2023 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

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Prepared by:
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in consultation with the Florida Department of Children & Families
Office of Substance Abuse & Mental Health

Acknowledgements

The twenty-fourth annual administration of the *Florida Youth Survey* was completed in April and May of 2023. The Florida Departments of Children and Families, Health, and Education worked together to ensure the success of this project.

We were extremely fortunate to have more than 9,000 students from 134 schools complete the *2023 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 County Health Department and School District Coordinators for being instrumental in handling the administrative details of the survey. Their hard work and dedication were critical in ensuring that the survey was administered in a precise and efficient manner.

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

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

Each representative of the many agencies involved brought their knowledge and expertise to bear towards 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 2023, four state agencies—the Departments of Children and Families, Health, and Education—collaborated to administer the *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*, the *Florida Specific Youth Survey*, and the *FYSAS*. This high level of interagency collaboration is significant and has become known as the "Florida Model" for other states to follow in planning and implementing their own surveys.

The *FYSAS*, the focus of this report, was administered to 9,101 students, in grades 6 through 12, in April and May of 2023. Across Florida, 70 middle schools and 64 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 *2023 FYSAS* generated a range of valuable prevention planning data—including the "strengths to build on" and "opportunities for improvement" highlighted below—eight sets of findings are especially noteworthy:

1. Florida students have reported dramatic long-term reductions in alcohol and cigarette use. Between 2012 and 2023, the prevalence of past-30-day alcohol use declined by 13.6 percentage points, binge drinking declined by 6.5 percentage points, and past-30-day cigarette use declined by 5.4 percentage points.

2. While alcohol use is down, high-risk drinking behavior is still too common, with 6.1% of high school students reporting binge drinking and 8.4% reporting blacking out from drinking on one or more occasions.

3. Between 2019 and 2023, past-30-day prevalence rates for nicotine vaping and marijuana vaping have declined 4.7 and 2.3 percentage points, respectively.

4. Unlike alcohol and cigarettes, the reduction in marijuana use didn't start until after 2014. But between 2014 and 2023, past-30-day marijuana use dropped from 12.4% to 7.4%.

5. In addition to the long-term decline in alcohol use, cigarette use, vaping, and marijuana use, Florida students have reported long-term reductions in the use of illicit drugs other than marijuana. Past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* dropped from 8.2% in 2012 to 4.2% in 2023.

6. Among Florida middle school students, for several key substance categories, the long-term reduction in use stopped in 2023. Middle schoolers reported increases of 0.7, 0.5, and 0.7 percentage points for past-30-day alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use, respectively, in 2023.

7. Past-30-day rates of use for substances other than alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are very low, ranging from 1.5% for inhalant use to 0.2% for heroin use.

8. A high level of trauma, as indicated by the presence of four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), was reported by 18.4% of Florida high school students.

Strengths to Build on

- Among the survey's 13 measures of past-30-day substance use for which long-term trend data are available, all have shown reductions in prevalence of use from 2012 to 2023.

- Florida youth have reported a remarkable reduction in alcohol use over an extended period. Among the combined sample of middle school and high school students, past-30-day alcohol use has declined from 24.6% in 2012 to 11.0% in 2023.

- The prevalence of binge drinking has declined over the long-term as well, falling from 11.3% in 2012 to 4.8% in 2023 for the overall middle school and high school sample.

- Florida students have reported impressive reductions in cigarette use. In 2012, 21.3% had tried smoking cigarettes and 6.6% reported past-30-day use. By 2023, the lifetime use rate was down to 5.8% and past-30-day use fell to 1.2%.

- The vaping epidemic peaked in 2019 and has been in decline. Looking at the combined sample between 2019 and 2023, past-30-day nicotine vaping dropped from 12.5% to 7.8%, and past-30-day marijuana vaping dropped from 8.3% to 6.0%.

- After a period of relative stability, marijuana use among Florida students began to decline after 2014, with the overall past-30-day prevalence rate dropping from 12.4% in 2014 to 7.4% in 2023.

- Among high school students, past-30-day prevalence rates for inhalants, prescription pain relievers, over-the-counter drugs, club drugs, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, or mushrooms), cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, prescription depressants, prescription amphetamines, and heroin are 1.0% or less.

- Substantially fewer Florida students are initiating the use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana at a young age. The number of high school students reporting early initiation of alcohol experimentation (age 13 or younger) decreased from 25.4% in 2012 to 12.5% in 2023. Early initiation of cigarette use decreased from 14.5% in 2012 to 4.4% in 2023, and early initiation of marijuana use dropped from 11.7% in 2012 to 4.8% in 2023.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, African American students reported low rates of past-30-day alcohol use (7.0%), vaping nicotine (4.9%), vaping marijuana (4.9%), and binge drinking (3.6%).

- Hispanic/Latino students reported past-30-day prevalence rates that were higher than African American students but lower than White, non-Hispanic students for past-30-day alcohol use (10.9%), vaping nicotine (8.0%), vaping marijuana (5.2%), and binge drinking (4.8%).

- Student awareness of the risk of harm associated with binge drinking and vaping has increased. Between 2014 and 2023, students assigning a "great risk" of harm to binge drinking increased from 54.6% to 60.0%. Between 2019 and 2023, the rate for "great risk" of harm for vaping nicotine climbed from 37.5% to 49.3%, and for vaping marijuana, it climbed from 36.5% to 46.0%.

- The percentage of students who believe it would be either "wrong" or "very wrong" to use cigarettes is 93.5%, followed by vaping nicotine (88.7%), vaping marijuana (86.0%), drinking alcohol regularly (82.7%), and smoking marijuana (81.7%). Disapproval of other illicit drug use ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug") was even higher at 96.8%.

- Florida students reported higher rates of protection for several factors. In particular, 55% reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* and 53% reported elevated protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*.

- Florida students reported low rates of risk for several factors. In particular, 14% reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*, 23% reported elevated risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs*, 28% reported elevated risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*, and 28% reported elevated risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*.

- Among both middle school and high school students, three risk factor scales show long-term patterns of declining risk: *Perceived Availability of Drugs*, *Early Initiation of Drug Use*, and *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida students. Across all seven surveyed grades, 28.2% reported lifetime use and 11.0% reported past-30-day use.

- High-risk alcohol use is still too common, with 6.1% of Florida high school students reporting 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, 11.7% reported consuming five or more drinks per day on the days they drank.

- Among high school students, 8.4% reported one or more occasions of blacking out after drinking.

- After alcohol, students reported vaping nicotine (16.6% lifetime and 7.8% past-30-day) as the most commonly used drug. Marijuana use (14.2% lifetime and 7.4% past-30-day) is the third highest substance use category.

- While long-term reductions in substance use continued between 2022 and 2023 among high school students, this trend has, to some degree, paused or pulled back at the middle school level. For example, between 2022 and 2023, Florida middle school students reported increases of 0.7, 0.5, and 0.7 percentage points for past-30-day alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use, respectively.

- Among high school students, 11.2% reported riding in a vehicle within the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Riding in a vehicle within the past 30 days driven by someone who had been using marijuana was even more prevalent, at 14.9%.

- Among high school students, 2.4% and 4.7% reported driving in the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, White, non-Hispanic students reported higher rates of past-30-day alcohol (13.2%), nicotine vaping (9.3%), marijuana vaping (6.8%), and marijuana (8.5%) use.

- Some alcohol use and drug use occur at school. Among Florida high school students, 8.4% reported smoking marijuana and 3.7% reported drinking alcohol before or during school within the past 12 months.

- As with other youth health behavior surveys, substantial percentages of Florida students reported symptoms of depression, with 42.4% agreeing that "at times I think I am no good at all" and 43.7% agreeing that in the past year they have "felt depressed or sad on most days."

- Between 2012 and 2023, the risk factor scale *Lack of Commitment to School* increased 30 percentage points among middle school students and 22 percentage points among high school students. Also within the school domain, the protective factor *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* decreased 12 percentage points among middle school students and five percentage points among high school students.

- About one out of five (18.4%) Florida high school students reported four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), which is considered a high level of trauma.

- Among the ten ACEs measured by the *2023 FYSAS*, students were most likely to report *Parents Separated or Divorced* (35.4%), *Mental Illness in the Household* (30.1%), and *Emotional Neglect* (26.5%).

- Among all survey Florida students, 14.4% reported "seriously considering" attempting suicide and 12.3% reported making a suicide plan. One or more suicide attempts within the past 12 months was reported by 8.1% of students, with the rate for female students (10.8%) being more than twice that of male students (5.3%).

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 that included the Departments of Education and Health. 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 April and May of 2023. A digital version of this report as well as previous *FYSAS* reports can be accessed at this website:

https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/substance-abuse-and-mental-health/florida-youth-substance-abuse-survey

The 2023 survey represents the twenty-fourth 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 January, February, and March of 2011-2023. Detailed findings for these 23 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 *2023 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 series of surveys conducted in 2000, 2001, and 2002. This combined dataset includes 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 students' neighborhoods, questions about antisocial behavior among siblings and other family members, and questions about peer antisocial behavior. These changes resulted in a more compact set of six protective factors and 15 risk factors.

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

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

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

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

- Items assessing peer approval of substance use were replaced with four items that measure friends' disapproval.
- The perceived risk of ATOD use item set was changed, with two new items and one revised item.
- Three items measuring ATOD use before and after school were added.
- The parental disapproval of ATOD use item set was changed, with one new item and one revised item.
- Five items addressing gang activity at school were removed from the high school questionnaire.
- A multiple-response item assessing sources of synthetic marijuana was added to the high school questionnaire.
- Several other small changes to the questionnaires are documented in the *2013 FYSAS* dataset dictionary.
- The number of risk factor scales was reduced to 12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2020, 15 items measuring 10 adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) were added to the high school questionnaire. (After analysis of the ACEs measurement model, one of the 15 items was removed in 2021.) The digital self-harm items, the unsupervised time item, and nine items associated with the *Community Disorganization* and *Transitions and Mobility* risk factor scales were removed.

In 2021, two items were added to both questionnaires to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on lives of Florida students. The first question addressed job loss and reduced hours of adults in students' homes. The second question asked about changes in emotional health.

In 2022, a question about parent/guardian active-duty military service was added to the demographic block. Two items addressing suicidal ideation were added. For the item measuring hours of sleep on a school night, the number of response categories was increased.

In 2023, new items were added to the high school questionnaire to measure awareness of and experimentation with Delta-8 and Delta-10 THC and kratom. Both the middle school and high school questionnaires received new items addressing awareness of the "One Pill Can Kill" prevention message and student likelihood of using the 988 suicide crisis hotline. The two suicide items added in 2022 were replaced by five items covering suicidal ideation and suicidal behavior. The items related to the COVID-19 pandemic were removed.

Sampling

The goal of the *2023 FYSAS* was to produce state-level statistical estimates that are representative of Florida public school students in each of the seven participating grade levels. To accomplish this, a stratified, two-stage cluster sample of students attending public middle schools and high schools in Florida was used.

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

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

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

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

In this report, historical results are only presented for even-numbered years, starting with the *2012 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 2002 to 2010 were omitted because of limited space in report data tables. Please see previous *FYSAS* reports for data from these years.

Changes in the overall administration plan also impacted the size and distribution of the *2023 FYSAS* sample. The original survey plan called for the administration of three questionnaires—the *FYSAS*, the *FYTS*, and the *YRBS*—at both the middle school and high school levels. However, the *YRBS* was replaced with a new survey instrument, the *Florida Specific Youth Survey*, which was only administered at the high school level. Consequently, the middle school sample, which would normally be divided among three survey instruments, was only divided between two. This increased the number of middle school survey participants relative to high school participants. This oversampling was corrected during the weighting process.

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: 70 / 94 = 74.5%

Student Participation: 6,023 / 8,475 = 64.5%

Overall Participation: 48.0%

High School:

School Participation: 64 / 83 = 77.1%

Student Participation: 3,798 / 6,960 = 54.6%

Overall Participation: 43.7%

While an overall participation rate of about 50% is not unusual for statewide student surveys and would be considered a strong outcome for many projects, it is notably lower than previous *FYSAS* data collection efforts. Both school participation and student participation within surveyed schools were lower in 2023.

The delay in survey administration—from the normal January-March timeframe to an April-May timeframe—is the primary reason for lower participation. The end of the year is a difficult time for school-based surveying, as schools are preoccupied with standardized testing and other mandated activities, teachers are focused on completing course requirements, and students are engaging in end-of-year activities.

The delay in survey administration may also have a direct impact on how students respond to some survey items. Student behaviors and attitudes that are positively correlated with age, such as substance use, may be slightly higher because this year's *FYSAS* survey participants are slightly older.

Weighting

Before analysis, a set of statistical weights was applied to the *2023 FYSAS* dataset. The application of the weights served three purposes:

- First, weighting compensates for certain elements of the sample design—such as the sampling of students in clusters—so that the sample selection probability for each student was equal.
- Second, weighting adjusts for nonresponse at both the school and classroom levels.
- Third, weighting adjusts the distribution of the sample across grade levels, gender groups and counties to match the distribution across the full population of Florida public school students. Through this process, responses from the grades, gender groups and counties that were underrepresented relative to the population are given more weight in the data analysis, while responses from the grades, gender groups and counties that were overrepresented are given less weight. This creates a sample that proportionately matches student enrollments across grade, gender and county. The step, called post-stratification, is important because variations in participation across grade levels are common with statewide, school-based survey projects like the *FYSAS*. Post-stratification makes the sample more representative of the population and improves the comparability of samples over time.

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

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

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

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

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

W_5 = Adjustment for the number of different surveys administered.

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

W_7 = Adjustment for post-stratification.

W_8 = Adjustment for trimming (setting weights greater than twice the median for LEA /level to twice the median

and adjusting to obtain the same totals.). W_8 is the sum of the uncapped weights divided by the sum of the capped weights.

Weight = W_1 x W_2 x W_3 x W_4 x W_5 x W_6 x W_7 x W_8

Survey Administration

In 2023, for the fifth year, Florida counties were given the opportunity to choose between administering the survey with paper booklets or an internet-based system. Seventeen counties administered the *FYSAS* with the internet-based system, with the other 11 counties selecting the traditional paper booklet system. Across all surveyed counties, 62.2% of student responses were collected with the internet-based system and 37.8% with paper booklets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Validation

For the *2023 FYSAS*, a total of 9,821 records from scanned booklets and internet respondents formed the initial dataset. At this stage of the data preparation process, survey records were subjected to five response validation tests. The first two tests eliminated students who appeared to exaggerate their drug use and other antisocial behavior. The third test eliminated students who reported use of a fictitious drug. The fourth test eliminated the surveys of students who repeatedly reported logically inconsistent patterns of drug use. The fifth test eliminated students who answered less than 25% of the questions on the survey.

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

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

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

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

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

Florida students were cooperative and produced a high percentage of valid surveys. All but 674 students (6.9%) completed valid surveys. Of the 674 records identified and eliminated by one or more of the five strategies described above, 108 exaggerated drug use (strategy 1), 54 exaggerated other antisocial behavior (strategy 2), 186 reported the use of the fictitious drug (strategy 3), 150 responded in a logically inconsistent way (strategy 4) and 404 answered fewer than 25% of the questions on the survey (strategy 5). The elimination total produced by these five tests equals more than 674 because some respondents were identified by more than one strategy.

In addition to the 674 records removed by the validation testing, a further 46 records were removed because the survey questionnaire was administered at the wrong grade level. That is, either a middle school questionnaire was used in a high school classroom, or a high school questionnaire was used in a middle school classroom. As a final data cleaning step, the grade levels reported by students were compared to school and classroom information. For some inconsistencies, an imputed grade level was assigned. The final *2023 FYSAS* dataset, after these steps, includes 9,101 response records from 5,631 middle school students and 3,470 high school students.

Confidence Intervals

The maximum 95% confidence intervals for grade-level estimates range from a low of ±3.2 percentage points for the 6th, 7th, and 8th grade subsamples, to a high of ±5.5 percentage points for the 12th grade subsample. For the middle school and high school subsamples, maximum confidence intervals are ±2.4 percentage points. Estimates for the overall sample have maximum confidence intervals of ±1.5 percentage points. Confidence intervals are larger for demographic groups with smaller sample sizes.

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 *2023 FYSAS* sample. A finite population adjustment was omitted from the formula to make the calculation more conservative.

Demographic Profile of Surveyed Youth

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

Middle school students constituted 61.9% of the final sample. This high number of middle school respondents is due to two factors. First, middle schools tend to produce higher rates of student survey participation than high schools. Second, as discussed previously, the middle school *Florida Youth Survey* sample was divided between two survey questionnaires while the high school sample was divided among three questionnaires.

A higher percentage of the respondents were female (51.6% female versus 46.8% male). Slightly more than one-fourth of surveyed students identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino (27.7%) and White, non-Hispanic (26.2%), followed by Other/Multiple ethnic backgrounds (22.8%), and African American (17.9%). The rest of the ethnic breakdown ranges from 0.2% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander to 2.6% for Asian students. Throughout this report, data are reported only on the three largest (after weighting) ethnic groups: White, non-Hispanic, African American and Hispanic/Latino, as the sample sizes for the other ethnic categories were insufficient to generate reliable estimates.

A parent, stepparent, or guardian currently serving in a branch of the U.S. military (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, Space Force, Coast Guard, National Guard, or Reserves) was reported by 12.6% of Florida students.

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 key demographic categories, including grade level, now matches the population parameters provided by the Florida Department of Education (43.8% middle school and 56.2% high school).

Section 2
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

Alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use is measured by a set of 37 items. While most of these items are identical to those used in the previous waves of the survey, several key changes have been made as the *FYSAS* questionnaires have been updated over time.

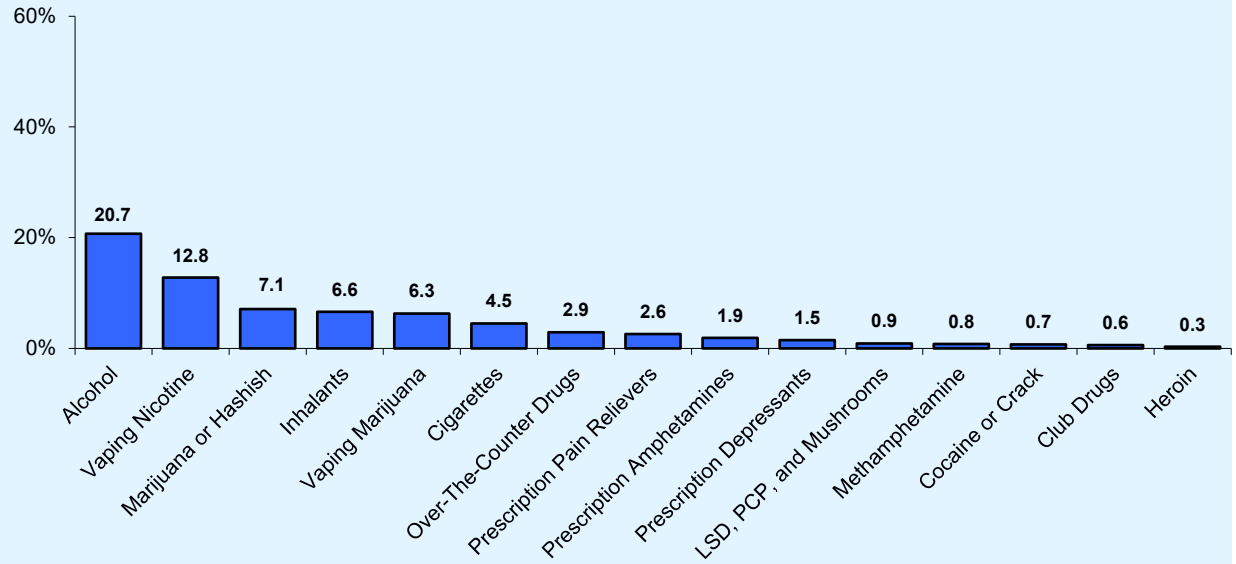
Starting in 2001, the survey included items measuring: (a) the use of so-called "club drugs" such as Ecstasy, GHB, ketamine and Rohypnol, (b) the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms, and (c) the use of amphetamines, including Ritalin and Adderall, without a doctor's orders. In addition, the use of marijuana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

Three changes were made to the ATOD section in 2002: (a) a new item measuring the use of OxyContin without a doctor's orders, (b) the prescription drug Xanax was added to the list of examples given in the "depressants and downers" question, and (c) the "other narcotics" item was replaced by a new question measuring the use of "prescription pain relievers" without a doctor's orders. On the 2006 questionnaire, OxyContin was removed as an individual item and added to the list of examples included in the prescription pain reliever item. Also, the question for GHB was changed to include a more up-to-date set of slang or street names for the drug.

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

- Items for smokeless tobacco were removed.

Graph 1 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2023



- Items for the club drugs Ecstasy, GHB, ketamine and Rohypnol were replaced by single items that ask about the use of "club drugs such as Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB or ketamine."
- Items for LSD/PCP and hallucinogenic mushroom use were combined into a pair of single items that ask about all three drugs.
- Items for cocaine and crack cocaine use were combined into a pair of single items that ask about both drugs.
- Items that measure the use of over-the-counter drugs in order to get high were added.

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

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

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

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

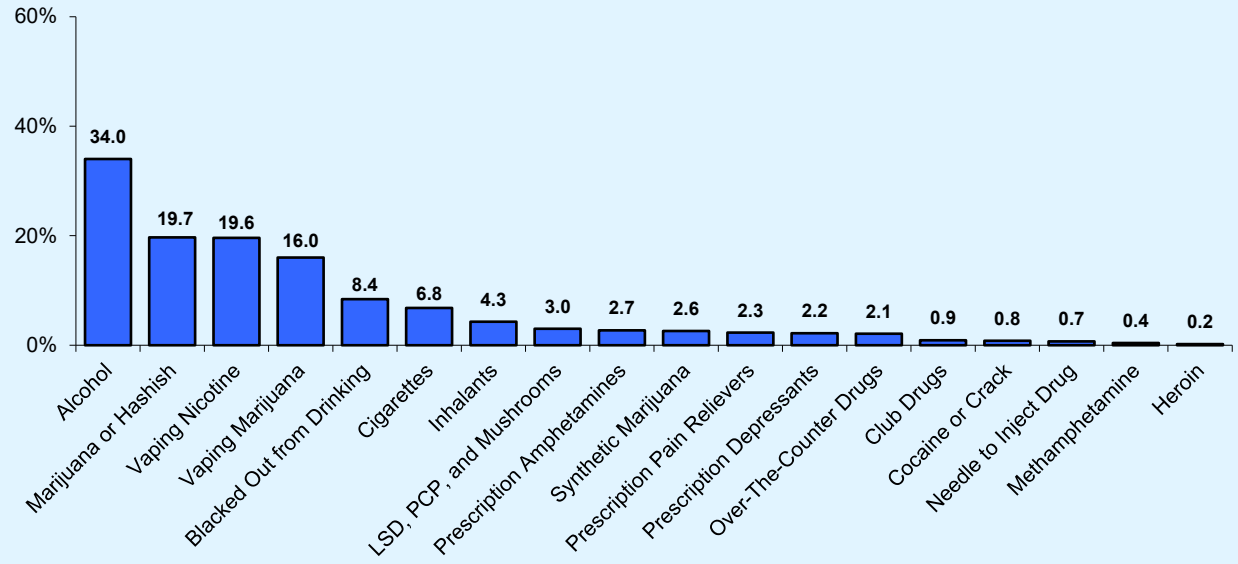
In 2018, the depressants items were modified with wording that explicitly references non-medical use of prescription "depressants or tranquilizers." Care should be exercised when comparing 2018 depressants data with previous years.

In 2019, the vaping/e-cigarette items were replaced with new questions that distinguish between vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. Also, items measuring flakka use and unprescribed steroid use were removed. Prevalence rates for these substance use categories were extremely low.

In 2023, new items were added to the high school questionnaire to measure awareness of and experimentation with Delta-8 and Delta-10 THC and kratom.

Tables 3 through 30 and Table 58 in Appendix A show the use of ATODs by students in Florida. In addition to results from this year's survey, data are also presented for the *2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020,* and *2022 FYSAS*. There are two ways in which data that depict student involvement in ATOD use are provided.

Graph 2 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among **high school** students, 2023



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 (five or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks) is also measured.

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

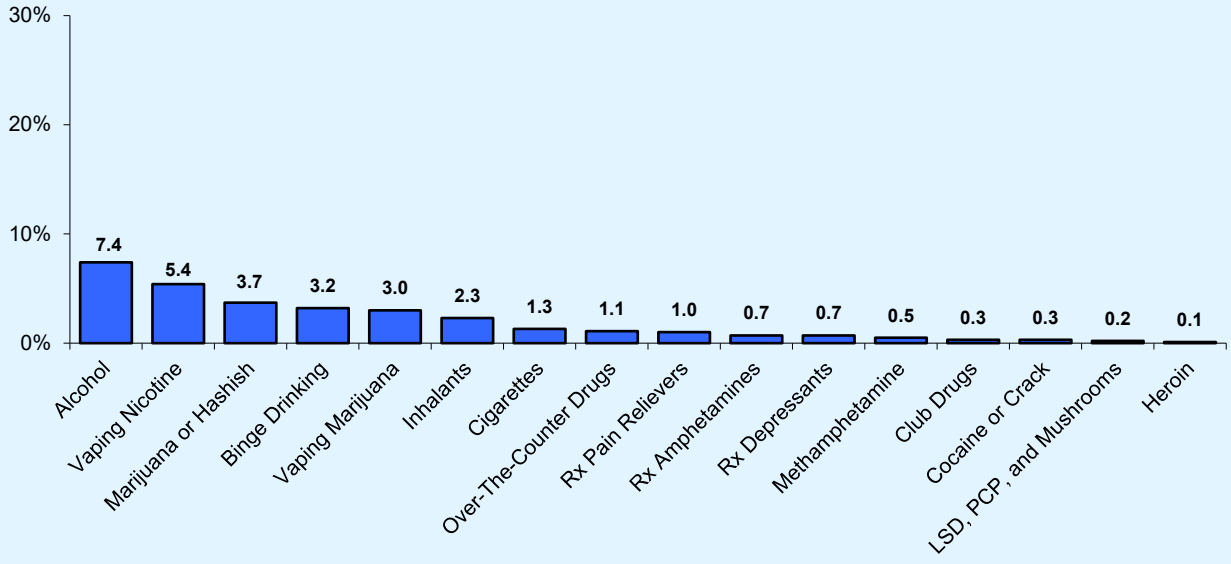
Key ATOD Findings

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

2023 FYSAS Results

- With overall prevalence rates of 28.2% for lifetime use and 11.0% for past-30-day use, alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida's students.
- Just more than one out of 20 Florida high school students (6.1%) reported binge drinking (defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks), making this dangerous behavior more prevalent than almost all other past-30-day measures on the survey.
- High school students were asked how many times in their lifetime they blacked out after using alcohol. In 2023, 8.4% reported blacking out after drinking.
- After alcohol, students reported the highest prevalence rates for vaping nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL). Overall, in 2023, 16.6% of students reported lifetime use, and 7.8% reported past-30-day use, rates substantially higher than those reported for cigarettes. Additionally, vaping marijuana was reported by 11.8% for lifetime use and 6.0% for past-30-day use.
- Marijuana was the third most commonly used substance among Florida students. Overall,

Graph 3 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2023



14.2% reported lifetime use and 7.4% reported past-30-day use.

- The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (4.2%) is less than the past-30-day use of alcohol (11.0%) and marijuana (7.4%). It is also lower than the prevalence of binge drinking (4.8%).
- Despite their relatively low level of use, lifetime prevalence rates for prescription amphetamines (2.3%), prescription pain relievers (2.4%), and hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, or mushrooms) (2.1%) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.
- While relatively few students reported inappropriate over-the-counter drug use (2.5% lifetime and 0.8% past-30-day), those rates are higher than for nearly all other illicit drugs on the survey.
- Past-30-day prevalence rates for club drugs, hallucinogenic drugs (LSD, PCP, and mushrooms), cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, depressants, heroin, and presccription amphetamines are less than 1.0%.

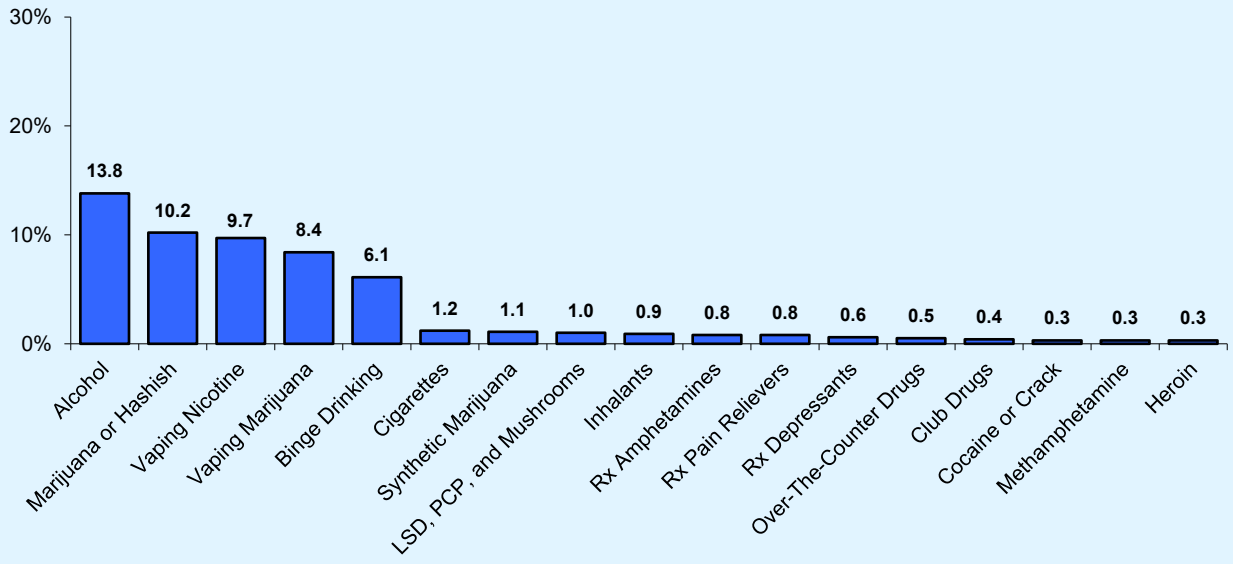
Changes Over Time: 2022-2023

- Between 2022 and 2023, Florida high school students reported reductions for past-30-day alcohol (0.8 percentage points) and marijuana (0.9 percentage points) use.
- High school students also reported continuing reductions in high-risk alcohol use, with blacking out after drinking dropping 2.6 percentage points, driving after drinking dropping 0.9 percentage points, and binge drinking dropping 1.4 percentage points.
- High school students reported their lowest rate of past-30-day marijuana use in 2023 at 10.2%, a 2.0 percentage point drop from 2022.
- After an extended period of declining use, middle school students reported increases in alcohol use, binge drinking, cigarette use, and marijuana use (0.7, 0.2, 0.5, and 0.7 percentage points, respectively).
- For the overall category of illicit drugs other than marijuana both middle school and high school students reporting reductions in use (0.3 and 0.6 percentage points, respectively).

Changes Over Time: 2012-2023

- Florida students reported reductions in past-30-day use for all substance use categories with trend data extending back to 2012.
- Most notably, past-30-day alcohol use, binge drinking, and cigarette use declined 13.6, 6.5 and

Graph 4 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among **high school** students, 2023



5.4 percentage points, respectively. These changes represent dramatic improvements in the health behavior of Florida youth.

- After a period of relative stability, marijuana use among Florida students began to decline after 2014, with the overall past-30-day prevalence rate dropping from 12.4% in 2014 to 7.4% in 2023.

- Florida students also reported long-term reductions in use for illicit drugs other than marijuana. These changes are summarized by the multi-item indicator past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana*, which decreased from 8.2% in 2012 to 4.2% in 2023.

- The reductions in use reported by Florida students have been particularly impressive for two illicit drug (other than marijuana) categories. Between 2012 and 2023, synthetic marijuana rates declined 10.4 percentage points for lifetime use and 3.2 percentage points for past-30-day use. Between 2012 and 2023, prescription pain reliever rates declined 4.0 percentage points for lifetime use and 1.4 percentage points for past-30-day use.

- Analysis of the trend line for vaping is made more challenging by the revision to the item set in 2019. Even after taking these methodological changes into consideration, the vaping epidemic appears to have peaked, with past-30-day rates for both vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana decreasing from 2019 to 2023 (4.7 and 2.3 percentage points, respectively).

