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.4**

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—2004 to 2016

	High-Risk Alcohol Use													
	Binge Drinking							Blacking Out						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	14.9	15.8	14.0	13.0	10.6	9.5	7.9						19.8	16.5
Male	17.2	17.6	15.6	15.2	11.9	9.4	7.7						18.1	15.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	9.0	8.6	8.1	9.7	7.1	6.0	4.9						10.3	8.4
Hispanic/Latino	17.1	16.5	15.2	15.1	12.3	11.3	8.6						18.6	15.3
White, non-Hispanic	19.4	20.5	18.3	16.6	12.8	10.7	8.8						22.4	20.0
Age														
11	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6						--	--
12	4.4	4.2	2.8	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.8						--	--
13	8.1	7.8	6.0	6.5	4.9	4.4	3.7						--	--
14	12.8	12.7	10.5	10.8	8.3	6.7	5.5						10.0	7.3
15	18.3	17.6	16.0	14.2	13.5	10.2	7.8						14.2	11.5
16	22.5	23.8	21.6	18.7	16.0	14.4	9.6						20.0	15.5
17	25.5	27.0	24.3	22.6	19.9	16.7	15.4						24.5	21.2
18	31.3	33.3	29.8	28.4	22.1	19.0	15.7						23.1	22.3
Grade														
6th	4.6	4.6	3.4	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.6						--	--
7th	8.5	7.4	6.2	6.9	4.6	3.8	3.2						--	--
8th	12.5	12.8	9.1	10.0	7.4	6.0	4.9						--	--
9th	17.3	17.0	16.0	14.0	11.9	9.3	6.9						12.7	9.5
10th	21.6	22.3	20.3	18.0	14.8	12.7	9.0						17.9	14.0
11th	24.6	24.3	22.5	21.0	17.8	14.9	12.7						21.0	18.9
12th	27.9	32.0	29.3	27.1	22.1	19.2	15.8						25.4	22.3
Middle School	8.5	8.4	6.2	6.9	4.7	3.9	3.2						--	--
High School	22.0	23.0	21.5	19.6	16.4	13.7	10.9						18.9	15.9
Total	**16.0**	**16.8**	**14.8**	**14.1**	**11.3**	**9.5**	**7.7**						**--**	**--**

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—2004 to 2016

Cigarette Use

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	34.9	31.7	27.4	25.4	21.1	17.2	14.0	11.9	10.9	8.8	8.1	6.0	4.4	3.3
Male	33.0	29.4	26.4	26.5	21.5	18.0	14.1	10.9	10.4	9.4	9.5	7.1	5.3	3.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	22.8	19.9	17.4	17.6	13.6	10.3	8.9	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.5
Hispanic/Latino	34.6	30.1	26.5	25.8	20.3	17.2	13.4	10.0	8.3	7.0	7.1	5.2	3.6	2.6
White, non-Hispanic	39.2	35.3	32.0	30.7	25.3	21.2	16.7	15.7	14.3	12.9	12.5	9.1	6.9	4.7
Age														
11	8.7	6.7	5.8	4.8	4.4	3.7	2.4	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3
12	15.6	12.5	10.1	10.3	7.2	6.5	5.1	3.8	2.8	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.8
13	24.5	21.5	17.4	16.5	12.9	10.6	9.1	6.4	5.5	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.7
14	32.9	27.1	24.8	23.1	18.3	15.2	12.4	9.7	8.5	7.4	6.7	4.4	3.6	2.2
15	38.1	33.9	30.5	28.7	24.4	19.3	14.9	13.3	11.5	10.0	9.4	7.2	5.1	3.5
16	44.1	39.0	34.5	32.7	28.0	22.9	18.5	16.5	14.2	12.7	11.6	8.7	6.5	4.3
17	47.3	42.7	38.2	36.9	33.9	28.9	22.4	17.6	16.8	14.1	13.7	12.8	9.0	6.2
18	48.6	47.4	41.4	41.3	36.5	30.2	23.6	18.7	21.2	17.6	17.9	14.6	11.1	7.4
Grade														
6th	14.5	12.4	10.7	10.4	6.7	5.7	4.3	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.8
7th	24.6	20.9	18.0	16.8	11.7	9.5	8.3	7.0	5.7	4.7	4.5	2.4	2.1	1.5
8th	32.5	27.5	23.7	22.6	17.1	14.2	11.3	10.1	9.0	7.1	6.6	4.3	2.9	2.0
9th	37.0	31.9	29.0	27.9	22.8	18.3	13.8	12.3	10.7	9.7	9.3	6.6	5.2	2.9
10th	41.2	37.2	33.1	31.8	26.2	22.0	17.2	15.3	13.1	11.8	10.8	7.8	6.2	4.6
11th	47.1	39.8	36.8	34.1	30.2	24.7	21.4	16.8	14.7	14.0	12.9	11.0	7.2	5.0
12th	47.2	47.1	40.3	39.7	36.5	30.8	22.4	17.7	20.1	15.7	16.3	13.9	10.8	7.1
Middle School	23.9	20.5	17.4	16.6	11.8	9.8	8.0	6.9	6.0	4.7	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.4
High School	42.2	38.1	34.4	33.0	28.5	23.6	18.5	15.0	14.1	12.6	12.1	9.6	7.1	4.8
Total	**34.0**	**30.6**	**27.0**	**25.9**	**21.3**	**17.6**	**14.1**	**11.4**	**10.6**	**9.1**	**8.8**	**6.6**	**4.9**	**3.4**

Table 9. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used an electronic vaporizer, such as an e-cigarette, in lifetime and past 30 days, 2016

	Electronic Vaporizer Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female							24.4							8.4
Male							27.1							10.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American							17.9							5.5
Hispanic/Latino							26.7							9.6
White, non-Hispanic							29.2							11.8
Age														
11							4.9							1.4
12							8.8							2.9
13							17.5							6.3
14							24.4							8.8
15							31.5							11.7
16							35.1							13.2
17							37.0							13.8
18							36.9							14.9
Grade														
6th							6.9							2.5
7th							14.1							5.1
8th							22.8							7.8
9th							28.8							10.7
10th							33.7							13.4
11th							36.8							12.6
12th							36.9							14.5
Middle School							14.6							5.1
High School							33.9							12.8
Total							**25.8**							**9.6**

Table 10. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

Marijuana or Hashish Use

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	22.6	21.5	20.0	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.4	10.7	10.1	9.8	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.9
Male	24.6	23.6	22.1	25.5	24.5	23.0	21.3	12.4	12.6	12.3	14.6	14.1	13.1	11.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	17.2	16.7	15.1	19.5	19.3	20.9	19.4	7.8	8.0	7.1	10.4	10.1	10.7	9.1
Hispanic/Latino	20.3	19.2	18.7	22.2	21.5	22.0	20.5	9.4	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.3	11.4	10.7
White, non-Hispanic	28.8	27.2	25.8	27.9	26.0	24.3	22.6	14.5	14.2	14.0	15.5	13.8	13.7	12.3
Age														
11	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
12	4.1	3.5	2.6	4.5	3.4	4.2	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.1
13	9.8	8.7	7.6	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.0	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.8
14	19.1	16.7	15.4	18.5	17.2	17.1	15.8	9.3	8.7	8.1	10.3	8.7	9.8	7.9
15	27.9	25.7	24.1	26.7	28.0	27.1	24.1	14.6	13.5	13.3	15.1	15.3	15.5	13.3
16	36.8	33.6	31.5	35.0	35.0	35.0	32.5	18.0	17.0	16.9	19.1	19.0	18.1	16.9
17	39.3	37.6	36.7	39.4	41.9	41.1	39.2	18.4	18.6	18.5	21.0	22.8	23.5	20.9
18	41.8	42.4	39.1	41.0	43.8	41.4	41.7	19.6	20.3	20.4	22.9	23.3	23.6	22.3
Grade														
6th	3.6	3.9	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.8
7th	10.3	8.8	7.6	9.7	7.5	7.6	6.5	5.2	4.5	4.0	5.0	3.8	3.7	3.0
8th	18.5	16.0	15.2	17.9	14.8	14.6	12.5	8.9	8.7	7.9	9.9	7.7	7.8	5.9
9th	26.2	23.8	22.0	25.9	24.4	23.6	21.1	13.6	12.5	12.3	15.0	13.2	13.5	11.6
10th	33.7	31.1	29.8	33.7	31.7	31.9	29.0	16.8	15.6	15.9	18.5	17.1	17.6	15.8
11th	38.8	35.3	35.6	36.9	39.2	37.5	37.3	17.7	17.6	18.0	19.8	21.6	20.4	19.6
12th	40.6	42.0	38.0	40.7	44.6	42.8	40.7	19.2	19.9	19.7	21.8	23.2	24.1	21.5
Middle School	10.9	9.8	8.5	10.5	8.3	8.4	7.0	5.3	5.2	4.4	5.7	4.2	4.2	3.2
High School	33.6	32.0	30.8	33.8	34.4	33.4	31.7	16.4	16.0	16.2	18.6	18.5	18.6	17.0
Total	**23.5**	**22.5**	**21.1**	**23.8**	**23.2**	**22.6**	**21.3**	**11.5**	**11.4**	**11.1**	**13.0**	**12.4**	**12.4**	**11.2**

Table 11. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2016

	2016 Marijuana or Hashish						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Sex							
Female	89.1	4.4	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0
Male	88.5	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.9
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	90.9	3.3	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2
Hispanic/Latino	89.3	4.1	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.2
White, non-Hispanic	87.7	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Age							
11	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
12	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
13	96.2	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
14	92.1	3.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7
15	86.7	5.5	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2
16	83.1	5.9	3.5	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.1
17	79.1	7.0	3.3	2.1	2.9	2.3	3.2
18	77.7	6.0	3.8	2.6	3.1	2.7	4.0
Grade							
6th	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
7th	97.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
8th	94.1	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5
9th	88.4	4.7	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.1
10th	84.2	6.0	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	2.0
11th	80.4	6.5	3.8	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.3
12th	78.5	6.6	3.4	2.2	3.1	2.5	3.8
Middle School	96.8	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
High School	83.0	5.9	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.3
Total	**88.8**	**4.0**	**2.0**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**1.4**

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

Table 12. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who used synthetic marijuana in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2016

	Synthetic Marijuana Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female					10.9	7.7	4.8					3.3	1.2	0.9
Male					15.2	10.0	5.0					5.3	1.6	1.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American					5.7	4.7	3.1					2.2	0.9	1.2
Hispanic/Latino					9.1	7.7	4.8					3.8	2.0	1.2
White, non-Hispanic					17.5	11.0	5.6					5.3	1.4	0.8
Age														
11					--	--	--					--	--	--
12					--	--	--					--	--	--
13					--	--	--					--	--	--
14					7.5	5.6	2.8					2.7	1.0	0.5
15					9.9	6.7	3.6					4.0	1.5	1.0
16					13.5	8.8	4.8					4.3	1.5	1.1
17					15.6	11.2	6.0					5.1	1.5	1.2
18					16.9	11.2	6.2					4.5	1.2	0.7
Grade														
6th					--	--	--					--	--	--
7th					--	--	--					--	--	--
8th					--	--	--					--	--	--
9th					9.7	6.6	3.7					4.1	1.3	1.1
10th					11.8	8.4	4.7					3.9	1.6	1.1
11th					14.6	8.9	5.5					4.9	1.4	1.2
12th					16.7	12.2	5.9					4.4	1.3	0.7
Middle School					--	--	--					--	--	--
High School					13.0	8.8	4.9					4.3	1.4	1.0
Total					--	--	--					--	--	--

Table 13. Usual source for synthetic marijuana, among Florida high school youth who have smoked synthetic marijuana, 2016

	Convenience Store or Gas Station	Tobacco Store or Head Shop	Bought On-Line	Bought from an Individual	Someone Gave It to Me
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	31.1	5.7	4.1	18.7	40.4
Male	47.5	5.2	5.0	14.9	27.4
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	46.7	6.0	4.4	15.3	27.5
Hispanic/Latino	41.1	4.6	3.4	16.2	34.6
White, non-Hispanic	35.3	5.3	5.6	16.9	37.0
Age					
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--
14	35.0	7.9	5.0	17.2	34.9
15	37.8	3.8	3.4	19.1	35.9
16	39.0	5.5	5.1	15.6	34.9
17	39.7	4.3	5.4	17.2	33.4
18	48.3	6.8	3.3	13.6	28.0
Grade					
6th	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--
9th	37.7	5.5	4.4	17.9	34.5
10th	39.2	4.1	3.8	16.5	36.4
11th	37.8	5.8	5.4	16.7	34.3
12th	47.0	6.1	4.8	15.1	27.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--
High School	40.0	5.3	4.5	16.7	33.4
Total	--	--	--	--	--

