2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

State Report

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in consultation with the Florida Department of Children & Families Substance Abuse & Mental Health Program Office

Acknowledgements

The fifteenth annual administration of the *Florida Youth Survey* was completed in the spring of 2014. 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 750 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 2014, 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 65,917 students in grades 6 through 12 in the spring of 2014. Across Florida, 407 middle schools and 343 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 *2014 FYSAS* generated a range of valuable prevention planning data—including the "strengths to build on" and "opportunities for improvement" highlighted below—four sets of findings are especially noteworthy:

1. Florida students reported dramatic reductions in alcohol and cigarette use. Between 2004 and 2014, the prevalence of past-30-day alcohol use declined by nearly 12 percentage points, binge drinking declined by nearly seven percentage points, and past-30-day cigarette use declined by nearly seven percentage points.

2. Overall alcohol use is down, but high-risk drinking behavior is still common. Nearly one in five high school students reported having blacked out after drinking. Also, about one in five high school students reported riding in a car driven by someone who had been drinking.

3. Despite reductions in use for nearly all substance categories, marijuana use among Florida students has remained fairly constant over time. Accompanying this counter trend, nearly one out of four high school students reported riding in a car driven by someone who had been using marijuana, and about one in ten reported driving after marijuana use.

4. Past-30-day rates of use for substances other than alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are very low, ranging from 2.1% for inhalants to 0.3% for heroin and steroid use.

Strengths to Build on

- Participation was very strong at the school level, with only 15 schools out of 765 refusing to participate. Student participation within surveyed schools was also impressive (79.4% in middle school and 76.3% in high schools). This high level of participation generated a highly-representative statewide sample.

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

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

- Among the survey's 11 measures of past-30-day ATOD use for which long-term trend data are available, all but marijuana have shown reductions in prevalence of use from 2004 to 2014.

- The percentage of Florida students using alcohol continues to decline. Between 2004 and 2014, past-30-day use declined 10.2 percentage points among middle school students and 13.6 percentage points among high school students.

- Between 2006 and 2014, the prevalence of binge drinking declined 4.5 percentage points among middle school students and 9.3 percentage points among high school students.

- Florida students have reported impressive reductions in past-30-day cigarette since 2004: 4.9 percentage points among middle school students and 7.9 percentage points among high school students.

- Compared to 2012, Florida high school students reported a much lower rate of past-30-day synthetic marijuana use (1.4% in 2014 versus 4.3% in 2012).

- Between 2004 and 2014, the past-30-day prevalence rate for inhalant use declined 3.5 percentage points among middle school students and 1.1 percentage points among high school students.

- Despite concerns about the possible spread of prescription drug abuse among Florida youth, past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* dropped from 10.6% in 2004 to 7.5% in 2014.

- 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 11.9% in 2014. Early initiation of regular alcohol use decreased from 7.1% in 2004 to 3.9% in 2014.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, African American students reported low rates of past-30-day alcohol (13.8%), cigarette (2.0%), and marijuana (10.7%) use, binge drinking (6.0%), and a low rate of using *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in the past 30 days (6.2%).

- 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 (22.0%), cigarette (3.6%) and marijuana (11.4%) use.

- More than two-thirds of respondents reported that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (69.1%) poses a "great risk" of harm.

- The percentage of students who believe it would be either "wrong" or "very wrong" to use cigarettes is 88.6%, followed by marijuana (74.0%) and drinking alcohol regularly (73.2%). Disapproval of other illicit drug use ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug") was even higher, at 94.8%.

- The majority of students reported that their friends think it would be wrong for them to use various drugs. Most notably, 93.1% 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, 62% reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*, 61% reported an elevated level of protection for *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement,* and 60% reported an elevated

level of protection for *School 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, 25% of middle school and 26% 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 31% of high school students, while 32% of middle school students reported an elevated level for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*.

- Between 2004 and 2014, the percentage of Florida students reporting an elevated level of risk declined for most risk factor scales.

- In particular, several of the risk factor scales that are most proximately linked to ATOD use show impressive long-term reductions (2004 to 2014). For example, the number of students reporting an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use* declined 22 percentage points among middle school students and 16 percentage points among high school students, and the number reporting elevated risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use* declined 15 percentage points among middle school students and five percentage points among high school students. *Perceived Availability of Drugs* also declined eight percentage points among middle schools students and 12 percentage points among high school students.

- Between 2004 and 2014, the number of students reporting an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* increased nine percentage points in middle school and six percentage points in high school. Over this time period, middle school students reported an increase of seven percentage points and high school students reported an increase of five percentage points for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*.

- The prevalence rates for gang membership peaked in 2006, with 8.0% reporting having belonged to a gang. The rate reported in 2014, 3.7%, is the lowest level of gang membership in the history of the *FYSAS*.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida students. Across all seven surveyed grades, 42.6% reported lifetime use and 20.5% reported past-30-day use.

- Nearly one in ten (9.5%) 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, 24.2% reported consuming five or more drinks per day on the days they drank.

- Among high school students, 18.9% reported one or more occasions of blacking out after drinking.

- After alcohol, students reported marijuana (22.6% lifetime and 12.4% past-30-day) and cigarettes (17.6% lifetime and 4.9% past-30-day) as the most commonly used drugs.

- While prevalence rates for alcohol, cigarettes, and most other drugs have declined, marijuana use among Florida students has remained relatively stable, with past-30-day use only ranging from 11.5% in 2004 to 13.0% in 2010 and 12.4% in 2014.

- Among high school students, 18.1% 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 23.5%.

- Among high school students, 6.6% and 10.9% reported driving when they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.

- Past-30-day prevalence rates for the inappropriate of prescription pain relievers (2.1%), over-the-counter drugs (2.1%) and depressants (1.5%) 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 (23.7%), cigarette (6.9%) and marijuana (13.7%) use.

- While not highly prevalent, some alcohol and drug use occurs at school. Among Florida high school students, 13.7% reported smoking marijuana and 7.3% 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 (18.1%) and socially bullied within the past 30 days (36.1%). Cyber bullying within the past 30 days was reported by 7.3% of middle school students and 7.5% of high school students. Overall, 33.9% of students reported that bullying caused them to be "somewhat" or "a whole lot" worried or fearful.

- Florida students reported lower rates of protection for several scales. For example, 47% of middle school students reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity*, and 48% reported an elevated level of protection for *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Among high school students, the lowest protective factor scale scores were for *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (56%) and *Religiosity* (57%).

- Florida students reported higher rates of risk for several factors. For example, 58% of middle school students and 62% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Transitions and Mobility*, and 52% of both middle school and high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*.

- From 2004 to 2014, the prevalence rate for *Religiosity* declined eight percentage points among middle school students and five points among high school students. This was the largest long-term reduction among protective factors. Middle school students also reported a three-point decline in *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*.

- Only one risk factor scale showed an increase between 2004 and 2014. Among high school students, *Lack of Commitment to School* increased three percentage points.

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.

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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 2014. 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 2014 survey represents the fifteenth 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 2011-2013. Detailed findings for these 14 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 *2014 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.

On this year's survey, 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.

Sampling

The goal of the *2014 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, 416 middle schools and 349 high schools were selected to participate.

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

This sample design, which is similar to the one used in the *2000*, *2002*, *2004*, *2006*, *2008*, *2010* and *2012 FYSAS*, is different from the design used in the *2001, 2003, 2005*, *2007, 2009, 2011* and *2013 FYSAS*. 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 (8,281 in 2001, 7,983 in

2003, 8,501 in 2005, 8,434 in 2007, 11,166 in 2009, 11,491 in 2011, and 12,034 in 2013).

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: 407 / 416 = 97.8%

Student Participation: 36,868 / 46,437 = 79.4%

Overall Participation: 77.7%

High School:

School Participation: 343 / 349 = 98.3%

Student Participation: 32,863 / 43,098 = 76.3%

Overall Participation: 74.9%

Participation was strong at the school level, with only 15 schools out of 765 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 *2014 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:

$\mathbf{W}_1$ = Inverse of the probability of selection of the school and level.

$\mathbf{W}_2$ = 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.

$\mathbf{W}_3$ = Sampling interval. This was obtained by dividing the enrollment by the target sample for the school.

$\mathbf{W}_4$ = Adjustment for class nonresponse (entire class not responding). If n classes were selected in the school and k participated in the survey, $W_4 = (n/k)$.

$\mathbf{W}_5$ = 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 x W_2 x W_3 x W_4 x W_5 x W_6 x W_7 x 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 *2014 FYSAS* took place in February. While this date range matches the administration period of the 2011-2013 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 2011-2014 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

A total yield of 69,731 students participated in the *2014 FYSAS*. Of these, 101 students were removed for being sampled out of level. Data for the remaining 69,630 students were subjected to five response validation testing strategies. The first two strategies eliminated students who appeared to exaggerate their drug use and other antisocial behavior. The third strategy eliminated students who reported use of a fictitious drug. The fourth strategy eliminated the surveys of students who repeatedly reported logically inconsistent patterns of drug use. The fifth strategy eliminated students who answered less than 25% of the questions on the survey. In the first strategy, 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 strategy 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 strategy, 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 strategy 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 strategy, 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 3,467 students (5.0%

of 69,630) completed valid surveys. Of the 3,467 surveys identified and eliminated by one or more of the five strategies described above, 1,306 exaggerated drug use (strategy 1), 688 exaggerated other antisocial behavior (strategy 2), 2,115 reported the use of the fictitious drug (strategy 3), 1,316 responded in a logically inconsistent way (strategy 4) and 814 answered fewer than 25% of the questions on the survey (strategy 5). The elimination total produced by these five strategies equals more than 3,467 because a number of respondents were identified by more than one strategy.

Confidence Intervals

The maximum 95% confidence intervals for grade-level estimates range from a low of ±1.3 percentage points for the 6th, 7th, and 8th 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 *2014 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 (53.2%). A slightly higher percentage of the respondents were female (50.6% female versus 47.6% male). Almost half of surveyed students identified themselves as White, non-Hispanic (47.6%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (16.0%) and African American (14.7%). The rest of the ethnic breakdown ranges from 0.3% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander to 16.4% 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 (43.3% middle school and 56.4% high school).

Section 2
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

Alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use is measured by a set of 32 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.

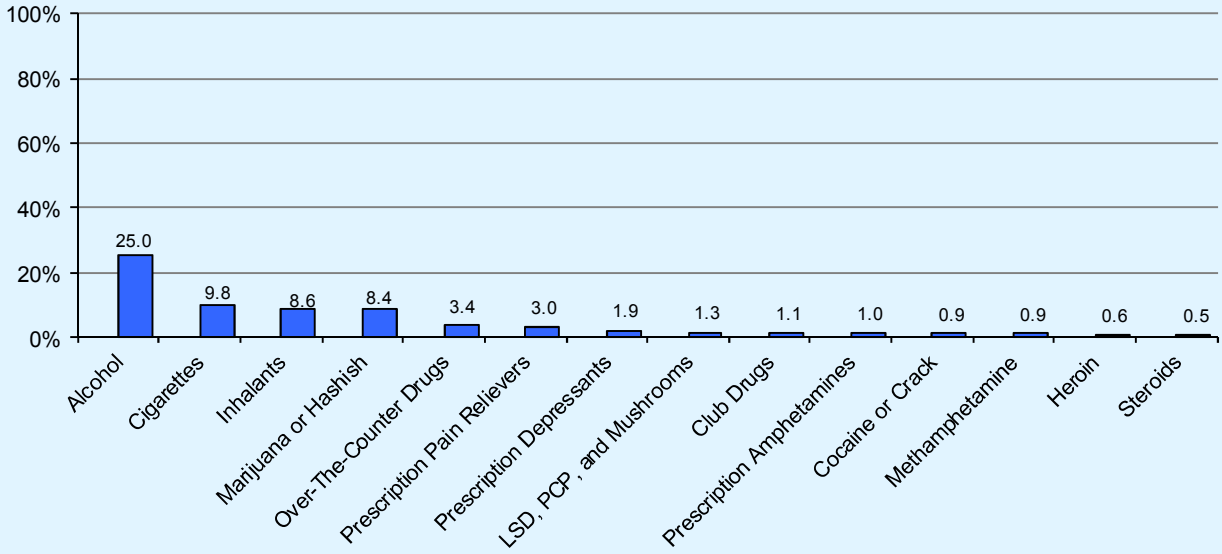
Starting in 2001, the survey included items measuring: (a) the use of so-called "club drugs" such as Ecstasy, GHB, ketamine and Rohypnol, (b) the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms, and (c) the use of amphetamines, including Ritalin® and Adderall®, without a doctor's orders. In addition, the use of marijuana 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, 2014



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.

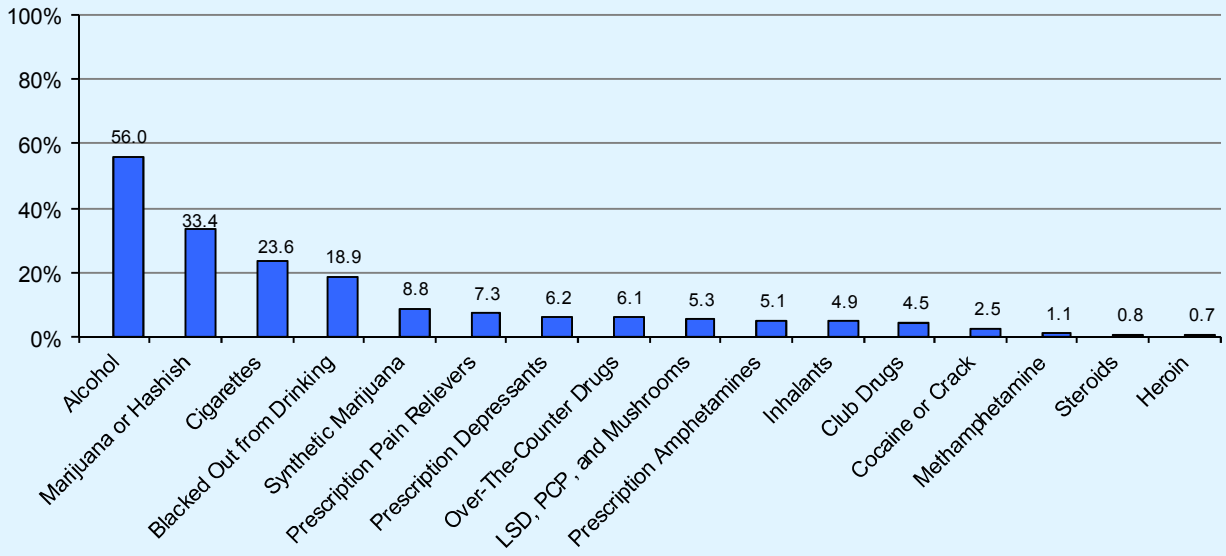
In 2014, a new item about blacking out was added to the high school questionnaire, which asked students on how many occasions in their lifetime they woke up after a night of drinking and did not remember the things they did or the places they went.

Tables 3 through 28 in Appendix B show the use of ATODs by students in Florida. In addition to results from this year's survey, data are also presented for the *2004*, *2006, 2008, 2010* and *2012 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 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.

Graph 2 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **high school** students, 2014



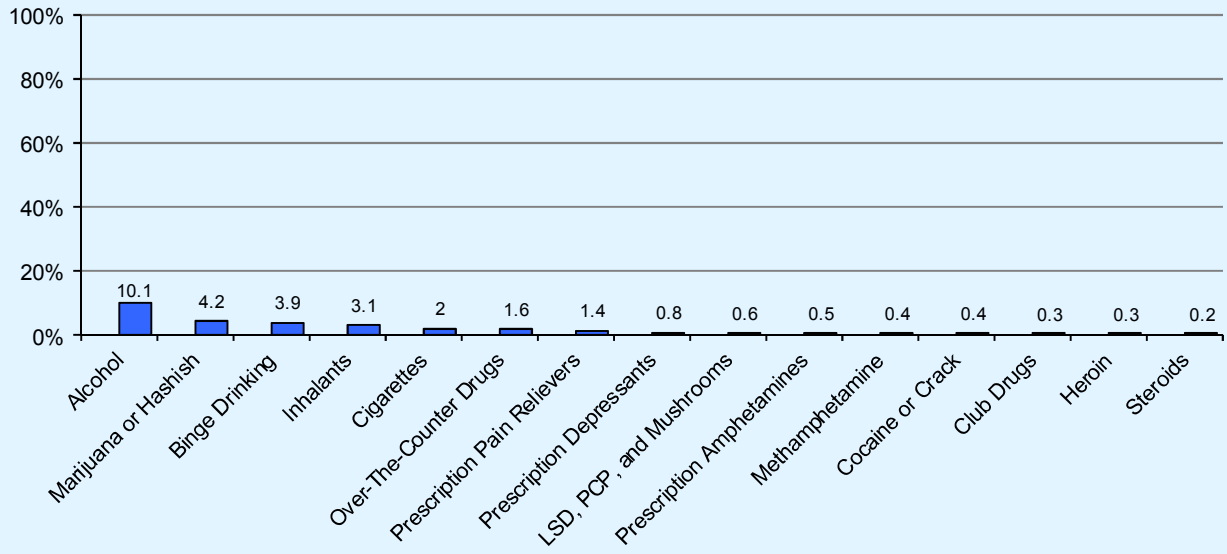
Key ATOD Findings

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 28. 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.

2014 FYSAS Results

- With overall prevalence rates of 42.6% for lifetime use and 20.5% for past-30-day use, alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida's students.
- About one out of ten Florida students (9.5%) 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 past-30-day cigarette or other illicit drug use.
- A new item in the 2014 survey asked high school students how many times in their lifetime they blacked out after using alcohol. Among high school students, 18.9% reported blacking out after drinking.
- After alcohol, students reported marijuana (22.6% lifetime and 12.4% past-30-day) and cigarettes (17.6% lifetime and 4.9% past-30-day) as the most commonly used drugs. Prevalence rates for other drugs are substantially lower.
- The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (7.5%) is less than the past-30-day use of alcohol (20.5%) and marijuana (12.4%). It is also lower than the prevalence of binge drinking (9.5%).
- Despite their low level of use, both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for prescription pain relievers (5.5% and 2.1%, respectively) and depressants (4.3% and 1.5%, respectively) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.
- While relatively few students reported inappropriate over-the-counter drug use (5.0% lifetime and 2.1% past-30-day), those rates are higher than for nearly all other illicit drugs on the survey.
- Past-30-day prevalence rates for hallucinogenic drugs (LSD, PCP, and mushrooms) and prescription amphetamines are less than 2.0%.
- Past-30-day prevalence rates for club drugs, cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and steroids are less than 1.0%.

Graph 3 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2014



Changes Over Time: 2012-2014

- Between 2012 and 2014, Florida students reported moderate to small reductions in use for most substance categories.
- The largest short-term reductions in use were reported for alcohol. Across the overall sample, past-30-day alcohol use decreased 4.1 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 2.5 percentage points among high school students and 0.7 percentage points among middle school students, extending the long-term pattern of declining prevalence rates.
- Reversing an increase between 2008 and 2010, past-30-day use of marijuana decreased in 2012, but showed little or no change in 2014.
- Most illicit drug categories showed no change or very small reductions between 2012 and 2014. However, lifetime and past-30-day use of synthetic marijuana decreased 4.2 and 2.9 percentage points, respectively.

Changes Over Time: 2004-2014

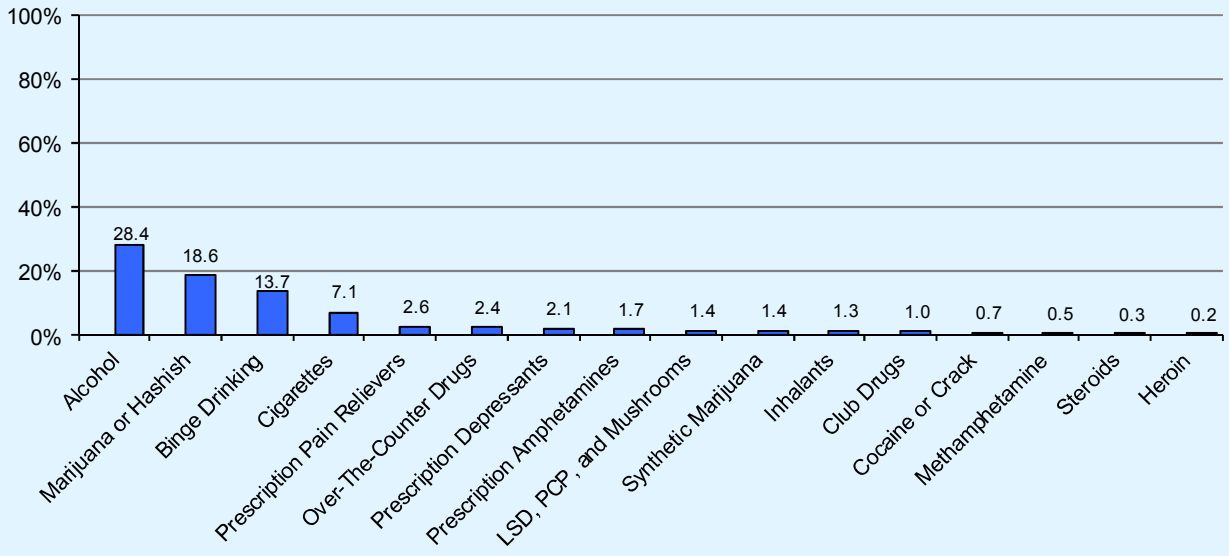
- Between 2004 and 2014, Florida students reported reductions in past-30-day use for all substance categories except marijuana.
- Most notably, past-30-day alcohol and cigarette use and binge drinking declined 11.8, 6.5 and 6.5 percentage points, respectively. These changes represent important improvements in the health behavior of Florida youth.
- Florida students also reported modest 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 7.5% in 2014.

Subgroup Analyses

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

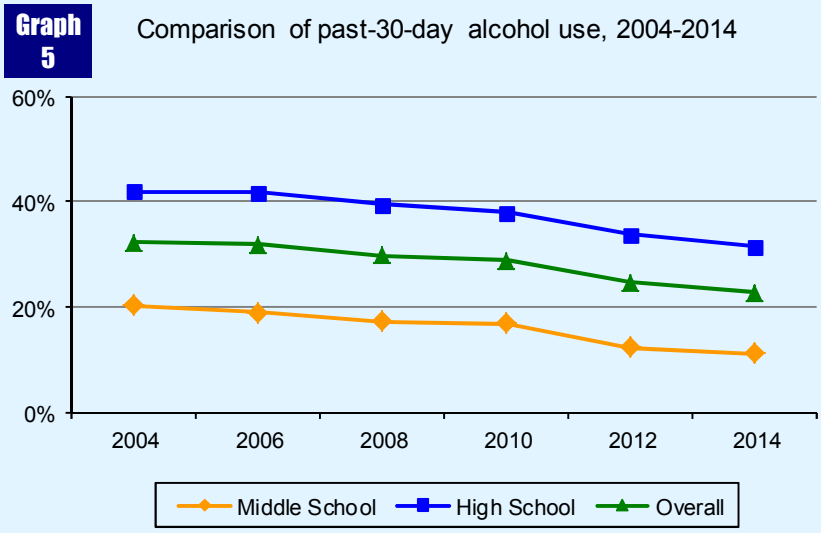
Across most ATOD categories, male and female respondents reported small differences in the rates of use. Males, however, have higher rates for past-30-day marijuana use (13.1% among males versus 11.7% among females). Males also reported a higher rate of past-30-day cigarette use (5.3% among males versus 4.4% among

Graph 4 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **high school** students, 2014



females). While this difference is modest, it represents a shift from the pattern in some previous waves of the *FYSAS* which showed slightly higher rates of smoking among females. Females reported slightly higher rates for a number of illicit drugs other than marijuana.

Graph 5



Typical of many studies (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, Schulenberg & Miech, 2014), the *2014 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 cigarette use (6.9% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 3.6% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 2.0% among African American respondents), alcohol use (23.7% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 22.0% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 13.8% among African American respondents) and marijuana use (13.7% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 11.4% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 10.7% 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*, 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 2013 the percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days were 10.2%, 25.7% and 39.2%, respectively (Johnston et al., 2014). These numbers represent substantial reductions from the higher national rates reported in the late 1990s.

A variety of findings for alcohol use by Florida students are presented in Tables 5 to 7. These tables include 2004-2014 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence, the frequency of past-30-day alcohol use, as well as the prevalence of binge drinking and blacking out after drinking.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 42.6% have used alcohol on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for alcohol use range from a low of 15.1% for 6th graders to a high of 66.9% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 25.0% for middle school students and 56.0% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, 20.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of alcohol in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 5.0% for 6th graders to a high of 37.5% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 10.1% for middle school students and 28.4% 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, 16.0% of high school students indicated that they had used alcohol 1-2 times in the past month.

