2017 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

State Report

Florida Department of Children and Families
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Executive Office of the Governor

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

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

Acknowledgements

The eighteenth annual administration of the *Florida Youth Survey* was completed in February of 2017. The Florida Departments of Children and Families, Health, Education, and Juvenile Justice worked together to ensure the success of this project.

We were extremely fortunate to have more than 10,000 students from 163 schools complete the *Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey* (*FYSAS)*. We are grateful to the remarkable young people who joined this survey effort, and would like to thank their parents for allowing them to participate. The information obtained as a result of their honesty has proven to be invaluable. This knowledge will lead and guide our efforts to ensure that Florida's students, their parents, and their communities receive the tools they need to prevent alcohol, tobacco, or other drug use and related problem behaviors, as well as establishing effective substance abuse treatment services.

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Legislature's 1999 Drug Control Summit recommended the establishment of a multi-agency-directed, county-level, statewide substance abuse survey. The *Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS)* is undertaken annually based on that recommendation. In 2017, four state agencies—the Departments of Children and Families, Health, Education, and Juvenile Justice—collaborated to administer the *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* and the *FYSAS*. This high level of interagency collaboration is significant, and has become known as the "Florida Model" for other states to follow in planning and implementing their own surveys.

The *FYSAS*, the focus of this report, was administered to 10,869 students in grades 6 through 12 in February of 2017. Across Florida, 84 middle schools and 79 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 *2017 FYSAS* generated a range of valuable prevention planning data—including the "strengths to build on" and "opportunities for improvement" highlighted below—seven sets of findings are especially noteworthy:

1. Florida students have reported dramatic reductions in alcohol and cigarette use. Between 2006 and 2017, the prevalence of past-30-day alcohol use declined by 15.5 percentage points, binge drinking declined by 9.6 percentage points, and past-30-day cigarette use declined by 8.0 percentage points.

2. While alcohol use is down, high-risk drinking behavior is still too common, with binge drinking reported by one out of ten high school students and blacking out from drinking reported by 13.9% of high school students.

3. While not as pronounced as alcohol and cigarettes, Florida students have reported long-term reductions in the use of illicit drugs other than marijuana. Past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* dropped from 9.7% in 2006 to 6.3% in 2017.

4. Confirming the findings of other youth surveys, including the *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*, students reported a past-30-day rate of 7.7% for electronic vaporizer use, three times the rate of cigarette use.

5. In contrast to the reductions for alcohol and cigarettes, the long-term trend for marijuana use among Florida students is mixed, with a history of both increases and decreases. Fortunately, the most recent change is a reduction in past-30-day use from 11.2% in 2016 to 10.6% in 2017.

6. The overlap between substance use and motor vehicle use is a danger area for Florida students. This includes: riding with a drinking driver (14.5%), riding with a marijuana-using driver (22.6%), driving after drinking (4.5%), and driving after using marijuana (9.4%).

7. Past-30-day rates of use for substances other than alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are very low, ranging from 1.9% for over-the-counter drug use to 0.2% for heroin and steroid use.

Strengths to Build on

- Survey participation was very strong at the school level, with only 11 out of 174 sampled schools declining. Student participation within surveyed schools was also impressive (76.0% in middle school and 69.9% in high school). This high level of participation generated a highly-representative statewide sample.

- Among the survey's 11 measures of past-30-day ATOD use for which long-term trend data are available, all have shown reductions in prevalence of use from 2006 to 2017.

- The percentage of Florida students using alcohol continues to decline. Between 2006 and 2017, past-30-day use declined 11.7 percentage points among middle school students and 18.6 percentage points among high school students.

- Between 2006 and 2017, the prevalence of binge drinking declined 5.7 percentage points among middle school students and 12.5 percentage points among high school students.

- Florida students have reported impressive reductions in past-30-day cigarette since 2006: 4.8 percentage points among middle school students and 10.4 percentage points among high school students.

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

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

- Compared to 2012, Florida high school students reported a much lower rate of past-30-day synthetic marijuana use (0.8% in 2017 versus 4.3% in 2012).

- Between 2006 and 2017, the past-30-day prevalence rate for inhalant use declined 3.1 percentage points among middle school students and 1.7 percentage points among high school students.

- Substantially fewer Florida students are initiating the use of cigarettes and alcohol at a young age. For example, the number of high school students reporting early initiation of cigarette use (age 13 or younger) decreased from 23.9% in 2006 to 8.0% in 2017. Early initiation of regular alcohol use decreased from 6.7% in 2006 to 2.9% in 2017.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, African American students reported lower rates of past-30-day alcohol (9.9%), cigarette (1.3%), and marijuana (8.5%) use, binge drinking (5.9%), and a lower rate of using *alcohol or any illicit drug* in the past 30 days (17.6%).

- 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 (18.2%), cigarette use (2.5%) and marijuana use (10.5%).

- More than two-thirds of respondents reported that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (67.7%) and taking a prescription drug without a doctor's order (67.4%) pose a "great risk" of harm.

- The percentage of students who believe it would be either "wrong" or "very wrong" to use cigarettes is 91.6%, followed by synthetic marijuana (90.2%), drinking alcohol regularly (74.5%), and smoking marijuana (73.1%). Disapproval of other illicit drug use ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug") was even higher at 95.3%.

- The majority of students reported that their friends think it would be wrong for them to use various drugs. Most notably, 93.1% said their friends think it would be wrong for them to use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them.

- Florida students reported higher rates of protection for several factors. Among high school students, 63% reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* and 59% reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.* Among middle school students, 63% reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*.

- Florida students reported low rates of risk for a number of factors. For example, 22% of middle school and 19% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*, and 22% of middle school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. An elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs* was reported by 23% of high school students. 32% of middle school students reported an elevated level for *Perceived Availability of Drugs* 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, 37.5% reported lifetime use and 16.5% reported past-30-day use.