Table 14. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used inhalants in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

Inhalant Use

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	13.4	13.4	12.9	11.0	8.9	7.2	6.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.9
Male	12.2	10.9	10.0	8.9	6.8	5.8	4.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	7.8	7.2	8.8	7.6	6.0	5.8	5.3	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.8
Hispanic/Latino	12.2	11.3	11.4	11.0	8.0	6.9	5.5	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.7
White, non-Hispanic	14.8	13.9	12.0	9.8	7.9	6.2	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4
Age														
11	12.8	10.5	9.7	10.3	7.9	6.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.8	2.9	2.9	1.4
12	13.9	13.2	11.9	11.4	9.0	7.8	6.0	6.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	3.9	2.7	2.2
13	16.4	14.6	13.7	13.0	10.8	9.5	6.7	7.0	6.0	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.4
14	15.8	14.1	13.8	13.2	9.5	8.5	7.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.1
15	12.2	12.2	11.4	9.9	7.8	5.8	5.8	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7
16	10.8	11.8	10.4	7.9	6.1	4.8	4.5	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.1
17	9.5	10.1	9.4	6.8	5.5	4.3	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7
18	8.7	7.6	8.4	6.7	5.4	3.5	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0
Grade														
6th	13.0	12.2	11.5	10.8	8.3	7.1	5.4	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.6	2.8	1.8
7th	16.7	14.8	12.9	13.7	10.6	9.3	6.3	7.5	6.2	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.5
8th	17.2	14.3	15.1	13.1	10.7	9.6	7.6	6.2	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.5
9th	12.1	12.6	11.4	10.1	8.1	5.9	6.0	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.8
10th	11.6	11.6	10.6	8.4	6.1	5.3	5.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.2
11th	9.0	10.2	9.4	6.9	5.6	4.4	4.3	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
12th	8.6	8.8	8.6	6.1	5.4	3.7	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7
Middle School	15.7	13.8	13.2	12.5	9.9	8.6	6.4	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.2
High School	10.6	11.0	10.1	8.0	6.4	4.9	4.6	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2
Total	**12.9**	**12.2**	**11.4**	**10.0**	**7.9**	**6.5**	**5.4**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**1.6**

Table 15. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used the stimulant known as "flakka" or "gravel" in lifetime and past 30 days, 2016

	Flakka Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female							0.9							0.4
Male							1.1							0.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American							1.3							0.8
Hispanic/Latino							1.2							0.5
White, non-Hispanic							0.7							0.3
Age														
11							--							--
12							--							--
13							--							--
14							0.7							0.2
15							1.1							0.5
16							1.1							0.4
17							0.8							0.6
18							1.1							0.4
Grade														
6th							--							--
7th							--							--
8th							--							--
9th							1.1							0.4
10th							1.3							0.6
11th							0.8							0.6
12th							0.8							0.4
Middle School							--							--
High School							1.0							0.5
Total							--							--

Table 16. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used club drugs in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2016

Club Drug Use

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female			1.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	1.9			0.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
Male			1.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.2			0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			1.1	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2			0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hispanic/Latino			2.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.1			0.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
White, non-Hispanic			1.6	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.3			0.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6
Age														
11			0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
12			0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
13			1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9			0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
14			2.6	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.3			1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4
15			--	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.3			--	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6
16			--	5.8	5.1	4.1	2.9			--	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.8
17			--	5.3	6.7	5.4	3.6			--	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.8
18			--	7.0	7.6	6.9	4.5			--	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.9
Grade														
6th			0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4			0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
7th			1.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7			0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
8th			2.7	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.1			0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3
9th			--	4.2	3.1	2.7	2.0			--	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.5
10th			--	5.1	4.2	4.0	2.7			--	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7
11th			--	5.7	5.7	4.9	3.4			--	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.1
12th			--	6.2	7.8	6.7	4.2			--	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.8
Middle School			1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7			0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
High School			--	5.2	5.1	4.5	3.0			--	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8
Total			**--**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.1**			**--**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.6**

Note: Prior to 2008, individual survey questions were used to ask about the use of Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB, and ketamine. These multiple items were replaced with a combined "club drugs" item on the middle school questionnaire in 2009, and on the high school questionnaire in 2010. Please refer to the tables from the 2009 *FYSAS* for results from the Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB, and ketamine questions.

Table 17. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2016

	LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushroom Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female			1.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7			0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Male			1.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.7			0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1			0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Hispanic/Latino			1.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8			0.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
White, non-Hispanic			1.9	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.2			0.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
Age														
11			0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2			0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
12			0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5			0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
13			1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1			0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2
14			2.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.0			0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5
15			--	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.7			--	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
16			--	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.2			--	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7
17			--	6.1	6.7	6.6	5.8			--	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
18			--	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.8			--	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Grade														
6th			0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4			0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
7th			1.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.8			0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
8th			2.6	3.0	2.5	2.4	1.8			1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5
9th			--	4.3	3.7	3.5	2.8			--	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9
10th			--	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.5			--	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4
11th			--	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8			--	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6
12th			--	6.8	7.6	7.2	6.4			--	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
Middle School			1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.0			0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
High School			--	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.8			--	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total			**--**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.2**			**--**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**

Note: Prior to 2008, individual survey questions were used to ask about the use of LSD or PCP, and the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms. These multiple items were replaced with the combined "LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushroom" item on the middle school questionnaire in 2009, and on the high school questionnaire in 2010. Please refer to the tables from the 2009 *FYSAS* for results from the LSD or PCP question and the hallucinogenic mushrooms question.

Table 18. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cocaine or crack cocaine in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2016

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine Use

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female			1.7	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6			0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
Male			1.9	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.9			0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9			0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Hispanic/Latino			2.6	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.8			0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7
White, non-Hispanic			1.7	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.1			0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Age														
11			0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2			0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
12			1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5			0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
13			2.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0			0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
14			2.5	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.9			0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3
15			--	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.8			--	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
16			--	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.4			--	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
17			--	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.8			--	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
18			--	5.4	4.7	3.9	4.4			--	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4
Grade														
6th			1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5			0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
7th			1.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7			0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3
8th			2.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0			0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3
9th			--	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5			--	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
10th			--	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.0			--	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8
11th			--	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.8			--	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
12th			--	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8			--	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Middle School			1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.8			0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
High School			--	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.5			--	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Total			**--**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**1.8**			**--**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**

Note: Prior to 2008, individual survey questions were used to ask about the use of cocaine and crack cocaine. These multiple items were replaced with a combined "cocaine or crack cocaine" item on the middle school questionnaire in 2009, and on the high school questionnaire in 2010. Please refer to the tables from the 2009 FYSAS for results from the cocaine question and the crack cocaine question.

Table 19. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used methamphetamine in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

Methamphetamine Use

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Male	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Hispanic/Latino	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	2.7	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Age														
11	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
12	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
13	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3
14	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3
15	2.9	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
16	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
17	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
18	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Grade														
6th	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
7th	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
8th	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
9th	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
10th	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
11th	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
12th	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3
Middle School	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
High School	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	**2.6**	**2.1**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**

Table 20. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used depressants in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

Depressant Use

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	8.1	7.4	6.5	6.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.0
Male	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.1	3.6	4.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0
Hispanic/Latino	5.3	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7
White, non-Hispanic	10.8	9.6	9.3	8.2	6.2	5.4	5.8	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.0
Age														
11	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
12	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
13	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0
14	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.5	3.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6
15	8.9	6.9	6.8	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.5	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3
16	10.8	9.7	8.4	8.6	7.0	6.6	6.6	4.5	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.3
17	12.5	11.2	10.6	9.2	9.0	7.2	7.8	4.4	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8
18	13.4	11.8	11.3	10.4	8.6	7.3	8.0	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.9
Grade														
6th	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
7th	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9
8th	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
9th	8.0	6.7	6.3	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.8
10th	10.4	9.0	8.2	7.9	5.8	6.2	6.4	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4
11th	12.2	10.1	10.1	9.7	7.9	6.9	7.7	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.8
12th	12.7	12.0	11.0	9.5	9.6	7.8	7.7	4.3	4.3	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7
Middle School	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
High School	10.4	9.1	8.7	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.5	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.4
Total	**7.1**	**6.5**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**2.8**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.8**

Table 21. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used heroin in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

	Heroin Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Male	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Hispanic/Latino	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Age														
11	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
12	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
13	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
14	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
15	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
16	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
17	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
18	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
Grade														
6th	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
7th	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
8th	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
9th	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
10th	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
11th	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
12th	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Middle School	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
High School	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**

Table 22. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription pain relievers in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

	Prescription Pain Reliever Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	9.4	9.1	8.3	8.0	7.0	5.9	5.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2
Male	7.5	7.4	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
Hispanic/Latino	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0
White, non-Hispanic	12.3	11.7	11.4	10.0	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.7
Age														
11	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8
12	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
13	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
14	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.0
15	9.8	8.9	8.9	7.7	6.8	6.6	5.2	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3
16	12.3	11.3	10.3	10.7	8.8	7.2	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.1
17	12.7	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.7	8.4	5.9	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	1.9
18	14.0	14.0	12.7	11.1	10.0	7.4	7.0	3.8	4.6	5.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.9
Grade														
6th	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.1
7th	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7
8th	7.2	6.8	7.3	6.2	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
9th	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.1	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3
10th	11.5	10.9	10.0	10.4	7.7	7.5	5.6	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.0
11th	12.8	11.9	11.7	10.8	9.9	7.4	6.3	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.0
12th	13.4	13.3	12.1	10.6	10.5	8.3	6.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.4	1.8
Middle School	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6
High School	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.7	8.5	7.3	5.8	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.0
Total	**8.5**	**8.3**	**8.0**	**7.4**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**4.8**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**1.8**

Note: The results from 2004 represent the combination of two different survey items covering the use of OxyContin and "Other Prescription Pain Relievers." Starting in 2006, these were combined into a single survey item.

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 2016

	Over-the-Counter Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female			5.9	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.7			2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0
Male			3.9	6.2	5.2	4.8	4.2			1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			4.7	5.5	4.6	4.8	3.9			2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.7
Hispanic/Latino			4.8	6.3	5.7	4.4	4.2			2.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9
White, non-Hispanic			4.8	7.2	5.7	5.0	4.6			2.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0
Age														
11			2.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.9			0.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0
12			2.8	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.7			1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3
13			5.0	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.3			2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
14			7.0	6.4	5.0	4.9	4.6			3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
15			--	8.1	6.0	6.1	5.1			--	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.3
16			--	8.1	7.3	5.9	5.6			--	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.1
17			--	7.8	7.6	6.4	5.6			--	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
18			--	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.5			--	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1
Grade														
6th			3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3			1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
7th			4.4	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.0			1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6
8th			7.2	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.3			3.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5
9th			--	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.8			--	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.2
10th			--	8.5	6.6	6.8	5.7			--	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5
11th			--	7.9	7.8	6.2	5.6			--	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.9
12th			--	8.2	7.5	6.6	5.1			--	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7
Middle School			4.9	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.2			2.2	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8
High School			--	8.0	6.9	6.1	5.3			--	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1
Total			**--**	**6.6**	**5.5**	**5.0**	**4.4**			**--**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**

Table 24. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used steroids without a doctor's order in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

	Steroid Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Hispanic/Latino	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Age														
11	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
13	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
14	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
15	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
16	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
17	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
18	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2
Grade														
6th	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
7th	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
8th	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
9th	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
10th	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
11th	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
12th	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2
Middle School	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
High School	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Total	**1.3**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**

Table 25. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription amphetamines in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

	Prescription Amphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Male	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Hispanic/Latino	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9
White, non-Hispanic	6.0	6.5	5.8	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
Age														
11	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
13	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
14	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
15	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
16	6.2	6.8	4.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8
17	6.1	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.9	5.6	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1
18	6.0	6.6	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.9	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8
Grade														
6th	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
7th	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
8th	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7
9th	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
10th	5.8	6.4	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.2	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
11th	5.6	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1
12th	6.2	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.8	7.7	6.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.9
Middle School	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
High School	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6
Total	**3.9**	**4.4**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**