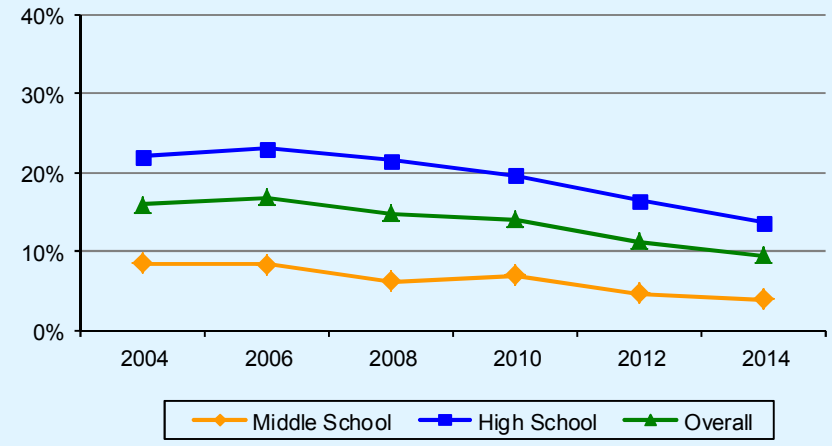
Binge Drinking. Findings on binge drinking (defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks) are likely to be among the most important findings related to alcohol use. As Table 7 shows, 9.5% of Florida students reported binge drinking. The prevalence rate for binge drinking ranges from a low of 1.9% for 6th graders to a high of 19.2% for 12th graders, with averages of 3.9% for middle school students and 13.7% 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. This rate ranges from 12.7% for 9th graders to 25.4% for 12th graders.

2004-2014 Trend. As Table 5 and Graph 5 show, overall past-30-day alcohol use has been steadily decreasing since 2004, with the most significant decrease between 2012 and 2014. Put together, past-30-day alcohol use among Florida students declined 11.8 percentage points between 2004 and 2014.

Graph 6 Comparison of binge drinking, 2004-2014



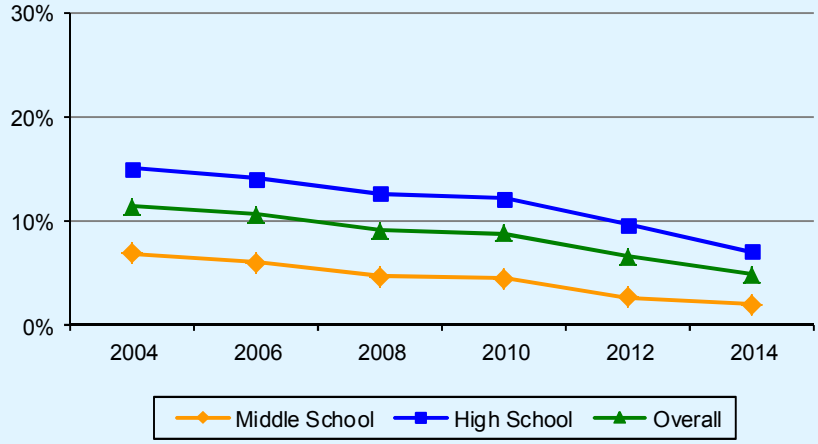
As Graph 6 shows, results for binge drinking among Florida students reveal a similar pattern of change over time, increasing slightly in 2006, but declining steadily since then, with a7.3 percentage point decrease between 2006 and 2014.

Source of Alcohol. The *2010 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 45 shows, "Someone gave it to me" was the most common reported source (43.0%), followed by "Someone bought it for me" (17.5%) and "Some other way" (17.5%). Stores, restaurants, and public events were less common sources of alcohol for high school students.

Drinking Location. The *2010 FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually drank alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 46 shows, "Another person's home" was the most common response (46.3%), followed by "My home" (32.5%) and "Some other place" (10.3%). Other response options, such as "Car or other vehicle" and "School property" were selected by very few students.

Drinks per Day. The *2010 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 47 shows, 24.2% of surveyed high school students reported usually having "5 or more" drinks on the days they drink alcohol, 10.6% reported usually having four drinks, and 16.6% 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.

Graph 7 Comparison of past-30-day cigarette use, 2004-2014



Cigarettes

This section of the report discusses the prevalence of cigarette use as measured by the *2014 FYSAS*. Another survey, the *2014 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* (Florida Department of Health) was administered simultaneously with the *2014 FYSAS*, and was specifically tobacco related. That survey is Florida's official source for youth tobacco use information. The results of the *2014 FYSAS* were largely consistent with the findings reported in the *2014 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*. Results for this survey can be accessed at this website:

http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/fl-youth-tobacco-survey/reports/2014-state/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 decades. According to data from the *Monitoring the Future* study, between 1991 and 2013 past-30-day cigarette use declined from 14.3% to 4.5% among 8th graders, from 20.8% to 9.1% among 10th graders, and from 28.3% to 16.3% among 12th graders (Johnston et al., 2014).

A variety of findings for cigarette use by Florida students is presented in Table 8 and Graph 7. These include 2004-2014 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence of cigarette use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 17.6% have smoked cigarettes on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for cigarette use range from a low of 5.7% for 6th graders to a high of 30.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 9.8% for middle school students and 23.6% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, 4.9% of surveyed Florida students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 1.0% for 6th graders to a high of 10.8% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 2.0% for middle school students and 7.1% for high school students.

2004-2014 Trend. As Graph 7 shows, the past-30-day prevalence rate for cigarettes has been steadily declining since 2004. Between 2004 and 2014, past-30-day use has decreased 6.5 percentage points.

Marijuana or Hashish

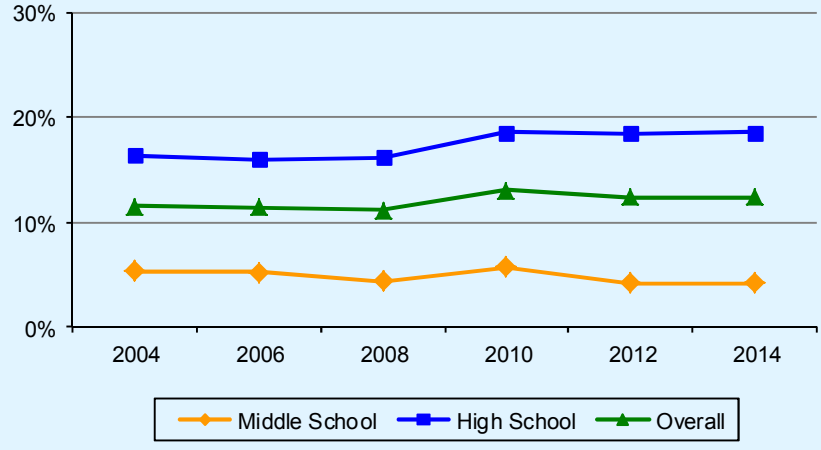
During the 1990s, there were major changes in trends of marijuana use throughout the United States. Results from the *Monitoring the Future* study show dramatic increases in both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates through the early and mid 1990s (Johnston et al., 2014). For 8th and 10th graders the past-30-day rates more than doubled during this period. Since 1996 and 1997, when marijuana use peaked, rates declined slightly through the mid to late 2000s. Starting in 2008 and 2009, this trend reversed, with rates once again reaching the levels reported in the mid 1990s. In 2013, national survey results show past-30-day rates of 7.0% among 8th graders, 18.0% among 10th graders and 22.7% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for marijuana or hashish use by Florida students is presented in Tables 9 to 12 and Graph 8. These include 2004-2014 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 22.6% have used marijuana or hashish on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 3.0% for 6th graders to a high of 42.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 8.4% for middle school students and 33.4% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, 12.4% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of marijuana or hashish in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 1.1% for 6th graders to a high of 24.1% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 4.2% for middle school students and 18.6% for high school students.

Graph 8 Comparison of past-30-day marijuana use, 2004-2014

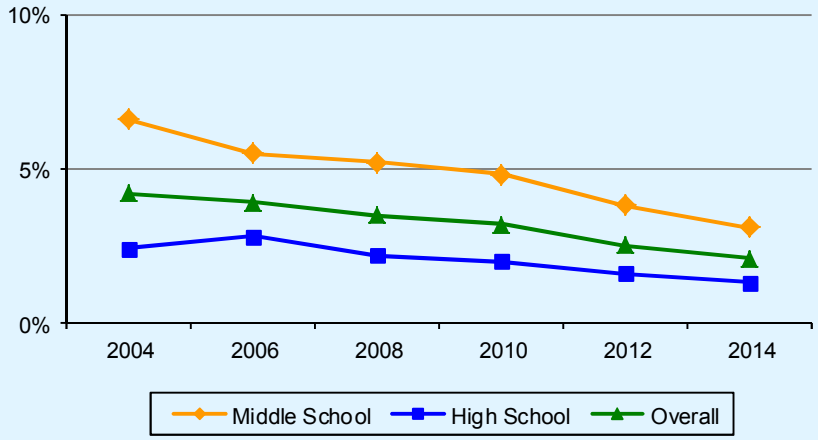


Frequency of Use. The frequency of marijuana or hashish use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 10. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using marijuana or hashish on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use 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, 8.2% of 12th grade students indicated that they had used marijuana or hashish 1-2 times in the past month.

2004-2014 Trend. As Graph 8 and Table 9 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. Past-30-day rates have remained relatively unchanged since 2010.

Graph 9 Comparison of past-30-day inhalant use, 2004-2014



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

As Table 11 shows, 8.8% of Florida high school students reported using synthetic marijuana on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 6.6% among 9th graders to a high of 12.2% among 12th graders. High school students reported a past-30-day prevalence rate of 1.4%, with a low of 1.3% among 9th and 12th graders and a high of 1.6% among 10th graders. Both lifetime and past-30-day use declined significantly between 2012 and 2014 (from 13.0% to 8.8% and 4.3% to 1.4%, respectively).

Table 12 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" (40.9%), followed by "someone gave it to me" (34.0%).

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 (Johnston et al., 2014), the prevalence rate of past-30-day inhalant use in 2012 was 2.3% among 8th graders, 1.3% among 10th graders and 1.0% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for inhalant use by Florida students is presented in Table 13 and Graph 9. These include 2004-2014 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 6.5% 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 9.6%, before reaching a low among 12th graders of 3.7%. This corresponds to a rate of 8.6% for middle school students and 4.9% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. Overall, 2.1% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of inhalants in the past 30 days. Similar to lifetime prevalence, past-30-day prevalence of use peaks in the 7th grade at 3.3% before reaching a low of 0.7% in the 12th grade. These averages translate into overall scores of 3.1% for middle school students and 1.3% for high school students.

2004-2014 Trend. At the beginning of the decade a number of prevention agencies warned that inhalant use was on the rise. Data from the *FYSAS* contradict this prediction. With a low of 2.1% in 2014 and a high of 4.2% in 2004, the rate of past-30-day inhalant use for the overall sample of Florida students has declined over time.

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 2014, 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 14. Since the current format of the club drug 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 2014, 3.0% 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 6.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.1% for middle school students and 4.5% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, just 0.7% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of club drugs in the past 30 days.

Other Illicit Drugs

The *2014 FYSAS* also measured the prevalence of use of a variety of other illicit drugs among Florida students. This includes student use of the following: LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms; cocaine or crack cocaine; methamphetamine; depressants; heroin; prescription pain relievers; illicit use of over-the-counter drugs; steroids; and amphetamines. Results for these substance categories are presented in Tables 15 through 23.

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.

LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushrooms

Table 15 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 2014, 3.6% 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 7.2% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.3% for middle school students and 5.3% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, just 1.0% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in the past 30 days.

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine

Table 16 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 2014, 1.9% 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 4.1% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.9% for middle school students and 2.5% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, just 0.6% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of cocaine or crack cocaine in the past 30 days.

Methamphetamine

Table 17 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates of methamphetamine use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 1.0% used methamphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, just 0.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of methamphetamines in the past 30 days.

2004-2014 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for methamphetamine use decreased between 2004 and 2014 (1.6 and 0.4 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 18 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates of depressant use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 4.3% have used depressants 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 7.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.9% for middle school students and 6.2% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, 1.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of depressants in the past 30 days.

2004-2014 Trend. Past-30-day depressant use has been declining steadily since 2004. For example, between 2004 and 2014, the prevalence rate among Florida high school students dropped from 3.9% to 2.1%.

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., 2014). Very low prevalence rates for heroin use among adolescents have also been observed in Florida. Table 19 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for heroin use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 0.6% have used heroin on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, just 0.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of heroin in the past 30 days.

2004-2014 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.

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 5.5% have used prescription pain relievers on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.8% for 6th graders to a high of 8.3% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.0% for middle school students and 7.3% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, 2.1% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription pain relievers in the past 30 days.

2004-2014 Trend. The rates from the 2014 survey are similar to results from 2004 to 2012. 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 20.

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 21 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for this question. Since OTC drug use 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 2014, 5.0% have used OTC drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.5% for 6th graders to a high of 6.8% for 10th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.4% for middle school students and 6.1% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, 2.1% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of OTC drugs in the past 30 days.

Steroids

The use of steroids was measured on the *2014 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 22 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for steroids.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 0.7% used steroids on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, just 0.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of steroids in the past 30 days.

2004-2014 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 2014.

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 3.3% have used prescription amphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.6% for 6th graders to a high of 7.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.0% for middle school students and 5.1% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2014, 1.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription amphetamines in the past 30 days.

2004-2014 Trend. Both the lifetime and past-30-day rates for prescription amphetamines have shown relatively little change between 2004 and 2014. It should be noted, however, that both lifetime and past-30-day use have increased slightly since 2012.

Drug Combination Rates

Prevalence-of-use rates for combinations of drugs provide a helpful summary of drug use behavior. Tables 24 to 28 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

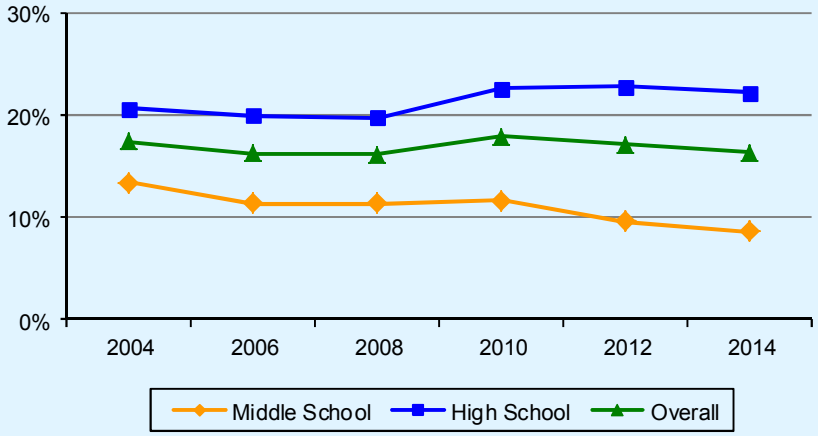
Any illicit drug but no alcohol – Use of at least one illicit drug, without any use of alcohol

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

2014 Results. As Table 23 shows, 30.0% of surveyed Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 16.4% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 12.0% in the 6th grade to 47.0% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 5.4% in the 6th grade to 27.0% in the 12th grade.

Graph 10 Comparison of past-30-day any illicit drug use, 2004-2014



Subgroup Analysis. Males and females reported nearly identical rates for past-30-day use (16.3% and 16.4%, respectively). For lifetime use, female students reported a slightly higher rate (30.7% versus 29.4%, 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 (17.5%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (15.7%) and African American students (14.4%).

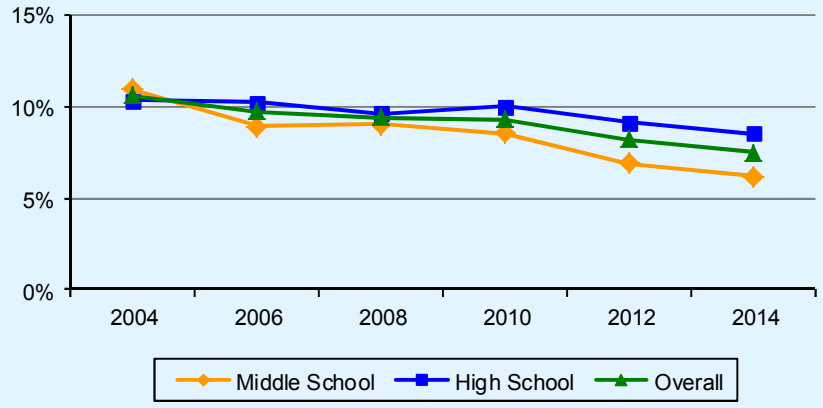
2004-2014 Trend. Changes in *any illicit drug* use over time are presented in Table 24 and Graph 10. Between 2004 and 2008 the overall lifetime prevalence of *any illicit drug* use declined from 33.9% to 31.0%, before rising back to 33.0% in 2010 and declining to 30.0% in 2014. For past-30-day use, the most notable change over time is the increase from 16.2% in 2008 to 18.0% in 2010. It should be noted that the majority of this increase was due to the rise in marijuana use.

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 (Johnston et al., 2014).

2014 Results. As shown in Table 24, 17.1% of surveyed Florida students reported at least one use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in their lifetimes, while 7.5% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 10.5% in the 6th grade to 23.0% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 4.8% in the 6th grade to 9.4% 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.

Graph 11 Comparison of past-30-day any illicit drug except marijuana use, 2004-2014



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* (7.5%) is less than the prevalence of past-30-day use of alcohol (20.5%) and marijuana (12.4%), as well as the prevalence of binge drinking (9.5%).

Subgroup Analysis. With marijuana use removed, differences between the sexes shift somewhat. Females have a slightly higher rate than males of both lifetime (17.9% versus 16.4%, respectively) and

past-30-day (7.9% versus 7.0%, respectively) use. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (7.6%), followed closely by Hispanic/Latino (7.5%) and African American students (6.2%).

2004-2014 Trend. Table 25 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 17.1% in 2014. Prevalence of use in the past 30 days shows a similar pattern, dropping from 10.6% in 2004 to 7.5% in 2012.

Alcohol Only

2014 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 26. Overall, 18.6% of surveyed Florida students reported using alcohol and no illicit drugs in their lifetimes, while 10.9% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 9.9% in the 6th grade to 24.2% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 3.5% in the 6th grade to 18.5% 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 (19.5% versus 17.8%, respectively) and past-30-day (11.7% versus 10.1%, respectively) use. In contrast to the typical pattern, Hispanic/Latino students (12.9%) reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use, followed by White, non-Hispanic (12.2%) and African American students (7.8%).

2004-2014 Trend. Table 25 presents trend data for *alcohol only*. Overall, past-30-day use of alcohol and no illicit drugs decreased from 20.0% in 2004 to 10.9% in 2014. 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

2014 Results. *Alcohol or any illicit drug* use is a summary measure that included all drugs from the 2014 survey, with the exception of cigarettes. As Table 27 shows, 48.5% of Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *alcohol or any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 27.0% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 21.7% in the 6th grade to 71.0% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 8.9% in the 6th grade to 45.1% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. While females reported slightly higher rates than males for lifetime use (50.1% versus 47.0%, respectively), past-30-day use was similar. 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 (29.5%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (28.1%) and African American students (21.6%).

2004-2014 Trend. Table 27 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. In 2014, the rate dropped even farther to 27.0%.

Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol

2014 Results. The final drug combination category measures the use of illicit drugs by students who are not using alcohol. As Table 28 shows, this combination is quite rare. Overall, just 6.1% 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 (6.7%). 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.

2004-2014 Trend. Because of the unusual nature of this measure, changes over time are difficult to interpret.

Section 3
Other Antisocial Behaviors

The *2014 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 29-32 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 2014, 5.3% 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 5.3% in 2014 (see Table 29). White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (5.9%), followed by African American students (4.8%) and Hispanic/Latino students (4.0%). Males (7.8%) reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (2.7%). Sixth grade students reported the lowest rate of carrying a handgun (3.9%), while all other grade levels reported rates between 5.0% and 6.1%.

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 2014, 4.9% of surveyed students reported having sold illegal drugs in the past year. This rate is significantly lower than the 6.3% reported in 2010 (see Table 29). The prevalence rate for this behavior generally increases with age and grade. As can be seen on Table 29, 2.1% of middle school students reported selling illegal drugs compared to 6.9% of high school students. There was a distinct difference in rates of participation in this behavior between males and females (6.6% versus 3.1%, respectively).

Following the typical ATOD pattern, White, non-Hispanic students reporting the highest rate (5.4%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (4.6%) and African American students (4.3%).

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 2014, 1.4% 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 1.4% in 2014 (see Table 30). Across grades, reports of this behavior range from a low of 0.7% among 6th graders to a high of 1.9% among 10th graders. African American students reported the highest rates for attempting to steal a motor vehicle (2.1%), with Hispanic/Latino and White, non-Hispanic students reporting the same rate (1.1%). Males (1.8%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (0.9%).

Being Arrested

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

In 2014, 2.8% 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 2.8% in 2014 (see Table 30). Males (3.5%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (2.1%). African American students reported the highest arrest rate (4.1%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (2.8%) and White, non-Hispanic (2.3%) students. Across grade levels, rates range from a low of 1.2% among 6th graders to a high of 3.9% 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 2014, 0.7% of surveyed students reported having taken a handgun to school in the past year (see Table 31). 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

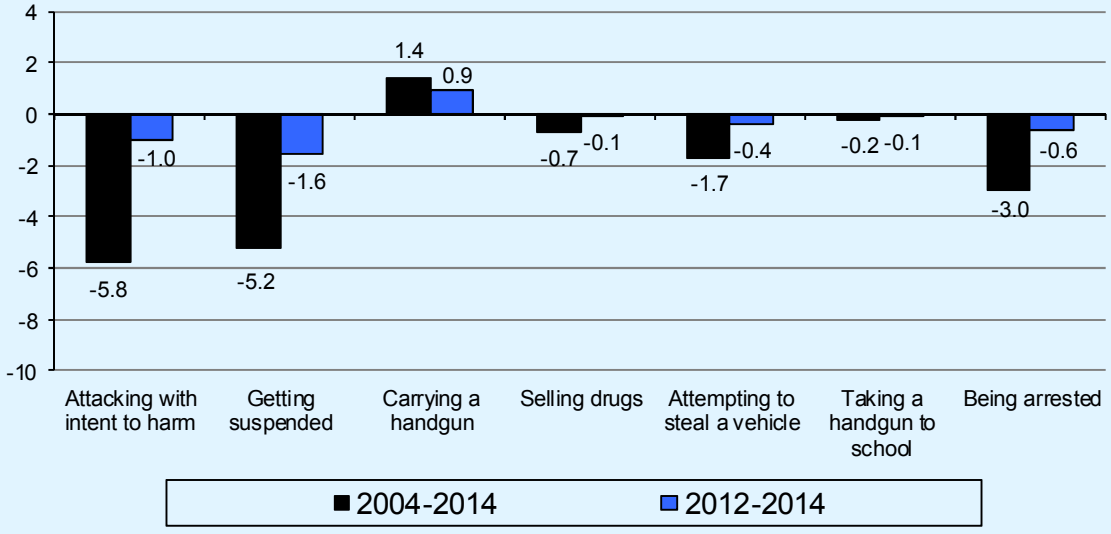
Suspension is surveyed by the question, "How many times in the past year (12 months) have you been suspended from school?" Note that the question does not define "suspension." Rather, it is left to the individual respondent to define. It should also be noted that school suspension rates are difficult 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 2014, 10.3% 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 10.3% in 2014 (see Table 31).

Across grades, suspension rates peak in grades 7, 8, and 9 (12.0%, 12.6%, and 11.6%, respectively) before reaching a low of 6.5% in the 12th grade. Findings for the sexes differed substantially, with 12.9% of male respondents reporting having been suspended compared to 7.4% of female respondents. There were also wide disparities in suspension rates across ethnic groups. Suspension rates were highest among surveyed African American students (18.6%), compared to Hispanic/Latino (10.3%) and White, non-Hispanic (7.2%) students.

Graph 12

Comparisons of past-12-month antisocial behavior, 2004-2014 and 2012-2014



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 2014, 6.9% 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 6.9% in 2014 (see Table 32).

Differences across grade levels are not large, with rates ranging from a low of 5.5% among 6th graders to a high of 8.4% among 10th graders. Males were more likely to report attacking someone than females (7.7% versus 6.1%, respectively). It should be noted that the difference between gender groups has become smaller over time, primarily because the rate reported by male students has notably declined since 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 (11.2%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (6.3%) and White, non-Hispanic (4.9%) 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 50 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 (9.6%). In fact, nearly one out of seven high school students (13.7%) reported smoking marijuana before or during school. Drinking alcohol before or during school was reported by 5.7% of students and using another drug was reported by 3.1% of students.

Prevalence rates for this especially problematic form of ATOD use increase as students get older. For example, only 1.4% of 6th grade students reported smoking marijuana before or during school, compared with 16.3% of 12th grade students. Males were more likely than females to report smoking marijuana before or during school (10.5% versus 8.7%, 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 C, 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 *2014 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 54 and 55 and Graphs 13 to 16. For trend comparison purposes, risk and protective factor results from the *2004* to *2014 FYSAS* are presented in Tables 58 to 61.

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 56 and 57.