Subgroup Analyses

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

Across the highest prevalence rate substance categories, female students reported higher rates of use compared to male students. The largest past-30-day gender differences were for vaping nicotine (9.9% among females versus 5.7% among males) and alcohol use (12.9% among females versus 9.1% among males). For alcohol, this is not a new pattern. In most *FYSAS* data waves female respondents reported higher rates of past-30-day alcohol use.

Typical of many studies, the *2023 FYSAS* revealed a pattern of differences in drug use prevalence rates across ethnic groups. Across the majority of ATOD categories, White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of use, followed by Hispanic/Latino students, with African American students reporting the lowest rates, sometimes by a substantial margin. Ethnic differences are particularly pronounced for past-30-day alcohol use (13.2% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 10.9% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 7.0% among African American respondents), vaping nicotine (9.3% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 8.0% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 4.9% among African American respondents), and vaping marijuana (6.8% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 5.2% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 4.9% among African American respondents).

Alcohol

Alcohol, including beer, wine and hard liquor, is the drug used most often by adolescents today. Findings from *Monitoring the Future* (Johnston et al., 2023), 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 2022, the percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days were 8.2%, 18.6% and 30.2%, respectively. These numbers represent substantial reductions from the higher national rates reported in the late 1990s.

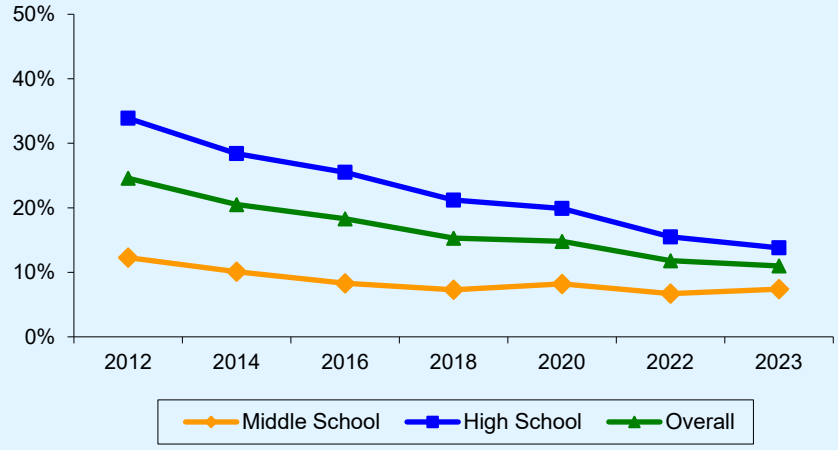
A variety of findings for alcohol use by Florida students are presented in Tables 5 to 7. These tables include 2012-2023 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence, the frequency of past-30-day alcohol use, as well as the prevalence of binge drinking and blacking out after drinking.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 28.2% have used alcohol on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for alcohol use range from a low of 13.4% for 6th graders to a high of 41.2% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 20.7% for middle school students and 34.0% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, 11.0% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of alcohol in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 4.5% for 6th graders to a high of 20.5% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 7.4% for middle school students and 13.8% for high school students.

Frequency of Use. The frequency of alcohol use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 6. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using alcohol on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use has

Graph 5 Comparison of past-30-day alcohol use, 2012-2023



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, 9.8% 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, 4.8% of Florida students reported binge drinking. The prevalence rate for binge drinking ranges from a low of 2.2% for 6th graders to a high of 9.9% for 12th graders, with averages of 3.2% for middle school students and 6.1% for high school students.

Blacking Out. In 2014, a new item was added to the *FYSAS* that asked high school students on how many occasions in their lifetime they woke up after a night of drinking and did not remember the things they did or the places they went. As Table 7 shows, 18.9% of high school students reported blacking out on one or more occasions in 2014. This number has been decreasing since 2014, with a new low of 8.4% in 2023.

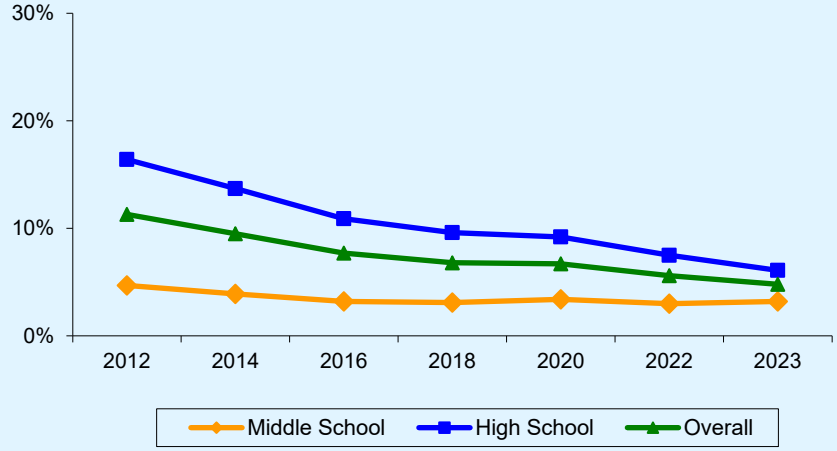
2012-2023 Trend. As Table 5 and Graph 5 show, overall past-30-day alcohol use has decreased 13.6 percentage points since 2012. Short-term results are mixed, however, with rates fluctuating among middle school students while continuing to decrease among high school students. As Table 7 and Graph 6 show, results for binge drinking among Florida students reveal a similar pattern of change over time.

Source of Alcohol. Starting in 2012, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually get their alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 51 shows, "Someone gave it to me" was the most common reported source (48.3%), followed by "Some other way" (21.8%) and "Took it from a family member" (11.0%). Stores, restaurants, and public events were less common sources of alcohol for high school students.

Drinking Location. Starting in 2012, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually drank alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 52 shows, "My home" was the most common response (45.6%), followed by "Another person's home" (24.6%) and "Some other place" (10.1%). Other response options, such as "Car or other vehicle" and "School property" were selected by very few students.

Drinks per Day. Starting in 2012, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report how many drinks they usually have on days when they drink (within the past 30 days). As Table 53 shows, *among students who drank*, 11.7% of surveyed high school students reported usually having "5 or more" drinks on the days they drink alcohol, 7.0% reported

Graph 6 Comparison of binge drinking, 2012-2023



usually having four drinks, and 13.7% reported usually having three drinks. These results also show that among the minority of students who report drinking within the past 30 days, a substantial portion is engaging in risky, binge-style drinking behavior.

Cigarettes

This section of the report discusses the prevalence of tobacco use as measured by the *2023 FYSAS*. Another survey, the *2023 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* (Florida Department of Health) was administered simultaneously with the *2023 FYSAS*, and was specifically tobacco related. That survey is Florida's official source for youth tobacco use information. The results of the *2023 FYSAS* were largely consistent with the findings reported in the *2023 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*.

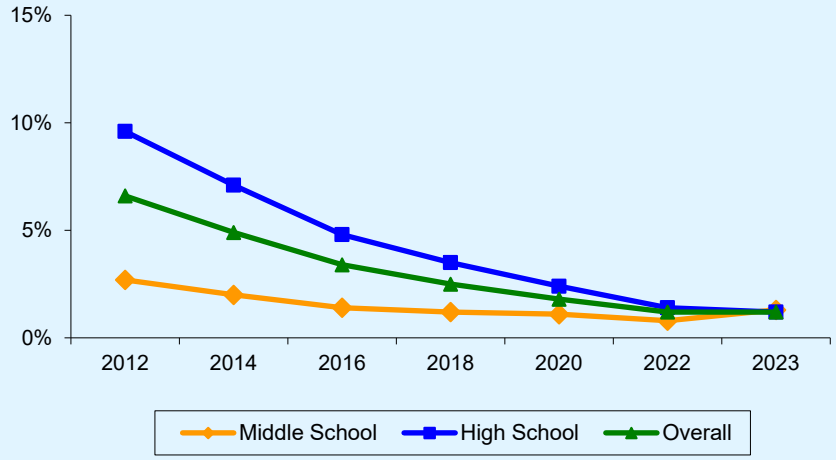
Throughout the 1990s, tobacco (including cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) was the second most commonly used drug among adolescents. National smoking rates, however, have declined substantially in the past two and a half decades. According to data from the *Monitoring the Future* study, between 1991 and 2022 past-30-day cigarette use declined from 14.3% to 0.8% among 8th graders, from 20.8% to 1.7% among 10th graders, and from 28.3% to 4.0% among 12th graders.
A variety of findings for cigarette use by Florida students are presented in Table 8 and Graph 7. These include 2012-2023 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence of cigarette use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 5.8% have smoked cigarettes on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for cigarette use range from a low of 3.8% for 6th graders to a high of 8.6% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 4.5% for middle school students and 6.8% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, 1.2% of surveyed Florida students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 0.7% for 11th graders to a high of 2.2% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 1.3% for middle school students and 1.2% for high school students.

2012-2023 Trend. As Graph 7 shows, the past-30-day prevalence rate for cigarettes has been steadily declining since 2012. Between 2012 and 2023, the rate for past-30-day use dropped from 6.6% to 1.2%.

Graph 7 **Comparison of past-30-day cigarette use, 2012-2023**



Vaping

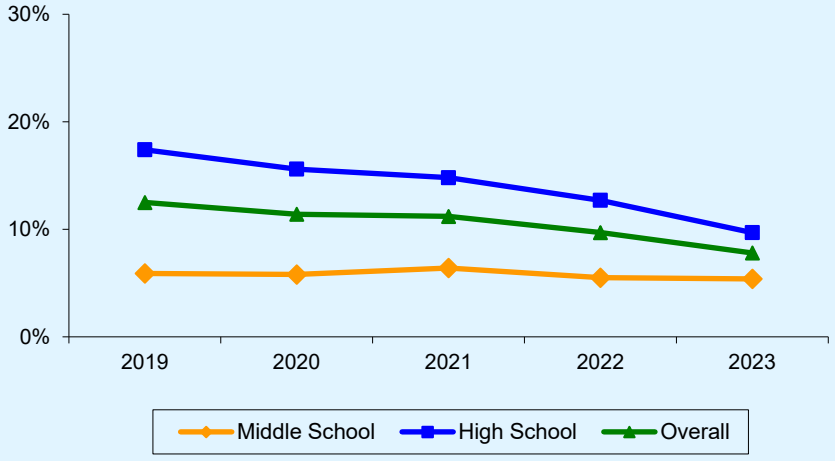
In 2016, new items were added to the *FYSAS* asking students about their use of electronic vaporizers, such as e-cigarettes. In 2019, the vaping/e-cigarette items were replaced with new questions that distinguish between vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana.

Monitoring the Future reported that "increases in adolescent vaping from 2017 to 2018 were the largest ever recorded in the past 43 years for any adolescent substance use outcome in the U.S." (Press release, December 17, 2018) The prevalence of teenage vaping increased again in 2019, before declining slightly in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, national past-30-day rates for vaping nicotine were 7.1% among 8th graders, 14.2% among 10th graders, and 20.7% among 12th graders. For vaping marijuana, the 2022 national rates were 4.2% among 8th graders, 10.3% among 10th graders, and 14.8% among 12th graders.

Findings for electronic vapor product use by Florida students are presented in Tables 9 through 11 and Graphs 8 and 9.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 16.6% have vaped nicotine on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for vaping nicotine range from a low of 9.3% for 6th graders to a high of 23.6% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 12.8% for middle school students and 19.6% for high school students. Rates for vaping marijuana were lower, with 11.8% of students reporting lifetime use. Lifetime prevalence rates range

Graph 8 **Comparison of past-30-day nicotine vaping, 2019-2023**



from a low of 3.4% for 6th graders to a high of 22.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 6.3% for middle school students and 16.0% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, 7.8% of surveyed Florida students reported vaping nicotine in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 3.0% for 6th graders to a high of 11.1% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 5.4% for middle school students and 9.7% for high school students. Rates for vaping marijuana were lower, with 6.0% of students reporting past-30-day use. Past-30-day prevalence rates range from a low of 0.9% for 6th graders to a high of 12.2% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.0% for middle school students and 8.4% for high school students.

2019-2023 Trend. Because the vaping items were modified in 2019, it is impossible to make a direct comparison with the 2016 to 2018 survey results. That said, the data for 2019 through 2023 show that among high school students, past-30-day nicotine vaping declined 7.7 percentage points and past-30-day marijuana vaping declined 3.9 percentage points. Vaping rates among middle school students showed less change over this period. It should be noted, however, that past-30-day nicotine vaping among middle school students decreased 1.0 percentage points between 2021 and 2023, while past-30-day marijuana vaping increased 0.5 percentage points.

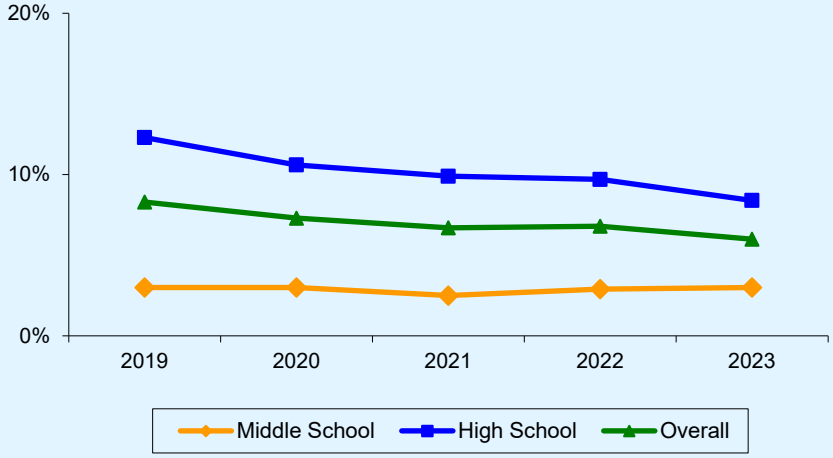
Marijuana or Hashish

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. 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. Rates dropped dramatically in 2021, perhaps due to the pandemic. In 2022, national survey results show past-30-day rates of 5.0% among 8th graders, 12.1% among 10th graders and 20.2% among 12th graders.

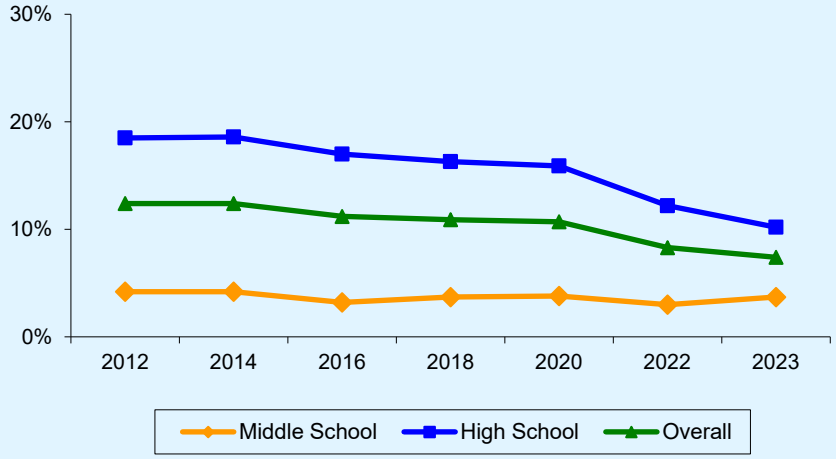
A variety of findings for marijuana or hashish use by Florida students is presented in Tables 12 to 14 and Graph 10. These include 2012-2023 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence. Results for vaping marijuana are presented in the previous section.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 14.2% have used marijuana or hashish on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence

Graph 9 **Comparison of past-30-day marijuana vaping, 2019-2023**



Graph 10 **Comparison of past-30-day marijuana use, 2012-2023**



rates range from a low of 3.3% for 6th graders to a high of 27.1% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 7.1% for middle school students and 19.7% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, 7.4% 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 1.3% for 6th graders to a high of 15.1% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 3.7% for middle school students and 10.2% for high school students.

Frequency of Use. The frequency of marijuana or hashish use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 13. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using marijuana or hashish on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use has been aggregated into seven categories: 0 occasions, 1-2 occasions, 3-5 occasions, 6-9 occasions, 10-19 occasions, 20-39 occasions and 40 or more occasions. For instance, 6.3% of 12th grade students indicated that they had used marijuana or hashish 1-2 times in the past month.

2012-2023 Trend. As Graph 10 and Table 12 show, from 2012 to 2014, the overall past-30-day rate of marijuana use remained unchanged. Since 2014, middle school students reported a 1.2 percentage point decrease through 2022, before a 0.7 percentage point increase in 2023. Among high school students, past-30-day marijuana use has declined 8.4 percentage points since 2014.

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

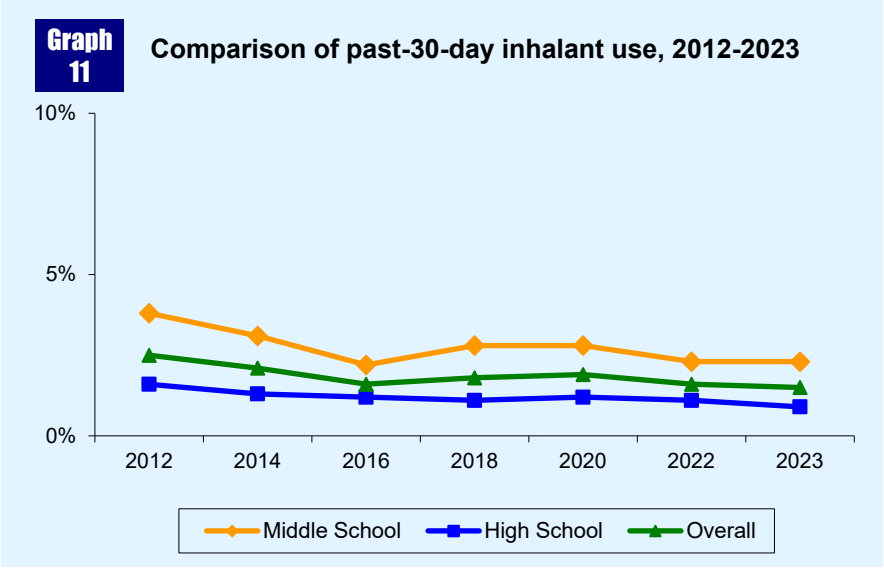
As Table 14 shows, 2.6% of Florida high school students reported using synthetic marijuana on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.0% among 10th graders to a high of 3.1% among 12th graders. High school students reported a past-30-day prevalence rate of 1.1%, with a low of 0.9% among 10th graders and a high of 1.5% among 9th graders. Both lifetime and past-30-day use declined significantly between 2012 and 2023 (from 13.0% to 2.6% and 4.3% to 1.1%, respectively).

Inhalants

After alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, the most commonly used drug among Florida students is inhalants. Inhalant use is measured by the survey question, "On how many occasions (if any) have you used inhalants (whippets, butane, paint thinner, or glue to sniff, etc.)?" Inhalant use is more prevalent with younger students, perhaps because it is often the easiest drug for them to obtain. The negative consequences of inhalant use can be substantial; one of them being that it is associated with the use of other illicit drugs later in life. According to national results from the *Monitoring the Future* study, the prevalence rate of past-30-day inhalant use in 2022 was 1.9% among 8th graders, 1.2% among 10th graders and 0.7% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for inhalant use by Florida students is presented in Table 15 and Graph 11. These include 2012-2023 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 5.3% have used inhalants on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Grade-level results indicate, however, that inhalant use does not follow the typical pattern of increasing with age and grade level. Lifetime inhalant use peaks among 7th graders at 7.1%, before reaching a low among 10th and 11th graders of 3.7%. This corresponds to a rate of 6.6% for middle school students and 4.3% for high school students.



Past-30-Day Prevalence. Overall, 1.5% 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 3.0% before reaching a low of 0.4% in the 12th grade. These averages translate into overall scores of 2.3% for middle school students and 0.9% for high school students.

2012-2023 Trend. At the beginning of the last decade, a number of prevention agencies warned of increasing rates of inhalant use among youth. Data from the *FYSAS* indicate that this dangerous trend was stopped and then pushed back to a low in 2016. As Graph 11 and Table 15 show, between 2012 and 2016, past-30-day inhalant use declined from 3.8% to 2.2% among middle school students, and from 1.6% to 1.2% among high school students. Results for 2018 and 2020 show an increase in inhalant use among middle schoolers, followed by a decline in 2023 to 2.3%. Rates of use among high school students remained steady during this period.

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 2023, both the middle school and high school *FYSAS* questionnaires include two items that ask students about "club drugs such as Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB, or ketamine."

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

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 0.8% have used club drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.4% for 6th and 11th graders to a high of 1.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.6% for middle school students and 0.9% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, just 0.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of club drugs in the past 30 days.

2012-2023 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for club drug use decreased between 2012 and 2023 (2.6 and 0.8 percentage points, respectively).

Other Illicit Drugs

The *2023 FYSAS* also measured the prevalence of use of a variety of other illicit drugs among Florida students. This includes student use of the following: LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms; cocaine or crack cocaine; methamphetamine; depressants; heroin; prescription pain relievers; illicit use of over-the-counter drugs; and amphetamines. Results for these substance categories are presented in Tables 17 through 24 and Table 58.

As is typical of adolescent populations, the prevalence-of-use rates reported by Florida students for these other

illicit drugs are much lower than the rates for alcohol, vaping, marijuana, and inhalants, and tend to be concentrated in the upper grades. Please note that trend analysis is not presented for substance use categories with very low prevalence rates.

LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushrooms

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 2.1% have used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms 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 5.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.9% for middle school students and 3.0% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, just 0.7% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in the past 30 days.

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine

Table 18 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates of cocaine or crack cocaine use among Florida students. Since the current format of the cocaine or crack cocaine survey items was introduced in 2008 on the middle school questionnaire and in 2010 on the high school questionnaire, data are not available for trend analysis.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 0.7% 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 10th graders to a high of 1.3% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.7% for middle school students and 0.8% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, just 0.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of cocaine or crack cocaine in the past 30 days.

Methamphetamine

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 0.6% used methamphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, just 0.4% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of methamphetamines in the past 30 days.

Prescription Depressants

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

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 1.9% 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 2.8% for 10th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.5% for middle school students and 2.2% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, 0.6% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of depressants in the past 30 days.

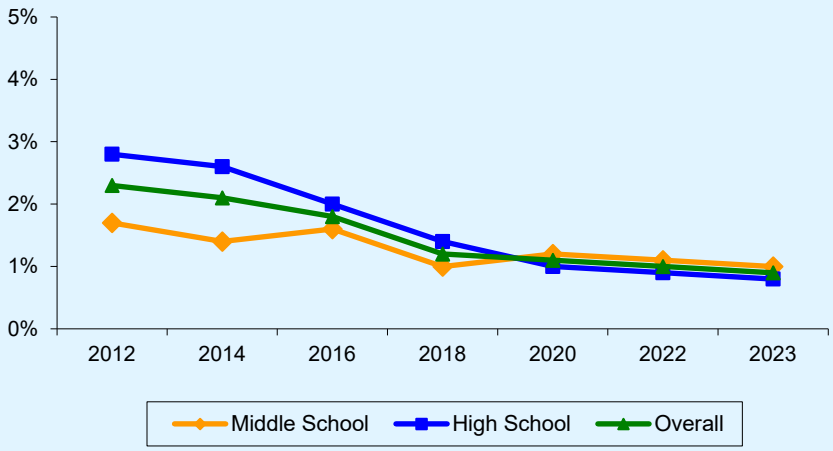
2012-2023 Trend. Past-30-day depressant use declined from 2012 to 2014. However, from 2014 to 2016, the past-30-day prevalence rate increased 0.3 percentage points. Past-30-day use then declined 1.2 percentage points from 2016 to 2023.

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., 2023). Very low prevalence rates for heroin use among adolescents have also been observed in Florida. Table 21 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for heroin use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 0.3% have used heroin on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Graph 12 **Comparison of past-30-day prescription pain reliever use, 2012-2023**



Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, 0.9% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription pain relievers in the past 30 days.

2012-2023 Trend. As Graph 12 shows, prescription pain reliever use among Florida students has declined over this time period, with lifetime prevalence decreasing 4.0 percentage points and past-30-day prevalence decreasing 1.4 percentage points.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, just 0.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of heroin in the past 30 days.

Using a Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs

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

With this goal in mind, the *2016 FYSAS* added an item asking high school students whether they had ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug. As Table 25 shows, 0.7% of high school students reported using a needle to inject an illegal drug in 2023.

Prescription Pain Relievers

The use of prescription pain relievers was measured by asking: "On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription pain relievers such as OxyContin, Vicodin or Darvocet, without a doctor's orders, in your lifetime?" and "… in the past 30 days?" Table 22 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for this question.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 2.4% have used prescription pain relievers on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.4% for 11th graders to a high of 3.2% for 8th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.6% for middle school students and 2.3% for high school students.

Illicit Use of Over-The-Counter Drugs

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

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 2.5% have used OTC drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.9% for 11th graders to a high of 3.1% for 7th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.9% for middle school students and 2.1% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, 0.8% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of OTC drugs in the past 30 days.

2012-2023 Trend. The illicit use of OTC drugs by Florida students has decreased slightly since 2012, with reductions of 3.0 percentage points for lifetime use and 1.4 percentage points for past-30-day use.

Prescription Amphetamines

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida

in 2023, 2.3% have used prescription amphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.7% for 6th graders to a high of 3.0% for 8th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.9% for middle school students and 2.7% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2023, 0.8% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription amphetamines in the past 30 days.

Delta-8 and Delta-10 THC and Kratom

New items addressing awareness of and use of Delta-8 THC, Delta-10 THC, and kratom were added to the 2023 *FYSAS* high school questionnaire. Because Delta-8 THC and Delta-10 THC come from hemp plants instead of marijuana plants, products such as gummies and vape pens that contain Delta-8 THC and Delta-10 THC can be legally sold in Florida.

Kratom is an herbal product that can produce both stimulative and sedative effects. It is marketed as a medicinal product at vitamin and supplement stores, or as an energy booster at convenience stores and gas stations. As the availability of kratom has increased, the public health community has issued warnings about the risk of addiction and overdose.

In July of 2023, new laws were passed in Florida outlawing the sale of Delta-8 THC and Delta-10 THC products and kratom to people under the age of 21. This change took place after the administration of the *2023 FYSAS*.

Delta-8 THC and Delta-10 THC. Among Florida high school students, 28.7% reported having heard about products that contain Delta-8 THC and Delta-10 THC. A smaller number, 9.5%, reported having used these products on one or more occasions.

Kratom. Awareness and use of kratom are lower, with 8.8% of high school students having heard of kratom products, and just 1.5% having used them.

Drug Combination Rates

Prevalence-of-use rates for combinations of drugs provide a helpful summary of drug use behavior. Tables 26 to 30 and Graphs 13 and 14 provide lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for the use of one or more drugs from a set of illicit drugs. This includes the illicit use of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. Illicit drugs are substances that are illegal for adults to use, so they include all drugs on the survey except alcohol, cigarettes, and vaping nicotine. Five types of drug combination rates are presented here:

Any illicit drug – Use of at least one illicit drug

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

Alcohol only – The use of alcohol and no illicit drugs

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

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

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

Any Illicit Drug

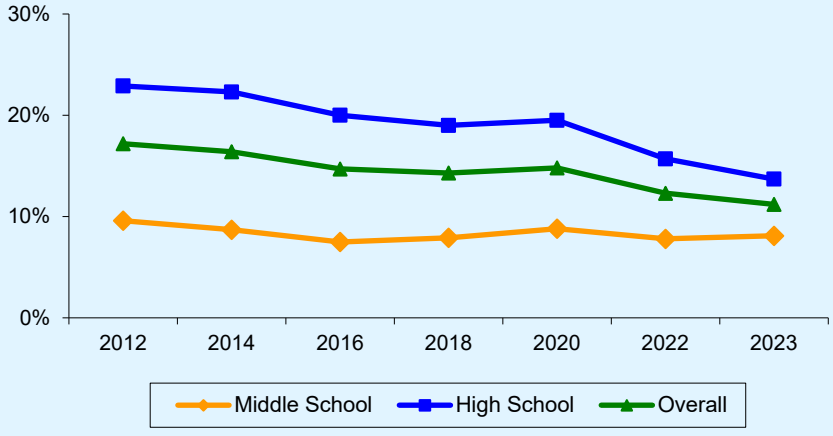
2023 Results. As Table 26 shows, 22.0% of surveyed Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 11.2% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 13.6% in the 6th grade to 31.5% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 5.4% in the 6th grade to 17.5% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females reported higher rates than males for both lifetime (25.2% and 18.7%, respectively) and past-30-day (12.6% and 9.7%, respectively) use. Ethnic group differences are relatively minor, with White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day *any illicit drug* use (11.9%), followed by African American (10.3%) and Hispanic/Latino (10.2%) students.

2012-2023 Trend. Changes in *any illicit drug* use over time are presented in Table 26 and Graph 13. The past-30-day rate declined from 17.2% in 2012 to 14.3% in 2018. In 2020, the rate increased to 14.8%, and declined to a new low of 11.2% in 2023.

It should be noted that changes in the rate of marijuana use have a dominant effect on this measure because marijuana has the highest prevalence of all the illicit drugs included in the composite measure. Also, the increase in 2020 is partially due to the addition of marijuana vaping to the composite measure.

Graph 13 **Comparison of past-30-day any illicit drug use, 2012-2023**



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.

2023 Results. As shown in Table 27, 11.3% of surveyed Florida students reported at least one use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in their lifetimes, while 4.2% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 9.3% in the 11th grade to 12.1% in the 10th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 2.9% in the 11th grade to 5.1% in the 8th grade. Past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* is highest in the middle grades due to inhalant use.

These data provide the opportunity to compare total "hard" drug use to the prevalence rates of more commonly used drugs. The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (4.2%) is less than the prevalence of past-30-day use of alcohol (11.0%) and marijuana (7.4%), as well as the prevalence of binge drinking (4.8%).

Subgroup Analysis. Females have a higher rate than males for both lifetime (13.0% versus 9.4%, respectively) and past-30-day (4.9% versus 3.4%, respectively) use. Ethnic group differences are pronounced for lifetime use (from 7.4% for African American students to 13.0% for White, non-Hispanic students) and minor for past-30-day use (4.0% and 4.1% across all three categories).

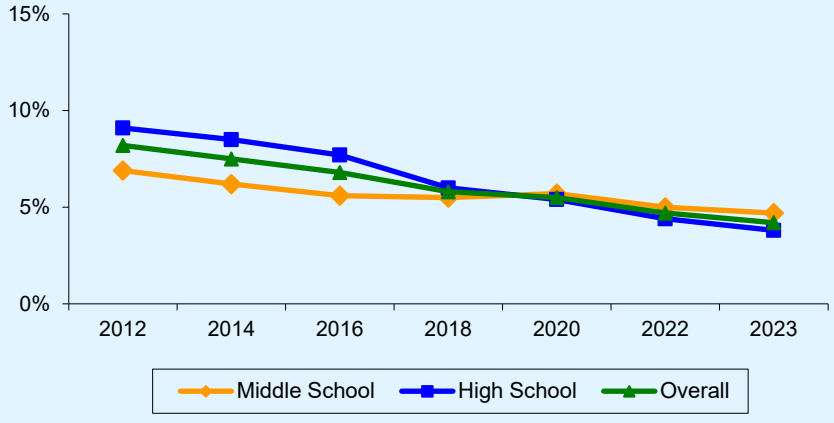
2012-2023 Trend. Table 27 and Graph 14 present trend data for *any illicit drug other than marijuana*. Lifetime prevalence of use has declined from 18.8% in 2012 to 11.3% in 2023. Prevalence of use in the past 30 days shows a similar pattern, dropping from 8.2% in 2012 to 4.2% in 2023.

Alcohol Only

2023 Results. Results for *alcohol only*—which counts respondents who reported the use of alcohol and also reported using no illicit drugs—are presented in Table 28. Overall, 13.7% of surveyed Florida students reported using alcohol and no illicit drugs in their lifetimes, while 6.5% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 8.3% in the 6th grade to 17.9% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 3.2% in the 6th grade to 11.9% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females were more likely than males to report the use of alcohol and no illicit drugs for past-30-day (7.4% versus 5.6%, respectively) use. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (8.0%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (6.3%) and African American students (3.8%).