Table 26. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used a needle to inject an illegal drug in lifetime, 2016

Needle to Inject Illegal Drug

	Lifetime						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex							
Female							0.6
Male							0.8
Race/Ethnic group							
African American							0.6
Hispanic/Latino							0.6
White, non-Hispanic							0.8
Age							
11							--
12							--
13							--
14							0.4
15							0.7
16							0.9
17							0.7
18							0.7
Grade							
6th							--
7th							--
8th							--
9th							0.6
10th							1.0
11th							0.7
12th							0.7
Middle School							--
High School							0.8
Total							--

Table 27. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

Any Illicit Drug

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	34.1	32.5	31.3	32.7	31.6	30.7	29.0	17.5	15.6	15.7	17.3	16.3	16.4	15.1
Male	33.9	32.0	30.6	33.2	31.8	29.4	26.4	17.6	16.9	16.6	18.6	18.0	16.3	14.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	25.9	24.1	24.4	28.4	27.5	27.9	26.1	12.6	11.6	12.6	15.4	14.9	14.4	12.6
Hispanic/Latino	31.6	29.2	28.7	32.1	30.4	29.7	26.9	15.9	13.6	14.5	16.8	16.3	15.7	14.4
White, non-Hispanic	39.1	37.0	35.1	35.9	33.8	31.3	28.6	20.6	19.5	18.7	20.0	18.0	17.5	15.4
Age														
11	16.7	13.5	12.7	13.8	12.0	9.6	8.0	8.3	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.7	3.2
12	18.9	17.3	16.3	17.0	14.1	12.9	11.9	9.6	7.7	7.6	8.2	6.7	5.7	5.6
13	25.6	22.3	22.6	22.4	21.0	19.5	17.0	13.5	11.0	11.1	11.0	9.8	8.9	8.0
14	31.4	28.1	28.4	29.8	27.0	26.6	23.7	16.1	14.4	14.5	16.3	14.2	14.3	12.2
15	36.9	34.7	32.9	35.6	35.5	34.0	30.0	19.7	17.6	17.6	20.0	20.4	19.8	16.9
16	43.7	41.2	37.9	41.8	41.4	40.4	37.0	22.4	21.2	20.3	23.2	23.1	21.6	19.8
17	44.5	43.4	42.3	44.9	47.8	46.1	43.1	22.5	22.4	21.9	24.7	26.8	26.6	23.4
18	47.2	47.7	44.2	45.7	49.4	45.0	44.8	22.8	24.1	24.6	25.9	27.1	26.6	24.5
Grade														
6th	18.5	16.9	16.3	16.0	13.2	12.0	10.2	9.7	7.9	8.2	8.2	6.3	5.4	4.6
7th	26.0	22.6	21.7	23.2	19.3	17.3	15.1	14.4	11.4	11.0	11.2	9.3	8.3	7.4
8th	31.7	27.8	29.5	29.2	25.7	24.4	21.6	16.2	14.5	15.0	15.6	13.2	12.3	10.5
9th	35.2	32.9	31.0	34.8	32.8	31.1	27.3	18.5	17.1	16.3	20.1	18.4	17.6	15.2
10th	41.2	39.1	36.7	40.9	38.3	38.4	34.5	21.0	19.5	19.3	22.7	21.4	21.8	19.1
11th	44.6	42.2	41.2	42.7	45.5	42.4	41.3	22.1	21.3	21.2	23.2	25.7	23.5	22.4
12th	45.6	46.9	43.2	45.7	49.4	47.0	44.0	22.6	23.8	23.7	25.6	26.9	27.0	23.7
Middle School	25.4	22.6	22.5	22.8	19.4	17.9	15.7	13.5	11.4	11.4	11.7	9.6	8.7	7.5
High School	40.8	39.4	37.5	40.7	41.0	39.3	36.4	20.7	20.0	19.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	20.0
Total	**33.9**	**32.2**	**31.0**	**33.0**	**31.7**	**30.0**	**27.7**	**17.5**	**16.3**	**16.2**	**18.0**	**17.2**	**16.4**	**14.7**

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. Also, in 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 28. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

	Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	24.7	23.0	22.4	22.0	19.7	17.9	16.4	11.1	9.9	9.6	9.8	8.6	7.9	7.3
Male	22.5	21.2	20.3	20.0	17.8	16.4	14.2	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.8	7.7	7.0	6.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	13.3	11.7	14.1	15.3	13.5	12.8	12.3	6.6	5.4	7.3	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.7
Hispanic/Latino	23.0	20.2	19.4	21.1	18.9	16.9	15.2	10.1	8.3	8.4	9.3	8.5	7.5	7.0
White, non-Hispanic	28.1	26.5	25.1	23.0	20.2	18.5	16.3	12.3	11.5	10.5	9.9	8.0	7.6	6.8
Age														
11	16.0	13.1	12.4	13.2	11.6	8.7	7.5	7.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.2	4.3	3.1
12	17.6	16.2	15.3	15.2	12.5	11.2	10.5	8.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	5.9	4.6	5.0
13	22.2	18.9	19.7	18.1	16.3	15.2	12.9	11.4	8.9	8.8	8.5	6.9	6.7	5.8
14	23.5	21.3	21.8	21.7	17.8	16.9	15.3	10.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	8.2	7.9	7.2
15	24.8	23.0	21.9	22.1	19.0	17.9	16.7	10.7	9.6	9.4	9.7	8.8	8.6	7.8
16	27.2	26.0	22.9	23.7	22.0	19.0	17.6	11.7	10.8	9.3	10.6	9.6	8.4	7.7
17	26.5	25.8	24.8	23.9	24.3	22.9	19.0	10.3	10.9	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.1	7.5
18	26.7	27.3	26.1	24.0	24.5	21.8	19.8	9.7	11.7	12.0	10.1	10.0	8.1	8.5
Grade														
6th	17.2	15.4	15.2	14.4	12.1	10.5	9.2	9.0	7.1	7.6	7.3	5.8	4.8	4.2
7th	22.6	19.4	18.8	19.4	15.4	14.0	11.7	12.1	9.4	8.8	8.8	6.7	6.1	5.7
8th	24.7	21.3	23.2	21.1	18.3	16.7	15.1	11.5	9.9	10.5	9.4	8.3	7.6	6.8
9th	23.7	22.7	21.0	21.9	18.8	16.8	15.6	10.3	9.6	9.0	10.2	8.6	7.8	7.2
10th	26.3	24.8	22.6	23.4	19.5	19.5	17.8	10.8	10.3	9.0	10.4	8.8	9.4	7.9
11th	26.4	25.0	24.0	23.5	23.3	20.2	18.6	10.3	10.1	9.5	9.4	9.5	7.8	7.8
12th	26.0	27.2	25.4	23.8	24.9	23.0	19.2	9.9	11.3	11.4	9.8	9.6	9.0	7.7
Middle School	21.5	18.8	19.1	18.3	15.3	13.7	12.0	10.9	8.9	9.0	8.5	6.9	6.2	5.6
High School	25.4	24.7	23.1	23.1	21.5	19.7	17.7	10.3	10.2	9.6	10.0	9.1	8.5	7.7
Total	**23.7**	**22.1**	**21.3**	**21.0**	**18.8**	**17.1**	**15.3**	**10.6**	**9.7**	**9.4**	**9.3**	**8.2**	**7.5**	**6.8**

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. Also, in 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. 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 only* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

Alcohol Only

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	29.0	29.4	27.7	24.8	22.1	19.5	18.1	20.5	21.6	19.4	17.5	14.7	11.7	11.1
Male	27.3	26.9	25.6	22.2	19.9	17.8	17.0	19.4	18.7	17.3	15.6	12.7	10.1	9.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	26.2	25.7	24.8	23.1	18.8	14.6	13.7	14.5	13.4	13.7	13.0	10.3	7.8	7.3
Hispanic/Latino	32.8	31.8	30.9	26.4	23.1	21.5	20.3	22.5	22.6	21.1	18.7	15.1	12.9	10.8
White, non-Hispanic	27.6	27.7	26.1	22.5	21.2	19.4	18.3	21.9	22.3	19.9	17.6	14.9	12.2	11.4
Age														
11	14.9	12.4	12.4	9.0	9.5	8.0	7.3	7.6	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.4	2.8	1.8
12	21.0	18.4	17.4	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.2	8.1	8.0	7.4	6.9	5.0	4.3	3.7
13	25.1	24.6	21.0	20.2	17.2	15.7	14.1	14.0	13.4	11.8	10.8	9.3	7.3	6.1
14	29.7	28.5	26.4	24.7	23.6	19.4	17.8	19.0	18.5	16.4	14.9	12.0	10.2	8.4
15	32.2	32.0	30.6	26.9	24.5	20.8	19.6	22.5	22.9	20.6	18.9	16.3	11.7	10.9
16	30.4	32.2	32.2	26.6	25.5	22.5	20.5	24.3	25.4	23.5	20.2	17.8	15.0	12.0
17	31.4	32.7	31.0	27.5	24.5	23.0	22.9	27.8	27.7	26.6	22.8	20.7	16.4	17.2
18	31.5	30.3	31.4	26.6	23.4	23.9	21.7	33.7	32.3	27.7	26.0	21.6	17.9	18.0
Grade														
6th	18.3	15.8	15.1	13.5	10.7	9.9	8.4	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.5	2.9
7th	23.4	22.8	21.1	18.2	16.6	13.3	12.6	12.8	11.4	11.2	10.5	7.9	5.8	4.6
8th	28.5	28.5	24.2	24.5	20.8	18.7	16.3	18.0	18.2	15.0	14.0	11.4	9.4	8.2
9th	32.9	31.3	30.4	26.2	24.4	20.7	19.1	22.4	22.0	20.0	18.0	15.0	11.4	9.5
10th	30.7	32.8	32.3	27.0	25.2	21.1	20.3	23.8	25.3	23.5	20.5	17.0	13.5	11.6
11th	31.8	33.4	31.4	27.7	25.1	23.1	21.4	27.2	26.7	25.6	22.0	18.8	15.2	15.0
12th	32.7	31.4	32.8	27.2	24.1	24.2	23.4	32.1	31.8	28.2	25.5	22.2	18.5	18.3
Middle School	23.5	22.6	20.1	18.7	16.0	14.0	12.5	12.9	12.5	11.0	10.3	7.9	6.3	5.2
High School	32.1	32.2	31.7	27.0	24.7	22.2	21.0	25.7	25.9	24.0	21.3	18.1	14.5	13.4
Total	**28.2**	**28.1**	**26.6**	**23.4**	**21.0**	**18.6**	**17.5**	**20.0**	**20.2**	**18.4**	**16.5**	**13.7**	**10.9**	**10.0**

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. Also, in 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 30. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol or any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