The risk factor scale *Early Initiation of Drug Use* provides an example. As shown in Table 55, 25% of the overall sample of Florida students reported scale scores above the high-risk threshold. In other words, 25% of surveyed Florida students are at risk due to early experimentation with drugs. Table 57 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 25% is 18 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 2014, 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 2014, 48% 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 high school students eight 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 2014, 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, placing Florida high school students one percentage point higher. 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 2014, 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 2014, 52% 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 six 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:

- Middle school students reported high levels of protection in the family domain. Of the middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 60% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* and 55% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, scores are 59% and 54% for these two scales, placing Florida middle school students one percentage point higher on each scale. 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. Students who reported high scores on the *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* scale are more likely to receive praise and support from their parents when they accomplish something positive. This positive feedback, in turn, may strengthen the parent-child bond and support the ability of parents to transfer prosocial values to their children.

- High school students reported high levels of protection in the school domain. Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 62% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scales *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* and 60% reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, scores are 60% and 58% for these two scales, placing Florida high school students two percentage points higher on each scale. 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. High scores on the *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* scale indicate that students receive praise and encouragement when they work hard and do well in school. This positive feedback, in turn, may strengthen the bonds students form with teachers, coaches and prosocial peers.

Lowest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 24% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. In the national normative sample, 25% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of one percentage point. 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 combined sample of middle and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 25% 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 18 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 high school students surveyed in Florida in 2014, 31% 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 14 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 58 to 61 compare the risk and protective factor scale scores reported by students in the *2004* to *2014 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 2014, the percentage of Florida students reporting high levels of risk has declined for most risk factor scales.

- The bottom data rows in Tables 60 and 61 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 and 2014 surveys. Among high school students, the average risk factor rate shows no clear pattern of long-term change. Between 2010 and 2014, however, the average risk factor prevalence rate declined four percentage points.

- Among surveyed middle school students, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use* declined 22 percentage points between 2004 and 2014. High school students reported a decline of 16 percentage points for this scale.

- Between 2004 and 2014, 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 five percentage points among high school students.

- Among high school students, *Perceived Availability of Drugs* declined 12 percentage points between 2004 and 2014. Middle school students reported a decline of eight percentage points.

- Only one risk factor scale shows an increase over time. Between 2004 and 2014, the number of high school students reporting a high level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School* increased three percentage points.

Between 2012 and 2014 there were several noteworthy changes in the prevalence of high risk across the 12 individual risk factor scales.

- Among middle school students, *Community Disorganization, Poor Family Management*, and *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior* all declined three percentage points.

- Among high school students, *Early Initiation of Drug Use* declined four percentage points and *Poor Family Management* declined three percentage points.

- In contrast to most risk factor scales, *Lack of Commitment to School* increased four percentage points among middle school students and six percentage points among high school students.

- Similarly, the number of high school students reporting a high level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns* increased three 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 58 and 59 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 2004-2014 waves of the survey. Between 2012 and 2014 the average middle school protective factor rate decreased one percentage point. Among high school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate has ranged between 57% and 59%, remaining at 59% between 2012 and 2014.

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

- Between 2004 and 2014, the prevalence of a high level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* and *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* increased nine and seven percentage points, respectively, among middle school students, and six and five percentage points, respectively, among high school student.

- Between 2004 and 2014, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* increased five percentage points among both middle school and high school students.

- Florida students are reporting less religious involvement. Between 2004 and 2014, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Religiosity* decreased eight percentage points among middle school students and five percentage points among high school students.

Between 2012 and 2014, two protective factor scales showed a decrease that stands out from the long-term pattern.

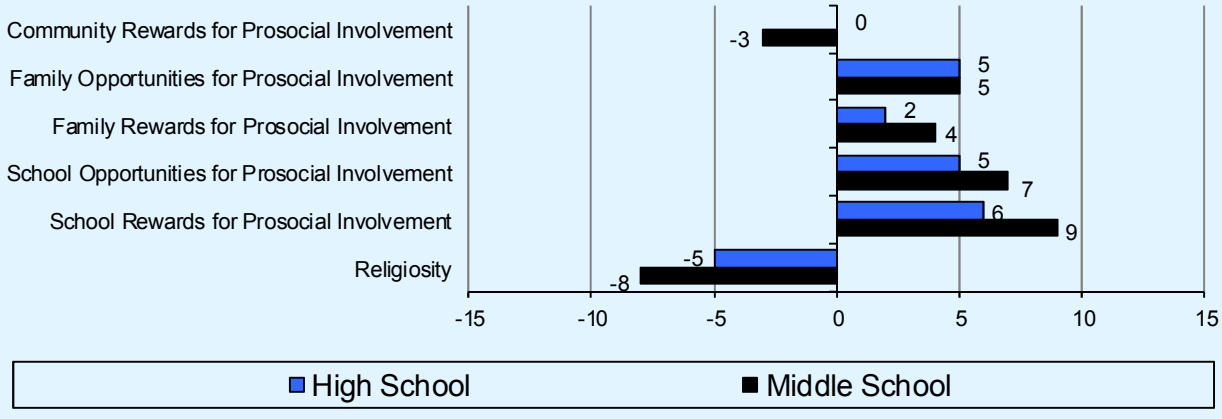
- *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* decreased four percentage points among middle school students.

- *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* decreased two percentage points among middle school students and one percentage point 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 54, 58 and 59.

Graph 13 Changes in protective factor prevalence rates, 2004-2014



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 2014, 56% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 48% and 61%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 60% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of four percentage points.
- Between 2004 and 2014, the prevalence rate for this scale decreased three percentage points among middle school students and remained the same 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 2014, 59% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 60% and 58%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of three percentage points.
- Prevalence rates for this scale declined from 2004 to 2006 (high school) and 2008 (middle school), before increasing through 2014.

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 2014, 56% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 55% and 56%, respectively.
- 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 2014. 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 2014, 58% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 51% and 62%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of one percentage point.

- Among middle school students, the prevalence rate increased seven percentage points from 2004 to 2014. For high school students, this scale increased five percentage points from 2004 to 2014.

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 2014, 56% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 50% and 60%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 55% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of one percentage point.

- Between 2004 and 2014, prevalence rates for this scale increased nine percentage points and six percentage points, respectively, for 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 2014, 53% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 47% and 57%, respectively.

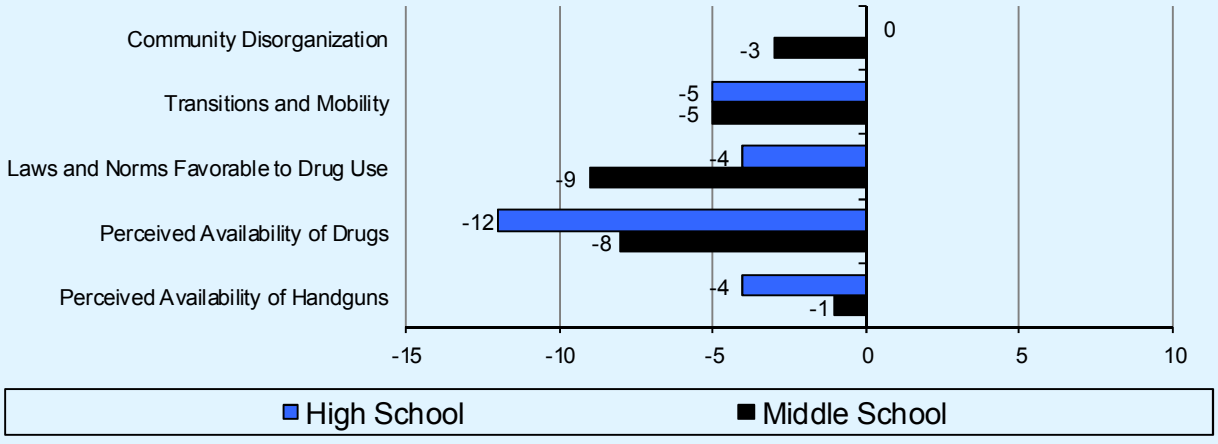
- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of six percentage points.

- Among middle school and high school students, prevalence rates for this scale have decreased eight and five percentage points, respectively, from 2004 to 2014.

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.

Graph 14 Changes in Community Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2004-2014



The *2014 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 55, 60 and 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 2014, 45% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Community Disorganization*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 44% and 46%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of two percentage points.
- Among high school students, while prevalence rates for this scale increased from 2006 to 2010, the 2014 rate matches the 2004 rate. Among middle school students the rate also increased from 2006 to 2010 before dropping to a low of 44 in 2014.

Transitions and Mobility (4 Items)

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

The *Transitions and Mobility* scale on the survey measures how often the student has changed homes or schools in the past year and since kindergarten. This risk factor is measured with items such as "How many times have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) since kindergarten?" and "How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?"

- In 2014, 60% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Transitions and Mobility*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 58% and 62%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 13 percentage points.
- Among both middle school and high school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased five percentage points from 2004 to 2014.

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 2014, 35% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 36% and 33%, respectively.

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

- From 2004 to 2014, prevalence rates for this scale decreased nine percentage points among middle school students and four percentage points among high school students.

Perceived Availability of Drugs (4 Items)

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

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

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

- In 2014, 34% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 40% and 31%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 11 percentage points.

- Between 2004 and 2014, prevalence rates for this scale decreased eight percentage points among middle school students and 12 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.

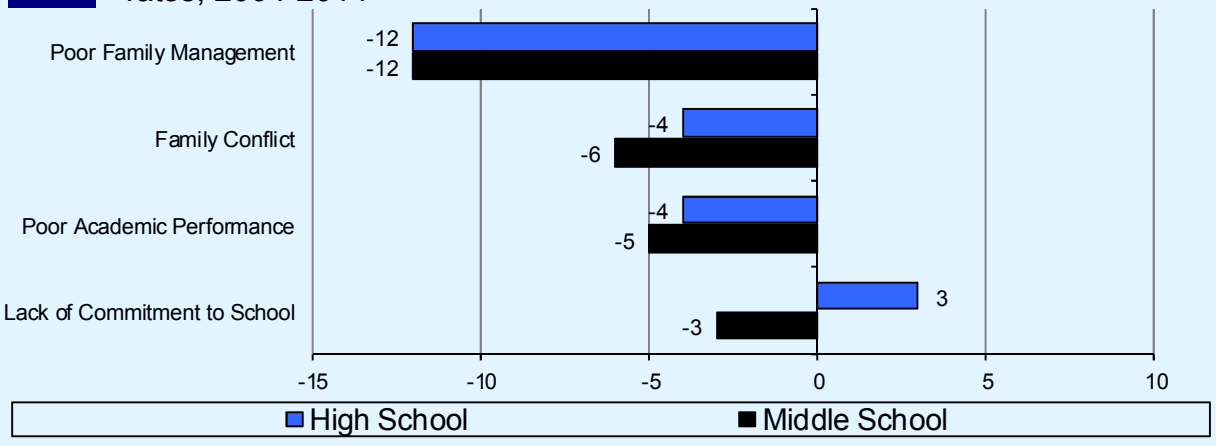
Perceived Availability of Handguns is measured by the question "If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?"

- In 2014, 32% 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 37%, respectively.

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

- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale increased between 2004 and 2008, before declining again through 2014. Among high school students, rates remained fairly constant between 2004 and 2008, before declining through 2012. From 2012 to 2014, this prevalence rate increased 3 points among high school students.

Graph 15 Changes in Family Domain and School Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2004-2014



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 2014, 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.

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 2014, 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 2014. 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 2014, 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 43%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of four percentage points.
- From 2004 to 2014 the prevalence rate declined five percentage points among middle school students and four 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 2014, 52% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*. Middle school and high school students both reported rates of 52%.
- In the national normative sample, 46% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six 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 four percentage points for middle school students in 2014. Among high school students, rates remained stable relatively stable from 2004 to 2008. Despite a decrease in 2012, this scale is at an all-time high for high school students in 2014.

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?"

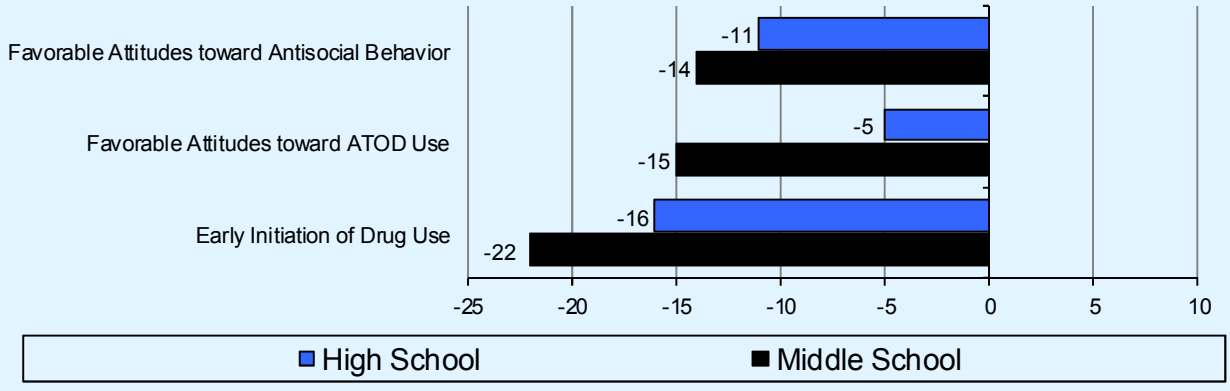
- In 2014, 37% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 38% and 36%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six percentage points.
- From 2004 to 2006, prevalence rates for this scale remained stable among middle school and high school students. From 2006 to 2014, rates decreased 14 percentage points among middle school students and 12 percentage points among high school students.

Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use (4 Items)

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs. However, in middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This acceptance places them at higher risk. This risk factor scale, *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use,* assesses risk by asking young people how wrong they think it is for someone their age to use drugs.

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

Graph 16 Changes in Peer and Individual Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2004-2014



- In 2014, 36% 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 38%, respectively.

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

- Since 2004, the prevalence rate for this scale decreased 15 percentage points among middle school students and five percentage points among high school students.

Early Initiation of Drug Use (4 Items)

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

- In 2014, 25% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 25% and 26%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 18 percentage points.

- Since 2004, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 22 percentage points among middle school students and 16 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, and gang involvement.

Early Initiation of ATOD Use

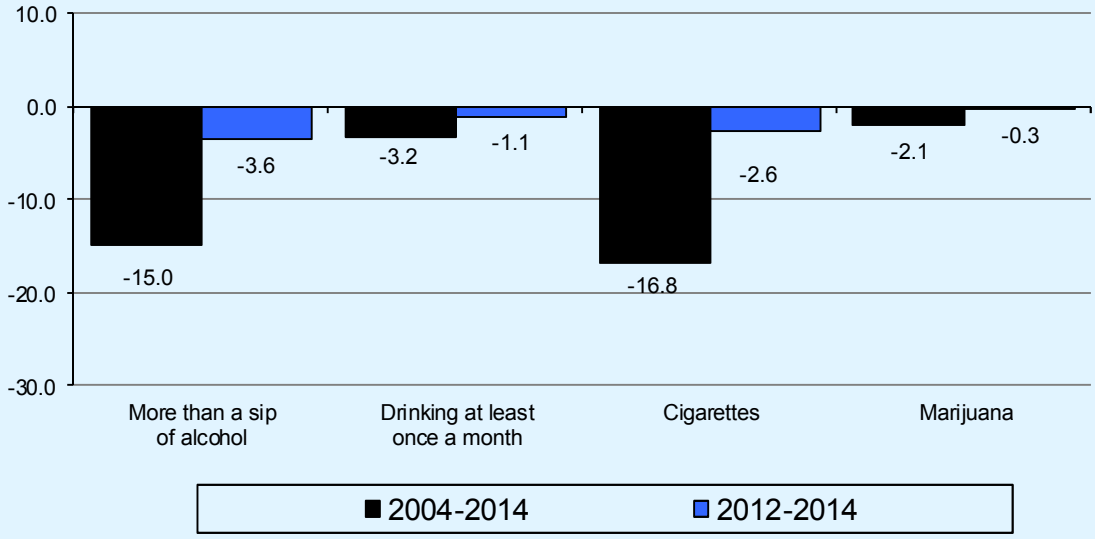
Students were asked to report on when they began using alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana. Age of onset for these drugs is of special importance, since they are often precursors to the use of harder drugs, such as methamphetamine and cocaine. The question related to cigarettes is "How old were you when 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 34 and 35 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 (21.8%), followed by cigarette use (11.9%), marijuana use (11.4%) and drinking at least once a month (3.9%).
- 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 2014 for all four categories. Most notably, early initiation of cigarette use declined from 28.7% in 2004 to 11.9% in 2014, and early initiation for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol declined from

Graph 17

Reductions in early ATOD initiation rates among Florida **high school** students, 2004-2014 and 2012-2014



36.8% in 2004 to 21.8% in 2014.

- There were smaller changes in early initiation between 2012 and 2014, with rates decreasing in all four categories. The largest decrease was for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol (from 25.4% to 21.8%).

- White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate of early initiation for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana. Hispanic/Latino 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, 13.6% of male students reported early marijuana use compared to 9.1% of female students.

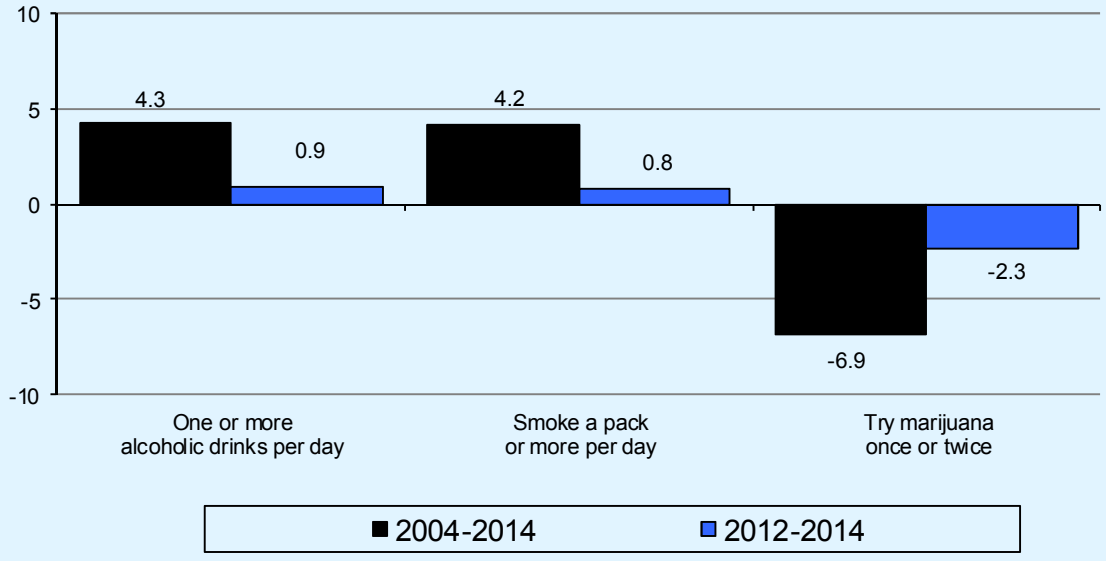
Perceived Risk of Harm

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 36 through 38 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 71.2%, followed by smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (69.1%), drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (54.6%), near daily use of alcohol (42.5%), smoking marijuana once or twice a week (37.7%), and trying marijuana once or twice (25.3%).

- Perceptions of harm associated with daily use of alcohol (45.7% in middle school and 40.0% in high school) and regular cigarette use (68.0% in middle school and 70.0% 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, 53.8% of middle school students reported a great risk of harm associated with smoking marijuana once or twice a week, compared to 25.4% of high school students.

Graph 18 Changes in perceptions of great risk of harm, 2004-2014 and 2012-2014



- Male students are less likely than female students to report high perceived risk of harm. In particular, 39.7% of male students reported that daily use of alcohol poses a great risk of harm compared to 45.4% of female students, and 51.7% of male students reported drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week poses a great risk of harm compared to 57.7% 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 36 to 38 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 (71.5%) believe that daily use of cigarettes poses a great risk than either Hispanic/Latino (67.6%) or African American (64.6%) students. Similarly, African American students reported the lowest rate of past-30-day marijuana use while simultaneously perceiving the lowest level of risk for smoking marijuana once or twice a week, 32.5%, compared to 38.7% for White, non-Hispanic students and 38.5% for Hispanic/Latino students. In other words, perception of risk does not directly explain ethnic differences in ATOD use.

- The perception of risk associated with daily alcohol use increased from 2004 to 2008, and reached a high mark of 42.6% and 42.5% in 2010 and 2014, respectively. The percentage of students reporting a great risk of harm associated with cigarette use increased from 64.9% in 2004 to 69.1% in 2014.

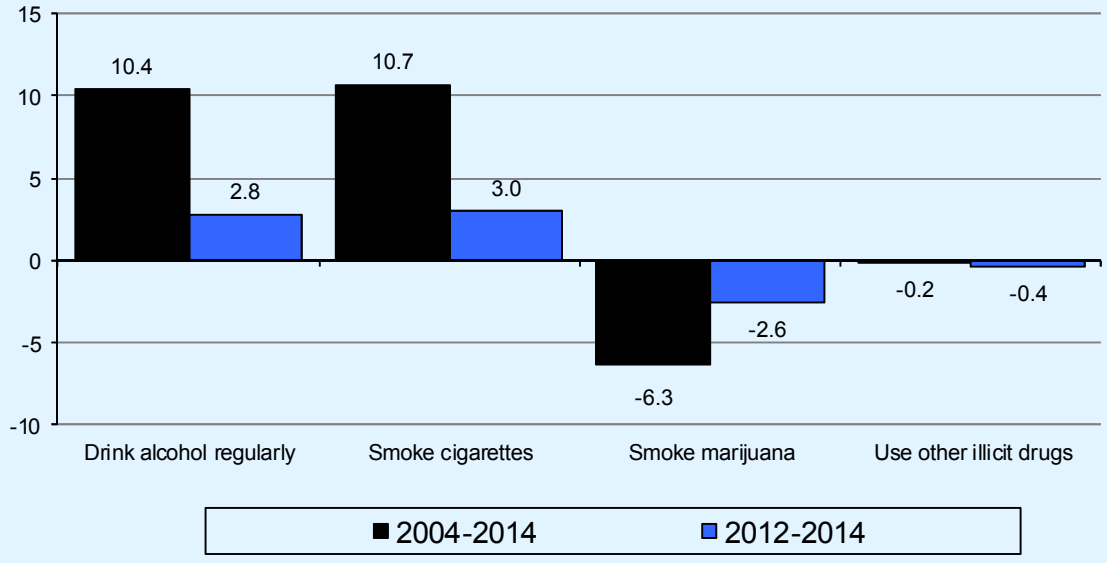
- For smoking marijuana once or twice a week, student reports of high risk declined over 23 percentage points since 2004, with the majority of that decline occurring from 2012 to 2014. Please note that much of the decline since 2012 is due to the question wording changing from "regularly" to "once or twice a week." Evidently, Florida students view "regular" marijuana use as daily rather than weekly use.

- Perception of risk associated with trying marijuana declined 7.2 percentage points from 2008 to 2014.

Personal Disapproval

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

Graph 19 Changes in personal disapproval of substance use, 2004-2014 and 2012-2014



another illegal drug"). The rates presented in Tables 39 and 40 and Graph 19 represent the percentages of students who thought it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" to use each drug.

- The percentage of students who disapprove of other illicit drug use was 94.8%, followed by smoking cigarettes (88.6%), smoking marijuana (74.0%), and drinking alcohol regularly (73.2%).

- While disapproval of other illicit drug use remains above the 90% 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 94.3% among 6th graders to a low of 49.8% among 12th graders.

- Male and female students reported similar rates of disapproval for alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and other illicit drug use. For marijuana, female students reported a higher rate of disapproval (75.2%) than male students (72.8%).

- 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 all categories except other illicit drugs. Disapproval was 0.1 percentage points lower among Hispanic/Latino students in this category. The largest differences appear for cigarette use (85.7% of White, non-Hispanic students, 89.8% of Hispanic/Latino students and 92.6% of African American students reported the behavior as either "wrong" or "very wrong") and regular alcohol use (70.1% of White, non-Hispanic students, 72.6% of Hispanic/Latino students and 77.9% of African American students reported the behavior as either "wrong" or "very wrong").