- About one in ten (10.5%) Florida high school students reported one or more occasions of binge drinking (defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row) in the last two weeks. Among high school students who drank, 18.8% reported consuming five or more drinks per day on the days they drank.

- Among high school students, 13.9% reported one or more occasions of blacking out after drinking.

- After alcohol, students reported marijuana (20.7% lifetime and 10.6% past-30-day) and electronic vapor products (23.6% lifetime and 7.7% past-30-day) as the most commonly used drugs.

- While prevalence rates for alcohol, cigarettes, and most other drugs have shown steady or intermittent reductions across *FYSAS* waves, marijuana use among Florida students has fluctuated, showing no clear pattern of reduction over time.

- Among high school students, 14.5% reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana was even more prevalent, at 22.6%.

- Among high school students, 4.5% and 9.4% reported driving when they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.

- Past-30-day prevalence rates for the inappropriate use of over-the-counter drugs (1.9%), prescription pain relievers (1.7%), and depressants (1.4%) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, White, non-Hispanic students reported higher rates of past-30-day alcohol (19.6%), cigarette (3.5%) and marijuana (11.9%) use.

- While not highly prevalent, some alcohol and drug use occurs at school. Among Florida high school students, 12.1% reported smoking marijuana and 6.3% reported drinking alcohol before or during school within the past 12 months.

- Students in the middle school grade levels were the most likely to report having been physically bullied within the past 30 days (20.6%) and socially bullied within the past 30 days (34.5%). Cyber bullying within the past 30 days was reported by 8.2% of middle school students and 7.8% of high school students.

- Florida students reported lower rates of protection for several scales. For example, 47% of middle school students reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity* and 50% reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Among high school students, the lowest protective factor scale scores were for *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (51%) and *Religiosity* (53%).

- Florida students reported higher rates of risk for several factors. For example, 59% of middle school students and 60% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Transitions and Mobility*, and 57% of middle school students and 54% of high school students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*.

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

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Section 1
Methodology

The survey effort was sponsored by the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), and directed by a multi-agency workgroup consisting of the Departments of Education, Health, and Juvenile Justice. The participation of local schools across the state of Florida was critical to the success of this project. This report was prepared by Rothenbach Research and Consulting, LLC. The survey data were collected in February of 2017. An electronic version of this report as well as previous *FYSAS* reports can be accessed at this website:

myflfamilies.com/service-programs/substance-abuse/fysas.

The 2017 survey represents the eighteenth data-collection wave of the project. The *FYSAS* was previously administered to Florida students in December and January of 2000, in March and April of 2001-2010, and in February of 2011-2016. Detailed findings for these 17 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 *2017 FYSAS*. The *Communities That Care Youth Survey* is based on the work of Dr. J. David Hawkins and Dr. Richard F. Catalano. It was developed to provide scientifically sound information to state-level and community-level prevention planners and policy makers. It assesses the current prevalence of problem behaviors such as alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use and other delinquent behaviors in the surveyed population. The survey also measures the degree to which risk and protective factors exist in the community, family, school, and peer and individual environments. This information is essential to support needs assessment, prevention planning, and intervention planning at the state and local levels. Risk and protective factors are characteristics of the community, family, school and peer environments, as well as individual characteristics of the students themselves, that are known to predict drug use, delinquency and gang involvement (Hawkins, Catalano & Miller, 1992).

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

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

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

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

Questionnaires

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling

The goal of the *2017 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, 92 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 *2006 FYSAS*. This is done because statistical estimates from these larger samples are more precise than estimates produced by the smaller samples from odd-numbered years. Historical data from 2000 to 2004 were omitted because of limited space in report data tables. Please see previous *FYSAS* reports for data from these years.

Participation Rates

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

Middle School:

School Participation: 84 / 92 = 91.3%

Student Participation: 5,753 / 7,571 = 76.0%

Overall Participation: 69.4%

High School:

School Participation: 79 / 82 = 96.3%

Student Participation: 5,788 / 8,276 = 69.9%

Overall Participation: 67.4%

Participation was strong at the school level, with only 11 schools out of 174 refusing to participate. Student participation within surveyed schools was also impressive. This level of participation builds upon the *FYSAS* track record of obtaining highly-representative statewide student samples. It is also a testament to the outstanding work performed by the survey planners and coordinators who support *FYSAS* administration at the county and school levels.

Weighting

Before analysis, a set of statistical weights was applied to the *2017 FYSAS* dataset. The application of the weights served three purposes:

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

A number of factors were involved in the calculation of the weights. Students were asked to provide their grade and gender. If grade was left blank, and age was known, the grade was imputed based on the most likely age for

that grade. Where the grade was still missing, the grade was imputed by sorting students by their survey booklet's serial number and assigning the student to the grade of the previous student who had been assigned a grade. State totals for grade and gender categories were obtained from the Florida Department of Education. The weight of a respondent was the product of eight adjustments:

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

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

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

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

W_5 = Adjustment for the number of different surveys administered.

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

W_7 = Adjustment for post-stratification.

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

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

Survey Administration

Survey plans called for participation of 6th through 12th graders in the state of Florida. Survey administration procedures were the same as those used in previous waves of the *FYSAS* and were standardized throughout the state. Each teacher received an appropriate number of surveys and survey collection envelopes. Teachers reviewed the instructions with their students and asked them to complete the survey. Students had 50 minutes to complete the surveys.

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

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

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

Please note that administration for the *2017 FYSAS* took place in February. While this date range matches the administration period of the 2011-2016 surveys, data collection for the *2002-2010 FYSAS* was conducted in March and April. This change was necessary in order to support the state's standardized testing schedule. *FYSAS* data users should consider this change when comparing 2011-2017 results with earlier findings. Due to the earlier administration period, student behaviors and attitudes that are positively correlated with age, such as ATOD use, are likely to have slightly lower prevalence rates.