Alcohol Or Any Illicit Drug

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	62.9	61.7	58.8	57.4	53.6	50.1	46.8	37.7	36.9	34.8	34.4	30.7	27.9	25.8
Male	60.9	58.5	56.0	55.3	51.4	47.0	43.1	36.5	35.1	33.3	33.7	30.2	26.1	22.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	51.7	49.3	49.0	51.1	46.1	42.3	39.4	26.9	24.5	25.8	27.9	24.6	21.6	19.4
Hispanic/Latino	64.2	60.6	59.5	58.4	53.3	51.1	46.8	38.1	35.6	35.3	35.3	31.0	28.1	24.7
White, non-Hispanic	66.5	64.6	61.0	58.4	54.9	50.6	46.7	42.2	41.5	38.3	37.4	32.7	29.5	26.6
Age														
11	31.3	25.9	24.9	22.5	21.4	17.4	14.9	15.5	10.8	10.7	9.9	9.6	7.3	5.1
12	39.7	35.5	33.6	31.8	27.2	24.3	21.7	17.4	15.6	14.8	15.0	11.6	9.9	9.0
13	50.3	46.7	43.5	42.5	38.0	35.1	30.8	27.1	24.1	22.6	21.6	19.0	16.1	13.9
14	60.7	56.4	54.6	54.4	50.4	45.9	41.1	34.8	32.3	30.5	30.8	25.9	24.3	20.2
15	68.9	66.4	63.0	62.4	59.8	54.8	49.5	41.9	39.9	37.7	38.5	36.3	31.1	27.4
16	74.0	73.0	69.8	68.2	66.7	62.7	57.4	46.4	46.1	43.2	43.0	40.3	36.1	31.3
17	75.7	75.9	73.1	72.1	72.1	69.0	65.8	49.9	49.8	48.1	47.2	46.8	42.7	40.2
18	78.5	77.6	75.4	72.2	72.6	68.8	66.3	56.1	55.6	51.6	51.0	48.1	44.0	41.7
Grade														
6th	36.5	32.5	31.2	29.5	23.9	21.7	18.2	17.0	15.1	14.9	14.3	10.7	8.9	7.3
7th	49.1	45.2	42.8	41.3	35.8	30.4	27.4	26.7	22.5	22.0	21.7	17.1	14.0	11.9
8th	59.9	56.2	53.5	53.5	46.3	43.0	37.6	33.8	32.2	29.7	29.4	24.5	21.6	18.3
9th	67.9	63.8	61.0	60.9	57.1	51.7	46.2	40.6	38.6	35.8	37.6	33.0	28.6	24.3
10th	71.7	71.6	68.7	67.7	63.4	59.5	54.5	44.5	44.3	42.1	42.8	38.1	34.8	30.2
11th	76.3	75.4	72.4	70.3	70.4	65.5	62.4	49.0	47.6	46.3	44.9	43.9	38.6	36.8
12th	78.1	77.9	75.9	72.8	73.4	71.0	67.4	54.5	55.0	51.5	50.6	48.6	45.1	41.7
Middle School	48.6	45.0	42.5	41.5	35.3	31.7	27.8	25.9	23.5	22.2	21.8	17.4	14.8	12.5
High School	72.6	71.4	69.0	67.5	65.6	61.4	57.2	46.0	45.4	43.3	43.6	40.4	36.3	32.9
Total	**61.8**	**60.1**	**57.4**	**56.3**	**52.5**	**48.5**	**44.8**	**37.1**	**36.0**	**34.1**	**34.1**	**30.5**	**27.0**	**24.3**

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. Also, in 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 31. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug, but no alcohol* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2016

	Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.4
Male	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.8	6.0	6.5	6.4	7.7	8.3	9.0	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.5	7.7	8.2	7.7
Hispanic/Latino	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.0	6.0	4.7	4.3	4.1	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.7
White, non-Hispanic	3.7	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.5	3.8	4.0	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.4
Age														
11	7.5	5.9	6.9	7.4	6.8	6.3	5.3	5.5	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.6	2.7
12	6.7	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.5	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.8	4.0
13	6.5	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.3	6.6	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8
14	4.8	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.8	7.1	7.0	5.3	4.8	4.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9
15	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.3	6.4	5.2	4.1	5.2	6.5	7.5	8.6	7.8
16	3.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.9	6.2	4.5	4.6	4.1	5.9	7.1	8.1	8.0
17	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	5.8	7.0	8.8	8.1
18	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	4.1	4.5	5.2	3.3	2.8	3.9	4.8	6.6	8.1	7.6
Grade														
6th	7.6	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.0	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.5
7th	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.5
8th	5.1	4.2	5.7	5.7	6.4	7.3	7.0	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.5
9th	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.5	5.1	4.5	4.5	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.4
10th	3.3	3.5	3.0	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.9	4.3	3.9	4.4	5.9	7.0	8.7	8.1
11th	2.6	3.0	2.5	3.5	4.1	5.3	6.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.5	7.5	8.6	8.0
12th	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.3	3.5	5.0	6.2	7.8	7.7
Middle School	6.3	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.5	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.5
High School	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.1	4.4	4.0	4.2	5.9	6.8	8.1	7.8
Total	**4.7**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**4.9**	**5.4**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**5.0**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**5.6**	**6.2**	**6.7**	**6.4**

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. Also, in 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 32. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: carrying a handgun and selling drugs—2004 to 2016

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Carrying a Handgun							Selling Drugs						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.0
Male	6.8	8.2	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.7	7.1	6.6	5.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	4.4	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.3	3.4
Hispanic/Latino	3.9	5.2	4.4	4.7	3.5	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.5	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.2
White, non-Hispanic	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.9	5.6	5.4	4.4
Age														
11	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
12	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
13	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.3	5.5	5.1	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.6
14	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.6	6.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.6	4.2	4.0	3.4
15	4.2	5.6	6.1	5.1	4.5	6.3	6.2	7.8	6.5	6.8	8.0	6.1	6.5	5.8
16	4.7	6.5	5.8	5.8	4.6	4.9	5.8	9.2	9.1	8.2	9.4	7.6	7.7	6.2
17	4.9	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	8.4	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.7	7.8	6.2
18	3.5	6.4	6.6	6.2	4.7	6.2	5.8	7.5	8.8	8.8	9.0	7.3	8.1	7.0
Grade														
6th	2.4	3.8	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.9	4.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6
7th	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.0	5.3	4.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.3
8th	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.0	4.6	4.6	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.9
9th	4.1	5.8	6.0	5.1	4.5	5.4	6.4	7.2	6.4	6.7	7.7	5.8	5.6	5.4
10th	4.6	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.2	6.0	6.0	8.7	7.8	7.4	9.4	6.7	7.3	6.4
11th	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.8	7.9	8.7	8.4	8.8	7.7	7.7	6.1
12th	3.8	5.9	5.8	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.9	7.6	8.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.3	6.4
Middle School	3.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.6
High School	4.2	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.0
Total	**3.9**	**5.2**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**6.3**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**4.2**

Table 33. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attempting to steal a vehicle and being arrested—2004 to 2016

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Attempting to Steal a Vehicle							Being Arrested						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.8
Male	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	7.9	7.0	6.4	6.2	4.2	3.5	3.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	4.7	4.1	3.7
Hispanic/Latino	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	5.6	4.6	4.0	4.8	3.1	2.8	2.3
White, non-Hispanic	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	5.2	5.2	4.4	3.9	2.8	2.3	1.8
Age														
11	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
12	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1
13	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	2.0
14	3.8	3.1	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.4	3.8	2.9	2.7
15	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	7.9	6.8	6.4	5.7	4.3	4.1	3.3
16	3.8	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	8.3	7.6	6.6	6.0	4.5	3.6	3.1
17	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.2	3.4	2.5
18	1.6	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	4.4	6.6	5.2	5.2	3.5	3.6	2.8
Grade														
6th	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
7th	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.7
8th	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	6.3	6.2	5.2	5.4	3.8	3.4	2.9
9th	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	7.6	6.6	6.7	5.2	4.4	3.2	3.1
10th	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	7.3	6.5	5.5	5.6	3.9	3.9	3.3
11th	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.1	3.0	2.7
12th	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	3.9	5.9	4.6	5.0	3.4	3.1	2.0
Middle School	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.9
High School	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.3	4.0	3.3	2.8
Total	**3.1**	**3.0**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**2.8**	**2.4**

Table 34. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: taking a handgun to school and getting suspended—2004 to 2016

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Taking A Handgun To School							Getting Suspended						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	11.7	12.0	11.5	10.7	8.6	7.4	7.0
Male	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	19.6	20.0	18.9	18.7	15.2	12.9	12.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	24.6	26.3	26.1	25.2	20.6	18.6	16.4
Hispanic/Latino	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	15.0	16.6	14.4	14.1	11.2	10.3	9.5
White, non-Hispanic	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	12.1	12.3	11.1	11.0	8.7	7.2	6.7
Age														
11	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	8.0	7.7	8.6	8.2	8.0	5.5	5.5
12	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	11.9	12.0	10.9	11.1	9.8	8.1	7.8
13	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	17.1	17.4	16.0	15.6	13.6	11.8	11.5
14	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	17.7	19.0	18.4	18.4	14.4	12.2	12.3
15	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	17.8	18.0	17.8	16.1	13.0	12.2	11.5
16	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	16.7	17.2	16.8	15.4	11.4	10.9	9.8
17	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	13.0	14.2	13.5	13.4	11.3	8.8	8.0
18	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	11.2	13.4	12.1	12.3	9.8	7.9	7.6
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	13.2	13.7	12.9	12.6	10.7	8.2	8.0
7th	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	18.5	18.2	16.9	17.0	14.0	12.0	11.2
8th	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	18.7	19.4	18.8	18.9	14.6	12.6	12.6
9th	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	16.7	18.4	17.4	16.1	14.1	11.6	12.0
10th	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	15.4	15.2	15.3	13.9	10.7	10.9	9.4
11th	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	13.1	13.2	13.6	12.5	10.4	9.2	8.7
12th	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	9.9	12.6	10.5	11.2	8.4	6.5	6.1
Middle School	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	16.9	17.3	16.2	16.2	13.1	11.0	10.6
High School	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	14.3	15.2	14.4	13.6	11.1	9.7	9.1
Total	**0.9**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**15.5**	**16.1**	**15.2**	**14.7**	**11.9**	**10.3**	**9.8**

Table 35. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attacking someone with intent to harm—2004 to 2016

	Delinquent Behavior						
	Attacking Someone With Intent To Harm						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex							
Female	10.3	10.5	9.9	8.9	6.6	6.1	5.3
Male	15.5	16.1	13.7	12.3	9.2	7.7	6.9
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	16.4	17.2	17.4	16.6	12.0	11.2	10.1
Hispanic/Latino	12.0	12.0	10.0	9.4	6.6	6.3	5.2
White, non-Hispanic	10.8	11.3	9.7	8.2	6.0	4.9	4.4
Age							
11	6.6	7.4	6.2	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.2
12	9.9	10.2	8.8	8.8	6.8	5.5	4.6
13	13.7	13.3	11.3	10.4	8.2	7.3	6.7
14	14.1	14.4	13.2	12.1	9.0	7.5	7.3
15	14.6	14.8	14.2	11.7	9.5	8.5	7.6
16	13.7	14.8	13.2	10.9	8.6	7.6	6.6
17	12.3	12.3	11.0	10.6	6.5	6.7	5.6
18	8.4	12.3	10.4	9.8	7.4	4.7	4.2
Grade							
6th	10.0	10.2	9.3	8.9	6.1	5.5	4.5
7th	13.7	13.9	11.6	11.4	8.3	6.6	6.1
8th	15.0	15.3	13.3	11.9	9.5	8.1	7.8
9th	14.3	14.3	14.6	11.6	9.4	8.3	7.8
10th	13.6	14.0	12.5	10.7	8.0	8.4	6.5
11th	11.0	12.4	11.2	10.0	7.1	6.1	5.7
12th	8.9	11.5	9.4	9.1	6.5	4.6	4.1
Middle School	13.0	13.3	11.4	10.8	8.0	6.7	6.2
High School	12.4	13.2	12.1	10.5	7.8	7.0	6.1
Total	**12.7**	**13.3**	**11.8**	**10.6**	**7.9**	**6.9**	**6.1**

Table 36. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using alcohol at age 13 or younger—2004 to 2016

Early ATOD Use

	More Than A Sip Of Alcohol							Drinking At Least Once A Month						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	34.2	32.9	31.0	25.3	23.9	20.5	18.3	7.1	6.4	5.5	5.3	4.6	3.9	3.7
Male	40.3	36.8	33.9	29.0	26.8	23.2	20.2	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.4	3.9	3.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	32.6	31.3	28.8	24.1	23.3	19.4	17.5	6.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.9
Hispanic/Latino	39.2	37.6	32.9	29.1	26.2	22.0	19.1	7.6	7.0	5.9	7.2	5.3	4.1	3.1
White, non-Hispanic	36.7	34.3	32.0	26.2	24.2	22.3	19.5	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.3	4.8	3.9	3.3
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	50.3	46.7	44.9	37.8	35.1	30.3	27.4	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.0	7.0	5.2	4.8
15	42.2	40.1	37.6	32.1	29.3	25.4	21.5	9.0	7.3	7.0	6.5	5.9	4.1	3.8
16	35.2	34.5	31.5	27.2	24.4	20.9	19.0	6.8	6.8	5.9	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.8
17	32.6	30.1	28.3	23.6	21.8	18.8	17.4	5.6	5.6	4.8	5.2	4.0	3.5	2.9
18	26.3	26.9	25.7	20.6	19.0	16.0	13.8	3.7	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.7
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	44.8	42.8	39.4	33.8	32.8	27.5	24.3	9.9	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.1	4.9	4.5
10th	36.6	35.0	32.7	28.0	25.1	22.7	18.3	6.9	6.7	5.7	6.4	4.9	4.2	3.3
11th	32.2	30.4	29.1	24.2	22.6	18.9	18.1	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.0	3.1
12th	28.2	28.2	26.0	20.9	19.5	17.2	16.0	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	36.8	35.0	32.3	27.1	25.4	21.8	19.4	7.1	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.0	3.9	3.5
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 37. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using cigarettes or marijuana at age 13 or younger—2004 to 2016