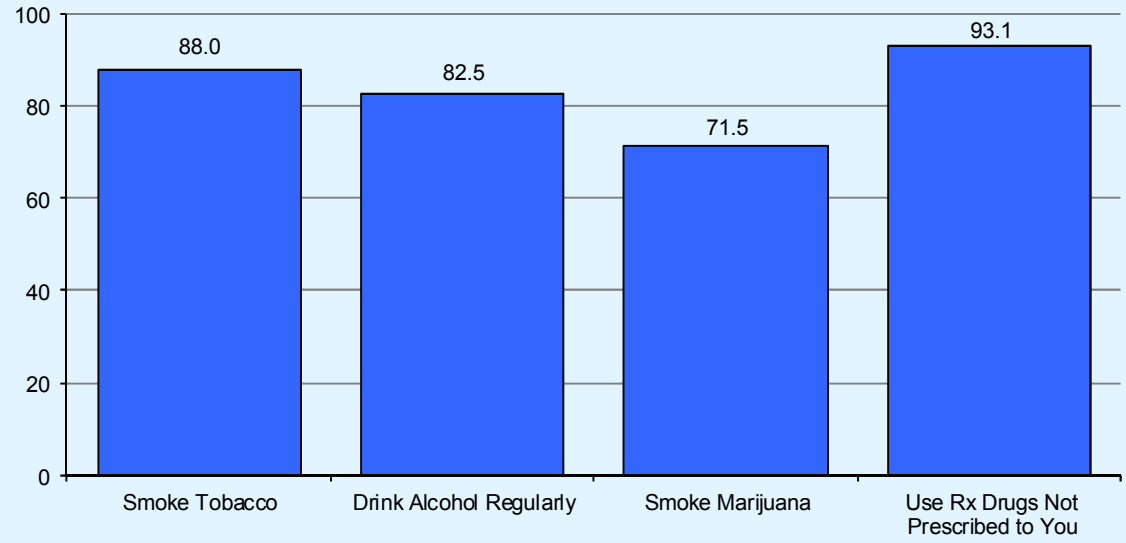
- For alcohol and cigarette use, disapproval increased between 2004 and 2014, reaching highs of 73.2% and 88.6%, respectively, in 2014. While disapproval of marijuana use showed little change between 2004 and 2008, it has declined 6.2 percentage points since 2008. Disapproval of other illicit drug use reached an all-time high of 95.2% in 2012 before declining slightly in 2014 to 94.8%.

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 41 and Graph 20 show the percentage of students who said that their

Graph 20

Peer disapproval of substance use, 2014



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. 93.1% said their friends would disapprove of using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, 88.0% said their friends would disapprove of smoking tobacco, 82.5% said their friends would disapprove of regular alcohol use, and 71.5% 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 97.6% for 6th grade students to 89.0% for 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of marijuana shows the greatest range, from 95.7% among 6th grade students to 50.6% among 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of tobacco use and peer disapproval of alcohol use show similar ranges (from 96.7% for 6th graders to 76.0% for 12th graders, and 94.8% for 6th graders to 72.5% for 12th graders, respectively).

- Differences in perceptions of peer disapproval between male and female students are small in all categories. The greatest difference is for alcohol use, with 84.0% of females reporting peer disapproval compared to 81.0% 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 these questions are presented in Table 42.

- Middle school students reported the highest level of disapproval for their parents using prescription drugs not prescribed to them (96.7%), followed by smoking marijuana (92.0%), smoking cigarettes (88.0%), and drinking alcohol regularly (79.2%).

- Levels of disapproval decrease as students get older. This is most obvious for the alcohol category, with 84.4% of 6th grade students disapproving compared to 74.4% 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 2014 survey for these items are presented in Table 43. 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 38.1% reporting participation in school sports and 34.4% reporting participation in organized sports outside of school. Participation rates were lower for school clubs (27.0%), community clubs (11.9%) and school band (10.6%).

- The pattern of participation across grade levels differs with each activity. Participation in school sports peaks in the 9th and 10th grades, at 42.6% and 41.9%, respectively. Participation in sports outside of school decreases from 47.3% among 6th graders to 19.9% among 12th graders. School band participation also decreases from a high of 16.1% among 7th graders to a low of 6.6% among 12th graders. In contrast, school club participation increases from 20.9% among 7th graders to 38.6% 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 (41.7% among males versus 34.3% among females) and organized sports outside of school (37.6% among males versus 31.0% among females). In contrast, female students reported higher participation in school clubs (35.1% among females versus 19.4% among males) and community clubs (15.1% among females versus 9.0% 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 (46.9%) compared to White, non-Hispanic (36.0%) and Hispanic/Latino (35.3%) students. In contrast, White, non-Hispanic students reported a higher rate of participation in organized sports outside of school (37.1%) compared to African American (31.4%) and Hispanic/Latino (30.3%) students. White, non-Hispanic students also reported a higher rate of participation in school clubs (29.8%) compared to African American (21.0%) and Hispanic/Latino (24.6%) students.

Bullying Behavior

In 2008 a new item set was added to the *FYSAS* middle school questionnaire that assesses student involvement with bullying. The new items include (1) worry or fear due to bullying, (2) skipping school because of being bullied, (3) being physically bullied (kicking, shoving, stealing, etc.), (4) being verbally bullied (taunting, teasing, name-calling, etc.), (5) being cyber bullied (mean emails, mean text messages, etc.), (6) physically bullying others, (7) verbally bullying others, and (8) cyber bullying others. In 2010, these items were added to the high school questionnaire as well.

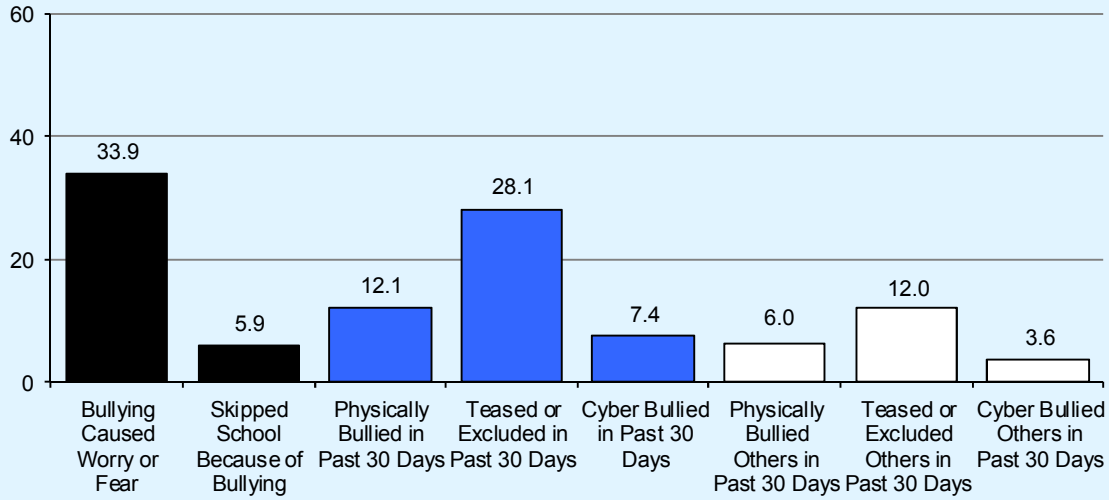
- As Table 44 and Graph 21 show, 33.9% of surveyed students reported that bullying causes them to be "somewhat" or "a whole lot" worried or fearful, and 5.9% reported skipping school because of bullying.

- Among surveyed students, 12.1% reported experiencing "somewhat" or "a whole lot" of physical bullying in the past 30 days, 28.1% experienced verbal bullying, and 7.4% experienced cyber bullying.

- Switching roles, 6.0% physically bullied others, 12.0% verbally bullied others, and 3.6% cyber bullied others.

- For most bullying indicators, prevalence rates decrease substantially as students get older. For

Graph 21 Bullying-related behaviors, 2014



example, 39.1% of 6th graders report having been verbally bullied in the past 30 days, compared to 15.4% of 12th graders. Please note that cyber bullying and skipping school do not follow this same pattern.

- The data reveal an interesting pattern of gender differences. Female students reported a higher rate of worry or fear due to bullying (44.1% among females versus 24.2% among males), skipping school because of bullying (8.7% versus 3.3%), being verbally bullied (30.8% versus 25.4%), being cyber bullied (10.6% versus 4.3%), and a higher rate of cyber bullying others (4.0% versus 3.2%). Male students, in contrast, reported higher rates of being physically bullied (13.3% among males versus 10.7% among females) and physically bullying others (7.2% versus 4.6%). Gender differences for verbal bullying were minimal.

- An interesting pattern of ethnic differences also appears in the data. White, non-Hispanic students are more likely to report being bullied. For example, 12.5% of White, non-Hispanic students reported being physically bullied, compared to 10.5% of African American students and 9.5% of Hispanic/Latino students. Switching roles, African American students were the most likely to report bullying others. For example, 9.0% of African American students reported physically bullying others, compared to 5.2% of Hispanic/Latino students and 4.4% of White, non-Hispanic students.

ATOD Use and Driving

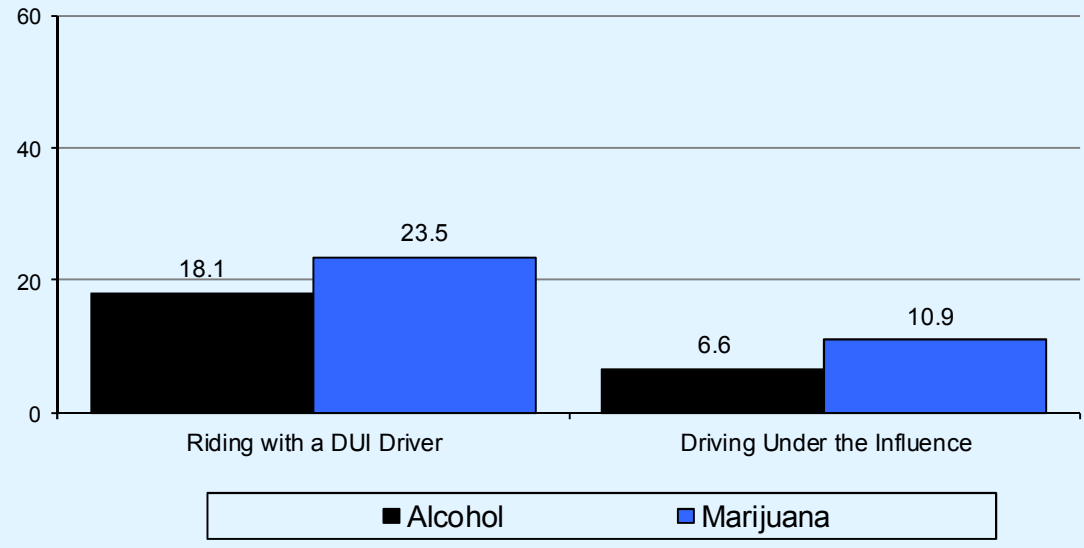
In 2012, new items were added to the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire to measure the impact of alcohol and marijuana use on vehicle safety. Florida students were asked how many times in the past 30 days they had ridden in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana,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

- As Tables 48 and 49 and Graph 22 show, 18.1% 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 23.5%. Among 12th graders nearly one out of three (29.3%) students reported riding with a driver who had been using marijuana.

- Reports of driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana were less prevalent, with 6.6% and 10.9% 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 determine long-term trends for these behaviors. However, it should be noted that compared to 2012, students surveyed in 2014

Graph 22 Driving under the infuence or riding with a driver under the influence, 2014



reported lower prevalence rates in all four categories. In particular, riding with a drinking driver dropped 3.3 percentage points, and riding with a marijuana-using driver dropped 1.9 percentage points.

Gang Membership

Survey results on gang membership and the reasons why students join gangs are presented in Tables 51 through 53.

- In 2014, 3.7% of surveyed students reported that they have belonged to a gang. Among students who have belonged to a gang, 20.0% reported that their gang has a name. High school students were also asked if they are current gang members, with just 2.1% responding "yes."

- Male students are more likely to report gang membership. In 2014, 4.8% of male students reported having belonged to a gang compared to 2.5% of female students.

- There is also a clear pattern of ethnic differences in reports of gang membership. In 2014, 5.9% of African American students reported having belonged to a gang compared to 3.5% of Hispanic/Latino students and 2.4% 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 2014 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 (6.6%), for fun and excitement (6.2%), for money (4.6%), because of a friend or relative (4.5%), and for protection (4.5%).

Appendix A
County-Level Results

The sample for the *2014 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 1-14 add a new dimension to the analysis by presenting the geographic distribution of past-30-day alcohol, cigarette 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*.

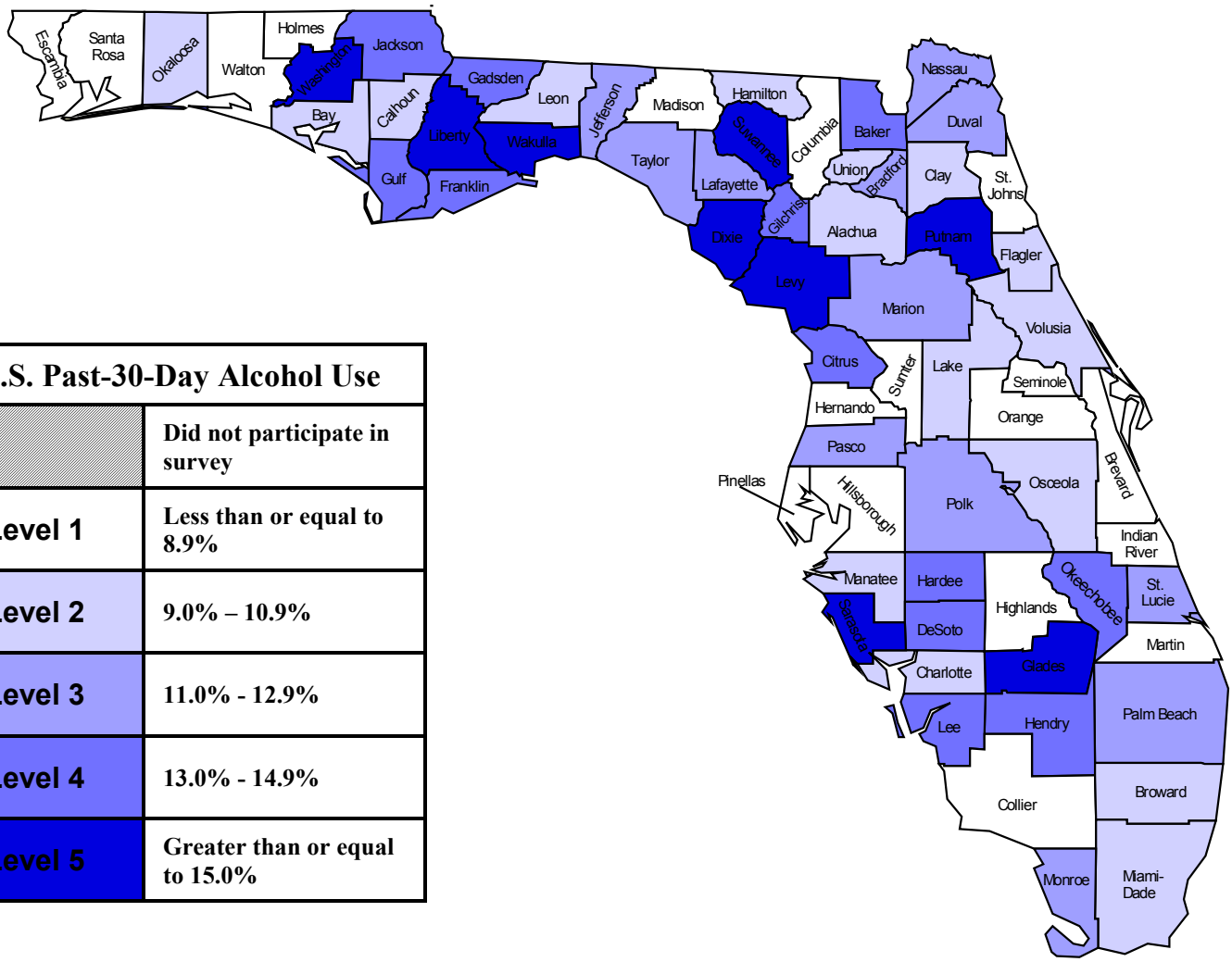
Before analysis, a set of statistical weights was applied to each county-level dataset. These weights, which were developed using a formula similar to the statewide weighting formula, adjust for sample design effects, school and classroom non-response, and grade level and gender post-stratification.

Confidence Intervals

As with the statewide sample, confidence intervals for county-level estimates are calculated with a design effect of 2.0. With total participation of 2,179 students, Duval County had one of the largest and most representative samples. Statistical estimates for Duval County have maximum confidence intervals of just ±4.1 percentage points for middle school students and ±4.3 percentage points for high school students.

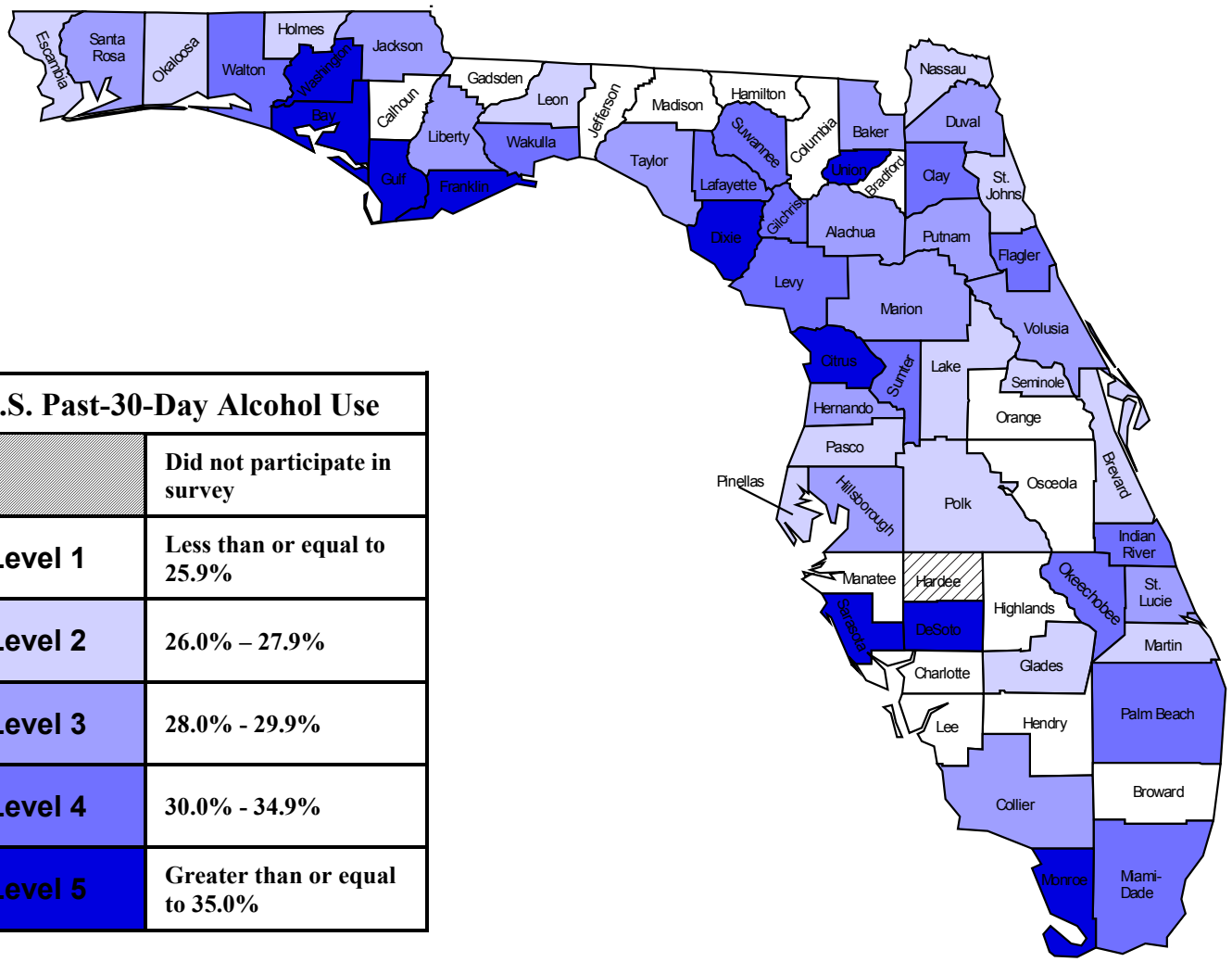
More typical of the majority of counties, statistical estimates for Indian River County have maximum confidence intervals of ±5.8 percentage points for middle school students and ±6.0 percentage points for high school students.

Map 1. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day alcohol use by county, *2014 FYSAS*



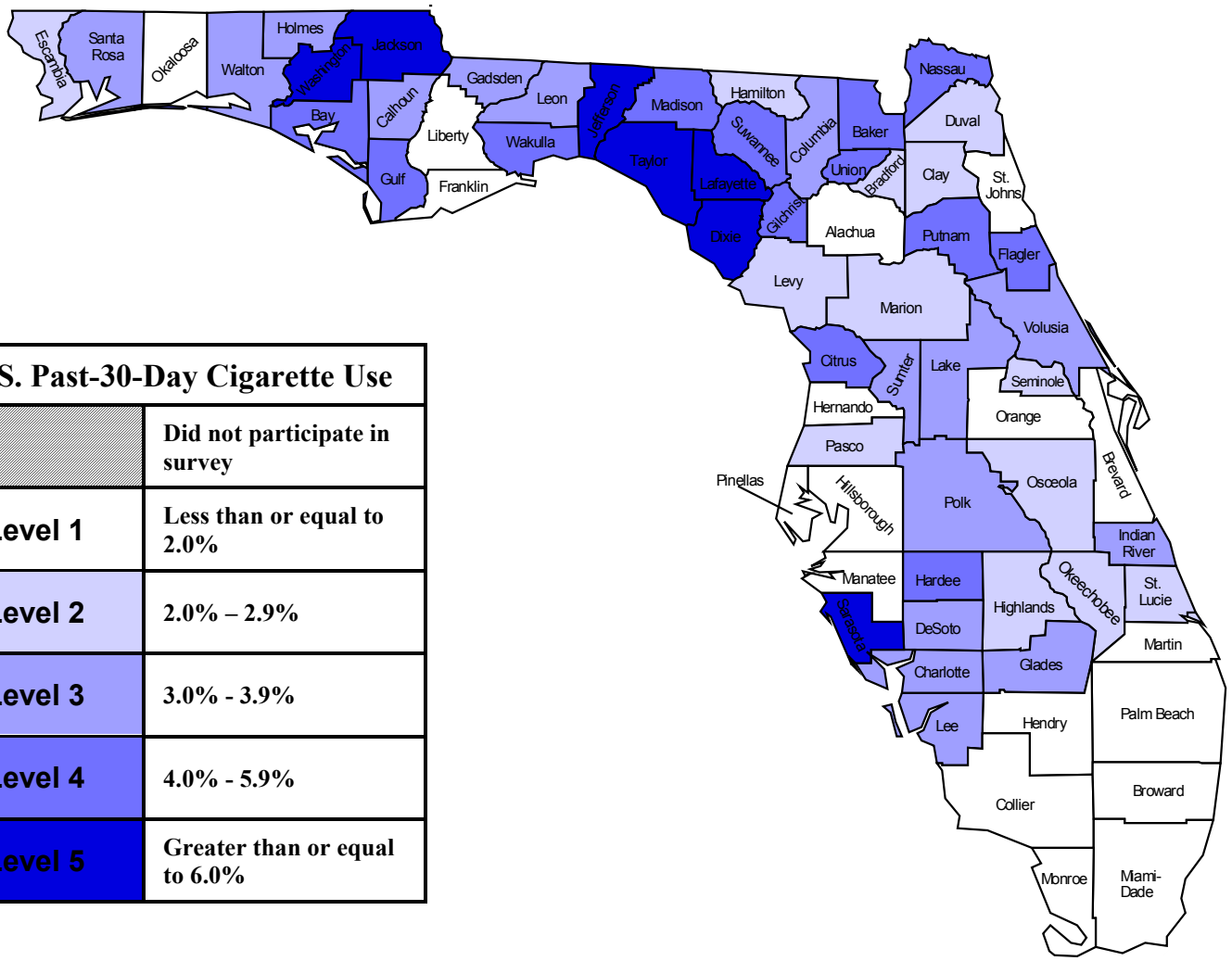
M.S. Past-30-Day Alcohol Use	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 8.9%
Level 2	9.0% – 10.9%
Level 3	11.0% - 12.9%
Level 4	13.0% - 14.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 15.0%