Graph 14 **Comparison of past-30-day any illicit drug except marijuana use, 2012-2023**



2012-2023 Trend. Table 28 presents trend data for *alcohol only*. Overall, past-30-day use of alcohol and no illicit drugs decreased from 13.7% in 2012 to 6.5% in 2023. 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

2023 Results. *Alcohol or any illicit drug* use is a summary measure that included all drugs from the 2023 survey, with the exception of cigarettes. As Table 29 shows, 35.5% of Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *alcohol or any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 17.4% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 22.0% in the 6th grade to 49.2% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 8.5% in the 6th grade to 28.9% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females reported higher rates than males for lifetime use (38.7% versus 32.2%, respectively) and past-30-day use (19.9% versus 15.0%, respectively). Differences across ethnic groups follow the typical pattern, with White, non-Hispanic students reporting the highest prevalence of past-30-day *alcohol or any illicit drug* use (19.5%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (16.3%) and African American students (13.9%).

2012-2023 Trend. Table 29 presents trend data for *alcohol or any illicit drug* use. Between 2012 and 2023 the past-30-day rate declined 13.1 percentage points.

Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol

2023 Results. The final drug combination category measures the use of illicit drugs by students who are not using alcohol. As Table 30 shows, this combination is quite rare. Overall, just 7.6% 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 (6.6%). 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.

2012-2023 Trend. Because of the unusual nature of this measure, changes over time are difficult to interpret.

Section 3
Other Antisocial Behaviors

The *2023 FYSAS* also measures a series of seven other problem or antisocial behaviors—that is, behaviors that run counter to established norms of good behavior. Note that information on antisocial behavior is collected only for a prevalence period of the past 12 months. The survey measured the following antisocial behaviors:

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

Each question is specifically described below. Note that for all seven questions, possible responses include: Never, 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times and 20+ times. Tables 31-34 provide the prevalence rates of all of the delinquent behaviors by sex, ethnic group, age and grade. Graph 15 provides a summary of how these measures have changed over time.

Carrying a Handgun

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

In 2023, 4.8% of surveyed students reported having carried a handgun in the past year. Over time, rates for this measure range from a low of 4.4% in 2012 to a high of 6.1% in 2020 (see Table 31), making it the only *Other Antisocial Behavior* to increase more than a percentage point during this period. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (5.9%), followed by African American students (3.5%) and Hispanic/Latino students (3.5%). Males (6.4%) reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (3.2%). Eleventh-grade students reported the lowest rate of carrying a handgun (2.9%), while all other grade levels reported rates between 3.9% 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 2023, 1.8% of surveyed students reported having sold illegal drugs in the past year. This rate is notably lower than the 5.0% reported in 2012 (see Table 31). The prevalence rate for this behavior generally increases with age and grade. As can be seen in Table 31, 1.2% of middle school students reported selling illegal drugs in 2023 compared to 2.2% of high school students. Males reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (1.9% versus 1.6%, respectively).

White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (1.9%), followed by African American students (1.7%) and Hispanic/Latino students (1.4%).

Attempting to Steal a Vehicle

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

In 2023, 1.0% 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 1.8% in 2012 to a low of 1.0% in 2023 (see Table 32). Across grades, reports of this behavior range from a low of 0.6% among 11th graders to a high of 1.6% among 9th graders. African American students reported the highest rates for attempting to steal a motor vehicle (1.7%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (0.9%) and White, non-Hispanic students (0.6%). Males (1.2%) 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 2023, 1.5% of surveyed students reported having been arrested in the past year. Over time, the prevalence of this behavior ranges from a high of 3.4% in 2012 to a low of 1.5% in 2023 (see Table 32). Males (1.7%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (1.2%). African American and Hispanic/Latino students reported the highest arrest rate (both at 1.8%), followed by White, non-Hispanic students (0.9%). Across grade levels, rates range from a low of 0.6% among 11th graders to a high of 2.0% among 12th 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 2023, 0.5% of surveyed students reported having taken a handgun to school in the past year (see Table 33). Because the rate of involvement with this behavior is so low, comparisons over time and across the sexes and ethnic groups are unreliable.

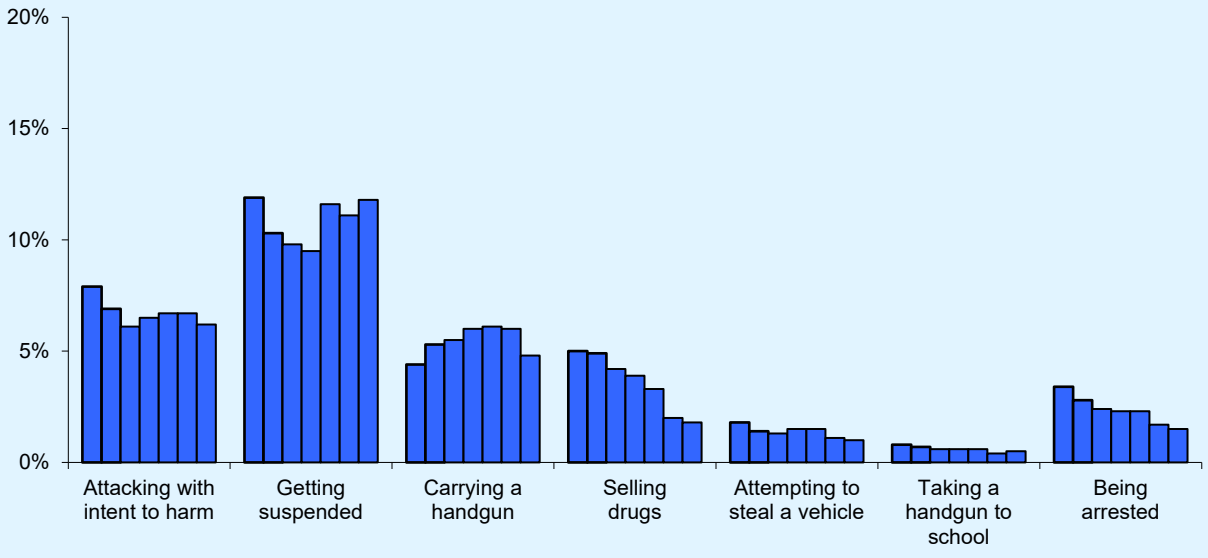
Getting Suspended

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

In 2023, 11.8% of surveyed students reported having been suspended in the past year. Over time, rates for this measure range from a high of 11.9% in 2012 to a low of 9.5% in 2018 (see Table 33).

Across grades, suspension rates peak in grades 6, 7, and 8 (14.4%, 18.0%, and 17.1%, respectively) before reaching a low of 6.4% in the 11th grade. Findings for gender differ substantially, with 15.0% of male respondents reporting having been suspended compared to 8.7% of female respondents. There were also wide disparities in suspension rates across ethnic groups. Suspension rates were highest among surveyed African American students (17.3%), compared to Hispanic/Latino (11.0%) and White, non-Hispanic (9.2%) students.

Graph 15 **Comparisons of past-12-month antisocial behavior, 2012-2023**



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 2023, 6.2% 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 7.9% in 2012 to a low of 6.1% in 2016 (see Table 34).

Differences across grade levels are substantial, with rates ranging from a low of 2.5% among 11th graders to a high of 9.6% among 8th graders. Males were more likely to report attacking someone than females (7.2% versus 5.1%, respectively). It should be noted that the difference between gender groups has become smaller over time, primarily because the rate reported by male students has notably declined since 2012 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 (8.4%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (5.3%) and White, non-Hispanic (4.6%) students.

Using Drugs Before or During School

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

Marijuana is the drug with the highest prevalence of use before or during school, with nearly one out of ten high school students (8.4%) reported smoking marijuana before or during school. Drinking alcohol before or during school was reported by 3.7% of high schoolers and using another drug was reported by 2.3% of high schoolers.

Prevalence rates for this especially problematic form of ATOD use increase as students get older. For example, only 1.3% of 6th grade students reported smoking marijuana before or during school, compared with 10.2% of 12th grade students. Females were more likely than males to report drinking alcohol before or during school (4.5% versus 2.5%, respectively). All other gender and ethnic group differences were small.

Section 4
Risk and Protective Factors

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

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

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

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

The Social Development Strategy

The Social Development Strategy (Hawkins, Catalano & Associates, 1992) organizes these risk and protective factors into a framework that families, schools and communities can use to help children develop healthy behaviors. This strategy, which is graphically depicted in Appendix B, shows how three broad categories of protective factors—healthy beliefs and clear standards, bonding, and individual characteristics—work together to promote positive youth development and healthy behaviors (Hawkins, Arthur & Catalano, 1995). The Social Development Strategy begins with a goal of healthy behaviors for all children and youth. In order for young people to develop healthy behaviors, adults must communicate healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior to young people (Catalano & Hawkins, 1996). Bonding (an attached, committed relationship) between a child and an adult who communicates healthy beliefs and clear standards motivates the child to follow healthy beliefs and clear standards. A child who forges a bond with an adult is less likely to threaten the relationship by violating the beliefs and standards held by the adult. Research has identified three conditions for bonding (Catalano & Hawkins, 1996):

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

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

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

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

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

Measurement

The *2023 FYSAS* assesses 10 risk factors and five protective factors across four domains: Community Domain, Family Domain, School Domain, and Peer and Individual Domain. Each factor is measured by a set of survey items called a scale. As noted in Section 1 of this report, a more compact version of the risk and protective factor model was first used with the 2008 middle school *FYSAS*.

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

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

Risk and protective factor scale prevalence rates for the overall sample of Florida students, as well as middle school and high school subsamples, are presented in Tables 67 and 68 and Graphs 16 to 19. For trend comparison purposes, risk and protective factor results from the *2012* to *2023 FYSAS* are presented in Tables 71 to 74.

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 68 and 69.

The risk factor scale *Early Initiation of Drug Use* provides an example. As shown in Table 68, 14% of the overall sample of Florida students reported scale scores above the high-risk threshold. In other words, 14% of surveyed Florida students are at risk due to early experimentation with drugs. Table 70 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 14% is 29 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 2023, 46% 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 13 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 combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 49% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 55% reported an elevated level for this same scale, a difference of six percentage points. 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.

- Among middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 40% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 53% reported an elevated level for this same scale, a difference of 13 percentage points. Low scores on this scale indicate that students receive less praise and encouragement when they work hard and do well in school. This lack of positive feedback, in turn, may weaken the bonds students form with teachers, coaches and prosocial peers.

Highest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 73% 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 27 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 schoolwork 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.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 47% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior*. In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of four percentage points. A high score on this scale indicates that fewer students express disapproval for fighting, skipping school, and other forms of antisocial behavior. 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 begin to participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This acceptance places them at higher risk for antisocial behaviors.

Highest Protective Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 55% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scales *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement.* In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of four percentage points. Students with high scores on the *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* scale have greater opportunities to interact closely with teachers, get involved with special projects and activities in the classroom, and participate in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of the classroom. The bonds with teachers and prosocial peers created by these activities help to protect students from engaging in behaviors that violate socially accepted standards.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 53% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level for this same scale, which is three points higher than the rate for Florida students. High scores on this 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. For instance, children whose parents have high expectations for their school achievement are less likely to drop out of school.

Lowest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 14% 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 29 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 2023, 14% 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 31 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.

- Of the middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2023, 25% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. The national normative sample reported the same level of risk. A low score on this scale indicates that it is difficult for students to get a handgun.

Changes in Risk and Protection

Graphs 16 to 19 and Tables 71 to 74 compare the risk and protective factor scale scores reported by students in the *2012* to *2023 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:

- The bottom data rows in Tables 73 and 74 show the average risk factor prevalence rate for each wave of the *FYSAS*. Among middle school students, the average risk factor prevalence rate was at 38% in 2012. This average rate remained relatively stable until 2020, when it increased to 41%. The average middle school risk factor rate has continued to increase, moving to 42% in 2022 and 43% in 2023. The trend is different among high school students, with the average risk factor prevalence rate dropping from a high of 37% in 2012 to 32% in 2023.

- Across all grades, two scales show strong long-term patterns of declining risk. Between 2012 and 2023, *Perceived Availability of Drugs* declined six percentage points among middle school students and 18 percentage points among high school students. *Early Initiation of Drug Use* declined nine percentage points among middle school students and 20 percentage points among high school students.

- Across risk factor scales, *Lack of Commitment to School* shows the largest long-term increase. Among middle schoolers, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School* increased 30 percentage points between 2012 and 2023. Among high school students, the scale increased 22 percentage points over this period.

- Florida middle school students also reported risk factor scale prevalence rate increases for *Poor Family Management* (nine percentage points between 2012 and 2023) and *Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior* (14 percentage points between 2012 and 2023).

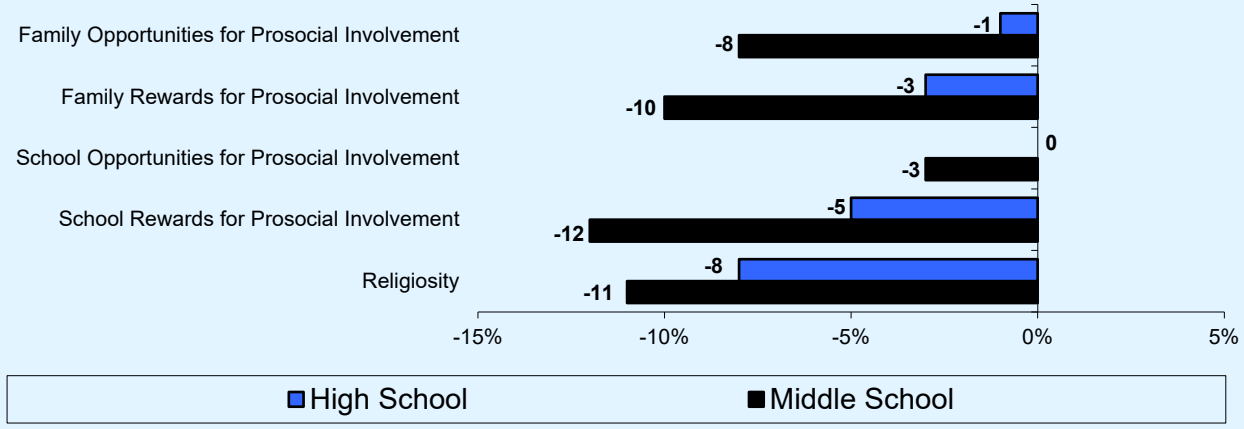
Protective Factor Changes:

- The bottom data rows in Tables 71 and 72 show the average protective factor prevalence rate for each wave of the *FYSAS*. Among middle school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate remained constant at 53% between 2012 and 2016, before starting a steady decline to 44% in 2023. Among high school students, the average protective factor score was also stable between 2012 and 2016, before starting to decline in 2018. However, in contrast to the middle school pattern, the average high school protective factor rate bottomed out at 53% in 2022 before increasing to 55% in 2023.

- Florida students are reporting less religious involvement. Between 2012 and 2023, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Religiosity* decreased 11 percentage points among middle school students and eight percentage points among high school students. It should be noted, however, that this long-term pattern switched in 2023, with both middle school and high school students reporting increases in 2023.

- Between 2012 and 2023, middle school students also reported notable declines in three protective factor scale prevalence rates: *Family Opportunities for Prosocial* Involvement (eight percentage points), *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (10 percentage points), and *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (12 percentage points). High school students also reported reductions in protection for these scales, but the changes were markedly lower, at one, three, and five percentage points, respectively.

Graph 16 **Changes in protective factor prevalence rates, 2012-2023**



Protective Factors—Detailed Results

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

The *FYSAS* measures a variety of protective factors across three major domains: Family Domain, School Domain, and Peer and Individual Domain. For each domain, a variety of protective factors are assessed. Below, each protective factor is described and the results for Florida schools are reported. Protective factor scale prevalence rates are reported in Tables 67, 71, and 72. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 69.

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 2023, 53% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school students reported rates of 51%, and high school students reported rates of 55%.

- In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of three percentage points.

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 2023, 49% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* Middle school students reported rates of 45%, and high school students reported rates of 51%.

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

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 2023, 55% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 47% and 61%, respectively.

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

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 2023, 49% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 40% and 56%, respectively.

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

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 2023, 46% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 39% and 51%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of 13 percentage points.

Risk Factors—Detailed Results

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

The *2023 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 68, 73, and 74. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 70.

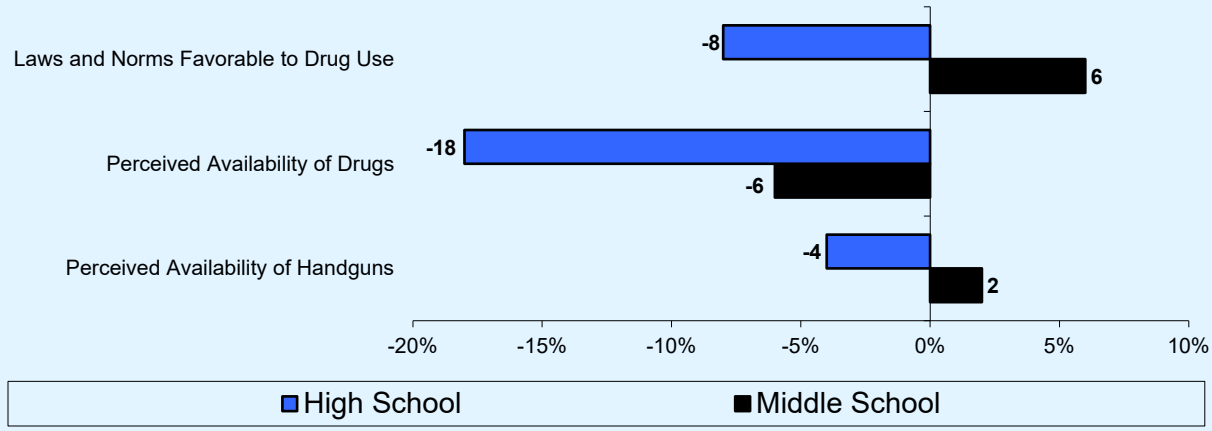
Community Domain

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.

Graph 17 **Changes in Community Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2012-2023**



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 2023, 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 44% and 27%, respectively.

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

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 2023, 23% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 34% and 14%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 22 percentage points.

Perceived Availability of Handguns (1 Item)

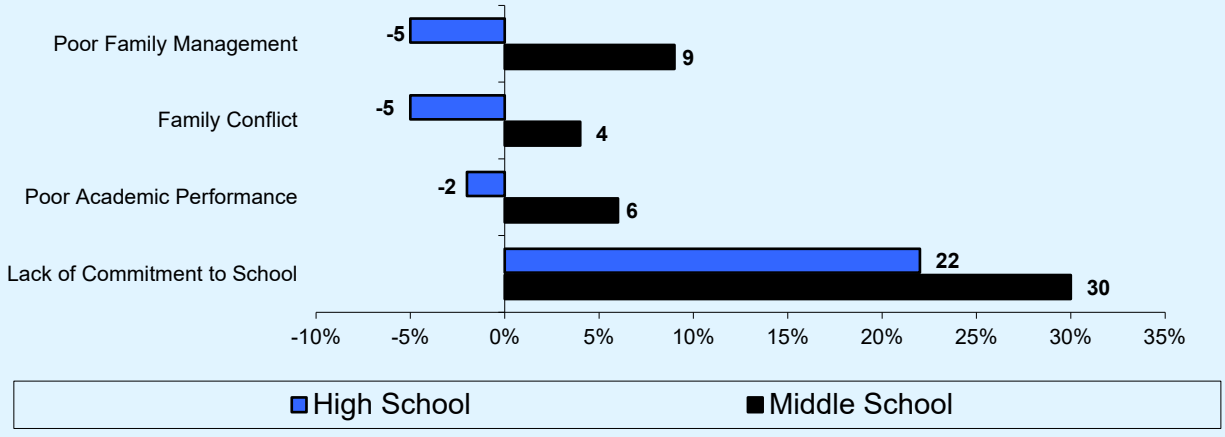
If students believe that it would be difficult to get a handgun, they are less likely to become involved with the unauthorized and unsupervised use of firearms.

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 2023, 28% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 25% and 30%, respectively.

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

Graph 18 **Changes in Family Domain and School Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2012-2023**



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 2023, 43% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Family Management*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 52% and 36%, respectively.

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

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 2023, 36% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Family Conflict*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 42% and 30%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 39% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of three 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 2023, 44% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Academic Performance*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 47% and 42%, respectively.

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

Lack of Commitment to School (7 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 2023, 73% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 78% and 68%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 46% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 27 percentage points.

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 2023, 47% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 55% and 41%, respectively.

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

Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use (4 Items)

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

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

- In 2023, 28% 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 25%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 14 percentage points.

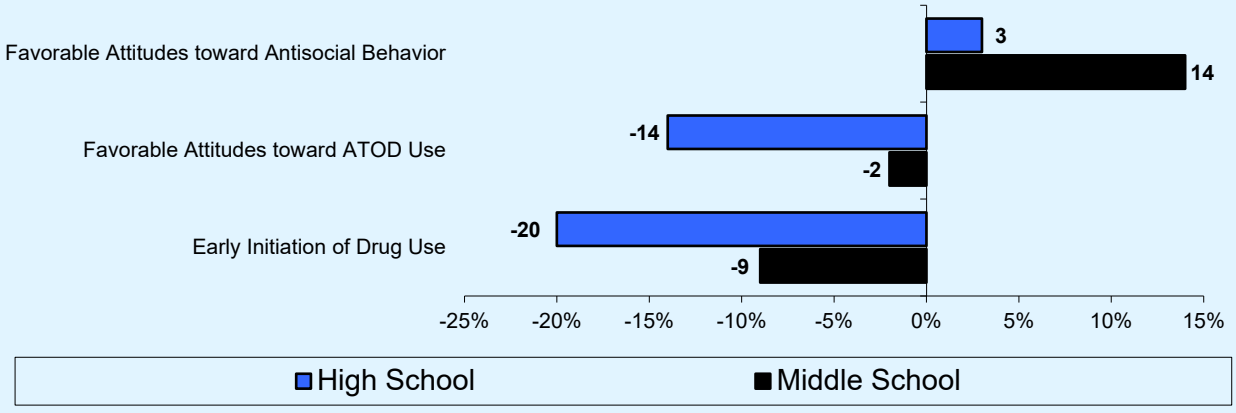
Early Initiation of Drug Use (4 Items)

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 2023, 14% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 20% and 10%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 29 percentage points.

Graph 19 **Changes in Peer and Individual Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2012-2023**



Section 5
Special Topics

Several additional analyses were conducted to investigate ATOD results. These include early initiation of ATOD use, attitudes toward ATOD use (perceived risk of harm, personal disapproval, peer disapproval, and disapproval of parental use), and ATOD use and driving. Data are presented for extracurricular activities, bullying behavior, talking to parents about prescription drug abuse, self-control, number of hours of sleep per night, symptoms of depression, and adverse childhood experiences. In 2023, new items were added to measure suicidal ideation and behavior, awareness of the prevention message "One Pill Can Kill," and likelihood of using the 988 crisis counseling line.

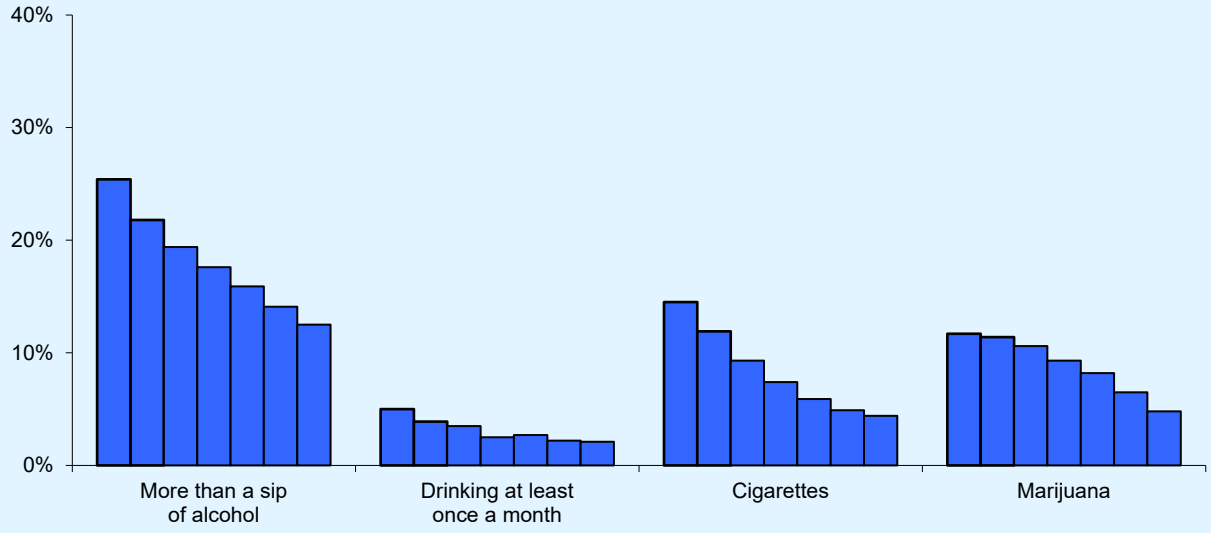
Early Initiation of ATOD Use

Students were asked to report on when they began using alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. The 2019 survey also added questions asking students when they began vaping nicotine and/or marijuana. Age of onset for these drugs is of special importance, since they are often precursors to the use of harder drugs, such as methamphetamine and cocaine. The question related to cigarettes is "How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?" The question about marijuana is "How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?" Two questions about alcohol were asked, one asking when the student first "had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)" and one asking the student when he or she "began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month." The vaping questions ask students at what age they first "vaped nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL)" and "vaped marijuana (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL)."

Tables 35 to 37 and Graph 20 present the percentage of high school students, age 14 years or older, who started using alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana, or vaping nicotine or marijuana at age 13 or younger. This percentage is the early initiation rate.

- As in past *FYSAS* efforts, the highest rate of early initiation was reported for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol (12.5%), followed by vaping nicotine (7.2%), marijuana use (4.8%), cigarette use (4.4%), vaping marijuana (3.5%), and drinking at least once a month (2.1%).

Graph 20 Changes in early ATOD initiation rates among Florida **high school** students, 2012-2023



- 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 20 shows, the percentage of early initiators declined from 2012 to 2023 for the four categories that have long-term trend data. Most notably, early initiation of "more than a sip or two" of alcohol declined from 25.4% in 2012 to 12.5% in 2023, and early initiation of cigarette use declined from 14.5% in 2012 to 4.4% in 2023.

- White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate of early initiation for cigarettes, marijuana, and vaping nicotine. Race and ethnic differences are less pronounced for other categories of early use.

- While gender differences for early initiation of ATOD use are relatively small, they were higher for female students in every category, including "more than a sip or two" of alcohol (14.2% female versus 10.6% male) and vaping nicotine (8.6% female versus 5.6% male).

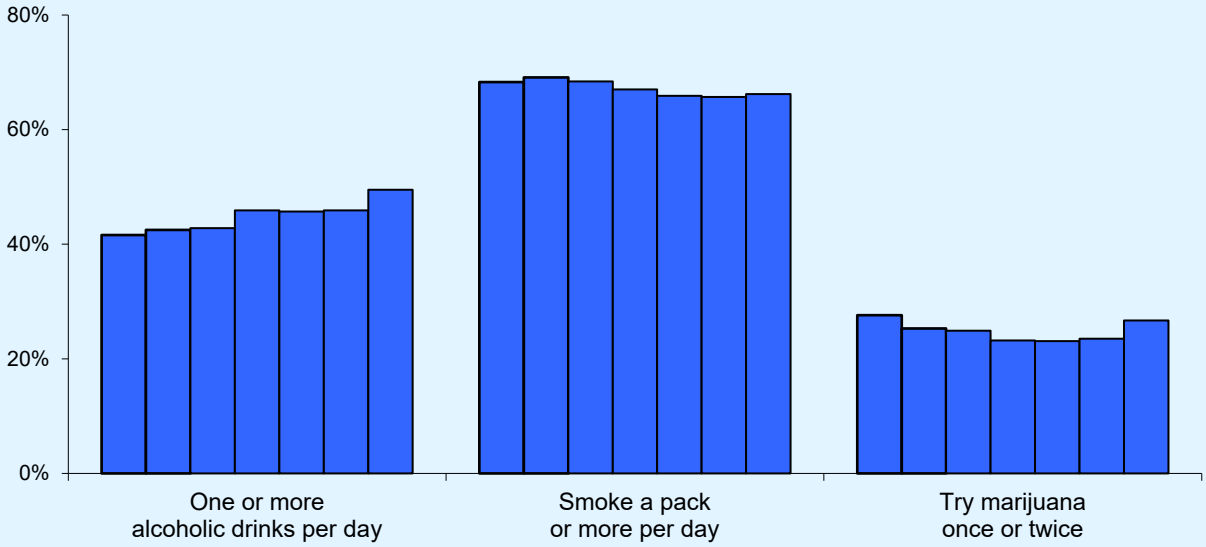
Perceived Risk of Harm

Perception of risk is an important determinant in the decision-making process young people go through when deciding whether or not to use alcohol, tobacco or other drugs. Evidence suggests that the perceptions of the risks and benefits associated with drug use sometimes serve as a leading indicator of future drug use patterns in a community (Bachman, Johnston, O'Malley & Humphrey, 1986). Tables 38 through 41 and Graph 21 present the percentage of surveyed Florida students assigning "great risk" of harm to eight drug use behaviors: near daily use of alcohol, smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, smoking marijuana once or twice a week, trying marijuana once or twice, taking a prescription drug without a doctor's orders (added to the 2012 high school questionnaire, and added to the middle school questionnaire in 2013), drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (added in 2013 to the middle and high school questionnaires), vaping nicotine (added in 2019), and vaping marijuana (added in 2019). Five key findings emerge from these data:

- The percentage of students who assigned "great risk" of harm to unauthorized use of prescription drugs was 68.8%, followed by smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (66.2%), drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (60.0%), near daily use of alcohol (49.5%), vaping nicotine (49.3%), vaping marijuana (46.0%), smoking marijuana once or twice a week (37.2%), and trying marijuana once or twice (26.7%).

- Perceptions of harm associated with daily use of alcohol (48.6% in middle school and 50.2% in high school), regular cigarette use (65.4% in middle school and 66.8% in high school), and prescription drug use (68.1% in middle school and 69.3% in high school) are somewhat consistent across grade levels. In contrast, perceptions of harm associated with marijuana use decline as students get older. For example, 46.3% of middle school students reported

Graph 21 **Changes in perceptions of great risk of harm, 2012-2023**



a great risk of harm associated with smoking marijuana once or twice a week, compared to 30.1% of high school students. Older students are also less likely to view both forms of vaping as harmful. For example, 52.1% of middle school students reported a great risk of harm associated with nicotine vaping, compared to 47.1% of high school students.

- Gender differences for perception of harm are inconsistent. Female students are somewhat more likely to report a great risk of harm for alcohol, cigarette, and prescription drug use. For example, 47.7% of male students reported that daily use of alcohol poses a great risk of harm compared to 51.4% of female students. In contrast, male students are slightly more likely to report great risk of harm for trying marijuana and vaping. For example, 28.0% of male students reported that trying marijuana poses a great risk of harm compared to 25.4% of female students.

- While there is no consistent pattern of racial and ethnic differences across perceived risk of harm categories, White, non-Hispanic students do report higher rates for cigarettes (70.2% versus 60.8% for African American students and 64.1% for Hispanic/Latino students) and prescription drugs (73.2% versus 62.9% for African American students and 66.4% for Hispanic/Latino students).

- Between 2012 and 2023, the percentage of students assigning a great risk of use has increased 7.9 points for near daily use of alcohol. Perceived risk of binge drinking, which was added to in 2014, has increased 5.4 percentage points. The vaping perceived risk measures were added in 2019, and show substantial increases in the following four years of 11.8 percentage points for vaping nicotine and 9.5 percentage points for vaping marijuana. Perceived risk of marijuana use shows little overall long-term change, but has increased since 2020.