	Early ATOD Use													
	Cigarettes							Marijuana						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	28.0	23.7	19.6	15.9	13.7	10.7	8.6	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.5	9.5	9.1	9.0
Male	29.6	24.1	20.3	18.3	15.3	13.1	9.8	16.1	14.4	12.4	13.9	13.8	13.6	12.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	21.2	18.1	14.5	12.9	10.1	7.4	6.5	10.5	9.0	8.1	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.0
Hispanic/Latino	28.1	23.0	18.2	16.7	13.4	10.5	8.0	11.5	11.1	8.1	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.3
White, non-Hispanic	31.3	26.3	22.3	18.7	16.2	14.1	10.6	15.0	13.7	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.8	10.6
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	27.3	23.5	20.5	16.3	14.6	12.6	9.5	11.9	12.2	10.9	12.7	12.1	12.8	11.3
15	29.2	24.1	20.5	18.0	14.5	12.1	9.3	14.2	12.2	11.2	12.2	12.5	12.1	11.1
16	30.3	25.0	19.7	17.5	13.6	11.1	9.3	14.6	13.1	10.7	11.7	11.3	11.0	11.2
17	28.2	22.3	20.4	16.8	15.3	12.5	9.5	12.6	11.9	10.0	10.3	11.4	11.3	10.2
18	25.5	23.7	18.4	15.2	14.3	11.3	8.4	11.7	12.6	10.4	9.6	10.7	9.5	8.7
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	30.4	25.7	21.3	18.9	15.7	13.2	9.9	14.7	13.5	11.7	13.7	13.4	12.6	11.9
10th	29.5	24.3	19.8	17.6	13.5	11.6	9.2	14.7	12.7	10.9	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.0
11th	27.7	21.8	20.1	16.4	14.2	11.0	9.6	12.1	11.0	9.9	9.8	11.0	10.3	10.2
12th	26.0	23.3	18.2	15.0	14.4	11.8	8.3	11.3	12.3	9.7	9.4	10.3	10.2	9.0
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	28.7	23.9	19.9	17.1	14.5	11.9	9.3	13.5	12.5	10.6	11.3	11.7	11.4	10.6
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 38. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in using alcohol or tobacco—2004 to 2016

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Drink One Or More Alcoholic Drinks Nearly Every Day							Smoke A Pack Or More Of Cigarettes Per Day						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	42.0	44.5	46.2	46.9	46.0	45.4	46.4	67.2	68.7	70.6	69.2	69.7	69.5	68.4
Male	34.0	35.8	37.6	38.4	37.4	39.7	39.3	62.7	63.7	64.7	64.0	67.0	68.9	68.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	43.0	44.5	45.6	44.7	43.0	43.9	44.0	62.9	62.6	64.7	63.4	62.5	64.6	64.1
Hispanic/Latino	40.2	43.2	44.7	43.6	43.7	44.9	44.7	63.2	64.8	65.1	63.5	66.4	67.6	65.7
White, non-Hispanic	34.0	36.5	37.6	39.8	38.5	39.6	40.3	66.5	67.4	69.7	69.1	70.8	71.5	71.2
Age														
11	45.2	48.6	50.1	54.1	50.1	53.8	51.2	68.6	71.9	73.5	72.9	70.9	74.0	71.6
12	41.7	45.1	46.4	45.9	47.8	47.2	47.4	64.9	67.6	70.2	68.5	69.1	69.1	69.0
13	38.5	40.4	43.0	42.4	44.8	44.8	44.7	63.0	64.3	66.7	66.3	68.5	67.1	67.6
14	35.6	37.6	40.0	41.6	39.9	41.2	43.7	63.9	64.4	67.2	66.5	66.7	68.5	68.4
15	36.3	37.6	40.5	42.0	38.3	40.7	41.2	65.1	65.1	65.9	66.6	67.8	69.4	67.0
16	38.6	40.3	40.6	41.8	39.1	39.7	40.1	65.1	66.6	67.5	66.5	69.2	69.7	68.8
17	37.6	39.8	41.2	41.1	39.1	39.2	38.7	67.4	67.4	68.7	66.1	68.4	70.2	69.0
18	38.8	38.1	39.5	40.9	37.5	39.9	40.4	65.4	66.2	66.2	63.7	67.3	70.0	69.3
Grade														
6th	41.4	44.4	46.0	46.2	47.4	48.6	48.1	63.5	66.4	68.2	67.1	66.9	68.6	67.8
7th	39.3	41.2	42.6	43.1	44.7	45.2	44.7	62.7	64.1	65.6	65.6	68.3	66.8	66.7
8th	35.4	36.4	41.0	40.5	43.6	43.3	44.1	63.6	63.1	67.4	67.0	67.8	68.6	69.0
9th	36.5	38.3	39.8	42.3	36.7	40.7	42.3	65.2	66.2	66.5	65.9	66.4	69.2	67.0
10th	38.3	40.1	40.7	42.1	40.5	39.8	41.0	65.9	66.9	68.0	67.3	69.7	69.9	68.5
11th	37.5	41.2	42.6	42.0	38.4	40.0	39.4	67.0	68.0	69.2	67.5	69.5	70.2	69.3
12th	40.3	39.2	40.4	41.7	39.8	39.5	39.9	68.3	67.7	68.6	65.1	69.6	70.5	70.6
Middle School	38.7	40.6	43.2	43.2	45.2	45.7	45.7	63.2	64.5	67.0	66.6	67.6	68.0	67.9
High School	37.9	39.6	40.8	42.1	38.8	40.0	40.7	66.3	67.1	68.0	66.5	68.7	70.0	68.8
Total	**38.2**	**40.0**	**41.9**	**42.6**	**41.6**	**42.5**	**42.8**	**64.9**	**66.0**	**67.6**	**66.5**	**68.3**	**69.1**	**68.4**

Table 39. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in smoking marijuana—2004 to 2016

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week							Try Marijuana Once Or Twice						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	64.0	64.6	63.8	59.0	55.4	39.2	37.5	33.8	34.4	34.3	30.8	29.1	25.5	24.8
Male	57.4	56.5	56.0	49.4	46.5	36.3	35.2	30.4	30.9	30.8	27.2	26.0	25.3	25.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	55.3	54.7	55.0	50.9	46.3	32.5	31.4	33.3	32.9	33.6	30.2	27.1	24.7	23.8
Hispanic/Latino	64.1	62.5	62.3	55.8	51.8	38.5	36.2	36.7	37.0	35.7	31.4	29.8	28.1	26.7
White, non-Hispanic	60.5	60.5	59.6	53.4	51.7	38.7	38.6	28.0	29.2	29.0	25.9	25.4	23.6	24.3
Age														
11	79.6	79.9	81.9	80.3	75.7	70.0	65.1	52.6	52.3	51.8	51.5	46.5	51.7	47.7
12	76.7	78.1	77.7	73.8	72.1	60.9	58.8	47.5	48.3	48.7	44.6	43.0	43.0	41.0
13	70.9	70.8	72.1	66.7	65.2	50.9	48.4	41.1	42.9	42.5	37.8	36.5	33.7	33.5
14	63.2	63.4	64.4	57.9	53.6	37.5	38.3	33.5	33.6	34.3	30.5	28.2	24.1	25.3
15	56.5	55.9	55.7	50.3	43.5	30.1	29.0	25.8	27.3	27.5	24.3	21.5	18.4	19.6
16	51.5	52.0	49.1	44.0	38.3	24.6	24.3	24.2	24.6	23.4	20.0	19.0	15.8	16.4
17	49.5	48.4	46.9	39.5	33.7	20.2	19.5	22.4	23.5	22.7	19.8	17.0	13.6	12.9
18	47.6	48.0	44.2	38.7	35.1	21.0	21.4	22.7	22.1	22.1	19.5	16.7	14.8	13.9
Grade														
6th	74.3	74.7	75.5	72.7	70.6	62.8	61.0	47.2	48.5	47.9	46.2	43.7	46.3	44.6
7th	71.6	71.8	71.9	67.5	67.0	53.9	51.5	43.0	43.5	44.5	39.0	38.4	36.5	35.6
8th	64.9	64.3	66.1	60.1	59.3	44.5	42.8	35.3	35.6	35.1	32.1	33.0	28.7	28.4
9th	57.8	58.7	58.4	51.2	46.0	31.4	32.4	26.8	29.1	28.5	24.6	22.2	19.9	21.7
10th	53.3	52.9	50.3	45.3	42.0	26.6	26.1	24.7	24.0	23.9	20.7	20.8	16.3	17.5
11th	50.8	50.5	48.0	40.6	35.5	22.9	21.1	23.1	24.7	23.5	19.4	17.9	15.3	14.2
12th	48.8	48.3	45.5	39.2	33.5	19.3	20.0	21.8	22.3	22.2	19.6	15.9	13.1	13.0
Middle School	70.2	70.1	71.2	66.7	65.6	53.8	51.7	41.8	42.3	42.6	39.1	38.4	37.1	36.1
High School	53.4	53.2	51.0	44.5	39.6	25.4	25.2	24.5	25.4	24.7	21.2	19.4	16.3	16.8
Total	**60.9**	**60.4**	**59.8**	**54.1**	**50.9**	**37.7**	**36.3**	**32.2**	**32.6**	**32.5**	**28.9**	**27.6**	**25.3**	**24.9**

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 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 2016

	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						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female					71.9	72.3	70.0						57.7	58.4
Male					65.5	70.3	67.3						51.7	51.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American					67.4	66.0	63.3						55.4	55.4
Hispanic/Latino					67.3	69.3	67.2						54.1	53.5
White, non-Hispanic					69.7	74.2	71.5						53.6	54.1
Age														
11					--	76.0	72.8						66.8	63.4
12					--	72.6	69.0						60.8	60.0
13					--	70.7	69.0						57.6	57.7
14					70.3	71.4	69.0						55.3	55.8
15					69.5	71.1	67.9						52.9	52.5
16					68.2	70.2	67.7						51.9	52.5
17					68.4	70.6	68.0						49.5	50.4
18					66.6	69.8	68.1						46.9	49.7
Grade														
6th					--	71.9	68.9						61.1	59.6
7th					--	70.4	68.3						57.6	57.8
8th					--	72.7	70.0						57.5	56.6
9th					67.7	71.2	68.2						53.5	53.9
10th					69.8	70.5	67.8						52.8	52.4
11th					68.2	71.2	68.2						51.0	51.6
12th					68.6	70.0	68.3						47.7	51.0
Middle School					--	71.7	69.1						58.8	58.1
High School					68.6	70.8	68.2						51.4	52.3
Total					**--**	**71.2**	**68.5**						**54.6**	**54.7**

Table 41. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly or smoke cigarettes—2004 to 2016