Map 2. Prevalence of high school past-30-day alcohol use by county, *2014 FYSAS*



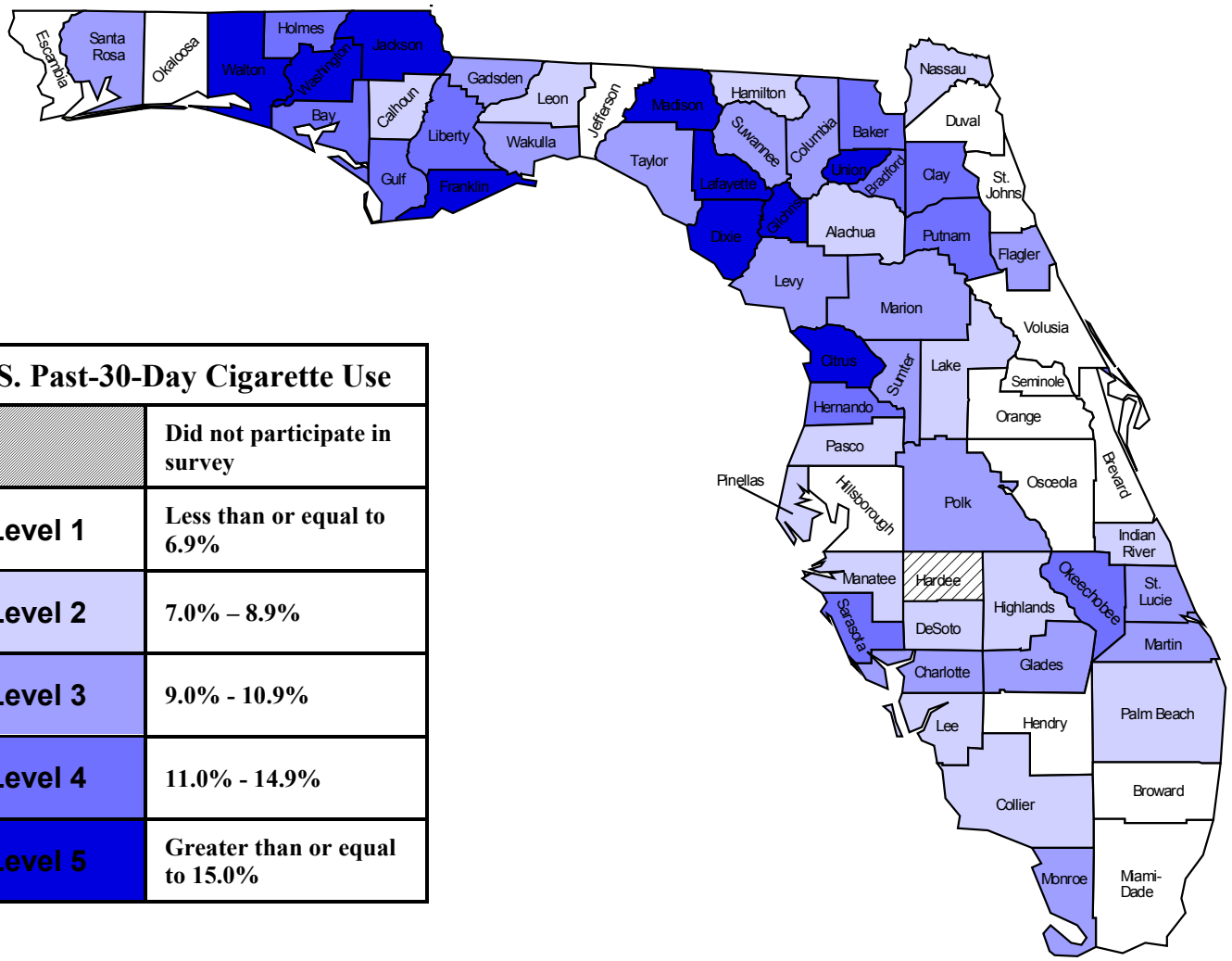
H.S. Past-30-Day Alcohol Use	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 25.9%
Level 2	26.0% – 27.9%
Level 3	28.0% - 29.9%
Level 4	30.0% - 34.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 35.0%

Map 3. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day cigarette use by county, *2014 FYSAS*



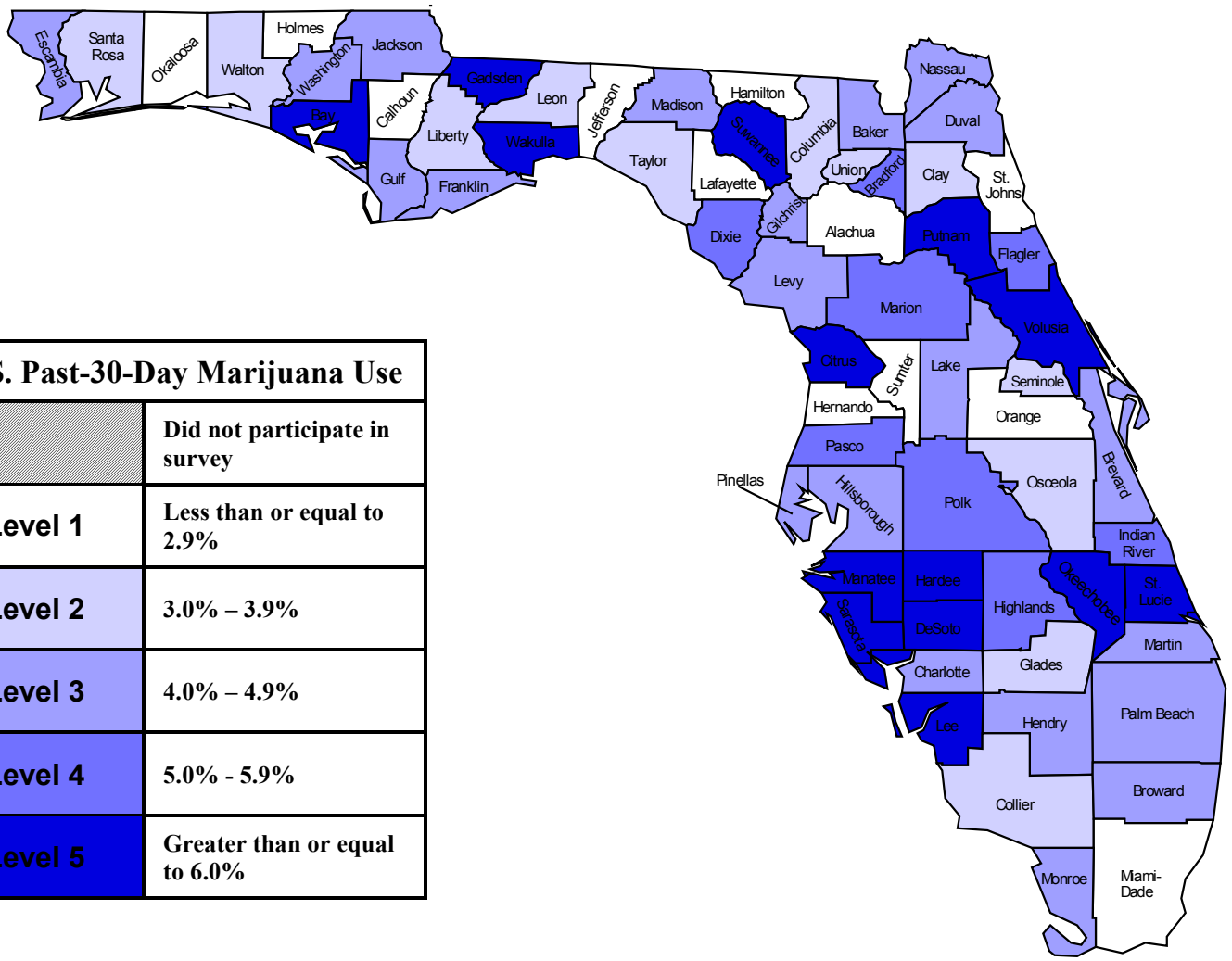
M.S. Past-30-Day Cigarette Use	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 2.0%
Level 2	2.0% – 2.9%
Level 3	3.0% - 3.9%
Level 4	4.0% - 5.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 6.0%

Map 4. Prevalence of high school past-30-day cigarette use by county, *2014 FYSAS*



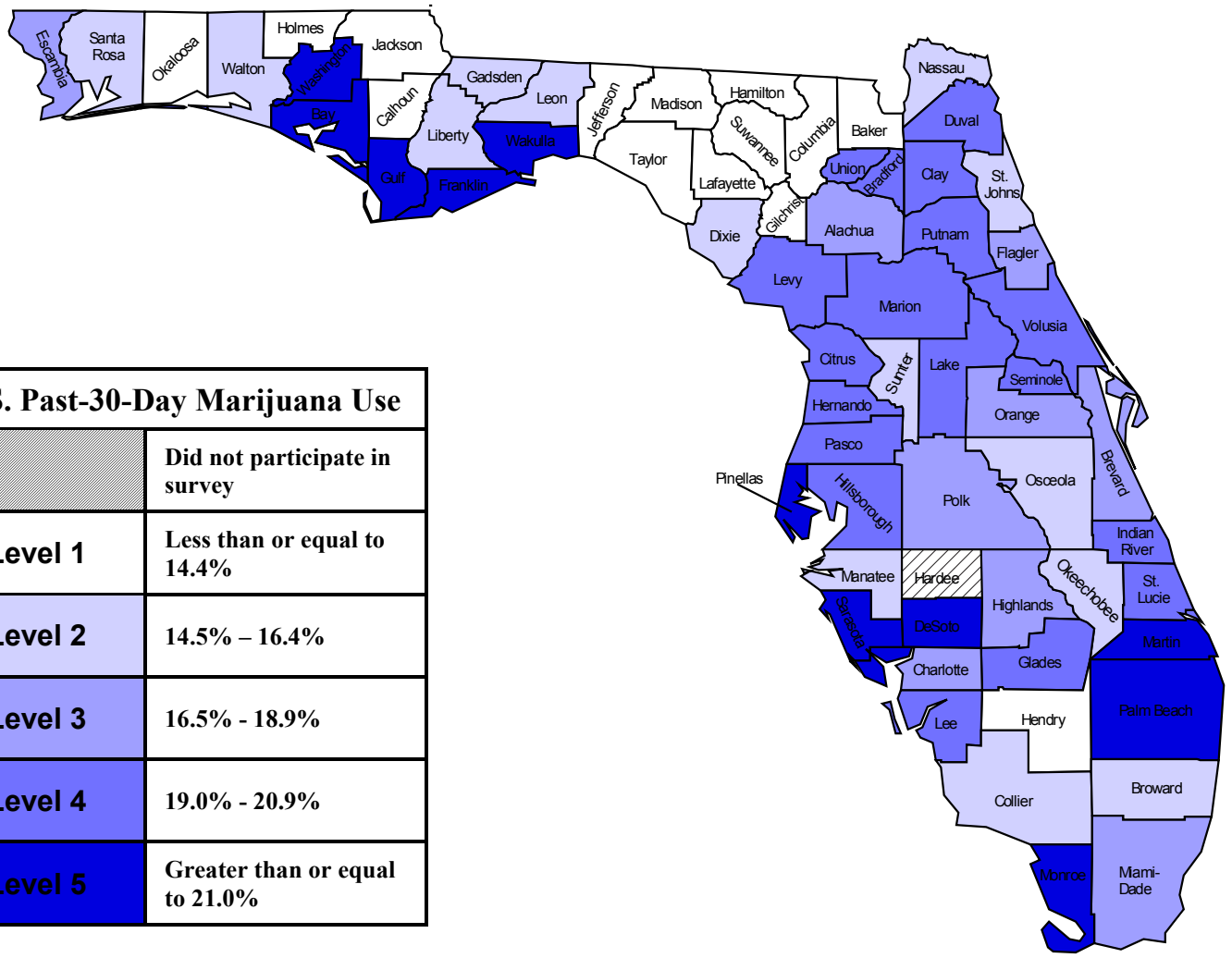
H.S. Past-30-Day Cigarette Use	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 6.9%
Level 2	7.0% – 8.9%
Level 3	9.0% - 10.9%
Level 4	11.0% - 14.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 15.0%

Map 5. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day marijuana use by county, *2014 FYSAS*



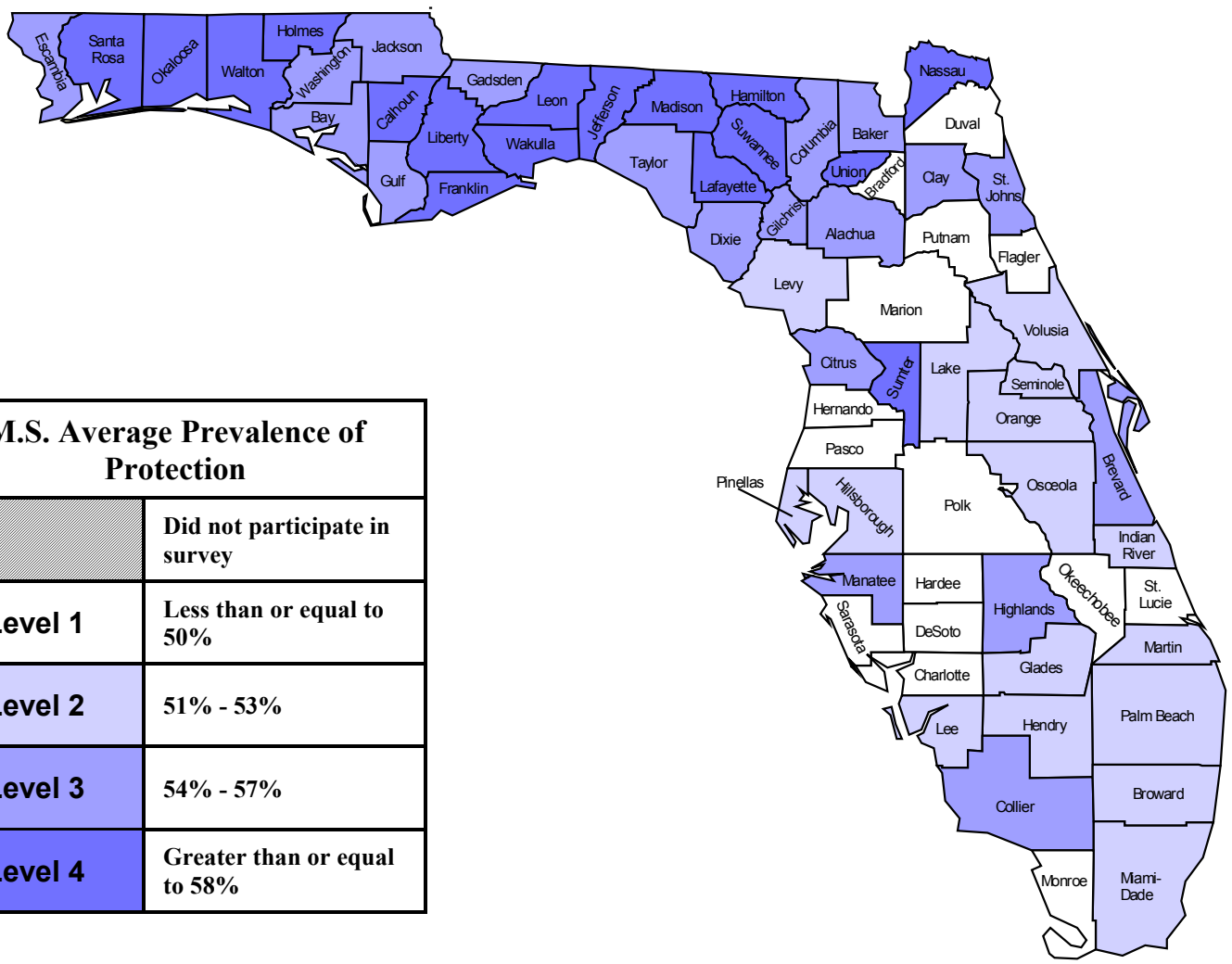
M.S. Past-30-Day Marijuana Use	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 2.9%
Level 2	3.0% – 3.9%
Level 3	4.0% – 4.9%
Level 4	5.0% - 5.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 6.0%

Map 6. Prevalence of high school past-30-day marijuana use by county, *2014 FYSAS*



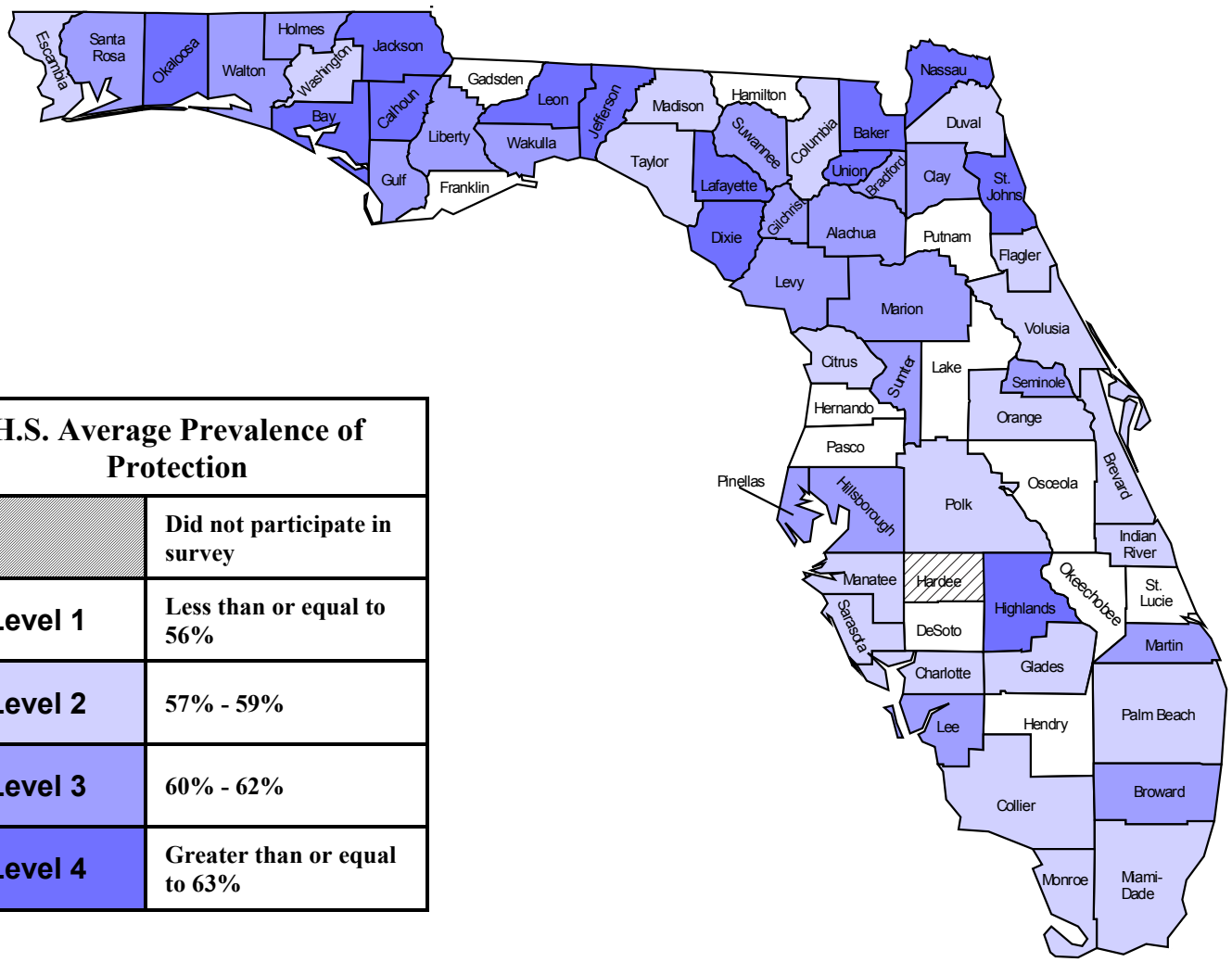
H.S. Past-30-Day Marijuana Use	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 14.4%
Level 2	14.5% – 16.4%
Level 3	16.5% - 18.9%
Level 4	19.0% - 20.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 21.0%

Map 7. Average level of middle school protection by county, *2014 FYSAS*



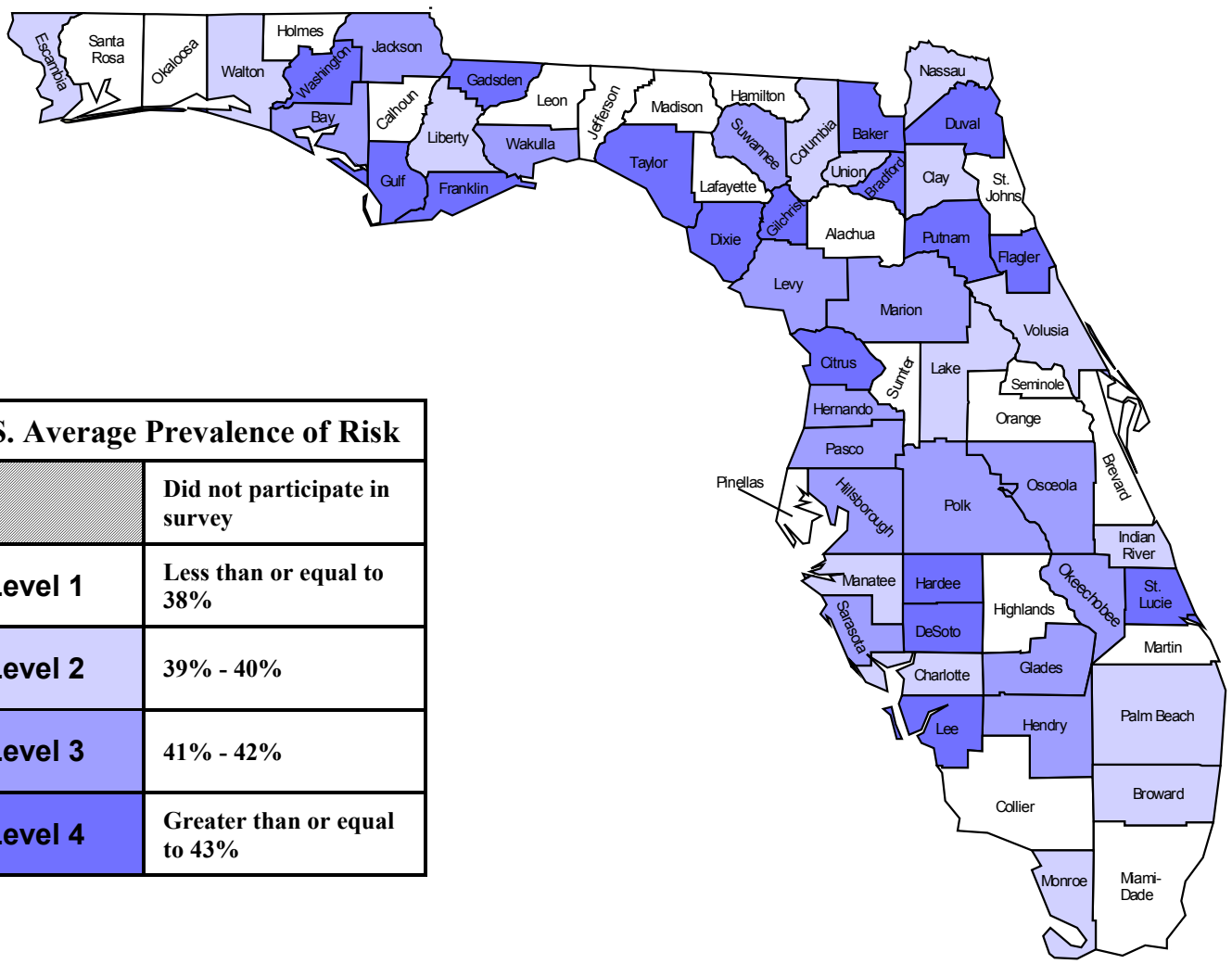
M.S. Average Prevalence of Protection	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 50%
Level 2	51% - 53%
Level 3	54% - 57%
Level 4	Greater than or equal to 58%

Map 8. Average level of high school protection by county, *2014 FYSAS*



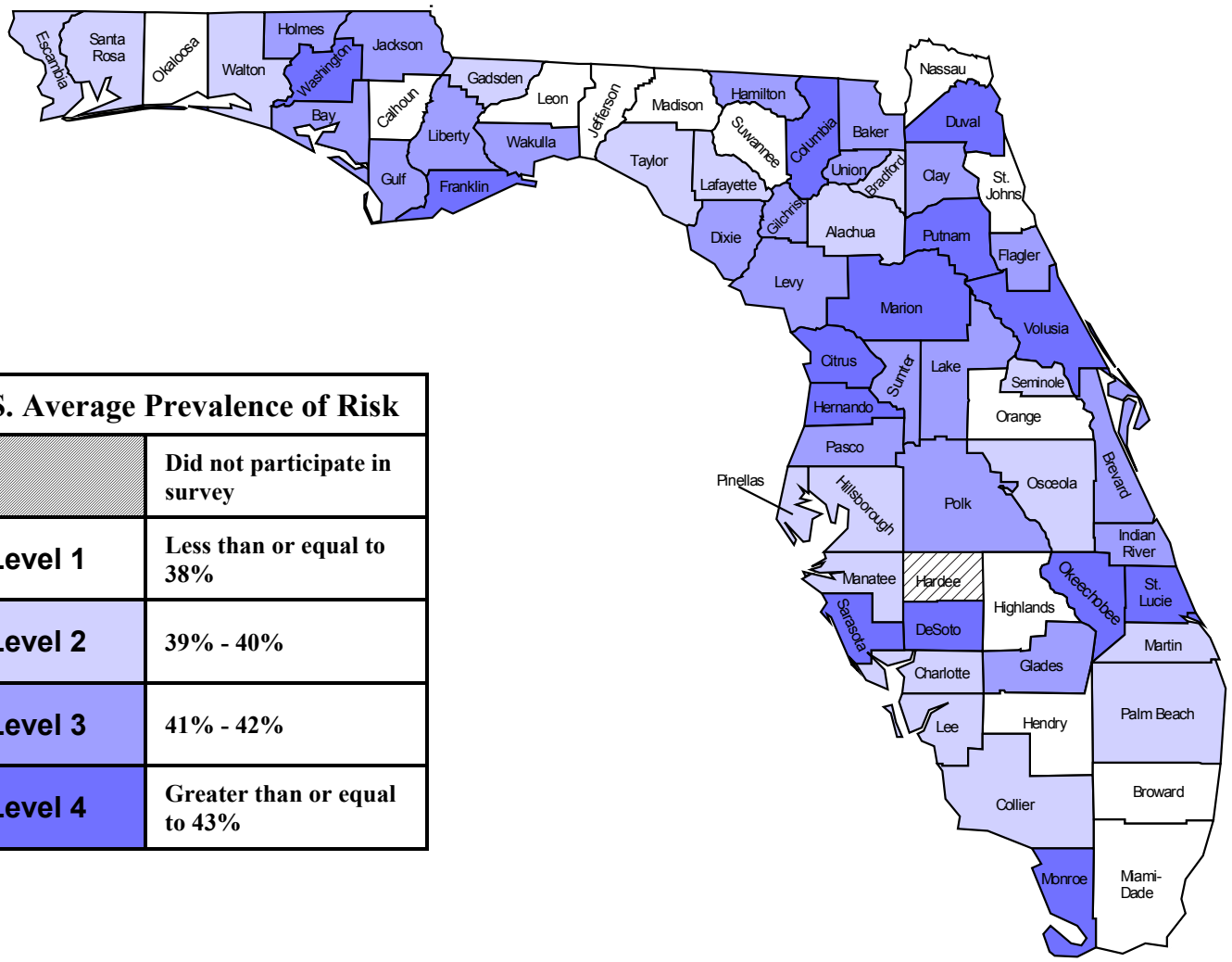
H.S. Average Prevalence of Protection	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 56%
Level 2	57% - 59%
Level 3	60% - 62%
Level 4	Greater than or equal to 63%