Survey Validation

For the *2017 FYSAS*, a total of 11,541 booklets with readable survey responses were scanned and combined to form the initial dataset. Of these, 20 records were removed because the survey questionnaire was administered at the wrong grade level. That is, either a middle school questionnaire was used in a high school classroom or a high school questionnaire was used in a middle school classroom. With these out-of-level records removed, a total yield of 11,521 students participated in the *2017 FYSAS*.

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

In the first test, surveys from students who reported a combined average of four or more daily uses for illicit drugs other than marijuana were eliminated from the

survey dataset. This strategy removes surveys that are not taken seriously.

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

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

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

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

Florida students were cooperative and produced a high percentage of valid surveys. All but 652 students (5.7%) completed valid surveys. Of the 652 surveys identified and eliminated by one or more of the five strategies described above, 199 exaggerated drug use (strategy 1), 115 exaggerated other antisocial behavior (strategy 2), 350 reported the use of the fictitious drug (strategy 3), 233 responded in a logically inconsistent way (strategy 4) and 219 answered fewer than 25% of the questions on the survey (strategy 5). The elimination total produced by these five tests equals more than 652 because a number of respondents were identified by more than one strategy.

After removing these 652 invalid records, the final sample size for the *2017 FYSAS* equals 10,869 students.

Confidence Intervals

The maximum 95% confidence intervals for grade-level estimates range from a low of ±3.2 percentage points for the 7th grade subsample, to a high of ±4.4 percentage points for the 12th grade subsample. For the middle school and high school subsamples, confidence intervals are ±1.9 percentage points. Estimates for the overall sample have confidence intervals of ±1.3 percentage points. Confidence intervals are larger for demographic groups with smaller sample sizes, such as African American students.

Note that these confidence intervals are for prevalence rates of 50%. For less prevalent behaviors, such as heroin use and taking a handgun to school, the confidence interval narrows substantially. Also note that the variance estimates used for these confidence interval calculations include a design effect of 2.0 to adjust for the complex design of the *2017 FYSAS* sample. A finite population adjustment was not included in the confidence interval formula.

Demographic Profile of Surveyed Youth

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

Middle school students constituted slightly more than one half of the unweighted sample (50.3%). A slightly higher percentage of the respondents were female (50.4% female versus 47.5% male). A little more than one third of surveyed students identified themselves as White, non-Hispanic (35.2%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (23.4%) and African American (16.2%). The rest of the ethnic breakdown ranges from 0.2% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander to 18.8% for students who indicated Other/Multiple ethnic backgrounds. Throughout this report, data are reported only on the three largest ethnic groups: White, non-Hispanic, African American and Hispanic/Latino, as the sample sizes for the other ethnic categories were insufficient to generate reliable estimates.

The second set of data columns in Table 1 presents the demographic profile information after the weighting formula has been applied. Note that the distribution across grades is now correctly balanced and matches the population parameters provided by the Florida Department of Education (42.5% middle school and 57.5% high school).

Section 2
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

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

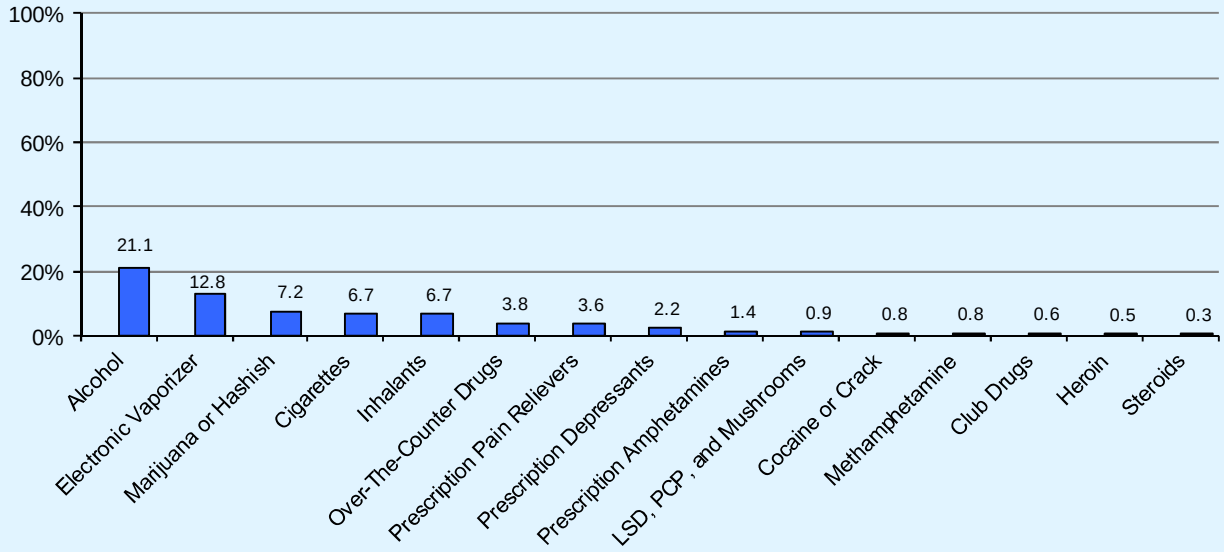
Starting in 2001, the survey included items measuring: (a) the use of so-called "club drugs" such as Ecstasy, GHB, ketamine and Rohypnol, (b) the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms, and (c) the use of amphetamines, including Ritalin® and Adderall®, without a doctor's orders. In addition, the use of marijuana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

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

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

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

Graph 1 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2017



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.