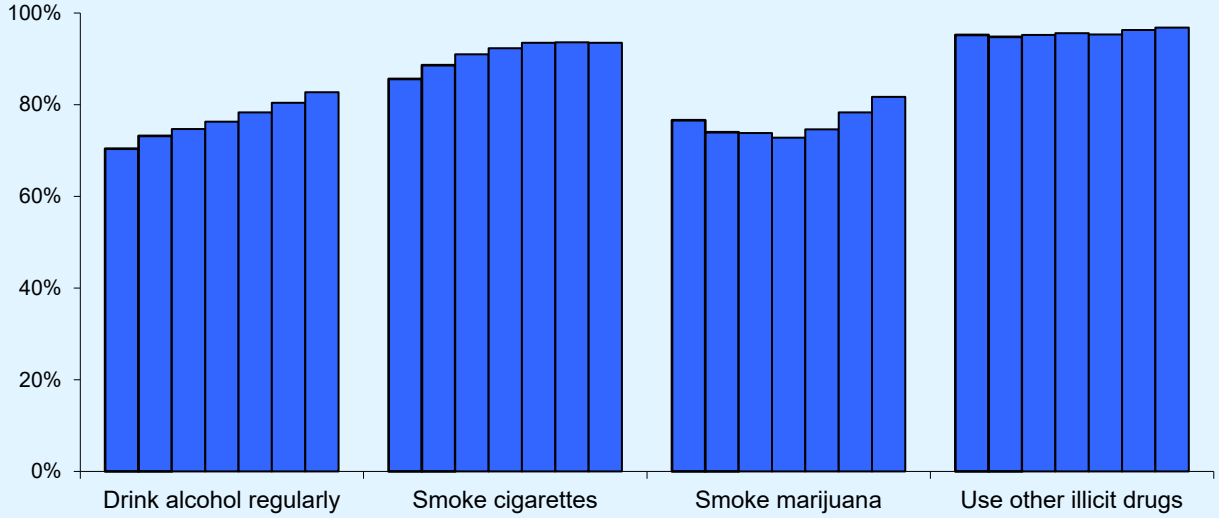
Personal Disapproval

In addition to perceptions of risk, personal approval or disapproval of drugs has been linked to the prevalence of ATOD use (Bachman, Johnston & O'Malley, 1996). Personal disapproval was measured by asking students how wrong it would be for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use other illicit drugs ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug"). In 2019, new questions addressing personal disapproval of vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana were added to the survey. The rates presented in Tables 42 through 44 and Graph 22 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 96.8%, followed by smoking cigarettes (93.5%), vaping nicotine (88.7%), vaping marijuana (86.0%), drinking alcohol regularly (82.7%), and smoking marijuana (81.7%).

Graph 22

Changes in personal disapproval of substance use, 2012-2023



- While disapproval of cigarette use and other illicit drug use show relatively small reductions as students get older, the other categories show substantial reductions. In particular, the percentage of students who disapprove of smoking marijuana declines from a high of 96.7% among 6th graders to a low of 64.8% among 12th graders.

- Male students reported higher rates of disapproval than female students for vaping nicotine (90.7% versus 86.6%) and vaping marijuana (87.6% versus 84.6%).

- 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 levels of disapproval in all but one category. The largest difference appears for regular alcohol use (79.3% of White, non-Hispanic students, 83.5% of Hispanic/Latino students and 87.3% of African American students reported the behavior as either "wrong" or "very wrong").

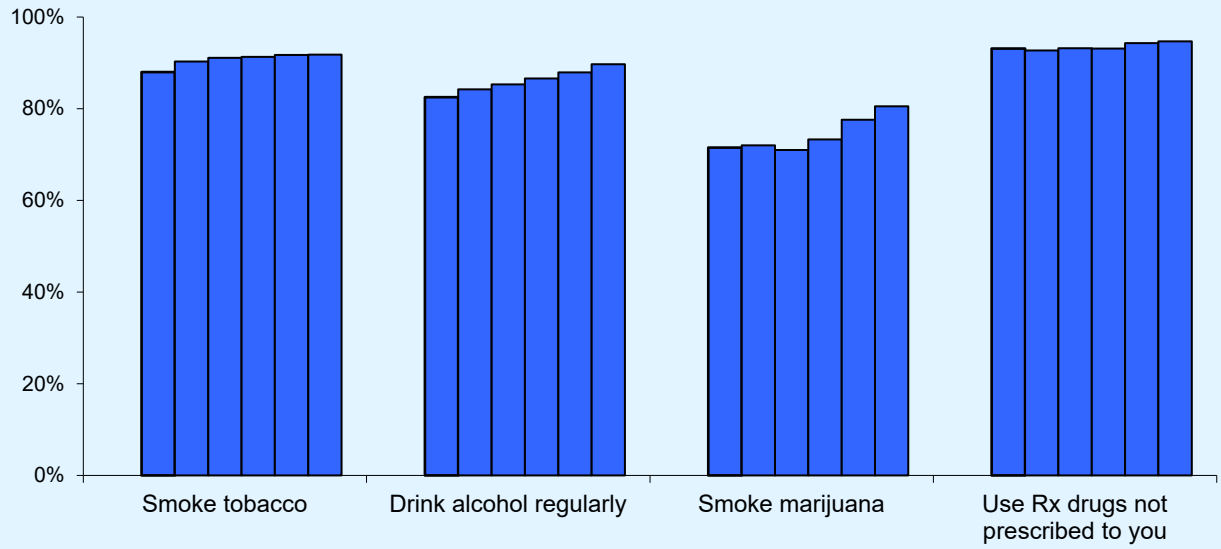
- Disapproval of substance use has increased for all categories measured by the survey. Between 2012 and 2023, the disapproval rate increased 12.3 percentage points for alcohol, 7.9 for cigarettes, and 5.1 for marijuana. Between 2019 and 2023, disapproval increased 7.7 percentage points for vaping nicotine and 6.2 for vaping marijuana. The disapproval increase for other illicit drugs was small, but that's not surprising given that the rate was already above 95 percentage points.

Peer Disapproval

In addition to students' own attitudes, social norms—the written and unwritten rules and expectations about what constitutes desirable behavior—shape drug use choices. Since drug-related attitudes and behaviors are often acquired through peer group interactions, expectations of how one's peer group might react have an especially strong impact on whether or not young people choose to use drugs. The data presented in Table 45 to 47 and Graph 23 show the percentage of students who said that their friends think it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" to smoke tobacco, drink alcohol regularly, smoke marijuana, use prescription drugs not prescribed to you, vape nicotine, or vape marijuana.

- The majority of surveyed Florida students reported that their friends would disapprove of drug use: 94.7% said their friends would disapprove of using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, 91.8% said their friends would disapprove of smoking tobacco, 89.7% said their friends would disapprove of regular alcohol use, 84.2% said their friends would disapprove of vaping nicotine, 83.0% said their friends would disapprove of vaping marijuana, and 80.5% said their friends would disapprove of smoking marijuana.

Graph 23 **Changes in peer disapproval of substance use, 2014-2023**



- For using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, rates are high across all grade levels, ranging from 97.3% for 6th grade students to 93.1% for 10th grade students. Peer disapproval of smoking marijuana (from 95.3% among 6th grade students to 65.3% among 12th grade students) and vaping marijuana (from 95.3% among 6th grade students to 73.1% among 12th grade students) show the greatest difference across age groups. Perceived peer disapproval of vaping nicotine also substantially declines with age (from 92.4% among 6th grade students to 80.0% among 12th grade students).

- Differences in perceptions of peer disapproval between male and female students are small in all categories, with the exception for vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. The greatest difference is for vaping nicotine, with 81.9% of females reporting peer disapproval compared to 86.7% of males.

- Across most categories, African American students are most likely to report peer disapproval and White, non-Hispanic students are less likely to report it. These ethnic group differences are largest for vaping nicotine, with peer disapproval rates of 82.8% for White, non-Hispanic students, 84.0% for Hispanic/Latino students, and 88.6% for African American students.

- Because these questions were modified in the 2013 survey to ask about peer disapproval rather than approval, the baseline for trend comparisons in this report is 2014 for the four categories that have longer trend data. As Graph 23 shows, a growing number of Florida students believe their peers disapprove of tobacco (plus 3.8 percentage points), alcohol (plus 7.2 percentage points), marijuana (plus 9.0 percentage points), and prescription drug (plus 1.6 percentage points) use. These shifts are noteworthy given that the baseline rates were already quite high. For vaping, the trend line starts in 2019. Over this shorter timeline, peer disapproval has increased 8.5 percentage points for vaping nicotine and 6.4 percentage points for vaping marijuana.

Disapproval of Parental ATOD Use

In 2014, a series of questions were added to the middle school questionnaire, asking students if they think it would be wrong for their parents to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Results from the 2023 survey are presented in Table 48.

- Middle school students reported the highest level of disapproval for their parents using prescription drugs not prescribed to them (96.1%), followed by smoking marijuana (86.6%), smoking cigarettes (86.4%), and drinking alcohol regularly (79.2%).

- Levels of disapproval decrease as students get older. This is most obvious for the marijuana category, with 91.4% of 6th grade students disapproving compared to 81.0% 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 2023 survey for these items are presented in Table 49. Participation in these activities helps 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 36.2% reporting participation in school sports and 30.8% reporting participation in organized sports outside of school. Participation rates for school clubs were also high, at 29.1%. Participation rates were lower for school band (12.8%) and community clubs (10.4%).

- The pattern of participation across grade levels differs with each activity. Participation in school sports peaks in 9th grade at 39.1%. Participation in sports outside of school decreases from a high of 42.6% among 6th graders to a low of 17.2% among 12th graders. School band participation decreases from a high of 18.2% among 8th graders to a lower rate among high schoolers. In contrast, school club participation increases from a low of 21.0% among 7th graders to a high of 38.5% among 11th graders. Community club participation also increases 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 (39.8% among males versus 32.8% among females) and organized sports outside of school (34.0% among males versus 27.7% among females). In contrast, female students

reported higher participation in school clubs (36.7% among females versus 21.7% among males) and community clubs (13.0% among females versus 8.1% among males). Participation in school band was relatively balanced.

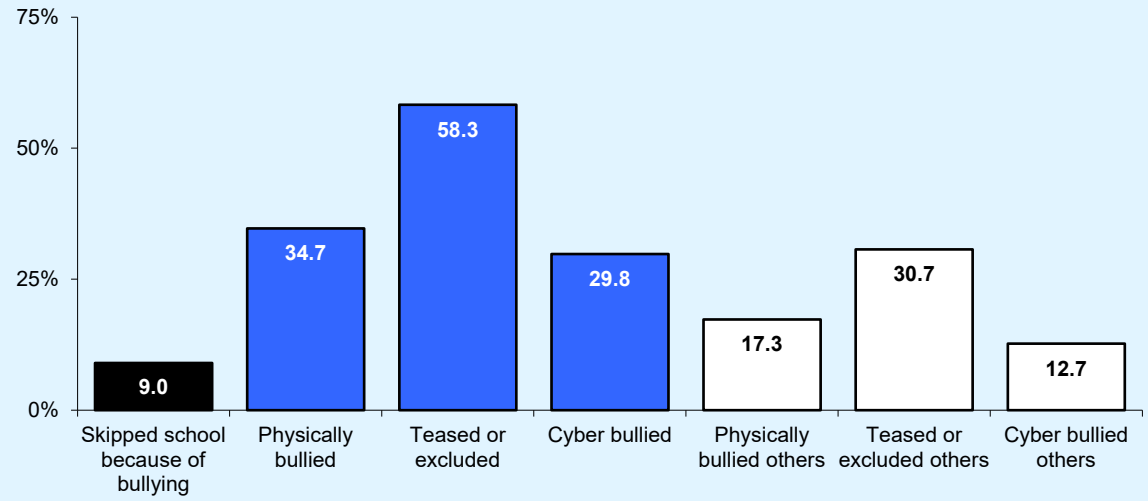
- Analysis by race and ethnic group also reveals some interesting patterns. African American students reported a higher rate of participation in school sports (43.8%) compared to White, non-Hispanic (36.0%) and Hispanic/Latino (32.0%) students. In contrast, White, non-Hispanic students reported a higher rate of participation in organized sports outside of school (34.3%) compared to African American (30.6%) and Hispanic/Latino (26.5%) students. White, non-Hispanic students also reported a higher rate of participation in school clubs (31.9%) compared to African American (28.3%) and Hispanic/Latino (24.4%) students.

Bullying Behavior

In 2008 a new item set was added to the *FYSAS* middle school questionnaire that assesses student involvement with bullying. The items include: (1) skipping school because of being bullied, (2) being physically bullied (kicking, shoving, stealing, etc.), (3) being verbally bullied (taunting, teasing, name-calling, etc.), (4) being cyber bullied (mean emails, mean text messages, etc.), (5) physically bullying others, (6) verbally bullying others, and (7) cyber bullying others. In 2012, these items were added to the high school questionnaire as well. In 2018, the six physical, verbal, and cyber bullying items received a new five-point response scale, ranging from "Never" to "Every day." The items were also modified to no longer include a specific prevalence period (previous questionnaires specified the past 30 days).

- As Table 50 and Graph 24 show, 9.0% of students reported skipping school because of bullying.
- Among surveyed students, 34.7% reported being physically bullied one or more times, 58.3% reported being verbally bullied, and 29.8% reported being cyber bullied.
- Switching roles, 17.3% physically bullied others one or more times, 30.7% verbally bullied others, and 12.7% cyber bullied others.
- For most physical and verbal bullying, prevalence rates decrease substantially as students get older. For example, 71.3% of 6th graders report having been verbally bullied, compared to 49.3% of 12th graders. Please note that cyber bullying and skipping school do not follow this same pattern.
- The data reveal an interesting pattern of gender differences. Female students reported a higher rate of skipping school because of bullying (13.1% versus 4.8%), being verbally bullied (62.6% versus 53.8%), and being cyber bullied (37.1% versus 22.6%). Male students reported higher rates of

Graph 24 **Bullying-related behaviors, 2023**



physically bullying others (19.7% versus 14.9%) and verbally bullying others (33.0% versus 28.4%).

- An interesting pattern of ethnic differences also appears in the data. White, non-Hispanic students are more likely to report being bullied. For example, 37.5% of White, non-Hispanic students reported being physically bullied, compared to 31.2% of African American students and 30.7% of Hispanic/Latino students. Switching roles, African American students were the most likely to report bullying others. For example, 21.2% of African American students reported physically bullying others, compared to 14.8% of Hispanic/Latino students and 15.3% of White, non-Hispanic students.

ATOD Use and Driving

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

- As Tables 54 and 55 and Graph 25 show, 11.2% of surveyed students reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana was even more prevalent, at 14.9%. Among 12th graders, 17.4% reported riding with a driver who had been using marijuana.

- Reports of driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana were less prevalent, with 2.4% and 4.7% of Florida students reporting driving after they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.

- All four measures of ATOD use and driving declined substantially between 2012 and 2023. For example, riding with a drinking driver dropped 10.2 percentage points and driving after using marijuana dropped 6.5 percentage points.

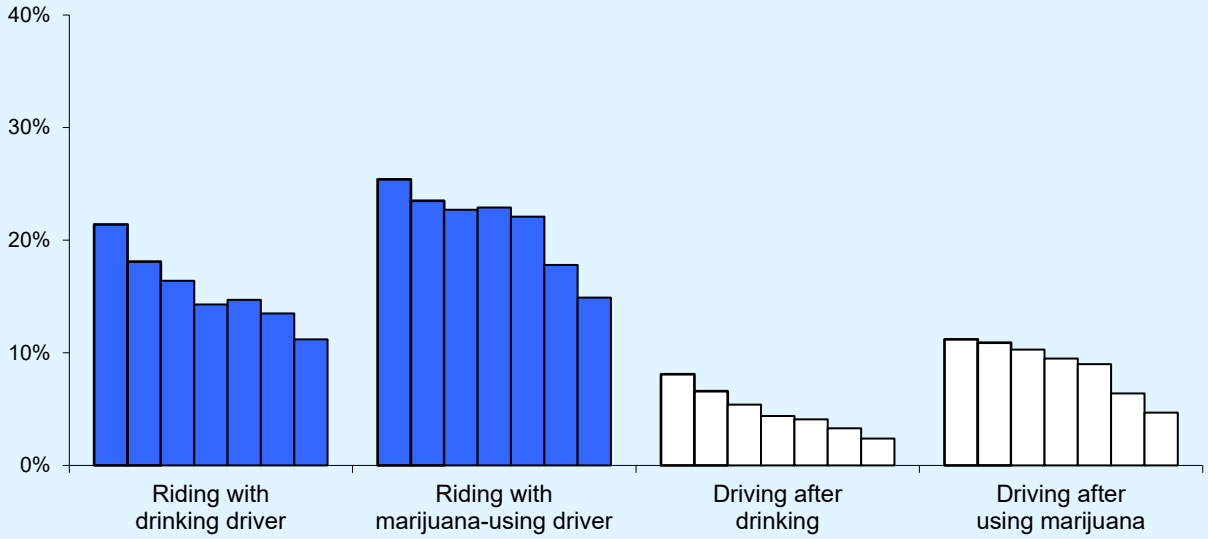
- African American students are least likely to report riding with a drinking driver and driving after drinking, while Hispanic/Latino students are least likely to report riding with a marijuana using driver and driving after using marijuana.

Symptoms of Depression

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

Graph 25

Changes in driving under the infuence or riding with a driver under the influence, among Florida **high school** students, 2012-2023



helps establish the relationship between symptoms of depression and other heath behaviors measured with the survey.

- As Tables 61 and 62 show, 42.4% of Florida students reported that “At times I think I am no good at all” and 43.7% reported being sad or depressed on most days. Close to one third reported that “Sometimes I think that life is not worth it” (30.2%) and "All in all, I am inclined to think I am a failure" (29.4%).

- Female students reported substantially higher rates than male students across all four categories. The largest differences are for “At times I think I am no good at all” (53.5% female versus 31.2% male) and “In the past year, I felt sad or depressed most days” (54.5% female versus 32.9% male).

- Changes in symptoms of depression are shown in Graph 26. Between 2012 and 2023, the percentage of students reporting symptoms of depression increased in all four categories. The largest change was reported for “All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure,” which increased from 16.9% in 2012 to 29.4% in 2023.

- While the long-term pattern is negative, the short-term pattern is positive. All four indicators for symptoms of depression peaked in 2022 before declining in 2023. The largest reduction was reported for feeling sad or depressed on most days, with a decline from 47.3% in 2022 to 43.7% in 2023.

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Adverse childhood experiences, commonly known as ACEs, are traumatic events experienced during childhood that have been linked to a broad range of negative health and behavior outcomes, including impaired cognitive development, high-risk behavior such as substance use, difficulty forming positive social relationships, high rates of chronic disease, and employment and financial difficulties.

In 2020, a set of 14 items was added to the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire to measure 10 areas of childhood trauma with known links to health and behavior. The items were derived from published survey tools, including the CDC-Kaiser ACE Study (Felitti et al., 1998). The 10 ACEs fall under three general trauma categories. Please note that the *Dysfunction in the Household* categories refer to the behaviors of parents and other adults living in the student’s home.

Abuse

1. Emotional abuse
2. Physical abuse
3. Sexual abuse

Graph 26

Changes in symptoms of depression, 2012-2023

Dysfunction in the Household

4. Parents separated or divorced
5. Physical abuse in the household
6. Substance abuse in the household
7. Mental illness in the household
8. Incarcerated household member

Neglect

9. Emotional neglect
10. Physical neglect

How prevalent is childhood trauma?

- As Table 65 and Graph 27 show, there is considerable variation in prevalence across the ten ACE trauma categories. At the high end, 35.4% of Florida high school students reported *Parents Separated or Divorced*, followed by 30.1% for *Mental Illness in Household* and 26.5% for *Emotional Neglect*. At the low end, 5.0% reported *Sexual Abuse*, followed by 6.4% for *Physical Neglect* and 7.0% for *Physical Abuse in Household*.

- Table 66 shows data for the number of ACEs reported. This statistic is sometimes referred to as the ACE score. More than one out of three (36.0%) Florida students reported no ACEs, and 22.3% reported just one ACE. As expected, higher ACE scores are less prevalent, with the number of students reporting going down with each increase in the ACE score. An ACE score of 10, the highest level, is only reported by 0.1% of students.

- For analytical purposes it is useful to distinguish between low and high levels of trauma. In this report, as well as in other public health studies, that dividing line is drawn between students reporting three or fewer ACEs and those reporting four or more ACEs. As shown in Table 66, 18.4% of Florida high schoolers reported having experienced four or more ACEs.

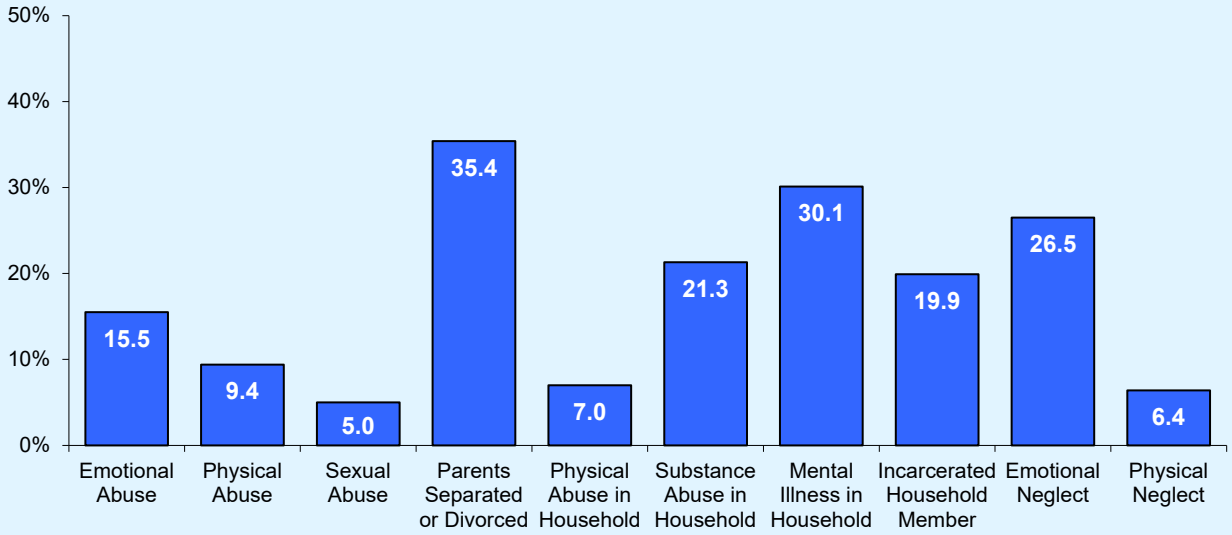
Which Florida students are the most likely to report trauma?

- Graph 28 shows differences in the prevalence rate of high trauma (four or more ACEs) across demographic groups. Childhood trauma is not evenly distributed across the population. *FYSAS* data show different ACE scores across racial/ethnic, gender, and socioeconomic status (SES) groups. White students, female students, and low SES students are more likely to report a high level of childhood trauma. Please note that in this analysis, father's education level is used as the indicator of family SES.

- The relationship between childhood trauma and demographic identity becomes even more informative when each of the 10 ACEs is examined individually. For example, White students, when compared to African American students, are less likely to report *Parents Separated or Divorced*, but more likely to report *Mental Illness in Household*.

Graph 27

High school students reporting adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), 2023



How does trauma impact youth health behavior?

- Most ACE data, which are collected from adults, show a connection between trauma experienced during childhood and negative health and behavior outcomes in adulthood. *FYSAS* data build upon this body of research by allowing policy makers and prevention planners to see how the negative consequences of trauma begin to take root during adolescence.

- As Graph 29 shows, students with four or more ACEs report substance use rates two to three times higher than students with fewer than four ACEs. For example, students with fewer than four ACEs reported a past-30-day alcohol use rate of 12.1%, compared to 20.1% for those with four or more ACEs. Marijuana use shows a similar pattern, with past-30-day rates of 7.6% among low-trauma students and 20.5% among high-trauma students.

- The research literature has identified a strong relationship between traumatic experiences in childhood and depression and suicidal ideation in adulthood. *FYSAS* data show that this connection between ACEs and emotional health is already established in adolescence, with high-trauma students twice as likely to report symptoms of depression as low-trauma students. Referring again to Graph 29, 22.7% of students with fewer than four ACEs agreed that "Sometimes I think that life is not worth it," compared to 56.6% for students with four or more ACEs. For feeling "depressed or sad most days," the rates are 35.2% and 75.7% for low-trauma and high-trauma students, respectively.

Other Behaviors and Activities

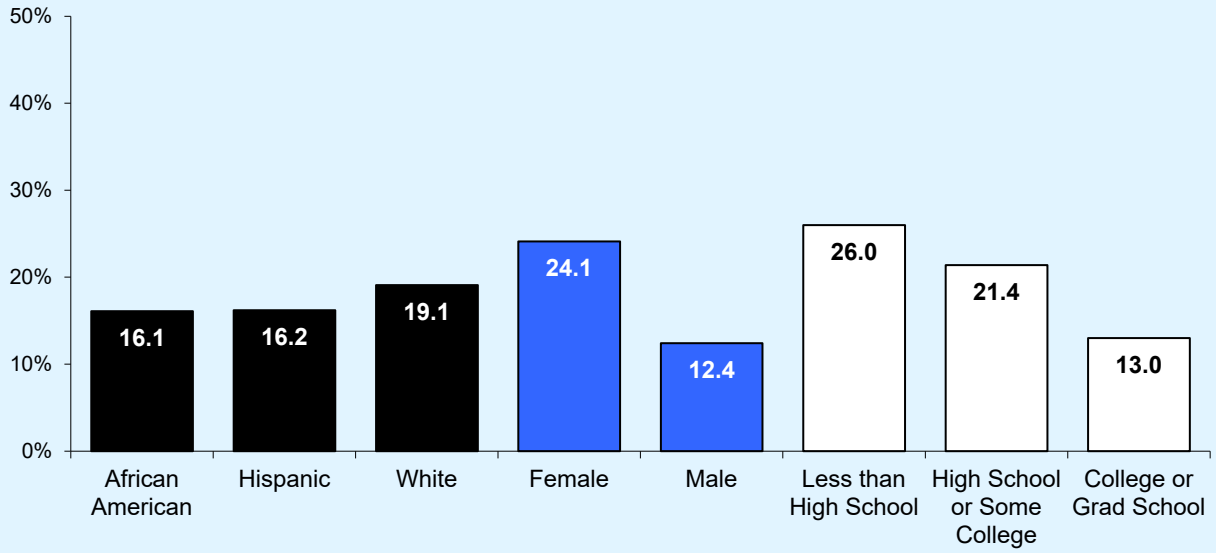
In 2017, questions were added asking students if they have talked to a parent/guardian about prescription drug abuse within the past 12 months and about the average number of hours of sleep on a school night. Six questions were also added about lack of self-control.

- As Table 57 shows, slightly more than one fifth of students (21.9%) have talked with a parent/guardian about the dangers of taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you.

- While this rate is similar between female (23.6%) and male (20.2%) students, White, non-Hispanic students (25.5%) were more likely than Hispanic/Latino students (20.6%) and African American students (15.9%) to have this discussion with parents.

- The *2017 FYSAS* also added questions asking students how many hours of sleep they get on school nights. As Table 60 shows, middle school students reported that they get an average of 7.3 hours of sleep on school nights and high school students reported an average of 6.4 hours.

Graph 28 Percentage of **high school** students who reported four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), 2023



- Table 59 presents data on impulsiveness and self-control. Close to one half of students (41.4%) reported that they get upset and have trouble talking calmly when they have a disagreement. Almost one third (29.3%) of students reported that "people better stay away from me when I'm angry" and that they "do what brings them pleasure now" (33.0%). About one quarter of students reported the other three behaviors: getting in trouble is exciting (28.5%), being more concerned with the short run (26.7%), and excitement is more important than security (26.4%).

- Table 64 presents survey results about awareness about the "One Pill Can Kill" prevention message, with nearly one-third (32.9%) of surveyed Florida students reported having seen or heard the message.

- Table 64 also presents findings regarding receptivity to the 988 suicide prevention hotline. Among all surveyed Florida students, 16.0% said they would be "very likely" to use 988 if they were "feeling overwhelmed, upset, or suicidal." Students were also asked how likely they would be to use different communication modes to talk with a crisis counselor. *Texting* was the most popular, with 22.4% saying they would be very likely to use it, followed by 20.0% for the *phone* and 19.4% for *chat*.

Suicidal Ideation and Attempted Suicide

In 2023, five new items were added to both the middle school and high school *FYSAS* questionnaires addressing suicide-related thinking and behavior. These items addressed symptoms of depression, considering suicide, planning suicide, attempting suicide, and receiving medical care after a suicide attempt. All five questions specifically ask about student experiences within the past 12 months. Data for these measures are presented in Table 63 and Graph 30.

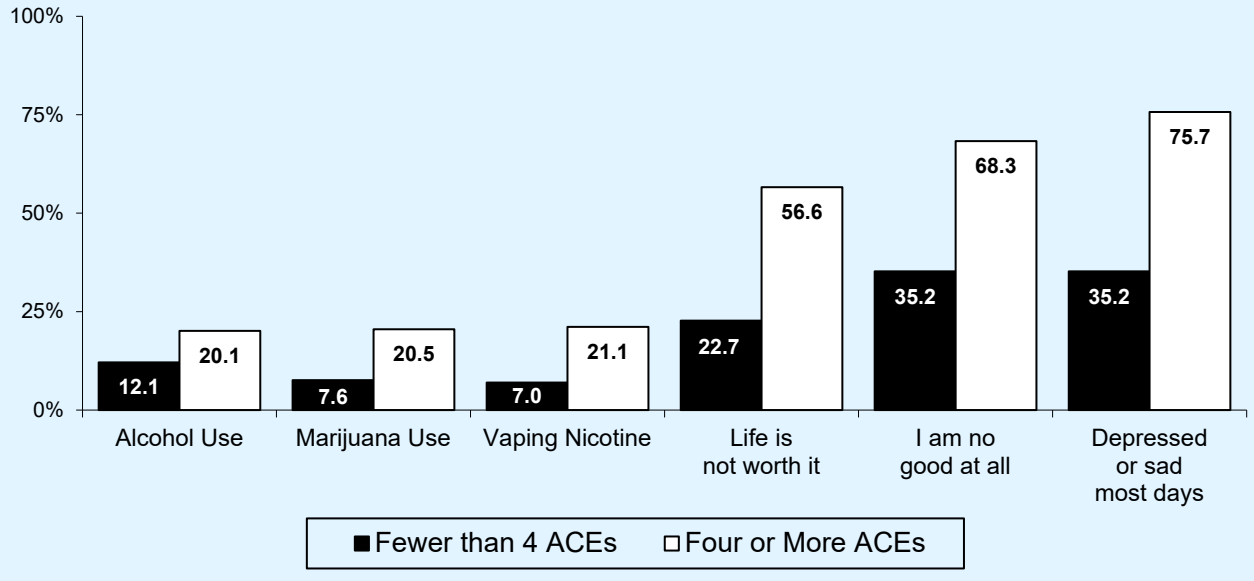
- Among all surveyed students, 32.4% reported that during the past 12 months they felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks.

- Reporting about their experience in the past 12 months, 14.4% reported seriously considering suicide and 12.3% reported making a suicide plan.

- One or more suicide attempts was reported by 8.1% of surveyed students, and a suicide attempt that required medical care was reported by 1.7%.

- As Graph 30 shows, female students are substantially more like to report suicidal thinking and behavior. For example, female students are more than twice as likely as male students to report seriously considering suicide (19.5% versus 9.2%,

Graph 29 Prevalence rates for substance use and symptoms of depression, among **high school** students with low and high trauma, 2023



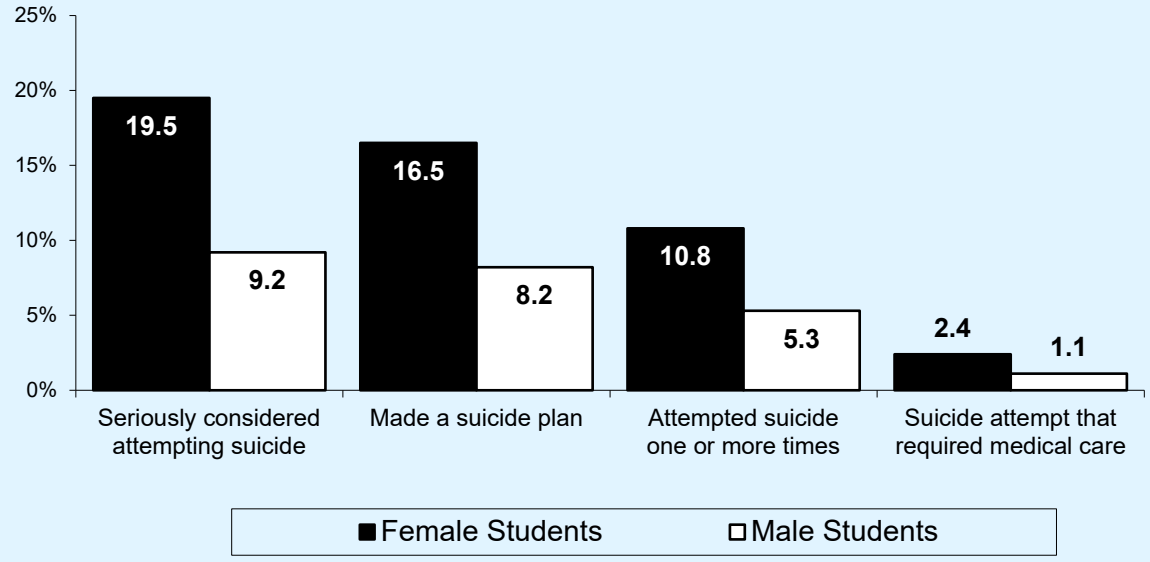
respectively), and more than twice as likely to report a suicide attempt (10.8% versus 5.3%, respectively).