Map 9. Average level of middle school risk by county, *2014 FYSAS*



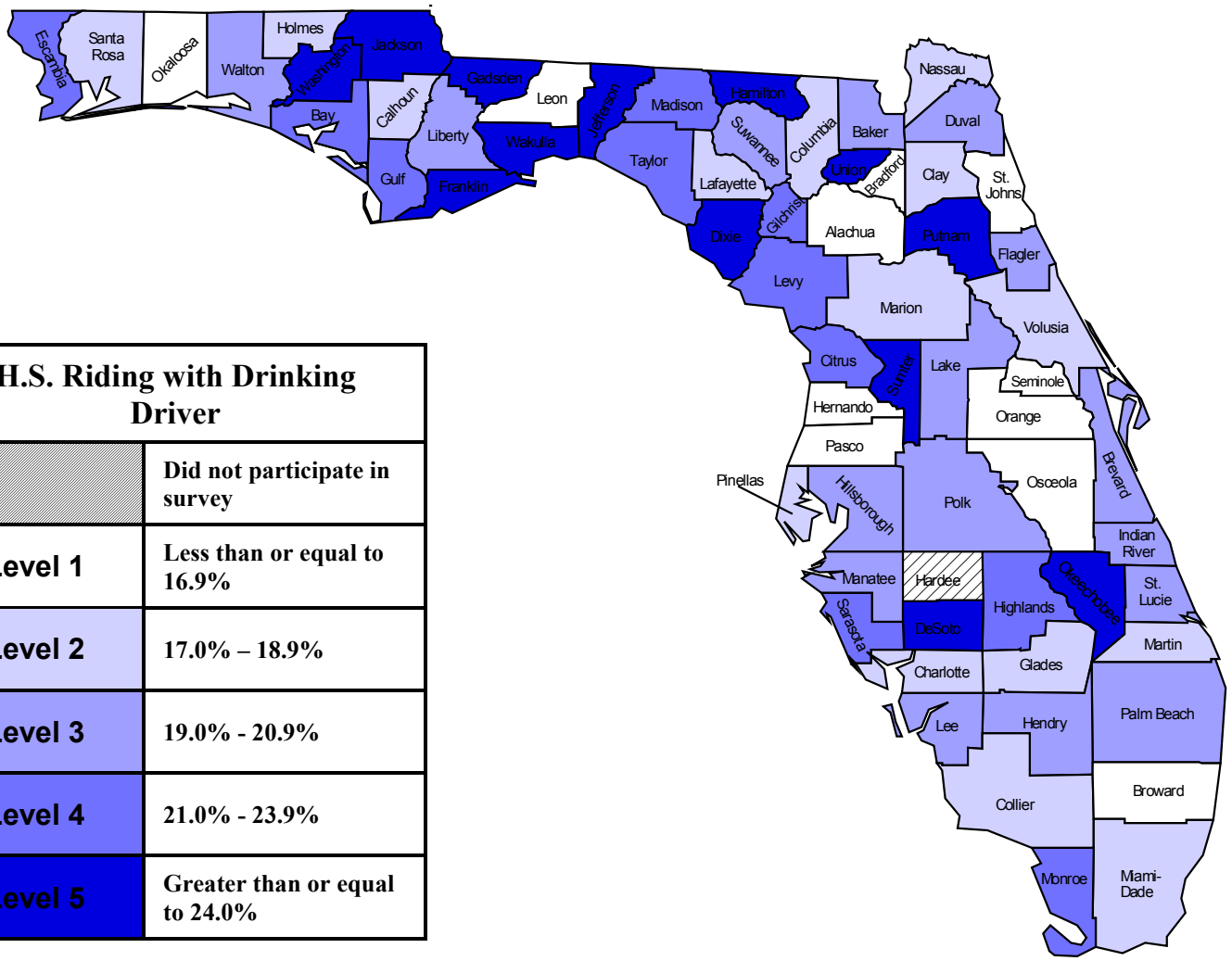
M.S. Average Prevalence of Risk	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 38%
Level 2	39% - 40%
Level 3	41% - 42%
Level 4	Greater than or equal to 43%

Map 10. Average level of high school risk by county, *2014 FYSAS*



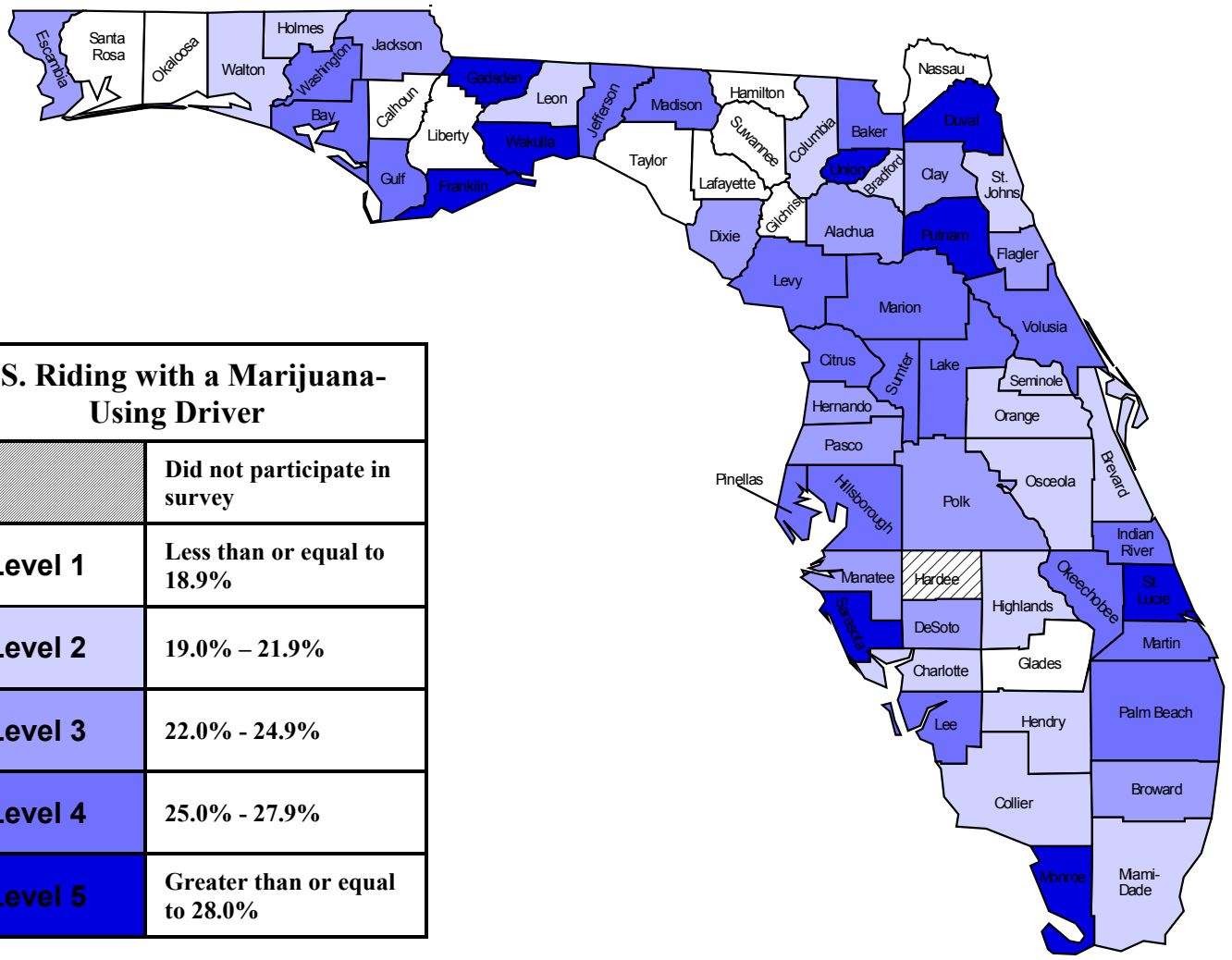
H.S. Average Prevalence of Risk	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 38%
Level 2	39% - 40%
Level 3	41% - 42%
Level 4	Greater than or equal to 43%

Map 11. Prevalence of high school past-30-day riding with a drinking driver by county, *2014 FYSAS*



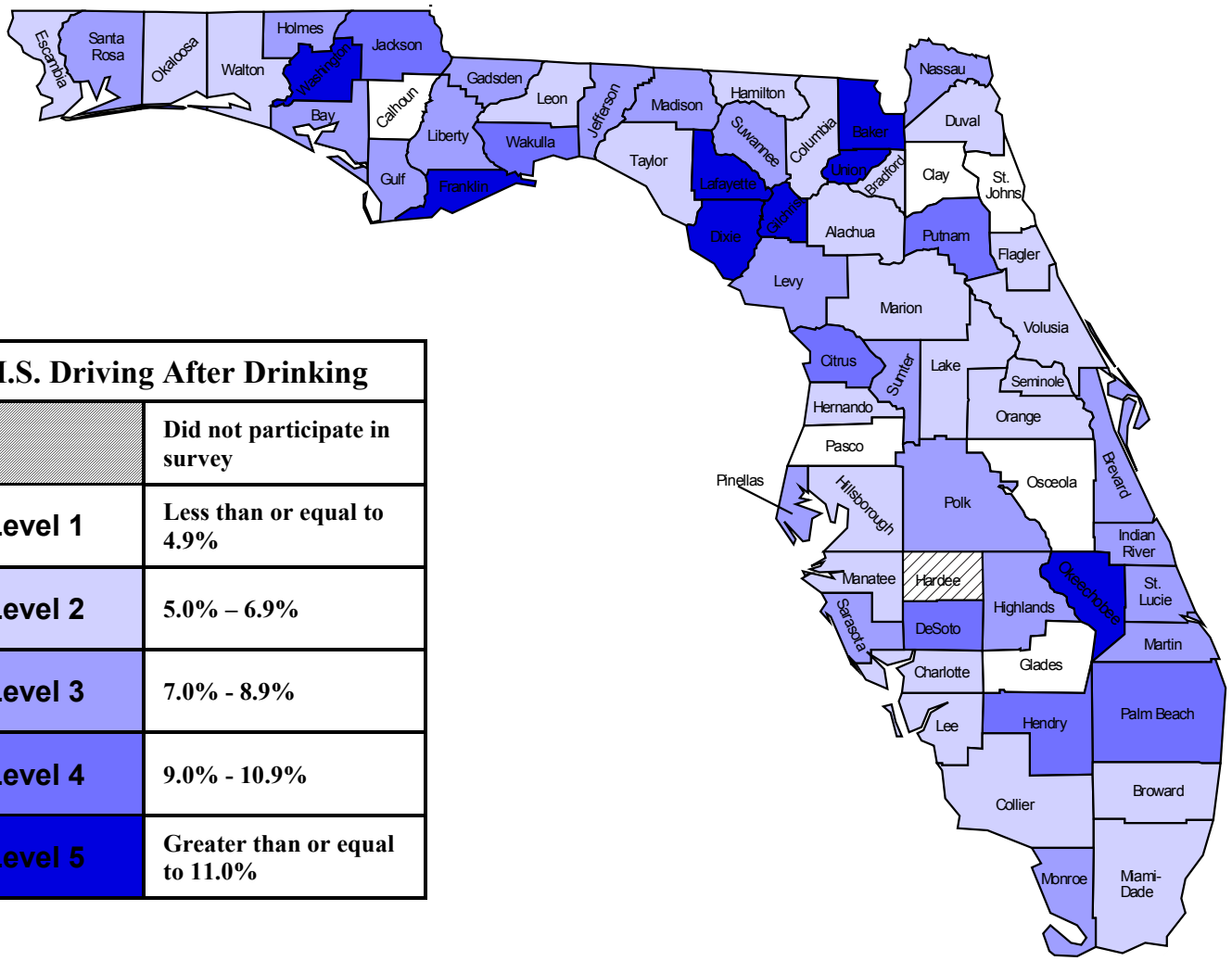
H.S. Riding with Drinking Driver	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 16.9%
Level 2	17.0% – 18.9%
Level 3	19.0% - 20.9%
Level 4	21.0% - 23.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 24.0%

Map 12. Prevalence of high school past-30-day riding with a marijuana-using driver by county, *2014 FYSAS*



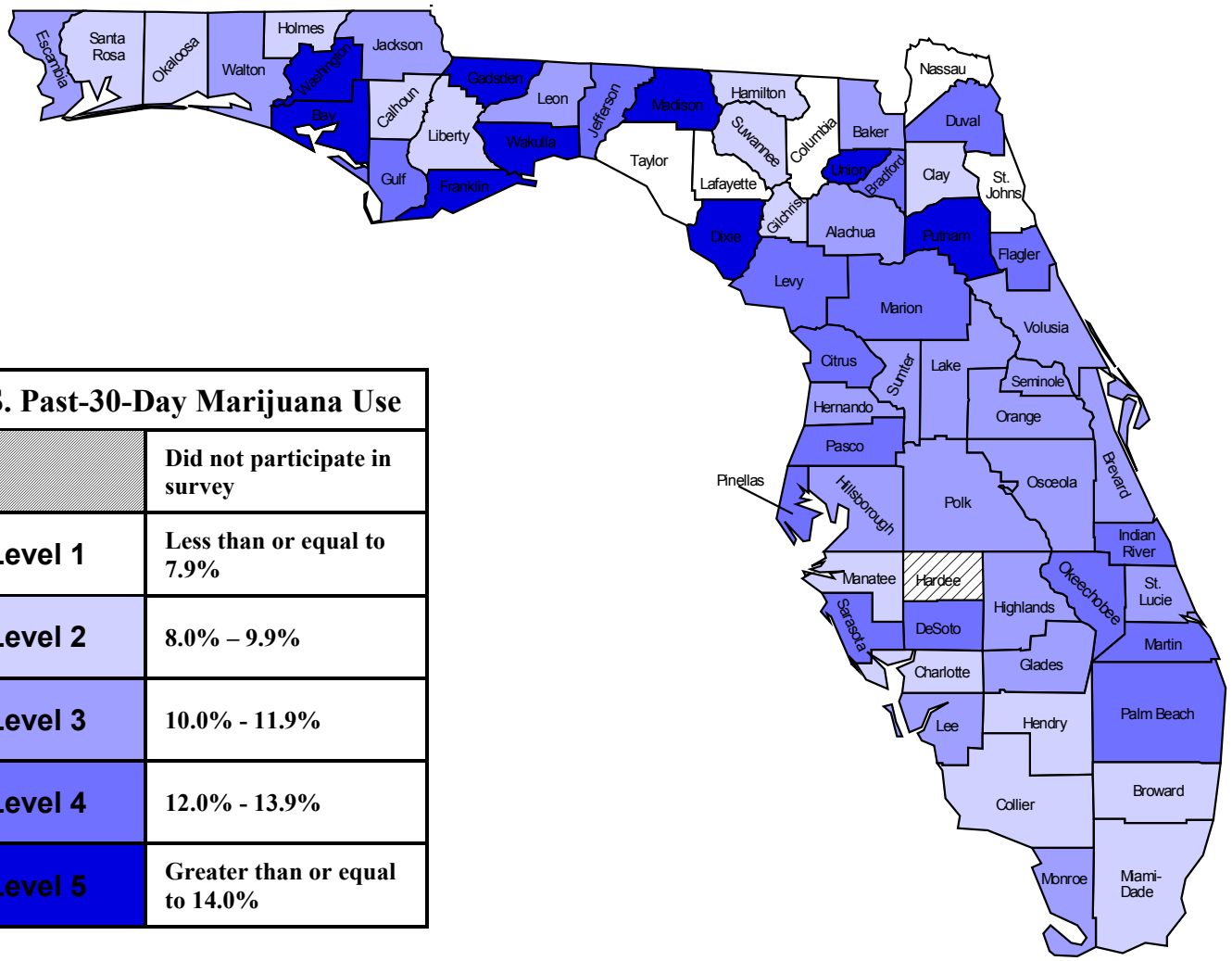
H.S. Riding with a Marijuana-Using Driver	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 18.9%
Level 2	19.0% – 21.9%
Level 3	22.0% - 24.9%
Level 4	25.0% - 27.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 28.0%

Map 13. Prevalence of high school past-30-day driving after drinking by county, *2014 FYSAS*



H.S. Driving After Drinking	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 4.9%
Level 2	5.0% – 6.9%
Level 3	7.0% - 8.9%
Level 4	9.0% - 10.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 11.0%

Map 14. Prevalence of high school past-30-day driving after using marijuana by county, *2014 FYSAS*



H.S. Past-30-Day Marijuana Use	
	Did not participate in survey
Level 1	Less than or equal to 7.9%
Level 2	8.0% – 9.9%
Level 3	10.0% - 11.9%
Level 4	12.0% - 13.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 14.0%

Table C1. Number of students in sample, by county, 2014

County	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total
Alachua	235	173	197	228	205	170	139	1347
Baker	130	110	154	72	86	61	67	680
Bay	307	339	287	118	129	141	150	1471
Bradford	90	67	78	70	46	61	29	441
Brevard	358	275	280	206	184	173	102	1578
Broward	250	260	265	319	254	291	238	1877
Calhoun	73	58	76	58	59	54	31	409
Charlotte	155	143	132	105	108	105	81	829
Citrus	88	113	122	100	130	96	90	739
Clay	358	445	429	168	93	95	125	1713
Collier	174	263	271	147	148	147	114	1264
Columbia	149	94	115	134	92	59	41	684
DeSoto	122	97	98	115	82	68	64	646
Dixie**	54	76	54	51	54	41	33	363
Duval	461	355	314	264	212	298	275	2179
Escambia	349	317	339	186	152	148	142	1633
Flagler	158	125	153	151	144	135	75	941
Franklin**	23	34	29	18	20	13	8	145
Gadsden	118	121	108	81	80	66	35	609
Gilchrist	80	80	70	67	77	61	35	470
Glades**	47	54	34	16	17	10	7	185
Gulf**	55	61	63	58	60	55	37	389
Hamilton**	43	33	43	35	48	39	23	264
Hardee*	159	173	137	0	0	0	0	469
Hendry	125	119	92	132	87	81	54	690
Hernando	106	204	187	165	112	122	115	1011
Highlands	159	152	119	97	110	115	42	794
Hillsborough	274	272	269	280	200	241	183	1719
Holmes	109	94	94	95	72	58	53	575
Indian River	195	166	211	147	137	147	112	1115
Jackson	141	134	113	133	105	69	69	764
Jefferson**	21	16	23	20	12	13	11	116
Lafayette**	44	36	34	32	32	23	2	203
Lake	203	196	157	241	201	124	111	1233
Lee	178	177	215	132	137	145	96	1080
Leon	193	225	201	234	208	204	160	1425
Levy	110	105	137	109	121	76	54	712
Liberty**	39	38	33	34	33	25	25	227
Madison**	68	61	63	31	51	32	17	323
Manatee	113	108	136	181	93	97	70	798
Marion	195	345	218	174	163	135	65	1295
Martin	196	51	162	139	103	122	30	803
Miami-Dade	269	376	248	252	232	218	160	1755
Monroe	94	136	175	92	127	103	100	827
Nassau	134	215	230	91	122	114	97	1003
Okaloosa	112	150	109	90	93	89	141	784
Okeechobee	125	147	106	142	163	113	113	909
Orange	243	346	326	267	180	170	262	1794
Osceola	251	277	276	211	212	139	110	1476
Palm Beach	233	288	302	315	260	219	183	1800
Pasco	299	318	262	201	134	156	98	1468
Pinellas	667	655	684	404	328	331	261	3330
Polk	369	364	348	179	207	204	161	1832
Putnam	120	128	131	135	83	56	74	727
Saint Johns	283	286	246	205	173	166	132	1491
Saint Lucie	271	216	237	142	153	92	77	1188
Santa Rosa	257	211	279	175	139	116	83	1260
Sarasota	54	451	40	366	168	95	85	1259
Seminole	228	189	229	153	190	132	95	1216
Sumter	194	172	74	110	102	82	76	810
Suwannee	129	170	164	114	86	55	53	771
Taylor	68	84	97	67	65	47	43	471
Union	69	69	84	50	47	46	38	403
Volusia	171	182	184	187	127	151	68	1070
Wakulla	128	112	92	98	98	41	57	626
Walton	173	147	129	150	108	91	62	860
Washington	100	100	117	115	54	39	54	579

* No high schools from Hardee County participated in the 2014 survey.

** 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, marijuana and inhalants, among middle school students, by county, 2014

County	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cigarettes	Marijuana	Inhalants
Alachua	10.4	2.6	1.2	2.9	1.8
Baker	14.9	7.5	5.2	4.6	3.3
Bay	10.4	3.7	4.0	6.0	3.1
Bradford	11.1	3.6	2.5	5.8	4.1
Brevard	7.6	2.3	1.9	4.0	2.4
Broward	9.8	3.5	1.0	4.1	3.3
Calhoun	10.7	2.9	3.7	2.7	1.1
Charlotte	10.4	4.5	3.2	4.7	2.5
Citrus	14.2	6.0	5.7	7.4	4.7
Clay	9.6	4.0	2.5	3.9	3.3
Collier	7.3	2.6	1.1	3.7	1.9
Columbia	8.9	2.1	3.9	3.9	1.1
DeSoto	13.9	6.1	3.7	6.3	3.4
Dixie**	22.5	12.5	10.2	5.6	2.8
Duval	11.9	4.1	2.4	4.3	4.1
Escambia	8.0	3.1	2.7	4.0	3.1
Flagler	9.7	4.0	4.0	5.8	2.1
Franklin**	14.3	5.5	1.2	4.1	3.4
Gadsden	14.1	8.8	3.1	6.1	4.7
Gilchrist	14.8	7.7	3.5	4.1	2.3
Glades**	19.1	8.4	3.4	3.6	3.0
Gulf**	14.0	4.0	4.5	4.3	2.5
Hamilton**	10.5	3.0	2.1	0.0	1.8
Hardee*	13.0	8.1	5.0	7.4	4.0
Hendry	14.2	9.3	1.1	4.6	2.8
Hernando	8.0	3.1	1.9	2.8	4.1
Highlands	8.5	3.8	2.3	5.1	1.9
Hillsborough	8.9	3.0	1.9	4.3	3.6
Holmes	8.2	2.4	3.4	1.9	1.6
Indian River	7.9	3.3	3.0	5.4	1.5
Jackson	14.2	7.0	7.4	4.9	4.6
Jefferson**	12.3	7.5	6.9	2.8	3.6
Lafayette**	11.0	5.6	7.2	0.9	4.5
Lake	9.4	4.0	3.1	4.0	3.6
Lee	13.2	5.2	3.3	6.2	2.6
Leon	9.5	4.0	3.1	3.7	2.4
Levy	15.8	6.3	2.1	4.4	5.1
Liberty**	18.2	5.6	1.7	3.5	0.8
Madison**	8.3	3.3	5.0	4.6	1.0
Manatee	9.1	4.1	1.2	7.2	2.7
Marion	11.5	5.3	2.6	5.1	4.1
Martin	7.6	3.3	1.6	4.1	4.3
Miami-Dade	10.3	4.8	0.4	2.6	3.6
Monroe	11.8	3.6	1.6	4.9	1.1
Nassau	11.1	5.4	4.0	4.4	4.3
Okaloosa	9.3	2.6	1.1	2.9	2.3
Okeechobee	13.6	6.4	2.6	6.7	3.5
Orange	8.0	3.0	1.4	2.7	3.1
Osceola	9.7	4.3	2.3	3.0	4.0
Palm Beach	11.5	4.2	1.0	4.1	2.0
Pasco	11.8	4.5	2.5	5.1	2.8
Pinellas	8.1	2.5	1.9	4.9	2.6
Polk	11.2	4.6	3.7	5.0	3.7
Putnam	15.1	5.8	5.1	7.3	3.5
Saint Johns	7.7	2.3	1.1	2.8	1.5
Saint Lucie	12.5	4.8	2.3	6.3	2.8
Santa Rosa	8.9	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.2
Sarasota	16.4	6.9	6.5	8.7	4.4
Seminole	8.4	2.3	2.0	3.0	3.3
Sumter	8.9	4.0	3.5	2.7	3.2
Suwannee	16.9	5.7	4.3	6.7	2.3
Taylor	12.2	7.4	6.0	3.4	4.1
Union	9.5	3.3	4.4	3.9	1.4
Volusia	9.7	3.8	3.7	6.1	1.6
Wakulla	15.4	7.9	4.8	9.9	5.3
Walton	8.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.8
Washington	15.1	5.1	6.9	4.3	5.3

* No high schools from Hardee County participated in the 2014 survey.