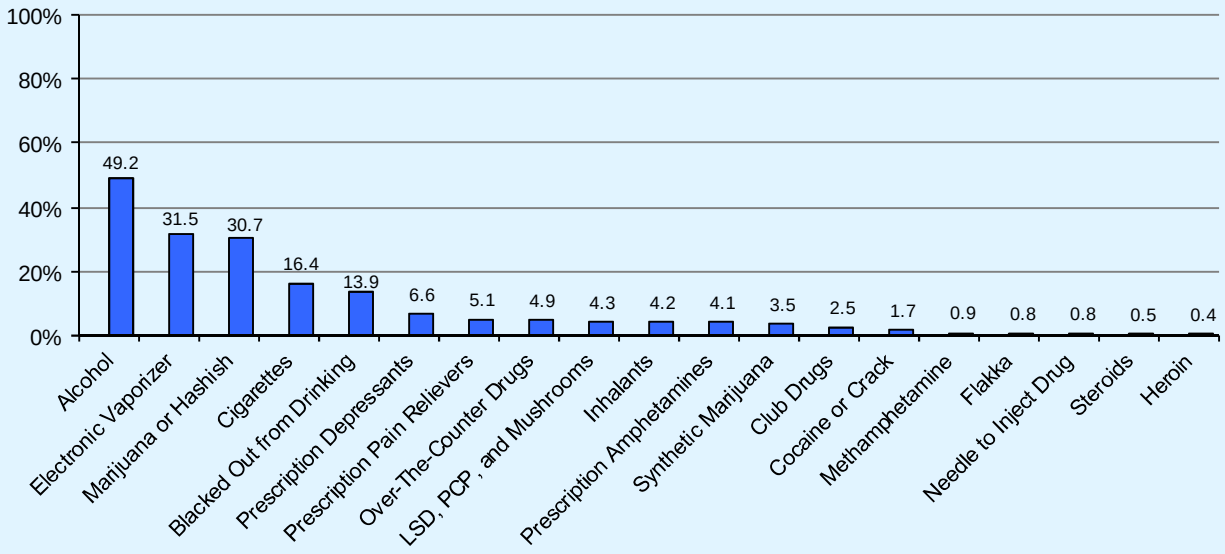
In 2015, both questionnaires received new items for disapproval of synthetic marijuana use, family members in jail, and friends in trouble because of ATOD use. The two gambling items were also removed from both surveys.

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.

Tables 3 through 30 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 *2006*, *2008*, *2010*, *2012*, *2014* and *2016 FYSAS*. There are two ways in which data that depict student involvement in ATOD use are provided.

First, prevalence rates are used to illustrate the percentage of students who reported using a drug at least once in a specified time period. These results are presented for both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence-of-use periods. Lifetime prevalence of use (whether the student has ever used the drug) is a good measure of student experimentation. Past-30-day prevalence of use (whether the student has used the drug within the last month) is a good measure of current use. Prevalence-of-use rates are also presented for five combinations of licit and illicit drugs. In addition to the standard lifetime and

Graph 2 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **high school** students, 2017



past-30-day prevalence rates for alcohol use, binge drinking behavior (defined as a report of five or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks) is also measured.

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

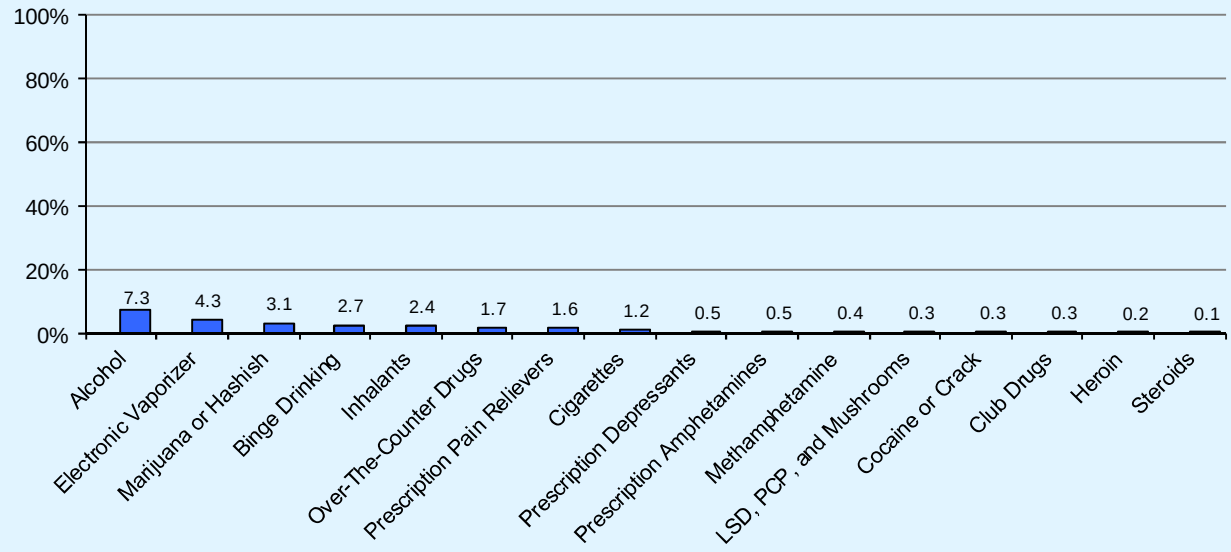
Key ATOD Findings

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.