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:													
	Drink Alcohol Regularly							Smoke Cigarettes						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	63.0	64.0	65.7	67.1	70.5	72.7	74.1	77.7	79.3	80.7	82.1	86.1	88.7	91.1
Male	62.7	63.3	65.4	66.4	70.3	73.8	75.2	78.1	78.2	80.3	80.9	85.1	88.5	91.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	71.4	72.9	72.3	71.7	75.8	77.9	78.8	87.3	87.3	88.1	87.6	91.0	92.6	93.7
Hispanic/Latino	62.9	65.4	65.9	66.6	70.8	72.6	74.8	79.0	81.7	83.0	83.5	87.9	89.8	91.4
White, non-Hispanic	57.9	58.0	61.0	63.4	67.5	70.1	72.2	72.6	73.6	75.0	76.8	82.0	85.7	89.5
Age														
11	91.8	93.2	93.6	93.8	94.1	96.3	96.4	96.2	97.4	97.1	97.3	97.7	98.3	98.4
12	86.1	87.8	89.5	89.4	92.1	92.8	92.9	92.2	93.7	95.5	94.6	96.1	96.7	97.1
13	76.9	78.3	80.5	80.4	84.4	87.1	87.2	87.3	88.3	90.3	89.3	93.2	94.1	95.1
14	65.3	67.5	70.0	71.0	74.8	78.1	79.8	81.1	82.8	85.4	85.6	89.1	91.8	92.9
15	56.5	57.0	61.3	62.3	64.8	69.2	71.8	75.7	77.7	80.3	81.0	85.1	88.6	91.1
16	49.8	51.6	53.9	55.3	58.6	61.6	65.5	70.7	72.8	74.7	77.4	81.8	85.7	89.3
17	45.0	48.2	48.0	50.7	51.3	54.7	56.8	66.2	67.0	69.2	72.3	74.6	80.3	86.0
18	42.8	43.3	44.6	49.7	49.2	50.1	53.6	56.5	56.3	58.0	62.2	67.2	72.4	78.3
Grade														
6th	87.7	89.0	89.4	90.6	93.2	94.3	94.5	93.2	94.1	94.8	94.8	96.8	97.0	97.7
7th	77.8	79.3	81.2	80.3	86.8	88.9	89.3	87.0	88.6	90.8	89.1	94.0	94.7	95.7
8th	67.3	68.8	72.7	73.4	78.0	81.3	82.7	81.7	83.2	85.9	86.3	89.9	92.2	93.3
9th	57.6	58.4	62.2	62.9	66.5	72.1	74.4	76.2	77.9	80.7	82.0	85.9	89.7	91.1
10th	51.6	52.8	55.5	55.9	61.5	63.9	68.2	72.7	74.4	76.4	77.7	83.2	87.0	90.3
11th	45.9	50.2	49.9	52.4	54.2	58.5	60.2	67.1	69.7	70.8	73.2	77.9	82.8	87.2
12th	43.1	43.2	43.6	49.1	49.2	49.8	53.3	60.1	58.9	60.5	65.1	69.2	74.4	81.5
Middle School	77.6	78.8	81.2	81.4	86.1	88.2	88.8	87.3	88.5	90.5	90.1	93.6	94.7	95.6
High School	50.8	52.0	53.5	55.5	58.3	61.7	64.5	70.2	71.3	72.9	75.0	79.5	83.9	87.7
Total	**62.8**	**63.6**	**65.4**	**66.7**	**70.4**	**73.2**	**74.7**	**77.9**	**78.8**	**80.5**	**81.5**	**85.6**	**88.6**	**91.0**

Table 42. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana or use other illicit drugs—2004 to 2016

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:													
	Smoke Marijuana							Use Other Illicit Drugs						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	82.0	82.3	82.2	79.4	78.9	75.2	74.4	95.6	95.7	95.6	95.4	96.0	95.2	95.8
Male	78.5	78.5	78.4	74.2	74.3	72.8	73.3	94.3	94.4	94.2	93.4	94.4	94.5	94.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	82.1	82.4	82.1	78.4	77.1	74.0	73.7	96.6	96.4	96.5	95.9	96.1	96.1	96.1
Hispanic/Latino	84.5	84.3	84.1	79.5	79.8	75.6	75.8	95.3	95.6	95.2	93.9	94.9	94.4	94.5
White, non-Hispanic	76.7	77.3	76.8	73.9	74.6	72.4	73.1	94.2	94.3	94.3	94.1	95.0	94.5	95.1
Age														
11	98.6	98.9	98.6	98.4	98.0	98.2	98.0	99.0	99.4	99.0	99.3	98.9	99.4	99.3
12	95.8	96.4	97.3	95.2	95.6	94.8	94.8	97.9	98.6	98.5	97.6	98.3	98.5	98.3
13	90.4	91.1	91.6	88.4	89.3	88.4	88.4	96.3	96.7	96.9	96.2	96.9	97.0	97.2
14	83.4	84.0	84.1	80.4	80.4	78.0	78.2	95.2	95.5	95.1	94.7	95.7	95.6	96.0
15	75.7	76.2	77.1	72.2	71.3	68.9	68.7	94.7	94.0	94.0	93.5	94.4	94.4	94.7
16	70.5	72.0	71.5	67.5	65.7	60.9	62.4	93.1	93.8	93.5	92.8	93.3	93.0	93.2
17	68.3	69.5	67.9	64.4	60.4	55.4	55.3	93.0	93.0	92.8	92.4	93.0	91.2	92.8
18	66.2	66.3	64.9	62.9	58.2	53.4	54.2	92.6	92.8	92.8	92.5	92.3	90.4	92.2
Grade														
6th	96.2	96.0	96.7	95.6	96.8	96.4	96.3	97.9	98.3	98.2	97.9	98.6	98.8	98.7
7th	90.2	91.3	91.9	88.6	90.9	90.2	90.8	96.4	96.8	96.9	96.0	97.2	97.1	97.7
8th	84.2	84.6	84.7	81.2	83.2	81.5	82.1	95.5	95.1	95.2	94.8	95.6	96.1	95.9
9th	76.6	77.7	78.0	73.4	73.4	72.2	71.6	94.6	94.5	94.0	93.6	95.1	95.1	95.2
10th	72.1	73.3	72.9	67.8	68.3	63.9	64.5	93.3	93.7	93.8	93.2	93.4	93.1	94.0
11th	69.5	71.2	69.2	65.5	62.4	58.4	58.1	93.6	93.8	93.0	92.6	93.7	92.3	92.4
12th	67.4	66.3	65.6	63.4	58.4	52.0	53.6	92.7	92.6	92.7	92.4	92.1	90.4	92.5
Middle School	90.2	90.5	91.1	88.5	90.3	89.4	89.7	96.6	96.7	96.8	96.2	97.1	97.4	97.5
High School	72.1	72.8	71.9	67.8	66.1	62.2	62.3	93.7	93.8	93.5	93.0	93.6	92.9	93.6
Total	**80.3**	**80.4**	**80.2**	**76.8**	**76.6**	**74.0**	**73.8**	**95.0**	**95.0**	**94.9**	**94.4**	**95.2**	**94.8**	**95.2**

Table 43. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke synthetic marijuana, 2016

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To: Smoke Synthetic Marijuana						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex							
Female							90.1
Male							90.9
Race/Ethnic group							
African American							90.3
Hispanic/Latino							90.0
White, non-Hispanic							90.9
Age							
11							97.0
12							94.6
13							92.4
14							89.8
15							89.3
16							88.3
17							88.1
18							88.2
Grade							
6th							95.7
7th							93.2
8th							90.5
9th							89.0
10th							89.3
11th							87.5
12th							88.5
Middle School							93.1
High School							88.6
Total							**90.5**

Table 44. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to smoke tobacco, drink alcohol regularly, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to you, 2016

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong For You To:			
	Smoke Tobacco	Drink Alcohol Regularly	Smoke Marijuana	Use Prescription Drugs Not Prescribed to You
	%	%	%	%
Sex				
Female	91.1	85.6	72.6	93.4
Male	89.5	82.9	71.3	92.2
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	93.1	86.5	72.3	93.3
Hispanic/Latino	91.5	84.4	74.0	91.9
White, non-Hispanic	88.3	82.8	71.2	93.1
Age				
11	98.0	96.9	97.7	98.0
12	96.4	94.5	94.2	96.7
13	94.0	89.9	86.3	95.4
14	91.8	85.6	75.8	93.7
15	90.3	81.5	66.5	91.6
16	87.6	79.0	59.0	89.4
17	85.2	76.6	53.4	90.0
18	80.4	74.8	52.9	90.4
Grade				
6th	97.1	95.4	96.1	97.4
7th	94.7	91.4	89.3	95.9
8th	92.5	87.1	80.3	94.0
9th	90.7	83.0	68.7	92.4
10th	88.3	80.0	61.7	90.7
11th	86.0	78.1	55.8	89.6
12th	82.2	74.1	51.9	89.3
Middle School	94.8	91.3	88.6	95.7
High School	87.0	79.0	59.9	90.6
Total	**90.3**	**84.2**	**72.0**	**92.7**

Note: These questions were modified in the 2014. 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 45. 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, 2016

	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	81.4	89.3	92.0	96.9
Male	78.6	89.7	91.8	97.1
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	85.8	92.2	90.9	96.4
Hispanic/Latino	84.9	92.8	93.1	97.5
White, non-Hispanic	74.4	86.7	91.9	97.2
Age				
11	85.4	91.9	97.3	97.8
12	81.8	90.3	95.9	97.6
13	78.4	89.4	90.9	96.8
14	75.9	87.6	85.3	96.2
15	--	--	--	--
16	--	--	--	--
17	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--
Grade				
6th	84.5	91.3	96.5	97.6
7th	79.5	89.0	92.8	97.2
8th	76.1	88.2	86.5	96.1
9th	--	--	--	--
10th	--	--	--	--
11th	--	--	--	--
12th	--	--	--	--
Middle School	79.9	89.5	91.8	97.0
High School	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--

Table 46. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting participation in extracurricular activities, 2016

	School Sports	Organized Sports Outside of School	School Band	School Club(s)	Community Club(s)
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	34.5	28.2	12.3	35.4	14.6
Male	42.5	32.9	11.1	20.4	8.2
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	47.7	28.7	10.3	22.6	11.1
Hispanic/Latino	35.2	27.1	10.2	24.5	9.5
White, non-Hispanic	36.0	33.2	12.8	30.9	12.1
Age					
11	32.8	44.8	19.3	23.6	9.1
12	33.4	45.2	18.4	23.1	9.1
13	37.5	40.2	16.2	21.9	9.5
14	39.3	33.8	12.9	23.2	9.7
15	42.4	27.0	9.0	25.9	10.9
16	41.2	22.3	7.9	32.3	12.5
17	40.6	18.7	7.2	37.0	14.7
18	35.6	17.6	6.3	36.3	15.7
Grade					
6th	34.9	45.0	18.4	22.1	8.9
7th	35.6	41.5	16.6	21.4	8.9
8th	37.4	38.4	15.1	22.6	10.2
9th	42.9	27.2	9.1	23.6	9.6
10th	41.5	23.9	8.9	29.6	11.6
11th	40.3	20.2	6.8	35.1	14.2
12th	36.2	17.6	7.3	40.0	16.4
Middle School	36.0	41.6	16.7	22.1	9.3
High School	40.4	22.4	8.1	31.8	12.8
Total	**38.5**	**30.5**	**11.7**	**27.6**	**11.3**

Table 47. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting involvement in bullying behavior, 2016

	Skipped School Because of Bullying	Was Kicked or Shoved in Past 30 Days	Was Taunted or Teased in Past 30 Days	Victim of Cyber Bullying in Past 30 Days	Physically Bullied Others in Past 30 Days	Verbally Bullied Others in Past 30 Days	Cyber Bullied Others in Past 30 Days
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex							
Female	11.5	12.0	30.1	10.2	5.0	11.0	4.0
Male	4.4	13.8	25.6	5.2	7.0	13.0	3.7
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	4.8	12.3	24.8	6.2	9.1	16.0	4.7
Hispanic/Latino	6.4	10.2	23.2	6.5	5.4	11.5	3.8
White, non-Hispanic	9.8	13.7	30.1	8.8	4.4	9.7	3.2
Age							
11	6.8	23.3	38.3	7.2	6.6	12.3	3.0
12	7.4	21.4	37.8	7.2	7.4	14.1	3.0
13	7.3	18.6	33.7	7.7	7.6	14.7	3.9
14	8.3	14.7	30.5	8.6	6.7	13.8	4.3
15	8.8	10.0	26.5	8.4	5.6	11.3	4.4
16	7.5	8.1	22.0	7.5	4.8	10.7	3.9
17	8.6	6.0	19.7	7.6	5.2	10.0	3.9
18	7.3	5.9	18.1	6.1	3.9	8.0	3.4
Grade							
6th	7.5	22.5	38.7	7.6	7.5	14.2	3.5
7th	7.4	20.1	35.2	7.4	8.1	14.3	3.3
8th	7.9	16.3	31.9	8.4	7.2	14.4	4.0
9th	8.4	10.9	27.3	8.1	5.5	12.0	4.3
10th	8.7	8.9	23.6	8.5	5.2	11.0	4.6
11th	7.3	6.7	20.3	7.2	4.8	9.8	3.9
12th	8.2	5.4	18.0	6.5	4.2	8.5	3.5
Middle School	7.6	19.6	35.3	7.8	7.6	14.3	3.6
High School	8.2	8.1	22.5	7.6	4.9	10.4	4.1
Total	**7.9**	**13.0**	**27.9**	**7.7**	**6.1**	**12.0**	**3.9**

Table 48. Usual source of alcohol within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2016