** 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, marijuana and inhalants, among high school students, by county, 2014

County	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cigarettes	Marijuana	Inhalants
Alachua	28.4	10.3	7.1	18.9	1.4
Baker	29.2	16.8	12.9	13.0	2.6
Bay	35.8	19.8	11.4	24.1	1.9
Bradford	22.3	17.5	11.4	19.7	2.2
Brevard	26.5	12.3	9.6	17.7	0.9
Broward	23.6	12.0	4.0	16.0	1.0
Calhoun	25.1	9.7	8.3	12.8	0.7
Charlotte	25.1	11.9	10.9	17.3	1.6
Citrus	40.7	18.2	15.2	20.1	1.6
Clay	30.8	15.3	14.1	19.0	1.1
Collier	29.6	15.0	7.3	16.4	1.0
Columbia	25.8	16.6	9.5	12.8	2.0
DeSoto	38.4	17.9	7.5	21.6	2.3
Dixie**	38.0	24.3	19.8	16.4	2.2
Duval	28.4	12.9	6.9	20.1	1.9
Escambia	27.9	13.5	6.7	17.0	1.5
Flagler	30.6	15.2	10.2	18.9	0.7
Franklin**	44.8	22.3	19.6	30.4	8.6
Gadsden	23.3	13.3	10.1	16.1	1.2
Gilchrist	33.5	18.8	16.3	13.7	1.3
Glades**	26.4	17.2	9.3	19.3	0.0
Gulf**	36.0	21.8	11.5	21.9	1.4
Hamilton**	22.8	11.8	7.9	11.0	0.0
Hardee*	--	--	--	--	--
Hendry	19.4	10.5	5.3	10.2	1.5
Hernando	29.3	13.1	12.3	19.4	1.5
Highlands	25.6	12.0	8.9	17.1	1.6
Hillsborough	29.3	14.2	5.1	19.2	2.5
Holmes	26.5	15.3	14.1	13.4	2.0
Indian River	31.8	14.9	8.6	19.8	1.1
Jackson	28.1	18.0	16.2	12.7	0.9
Jefferson**	12.3	7.8	4.3	5.2	2.2
Lafayette**	31.2	22.8	18.4	10.2	1.8
Lake	27.2	11.7	8.6	19.9	1.2
Lee	25.0	12.2	7.0	20.7	0.6
Leon	26.1	12.6	7.4	15.0	1.7
Levy	32.3	18.3	10.8	19.1	1.2
Liberty**	29.3	15.2	11.3	14.5	2.0
Madison**	22.0	13.6	20.3	13.6	1.9
Manatee	24.4	12.9	8.1	16.2	1.0
Marion	29.7	13.8	9.9	19.8	1.8
Martin	27.8	15.1	10.3	23.8	1.0
Miami-Dade	31.3	15.8	4.8	16.8	1.3
Monroe	36.8	19.4	10.0	23.6	0.4
Nassau	27.0	15.7	7.2	15.6	2.1
Okaloosa	27.9	12.6	4.0	13.9	1.6
Okeechobee	34.8	19.9	11.2	16.1	1.3
Orange	23.5	11.5	5.7	17.4	0.9
Osceola	23.8	10.9	5.8	16.3	1.1
Palm Beach	34.1	15.9	8.8	22.6	1.5
Pasco	28.8	12.2	7.3	20.1	1.8
Pinellas	27.9	13.4	7.7	23.3	0.5
Polk	27.3	12.2	9.6	17.6	1.3
Putnam	28.5	17.1	14.1	20.8	0.7
Saint Johns	27.9	9.5	5.4	15.2	1.4
Saint Lucie	29.1	12.3	9.1	20.5	0.3
Santa Rosa	28.8	15.9	9.4	14.7	1.0
Sarasota	36.3	18.4	10.1	27.8	1.2
Seminole	27.5	12.7	5.5	19.4	1.0
Sumter	30.8	19.5	9.9	16.2	0.2
Suwannee	28.7	13.7	10.2	13.3	1.7
Taylor	29.0	18.1	9.8	13.4	1.1
Union	40.6	23.0	15.9	20.0	2.8
Volusia	29.6	12.8	6.6	19.0	1.7
Wakulla	34.6	20.2	10.4	25.1	0.9
Walton	32.6	16.1	15.7	15.8	1.2
Washington	37.3	23.3	26.2	27.7	1.9

* No high schools from Hardee County participated in the 2014 survey.

** 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, 2014

County	Prescription Pain Relievers	Depressants	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug
Alachua	1.0	0.8	1.3	5.0	14.9
Baker	0.9	1.0	1.8	6.3	20.3
Bay	0.9	0.6	1.6	6.0	14.6
Bradford	1.1	0.0	3.1	6.7	17.6
Brevard	0.9	0.8	1.4	5.2	11.8
Broward	1.3	1.0	1.0	6.9	15.4
Calhoun	0.9	0.4	2.1	5.3	13.3
Charlotte	2.0	0.5	1.8	6.4	14.9
Citrus	1.3	1.6	3.0	8.4	20.5
Clay	1.4	1.1	1.9	5.9	14.6
Collier	1.1	0.6	1.1	4.1	10.3
Columbia	1.8	2.1	1.0	5.5	12.7
DeSoto	1.1	0.3	2.7	7.4	21.7
Dixie**	3.3	0.3	2.4	8.5	28.1
Duval	1.7	0.4	2.3	7.3	17.3
Escambia	1.1	0.9	2.4	6.5	13.6
Flagler	2.9	1.0	2.6	6.6	14.7
Franklin**	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	16.8
Gadsden	2.0	1.1	2.9	8.9	20.1
Gilchrist	0.9	0.4	1.5	6.6	19.6
Glades**	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.9	20.0
Gulf**	2.5	2.4	2.4	6.4	17.1
Hamilton**	2.5	0.0	1.0	4.4	13.2
Hardee*	2.7	0.8	2.5	8.0	19.7
Hendry	1.8	1.1	2.0	6.9	16.8
Hernando	1.9	0.7	2.0	6.8	13.2
Highlands	0.9	0.7	0.2	3.7	12.5
Hillsborough	1.8	0.8	2.2	6.6	14.4
Holmes	0.7	0.3	2.5	4.2	11.8
Indian River	1.1	0.5	0.5	4.1	12.6
Jackson	1.7	0.8	2.5	9.4	19.9
Jefferson**	6.6	0.0	4.1	10.4	17.1
Lafayette**	3.1	0.0	1.6	7.4	13.3
Lake	2.9	0.3	2.3	7.5	14.7
Lee	2.7	1.0	1.5	5.6	18.0
Leon	1.8	0.5	2.1	6.0	13.8
Levy	1.3	0.5	2.0	7.2	19.9
Liberty**	0.0	0.0	4.7	6.3	20.9
Madison**	1.4	0.0	0.8	3.6	12.5
Manatee	0.6	1.3	2.3	7.1	15.4
Marion	0.7	1.4	1.6	6.7	17.3
Martin	1.0	1.0	1.8	6.9	11.9
Miami-Dade	0.9	0.7	0.9	6.2	14.2
Monroe	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.2	15.1
Nassau	2.5	1.6	3.2	10.0	17.4
Okaloosa	2.1	0.5	1.5	4.3	12.3
Okeechobee	1.9	1.1	3.0	5.8	17.2
Orange	1.6	0.6	1.5	5.5	12.2
Osceola	1.8	0.6	1.8	6.9	14.2
Palm Beach	0.9	0.2	1.8	5.1	15.1
Pasco	1.1	0.6	1.6	5.6	16.7
Pinellas	1.4	0.6	1.2	5.2	13.3
Polk	1.9	0.8	2.2	6.5	15.9
Putnam	1.4	1.1	2.6	7.5	20.3
Saint Johns	1.5	0.3	1.1	3.9	11.1
Saint Lucie	1.2	0.4	1.2	5.1	18.7
Santa Rosa	1.5	0.6	1.3	5.1	12.9
Sarasota	1.9	3.9	4.5	12.0	21.1
Seminole	1.0	0.8	1.6	6.4	12.6
Sumter	2.3	0.6	1.6	6.7	14.0
Suwannee	1.5	0.7	3.1	7.1	22.1
Taylor	0.5	0.0	2.4	8.4	17.9
Union	1.4	1.2	0.9	4.1	13.0
Volusia	1.4	2.0	1.8	4.7	13.6
Wakulla	2.1	0.4	1.6	11.4	21.6
Walton	2.8	1.5	0.8	7.3	12.5
Washington	3.0	0.5	2.9	10.8	21.4

* No high schools from Hardee County participated in the 2014 survey.

** 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, 2014

County	Prescription Pain Relievers	Depressants	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug
Alachua	2.2	0.7	2.1	8.1	37.3
Baker	1.6	2.4	1.9	7.3	33.7
Bay	4.3	3.5	4.1	13.0	44.7
Bradford	3.1	2.2	2.6	10.0	32.7
Brevard	2.6	3.8	3.1	7.8	33.6
Broward	2.5	1.6	2.8	8.5	32.3
Calhoun	2.5	3.7	4.2	11.5	32.0
Charlotte	2.0	2.3	2.1	6.5	32.0
Citrus	4.1	4.3	2.5	11.1	46.1
Clay	2.0	1.4	0.8	6.1	37.5
Collier	2.6	1.5	3.0	10.4	36.2
Columbia	2.4	2.3	2.1	7.9	30.0
DeSoto	3.8	1.6	1.7	8.9	43.1
Dixie**	0.5	2.3	1.2	8.2	44.2
Duval	3.9	2.7	2.3	10.5	38.3
Escambia	4.4	2.5	2.7	10.1	36.1
Flagler	2.2	2.3	1.8	7.4	37.8
Franklin**	9.1	13.2	8.2	21.9	57.8
Gadsden	2.5	0.4	3.1	6.1	30.7
Gilchrist	2.5	2.5	3.6	8.4	38.0
Glades**	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	34.3
Gulf**	2.3	1.8	2.7	10.1	39.4
Hamilton**	0.9	0.8	3.0	5.2	26.0
Hardee*	--	--	--	--	--
Hendry	3.5	2.8	3.2	6.9	26.0
Hernando	2.0	1.2	2.1	6.8	36.8
Highlands	3.3	0.6	3.7	8.0	34.2
Hillsborough	3.9	1.9	2.1	10.4	37.7
Holmes	2.9	2.6	3.9	10.5	34.5
Indian River	2.8	1.7	2.7	9.6	39.8
Jackson	4.4	4.0	2.5	8.8	33.2
Jefferson**	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.6	19.5
Lafayette**	1.5	0.5	1.9	5.0	37.8
Lake	4.4	4.0	2.4	9.3	36.0
Lee	1.5	2.1	2.4	8.8	35.2
Leon	2.4	2.4	2.3	8.0	32.7
Levy	1.6	0.7	0.5	4.9	37.5
Liberty**	4.2	2.6	2.4	12.5	37.2
Madison**	0.0	2.3	4.0	8.1	28.9
Manatee	1.9	1.3	1.9	7.0	33.4
Marion	4.0	3.1	2.5	8.8	37.9
Martin	1.8	1.9	1.9	8.5	36.5
Miami-Dade	1.3	1.8	1.9	6.8	37.2
Monroe	3.3	3.5	3.0	10.1	41.8
Nassau	3.5	3.1	2.3	13.1	34.7
Okaloosa	2.2	1.6	3.7	8.4	34.9
Okeechobee	1.6	2.2	1.8	7.8	41.1
Orange	2.8	2.4	2.3	9.4	31.6
Osceola	2.7	1.3	2.5	8.0	32.4
Palm Beach	1.5	1.6	2.4	7.5	40.7
Pasco	3.1	2.3	2.9	9.1	38.1
Pinellas	1.6	1.6	2.7	7.5	37.1
Polk	3.8	2.3	2.9	7.9	35.9
Putnam	2.2	0.6	3.6	7.7	37.9
Saint Johns	2.2	2.1	2.1	7.3	35.5
Saint Lucie	1.7	2.0	2.0	6.5	35.9
Santa Rosa	5.6	3.8	2.3	11.1	34.6
Sarasota	3.0	2.2	2.6	10.8	47.3
Seminole	2.8	1.8	1.7	7.5	36.4
Sumter	3.1	2.1	3.6	7.8	35.9
Suwannee	3.6	1.1	3.7	8.9	36.9
Taylor	1.6	2.4	2.8	8.4	36.1
Union	4.1	2.9	3.8	10.3	45.9
Volusia	2.6	3.2	2.2	9.1	38.1
Wakulla	4.4	6.0	2.5	12.2	40.5
Walton	4.6	4.0	2.2	10.1	38.5
Washington	7.2	7.3	3.3	12.9	47.4

* No high schools from Hardee County participated in the 2014 survey.

** 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, 2014

County	Riding with a Drinking Driver	Riding with a Marijuana Using Driver	Driving After Drinking	Driving After Using Marijuana
Alachua	16.4	24.9	5.2	10.2
Baker	20.5	25.0	12.0	10.3
Bay	21.1	26.4	8.9	16.0
Bradford	14.8	21.4	5.3	12.9
Brevard	19.0	21.7	8.2	11.8
Broward	14.8	22.2	5.9	9.7
Calhoun	18.2	15.6	3.8	8.2
Charlotte	18.0	19.9	6.0	9.0
Citrus	21.9	25.2	9.2	12.5
Clay	17.7	23.7	3.8	9.6
Collier	17.7	20.8	6.0	9.2
Columbia	18.9	20.7	6.1	5.7
DeSoto	26.7	23.2	9.2	12.8
Dixie**	24.2	24.2	11.6	15.1
Duval	19.5	28.2	6.9	12.6
Escambia	21.5	24.8	5.5	10.2
Flagler	20.0	23.8	5.2	12.1
Franklin**	34.1	37.2	20.4	19.0
Gadsden	26.8	31.0	8.8	16.5
Gilchrist	23.1	17.2	11.1	8.6
Glades**	17.3	15.7	4.1	10.9
Gulf**	22.2	25.3	7.9	12.0
Hamilton**	30.3	18.2	6.7	8.5
Hardee*	--	--	--	--
Hendry	19.7	19.6	10.2	8.2
Hernando	16.9	23.9	5.7	11.1
Highlands	21.2	19.9	7.4	10.2
Hillsborough	19.2	25.6	5.9	11.3
Holmes	17.5	19.8	8.2	8.9
Indian River	20.9	27.6	7.1	13.9
Jackson	25.8	22.9	10.9	10.1
Jefferson**	24.5	25.8	8.8	12.0
Lafayette**	18.1	12.7	17.7	7.6
Lake	19.1	25.9	6.9	11.4
Lee	19.2	26.0	5.6	11.7
Leon	15.8	21.2	6.8	11.5
Levy	21.1	27.1	8.5	12.0
Liberty**	20.8	17.6	8.9	9.2
Madison**	21.9	27.3	8.7	14.7
Manatee	19.5	22.6	6.0	8.8
Marion	17.0	25.7	6.2	13.0
Martin	17.8	26.5	7.3	12.7
Miami-Dade	18.4	20.8	6.2	8.8
Monroe	21.6	29.9	8.9	11.0
Nassau	17.9	16.7	8.2	7.5
Okaloosa	13.8	15.3	6.0	8.9
Okeechobee	27.8	26.3	11.4	12.7
Orange	16.6	21.6	5.9	10.4
Osceola	14.9	19.5	4.6	10.0
Palm Beach	20.3	26.5	9.1	12.6
Pasco	15.5	23.4	4.8	13.1
Pinellas	17.1	27.2	7.1	13.6
Polk	19.8	23.7	7.3	11.4
Putnam	25.6	30.3	9.8	14.3
Saint Johns	14.9	19.4	4.8	7.9
Saint Lucie	19.5	29.6	7.1	11.9
Santa Rosa	17.9	18.9	8.9	8.6
Sarasota	22.2	29.8	7.1	12.7
Seminole	15.0	19.7	5.8	10.6
Sumter	25.4	27.8	8.0	11.3
Suwannee	19.7	17.9	8.7	8.1
Taylor	23.4	17.1	6.3	6.9
Union	35.6	32.0	16.8	15.2
Volusia	18.7	25.0	5.8	10.8
Wakulla	26.7	30.8	10.4	16.4
Walton	19.6	20.6	6.4	10.9
Washington	28.3	27.1	11.9	15.8

* No high schools from Hardee County participated in the 2014 survey.

** 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, 2014

County	Average Protection	Average Risk
Alachua	56	37
Baker	54	45
Bay	55	42
Bradford	50	45
Brevard	54	38
Broward	51	39
Calhoun	60	38
Charlotte	48	40
Citrus	55	43
Clay	55	39
Collier	54	38
Columbia	57	39
DeSoto	48	43
Dixie**	54	50
Duval	48	43
Escambia	56	40
Flagler	50	43
Franklin**	65	43
Gadsden	56	45
Gilchrist	57	44
Glades**	53	42
Gulf**	56	46
Hamilton**	64	35
Hardee*	48	43
Hendry	52	42
Hernando	49	41
Highlands	56	38
Hillsborough	51	41
Holmes	60	38
Indian River	52	39
Jackson	57	41
Jefferson**	61	37
Lafayette**	71	29
Lake	52	40
Lee	52	43
Leon	59	38
Levy	53	42
Liberty**	58	39
Madison**	62	37
Manatee	55	39
Marion	50	42
Martin	53	38
Miami-Dade	51	37
Monroe	49	40
Nassau	58	39
Okaloosa	60	34
Okeechobee	48	42
Orange	53	36
Osceola	51	41
Palm Beach	52	39
Pasco	50	41
Pinellas	52	37
Polk	50	41
Putnam	48	48
Saint Johns	56	36
Saint Lucie	46	43
Santa Rosa	58	35
Sarasota	49	42
Seminole	53	35
Sumter	58	38
Suwannee	58	42
Taylor	55	44
Union	64	40
Volusia	51	40
Wakulla	58	41
Walton	60	39
Washington	54	45

* No high schools from Hardee County participated in the 2014 survey.

** 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, 2014

County	Average Protection	Average Risk
Alachua	61	39
Baker	63	42
Bay	64	41
Bradford	61	39
Brevard	59	41
Broward	61	37
Calhoun	65	38
Charlotte	57	39
Citrus	58	46
Clay	62	42
Collier	58	39
Columbia	59	43
DeSoto	53	46
Dixie**	67	42
Duval	57	43
Escambia	58	40
Flagler	58	42
Franklin**	53	51
Gadsden	56	40
Gilchrist	62	42
Glades**	58	41
Gulf**	62	42
Hamilton**	55	41
Hardee*		
Hendry	56	36
Hernando	54	44
Highlands	63	36
Hillsborough	61	40
Holmes	61	42
Indian River	57	42
Jackson	63	41
Jefferson**	65	33
Lafayette**	68	39
Lake	56	41
Lee	60	40
Leon	65	36
Levy	62	41
Liberty**	62	42
Madison**	58	36
Manatee	59	40
Marion	60	43
Martin	60	39
Miami-Dade	57	37
Monroe	58	43
Nassau	65	38
Okaloosa	66	34
Okeechobee	56	46
Orange	59	38
Osceola*	56	40
Palm Beach	57	40
Pasco	56	42
Pinellas	61	40
Polk	58	41
Putnam	54	46
Saint Johns	66	36
Saint Lucie	52	43
Santa Rosa	61	39
Sarasota	58	43
Seminole	62	39
Sumter	60	41
Suwannee	62	38
Taylor	57	40
Union**	62	42
Volusia	58	43
Wakulla	60	42
Walton	62	40
Washington	57	45

* No high schools from Hardee County participated in the 2014 survey.

** 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, 2014

	Unweighted			Weighted	
	%	N		%	N
Sex					
Female	50.6	33,366		48.1	31,702
Male	47.6	31,377		50.1	33,056
Race/Ethnic group					
American Indian	2.0	1,334		1.0	669
Asian	2.1	1,356		1.7	1,146
African American	14.7	9,713		19.0	12,512
Hispanic/Latino	16.0	10,514		19.5	12,827
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.3	227		0.3	196
Other/Multiple	16.4	10,781		13.7	9,038
White, non-Hispanic	47.6	31,356		44.0	29,014
Age					
10	0.1	66		0.1	82
11	6.7	4,444		5.9	3,909
12	15.6	10,292		13.0	8,589
13	17.9	11,827		14.4	9,491
14	16.4	10,782		14.8	9,764
15	14.0	9,199		15.2	10,011
16	12.2	8,050		14.3	9,431
17	10.6	6,988		13.6	8,940
18	5.4	3,537		7.3	4,837
19 or older	0.8	506		1.0	633
Grade					
6th	17.5	11,546		14.6	9,610
7th	18.4	12,154		14.6	9,611
8th	17.4	11,481		14.3	9,427
9th	14.3	9,454		15.6	10,281
10th	12.3	8,108		14.6	9,595
11th	11.0	7,281		13.9	9,190
12th	8.9	5,893		12.4	8,203
Middle School	53.2	35,063		43.3	28,547
High School	46.5	30,649		56.4	37,164
Total	**100.0**	**65,917**		**100.0**	**65,917**

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 2014

	2004		2006		2008		2010		2012		2014	
	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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**

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

Table 3. Lifetime prevalence of ATOD use, 2014

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	15.1	24.0	35.9	45.4	54.0	60.2	66.9
Cigarettes	5.7	9.5	14.2	18.3	22.0	24.7	30.8
Marijuana or Hashish	3.0	7.6	14.6	23.6	31.9	37.5	42.8
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	6.6	8.4	8.9	12.2
Inhalants	7.1	9.3	9.6	5.9	5.3	4.4	3.7
Club Drugs	0.4	0.9	2.0	2.7	4.0	4.9	6.7
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.4	1.2	2.4	3.5	5.0	5.8	7.2
Methamphetamine	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	3.0	4.1
Heroin	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Depressants	0.8	1.8	3.0	4.3	6.2	6.9	7.8
Prescription Pain Relievers	1.8	3.4	3.6	6.2	7.5	7.4	8.3
Prescription Amphetamines	0.6	1.0	1.4	3.1	4.5	5.4	7.7
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.5	3.2	4.5	5.3	6.8	6.2	6.6

Table 4. Past-30-day prevalence of ATOD use, 2014

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	5.0	9.5	15.9	21.3	26.3	30.3	37.5
Binge Drinking	1.9	3.8	6.0	9.3	12.7	14.9	19.2
Cigarettes	1.0	2.1	2.9	5.2	6.2	7.2	10.8
Marijuana or Hashish	1.1	3.7	7.8	13.5	17.6	20.4	24.1
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3
Inhalants	2.8	3.3	3.1	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.7
Club Drugs	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Depressants	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.5
Prescription Pain Relievers	0.8	1.6	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.4
Prescription Amphetamines	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.5
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Over-the-Counter Drugs	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.1

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 2014

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

Table 6. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2014

	2014 Alcohol Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0 %	1-2 %	3-5 %	6-9 %	10-19 %	20-39 %	40+ %
Sex							
Female	78.3	13.3	4.7	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.3
Male	80.6	10.8	4.4	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.6
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	86.2	8.9	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hispanic/Latino	78.0	13.3	4.5	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.5
White, non-Hispanic	76.3	13.5	5.5	2.6	1.4	0.4	0.4
Age							
11	96.2	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
12	93.9	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
13	88.8	7.8	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
14	81.7	12.1	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4
15	77.3	13.7	5.0	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.5
16	71.7	16.4	6.4	2.8	1.8	0.5	0.4
17	65.9	18.2	8.7	3.7	2.0	0.6	0.8
18	63.8	17.7	9.4	5.5	2.3	0.6	0.7
Grade							
6th	95.0	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
7th	90.5	6.4	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
8th	84.1	10.7	2.7	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.4
9th	78.7	13.5	4.1	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.3
10th	73.7	15.2	6.3	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
11th	69.7	16.7	7.1	3.4	1.7	0.6	0.8
12th	62.5	19.1	9.9	4.9	2.4	0.5	0.6
Middle School	89.9	6.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
High School	71.6	16.0	6.7	3.0	1.6	0.5	0.6
Total	**79.5**	**12.0**	**4.5**	**2.0**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**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 2014

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

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. The blacking out question was added in 2014.