2017 FYSAS Results

- With overall prevalence rates of 37.5% for lifetime use and 16.5% for past-30-day use, alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida's students.
- 7.2% of Florida high school students reported binge drinking (defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks), making this dangerous behavior more prevalent than almost all other past-30-day measures on the survey.
- A new item in the 2014 survey asked high school students how many times in their lifetime they blacked out after using alcohol. In 2017, among high school students, 13.9% reported blacking out after drinking, a decrease from the rate of 18.9% reported in 2014.
- After alcohol, students reported the highest past-30-day use for marijuana (10.6%).
- A new item in the 2016 survey asked students about their use of electronic vaporizers (such as e-cigarettes). In 2017, overall, 23.6% of students reported lifetime use, and 7.7% reported past-30-day use of vaporizers, rates substantially higher than those reported for cigarettes (12.3% lifetime and 2.6% past-30-day).
- The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (6.3%) is less than the past-30-day use of alcohol (16.5%) and marijuana (10.6%). It is also lower than the prevalence of binge drinking (7.2%).
- A new item in the 2016 survey asked high school students about their use of the synthetic stimulant

Graph 3 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2017



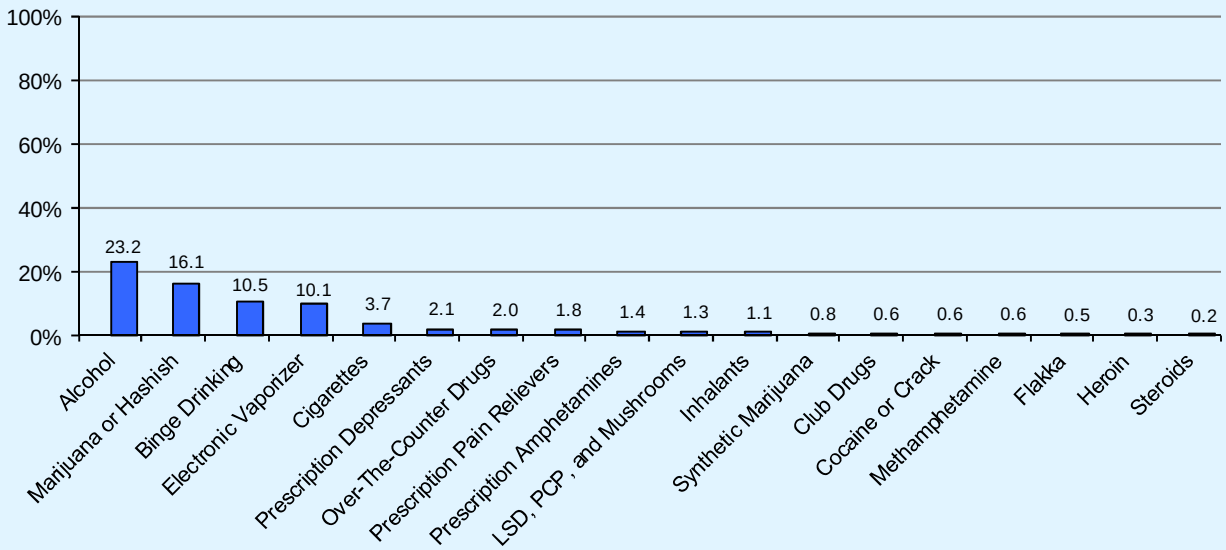
"flakka." In 2017, among high school students, 0.8% reported lifetime use and 0.5% of students reported past-30-day use.

- Despite their low level of use, lifetime prevalence rates for prescription pain relievers (4.5%), over-the-counter drugs (4.5%) and depressants (4.7%) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.
- While relatively few students reported inappropriate over-the-counter drug use (4.5% lifetime and 1.9% past-30-day), those rates are higher than for nearly all other illicit drugs on the survey.
- A new item in the 2016 survey asked high school students if they had ever used a needle to inject illegal drugs in their lifetime. In 2017, less than 1% of students reported this.
- Past-30-day prevalence rates for club drugs, hallucinogenic drugs (LSD, PCP, and mushrooms), cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and steroids are less than 1.0%.

Changes Over Time: 2016-2017

- Between 2016 and 2017, Florida students reported reductions in use for almost all substance categories.
- The largest short-term reduction in substance use was reported for electronic vapor products. Across the overall sample, past-30-day electronic vapor product use decreased 1.9 percentage points
- Across the overall sample, past-30-day alcohol use decreased 1.8 percentage points and binge drinking—defined as five or more drinks in a row on one or more occasions within the past two weeks—decreased 0.5 percentage points.
- Past-30-day cigarette use decreased 1.1 percentage points among high school students and 0.2 percentage points among middle school students, extending the long-term pattern of declining prevalence rates.
- In contrast to *FYSAS* results from the beginning of the decade which showed either no change or an increase in use, past-30-day use of marijuana declined 0.6 percentage points between 2016 and 2017.
- The largest short-term reduction for an illicit drug other than marijuana was reported for synthetic marijuana (lifetime and past-30-day use decreased 1.4 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively).
- For a few substances there were very small increases in prevalence between 2016 and 2017. For methamphetamine, lifetime and past-30-day

Graph 4 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **high school** students, 2017



use increased 0.1 percentage points. For heroin, lifetime prevalence increased 0.1 percentage points, and past-30-day use remained the same. For over-the-counter drugs, lifetime prevalence increased 0.1 percentage points, though past-30-day use decreased 0.1 percentage points. Despite these small increases, prevalence rates for these substance categories remain very low.

Changes Over Time: 2006-2017

- Between 2006 and 2017, Florida students reported reductions in past-30-day use for all substance categories.
- Most notably, past-30-day alcohol use, binge drinking, and cigarette use declined 15.5, 9.6 and 8.0 percentage points, respectively. These changes represent dramatic improvements in the health behavior of Florida youth.
- Unlike the other higher-prevalence substances (alcohol and cigarettes), marijuana shows a mixed long-term pattern that includes periods of increase, decrease, and little change.
- Florida students also reported long-term reductions in use for illicit drugs other than marijuana. These changes are summarized by the multi-item indicator past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana*, which decreased from 9.7% in 2006 to 6.3% in 2017.

Subgroup Analyses

In addition to grade-level reporting, the data tables in Appendix A report prevalence by age, sex and ethnicity.

As might be expected, age differences closely approximate grade differences.