- With respect to age, the measures for considering, planning, and attempting suicide generally increase between 6th grade and 8th grade, and then decline through 11th grade before increasing somewhat among 12th graders.

- Race and ethnic differences on the suicidal ideation and behavior measures are not large, but there is a pattern. White, non-Hispanic students were slightly more likely than Hispanic/Latino students and African American students to report seriously considering suicide and making a suicide plan, while African American students were slightly more likely to report attempting suicide and a suicide attempt that required medical care.

Graph 30

Percentage of students reporting suicidal ideation and behavior, by gender, 2023



Appendix A
Detailed Tables

Table 1. Major demographic characteristics of surveyed Florida youth, 2023

	Unweighted			Weighted	
	N	%		N	%
Sex					
Female	4,700	51.6		4,408	48.4
Male	4,262	46.8		4,568	50.2
Race/Ethnic group					
American Indian	127	1.4		67	0.7
Asian	239	2.6		137	1.5
African American	1,630	17.9		1,870	20.5
Hispanic/Latino	2,517	27.7		2,145	23.6
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	18	0.2		15	0.2
Other/Multiple	2,078	22.8		1,437	15.8
White, non-Hispanic	2,385	26.2		3,336	36.7
Parent/Guardian in the Military					
No	7,838	86.1		7,921	87.0
Yes	1,148	12.6		1,072	11.8
Age					
11	500	5.5		352	3.9
12	1,672	18.4		1,207	13.3
13	1,915	21.0		1,323	14.5
14	1,652	18.2		1,369	15.0
15	1,114	12.2		1,392	15.3
16	1,008	11.1		1,404	15.4
17	724	8.0		1,175	12.9
18	435	4.8		782	8.6
Grade					
6th	1,842	20.2		1,350	14.8
7th	1,931	21.2		1,305	14.3
8th	1,858	20.4		1,333	14.7
9th	1,039	11.4		1,406	15.4
10th	1,025	11.3		1,337	14.7
11th	774	8.5		1,243	13.7
12th	632	6.9		1,127	12.4
Middle School	5,631	61.9		3,988	43.8
High School	3,470	38.1		5,113	56.2
Total	**9,101**	**100.0**		**9,101**	**100.0**

Note: Some categories do not sum to 100% of the total due to missing values (e.g., not all survey questions were answered) or categories with very few responses were omitted. 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—2012 to 2023

	2012		2014		2016		2018		2020		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex														
Female	34,179	48.2	31,702	48.1	31,515	47.9	26,340	48.2	25,191	48.4	22,957	48.3	4,408	48.4
Male	35,544	50.2	33,056	50.1	32,905	50.0	27,468	50.3	26,328	50.5	23,857	50.1	4,568	50.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	12,176	17.2	12,512	19.0	14,666	22.3	12,088	22.1	11,284	21.7	10,187	21.4	1,870	20.5
Hispanic/Latino	16,088	22.7	12,827	19.5	13,174	20.0	11,242	20.6	11,091	21.3	10,291	21.6	2,145	23.6
White, non-Hispanic	27,787	39.2	29,014	44.0	28,309	43.0	22,618	41.4	20,904	40.1	18,419	38.7	3,336	36.7
Age														
11	4,037	5.7	3,909	17.5	3,856	5.9	3,339	6.1	3,151	6.0	2,576	5.4	352	3.9
12	9,151	12.9	8,589	5.9	8,338	12.7	7,363	13.5	7,124	13.7	6,243	13.1	1,207	13.3
13	10,289	14.5	9,491	13.0	9,230	14.0	7,738	14.2	7,698	14.8	6,872	14.4	1,323	14.5
14	10,537	14.9	9,764	14.4	9,454	14.4	7,864	14.4	7,616	14.6	7,136	15.0	1,369	15.0
15	10,727	15.1	10,011	14.8	10,070	15.3	7,982	14.6	7,582	14.6	7,278	15.3	1,392	15.3
16	10,384	14.7	9,431	15.2	9,684	14.7	7,926	14.5	7,502	14.4	6,918	14.5	1,404	15.4
17	9,533	13.5	8,940	14.3	9,348	14.2	7,725	14.1	7,073	13.6	6,616	13.9	1,175	12.9
18	5,217	7.4	4,837	13.6	4,799	7.3	3,990	7.3	3,807	7.3	3,403	7.2	782	8.6
Grade														
6th	10,330	14.6	9,610	14.6	9,301	14.1	8,050	14.7	7,718	14.8	6,626	13.9	1,350	14.8
7th	10,332	14.6	9,611	14.6	9,215	14.0	7,706	14.1	7,555	14.5	6,817	14.3	1,305	14.3
8th	10,134	14.3	9,427	14.3	9,326	14.2	7,715	14.1	7,632	14.6	7,021	14.8	1,333	14.7
9th	11,051	15.6	10,281	15.6	10,140	15.4	8,024	14.7	7,668	14.7	7,193	15.1	1,406	15.4
10th	10,314	14.6	9,595	14.6	9,834	15.0	7,925	14.5	7,481	14.4	7,025	14.8	1,337	14.7
11th	9,879	13.9	9,190	13.9	9,254	14.1	7,775	14.2	7,117	13.7	6,557	13.8	1,243	13.7
12th	8,819	12.4	8,203	12.4	8,705	13.2	7,417	13.6	6,923	13.3	6,333	13.3	1,127	12.4
Middle School	30,796	43.5	28,547	43.3	27,678	42.1	23,470	43.0	22,904	44.0	20,463	43.0	3,988	43.8
High School	40,063	56.5	37,164	56.4	37,765	57.4	31,141	57.0	29,189	56.0	27,109	57.0	5,113	56.2
Total	**70,859**	**100.0**	**65,917**	**100.0**	**65,776**	**100.0**	**54,611**	**100.0**	**52,093**	**100.0**	**47,572**	**100.0**	**9,101**	**100.0**

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

Table 3. Lifetime prevalence of ATOD use, 2023

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	13.4	22.4	26.3	25.4	35.5	35.8	41.2
Cigarettes	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.4	6.9	6.6	8.6
Vaping Nicotine	9.3	11.6	17.5	17.9	18.7	18.7	23.6
Vaping Marijuana	3.4	6.2	9.4	11.7	15.3	15.6	22.7
Marijuana or Hashish	3.3	6.9	11.0	14.0	17.8	21.2	27.1
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	2.8	2.0	2.6	3.1
Inhalants	6.4	7.1	6.3	5.6	3.7	3.7	3.9
Club Drugs	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.8
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.0	5.7
Methamphetamine	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.3
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2
Depressants	0.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.8	1.9	2.0
Prescription Pain Relievers	2.2	2.5	3.2	2.4	3.0	1.4	2.2
Prescription Amphetamines	0.7	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.0
Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs	--	--	--	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7

Table 4. Past-30-day prevalence of ATOD use, 2023

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	4.5	7.3	10.2	9.9	13.2	12.8	20.5
Binge Drinking	2.2	3.3	4.1	3.7	4.8	6.6	9.9
Cigarettes	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7	2.2
Vaping Nicotine	3.0	5.9	7.2	8.2	9.8	10.0	11.1
Vaping Marijuana	0.9	3.4	4.7	6.4	8.2	7.2	12.2
Marijuana or Hashish	1.3	3.9	6.0	7.8	8.4	10.4	15.1
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.0
Inhalants	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.4
Club Drugs	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.5	2.0
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
Heroin	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
Depressants	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8
Prescription Pain Relievers	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0
Prescription Amphetamines	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5
Over-the-Counter Drugs	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4

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—2012 to 2023

	Alcohol Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	48.8	44.3	41.3	38.9	38.3	34.5	30.9	25.3	21.7	19.9	16.8	15.9	13.3	12.9
Male	45.8	40.9	37.1	34.1	32.5	27.5	25.5	23.8	19.4	17.0	13.8	13.7	10.3	9.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	38.7	34.3	31.0	28.2	26.4	22.9	19.2	17.4	13.8	12.4	9.5	9.1	7.4	7.0
Hispanic/Latino	48.8	45.3	41.5	38.3	35.3	31.0	29.3	25.5	22.0	18.6	15.3	14.0	10.7	10.9
White, non-Hispanic	50.5	46.0	42.1	39.8	39.6	35.1	31.0	27.6	23.7	21.4	18.4	18.0	14.7	13.2
Age														
11	14.6	11.2	10.0	10.9	12.9	13.2	11.2	5.6	3.8	2.5	2.8	4.4	3.9	2.5
12	21.0	18.1	15.7	15.3	18.4	16.9	16.3	7.2	6.1	5.3	4.5	6.0	4.9	5.5
13	31.6	28.0	24.8	23.9	26.1	22.9	22.8	14.0	11.2	9.4	8.3	9.2	7.6	7.6
14	44.8	39.0	34.6	33.9	33.0	29.0	25.8	20.3	18.3	14.7	13.2	12.3	9.7	9.6
15	54.8	48.6	43.4	39.0	38.4	32.7	27.0	29.1	22.7	19.9	15.8	15.8	11.7	11.4
16	62.4	58.0	51.4	49.9	45.3	38.6	35.4	33.4	28.3	23.6	21.4	19.4	15.4	12.7
17	68.4	63.9	60.3	55.5	51.2	43.9	38.7	40.2	34.1	32.4	25.6	24.0	18.6	15.2
18	68.9	64.4	61.3	55.5	52.8	47.4	40.4	42.0	36.2	34.5	28.5	27.3	22.2	20.9
Grade														
6th	17.4	15.1	12.5	12.6	15.3	14.3	13.4	6.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	5.1	4.4	4.5
7th	29.3	24.0	21.6	20.5	22.9	20.7	22.4	12.0	9.5	7.7	6.3	8.1	6.4	7.3
8th	40.2	35.9	31.2	29.5	30.7	27.5	26.3	18.5	15.9	13.2	11.9	11.3	9.2	10.2
9th	51.8	45.4	39.9	37.7	35.0	29.8	25.4	26.7	21.3	17.2	13.9	13.0	10.6	9.9
10th	58.6	54.0	47.9	45.2	42.3	36.2	35.5	31.4	26.3	22.3	19.5	18.2	13.1	13.2
11th	66.6	60.2	56.7	52.7	48.5	41.7	35.8	36.8	30.3	29.2	23.4	21.8	18.1	12.8
12th	70.1	66.9	62.8	57.3	55.1	47.7	41.2	42.7	37.5	34.4	28.3	27.5	21.3	20.5
Middle School	28.9	25.0	21.8	20.8	23.0	21.0	20.7	12.3	10.1	8.3	7.3	8.2	6.7	7.4
High School	61.3	56.0	51.4	48.0	44.9	38.5	34.0	33.9	28.4	25.5	21.2	19.9	15.5	13.8
Total	**47.3**	**42.6**	**39.1**	**36.5**	**35.3**	**31.0**	**28.2**	**24.6**	**20.5**	**18.3**	**15.3**	**14.8**	**11.8**	**11.0**

Table 6. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2023

	Alcohol						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0 %	1-2 %	3-5 %	6-9 %	10-19 %	20-39 %	40+ %
Sex							
Female	87.1	9.4	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
Male	90.9	6.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	93.0	5.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Hispanic/Latino	89.1	7.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
White, non-Hispanic	86.8	9.4	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0
Age							
11	97.5	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
12	94.5	4.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
13	92.4	5.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
14	90.4	6.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
15	88.6	8.5	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2
16	87.3	8.7	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
17	84.8	10.7	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
18	79.1	14.8	4.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.0
Grade							
6th	95.5	3.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
7th	92.7	5.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
8th	89.8	6.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1
9th	90.1	7.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
10th	86.8	9.5	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
11th	87.2	8.3	2.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1
12th	79.5	15.0	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0
Middle School	92.6	5.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
High School	86.2	9.8	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Total	**89.0**	**7.8**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.2**

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—2012 to 2023

	High-Risk Alcohol Use													
	Binge Drinking							Blacking Out						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %		2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	10.6	9.5	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.1	5.2		19.8	16.5	15.0	14.2	12.7	10.0
Male	11.9	9.4	7.7	6.9	6.4	5.1	4.4		18.1	15.4	13.5	13.3	9.5	6.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.6		10.3	8.4	7.7	8.1	7.2	4.8
Hispanic/Latino	12.3	11.3	8.6	7.6	7.0	5.8	4.8		18.6	15.3	12.4	11.7	8.2	6.8
White, non-Hispanic	12.8	10.7	8.8	7.9	7.5	6.4	5.6		22.4	20.0	18.9	18.0	14.7	10.9
Age														
11	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.3		--	--	--	--	--	--
12	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.5		--	--	--	--	--	--
13	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.1		--	--	--	--	--	--
14	8.3	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.0	3.6		10.0	7.3	7.0	7.7	5.4	3.5
15	13.5	10.2	7.8	6.4	7.0	5.4	4.4		14.2	11.5	9.9	10.5	8.2	6.0
16	16.0	14.4	9.6	10.0	9.0	7.1	5.2		20.0	15.5	14.4	13.1	10.3	8.9
17	19.9	16.7	15.4	12.1	10.6	9.2	7.3		24.5	21.2	17.7	16.7	15.0	9.4
18	22.1	19.0	15.7	13.7	14.6	11.9	11.2		23.1	22.3	21.0	20.7	15.8	12.9
Grade														
6th	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2		--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.3		--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	7.4	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.1		--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	11.9	9.3	6.9	5.6	5.8	4.9	3.7		12.7	9.5	8.6	8.5	6.3	5.3
10th	14.8	12.7	9.0	8.9	8.4	5.9	4.8		17.9	14.0	12.3	12.4	9.3	8.1
11th	17.8	14.9	12.7	10.4	9.9	8.6	6.6		21.0	18.9	15.8	15.0	13.3	9.3
12th	22.1	19.2	15.8	13.6	13.2	11.1	9.9		25.4	22.3	20.7	19.8	16.0	11.4
Middle School	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2		--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	16.4	13.7	10.9	9.6	9.2	7.5	6.1		18.9	15.9	14.2	13.8	11.0	8.4
Total	**11.3**	**9.5**	**7.7**	**6.8**	**6.7**	**5.6**	**4.8**		**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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

Table 8. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cigarettes in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Cigarette Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	21.1	17.2	14.0	11.1	8.5	7.2	6.0	6.0	4.4	3.3	2.6	1.4	1.0	1.0
Male	21.5	18.0	14.1	11.4	9.6	7.0	5.3	7.1	5.3	3.5	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	13.6	10.3	8.9	6.5	5.8	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1
Hispanic/Latino	20.3	17.2	13.4	11.4	7.7	6.0	5.4	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	25.3	21.2	16.7	13.6	11.3	9.2	7.3	9.1	6.9	4.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.4
Age														
11	4.4	3.7	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8
12	7.2	6.5	5.1	4.6	4.8	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0
13	12.9	10.6	9.1	7.4	6.8	5.7	4.9	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0
14	18.3	15.2	12.4	9.5	8.1	6.3	4.9	4.4	3.6	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.7
15	24.4	19.3	14.9	11.4	9.3	7.0	5.9	7.2	5.1	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.1
16	28.0	22.9	18.5	15.1	11.4	8.3	6.7	8.7	6.5	4.3	3.4	2.4	1.2	0.8
17	33.9	28.9	22.4	17.5	12.6	9.7	7.0	12.8	9.0	6.2	4.0	2.9	1.7	1.1
18	36.5	30.2	23.6	19.2	15.9	13.1	9.4	14.6	11.1	7.4	5.4	3.6	2.1	2.6
Grade														
6th	6.7	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.2
7th	11.7	9.5	8.3	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.1	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9
8th	17.1	14.2	11.3	9.2	7.4	6.3	5.6	4.3	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.6
9th	22.8	18.3	13.8	9.8	8.8	6.8	5.4	6.6	5.2	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.3
10th	26.2	22.0	17.2	14.4	10.1	7.0	6.9	7.8	6.2	4.6	3.5	1.9	1.3	0.9
11th	30.2	24.7	21.4	15.5	11.5	9.0	6.6	11.0	7.2	5.0	3.6	2.8	1.4	0.7
12th	36.5	30.8	22.4	19.5	15.4	12.1	8.6	13.9	10.8	7.1	5.0	3.3	2.0	2.2
Middle School	11.8	9.8	8.0	6.7	6.1	5.0	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3
High School	28.5	23.6	18.5	14.7	11.3	8.6	6.8	9.6	7.1	4.8	3.5	2.4	1.4	1.2
Total	**21.3**	**17.6**	**14.1**	**11.3**	**9.0**	**7.1**	**5.8**	**6.6**	**4.9**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**1.2**

Table 9. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who vaped nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL), in lifetime and past 30 days—2019 to 2023

	Vaped Nicotine												
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days					
			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female			25.2	24.9	26.1	23.8	20.1			12.9	12.3	13.9	11.9	9.9
Male			21.9	20.8	19.3	16.7	12.9			12.1	10.4	8.7	7.5	5.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			11.8	12.0	13.5	13.7	10.8			4.4	4.8	5.6	5.7	4.9
Hispanic/Latino			21.6	21.3	22.1	19.6	18.2			11.2	9.9	9.0	9.4	8.0
White, non-Hispanic			30.5	28.8	27.0	23.5	18.2			18.0	15.2	14.6	11.8	9.3
Age														
11			6.0	4.6	5.8	6.4	6.9			2.0	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0
12			9.8	9.6	10.9	10.1	10.1			4.0	3.8	4.4	3.5	3.7
13			16.8	16.3	17.7	14.3	13.1			7.4	7.1	7.8	6.5	5.9
14			21.4	22.1	24.2	18.5	16.1			10.1	10.1	11.1	8.7	6.1
15			30.0	26.2	25.0	22.2	17.5			15.5	13.5	12.7	10.7	7.8
16			32.0	31.8	29.2	25.9	20.0			17.6	16.3	15.7	12.5	11.9
17			31.6	32.4	29.8	29.8	20.7			19.2	17.1	15.8	15.2	10.1
18			32.7	33.9	30.3	29.6	23.8			21.3	19.2	15.7	15.9	12.0
Grade														
6th			7.8	7.4	8.2	8.8	9.3			2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0
7th			13.9	13.0	15.0	12.4	11.6			6.1	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.9
8th			19.4	19.8	22.1	17.6	17.5			8.9	8.7	10.1	7.9	7.2
9th			26.3	24.1	22.7	19.5	17.9			13.2	12.1	11.4	9.9	8.2
10th			30.6	29.3	27.8	23.3	18.7			16.9	15.1	14.4	11.0	9.8
11th			33.5	32.0	30.7	28.6	18.7			18.3	16.8	16.2	13.8	10.0
12th			33.2	35.1	31.9	31.5	23.6			21.6	19.0	17.5	16.8	11.1
Middle School			13.7	13.5	15.1	13.1	12.8			5.9	5.8	6.4	5.5	5.4
High School			30.8	30.0	28.1	25.5	19.6			17.4	15.6	14.8	12.7	9.7
Total			**23.5**	**22.8**	**22.5**	**20.2**	**16.6**			**12.5**	**11.4**	**11.2**	**9.7**	**7.8**

Table 10. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who vaped marijuana (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL), in lifetime and past 30 days—2019 to 2023

	Vaped Marijuana												
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days					
			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female			16.1	16.6	16.8	15.1	14.0			8.1	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.0
Male			14.6	14.5	13.1	11.4	9.5			8.4	7.3	6.1	5.9	5.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			9.5	10.1	9.0	9.8	8.9			4.2	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.9
Hispanic/Latino			15.3	15.0	15.2	12.4	11.1			8.1	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.2
White, non-Hispanic			18.1	18.2	17.2	15.2	13.2			10.5	8.5	8.0	7.9	6.8
Age														
11			1.5	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.8			1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6
12			3.9	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.7			1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
13			8.1	8.4	7.6	6.8	7.4			3.4	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.5
14			12.0	12.0	12.3	9.6	9.1			5.9	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.3
15			19.5	17.3	15.6	14.3	12.2			10.2	8.5	6.8	7.0	7.2
16			22.4	24.2	22.8	17.9	16.4			13.3	11.3	10.1	9.4	8.1
17			25.5	25.8	24.6	24.2	17.5			14.2	12.2	12.3	13.2	8.7
18			25.1	28.7	28.2	24.7	22.8			14.6	13.8	12.3	13.0	12.2
Grade														
6th			2.3	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.4			1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.9
7th			6.7	6.7	5.6	5.5	6.2			2.5	3.1	2.0	2.5	3.4
8th			10.7	10.6	10.9	9.1	9.4			5.1	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.7
9th			16.1	13.8	12.6	11.3	11.7			8.2	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.4
10th			20.6	21.5	20.4	16.2	15.3			11.6	10.3	9.8	8.5	8.2
11th			25.5	25.8	23.9	21.2	15.6			14.2	12.1	11.1	11.0	7.2
12th			26.1	28.4	29.0	26.2	22.7			15.4	13.6	12.9	14.1	12.2
Middle School			6.6	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.3			3.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.0
High School			22.0	22.2	21.3	18.4	16.0			12.3	10.6	9.9	9.7	8.4
Total			**15.3**	**15.5**	**14.9**	**13.2**	**11.8**			**8.3**	**7.3**	**6.7**	**6.8**	**6.0**

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

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

Note: These items were replaced by questions distinguishing between nicotine vaping and marijuana vaping.

Table 12. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Marijuana or Hashish Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	21.9	22.1	21.4	21.0	21.0	18.1	16.3	10.6	11.7	10.9	11.0	10.6	9.1	8.0
Male	24.5	23.0	21.3	19.4	19.2	14.0	12.0	14.1	13.1	11.5	10.7	10.7	7.4	6.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	19.3	20.9	19.4	17.9	18.6	14.4	12.5	10.1	10.7	9.1	9.4	9.7	7.3	6.6
Hispanic/Latino	21.5	22.0	20.5	19.4	18.1	13.6	12.8	11.3	11.4	10.7	9.6	9.2	6.9	6.0
White, non-Hispanic	26.0	24.3	22.6	21.8	21.7	18.0	15.8	13.8	13.7	12.3	12.1	11.6	9.4	8.5
Age														
11	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.1
12	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.5	4.7	3.5	4.1	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.9
13	9.0	8.7	8.0	9.4	9.8	7.4	8.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.6	3.9
14	17.2	17.1	15.8	15.7	15.9	12.1	10.0	8.7	9.8	7.9	8.1	8.0	6.2	5.7
15	28.0	27.1	24.1	22.4	22.0	16.8	15.1	15.3	15.5	13.3	12.3	11.9	9.0	7.7
16	35.0	35.0	32.5	31.4	31.3	22.2	18.8	19.0	18.1	16.9	17.2	16.6	11.0	9.3
17	41.9	41.1	39.2	35.8	34.6	29.6	23.2	22.8	23.5	20.9	19.2	19.3	15.9	12.0
18	43.8	41.4	41.7	38.1	38.4	32.0	28.0	23.3	23.6	22.3	22.8	21.9	17.8	16.1
Grade														
6th	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3
7th	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.8	7.5	5.5	6.9	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.5	3.9
8th	14.8	14.6	12.5	13.1	13.7	10.8	11.0	7.7	7.8	5.9	6.7	6.6	5.4	6.0
9th	24.4	23.6	21.1	18.8	18.8	14.0	14.0	13.2	13.5	11.6	9.7	9.8	7.4	7.8
10th	31.7	31.9	29.0	27.9	27.0	19.3	17.8	17.1	17.6	15.8	15.9	14.6	10.3	8.4
11th	39.2	37.5	37.3	33.9	34.3	26.6	21.2	21.6	20.4	19.6	18.2	19.7	13.6	10.4
12th	44.6	42.8	40.7	38.9	37.7	33.1	27.1	23.2	24.1	21.5	21.6	20.2	18.1	15.1
Middle School	8.3	8.4	7.0	7.6	8.2	6.6	7.1	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.7
High School	34.4	33.4	31.7	29.7	29.2	22.9	19.7	18.5	18.6	17.0	16.3	15.9	12.2	10.2
Total	**23.2**	**22.6**	**21.3**	**20.2**	**20.1**	**16.0**	**14.2**	**12.4**	**12.4**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**10.7**	**8.3**	**7.4**

Table 13. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2023

	Marijuana or Hashish						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Sex							
Female	92.0	3.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0
Male	93.3	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	93.4	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8
Hispanic/Latino	94.0	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	91.5	3.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Age							
11	98.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	98.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
13	96.1	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
14	94.3	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
15	92.3	2.2	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3
16	90.7	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6
17	88.0	4.8	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.1
18	83.9	7.7	3.1	0.6	2.4	0.7	1.6
Grade							
6th	98.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
7th	96.1	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3
8th	94.0	3.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4
9th	92.2	2.3	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0
10th	91.6	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.6
11th	89.6	4.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9
12th	84.9	6.3	2.4	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.9
Middle School	96.3	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
High School	89.8	3.8	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3
Total	**92.6**	**3.1**	**1.3**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.8**

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

Table 14. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who used synthetic marijuana in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Synthetic Marijuana Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	10.9	7.7	4.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3
Male	15.2	10.0	5.0	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.0	5.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	5.7	4.7	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.9
Hispanic/Latino	9.1	7.7	4.8	3.7	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	17.5	11.0	5.6	4.1	3.5	3.2	2.3	5.3	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	7.5	5.6	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9
15	9.9	6.7	3.6	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.4	4.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1
16	13.5	8.8	4.8	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.9	4.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3
17	15.6	11.2	6.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.3	5.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
18	16.9	11.2	6.2	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.0	4.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	9.7	6.6	3.7	3.2	2.2	1.5	2.8	4.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
10th	11.8	8.4	4.7	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.0	3.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
11th	14.6	8.9	5.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.6	4.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
12th	16.7	12.2	5.9	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.4	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	13.0	8.8	4.9	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	4.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 15. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used inhalants in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Inhalant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	8.9	7.2	6.1	6.7	7.7	6.6	6.4	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.0
Male	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.8	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4
Hispanic/Latino	8.0	6.9	5.5	5.3	6.1	4.8	4.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.2
White, non-Hispanic	7.9	6.2	5.1	5.9	6.9	6.4	6.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
Age														
11	7.9	6.3	4.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	8.7	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3
12	9.0	7.8	6.0	7.3	8.3	7.2	5.6	3.9	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.2	1.9
13	10.8	9.5	6.7	8.5	8.9	7.1	7.3	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.9
14	9.5	8.5	7.1	7.7	7.6	6.2	5.6	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.6
15	7.8	5.8	5.8	4.9	6.0	5.7	4.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3
16	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3
17	5.5	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
18	5.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.6	3.4	3.0	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.2
Grade														
6th	8.3	7.1	5.4	6.7	7.3	7.0	6.4	3.6	2.8	1.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.0
7th	10.6	9.3	6.3	8.2	9.2	7.3	7.1	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.3	3.0
8th	10.7	9.6	7.6	8.3	8.4	7.1	6.3	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.0
9th	8.1	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.6	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
10th	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.4	5.3	5.1	3.7	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1
11th	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.5	4.7	4.8	3.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5
12th	5.4	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.4
Middle School	9.9	8.6	6.4	7.8	8.3	7.1	6.6	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3
High School	6.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9
Total	**7.9**	**6.5**	**5.4**	**5.8**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**5.3**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**1.5**

Table 16. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used club drugs in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Club Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Male	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
Hispanic/Latino	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	3.8	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
Age														
11	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
12	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
13	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
14	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
15	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
16	5.1	4.1	2.9	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3
17	6.7	5.4	3.6	2.0	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2
18	7.6	6.9	4.5	3.3	3.2	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
7th	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
8th	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
9th	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5
10th	4.2	4.0	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
11th	5.7	4.9	3.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0
12th	7.8	6.7	4.2	2.8	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9
Middle School	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
High School	5.1	4.5	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Total	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.1**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**

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

Table 17. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushroom Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Male	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Hispanic/Latino	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.6	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6
Age														
11	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
12	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
13	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
14	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
15	3.9	4.3	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.8
16	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.2
17	6.7	6.6	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	3.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8
18	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.4	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.9
Grade														
6th	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
7th	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
8th	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
9th	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
10th	4.1	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.9
11th	5.6	5.8	5.8	4.3	5.1	4.3	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.5
12th	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.4	5.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.0
Middle School	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
High School	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0
Total	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.7**

Table 18. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cocaine or crack cocaine in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Cocaine or Crack Cocaine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Male	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Hispanic/Latino	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Age														
11	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
12	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
13	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
14	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
15	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5
16	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
17	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
18	4.7	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
Grade														
6th	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
7th	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
8th	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
9th	2.4	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
10th	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
11th	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
12th	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
Middle School	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
High School	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	**2.3**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**

Table 19. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used methamphetamine in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Methamphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Male	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
Hispanic/Latino	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
White, non-Hispanic	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Age														
11	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
12	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
13	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
14	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
16	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
17	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
18	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5
Grade														
6th	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
7th	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
8th	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
9th	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
10th	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
11th	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0
12th	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Middle School	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
High School	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**

Table 20. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used depressants in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Depressant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.4	4.2	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7
Male	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.2	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
White, non-Hispanic	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.4	4.7	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.5
Age														
11	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
12	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7
13	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8
14	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6
15	4.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	3.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.4
16	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.3	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
17	9.0	7.2	7.8	6.5	5.7	3.8	1.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.4
18	8.6	7.3	8.0	7.4	5.8	3.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.3
Grade														
6th	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7
7th	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
8th	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.8
9th	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.3
10th	5.8	6.2	6.4	5.8	4.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.6
11th	7.9	6.9	7.7	6.4	5.4	3.4	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6
12th	9.6	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.1	3.8	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8
Middle School	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7
High School	6.8	6.2	6.5	5.9	4.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6
Total	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**3.7**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.6**

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

Table 21. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used heroin in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Heroin Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Hispanic/Latino	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Age														
11	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
12	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
13	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
14	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
15	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
16	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
17	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0
18	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Grade														
6th	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
7th	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
8th	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
9th	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
10th	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
11th	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
12th	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Middle School	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
High School	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**

Table 22. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription pain relievers in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Prescription Pain Reliever Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	7.0	5.9	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Male	5.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2
Hispanic/Latino	5.8	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9
White, non-Hispanic	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.5	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6
Age														
11	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
12	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.9	3.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9
13	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2
14	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
15	6.8	6.6	5.2	4.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.8
16	8.8	7.2	6.1	4.9	3.4	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8
17	10.7	8.4	5.9	5.2	3.2	2.9	1.7	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4
18	10.0	7.4	7.0	6.4	3.9	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.2
Grade														
6th	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
7th	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
8th	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
9th	6.4	6.2	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0
10th	7.7	7.5	5.6	5.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
11th	9.9	7.4	6.3	5.1	3.5	2.3	1.4	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
12th	10.5	8.3	6.4	5.8	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0
Middle School	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0
High School	8.5	7.3	5.8	5.0	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8
Total	**6.4**	**5.5**	**4.8**	**4.0**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.9**

Table 23. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used over-the-counter drugs in order to get high in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Over-The-Counter Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1
Male	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.5	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	4.6	4.8	3.9	4.0	2.9	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.6
Hispanic/Latino	5.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.8
Age														
11	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6
12	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
13	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.9
14	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.5
15	6.0	6.1	5.1	4.6	4.8	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.6
16	7.3	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.1	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.6
17	7.6	6.4	5.6	4.8	4.1	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.4
18	8.4	7.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.5
Grade														
6th	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.6
7th	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.4
8th	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3
9th	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	2.9	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.5
10th	6.6	6.8	5.7	5.6	4.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.7
11th	7.8	6.2	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.5	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.5
12th	7.5	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.4	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4
Middle School	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
High School	6.9	6.1	5.3	4.9	4.3	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.5
Total	**5.5**	**5.0**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.8**