	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	1.2	0.7	13.3	50.6	0.2	14.2	14.7
Male	12.4	2.1	0.8	16.3	37.8	0.4	8.7	21.5
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	6.3	2.1	1.7	8.5	46.2	0.3	13.7	21.2
Hispanic/Latino	9.2	2.5	1.5	9.4	46.2	0.3	11.4	19.5
White, non-Hispanic	8.5	1.2	0.4	18.2	43.3	0.4	11.0	17.0
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	2.2	1.4	0.1	6.5	41.8	0.2	23.3	24.5
15	3.9	1.4	0.6	9.6	48.3	0.5	19.4	16.3
16	7.3	0.8	0.8	13.8	46.9	0.5	12.0	17.9
17	9.3	2.0	0.5	18.0	46.2	0.1	8.4	15.6
18	14.0	2.5	1.2	19.0	38.1	0.2	5.2	19.8
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	3.4	1.6	0.3	8.8	44.1	0.6	21.1	20.2
10th	6.2	1.1	0.6	11.8	47.6	0.3	14.8	17.7
11th	9.4	1.3	1.1	14.9	45.6	0.5	9.3	17.9
12th	11.4	2.3	0.8	19.6	43.0	0.0	6.4	16.5
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	8.3	1.6	0.7	14.7	44.8	0.3	11.7	17.8
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 49. Usual drinking location within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2016

	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	39.2	41.0	1.6	2.9	3.9	1.8	0.7	9.0
Male	35.9	38.9	1.9	2.5	3.7	1.5	2.0	13.7
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	45.3	29.0	2.8	1.4	3.2	1.1	4.0	13.3
Hispanic/Latino	37.9	33.7	2.0	5.0	5.6	2.8	0.4	12.6
White, non-Hispanic	35.5	45.6	1.2	2.1	3.2	1.2	0.8	10.4
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	48.7	31.9	1.5	1.1	2.9	0.4	1.9	11.6
15	40.3	40.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.0	1.2	10.1
16	40.3	37.5	1.7	2.2	4.2	1.7	2.0	10.3
17	32.8	43.6	1.6	3.2	5.4	1.5	0.9	11.1
18	36.0	40.6	2.1	4.5	2.6	1.3	0.3	12.6
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	44.1	33.9	2.1	1.5	2.8	1.6	2.0	12.1
10th	40.7	39.7	1.3	1.5	4.2	1.7	1.7	9.3
11th	35.0	40.8	1.8	2.5	4.0	2.0	1.0	12.9
12th	34.3	43.1	1.7	4.6	4.2	1.3	0.8	10.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	37.7	40.0	1.7	2.7	3.9	1.6	1.3	11.1
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 50. Number of drinks consumed, per day, on the days students drank in the past 30 days, among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2016

	1	2	3	4	5 or More
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	31.6	24.8	17.9	9.0	16.7
Male	27.4	19.8	16.3	8.3	28.2
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	42.3	32.0	12.5	4.8	8.4
Hispanic/Latino	30.2	21.4	17.2	8.0	23.1
White, non-Hispanic	26.6	19.9	18.0	9.9	25.6
Age					
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--
14	42.7	24.3	13.6	6.0	13.4
15	36.3	21.7	14.6	8.7	18.7
16	30.0	23.8	16.9	8.5	20.8
17	27.4	21.8	18.2	8.4	24.3
18	21.2	22.2	20.9	10.4	25.4
Grade					
6th	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--
9th	40.0	22.4	14.0	7.4	16.2
10th	31.2	23.5	15.7	7.9	21.8
11th	28.3	21.7	18.4	9.3	22.3
12th	23.9	22.5	19.0	9.4	25.3
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--
High School	29.6	22.5	17.3	8.6	22.0
Total	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 51. 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 2016

	Riding in a Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been:													
	Drinking Alcohol							Using Marijuana						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female					22.8	20.1	17.5					25.5	24.4	23.7
Male					19.9	16.2	15.3					25.3	22.7	21.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American					18.3	14.8	14.7					27.0	27.1	26.2
Hispanic/Latino					22.0	19.0	17.2					23.5	20.6	19.9
White, non-Hispanic					22.2	19.4	16.7					25.0	23.3	21.6
Age														
11					--	--	--					--	--	--
12					--	--	--					--	--	--
13					--	--	--					--	--	--
14					18.7	16.8	15.6					13.0	14.8	14.3
15					20.9	17.8	17.1					21.5	19.1	18.9
16					20.6	17.2	15.2					26.0	23.6	22.6
17					22.1	19.3	16.7					30.5	28.7	27.2
18					23.7	18.9	17.0					31.6	28.9	27.9
Grade														
6th					--	--	--					--	--	--
7th					--	--	--					--	--	--
8th					--	--	--					--	--	--
9th					21.3	18.2	17.2					19.9	17.5	16.9
10th					20.0	18.0	15.6					22.5	22.7	21.9
11th					21.3	17.8	16.3					29.5	26.1	24.6
12th					23.1	18.6	16.3					31.0	29.3	28.1
Middle School					--	--	--					--	--	--
High School					21.4	18.1	16.4					25.4	23.5	22.7
Total					--	--	--					--	--	--

Note: Questions about ATOD use and driving were added to the high school questionnaire in 2012.

Table 52. 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 2016

	Driving a Vehicle After:													
	Drinking Alcohol							Using Marijuana						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female					7.4	6.2	5.0					8.8	9.6	9.1
Male					8.8	6.8	5.8					13.4	12.2	11.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American					6.4	4.8	5.0					11.1	10.0	10.3
Hispanic/Latino					8.0	6.7	5.5					9.4	10.2	9.5
White, non-Hispanic					8.8	7.4	5.6					11.8	11.4	10.4
Age														
11					--	--	--					--	--	--
12					--	--	--					--	--	--
13					--	--	--					--	--	--
14					3.1	2.6	1.9					3.0	4.5	4.3
15					5.1	4.2	3.4					6.5	7.1	6.0
16					8.1	6.1	5.0					11.8	10.1	9.7
17					10.4	8.6	7.1					15.0	15.1	13.9
18					12.8	10.5	8.9					17.0	16.5	16.5
Grade														
6th					--	--	--					--	--	--
7th					--	--	--					--	--	--
8th					--	--	--					--	--	--
9th					5.2	3.8	3.1					6.2	6.5	5.8
10th					6.0	5.8	4.5					8.8	9.6	8.5
11th					9.8	7.3	5.9					14.3	12.5	11.8
12th					12.4	10.2	8.5					16.5	16.1	15.7
Middle School					--	--	--					--	--	--
High School					8.1	6.6	5.4					11.2	10.9	10.3
Total					--	--	--					--	--	--

Note: Questions about ATOD use and driving were added to the high school questionnaire in 2012.

Table 53. 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, 2016

	Drinking Alcohol	Smoking Marijuana	Using Another Drug
	%	%	%
Sex			
Female	5.5	8.1	2.9
Male	4.7	8.7	2.9
Race/Ethnic group			
African American	4.3	7.5	2.2
Hispanic/Latino	5.7	8.6	3.2
White, non-Hispanic	5.1	8.5	2.9
Age			
11	0.8	0.4	0.4
12	1.8	1.2	0.9
13	3.9	3.5	1.7
14	5.1	7.1	2.2
15	6.5	10.3	3.9
16	7.3	13.1	4.4
17	6.5	13.6	4.0
18	6.3	15.3	4.4
Grade			
6th	1.2	0.9	0.7
7th	3.4	3.1	1.3
8th	5.0	5.6	2.3
9th	5.9	9.3	3.2
10th	6.9	11.6	4.3
11th	6.5	14.1	4.2
12th	6.4	14.0	4.0
Middle School	3.3	3.2	1.4
High School	6.5	12.2	3.9
Total	**5.1**	**8.5**	**2.9**

Table 54. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported gang membership—2004 to 2016

	Gang Membership													
	Have you ever belonged to a gang?							Did that gang have name?						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female	4.9	5.5	4.5	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	29.3	27.8	29.1	23.3	17.8	16.2	13.1
Male	9.5	10.4	9.5	7.6	5.7	4.8	4.5	36.9	37.0	39.1	33.3	25.4	23.3	19.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	8.5	9.9	10.1	9.4	6.6	5.9	5.1	29.9	31.5	36.2	35.8	27.7	25.9	20.8
Hispanic/Latino	9.4	10.2	8.1	6.5	4.4	3.5	3.7	42.7	40.7	39.6	31.3	21.3	16.5	15.0
White, non-Hispanic	4.6	5.3	4.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	28.0	26.4	26.9	20.2	16.3	15.1	13.6
Age														
11	5.0	3.6	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	33.8	23.4	44.2	25.0	19.8	15.4	14.2
12	5.8	6.7	4.6	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	29.4	34.2	36.3	31.8	21.8	24.9	19.8
13	8.0	8.8	7.8	5.3	4.4	3.8	3.7	38.0	38.9	46.0	35.7	33.4	28.3	25.0
14	7.9	8.7	8.9	7.2	4.8	4.0	3.7	38.6	37.6	46.4	42.3	26.7	21.9	22.3
15	7.8	9.1	7.8	6.1	4.4	4.7	3.8	38.3	35.4	36.5	31.2	20.4	23.9	18.3
16	7.6	8.4	7.5	6.0	4.2	3.6	3.8	35.4	34.5	31.0	26.8	19.1	17.8	15.1
17	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.6	4.7	3.6	3.3	27.4	26.2	25.4	22.9	18.8	14.9	10.7
18	3.8	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.9	3.6	3.7	16.6	21.0	23.4	17.2	19.0	13.3	13.3
Grade														
6th	7.0	7.3	6.0	4.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	31.3	34.3	43.6	34.2	24.6	27.1	19.7
7th	8.2	9.3	7.8	6.4	4.3	3.4	3.5	39.6	38.9	45.2	41.7	30.6	23.2	24.1
8th	8.4	9.1	8.6	6.6	5.4	4.5	3.8	40.3	39.4	48.7	41.8	35.4	29.4	25.4
9th	7.2	8.7	8.6	6.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	36.8	35.3	37.2	31.0	18.7	19.2	18.2
10th	6.8	7.9	6.6	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	34.7	32.8	30.3	25.4	20.2	20.0	14.8
11th	5.6	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.3	3.4	3.7	26.2	25.9	25.6	23.1	17.6	15.7	13.2
12th	4.9	6.7	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.0	2.6	20.8	23.5	20.4	15.3	16.9	12.1	10.6
Middle School	7.9	8.6	7.5	5.9	4.3	3.6	3.3	37.4	37.8	46.0	39.7	30.6	26.6	23.4
High School	6.3	7.5	6.6	5.3	4.2	3.7	3.5	30.7	30.1	28.9	23.7	18.4	16.8	14.1
Total	**7.0**	**8.0**	**7.0**	**5.6**	**4.3**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**33.6**	**33.2**	**35.0**	**29.1**	**22.4**	**20.0**	**16.9**

Note: The prevalence rates for “Did that gang have a name?” exclude students who reported that they have never belonged to a gang.