Across most substance categories, male and female respondents reported relatively little difference in their rates of use. For the categories where there is a noteworthy difference, the direction of the difference varies. The largest past-30-day gender differences were for alcohol use (18.9% among females versus 14.3% among males) and binge drinking (7.5% among females versus 6.9% among males). Female respondents also reported a higher rate of blacking out from drinking (14.8%) compared to male respondents (13.1%).

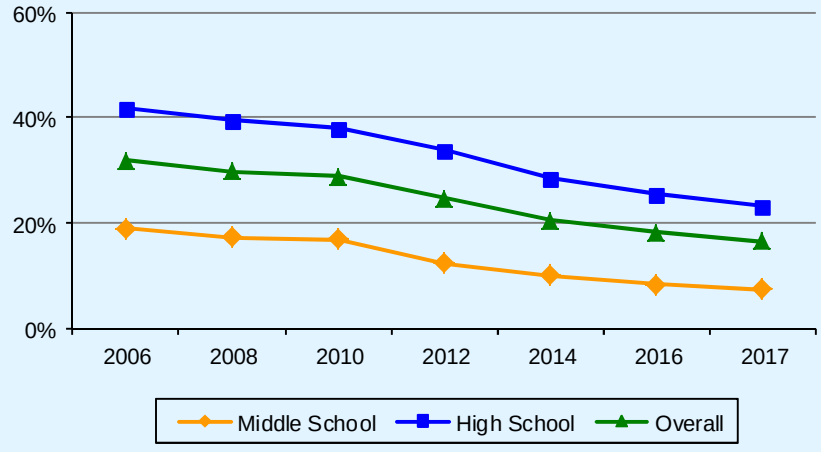
Typical of many studies (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2017), the *2017 FYSAS* revealed a pattern of differences in drug use prevalence rates across ethnic groups. Across the majority of ATOD categories, White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of use, followed 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 (19.6% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 18.2% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 9.9% among African American respondents), electronic vaporizer use (9.9% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 7.9% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 3.6% among African American respondents), and cigarette use (3.5% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 2.5% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 1.3% among African American respondents).

Alcohol

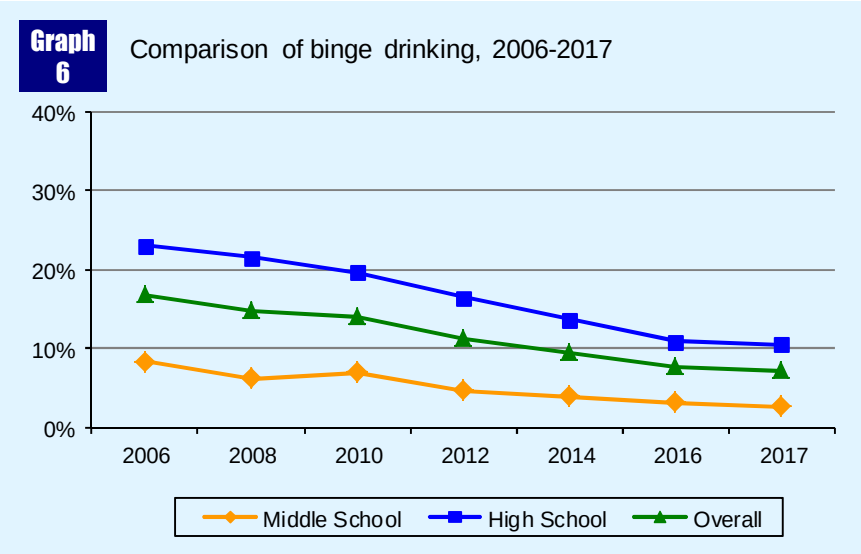
Alcohol, including beer, wine and hard liquor, is the drug used most often by adolescents today. Findings from *Monitoring the Future* (Johnston et al., 2017), a national drug use survey administered annually by the University of Michigan, highlight the pervasiveness of alcohol use among middle and high school students today. In 2016, the percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days were 7.3%, 19.9% and 33.2%, respectively. These numbers represent substantial reductions from the higher national rates reported in the 1990s.

A variety of findings for alcohol use by Florida students are presented in

Graph 5 Comparison of past-30-day alcohol use, 2006-2017



Tables 5 to 7. These tables include 2006-2017 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 2017, 37.5% have used alcohol on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for alcohol use range from a low of 13.7% for 6th graders to a high of 60.0% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 21.1% for middle school students and 49.2% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, 16.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of alcohol in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 3.4% for 6th graders to a high of 32.2% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 7.3% for middle school students and 23.2% for high school students.

Frequency of Use. The frequency of alcohol use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 6. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using alcohol on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use has been aggregated into seven categories: 0 occasions, 1-2 occasions, 3-5 occasions, 6-9 occasions, 10-19 occasions, 20-39 occasions and 40 or more occasions. For instance, 13.9% 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, 7.2% of Florida students reported binge drinking. The prevalence rate for binge drinking ranges from a low of 1.6% for 6th graders to a high of 13.9% for 12th graders, with averages of 2.7% for middle school students and 10.5% 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, 13.9% of high school students reported blacking out on one or more occasions in 2017. This number is a decrease from 15.9% in 2016.