Table 24. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription amphetamines in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Prescription Amphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0
Male	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6
Hispanic/Latino	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.5	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.9
Age														
11	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1
12	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
13	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7
14	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.9	3.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.4
15	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.8	2.6	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.5
16	4.8	4.7	4.9	3.6	4.4	3.3	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.8
17	6.7	6.9	5.6	4.3	4.9	4.5	3.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
18	7.1	6.6	6.9	5.6	5.7	3.8	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.8
Grade														
6th	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
7th	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
8th	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.7	3.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.1
9th	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.7
10th	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.1	4.3	3.1	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9
11th	5.4	5.4	5.8	3.9	5.1	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1
12th	7.8	7.7	6.4	5.4	5.1	4.5	2.8	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.5
Middle School	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
High School	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.6	4.5	3.4	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8
Total	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**2.6**	**3.4**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.8**

Table 25. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who used a needle to inject an illegal drug in lifetime—2016 to 2023

	Needle to Inject Illegal Drug						
	Lifetime						
			2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex							
Female			0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
Male			0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Race/Ethnic group							
African American			0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2
Hispanic/Latino			0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
White, non-Hispanic			0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Age							
11			--	--	--	--	--
12			--	--	--	--	--
13			--	--	--	--	--
14			0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0
15			0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8
16			0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
17			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
18			0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Grade							
6th			--	--	--	--	--
7th			--	--	--	--	--
8th			--	--	--	--	--
9th			0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.0
10th			1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
11th			0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
12th			0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Middle School			--	--	--	--	--
High School			0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total			--	--	--	--	--

Table 26. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Any Illicit Drug													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	31.6	30.7	29.0	28.7	31.0	27.3	25.2	16.3	16.4	15.1	15.0	15.5	14.0	12.6
Male	31.8	29.4	26.4	25.2	25.6	20.5	18.7	18.0	16.3	14.2	13.4	14.1	10.7	9.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	27.5	27.9	26.1	24.7	25.8	21.5	18.6	14.9	14.4	12.6	13.4	13.6	11.6	10.3
Hispanic/Latino	30.4	29.7	26.9	25.7	26.5	21.6	21.6	16.3	15.7	14.4	12.8	13.4	11.0	10.2
White, non-Hispanic	33.8	31.3	28.6	28.4	29.6	26.1	23.9	18.0	17.5	15.4	15.1	15.3	13.2	11.9
Age														
11	12.0	9.6	8.0	9.5	10.7	11.8	13.5	5.3	4.7	3.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.7
12	14.1	12.9	11.9	12.2	15.3	14.0	13.4	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.6	5.9	6.0
13	21.0	19.5	17.0	18.8	20.8	17.5	17.6	9.8	8.9	8.0	8.8	9.5	8.4	8.8
14	27.0	26.6	23.7	24.1	26.3	21.1	19.2	14.2	14.3	12.2	12.0	13.0	10.9	10.0
15	35.5	34.0	30.0	29.2	29.5	24.6	22.9	20.4	19.8	16.9	15.6	16.2	12.9	11.9
16	41.4	40.4	37.0	36.4	37.7	28.5	26.9	23.1	21.6	19.8	20.3	20.1	14.7	13.4
17	47.8	46.1	43.1	39.4	39.6	35.5	28.5	26.8	26.6	23.4	21.5	22.0	19.2	14.5
18	49.4	45.0	44.8	41.8	43.7	36.4	31.7	27.1	26.6	24.5	24.5	25.9	20.7	18.5
Grade														
6th	13.2	12.0	10.2	11.0	13.1	13.6	13.6	6.3	5.4	4.6	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.4
7th	19.3	17.3	15.1	16.5	18.3	15.8	15.9	9.3	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.4	7.0	8.5
8th	25.7	24.4	21.6	22.0	24.6	20.6	20.0	13.2	12.3	10.5	10.6	12.2	10.2	10.5
9th	32.8	31.1	27.3	25.9	27.5	21.6	22.4	18.4	17.6	15.2	13.3	13.9	11.4	12.3
10th	38.3	38.4	34.5	34.3	33.6	26.7	26.5	21.4	21.8	19.1	19.3	18.5	14.3	12.3
11th	45.5	42.4	41.3	37.3	40.0	32.6	26.2	25.7	23.5	22.4	20.4	22.9	16.6	13.3
12th	49.4	47.0	44.0	42.3	42.7	37.6	31.5	26.9	27.0	23.7	23.5	23.2	21.2	17.5
Middle School	19.4	17.9	15.7	16.5	18.7	16.7	16.5	9.6	8.7	7.5	7.9	8.8	7.8	8.1
High School	41.0	39.3	36.4	34.8	35.7	29.3	26.4	22.9	22.3	20.0	19.0	19.5	15.7	13.7
Total	**31.7**	**30.0**	**27.7**	**26.9**	**28.3**	**23.9**	**22.0**	**17.2**	**16.4**	**14.7**	**14.3**	**14.8**	**12.3**	**11.2**

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2020, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 27. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	19.7	17.9	16.4	15.5	15.9	14.0	13.0	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.5	6.0	5.2	4.9
Male	17.8	16.4	14.2	13.7	12.7	10.4	9.4	7.7	7.0	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.0	3.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	13.5	12.8	12.3	12.0	10.9	9.5	7.4	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.0
Hispanic/Latino	18.9	16.9	15.2	13.7	13.1	10.8	11.2	8.5	7.5	7.0	5.3	4.9	4.1	4.0
White, non-Hispanic	20.2	18.5	16.3	15.9	15.6	14.0	13.0	8.0	7.6	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.1
Age														
11	11.6	8.7	7.5	8.7	9.2	10.4	12.2	5.2	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	3.9
12	12.5	11.2	10.5	10.7	12.2	11.1	9.9	5.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.4	3.9
13	16.3	15.2	12.9	13.8	14.4	12.3	11.6	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.2	5.1
14	17.8	16.9	15.3	15.4	14.5	12.6	11.9	8.2	7.9	7.2	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.9
15	19.0	17.9	16.7	15.3	14.0	11.6	10.4	8.8	8.6	7.8	5.7	5.6	4.4	3.7
16	22.0	19.0	17.6	17.0	15.2	12.1	12.8	9.6	8.4	7.7	6.7	5.7	4.2	4.7
17	24.3	22.9	19.0	16.2	15.9	14.4	11.2	9.3	9.1	7.5	6.0	5.2	4.6	3.1
18	24.5	21.8	19.8	18.3	17.7	13.2	11.1	10.0	8.1	8.5	5.9	6.3	4.3	3.9
Grade														
6th	12.1	10.5	9.2	9.8	10.7	11.3	10.8	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.0
7th	15.4	14.0	11.7	13.0	13.5	11.7	11.4	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	4.7	5.0
8th	18.3	16.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	13.0	11.9	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.2	6.6	5.4	5.1
9th	18.8	16.8	15.6	14.4	13.6	11.1	11.6	8.6	7.8	7.2	5.8	5.1	4.5	3.9
10th	19.5	19.5	17.8	17.1	14.3	12.1	12.1	8.8	9.4	7.9	6.7	5.7	4.5	4.9
11th	23.3	20.2	18.6	15.7	16.1	13.0	9.3	9.5	7.8	7.8	5.7	5.3	4.1	2.9
12th	24.9	23.0	19.2	17.6	17.0	13.9	11.9	9.6	9.0	7.7	6.0	5.7	4.4	3.5
Middle School	15.3	13.7	12.0	12.6	13.2	12.0	11.3	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.0	4.7
High School	21.5	19.7	17.7	16.2	15.2	12.5	11.3	9.1	8.5	7.7	6.0	5.4	4.4	3.8
Total	**18.8**	**17.1**	**15.3**	**14.6**	**14.3**	**12.3**	**11.3**	**8.2**	**7.5**	**6.8**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**4.7**	**4.2**

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2020, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 28. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol only* in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Alcohol Only													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	22.1	19.5	18.1	16.8	15.3	14.8	13.7	14.7	11.7	11.1	9.0	8.6	7.2	7.4
Male	19.9	17.8	17.0	15.6	14.3	13.8	13.6	12.7	10.1	9.1	7.4	7.0	5.6	5.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	18.8	14.6	13.7	12.4	11.3	10.4	9.6	10.3	7.8	7.3	5.1	5.1	3.5	3.8
Hispanic/Latino	23.1	21.5	20.3	18.6	16.5	15.9	14.3	15.1	12.9	10.8	9.1	7.8	6.2	6.3
White, non-Hispanic	21.2	19.4	18.3	17.0	15.9	15.2	14.8	14.9	12.2	11.4	9.6	9.3	7.9	8.0
Age														
11	9.5	8.0	7.3	7.2	8.5	8.9	6.6	4.4	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.2
12	13.2	11.6	10.2	9.4	10.6	10.2	10.1	5.0	4.3	3.7	2.8	4.0	3.6	3.5
13	17.2	15.7	14.1	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.2	9.3	7.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.3
14	23.6	19.4	17.8	17.0	15.5	15.2	13.9	12.0	10.2	8.4	7.5	7.1	5.6	6.0
15	24.5	20.8	19.6	17.2	17.1	15.0	12.8	16.3	11.7	10.9	8.2	8.5	6.6	7.3
16	25.5	22.5	20.5	20.1	15.6	17.0	16.0	17.8	15.0	12.0	11.0	9.9	8.4	7.2
17	24.5	23.0	22.9	21.9	18.5	16.0	17.5	20.7	16.4	17.2	13.6	11.4	8.6	8.4
18	23.4	23.9	21.7	19.5	17.2	17.2	16.5	21.6	17.9	18.0	14.2	12.4	10.5	11.9
Grade														
6th	10.7	9.9	8.4	7.6	9.2	8.9	8.3	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	3.5	2.8	3.2
7th	16.6	13.3	12.6	11.6	11.9	11.8	12.8	7.9	5.8	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.5	4.1
8th	20.8	18.7	16.3	14.7	14.4	14.2	12.8	11.4	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	5.3	5.6
9th	24.4	20.7	19.1	18.9	16.4	15.2	12.3	15.0	11.4	9.5	7.6	7.5	6.0	6.3
10th	25.2	21.1	20.3	17.9	16.4	16.3	16.9	17.0	13.5	11.6	10.1	9.1	6.8	8.9
11th	25.1	23.1	21.4	21.8	16.6	16.8	15.8	18.8	15.2	15.0	12.1	10.1	9.4	6.1
12th	24.1	24.2	23.4	20.7	19.1	16.6	17.9	22.2	18.5	18.3	14.8	13.5	9.9	11.9
Middle School	16.0	14.0	12.5	11.3	11.9	11.7	11.3	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.3	4.9	4.2	4.3
High School	24.7	22.2	21.0	19.8	17.1	16.2	15.6	18.1	14.5	13.4	11.1	10.0	8.0	8.1
Total	**21.0**	**18.6**	**17.5**	**16.2**	**14.8**	**14.3**	**13.7**	**13.7**	**10.9**	**10.0**	**8.2**	**7.7**	**6.4**	**6.5**

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. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2020, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 29. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol or any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

Alcohol Or Any Illicit Drug

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	53.6	50.1	46.8	45.2	46.1	42.0	38.7	30.7	27.9	25.8	23.7	23.9	21.0	19.9
Male	51.4	47.0	43.1	40.5	39.6	34.0	32.2	30.2	26.1	22.9	20.4	20.8	16.1	15.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	46.1	42.3	39.4	36.8	36.6	31.7	28.3	24.6	21.6	19.4	17.8	18.3	15.0	13.9
Hispanic/Latino	53.3	51.1	46.8	44.0	42.7	37.2	35.7	31.0	28.1	24.7	21.7	21.0	17.0	16.3
White, non-Hispanic	54.9	50.6	46.7	45.3	45.3	41.2	38.4	32.7	29.5	26.6	24.4	24.5	21.0	19.5
Age														
11	21.4	17.4	14.9	16.5	19.0	20.6	20.5	9.6	7.3	5.1	6.2	7.6	7.4	6.7
12	27.2	24.3	21.7	21.3	25.6	24.0	23.6	11.6	9.9	9.0	8.3	10.5	9.3	9.5
13	38.0	35.1	30.8	31.3	33.4	29.9	29.5	19.0	16.1	13.9	13.7	14.5	12.9	12.8
14	50.4	45.9	41.1	40.8	41.6	36.2	32.9	25.9	24.3	20.2	19.3	20.0	16.3	15.8
15	59.8	54.8	49.5	46.2	46.0	39.6	35.4	36.3	31.1	27.4	23.4	24.4	19.3	18.8
16	66.7	62.7	57.4	56.3	52.8	45.4	42.6	40.3	36.1	31.3	30.7	29.7	23.0	20.3
17	72.1	69.0	65.8	61.1	58.0	51.0	45.6	46.8	42.7	40.2	34.3	33.2	27.5	22.4
18	72.6	68.8	66.3	61.1	60.5	53.3	47.9	48.1	44.0	41.7	37.5	37.8	31.0	30.1
Grade														
6th	23.9	21.7	18.2	18.4	22.1	22.4	22.0	10.7	8.9	7.3	7.6	9.1	8.9	8.5
7th	35.8	30.4	27.4	27.7	30.1	27.3	28.5	17.1	14.0	11.9	11.2	13.1	11.3	12.4
8th	46.3	43.0	37.6	36.4	38.8	34.6	32.7	24.5	21.6	18.3	17.5	18.5	15.2	15.8
9th	57.1	51.7	46.2	44.6	43.4	36.6	34.4	33.0	28.6	24.3	20.5	21.1	17.3	18.3
10th	63.4	59.5	54.5	52.0	49.6	42.9	43.1	38.1	34.8	30.2	28.8	27.2	21.1	20.8
11th	70.4	65.5	62.4	58.8	56.3	49.0	41.6	43.9	38.6	36.8	31.9	32.8	25.8	19.1
12th	73.4	71.0	67.4	62.8	61.5	53.9	49.2	48.6	45.1	41.7	37.3	36.3	30.9	28.9
Middle School	35.3	31.7	27.8	27.5	30.4	28.2	27.7	17.4	14.8	12.5	12.1	13.6	11.9	12.2
High School	65.6	61.4	57.2	54.4	52.4	45.3	41.6	40.4	36.3	32.9	29.5	29.1	23.5	21.5
Total	**52.5**	**48.5**	**44.8**	**42.9**	**42.8**	**38.0**	**35.5**	**30.5**	**27.0**	**24.3**	**22.0**	**22.3**	**18.5**	**17.4**

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2020, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 30. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug, but no alcohol* in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2023

	Any Illicit Drug, But No Alcohol													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	5.0	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.9	7.7	8.1	5.7	6.5	6.4	7.2	8.1	7.9	7.2
Male	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.9	7.2	6.0	5.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	7.7	8.3	9.0	8.9	10.5	9.3	9.3	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.9	9.4	7.9	7.1
Hispanic/Latino	4.7	6.0	6.0	6.2	7.6	6.5	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.5	5.6
White, non-Hispanic	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.4	7.6	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.5
Age														
11	6.8	6.3	5.3	5.7	6.1	7.6	9.4	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.2
12	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.6	3.7
13	6.6	7.3	6.6	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.8	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4
14	5.8	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.9	7.4	7.3	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.4	7.8	6.8	6.4
15	5.3	6.3	6.4	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.6	7.5	8.6	7.8	7.9	8.7	7.7	7.8
16	4.5	4.9	6.2	6.7	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.1	8.1	8.0	9.6	10.4	7.9	7.9
17	4.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.8	8.1	9.1	9.4	9.2	7.4
18	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.7	7.9	6.3	7.9	6.6	8.1	7.6	9.4	10.8	9.0	9.3
Grade														
6th	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.9	8.2	8.5	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.6	3.9
7th	6.6	6.6	6.3	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.3	5.4	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1
8th	6.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	8.3	7.3	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	7.2	6.2	5.7
9th	5.4	6.4	6.5	7.2	8.7	7.1	9.2	6.7	7.5	7.4	6.9	8.2	6.9	8.8
10th	5.0	5.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.1	8.0	7.0	8.7	8.1	9.6	9.1	8.3	7.9
11th	4.1	5.3	6.1	6.3	8.0	7.4	5.9	7.5	8.6	8.0	8.8	11.1	8.0	6.4
12th	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.6	6.7	6.6	8.7	6.2	7.8	7.7	9.3	9.0	9.8	8.6
Middle School	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.1	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.3	4.9
High School	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	7.7	7.1	8.0	6.8	8.1	7.8	8.6	9.4	8.2	7.9
Total	**5.4**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.7**	**7.6**	**7.2**	**7.6**	**6.2**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**7.1**	**7.7**	**6.9**	**6.6**

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. In 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2020, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 31. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: carrying a handgun and selling drugs—2012 to 2023

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Carrying a Handgun							Selling Drugs						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.6
Male	6.9	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.1	6.4	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.1	4.2	2.4	1.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.0	3.5	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.7	1.7
Hispanic/Latino	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.4
White, non-Hispanic	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7	7.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	2.2	1.9
Age														
11	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.0	5.1	4.4	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
12	3.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
13	4.3	5.5	5.1	6.3	6.9	7.0	6.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.3
14	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.3	7.0	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	2.5	1.8	1.6
15	4.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	5.2	6.1	6.5	5.8	4.8	3.3	2.2	2.0
16	4.6	4.9	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.7	4.0	7.6	7.7	6.2	5.7	4.9	3.0	2.6
17	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.7	5.6	5.5	3.6	8.7	7.8	6.2	6.4	5.3	3.1	2.2
18	4.7	6.2	5.8	5.7	7.8	4.9	4.1	7.3	8.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	3.0	2.2
Grade														
6th	3.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.3	4.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
7th	4.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	6.3	7.0	5.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.6
8th	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.6	6.1	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.4
9th	4.5	5.4	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.2	2.8	2.0	2.5
10th	4.2	6.0	6.0	6.7	5.9	5.7	3.9	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.7	3.6	2.6	1.9
11th	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	2.9	7.7	7.7	6.1	5.5	5.9	3.4	1.7
12th	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.3	6.5	4.6	4.8	8.4	7.3	6.4	7.4	6.1	2.7	3.0
Middle School	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2
High School	4.5	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.2	7.1	6.9	6.0	5.7	4.5	2.7	2.2
Total	**4.4**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**3.3**	**2.0**	**1.8**

Table 32. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attempting to steal a vehicle and being arrested—2012 to 2023

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Attempting to Steal a Vehicle							Being Arrested						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2
Male	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.7	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.4	1.8
Hispanic/Latino	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.8
White, non-Hispanic	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.9
Age														
11	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.8
12	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.6
13	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.4
14	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.5
15	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	4.3	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.7
16	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.8	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.8
17	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.1
18	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.3	0.8	0.9	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.3	3.0	1.3	1.2
Grade														
6th	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.5
7th	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5
8th	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.1	1.7
9th	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.5
10th	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.5
11th	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.6	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.6	0.6
12th	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	2.0
Middle School	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.6
High School	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.4
Total	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**3.4**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**1.5**

Table 33. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: taking a handgun to school and getting suspended—2012 to 2023

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Taking a Handgun to School							Getting Suspended						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	8.6	7.4	7.0	7.3	9.2	8.8	8.7
Male	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	15.2	12.9	12.5	11.7	14.1	13.3	15.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.9	20.6	18.6	16.4	16.7	20.5	19.1	17.3
Hispanic/Latino	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.1	9.5	9.4	11.0
White, non-Hispanic	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	8.7	7.2	6.7	6.7	8.2	8.2	9.2
Age														
11	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	8.0	5.5	5.5	7.3	9.0	10.0	10.3
12	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.7	11.8	10.2	15.5
13	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	13.6	11.8	11.5	11.4	14.6	14.9	18.5
14	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	14.4	12.2	12.3	12.0	13.9	13.7	14.1
15	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	13.0	12.2	11.5	10.4	12.2	11.5	8.3
16	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	11.4	10.9	9.8	8.9	10.0	9.7	10.0
17	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	11.3	8.8	8.0	7.5	8.6	8.6	7.4
18	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	9.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	10.5	6.8	7.1
Grade														
6th	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	10.7	8.2	8.0	8.7	11.6	12.0	14.4
7th	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	14.0	12.0	11.2	11.4	14.5	13.8	18.0
8th	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	14.6	12.6	12.6	12.0	15.0	14.7	17.1
9th	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	14.1	11.6	12.0	11.4	12.5	11.0	9.0
10th	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	10.7	10.9	9.4	8.8	9.4	9.9	9.3
11th	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	10.4	9.2	8.7	6.7	9.4	8.7	6.4
12th	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	8.4	6.5	6.1	7.6	8.6	7.1	7.4
Middle School	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	13.1	11.0	10.6	10.7	13.7	13.5	16.5
High School	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	11.1	9.7	9.1	8.7	10.0	9.2	8.1
Total	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**11.9**	**10.3**	**9.8**	**9.5**	**11.6**	**11.1**	**11.8**

Table 34. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attacking someone with intent to harm—2012 to 2023

	Delinquent Behavior						
	Attacking Someone with Intent to Harm						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex							
Female	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.1
Male	9.2	7.7	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.2
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	12.0	11.2	10.1	11.3	11.3	10.8	8.4
Hispanic/Latino	6.6	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3
White, non-Hispanic	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.6
Age							
11	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	6.5	7.1	6.8
12	6.8	5.5	4.6	6.3	7.8	8.6	8.9
13	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.0	8.6	10.2	9.3
14	9.0	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.8	9.0
15	9.5	8.5	7.6	6.5	6.8	6.3	5.5
16	8.6	7.6	6.6	5.9	5.2	5.5	3.0
17	6.5	6.7	5.6	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.2
18	7.4	4.7	4.2	5.4	5.3	3.4	3.1
Grade							
6th	6.1	5.5	4.5	6.5	7.8	8.9	8.6
7th	8.3	6.6	6.1	6.7	8.2	9.6	9.4
8th	9.5	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.8	9.3	9.6
9th	9.4	8.3	7.8	6.9	6.8	5.9	6.2
10th	8.0	8.4	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.6	3.6
11th	7.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.3	4.7	2.5
12th	6.5	4.6	4.1	5.7	4.6	3.1	2.6
Middle School	8.0	6.7	6.2	7.2	8.3	9.3	9.2
High School	7.8	7.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	4.9	3.8
Total	**7.9**	**6.9**	**6.1**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**6.7**	**6.2**

Table 35. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using alcohol at age 13 or younger—2012 to 2023

	Early ATOD Use													
	More Than a Sip of Alcohol							Drinking at Least Once a Month						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	23.9	20.5	18.3	17.1	16.4	15.5	14.2	4.6	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.7
Male	26.8	23.2	20.2	18.1	15.4	12.6	10.6	5.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	23.3	19.4	17.5	16.4	13.8	10.7	13.0	4.5	3.6	3.9	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.8
Hispanic/Latino	26.2	22.0	19.1	17.1	15.4	14.4	12.4	5.3	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.6
White, non-Hispanic	24.2	22.3	19.5	18.2	17.0	14.9	12.1	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	35.1	30.3	27.4	27.0	24.8	21.1	16.0	7.0	5.2	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.1
15	29.3	25.4	21.5	20.0	18.6	16.9	13.6	5.9	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6
16	24.4	20.9	19.0	17.7	15.1	13.8	12.5	4.8	4.0	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3
17	21.8	18.8	17.4	13.6	12.3	11.4	11.6	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.5
18	19.0	16.0	13.8	12.9	12.4	8.8	10.4	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	3.0	1.1	2.0
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	32.8	27.5	24.3	23.3	21.5	18.6	13.6	7.1	4.9	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.4
10th	25.1	22.7	18.3	18.1	16.3	14.9	13.7	4.9	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0
11th	22.6	18.9	18.1	15.0	13.0	12.5	11.3	4.0	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.6
12th	19.5	17.2	16.0	13.6	12.4	9.7	10.8	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.4	2.3
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	25.4	21.8	19.4	17.6	15.9	14.1	12.5	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 36. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using cigarettes or marijuana at age 13 or younger—2012 to 2023

	Early ATOD Use													
	Cigarettes							Marijuana						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	13.7	10.7	8.6	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.5	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.0	7.6	7.2	5.6
Male	15.3	13.1	9.8	7.9	6.2	4.9	4.2	13.8	13.6	12.0	10.6	8.8	5.8	3.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	10.1	7.4	6.5	5.2	4.0	2.4	2.7	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.5	7.6	5.5	4.9
Hispanic/Latino	13.4	10.5	8.0	6.7	4.5	4.3	3.9	10.8	10.8	10.3	8.9	6.9	5.3	2.9
White, non-Hispanic	16.2	14.1	10.6	8.7	7.5	6.4	5.6	12.0	11.8	10.6	9.2	8.6	7.4	5.8
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	14.6	12.6	9.5	6.3	6.3	5.2	3.5	12.1	12.8	11.3	11.0	10.3	6.7	4.6
15	14.5	12.1	9.3	7.5	6.0	5.2	4.6	12.5	12.1	11.1	9.3	8.6	6.9	4.1
16	13.6	11.1	9.3	7.3	5.9	4.7	4.4	11.3	11.0	11.2	9.8	7.9	6.6	5.2
17	15.3	12.5	9.5	7.9	5.6	4.8	4.6	11.4	11.3	10.2	8.2	7.1	6.7	6.0
18	14.3	11.3	8.4	6.6	5.4	4.6	4.2	10.7	9.5	8.7	8.8	7.9	5.1	3.8
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	15.7	13.2	9.9	7.0	6.5	5.6	4.9	13.4	12.6	11.9	9.9	9.7	7.1	4.8
10th	13.5	11.6	9.2	8.1	6.0	4.5	4.4	11.7	12.0	11.0	10.1	7.8	6.0	4.5
11th	14.2	11.0	9.6	7.0	5.4	4.8	3.9	11.0	10.3	10.2	8.6	7.9	6.8	5.6
12th	14.4	11.8	8.3	7.5	5.6	4.6	4.6	10.3	10.2	9.0	8.6	7.2	6.0	4.5
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	14.5	11.9	9.3	7.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	11.7	11.4	10.6	9.3	8.2	6.5	4.8
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 37. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started vaping nicotine or vaping marijuana at age 13 or younger, 2019 to 2023

	Early ATOD Use												
	Vaping Nicotine							Vaping Marijuana					
			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female			5.0	5.9	8.5	9.6	8.6			2.6	3.1	4.2	4.8	4.6
Male			5.4	6.2	6.1	7.0	5.6			3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6	2.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			2.8	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.8			1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.5
Hispanic/Latino			5.4	4.8	6.9	7.8	6.6			2.9	2.8	3.9	4.3	2.7
White, non-Hispanic			6.6	7.6	9.0	10.7	9.1			3.5	3.4	4.2	5.0	3.9
Age														
11			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
12			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
13			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
14			12.4	14.4	14.8	11.5	8.2			5.1	6.7	6.7	5.1	4.1
15			7.1	8.6	11.5	10.5	8.5			3.7	4.1	5.5	5.3	3.6
16			3.8	4.8	7.5	8.4	6.9			2.5	2.8	4.5	4.3	3.7
17			3.6	2.8	3.0	6.6	6.8			1.8	1.7	1.8	3.5	3.9
18			2.1	2.6	0.8	4.4	5.8			1.7	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.1
Grade														
6th			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
7th			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
8th			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
9th			9.7	11.0	12.1	11.2	8.9			4.6	5.5	5.6	5.3	4.0
10th			4.3	6.6	9.8	8.3	7.0			2.5	3.1	5.4	4.1	3.3
11th			4.0	3.2	4.4	8.3	6.1			2.4	2.1	2.5	4.5	4.0
12th			2.4	2.9	2.0	5.0	6.5			1.5	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.7
Middle School			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--
High School			5.2	6.0	7.3	8.3	7.2			2.8	3.1	3.8	4.2	3.5
Total			--	--	--	--	--			--	--	--	--	--

Table 38. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in using alcohol or tobacco—2012 to 2023

	Perceive Great Risk of Harm If:													
	Drink One or More Alcoholic Drinks Nearly Every Day							Smoke a Pack or More of Cigarettes Per Day						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	46.0	45.4	46.4	49.1	48.4	47.8	51.4	69.7	69.5	68.4	67.6	67.3	66.3	67.2
Male	37.4	39.7	39.3	42.8	43.1	44.0	47.7	67.0	68.9	68.5	66.6	64.5	65.1	65.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	43.0	43.9	44.0	46.3	44.5	44.5	50.0	62.5	64.6	64.1	62.1	58.9	58.4	60.8
Hispanic/Latino	43.7	44.9	44.7	47.8	47.6	49.3	49.3	66.4	67.6	65.7	65.7	64.6	64.1	64.1
White, non-Hispanic	38.5	39.6	40.3	43.9	44.7	43.7	48.3	70.8	71.5	71.2	70.1	69.8	69.6	70.2
Age														
11	50.1	53.8	51.2	56.6	55.7	52.4	52.0	70.9	74.0	71.6	71.3	67.6	68.1	64.8
12	47.8	47.2	47.4	51.7	51.3	49.8	50.8	69.1	69.1	69.0	67.4	66.8	65.6	65.7
13	44.8	44.8	44.7	47.8	48.7	46.2	45.2	68.5	67.1	67.6	66.5	65.9	64.3	64.0
14	39.9	41.2	43.7	43.5	42.3	45.8	49.2	66.7	68.5	68.4	66.3	63.6	65.5	66.6
15	38.3	40.7	41.2	45.1	44.2	44.7	48.8	67.8	69.4	67.0	66.4	66.4	65.8	65.2
16	39.1	39.7	40.1	42.5	43.7	44.9	50.9	69.2	69.7	68.8	67.0	67.3	65.4	65.2
17	39.1	39.2	38.7	43.3	43.3	44.8	50.4	68.4	70.2	69.0	68.2	65.8	67.1	69.6
18	37.5	39.9	40.4	41.7	40.4	40.4	52.4	67.3	70.0	69.3	65.3	65.9	66.4	70.2
Grade														
6th	47.4	48.6	48.1	52.8	51.1	49.9	50.6	66.9	68.6	67.8	66.8	64.7	63.9	64.6
7th	44.7	45.2	44.7	48.6	50.2	47.6	46.7	68.3	66.8	66.7	66.4	65.5	64.6	64.4
8th	43.6	43.3	44.1	46.5	46.0	46.0	48.5	67.8	68.6	69.0	67.3	65.9	65.8	67.2
9th	36.7	40.7	42.3	42.4	41.8	44.2	47.2	66.4	69.2	67.0	65.1	63.9	64.8	62.1
10th	40.5	39.8	41.0	43.9	45.2	45.9	50.1	69.7	69.9	68.5	66.6	67.7	65.8	67.9
11th	38.4	40.0	39.4	44.4	43.5	44.5	50.5	69.5	70.2	69.3	68.7	66.7	66.5	67.8
12th	39.8	39.5	39.9	42.3	42.0	43.3	53.5	69.6	70.5	70.6	68.2	67.0	68.7	70.4
Middle School	45.2	45.7	45.7	49.3	49.1	47.8	48.6	67.6	68.0	67.9	66.8	65.4	64.8	65.4
High School	38.8	40.0	40.7	43.3	43.1	44.5	50.2	68.7	70.0	68.8	67.1	66.3	66.4	66.8
Total	**41.6**	**42.5**	**42.8**	**45.9**	**45.7**	**45.9**	**49.5**	**68.3**	**69.1**	**68.4**	**67.0**	**65.9**	**65.7**	**66.2**

Table 39. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in smoking marijuana—2012 to 2023