Table 8. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cigarettes in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

Table 9. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

Table 10. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2014

	2014 Marijuana or Hashish						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Sex							
Female	88.3	4.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.9
Male	86.9	4.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.4
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	89.3	4.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4
Hispanic/Latino	88.6	4.7	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2
White, non-Hispanic	86.3	4.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0
Age							
11	99.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	98.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
13	96.2	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
14	90.2	3.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8
15	84.5	6.2	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.7
16	81.9	6.1	3.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.3
17	76.5	7.9	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	4.1
18	76.4	8.2	3.5	2.8	2.1	2.6	4.3
Grade							
6th	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
7th	96.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
8th	92.2	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
9th	86.5	5.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4
10th	82.4	6.5	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.3
11th	79.6	6.8	3.4	2.2	2.9	1.9	3.2
12th	75.9	8.2	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.8	4.2
Middle School	95.8	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
High School	81.4	6.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.7
Total	**87.6**	**4.6**	**2.0**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.7**

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

Table 11. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who used synthetic marijuana in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2014

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

Note: Questions addressing synthetic marijuana use were added in 2012.

Table 12. Usual source for synthetic marijuana, among Florida high school youth who have smoked synthetic marijuana, 2014

	Convenience Store or Gas Station	Tobacco Store or Head Shop	Bought On-Line	Bought from an Individual	Someone Gave It to Me
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	33.6	3.4	2.8	17.9	42.3
Male	45.8	6.3	4.8	14.8	28.3
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	48.3	3.3	4.2	16.4	27.7
Hispanic/Latino	41.8	4.1	3.3	14.2	36.5
White, non-Hispanic	36.5	6.0	4.3	16.1	37.1
Age					
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--
14	40.6	3.5	2.8	16.3	36.8
15	36.4	3.3	3.5	19.3	37.5
16	36.2	4.2	5.2	17.4	37.0
17	43.6	6.7	4.0	14.9	30.8
18	47.8	5.3	2.9	12.4	31.6
Grade					
6th	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--
9th	35.3	3.9	3.9	18.2	38.7
10th	38.1	4.1	4.4	17.1	36.4
11th	42.0	5.9	4.1	16.9	31.1
12th	50.6	6.8	3.3	10.9	28.4
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--
High School	40.9	5.0	3.9	16.1	34.0
Total	--	--	--	--	--

Table 13. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used inhalants in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

Table 14. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used club drugs in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2014

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

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 15. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2014

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

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 16. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cocaine or crack cocaine in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2014

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

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

Table 18. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used depressants in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

Table 19. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used heroin in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

Table 20. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription pain relievers in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

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 21. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used over-the-counter drugs in order to get high in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2014

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

Note: Questions addressing over-the-counter drug use were added in 2008.

Table 22. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used steroids without a doctor's order in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

Table 23. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription amphetamines in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

Table 24. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

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. Also, in 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 25. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

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. Also, 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. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 26. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol only* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. Also, in 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 27. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol or any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

Alcohol Or Any Illicit Drug

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

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. Also, in 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. 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, but no alcohol* in lifetime and past 30 days—2004 to 2014

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

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. Also, in 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 29. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: carrying a handgun and selling drugs—2004 to 2014

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

Table 30. 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 2014

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

Table 31. 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 2014

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

Table 32. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attacking someone with intent to harm—2004 to 2014

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

Table 33. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported gambling and arguing about gambling in past 12 months—2004 to 2014

	Gambling						Arguing about Gambling					
	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %
Sex												
Female	46.6	44.7	44.7	42.1	38.0	36.4	11.9	11.6	11.5	9.8	8.7	9.3
Male	67.7	67.3	65.6	62.2	59.0	57.4	20.2	20.4	19.7	17.5	14.9	14.4
Race/Ethnic group												
African American	59.7	59.0	58.7	54.3	51.9	50.2	21.2	21.9	21.2	18.7	16.3	15.7
Hispanic/Latino	53.6	52.6	51.4	50.6	45.5	44.6	14.4	15.7	14.3	13.2	10.8	11.4
White, non-Hispanic	56.6	56.6	55.2	51.8	48.0	46.5	13.5	14.0	13.5	11.4	10.1	10.2
Age												
11	48.4	47.1	49.1	46.2	44.5	39.0	15.7	15.2	14.8	12.7	11.4	9.3
12	52.7	52.5	53.1	52.1	49.3	46.3	17.1	16.3	14.9	14.5	13.2	12.3
13	57.5	58.0	58.5	57.1	53.9	50.3	18.4	17.2	18.1	16.6	14.6	13.9
14	60.7	59.0	59.7	56.0	53.8	52.3	17.8	18.9	18.3	15.9	14.2	14.0
15	58.8	59.0	57.2	55.1	50.3	49.5	15.5	16.9	17.1	13.2	12.1	13.1
16	56.6	57.3	54.6	51.3	47.3	46.6	13.6	15.9	14.6	12.9	9.6	11.2
17	52.7	52.7	50.8	47.3	42.7	42.4	13.0	13.2	12.6	11.6	9.0	9.5
18	53.4	54.2	52.6	47.0	41.8	42.7	11.9	12.0	12.7	10.5	8.6	9.3
Grade												
6th	52.1	51.7	53.0	50.4	46.8	43.6	17.9	17.1	16.3	15.3	12.9	11.4
7th	57.1	57.1	57.4	56.8	53.6	49.8	18.3	17.8	17.7	16.9	15.2	14.9
8th	60.4	59.5	60.6	57.1	54.6	52.2	17.2	18.2	18.1	15.5	13.9	13.0
9th	59.7	59.8	57.6	55.3	51.8	50.9	16.1	16.9	17.6	13.7	12.9	14.0
10th	56.5	56.6	55.2	52.0	47.1	47.0	14.3	16.0	14.3	12.4	10.4	11.2
11th	52.3	53.4	51.2	47.7	44.8	43.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	11.9	9.1	10.6
12th	53.7	52.4	50.8	45.7	40.7	40.8	11.3	12.5	11.5	9.8	7.8	8.0
Middle School	56.6	56.2	57.0	54.8	51.7	48.5	17.8	17.7	17.4	15.9	14.0	13.1
High School	56.1	56.0	54.0	50.5	46.4	45.9	14.0	14.9	14.4	12.1	10.2	11.1
Total	**56.3**	**56.1**	**55.3**	**52.4**	**48.7**	**47.0**	**15.7**	**16.1**	**15.7**	**13.7**	**11.8**	**12.0**

Table 34. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using alcohol at age 13 or younger—2004 to 2014

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

Table 35. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using cigarettes or marijuana at age 13 or younger—2004 to 2014

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

Table 36. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in using alcohol or tobacco—2004 to 2014

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

Table 37. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in smoking marijuana—2004 to 2014

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

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

Table 38. 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 and 2014

	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 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %
Sex												
Female					71.9	72.3						57.7
Male					65.5	70.3						51.7
Race/Ethnic group												
African American					67.4	66.0						55.4
Hispanic/Latino					67.3	69.3						54.1
White, non-Hispanic					69.7	74.2						53.6
Age												
11					--	76.0						66.8
12					--	72.6						60.8
13					--	70.7						57.6
14					70.3	71.4						55.3
15					69.5	71.1						52.9
16					68.2	70.2						51.9
17					68.4	70.6						49.5
18					66.6	69.8						46.9
Grade												
6th					--	71.9						61.1
7th					--	70.4						57.6
8th					--	72.7						57.5
9th					67.7	71.2						53.5
10th					69.8	70.5						52.8
11th					68.2	71.2						51.0
12th					68.6	70.0						47.7
Middle School					--	71.7						58.8
High School					68.6	70.8						51.4
Total					**--**	**71.2**						**54.6**

Note: The prescription drug question was added in 2012 and the five or more drinks question was added in 2014.

Table 39. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly or smoke cigarettes—2004 to 2014

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

Table 40. 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 2014

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

Table 41. 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, 2014

	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	89.4	84.0	72.8	93.8
Male	86.7	81.0	70.2	92.6
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	92.8	85.9	71.6	94.0
Hispanic/Latino	89.4	81.9	72.1	92.6
White, non-Hispanic	85.0	80.7	70.6	93.1
Age				
11	98.1	96.6	97.8	98.5
12	95.7	93.8	93.8	97.2
13	94.4	89.9	87.5	96.1
14	89.8	83.1	73.3	93.3
15	87.7	79.1	65.2	92.0
16	84.5	76.6	58.0	91.1
17	79.7	73.6	52.9	89.8
18	75.2	71.7	51.6	88.5
Grade				
6th	96.7	94.8	95.7	97.6
7th	93.8	90.6	89.0	96.1
8th	91.8	85.3	78.8	94.4
9th	87.6	80.4	67.4	92.2
10th	86.3	77.2	61.1	92.0
11th	81.9	75.0	54.9	90.1
12th	76.0	72.5	50.6	89.0
Middle School	94.2	90.3	87.9	96.1
High School	83.3	76.5	59.0	90.9
Total	**88.0**	**82.5**	**71.5**	**93.1**

Note: These questions were modified in the 2014 questionnaire. 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 2014 data and previous survey results is not possible.

Table 42. 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, 2014

	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	80.7	87.9	92.3	96.6
Male	77.8	88.1	91.8	96.8
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	85.4	91.3	90.9	95.7
Hispanic/Latino	84.3	91.4	93.8	97.0
White, non-Hispanic	73.7	84.8	91.8	96.9
Age				
11	86.3	92.0	98.0	98.0
12	81.6	89.4	95.2	97.4
13	78.0	87.0	91.7	96.5
14	73.6	85.4	86.0	95.6
15	--	--	--	--
16	--	--	--	--
17	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--
Grade				
6th	84.4	90.8	96.7	97.7
7th	79.1	87.4	92.6	96.4
8th	74.4	85.8	86.9	96.0
9th	--	--	--	--
10th	--	--	--	--
11th	--	--	--	--
12th	--	--	--	--
Middle School	79.2	88.0	92.0	96.7
High School	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--

Note: These questions were added to the 2014 middle school questionnaire.

Table 43. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting participation in extracurricular activities, 2014

	School Sports	Organized Sports Outside of School	School Band	School Club(s)	Community Club(s)
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	34.3	31.0	11.0	35.1	15.1
Male	41.7	37.6	10.3	19.4	9.0
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	46.9	31.4	8.8	21.0	11.4
Hispanic/Latino	35.3	30.3	8.4	24.6	10.6
White, non-Hispanic	36.0	37.1	11.7	29.8	12.2
Age					
11	33.0	46.5	16.6	24.4	9.7
12	33.5	46.6	15.9	22.3	9.7
13	34.7	44.5	15.2	21.6	9.7
14	39.8	39.7	11.5	21.8	10.1
15	42.3	31.6	7.7	25.7	11.7
16	41.5	25.3	7.4	31.9	13.9
17	38.1	22.5	6.3	36.2	15.5
18	37.7	19.9	6.4	35.7	15.9
Grade					
6th	34.9	47.3	15.7	21.3	9.3
7th	34.1	43.7	16.1	20.9	9.0
8th	36.5	43.6	12.8	21.4	10.2
9th	42.6	33.2	8.7	23.4	11.4
10th	41.9	26.4	7.1	30.1	13.0
11th	39.1	24.3	6.7	35.3	14.9
12th	36.9	19.9	6.6	38.6	16.5
Middle School	35.1	44.8	14.9	21.2	9.5
High School	40.3	26.3	7.3	31.4	13.8
Total	**38.1**	**34.4**	**10.6**	**27.0**	**11.9**

Table 44. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting involvement in bullying behavior, 2014

	Bullying Caused to Worry	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	44.1	8.7	10.7	30.8	10.6	4.6	11.2	4.0
Male	24.2	3.3	13.3	25.4	4.3	7.2	12.7	3.2
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	27.1	2.8	10.5	24.8	5.2	9.0	15.9	4.6
Hispanic/Latino	33.6	4.3	9.5	23.5	5.6	5.2	10.6	3.1
White, non-Hispanic	35.1	7.7	12.5	30.0	8.9	4.4	10.1	3.3
Age								
11	53.1	3.6	20.3	37.7	5.2	5.3	13.1	1.3
12	45.6	5.1	20.5	39.0	6.5	7.2	14.0	2.6
13	39.4	5.7	17.4	35.3	7.7	8.1	13.9	3.4
14	35.7	6.9	12.8	30.5	8.4	6.8	13.5	3.7
15	31.4	7.1	9.8	26.6	8.3	5.7	12.4	4.0
16	27.1	6.0	7.0	21.4	7.7	4.5	10.1	3.9
17	23.7	6.0	6.2	20.6	7.2	5.2	9.2	4.5
18	21.5	5.0	4.0	14.4	6.2	3.4	7.7	3.5
Grade								
6th	48.2	4.6	20.7	39.1	6.5	7.2	14.6	2.7
7th	41.1	5.7	19.1	36.4	7.2	8.2	14.5	2.8
8th	37.5	6.7	14.4	32.6	8.2	7.1	13.5	3.9
9th	33.0	6.7	10.4	27.4	8.2	5.8	12.5	4.0
10th	28.8	6.6	8.0	23.6	7.8	5.1	10.7	4.2
11th	25.0	5.7	5.8	20.5	7.6	4.3	9.5	3.9
12th	21.9	5.5	5.0	15.4	6.3	3.8	7.6	3.6
Middle School	42.3	5.6	18.1	36.1	7.3	7.5	14.2	3.1
High School	27.5	6.2	7.5	22.1	7.5	4.8	10.2	3.9
Total	**33.9**	**5.9**	**12.1**	**28.1**	**7.4**	**6.0**	**12.0**	**3.6**

Table 45. Usual source of alcohol within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2014

	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	4.9	2.2	0.7	16.3	48.6	0.2	11.5	15.6
Male	11.7	1.2	1.0	19.1	36.3	0.5	10.5	19.7
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	7.4	3.8	0.7	12.3	43.7	0.1	13.2	18.6
Hispanic/Latino	9.9	2.5	1.5	11.0	42.4	0.4	9.7	22.6
White, non-Hispanic	7.6	1.0	0.4	21.9	42.0	0.3	11.5	15.3
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	1.3	0.7	0.4	9.5	48.4	0.3	20.8	18.7
15	3.4	1.1	1.0	14.2	46.4	0.3	18.9	14.6
16	6.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	45.8	0.5	11.7	16.6
17	10.6	1.7	1.0	19.8	40.1	0.3	7.1	19.5
18	13.6	3.5	0.0	21.9	38.8	0.2	4.1	18.0
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	3.1	1.1	0.7	11.5	45.4	0.2	20.0	18.0
10th	5.1	1.4	1.2	16.0	45.8	0.5	14.8	15.2
11th	9.1	1.4	0.8	19.6	42.6	0.3	8.6	17.7
12th	12.9	2.8	0.7	21.1	39.4	0.2	4.1	18.8
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	8.1	1.7	0.8	17.5	43.0	0.3	11.0	17.5
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 46. Usual drinking location within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2014

	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	33.4	46.4	1.6	3.4	4.1	1.7	0.9	8.6
Male	31.5	46.2	1.6	1.9	3.6	1.3	1.6	12.3
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	39.5	34.6	3.7	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	12.0
Hispanic/Latino	31.0	46.6	2.1	3.7	3.7	1.6	0.9	10.5
White, non-Hispanic	30.9	49.5	0.8	1.8	4.3	1.5	0.9	10.2
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	41.5	39.1	1.0	1.2	3.7	0.5	1.5	11.6
15	35.4	42.1	2.0	2.1	4.2	1.5	1.1	11.7
16	31.2	49.4	1.0	2.6	3.5	1.5	1.2	9.6
17	30.6	48.5	2.2	1.3	3.7	2.0	1.3	10.4
18	30.3	47.6	1.0	6.0	4.6	1.1	1.2	8.1
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	38.9	38.0	1.9	1.6	4.0	1.6	1.3	12.8
10th	33.5	46.1	1.6	2.3	4.0	1.3	1.5	9.8
11th	30.1	49.0	1.7	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.3	11.2
12th	29.4	49.8	1.2	4.1	5.0	1.6	1.0	7.9
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	32.5	46.3	1.6	2.7	3.9	1.6	1.2	10.3
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 47. Number of drinks consumed, per day, on the days students drank in the past 30 days, among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2014

	1	2	3	4	5 or More
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	29.4	23.9	17.1	11.4	18.2
Male	22.0	20.7	16.3	9.9	31.1
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	38.2	31.1	13.1	5.6	11.9
Hispanic/Latino	25.4	21.0	16.8	12.1	24.7
White, non-Hispanic	23.6	20.9	17.2	11.1	27.1
Age					
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--
14	37.2	26.2	15.3	7.5	13.8
15	31.6	22.4	16.2	8.8	21.0
16	27.9	22.5	15.5	10.1	24.0
17	21.8	21.5	17.5	11.7	27.5
18	20.9	22.5	18.4	13.1	25.1
Grade					
6th	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--
9th	34.5	23.5	15.6	8.5	17.8
10th	29.6	21.7	16.0	8.9	23.8
11th	23.3	23.7	16.9	10.6	25.6
12th	19.9	21.2	17.8	13.6	27.6
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--
High School	26.1	22.5	16.6	10.6	24.2
Total	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 48. 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 and 2014

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

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

Table 49. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported driving a vehicle within the past 30 days after drinking alcohol or using marijuana, 2012 and 2014

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

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

Table 50. 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, 2014

	Drinking Alcohol	Smoking Marijuana	Using Another Drug
	%	%	%
Sex			
Female	6.0	8.7	3.1
Male	5.4	10.5	3.1
Race/Ethnic group			
African American	5.2	9.1	2.3
Hispanic/Latino	6.1	9.7	3.7
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	9.9	3.2
Age			
11	1.7	0.9	0.8
12	1.6	1.8	1.1
13	4.1	3.9	2.0
14	5.9	8.0	2.8
15	7.8	12.3	4.3
16	7.7	13.9	4.4
17	7.5	16.5	4.3
18	7.3	16.2	3.7
Grade			
6th	1.7	1.4	1.0
7th	3.5	3.6	1.9
8th	5.7	7.3	2.5
9th	7.1	10.8	3.5
10th	7.9	13.5	4.7
11th	7.1	14.9	4.5
12th	7.1	16.3	3.7
Middle School	3.6	4.1	1.8
High School	7.3	13.7	4.1
Total	**5.7**	**9.6**	**3.1**

Table 51. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported gang membership—2004 to 2014

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

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

Table 52. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported current gang membership—2012 to 2014

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

Note: This question added to the high school questionnaire in 2012.

Table 53. Reasons for joining a gang, among Florida high school youth who have belonged to a gang, 2014

	Fun and Excitement	Protection	Friend or Relative in Gang	Forced to Join	To Get Respect	Money	To Fit in Better	Other Reasons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Female	5.3	3.7	3.8	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.0	4.9
Male	6.9	5.2	5.1	1.4	5.6	6.2	1.7	7.9
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	7.8	6.0	6.0	1.5	4.5	4.8	1.2	7.0
Hispanic/Latino	4.3	4.9	4.8	1.4	4.5	4.4	1.1	7.8
White, non-Hispanic	5.0	3.2	3.0	1.7	3.4	3.4	1.4	4.3
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	6.5	3.8	3.1	1.7	4.1	5.6	0.6	5.0
15	7.0	6.7	6.2	1.8	5.6	4.1	2.6	8.3
16	5.6	4.3	3.6	1.5	3.3	4.0	1.8	5.9
17	6.3	3.9	4.1	1.7	4.6	5.0	0.6	7.2
18	5.4	2.7	4.7	1.2	3.0	4.8	0.4	5.3
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	5.9	4.5	4.4	1.6	4.6	4.0	1.2	6.8
10th	7.9	6.4	5.3	1.8	5.2	5.3	2.7	7.3
11th	6.6	4.4	4.9	1.6	3.5	5.2	1.0	7.9
12th	4.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	4.1	3.8	0.4	4.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	6.2	4.5	4.5	1.6	4.3	4.6	1.4	6.6
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 54. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated protective factor scale scores, 2014

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48	61	56
Family Domain			
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60	58	59
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55	56	56
School Domain			
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	51	62	58
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50	60	56
Peer and Individual Domain			
Religiosity	47	57	53
Protective Factor Average	**52**	**59**	**56**

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

Table 55. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated risk factor scale scores, 2014

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Community Disorganization	44	46	45
Transitions and Mobility	58	62	60
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	36	33	35
Perceived Availability of Drugs	40	31	34
Perceived Availability of Handguns	24	37	32
Family Domain			
Poor Family Management	40	38	39
Family Conflict	38	33	35
School Domain			
Poor Academic Performance	42	43	43
Lack of Commitment to School	52	52	52
Peer and Individual Domain			
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	38	36	37
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	32	38	36
Early Initiation of Drug Use	25	26	25
Risk Factor Average	**39**	**40**	**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 56. 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 57. 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 58. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2004 to 2014

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Community Domain						
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51	50	51	51	52	48
Family Domain						
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	55	54	53	56	59	60
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51	49	49	50	55	55
School Domain						
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	44	44	45	47	50	51
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	41	42	43	45	52	50
Peer and Individual Domain						
Religiosity	55	53	52	51	50	47
Protective Factor Average	**50**	**49**	**49**	**50**	**53**	**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 59. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2004 to 2014

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

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 Florida middle school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2004 to 2014

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

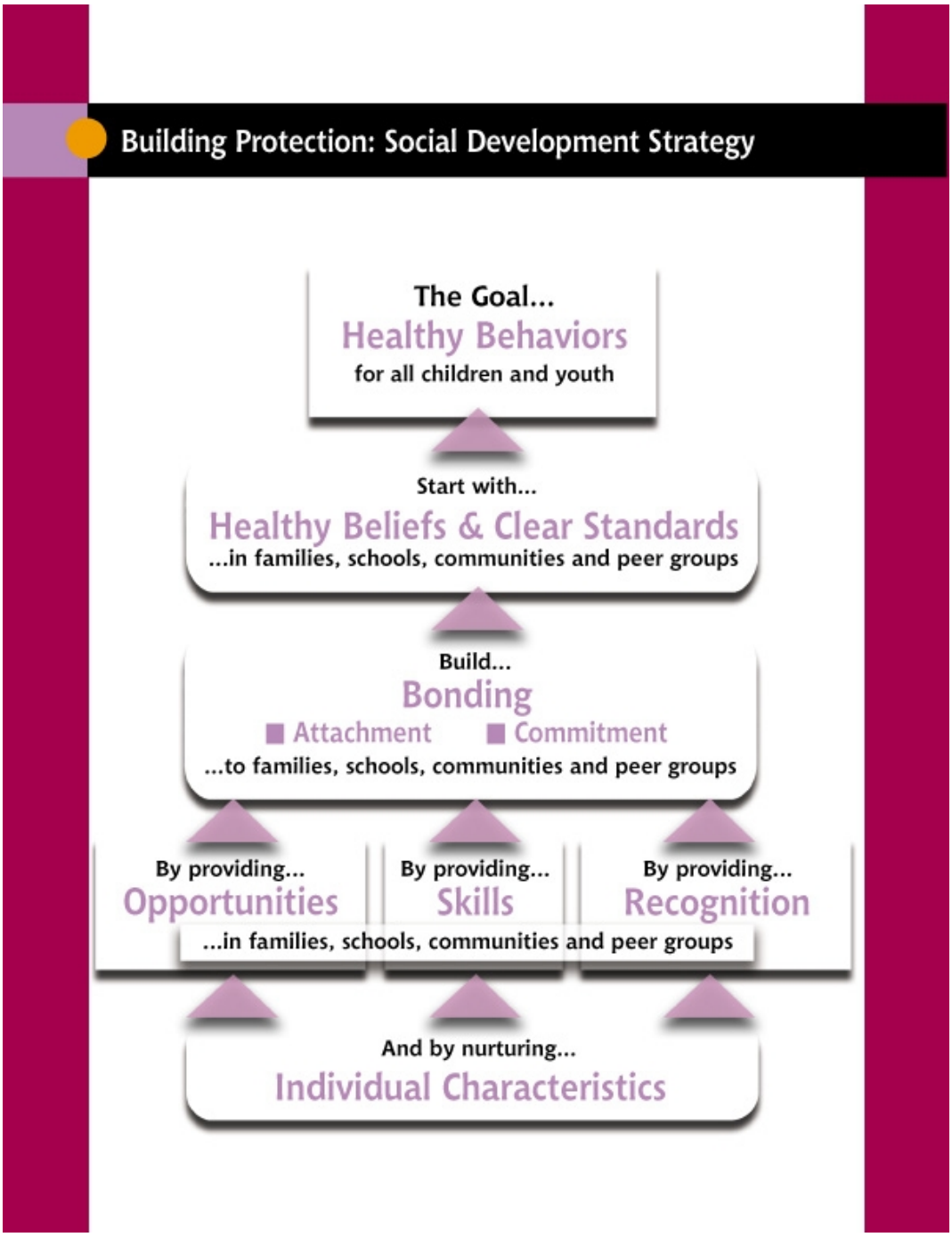
Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 61. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2004 to 2014

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

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
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