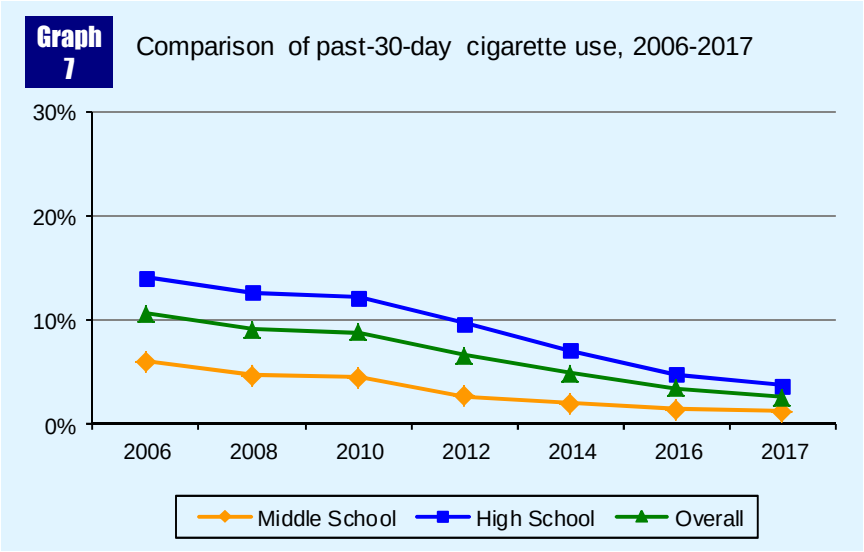
2006-2017 Trend. As Table 5 and Graph 5 show, overall past-30-day alcohol use has decreased since 2006, with the largest reductions occurring over the last few survey cycles. Put together, past-30-day alcohol use among Florida students declined 15.5 percentage points between 2006 and 2017.

As Graph 6 shows, results for binge drinking among Florida students reveal a similar pattern of change over time, with a 9.6 percentage point decrease between 2006 and 2017.

Source of Alcohol. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually get their alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 48 shows, "Someone gave it to me" was the most common reported source (46.5%), followed by "Some other way" (16.2%) and "Someone bought it for me" (13.8%). Stores, restaurants, and public events were less common sources of alcohol for high school students.

Drinking Location. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually drank alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 49 shows, "Another person's home" was the most common response (39.7%), followed by "My home" (38.5%) and "Some other place" (8.2%). Other response options, such as "Public event" and "School property" were selected by very few students.

Drinks per Day. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report how many drinks they usually have on days when they drink (within the past 30 days). As Table 50 shows,



18.8% of surveyed high school students reported usually having "5 or more" drinks on the days they drink alcohol, 7.3% reported usually having four drinks, and 16.1% reported usually having three drinks. These results show that among the minority of students who report drinking within the past 30 days, a substantial portion is engaging in risky, binge-style drinking behavior.

Cigarettes

This section of the report discusses the prevalence of tobacco use as measured by the *2017 FYSAS*. Another survey, the *2017 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* (Florida Department of Health) was administered simultaneously with the *2017 FYSAS*, and was specifically tobacco related. That survey is Florida's official source for youth tobacco use information. The results of the *2017 FYSAS* were largely consistent with the findings reported in the *2017 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*. Results for this survey can be accessed at this website:

floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/florida-youth-survey/florida-youth-tobacco-survey/index.html.

Throughout the 1990s, tobacco (including cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) was the second most commonly used drug among adolescents. National smoking rates, however, have declined substantially in the past two and a half decades. According to data from the *Monitoring the Future* study, between 1991 and 2016 past-30-day cigarette use declined from 14.3% to 2.6% among 8th graders, from 20.8% to 4.9% among 10th graders, and from 28.3% to 10.5% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for cigarette use by Florida students is presented in Table 8 and Graph 7. These include 2006-2017 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence of cigarette use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 12.3% have smoked cigarettes on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for cigarette use range from a low of 4.8% for 6th graders to a high of 22.5% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 6.7% for middle school students and 16.4% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, 2.6% of surveyed Florida students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 0.9% for 6th graders to a high of 5.5% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 1.2% for middle school students and 3.7% for high school students.

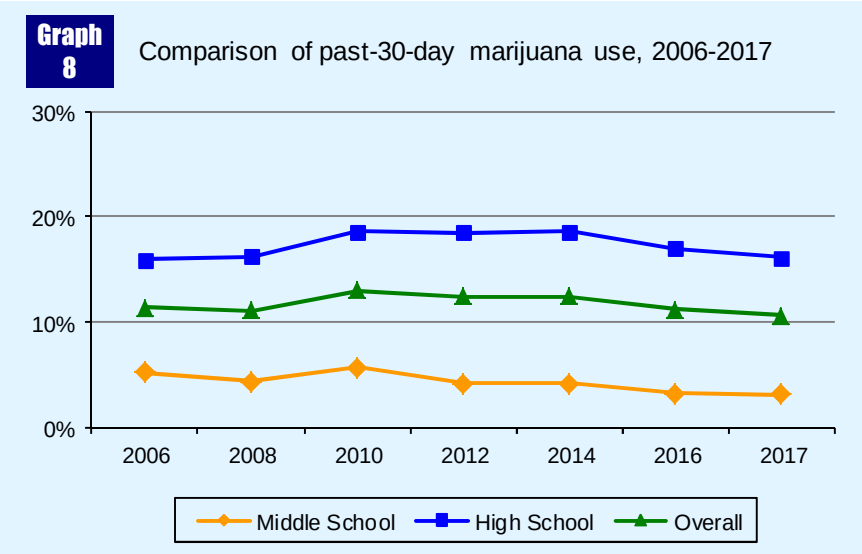
2006-2017 Trend. As Graph 7 shows, the past-30-day prevalence rate for cigarettes has been steadily declining since 2006. Between 2006 and 2017, past-30-day use has decreased 8.0 percentage points.

Electronic Vapor Products

In 2016, new items were added to the *FYSAS* asking students about their use of electronic vaporizers, such as e-cigarettes. On the latest wave of youth health behavior surveys, students are reporting rates of use for electronic vapor products that are substantially higher than other forms of tobacco use. For example, national survey results from the 2016 *Monitoring the Future* study show past-30-day rates for vaping of 6.2% among 8th graders, 11.0% among 10th graders and 12.5% among 12th graders, making vaporizer use substantially more prevalent than cigarette smoking across this age group.