	Perceive Great Risk of Harm If:												
	Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week						Try Marijuana Once or Twice						
	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex													
Female	39.2	37.5	35.2	34.1	33.9	37.7	29.1	25.5	24.8	22.8	22.7	22.3	25.4
Male	36.3	35.2	33.7	32.8	34.8	36.8	26.0	25.3	25.0	23.6	23.6	24.6	28.0
Race/Ethnic group													
African American	32.5	31.4	29.8	28.2	29.8	35.0	27.1	24.7	23.8	23.2	22.2	23.0	28.0
Hispanic/Latino	38.5	36.2	34.9	35.6	36.6	37.3	29.8	28.1	26.7	25.0	26.1	26.3	28.5
White, non-Hispanic	38.7	38.6	35.9	34.9	34.6	38.0	25.4	23.6	24.3	21.8	21.9	21.5	24.8
Age													
11	70.0	65.1	62.5	57.3	57.8	54.2	46.5	51.7	47.7	44.3	41.2	39.9	37.9
12	60.9	58.8	56.1	52.9	51.5	53.3	43.0	43.0	41.0	38.0	36.3	35.5	38.8
13	50.9	48.4	44.9	44.3	43.7	43.3	36.5	33.7	33.5	29.3	29.8	29.4	31.6
14	37.5	38.3	34.6	32.5	36.2	38.0	28.2	24.1	25.3	22.5	22.0	24.8	27.3
15	30.1	29.0	28.0	26.8	29.3	34.5	21.5	18.4	19.6	17.9	18.4	19.2	23.9
16	24.6	24.3	21.6	21.5	25.6	31.0	19.0	15.8	16.4	15.0	14.6	17.4	21.5
17	20.2	19.5	19.7	21.3	20.9	25.5	17.0	13.6	12.9	14.1	15.3	14.9	18.8
18	21.0	21.4	19.1	17.7	18.2	28.6	16.7	14.8	13.9	13.4	13.1	12.6	21.0
Grade													
6th	62.8	61.0	57.9	53.4	53.0	53.5	43.7	46.3	44.6	41.2	38.1	38.0	39.7
7th	53.9	51.5	50.0	47.6	47.3	45.7	38.4	36.5	35.6	32.6	32.6	31.2	32.2
8th	44.5	42.8	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.9	33.0	28.7	28.4	25.5	26.1	27.4	28.5
9th	31.4	32.4	29.5	27.5	31.5	34.7	22.2	19.9	21.7	19.2	19.1	20.8	24.2
10th	26.6	26.1	24.2	24.1	26.9	29.5	20.8	16.3	17.5	16.3	16.3	17.7	20.1
11th	22.9	21.1	20.8	20.6	22.8	29.0	17.9	15.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	16.0	20.6
12th	19.3	20.0	18.6	19.0	18.6	26.4	15.9	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.9	12.9	20.4
Middle School	53.8	51.7	49.1	46.8	46.5	46.3	38.4	37.1	36.1	33.2	32.3	32.1	33.5
High School	25.4	25.2	23.3	22.9	25.2	30.1	19.4	16.3	16.8	15.8	16.0	17.0	21.4
Total	**37.7**	**36.3**	**34.4**	**33.4**	**34.3**	**37.2**	**27.6**	**25.3**	**24.9**	**23.2**	**23.1**	**23.5**	**26.7**

Table 40. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in taking a prescription drug without a doctor's orders or having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week—2012 to 2023

	Perceive Great Risk of Harm If:													
	Take a Prescription Drug without a Doctor's Orders							Five or More Alcoholic Drinks Once or Twice a Week						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %		2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	71.9	72.3	70.0	69.5	69.4	69.3	70.2		57.7	58.4	61.3	60.4	58.3	61.1
Male	65.5	70.3	67.3	65.9	65.8	66.5	67.4		51.7	51.2	54.9	54.1	54.8	58.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	67.4	66.0	63.3	61.7	60.8	60.1	62.9		55.4	55.4	56.4	55.0	53.6	58.1
Hispanic/Latino	67.3	69.3	67.2	66.7	66.4	67.4	66.4		54.1	53.5	57.9	56.3	57.3	56.6
White, non-Hispanic	69.7	74.2	71.5	70.8	71.5	71.6	73.2		53.6	54.1	58.4	57.9	56.2	61.6
Age														
11	--	76.0	72.8	74.1	72.3	71.4	67.7		66.8	63.4	68.3	65.6	65.3	64.5
12	--	72.6	69.0	69.2	69.4	67.5	70.1		60.8	60.0	64.7	63.6	62.2	65.0
13	--	70.7	69.0	66.9	68.4	66.2	66.9		57.6	57.7	60.8	60.8	57.8	60.2
14	70.3	71.4	69.0	66.2	66.6	67.7	67.5		55.3	55.8	57.7	55.7	57.7	61.6
15	69.5	71.1	67.9	66.0	66.3	67.3	67.2		52.9	52.5	56.7	56.2	55.7	58.9
16	68.2	70.2	67.7	66.5	67.4	68.2	68.9		51.9	52.5	53.7	54.4	54.0	56.7
17	68.4	70.6	68.0	68.6	67.1	68.3	69.2		49.5	50.4	55.3	53.1	53.1	57.8
18	66.6	69.8	68.1	68.2	65.4	68.5	75.6		46.9	49.7	51.9	50.4	49.8	59.1
Grade														
6th	--	71.9	68.9	70.0	68.9	67.9	68.9		61.1	59.6	64.4	61.8	61.4	63.9
7th	--	70.4	68.3	67.4	69.1	66.2	66.9		57.6	57.8	61.8	62.3	59.7	61.3
8th	--	72.7	70.0	67.1	67.7	66.9	68.4		57.5	56.6	60.1	59.2	58.3	62.2
9th	67.7	71.2	68.2	65.4	66.3	67.8	65.9		53.5	53.9	55.5	55.4	55.5	55.9
10th	69.8	70.5	67.8	66.5	66.7	68.1	68.9		52.8	52.4	55.7	54.8	55.0	59.9
11th	68.2	71.2	68.2	68.0	67.1	67.5	69.7		51.0	51.6	55.3	54.4	54.6	58.1
12th	68.6	70.0	68.3	68.7	67.1	70.1	73.6		47.7	51.0	53.3	51.9	51.5	58.4
Middle School	--	71.7	69.1	68.2	68.5	67.0	68.1		58.8	58.1	62.1	61.1	59.7	62.5
High School	68.6	70.8	68.2	67.1	66.8	68.4	69.3		51.4	52.3	55.0	54.2	54.2	58.0
Total	**--**	**71.2**	**68.5**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**67.8**	**68.8**		**54.6**	**54.7**	**58.0**	**57.2**	**56.6**	**60.0**

Table 41. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in vaping nicotine or vaping marijuana, 2019 to 2023

	Perceive Great Risk of Harm If:												
	Vaping Nicotine							Vaping Marijuana					
			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female			38.5	46.7	41.3	42.8	48.0			36.9	44.1	39.6	41.0	45.6
Male			36.5	43.1	43.0	44.5	50.7			36.1	41.5	40.4	42.6	46.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			37.7	47.3	43.9	43.0	49.9			34.2	42.0	40.2	39.6	44.5
Hispanic/Latino			40.1	44.9	39.4	43.4	46.2			39.0	43.6	39.4	43.0	47.1
White, non-Hispanic			36.0	43.6	43.1	43.4	50.4			36.5	42.9	41.1	41.6	45.4
Age														
11			56.2	60.1	56.9	59.2	58.2			63.7	64.3	61.2	63.0	61.6
12			46.8	54.2	51.3	52.4	55.1			51.6	57.2	55.4	56.7	57.4
13			41.1	48.1	44.7	46.2	49.8			44.1	50.1	46.5	48.3	52.2
14			36.0	41.6	39.1	44.1	49.1			37.0	40.2	38.3	43.6	47.2
15			32.2	41.6	37.2	39.5	47.6			29.3	38.2	33.8	36.7	42.8
16			31.0	39.6	36.5	40.0	44.9			25.3	34.6	31.2	35.0	39.8
17			34.7	40.9	38.2	38.4	47.4			28.1	33.6	31.1	31.1	39.1
18			32.5	39.0	42.3	36.4	51.7			25.1	32.3	32.3	28.6	38.4
Grade														
6th			51.3	55.2	54.9	54.2	55.1			57.6	58.9	57.4	58.2	58.0
7th			40.2	51.0	46.6	48.2	51.0			44.2	53.6	49.5	51.9	53.5
8th			40.1	45.2	41.9	45.3	50.0			41.8	45.5	43.1	46.1	48.6
9th			33.4	40.9	37.7	41.2	45.5			32.1	37.5	36.1	38.7	42.4
10th			31.5	40.3	34.9	40.5	47.1			26.5	36.3	30.1	36.5	40.4
11th			31.7	41.0	37.9	38.2	46.0			25.3	34.2	31.8	31.7	39.8
12th			34.2	39.5	41.9	37.8	50.6			27.3	32.2	32.0	29.6	38.2
Middle School			43.9	50.4	47.7	49.1	52.1			47.9	52.6	49.9	51.9	53.3
High School			32.7	40.5	38.0	39.5	47.1			27.9	35.1	32.5	34.3	40.3
Total			**37.5**	**44.8**	**42.2**	**43.6**	**49.3**			**36.5**	**42.8**	**40.1**	**41.8**	**46.0**

Table 42. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly or smoke cigarettes—2012 to 2023

	Think It Would Be Wrong for Someone Their Age To:													
	Drink Alcohol Regularly							Smoke Cigarettes						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	70.5	72.7	74.1	75.9	77.4	78.6	82.0	86.1	88.7	91.1	92.6	93.8	93.2	93.1
Male	70.3	73.8	75.2	76.7	79.2	82.0	83.3	85.1	88.5	91.0	92.1	93.3	94.1	94.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	75.8	77.9	78.8	79.1	83.1	84.6	87.3	91.0	92.6	93.7	94.5	95.4	95.6	96.1
Hispanic/Latino	70.8	72.6	74.8	76.6	79.5	82.1	83.5	87.9	89.8	91.4	92.9	94.3	94.7	93.2
White, non-Hispanic	67.5	70.1	72.2	74.5	75.2	76.9	79.3	82.0	85.7	89.5	90.9	92.0	92.1	92.3
Age														
11	94.1	96.3	96.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	95.8	97.7	98.3	98.4	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.4
12	92.1	92.8	92.9	92.5	91.8	93.7	92.4	96.1	96.7	97.1	96.9	97.5	97.5	97.2
13	84.4	87.1	87.2	86.2	87.5	88.0	89.1	93.2	94.1	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.7	95.5
14	74.8	78.1	79.8	79.9	80.9	82.6	86.8	89.1	91.8	92.9	93.7	94.4	94.6	94.8
15	64.8	69.2	71.8	74.3	75.8	79.1	81.9	85.1	88.6	91.1	91.9	93.4	93.7	93.4
16	58.6	61.6	65.5	67.6	70.8	73.7	77.5	81.8	85.7	89.3	91.5	92.5	92.1	91.4
17	51.3	54.7	56.8	60.9	65.1	68.9	73.5	74.6	80.3	86.0	88.8	90.9	90.5	91.8
18	49.2	50.1	53.6	58.5	62.0	65.0	69.3	67.2	72.4	78.3	81.6	85.8	87.0	87.5
Grade														
6th	93.2	94.3	94.5	93.5	92.9	93.9	93.5	96.8	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.4
7th	86.8	88.9	89.3	88.6	89.2	90.0	89.5	94.0	94.7	95.7	95.7	96.1	96.4	95.7
8th	78.0	81.3	82.7	82.9	84.1	85.2	86.6	89.9	92.2	93.3	93.9	94.6	95.2	94.8
9th	66.5	72.1	74.4	76.4	77.9	81.0	82.9	85.9	89.7	91.1	93.2	93.6	93.8	92.4
10th	61.5	63.9	68.2	70.6	72.2	76.0	78.2	83.2	87.0	90.3	91.5	93.5	93.1	92.5
11th	54.2	58.5	60.2	63.4	68.4	70.7	76.7	77.9	82.8	87.2	89.9	91.2	91.0	92.6
12th	49.2	49.8	53.3	57.9	61.6	65.2	69.1	69.2	74.4	81.5	84.3	87.7	88.1	88.7
Middle School	86.1	88.2	88.8	88.4	88.7	89.6	89.9	93.6	94.7	95.6	95.6	96.1	96.4	96.0
High School	58.3	61.7	64.5	67.2	70.3	73.5	77.1	79.5	83.9	87.7	89.8	91.6	91.6	91.7
Total	**70.4**	**73.2**	**74.7**	**76.3**	**78.3**	**80.4**	**82.7**	**85.6**	**88.6**	**91.0**	**92.3**	**93.5**	**93.6**	**93.5**

Table 43. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana or use other illicit drugs—2012 to 2023

	Think It Would Be Wrong for Someone Their Age To:													
	Smoke Marijuana							Use Other Illicit Drugs						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	78.9	75.2	74.4	72.9	73.9	77.0	81.4	96.0	95.2	95.8	96.2	95.9	96.4	96.8
Male	74.3	72.8	73.3	72.8	75.4	79.7	82.1	94.4	94.5	94.7	95.1	94.6	96.1	96.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	77.1	74.0	73.7	72.9	73.6	77.1	82.6	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.5	96.0	96.3	96.8
Hispanic/Latino	79.8	75.6	75.8	74.8	78.6	82.9	85.7	94.9	94.4	94.5	95.5	95.4	96.6	96.3
White, non-Hispanic	74.6	72.4	73.1	71.8	73.2	76.1	79.2	95.0	94.5	95.1	95.5	95.0	96.0	97.1
Age														
11	98.0	98.2	98.0	96.9	97.0	97.2	97.0	98.9	99.4	99.3	99.0	98.5	99.1	98.3
12	95.6	94.8	94.8	93.9	93.8	95.7	95.9	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.8	98.2
13	89.3	88.4	88.4	86.3	87.2	89.6	90.8	96.9	97.0	97.2	96.8	97.0	97.4	97.2
14	80.4	78.0	78.2	76.0	78.5	83.0	86.2	95.7	95.6	96.0	95.9	96.2	96.7	96.7
15	71.3	68.9	68.7	68.0	70.2	76.9	79.9	94.4	94.4	94.7	95.5	94.8	96.4	97.0
16	65.7	60.9	62.4	60.1	62.6	68.5	75.6	93.3	93.0	93.2	94.6	93.5	95.4	96.1
17	60.4	55.4	55.3	55.0	57.5	60.8	69.3	93.0	91.2	92.8	93.5	92.5	93.8	96.3
18	58.2	53.4	54.2	52.2	52.7	58.2	64.4	92.3	90.4	92.2	92.6	90.9	93.2	94.8
Grade														
6th	96.8	96.4	96.3	95.1	95.5	96.2	96.7	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.6	98.9	98.4
7th	90.9	90.2	90.8	89.3	90.0	92.7	91.2	97.2	97.1	97.7	97.3	97.5	97.8	97.0
8th	83.2	81.5	82.1	80.9	82.6	85.1	86.9	95.6	96.1	95.9	96.2	96.4	97.0	96.8
9th	73.4	72.2	71.6	71.4	73.0	79.7	81.2	95.1	95.1	95.2	96.0	95.7	96.4	96.9
10th	68.3	63.9	64.5	63.0	65.7	73.1	76.0	93.4	93.1	94.0	94.9	93.8	96.4	96.1
11th	62.4	58.4	58.1	56.9	59.5	63.2	72.7	93.7	92.3	92.4	93.9	93.1	94.3	96.6
12th	58.4	52.0	53.6	51.7	53.4	57.3	64.8	92.1	90.4	92.5	92.3	91.3	93.1	95.3
Middle School	90.3	89.4	89.7	88.5	89.4	91.2	91.6	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.3	97.5	97.9	97.4
High School	66.1	62.2	62.3	60.9	63.2	68.7	74.2	93.6	92.9	93.6	94.3	93.5	95.1	96.3
Total	**76.6**	**74.0**	**73.8**	**72.8**	**74.6**	**78.3**	**81.7**	**95.2**	**94.8**	**95.2**	**95.6**	**95.3**	**96.3**	**96.8**

Table 44. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to vape nicotine or vape marijuana, 2019 to 2023

	Think It Would Be Wrong for Someone Their Age To:												
	Vape Nicotine							Vape Marijuana					
			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female			81.2	83.7	80.2	82.4	86.6			79.5	81.7	79.8	81.3	84.6
Male			80.6	85.0	84.9	87.5	90.7			80.0	82.8	82.4	84.9	87.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			87.1	89.5	89.0	87.3	91.8			83.6	85.7	86.1	84.4	88.5
Hispanic/Latino			83.8	86.8	82.8	86.0	88.1			82.2	84.8	83.6	86.2	87.8
White, non-Hispanic			76.4	80.7	79.1	82.9	87.8			77.2	79.6	77.5	80.7	84.1
Age														
11			95.4	96.0	95.6	96.0	95.4			97.3	97.2	96.1	97.2	96.4
12			91.1	93.2	92.1	93.9	94.0			94.0	95.1	95.2	96.0	96.4
13			86.8	88.1	85.9	89.1	91.0			90.4	89.9	89.2	90.8	92.2
14			81.5	84.8	81.7	86.0	88.3			82.6	84.3	83.4	86.5	88.5
15			77.4	82.4	81.4	83.7	88.3			75.6	79.6	80.7	81.9	83.7
16			75.9	80.2	78.2	80.6	86.7			71.3	74.2	72.5	76.1	81.4
17			74.4	78.8	76.3	78.6	85.9			68.6	72.0	68.8	70.8	78.1
18			69.4	73.2	74.7	74.4	83.6			62.5	67.2	66.4	68.0	76.7
Grade														
6th			94.1	94.5	94.4	94.8	94.4			95.9	96.1	95.9	96.4	96.9
7th			88.1	90.0	88.0	90.7	91.3			91.5	91.9	92.0	93.0	92.6
8th			83.9	86.1	83.0	87.0	88.7			87.4	86.9	85.8	88.0	88.5
9th			78.7	83.6	82.4	84.7	87.4			77.6	82.0	82.1	83.9	84.4
10th			76.0	80.7	79.0	83.1	87.4			73.1	75.6	74.4	80.0	82.1
11th			75.1	79.6	76.4	78.6	86.5			68.0	73.1	70.9	72.1	80.6
12th			70.3	75.1	75.0	75.3	84.4			64.3	68.4	66.3	67.5	75.7
Middle School			88.7	90.2	88.4	90.7	91.5			91.6	91.6	91.2	92.4	92.7
High School			75.1	79.9	78.3	80.6	86.5			70.9	75.0	73.7	76.2	81.0
Total			**81.0**	**84.4**	**82.7**	**84.9**	**88.7**			**79.8**	**82.2**	**81.2**	**83.1**	**86.0**

Table 45. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to smoke tobacco or drink alcohol regularly—2014 to 2023

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong for You To:												
	Smoke Tobacco						Drink Alcohol Regularly						
	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %		2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex													
Female	89.4	91.1	92.1	92.1	91.5	91.6		84.0	85.6	87.1	87.6	87.9	89.7
Male	86.7	89.5	90.2	90.6	91.9	92.0		81.0	82.9	83.7	85.7	88.0	89.6
Race/Ethnic group													
African American	92.8	93.1	93.8	93.5	93.8	94.1		85.9	86.5	87.8	88.9	89.7	93.4
Hispanic/Latino	89.4	91.5	92.1	93.0	92.9	92.9		81.9	84.4	85.3	86.5	88.4	88.1
White, non-Hispanic	85.0	88.3	89.2	89.3	89.9	90.0		80.7	82.8	84.2	85.4	86.6	88.7
Age													
11	98.1	98.0	97.6	97.1	98.1	96.3		96.6	96.9	95.7	95.4	96.0	95.2
12	95.7	96.4	96.0	96.2	95.9	96.4		93.8	94.5	93.7	94.1	93.9	93.9
13	94.4	94.0	93.0	93.3	93.5	93.6		89.9	89.9	89.4	89.7	90.3	90.6
14	89.8	91.8	91.7	91.6	91.6	91.6		83.1	85.6	85.0	87.2	87.2	88.5
15	87.7	90.3	91.0	90.8	91.4	89.7		79.1	81.5	83.7	83.9	86.5	87.0
16	84.5	87.6	89.4	89.1	89.7	90.9		76.6	79.0	80.7	82.8	85.1	88.9
17	79.7	85.2	87.4	87.5	87.6	88.5		73.6	76.6	79.6	81.4	83.9	87.3
18	75.2	80.4	83.9	84.8	87.7	90.6		71.7	74.8	78.9	80.2	84.6	91.0
Grade													
6th	96.7	97.1	96.9	96.5	97.0	97.0		94.8	95.4	94.8	94.5	94.9	94.4
7th	93.8	94.7	94.4	94.3	94.2	93.3		90.6	91.4	90.7	91.2	91.5	90.9
8th	91.8	92.5	91.8	92.4	92.3	91.8		85.3	87.1	87.0	88.2	88.2	88.6
9th	87.6	90.7	91.1	90.8	91.6	89.8		80.4	83.0	84.1	85.5	86.9	88.3
10th	86.3	88.3	90.4	90.0	90.3	90.7		77.2	80.0	81.3	82.9	85.7	87.7
11th	81.9	86.0	88.7	88.8	88.3	90.3		75.0	78.1	80.1	82.6	84.0	87.9
12th	76.0	82.2	84.3	85.2	87.6	89.2		72.5	74.1	79.0	80.1	84.5	90.2
Middle School	94.2	94.8	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.0		90.3	91.3	90.9	91.3	91.4	91.3
High School	83.3	87.0	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.0		76.5	79.0	81.2	82.8	85.3	88.5
Total	**88.0**	**90.3**	**91.1**	**91.3**	**91.7**	**91.8**		**82.5**	**84.2**	**85.3**	**86.6**	**87.9**	**89.7**

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

Table 46. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to smoke marijuana or use prescription drugs not prescribed to you—2014 to 2023

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong for You To:												
	Smoke Marijuana						Use Rx Drugs Not Prescribed to You						
	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %		2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex													
Female	72.8	72.6	71.5	73.0	76.0	79.8		93.8	93.4	94.1	93.7	94.5	94.8
Male	70.2	71.3	70.6	73.6	79.1	81.5		92.6	92.2	92.3	92.6	94.2	94.5
Race/Ethnic group													
African American	71.6	72.3	71.8	72.9	76.8	81.5		94.0	93.3	93.4	93.5	94.4	95.4
Hispanic/Latino	72.1	74.0	72.6	76.6	81.4	83.3		92.6	91.9	93.3	93.4	94.7	94.7
White, non-Hispanic	70.6	71.2	69.7	71.9	75.5	79.0		93.1	93.1	93.2	93.2	94.2	94.7
Age													
11	97.8	97.7	96.8	95.9	97.3	95.8		98.5	98.0	97.1	96.8	97.5	97.5
12	93.8	94.2	93.3	93.1	94.0	93.7		97.2	96.7	96.4	96.8	96.1	96.6
13	87.5	86.3	83.9	85.5	88.4	89.0		96.1	95.4	94.4	94.1	94.7	94.7
14	73.3	75.8	72.4	76.3	80.6	84.6		93.3	93.7	92.4	93.3	93.2	93.6
15	65.2	66.5	66.2	67.9	75.7	77.9		92.0	91.6	92.2	91.7	94.0	94.4
16	58.0	59.0	58.4	60.1	68.2	75.1		91.1	89.4	91.8	91.4	94.1	93.9
17	52.9	53.4	53.1	56.2	60.3	68.2		89.8	90.0	91.7	90.9	92.7	94.0
18	51.6	52.9	52.0	54.7	60.8	65.8		88.5	90.4	91.3	91.1	93.8	95.3
Grade													
6th	95.7	96.1	95.2	94.6	95.3	95.3		97.6	97.4	97.0	96.8	97.0	97.3
7th	89.0	89.3	88.1	88.6	90.9	89.2		96.1	95.9	95.0	95.1	95.2	94.3
8th	78.8	80.3	77.5	80.4	83.3	84.9		94.4	94.0	93.1	93.7	93.1	94.5
9th	67.4	68.7	68.6	71.5	77.9	79.5		92.2	92.4	92.8	92.4	93.6	94.0
10th	61.1	61.7	61.5	62.9	72.1	74.5		92.0	90.7	91.6	91.6	94.2	93.1
11th	54.9	55.8	55.1	57.1	63.0	72.3		90.1	89.6	91.5	91.0	92.9	95.6
12th	50.6	51.9	50.4	54.6	59.0	65.3		89.0	89.3	91.1	90.8	93.9	94.0
Middle School	87.9	88.6	87.0	87.9	89.7	89.8		96.1	95.7	95.0	95.2	95.1	95.4
High School	59.0	59.9	59.1	61.8	68.4	73.3		90.9	90.6	91.8	91.5	93.7	94.1
Total	**71.5**	**72.0**	**71.0**	**73.3**	**77.6**	**80.5**		**93.1**	**92.7**	**93.2**	**93.1**	**94.3**	**94.7**

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

Table 47. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to vape nicotine or vape marijuana, 2019 to 2023

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong for You To:												
	Vape Nicotine							Vape Marijuana					
			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %			2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female			75.8	78.3	75.3	77.6	81.9			76.0	78.9	77.5	78.7	81.4
Male			75.5	80.3	81.0	83.8	86.7			77.1	79.5	81.0	82.8	84.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			86.0	87.7	84.2	85.2	88.6			82.6	84.5	83.5	83.5	85.9
Hispanic/Latino			78.9	81.4	79.7	81.8	84.0			78.1	80.9	81.4	83.0	84.6
White, non-Hispanic			68.8	74.3	75.2	77.4	82.8			73.2	76.1	76.6	78.1	81.1
Age														
11			94.5	95.3	94.0	94.8	93.4			96.2	96.5	96.1	96.9	95.4
12			88.0	91.4	90.3	90.2	91.4			91.8	93.8	93.7	93.4	94.1
13			83.4	84.8	82.8	85.6	87.2			86.7	87.7	86.8	88.7	89.5
14			74.5	79.8	77.1	80.6	83.9			78.8	81.4	81.2	83.2	84.5
15			70.5	75.6	76.8	78.5	82.4			72.1	75.4	77.5	79.2	80.3
16			67.9	72.7	70.6	75.6	80.7			65.6	69.7	69.8	73.5	77.3
17			68.3	69.8	70.5	72.4	81.0			66.0	66.3	68.1	67.3	75.8
18			65.2	69.0	70.0	73.7	80.2			61.8	66.0	64.3	67.9	73.7
Grade														
6th			92.3	93.6	92.9	92.5	92.4			95.0	95.2	95.1	95.0	95.3
7th			85.0	87.6	85.7	87.1	87.1			88.4	90.4	90.1	90.7	89.5
8th			77.7	82.3	79.7	82.9	85.0			81.2	84.4	83.8	85.3	85.2
9th			72.1	77.0	75.5	79.4	82.0			74.8	78.2	78.7	80.8	81.5
10th			68.2	73.7	73.7	77.5	80.9			67.8	71.4	72.6	77.0	77.8
11th			68.6	71.3	70.7	72.9	81.3			65.3	67.6	68.1	68.9	76.8
12th			64.6	68.2	69.3	72.2	80.0			62.5	65.0	65.2	66.5	73.1
Middle School			85.1	87.8	86.0	87.4	88.2			88.2	90.0	89.6	90.2	90.0
High School			68.4	72.7	72.4	75.6	81.1			67.7	70.7	71.3	73.6	77.5
Total			**75.7**	**79.3**	**78.3**	**80.7**	**84.2**			**76.6**	**79.2**	**79.3**	**80.8**	**83.0**

Table 48. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for their parents to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to them, among middle school youth, 2023

	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	77.8	85.5	85.7	95.3
Male	80.7	87.5	87.7	97.0
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	86.2	92.3	88.1	96.2
Hispanic/Latino	84.8	90.4	92.4	97.3
White, non-Hispanic	71.9	81.7	82.5	96.1
Age				
11	84.2	89.8	92.9	97.7
12	81.5	87.9	90.2	97.2
13	77.3	85.4	86.4	95.5
14	76.2	84.5	80.8	95.0
15	--	--	--	--
16	--	--	--	--
17	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--
Grade				
6th	82.9	88.4	91.4	97.6
7th	78.5	86.8	87.5	96.0
8th	76.2	84.1	81.0	94.7
9th	--	--	--	--
10th	--	--	--	--
11th	--	--	--	--
12th	--	--	--	--
Middle School	79.2	86.4	86.6	96.1
High School	--	--	--	--
Total	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

Table 49. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting participation in extracurricular activities, 2023

	School Sports	Organized Sports Outside of School	School Band	School Club(s)	Community Club(s)
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	32.8	27.7	12.7	36.7	13.0
Male	39.8	34.0	12.9	21.7	8.1
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	43.8	30.6	13.7	28.3	9.3
Hispanic/Latino	32.0	26.5	10.9	24.4	10.9
White, non-Hispanic	36.0	34.3	13.0	31.9	10.3
Age					
11	34.7	41.1	16.1	23.7	9.8
12	35.4	43.4	15.7	22.1	8.8
13	37.3	38.5	18.5	22.3	9.0
14	36.4	35.1	15.1	25.1	8.2
15	39.1	28.8	11.2	28.9	8.8
16	36.8	23.7	9.6	35.0	12.7
17	35.5	21.2	8.7	37.7	11.5
18	32.2	18.2	7.2	39.3	15.4
Grade					
6th	36.8	42.6	16.2	23.2	9.0
7th	36.8	39.2	17.1	21.0	9.0
8th	36.0	37.4	18.2	22.3	7.6
9th	39.1	29.4	10.0	26.1	9.4
10th	38.2	24.2	9.7	36.8	11.0
11th	34.7	22.9	9.0	38.5	13.7
12th	30.6	17.2	8.5	38.1	13.4
Middle School	36.5	39.7	17.2	22.2	8.6
High School	35.9	23.8	9.3	34.6	11.8
Total	**36.2**	**30.8**	**12.8**	**29.1**	**10.4**

Table 50. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting involvement in bullying behavior, 2023

	Skipped School Because of Bullying	Was Kicked or Shoved	Was Taunted or Teased	Victim of Cyber Bullying	Physically Bullied Others	Verbally Bullied Others	Cyber Bullied Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex							
Female	13.1	34.9	62.6	37.1	14.9	28.4	13.1
Male	4.8	34.3	53.8	22.6	19.7	33.0	12.3
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	5.1	31.2	50.9	25.6	21.2	32.5	13.2
Hispanic/Latino	8.4	30.7	53.1	25.0	14.8	27.0	11.2
White, non-Hispanic	10.6	37.5	63.0	34.2	15.3	29.2	12.6
Age							
11	8.4	49.1	73.6	27.8	25.8	37.4	11.7
12	9.4	48.3	71.6	28.2	21.9	35.7	12.2
13	9.7	47.3	65.7	30.4	25.0	37.6	15.1
14	9.7	39.6	61.3	31.6	20.6	34.2	15.0
15	8.6	28.0	54.0	30.9	14.9	30.0	13.8
16	9.2	26.2	50.9	30.1	13.6	25.1	11.9
17	6.8	23.5	48.6	27.6	9.9	24.1	9.1
18	9.9	22.6	49.3	29.8	10.6	24.1	11.0
Grade							
6th	9.6	48.6	71.3	27.9	24.5	36.7	11.8
7th	9.5	46.9	66.4	30.5	24.7	37.7	15.4
8th	11.1	44.0	63.1	31.9	23.3	35.9	16.0
9th	8.4	29.5	55.1	30.3	14.9	29.5	14.1
10th	8.1	24.7	50.6	28.6	11.6	26.3	10.9
11th	7.9	24.8	50.8	30.8	11.5	23.7	10.8
12th	8.6	22.9	49.3	28.5	9.8	23.9	9.5
Middle School	10.1	46.5	66.9	30.1	24.1	36.8	14.4
High School	8.3	25.6	51.6	29.6	12.1	26.0	11.4
Total	**9.0**	**34.7**	**58.3**	**29.8**	**17.3**	**30.7**	**12.7**

Table 51. Usual source of alcohol within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2023

	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	4.8	3.4	1.9	7.6	52.8	2.0	9.7	17.8
Male	5.5	5.3	1.1	4.4	41.9	1.8	13.0	27.0
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	2.6	0.0	0.0	5.1	55.7	0.0	10.0	26.6
Hispanic/Latino	2.6	6.4	0.9	4.3	48.7	2.0	12.8	22.3
White, non-Hispanic	7.1	5.3	2.3	7.2	46.7	2.5	11.6	17.3
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.0	27.1	10.6
15	4.4	0.0	0.0	5.5	52.3	2.1	22.4	13.3
16	3.9	7.7	0.0	6.4	39.8	1.9	6.0	34.3
17	8.4	1.9	3.2	7.7	51.7	4.2	8.0	15.0
18	2.9	6.5	2.7	6.1	47.5	0.0	8.9	25.4
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	3.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	59.8	0.8	17.8	12.3
10th	3.9	3.7	0.0	5.5	37.1	1.4	15.6	32.9
11th	8.8	3.7	2.6	9.1	49.4	2.3	4.6	19.5
12th	3.8	7.0	2.7	4.8	48.6	2.5	9.1	21.5
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	5.0	4.2	1.6	6.2	48.3	1.9	11.0	21.8
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 52. Usual drinking location within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2023