Table 55. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported current gang membership—2012 to 2016

	Gang Membership						
	Are you a gang member now?						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex							
Female					1.4	1.5	1.1
Male					2.8	2.6	2.8
Race/Ethnic group							
African American					3.4	3.1	3.4
Hispanic/Latino					1.7	1.7	1.6
White, non-Hispanic					1.6	1.6	1.3
Age							
11					--	--	--
12					--	--	--
13					--	--	--
14					1.1	1.7	1.5
15					1.8	2.3	1.9
16					2.3	2.3	2.2
17					2.3	2.0	2.0
18					2.2	1.5	1.7
Grade							
6th					--	--	--
7th					--	--	--
8th					--	--	--
9th					2.0	2.3	1.8
10th					2.2	2.3	2.5
11th					2.3	2.1	2.1
12th					2.0	1.5	1.5
Middle School					--	--	--
High School					2.1	2.1	2.0
Total					--	--	--

Table 56. Reasons for joining a gang, among Florida high school youth who have belonged to a gang, 2016

	Fun and Excitement	Protection	Friend or Relative in Gang	Forced to Join	To Get Respect	Money	To Fit in Better	Other Reasons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Female	4.3	2.6	2.9	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.1	4.5
Male	5.5	5.4	4.9	1.2	4.7	4.8	1.4	7.0
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	6.1	5.2	5.9	1.3	3.7	4.7	1.7	7.7
Hispanic/Latino	4.8	4.9	4.4	1.1	4.1	3.6	1.4	6.8
White, non-Hispanic	3.9	2.6	2.3	1.0	2.7	2.9	0.7	4.2
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	3.9	4.8	4.4	1.2	4.1	3.3	1.3	6.6
15	5.4	4.8	3.8	0.9	3.4	4.2	1.1	6.2
16	5.2	5.0	3.8	1.1	4.1	4.1	1.5	6.4
17	4.4	3.5	4.8	1.5	3.1	3.9	1.2	4.1
18	5.3	2.2	3.3	1.3	2.3	2.8	0.9	6.9
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	5.3	5.3	4.7	0.9	4.4	4.6	1.3	7.9
10th	4.8	5.2	4.0	1.1	3.8	4.0	1.3	6.0
11th	5.4	3.8	3.9	1.4	2.6	3.9	1.1	4.8
12th	4.4	2.3	3.8	1.3	3.1	2.7	1.2	4.7
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	5.0	4.2	4.1	1.1	3.5	3.8	1.2	5.9
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 57. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth with family members who have been or are now in jail or friends who have been in trouble because of alcohol or other drugs, 2016

	Jail and ATOD Trouble													
	Family Members in Jail							Friends in Trouble Because of ATODs						
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %
Sex														
Female							47.8							38.4
Male							41.2							35.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American							61.1							35.0
Hispanic/Latino							41.4							38.8
White, non-Hispanic							37.9							37.3
Age														
11							35.3							9.4
12							40.4							16.4
13							46.9							27.7
14							48.3							38.7
15							47.5							43.9
16							45.4							47.4
17							43.1							50.0
18							41.7							47.4
Grade														
6th							39.1							12.5
7th							45.0							24.1
8th							48.8							34.3
9th							48.2							43.0
10th							45.6							46.6
11th							43.8							48.6
12th							40.1							48.1
Middle School							44.4							23.9
High School							44.6							46.5
Total							**44.5**							**37.1**

Table 58. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated protective factor scale scores, 2016

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	46	69	59
Family Domain			
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60	59	60
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56	56	56
School Domain			
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53	63	59
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49	59	55
Peer and Individual Domain			
Religiosity	49	57	53
Protective Factor Average	**52**	**61**	**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 59. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated risk factor scale scores, 2016

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Community Disorganization	42	44	43
Transitions and Mobility	59	61	60
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37	31	34
Perceived Availability of Drugs	37	27	31
Perceived Availability of Handguns	24	36	31
Family Domain			
Poor Family Management	40	38	39
Family Conflict	38	33	35
School Domain			
Poor Academic Performance	42	44	43
Lack of Commitment to School	53	54	54
Peer and Individual Domain			
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	39	35	37
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	32	36	34
Early Initiation of Drug Use	23	22	22
Risk Factor Average	**39**	**38**	**39**

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

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56	63	60
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**	**59**	**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 61. 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 62. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2004 to 2016

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Community Domain							
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51	50	51	51	52	48	46
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	55	54	53	56	59	60	60
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51	49	49	50	55	55	56
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	44	44	45	47	50	51	53
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	41	42	43	45	52	50	49
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	55	53	52	51	50	47	49
Risk Factor Average	**50**	**49**	**49**	**50**	**53**	**52**	**52**

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 high school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2004 to 2016

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Community Domain							
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61	62	61	61	61	61	69
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53	52	53	55	56	58	59
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54	52	54	53	54	56	56
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54	55	56	59	61	60	59
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	62	61	61	60	59	57	57
Risk Factor Average	**57**	**57**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**59**	**61**

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 Florida middle school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2004 to 2016

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Community Domain							
Community Disorganization	47	47	48	51	47	44	42
Transitions and Mobility	63	62	61	61	59	58	59
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	45	44	44	44	38	36	37
Perceived Availability of Drugs	48	46	49	48	40	40	37
Perceived Availability of Handguns	25	26	27	25	23	24	24
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	52	52	49	48	43	40	40
Family Conflict	44	44	43	42	38	38	38
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	47	47	45	43	41	42	42
Lack of Commitment to School	55	55	55	54	48	52	53
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	52	52	48	47	41	38	39
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	47	45	40	41	34	32	32
Early Initiation of Drug Use	47	43	37	35	29	25	23
Risk Factor Average	**45**	**45**	**43**	**43**	**39**	**39**	**39**

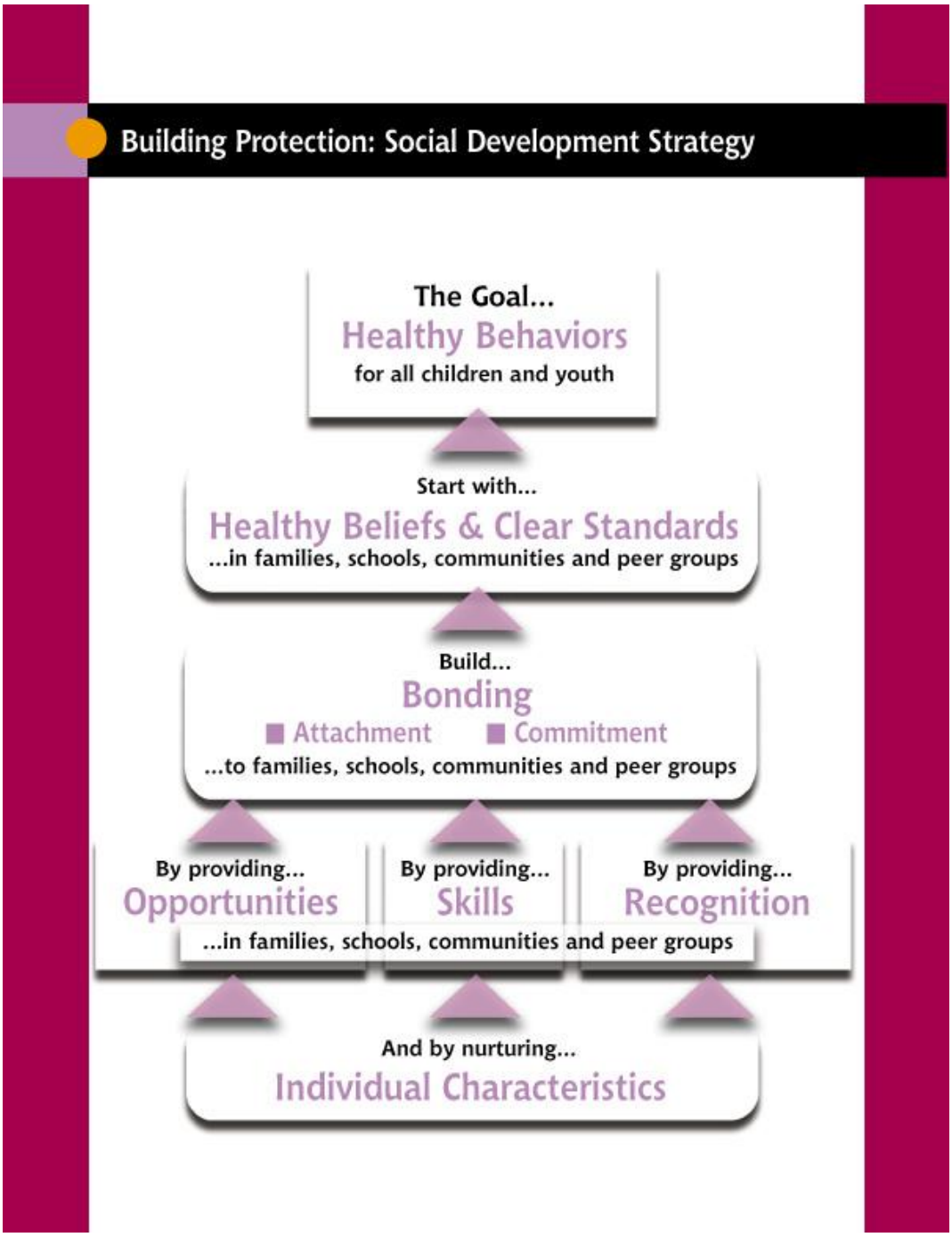
Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 65. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2004 to 2016

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Community Domain							
Community Disorganization	46	46	49	50	48	46	44
Transitions and Mobility	67	65	64	63	62	62	61
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37	36	35	38	35	33	31
Perceived Availability of Drugs	43	42	40	37	32	31	27
Perceived Availability of Handguns	41	43	41	38	34	37	36
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	50	51	49	46	41	38	38
Family Conflict	37	37	37	37	35	33	33
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	47	46	44	46	44	43	44
Lack of Commitment to School	49	49	47	51	46	52	54
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	47	48	47	41	38	36	35
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	43	42	40	40	39	38	36
Early Initiation of Drug Use	42	39	35	33	30	26	22
Risk Factor Average	**45**	**45**	**43**	**44**	**41**	**40**	**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.

Appendix C
The Social Development Strategy



Appendix D
References

Arthur, M. W., Briney, J. S., Hawkins, J. D., Abbott, R. D., Brooke-Weiss, B. L. & Catalano, R. F. (2007). Measuring risk and protection in communities using the Communities That Care Youth Survey. *Evaluation and Program Planning, 30,* 197-211.

Arthur, M. W., Hawkins, J. D., Pollard, J. A., Catalano, R. F. & Baglioni, A. J. (2002). Measuring risk and protective factors for substance use, delinquency, and other adolescent problem behaviors: The Communities That Care Youth Survey. *Evaluation Review, 26,* 575-601.

Bachman, J. G., Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M. & Humphrey, R. H. (1986). *Changes in marijuana use linked to changes in perceived risks and disapproval*. (Monitoring the Future Occasional Paper No. 19.) Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research.

Bachman, J. G., Johnston, L. D. & O'Malley, P. M. (1996). *The Monitoring the Future project after twenty-two years: Design and procedures*. (Monitoring the Future Occasional Paper No. 38.) Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research.

Blum, R. W., Beuhring, T., Shew, M. L., Bearinger, L. H., Sieving, R. E. & Resnick, M. D. (2000). The effects of race/ethnicity, income, and family structure on adolescent risk behaviors. *American Journal of Public Health, 90,* 1879-1884.

Bracht, N. & Kingsbury, L. (1990). Community organization principles in health promotion: A five-state model. In N. Bracht (Ed.), *Health promotion at the community level* (pp. 66-88). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Bry, B. H., McKeon, P. & Pandina, R. J. (1982). Extent of drug use as a function of number of risk factors. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 91,* 273-279.

Catalano, R. F. & Hawkins, J. D. (1996). The social development model: A theory of antisocial behavior. In J. D. Hawkins (Ed.), *Delinquency and crime: Current theories* (pp. 149-197). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Glaser, R. R., Van Horn, M. L., Arthur, M. W., Hawkins, J. D. & Catalano, R. F. (2005). Measurement properties of the communities that care youth survey across demographic groups. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology,* 21, 73-102.

Hawkins, J. D., Arthur, M. W. & Catalano, R. F. (1995). Preventing substance abuse. In M. Tonry & D. Farrington (Eds.), *Building a safer society: Strategic approaches to crime prevention* (Vol. 19, pp. 343-427, Crime and justice: A review of research). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F. & Associates. (1992). *Communities that care: Action for drug abuse prevention* (1st ed.). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F. & Miller, J. Y. (1992). Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance abuse prevention. *Psychological Bulletin, 112,* 64-105.

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., Schulenberg, J. E., & Miech, R. A. (2016). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2015:. Volume I, Secondary school students*. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan, 636 pp.

Newcomb, M. D. (1995). Identifying high-risk youth: Prevalence and patterns of adolescent drug abuse. In E. Rahdert & D. Czechowicz (Eds.), *Adolescent drug abuse: Clinical assessment and therapeutic interventions* (NIDA Research Monograph, 156). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Newcomb, M. D. & Felix-Ortiz, M. (1992). Multiple protective and risk factors for drug use and abuse: Cross-sectional and prospective findings. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 51,* 564-577.

Newcomb, M. D., Maddahian, E. & Skager, R. (1987). Substance abuse and psychosocial risk factors among teenagers: Associations with sex, age, ethnicity, and type of school. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 13,* 413-433.

Pollard, J. A., Hawkins, J. D. & Arthur, M. W. (1999). Risk and protection: Are both necessary to understand diverse behavioral outcomes in adolescence? *Social Work Research, 23,* 145-158.