	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	44.2	27.1	1.4	6.7	6.7	3.2	1.8	9.0
Male	47.5	20.9	2.7	8.5	4.4	2.6	1.4	11.9
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	54.0	15.9	3.0	4.7	1.5	6.1	7.1	7.8
Hispanic/Latino	48.5	16.0	2.0	8.8	6.9	3.6	2.4	11.8
White, non-Hispanic	41.0	29.8	1.0	7.1	6.8	2.2	0.0	12.1
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	46.5	23.3	7.1	14.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	53.5	20.0	2.7	4.5	6.1	2.1	1.8	9.3
16	45.5	25.8	2.4	10.4	4.9	2.3	1.4	7.4
17	37.8	35.9	1.4	4.1	4.3	2.9	0.8	12.9
18	48.1	17.7	0.0	9.4	5.8	4.6	2.8	11.6
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	55.7	18.8	2.8	6.2	6.4	1.0	0.7	8.5
10th	42.9	29.5	2.9	7.3	2.6	2.3	2.5	10.0
11th	38.8	30.6	1.4	5.9	4.6	3.4	0.8	14.4
12th	46.5	20.6	1.3	9.3	8.0	4.1	2.2	8.2
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	45.6	24.6	1.9	7.4	5.7	2.9	1.6	10.1
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 53. Number of drinks consumed, per day, on the days students drank in the past 30 days, among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2023

	1	2	3	4	5 or More
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	40.5	30.1	12.3	5.8	11.2
Male	39.3	24.7	15.8	8.0	12.2
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	47.4	33.1	7.5	2.8	9.3
Hispanic/Latino	44.0	23.7	10.5	7.4	14.5
White, non-Hispanic	34.3	30.8	17.0	7.8	10.0
Age					
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--
14	55.5	40.6	3.9	0.0	0.0
15	44.3	29.0	10.3	7.1	9.3
16	41.0	20.3	14.3	7.0	17.4
17	37.3	28.4	16.5	7.1	10.6
18	36.6	31.6	13.6	6.4	11.8
Grade					
6th	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--
9th	46.5	30.4	11.5	6.2	5.3
10th	43.7	24.5	10.2	6.4	15.3
11th	36.2	26.9	14.6	6.5	15.8
12th	37.0	28.6	16.2	8.0	10.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--
High School	40.0	27.7	13.7	7.0	11.7
Total	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 54. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported riding in a vehicle within the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana—2012 to 2023

	Riding in a Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been:													
	Drinking Alcohol							Using Marijuana						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	22.8	20.1	17.5	15.1	16.2	16.0	13.3	25.5	24.4	23.7	24.4	24.0	20.6	16.8
Male	19.9	16.2	15.3	13.4	13.3	11.2	9.3	25.3	22.7	21.7	21.5	20.2	15.1	12.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	18.3	14.8	14.7	12.5	11.6	10.1	9.7	27.0	27.1	26.2	25.4	26.7	20.0	15.5
Hispanic/Latino	22.0	19.0	17.2	14.2	15.4	13.8	12.9	23.5	20.6	19.9	19.8	18.0	15.2	11.4
White, non-Hispanic	22.2	19.4	16.7	15.0	15.6	14.9	11.5	25.0	23.3	21.6	22.5	21.3	18.3	16.0
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	18.7	16.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.6	10.0	13.0	14.8	14.3	16.4	16.4	12.9	12.3
15	20.9	17.8	17.1	14.5	15.9	14.9	12.4	21.5	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.5	15.8	13.7
16	20.6	17.2	15.2	13.7	14.8	13.1	12.7	26.0	23.6	22.6	23.8	22.0	17.6	15.0
17	22.1	19.3	16.7	14.8	13.6	12.8	7.9	30.5	28.7	27.2	25.8	25.0	20.5	14.7
18	23.7	18.9	17.0	13.7	14.6	11.1	12.0	31.6	28.9	27.9	29.0	28.6	21.9	17.8
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	21.3	18.2	17.2	15.4	15.8	15.6	12.3	19.9	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.2	14.3	13.7
10th	20.0	18.0	15.6	14.2	14.8	13.8	12.0	22.5	22.7	21.9	22.3	20.4	16.3	14.6
11th	21.3	17.8	16.3	13.9	13.9	12.8	8.6	29.5	26.1	24.6	24.2	24.6	19.9	14.4
12th	23.1	18.6	16.3	13.9	14.4	11.6	11.9	31.0	29.3	28.1	28.0	26.7	21.4	17.4
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	21.4	18.1	16.4	14.3	14.7	13.5	11.2	25.4	23.5	22.7	22.9	22.1	17.8	14.9
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 55. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported driving a vehicle within the past 30 days after drinking alcohol or using marijuana—2012 to 2023

	Driving a Vehicle After:													
	Drinking Alcohol							Using Marijuana						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	7.4	6.2	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.3	8.8	9.6	9.1	8.7	8.2	6.7	4.4
Male	8.8	6.8	5.8	4.9	4.6	3.4	2.3	13.4	12.2	11.4	10.1	9.8	6.1	5.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.4	4.8	5.0	3.7	3.2	2.5	1.9	11.1	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.6	7.0	5.1
Hispanic/Latino	8.0	6.7	5.5	4.1	4.1	2.3	2.5	9.4	10.2	9.5	7.7	7.5	4.3	3.8
White, non-Hispanic	8.8	7.4	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.3	2.8	11.8	11.4	10.4	10.1	9.3	7.2	4.9
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.5	3.0	4.5	4.3	3.0	2.2	2.8	1.2
15	5.1	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.5	6.5	7.1	6.0	5.3	5.7	3.9	2.6
16	8.1	6.1	5.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	11.8	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.1	6.5	4.5
17	10.4	8.6	7.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.3	15.0	15.1	13.9	12.5	11.7	8.5	5.3
18	12.8	10.5	8.9	7.2	7.2	5.6	3.7	17.0	16.5	16.5	15.8	16.0	10.0	9.2
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	5.2	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.5	6.2	6.5	5.8	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.1
10th	6.0	5.8	4.5	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.9	8.8	9.6	8.5	7.8	7.3	5.0	3.4
11th	9.8	7.3	5.9	4.6	4.4	4.0	2.7	14.3	12.5	11.8	11.4	11.5	7.3	3.8
12th	12.4	10.2	8.5	6.8	6.9	5.3	3.7	16.5	16.1	15.7	14.5	13.8	9.9	9.3
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	8.1	6.6	5.4	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.4	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.5	9.0	6.4	4.7
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 56. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, or using another drug to get high before or during school in the past 12 months, 2023

	Drinking Alcohol	Smoking Marijuana	Using Another Drug
	%	%	%
Sex			
Female	4.5	7.6	2.7
Male	2.5	5.2	1.9
Race/Ethnic group			
African American	2.5	4.9	2.0
Hispanic/Latino	3.8	6.2	2.6
White, non-Hispanic	3.3	6.7	1.8
Age			
11	1.1	0.8	0.5
12	2.4	2.4	1.9
13	3.8	4.2	2.5
14	4.2	5.7	2.0
15	3.1	6.8	2.4
16	4.2	10.2	2.0
17	3.9	8.4	2.7
18	3.6	9.1	2.9
Grade			
6th	1.9	1.3	1.5
7th	3.5	4.0	2.1
8th	4.4	6.0	3.1
9th	3.9	7.7	2.4
10th	3.6	8.9	1.7
11th	3.1	7.3	1.6
12th	4.3	10.2	3.7
Middle School	3.3	3.8	2.2
High School	3.7	8.4	2.3
Total	**3.5**	**6.4**	**2.3**

Table 57. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who have talked with a parent or guardian in the past 12 months about the dangers of taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you—2018 to 2023

	Talked with a Parent about Prescription Drug Abuse						
				2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex							
Female				25.2	26.1	22.9	23.6
Male				23.7	25.1	21.6	20.2
Race/Ethnic group							
African American				20.4	20.4	16.5	15.9
Hispanic/Latino				26.2	26.9	24.5	20.6
White, non-Hispanic				25.7	27.6	24.1	25.5
Age							
11				28.6	27.4	24.2	22.9
12				27.0	26.4	24.1	22.0
13				25.1	26.3	22.4	22.1
14				24.9	27.3	23.8	22.6
15				25.2	26.5	23.4	23.7
16				24.0	24.9	22.2	22.5
17				22.1	22.6	18.9	20.1
18				19.9	23.6	18.9	17.6
Grade							
6th				27.8	27.7	24.3	22.2
7th				24.6	25.1	22.3	21.9
8th				25.6	26.7	22.9	22.8
9th				25.3	27.5	23.9	21.8
10th				25.5	24.9	22.5	24.0
11th				22.1	24.7	20.5	19.3
12th				20.5	22.4	18.8	20.8
Middle School				26.0	26.5	23.1	22.3
High School				23.4	24.9	21.5	21.6
Total				**24.5**	**25.6**	**22.2**	**21.9**

Table 58. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who have heard about or have used products that contain Delta-8 THC or Delta-10 THC or kratom, 2023

	Heard about products that contain Delta-8 THC or Delta-10 THC	Used products that contain Delta-8 THC or Delta-10 THC	Heard about products that contain kratom	Used products that contain kratom
	%	%	%	%
Sex				
Female	28.3	10.2	9.4	1.8
Male	29.0	8.9	8.0	1.3
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	16.7	5.5	3.0	1.0
Hispanic/Latino	21.0	6.0	5.5	1.3
White, non-Hispanic	39.8	13.3	14.3	1.9
Age				
11	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--
14	21.3	5.9	9.7	0.9
15	20.6	7.1	8.8	1.2
16	29.3	9.3	7.1	1.0
17	34.1	10.5	8.8	1.7
18	37.4	14.2	11.1	2.9
Grade				
6th	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--
9th	19.7	7.1	9.3	1.2
10th	28.3	9.0	8.2	1.2
11th	32.1	8.5	7.0	1.2
12th	36.6	14.2	10.8	2.8
Middle School	--	--	--	--
High School	28.7	9.5	8.8	1.5
Total	--	--	--	--

Table 59. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who "agree" or "strongly agree" with statements indicating impulsiveness or a lack of self-control, 2023

	Lack of Self-Control					
	Do what brings me pleasure now	More concerned with the short run	Getting in trouble is exciting	Excitement more important than security	People better stay away from me when I'm angry	I get upset when I have a disagreement
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Female	35.7	28.1	28.7	24.8	33.5	50.1
Male	30.4	25.4	28.0	27.9	24.9	32.5
Race/Ethnic group						
African American	35.6	28.9	25.1	22.3	34.2	40.7
Hispanic/Latino	33.6	28.0	28.4	28.1	28.1	40.8
White, non-Hispanic	30.6	24.0	28.7	27.0	26.9	41.9
Age						
11	41.5	32.8	25.2	25.7	29.9	53.2
12	33.0	31.9	27.4	25.2	35.0	51.3
13	35.4	30.2	29.6	27.6	32.5	50.7
14	35.0	28.4	32.1	30.0	33.4	45.0
15	31.0	22.6	27.5	26.3	26.9	37.2
16	29.2	24.7	29.4	26.1	27.7	36.3
17	29.4	21.5	25.8	22.0	24.6	33.0
18	38.2	26.7	27.9	26.7	23.0	28.8
Grade						
6th	35.9	32.5	26.1	24.9	33.9	51.2
7th	33.0	29.8	29.0	27.0	33.4	52.2
8th	37.6	30.0	34.4	31.9	34.8	46.6
9th	31.0	24.0	27.0	26.9	26.8	37.5
10th	29.8	23.4	29.6	25.8	26.2	36.7
11th	28.2	22.9	25.9	22.8	27.4	35.7
12th	36.1	24.2	27.3	24.7	21.5	28.4
Middle School	35.5	30.7	29.9	28.0	34.1	50.0
High School	31.1	23.6	27.5	25.1	25.6	34.9
Total	**33.0**	**26.7**	**28.5**	**26.4**	**29.3**	**41.4**

Table 60. Average number of hours of sleep on a school night reported by surveyed Florida youth—2018 to 2023

	Hours of Sleep on a School Night						
				2018	2020	2022	2023
Sex							
Female				6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
Male				7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
Race/Ethnic group							
African American				6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7
Hispanic/Latino				6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
White, non-Hispanic				7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Age							
11				8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9
12				7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6
13				7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3
14				7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
15				6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
16				6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
17				6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3
18				6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Grade							
6th				8.0	7.8	7.8	7.7
7th				7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3
8th				7.3	7.1	7.2	7.0
9th				6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7
10th				6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
11th				6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
12th				6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3
Middle School				7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3
High School				6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Total				**6.9**	**6.9**	**6.9**	**6.8**

Note: In 2022, two additional response options, “11 hours” and “12 or more hours,” were added.

Table 61. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported symptoms of depression—2012 to 2023

	Symptoms of Depression													
	Sometimes I think that life is not worth it							At times I think I am no good at all						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	28.0	30.3	31.1	35.9	39.5	43.0	38.9	41.0	46.4	46.2	49.9	55.8	57.5	53.5
Male	16.6	15.3	15.8	20.5	21.9	23.2	21.3	24.2	24.9	25.2	29.6	33.5	34.5	31.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	20.7	20.2	22.1	27.1	29.9	33.0	30.5	27.7	30.9	33.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	39.7
Hispanic/Latino	21.5	22.5	22.8	27.2	29.2	30.9	29.1	32.6	35.7	35.6	39.6	43.9	46.3	43.7
White, non-Hispanic	21.3	22.9	23.6	27.8	30.7	33.0	28.7	32.3	35.8	35.7	40.0	46.2	46.4	41.3
Age														
11	16.8	15.1	16.7	22.7	27.3	31.4	30.3	30.8	31.2	32.8	36.2	43.5	48.5	42.6
12	18.9	19.6	19.9	23.3	28.1	30.8	30.5	31.5	32.6	32.7	36.4	43.8	47.1	44.5
13	22.1	24.2	24.0	28.4	31.4	33.6	32.4	31.7	36.7	35.4	40.4	45.9	47.5	43.2
14	24.2	25.0	26.0	30.4	31.3	36.4	32.5	33.9	37.2	37.6	40.7	45.2	47.5	43.7
15	24.4	26.3	25.9	29.3	32.0	34.3	31.2	34.8	38.3	38.1	40.3	45.2	45.3	43.5
16	23.9	23.7	25.1	30.4	31.4	34.4	28.6	34.0	37.4	37.2	42.1	45.9	46.5	43.0
17	21.9	22.2	22.8	30.6	31.7	33.4	27.0	31.4	34.5	34.9	42.4	44.6	44.7	38.8
18	21.3	20.0	23.1	26.6	31.2	28.2	27.2	30.4	31.8	33.9	35.7	41.8	41.5	37.9
Grade														
6th	18.6	18.3	18.8	23.5	28.6	31.7	30.5	31.0	32.4	32.8	36.4	43.6	48.2	44.4
7th	21.5	22.5	22.4	26.3	29.8	33.0	31.6	32.3	34.4	34.9	38.1	45.2	47.2	42.5
8th	23.6	24.5	25.8	29.7	31.3	34.3	33.2	33.0	37.2	36.0	40.3	45.2	46.5	44.0
9th	24.2	25.9	25.8	29.4	30.9	34.2	30.5	34.6	38.1	37.8	41.4	44.7	45.7	41.8
10th	24.3	25.2	25.5	29.5	31.8	35.3	31.1	34.7	37.9	37.9	40.8	45.6	46.0	44.1
11th	22.1	22.2	23.2	29.6	31.8	34.2	26.4	32.2	35.8	35.6	41.4	45.9	46.2	40.9
12th	20.6	20.5	22.7	29.5	31.1	30.0	27.8	29.7	32.5	34.4	39.5	42.2	42.8	38.5
Middle School	21.2	21.8	22.3	26.5	29.9	33.0	31.8	32.1	34.7	34.5	38.2	44.7	47.3	43.6
High School	22.9	23.6	24.4	29.5	31.4	33.5	29.1	32.9	36.3	36.5	40.8	44.6	45.2	41.5
Total	**22.2**	**22.8**	**23.5**	**28.2**	**30.7**	**33.3**	**30.2**	**32.6**	**35.6**	**35.7**	**39.7**	**44.7**	**46.1**	**42.4**

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

Table 62. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported symptoms of depression—2012 to 2023

	Symptoms of Depression													
	All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure							In the past year, felt depressed or sad on most days						
	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2023 %
Sex														
Female	20.3	26.1	27.6	32.1	36.6	38.6	37.1	49.2	51.0	50.5	53.1	57.0	58.4	54.5
Male	13.4	14.4	15.3	18.8	20.8	22.4	21.5	31.0	29.9	29.0	32.2	35.5	36.0	32.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	13.9	16.1	17.5	21.2	23.7	25.9	24.9	44.1	43.4	42.0	45.2	46.0	47.5	45.9
Hispanic/Latino	16.4	21.2	22.6	25.8	29.4	30.7	31.4	43.2	43.2	41.9	43.9	47.6	47.9	44.3
White, non-Hispanic	16.3	20.2	21.7	26.1	29.6	31.2	28.9	34.6	36.0	36.3	38.6	44.2	44.9	40.7
Age														
11	15.3	16.8	17.7	22.8	27.5	32.5	30.8	38.8	35.3	35.5	37.3	41.2	46.5	43.2
12	16.6	19.0	19.1	22.8	28.2	30.5	31.0	39.4	38.5	37.1	38.2	43.5	44.3	44.3
13	16.9	22.3	21.9	25.8	29.2	32.6	32.0	38.9	40.4	39.5	42.0	45.0	47.4	45.9
14	17.8	21.8	24.3	26.4	28.6	31.4	31.6	41.0	41.7	40.9	42.6	46.5	48.3	43.1
15	17.3	21.3	24.1	27.3	29.5	30.8	28.1	40.9	42.2	41.1	44.0	47.6	47.0	44.1
16	17.9	21.3	21.8	27.8	29.7	31.4	28.9	40.8	41.8	41.2	46.9	48.5	48.5	42.5
17	15.6	18.5	19.9	26.7	27.8	28.9	26.0	39.6	40.8	39.7	44.8	47.9	48.9	42.3
18	14.8	17.0	18.7	21.1	28.7	26.7	26.3	39.1	38.5	39.0	40.7	48.1	46.1	44.3
Grade														
6th	17.0	18.6	18.7	22.8	28.1	32.3	30.8	40.1	39.4	37.1	39.1	43.0	46.2	45.7
7th	16.9	20.6	21.7	24.5	28.6	31.9	32.5	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.9	44.4	46.4	43.9
8th	16.9	22.6	22.5	26.1	29.6	31.1	30.4	40.2	40.5	39.9	42.7	46.1	47.9	45.0
9th	18.4	21.4	24.4	27.4	28.0	30.7	29.8	41.8	42.0	41.3	43.4	46.4	45.8	40.9
10th	17.4	21.7	22.7	26.9	29.9	31.1	28.6	40.8	43.0	41.2	45.2	48.1	47.9	46.0
11th	16.5	19.4	20.1	26.8	29.1	31.1	26.5	39.3	40.5	40.5	45.0	49.0	50.1	41.2
12th	14.3	16.6	19.7	24.1	27.5	26.8	27.1	38.0	37.4	38.1	42.9	46.8	46.9	43.3
Middle School	16.9	20.6	21.0	24.5	28.8	31.7	31.2	39.8	39.7	38.8	40.6	44.5	46.9	44.9
High School	16.8	19.9	21.9	26.3	28.6	30.0	28.1	40.1	40.9	40.3	44.1	47.6	47.7	42.9
Total	**16.9**	**20.2**	**21.5**	**25.5**	**28.7**	**30.7**	**29.4**	**40.0**	**40.4**	**39.7**	**42.6**	**46.2**	**47.3**	**43.7**

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

Table 63. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported suicidal ideation or behavior in the past 12 months, 2023

	Felt sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks	Seriously considered attempting suicide	Made a suicide plan	Attempted suicide one or more times	Suicide attempt that required medical care
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	42.6	19.5	16.5	10.8	2.4
Male	22.1	9.2	8.2	5.3	1.1
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	31.2	12.5	10.8	8.9	2.7
Hispanic/Latino	33.6	13.2	11.1	8.1	1.9
White, non-Hispanic	30.5	15.0	12.3	6.5	0.8
Age					
11	32.6	12.0	10.1	6.9	1.5
12	32.4	13.6	11.9	8.9	2.1
13	33.8	16.1	13.2	10.2	2.1
14	32.7	17.5	15.0	9.4	2.0
15	32.1	13.9	12.4	7.2	1.2
16	31.0	15.5	13.3	8.0	1.8
17	34.1	12.2	10.2	5.3	1.1
18	29.8	10.6	8.7	6.7	1.6
Grade					
6th	33.3	12.9	11.5	8.8	2.2
7th	32.9	15.7	12.7	10.0	2.0
8th	33.6	17.1	14.2	9.9	2.1
9th	31.6	14.9	14.0	7.7	2.1
10th	30.6	16.1	12.8	7.8	1.1
11th	33.7	11.2	9.6	5.4	1.0
12th	30.9	12.2	11.1	6.5	1.4
Middle School	33.3	15.3	12.8	9.6	2.1
High School	31.7	13.7	12.0	6.9	1.4
Total	**32.4**	**14.4**	**12.3**	**8.1**	**1.7**

Table 64. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who have heard the prevention message One Pill Can Kill, would be "very likely" to call the 988 crisis line when experiencing suicidal thoughts, or would be "very likely" to use phone, text, or chat to talk with a crisis counselor, 2023

	Heard about One Pill Can Kill	"Very likely" to call 988	"Very likely" to use phone to contact crisis counselor	"Very likely" to use text to contact crisis counselor	"Very likely" to use chat to contact crisis counselor
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	33.8	12.5	16.6	22.8	17.5
Male	32.3	19.6	23.3	22.0	21.4
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	28.2	14.1	21.2	23.2	20.2
Hispanic/Latino	31.7	14.4	18.9	20.5	19.0
White, non-Hispanic	37.0	18.0	20.1	22.9	18.6
Age					
11	28.4	25.0	30.1	24.6	31.0
12	34.4	22.7	28.6	28.8	25.2
13	31.6	17.0	22.7	24.0	21.4
14	32.2	17.0	20.1	23.2	19.6
15	33.3	12.3	16.7	19.0	17.0
16	32.9	14.8	15.5	21.5	17.0
17	34.3	12.0	15.0	18.6	13.6
18	32.4	12.5	17.7	20.4	18.3
Grade					
6th	32.5	24.9	30.2	27.2	26.8
7th	32.1	17.0	23.5	25.6	22.1
8th	33.6	15.8	20.3	23.4	20.4
9th	32.5	14.0	17.8	19.9	16.8
10th	31.2	13.7	14.5	20.2	16.8
11th	36.0	12.3	16.0	21.1	16.1
12th	32.7	13.4	16.9	19.0	16.3
Middle School	32.7	19.3	24.6	25.4	23.1
High School	33.1	13.4	16.3	20.1	16.5
Total	**32.9**	**16.0**	**20.0**	**22.4**	**19.4**

Table 65. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), 2023

	Emotional Abuse	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Parents Separated or Divorced	Physical Abuse in Household	Substance Abuse in Household	Mental Illness in Household	Incarcerated Household Member	Emotional Neglect	Physical Neglect
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex										
Female	21.4	11.4	7.8	36.5	8.7	25.7	37.2	21.4	32.6	7.9
Male	9.5	7.2	2.0	34.2	5.3	16.6	22.4	18.1	19.8	4.9
Race/Ethnic group										
African American	14.7	10.0	4.0	42.6	5.3	11.3	19.4	20.4	26.9	7.0
Hispanic/Latino	14.9	8.9	4.7	32.1	6.7	20.5	23.5	17.1	27.6	5.3
White, non-Hispanic	15.2	6.6	4.5	33.5	6.6	26.2	38.6	19.8	24.5	6.9
Age										
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	15.5	9.7	5.5	32.9	8.7	15.4	26.2	20.3	28.4	6.7
15	14.5	9.2	4.1	34.7	6.6	19.8	31.3	18.2	26.4	5.3
16	16.9	9.8	5.0	36.3	7.7	22.5	30.2	24.1	28.3	6.8
17	15.9	10.0	5.7	34.7	7.6	23.3	31.1	18.0	23.9	5.2
18	14.0	7.7	4.6	37.5	4.4	21.1	28.3	18.3	25.3	9.8
Grade										
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	15.7	10.6	4.3	35.9	7.1	19.0	29.8	21.2	26.6	6.0
10th	15.3	8.2	5.4	34.2	7.0	21.6	31.2	21.8	28.7	6.4
11th	16.6	10.2	4.9	35.8	9.2	21.3	28.8	18.8	25.5	5.8
12th	14.2	8.3	5.2	35.7	4.4	23.8	30.4	17.3	24.7	7.7
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	15.5	9.4	5.0	35.4	7.0	21.3	30.1	19.9	26.5	6.4
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 66. Number of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) reported by surveyed Florida high school youth, 2023

	Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex											
Female	30.6	20.4	14.8	10.1	9.1	6.8	3.2	2.9	1.4	0.5	0.1
Male	41.5	24.5	13.6	8.0	5.5	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnic group											
African American	35.0	27.1	14.3	7.5	7.4	4.7	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0
Hispanic/Latino	38.1	21.8	16.2	7.7	7.4	4.0	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	34.8	22.2	13.5	10.5	7.5	5.3	2.5	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.0
Age											
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	36.8	21.1	15.3	11.9	6.7	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.5
15	35.8	23.8	14.2	9.4	6.3	5.4	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.2
16	35.8	20.2	12.8	10.7	8.5	5.3	2.7	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.0
17	36.2	23.3	14.5	6.3	8.3	5.5	2.1	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.0
18	34.7	24.0	15.3	8.7	6.7	5.7	2.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Grade											
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	36.8	21.1	14.1	10.3	6.8	4.8	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.2
10th	34.1	23.6	13.8	10.5	6.9	5.1	2.4	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.1
11th	39.2	21.3	12.4	6.0	9.2	5.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.0
12th	33.6	23.5	16.8	9.5	6.6	5.6	2.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	36.0	22.3	14.2	9.1	7.4	5.2	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.1
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--

Note: Each respondent receives an ACEs score, which is the number of adverse childhood experiences he or she reported. This table shows the frequency distribution of the ACEs score across the sample. Percentages total to 100% across each row. Rounding can produce totals that do not equal 100%.

Table 67. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated protective factor scale scores, 2023

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Family Domain			
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	51	55	53
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	45	51	49
School Domain			
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	47	61	55
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	40	56	49
Peer and Individual Domain			
Religiosity	39	51	46
Protective Factor Average	**44**	**55**	**50**

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

Table 68. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated risk factor scale scores, 2023

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	44	27	35
Perceived Availability of Drugs	34	14	23
Perceived Availability of Handguns	25	30	28
Family Domain			
Poor Family Management	52	36	43
Family Conflict	42	30	36
School Domain			
Poor Academic Performance	47	42	44
Lack of Commitment to School	78	68	73
Peer and Individual Domain			
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	55	41	47
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	32	25	28
Early Initiation of Drug Use	20	10	14
Risk Factor Average	**43**	**32**	**37**

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

Table 69. Percentage of youth from the national normative sample with elevated protective factor scale scores

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

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

Table 70. Percentage of youth from the national normative sample with elevated risk factor scale scores

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
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	**41**	**44**	**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 71. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2012 to 2023

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2023
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59	60	60	58	57	53	51
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55	55	56	50	50	46	45
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	50	51	53	54	51	51	47
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	52	50	49	45	44	45	40
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	50	47	49	46	42	36	39
Protective Factor Average	**53**	**53**	**53**	**51**	**49**	**46**	**44**

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 72. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2012 to 2023

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2023
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56	58	59	57	57	55	55
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54	56	56	51	53	49	51
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	61	62	63	64	60	60	61
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61	60	59	55	54	56	56
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	59	57	57	54	52	46	51
Protective Factor Average	**58**	**59**	**59**	**56**	**55**	**53**	**55**

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 73. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2012 to 2023

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2023
Community Domain							
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	38	36	37	38	41	41	44
Perceived Availability of Drugs	40	40	37	35	34	33	34
Perceived Availability of Handguns	23	24	24	24	23	25	25
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	43	40	40	43	43	47	52
Family Conflict	38	38	38	39	42	43	42
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	41	42	42	43	46	48	47
Lack of Commitment to School	48	52	53	60	69	73	78
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	41	38	39	43	49	52	55
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	34	32	32	35	35	33	32
Early Initiation of Drug Use	29	25	23	24	24	21	20
Risk Factor Average	**38**	**37**	**37**	**38**	**41**	**42**	**43**

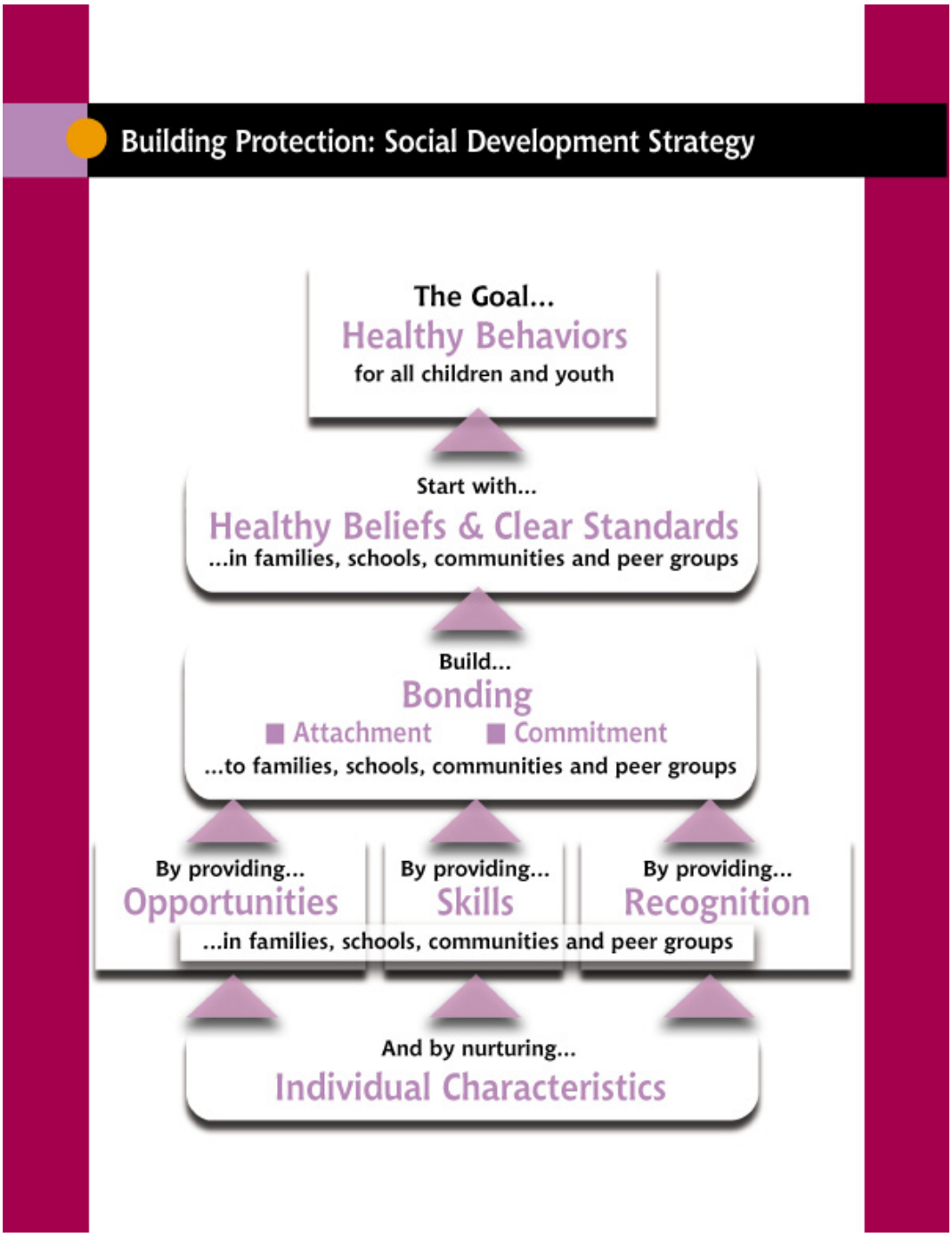
Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 74. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2012 to 2023

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2023
Community Domain							
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	35	33	31	32	32	29	27
Perceived Availability of Drugs	32	31	27	24	20	15	14
Perceived Availability of Handguns	34	37	36	34	31	30	30
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	41	38	38	37	35	34	36
Family Conflict	35	33	33	34	34	34	30
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	44	43	44	43	46	48	42
Lack of Commitment to School	46	52	54	57	63	68	68
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	38	36	35	36	38	39	41
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	39	38	36	34	32	29	25
Early Initiation of Drug Use	30	26	22	19	17	13	10
Risk Factor Average	**37**	**37**	**36**	**35**	**35**	**34**	**32**

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

Appendix B
The Social Development Strategy



Appendix C
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