Findings for electronic vapor product use by Florida students are presented in Table 9. These include 2017 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence of use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 23.6% have used an electronic vapor product on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for vaping range from a low of 6.4% for 6th graders to a high of 36.4% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 12.8% for middle school students and 31.5% for high school students.



Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, 7.7% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of an electronic vapor product in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 1.6% for 6th graders to a high of 11.9% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 4.3% for middle school students and 10.1% for high school students.

Marijuana or Hashish

During the 1990s, there were major changes in trends of marijuana use throughout the United States. Results from the *Monitoring the Future* study show dramatic increases in both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates through the early and mid 1990s. For 8th and 10th graders the past-30-day rates more than doubled during this period. Since 1996 and 1997, when marijuana use peaked, rates declined slightly through the mid to late 2000s. Starting in 2008 and 2009, this trend reversed, with rates once again reaching the levels reported in the mid 1990s. The latest waves of *Monitoring the Future* data, however, shows a slight reduction in marijuana use. In 2016, national survey results show past-30-day rates of 5.4% among 8th graders, 14.0% among 10th graders and 22.5% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for marijuana or hashish use by Florida students is presented in Tables 10 to 12 and Graph 8. These include 2006-2017 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 20.7% have used marijuana or hashish on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.4% for 6th graders to a high of 40.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 7.2% for middle school students and 30.7% for high school students.

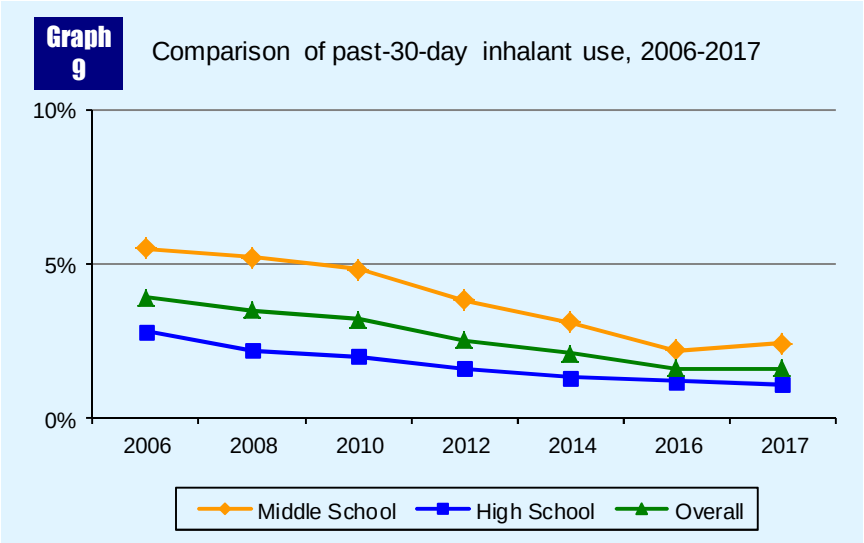
Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, 10.6% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of marijuana or hashish in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 0.7% for 6th graders to a high of 20.7% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 3.1% for middle school students and 16.1% for high school students.

Frequency of Use. The frequency of marijuana or hashish use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 11. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using marijuana or hashish on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use has been aggregated into seven categories: 0 occasions, 1-2 occasions, 3-5 occasions, 6-9 occasions, 10-19 occasions, 20-39 occasions and 40 or more occasions. For instance, 6.0% of 12th grade students indicated that they had used marijuana or hashish 1-2 times in the past month.

2006-2017 Trend. As Graph 8 and Table 10 show, between 2008 and 2010, past-30-day use of marijuana increased 1.3 percentage points among middle school students and increased 2.4 percentage points among high school students. Rates were relatively stable between 2010 and 2014 before decreasing 1.1 percentage points among middle school students and 2.5 percentage points among high school in 2017.

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

As Table 12 shows, 3.5% 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 2.5% among 9th graders to a high of 4.7% among 12th graders. High school students reported a past-30-day prevalence rate of 0.8%, with a low of 0.5% among 11th graders and a high of 1.1% among 10th graders. Both lifetime and past-30-day use declined



significantly between 2012 and 2017 (from 13.0% to 4.9% and 3.5% to 0.8%, respectively).

Inhalants

After alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, the most commonly used drug among Florida middle school 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 2016 was 1.8% among 8th graders, 1.0% among 10th graders and 0.8% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for inhalant use by Florida students is presented in Table 13 and Graph 9. These include 2006-2017 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 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 8th graders at 7.6%, before reaching a low among 11th graders of 3.3%. This corresponds to a rate of 6.7% for middle school students and 4.2% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. Overall, 1.6% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of inhalants in the past 30 days. Similar to lifetime prevalence, past-30-day prevalence of use peaks in the 8th grade at 2.7% before reaching a low of 0.7% in the 11th grade. These averages translate into overall scores of 2.4% for middle school students and 1.1% for high school students.

2006-2017 Trend. At the beginning of the decade a number of prevention agencies warned of increasing rates of inhalant use among youth. Data from the *FYSAS* indicate that this dangerous trend was stopped and then pushed back to an all-time low in 2016. As Graph 9 and Table 13 show, between 2006 and 2017, past-30-day inhalant use declined from 5.5% to 2.4% among middle school students, and from 2.8% to 1.1% among high school students.

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 2017, 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 15.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 1.7% have used club drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.6% for 6th and 7th graders to a high of 2.9% for 11th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.6% for middle school students and 2.5% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, just 0.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of club drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2017 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for club drugs use decreased between 2010 and 2017 (2.0 and 0.8 percentage points, respectively).

Other Illicit Drugs

The *2017 FYSAS* also measured the prevalence of use of a variety of other illicit drugs among Florida students. This includes student use of the following: flakka; LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms; cocaine or crack cocaine; methamphetamine; depressants; heroin; prescription pain relievers; illicit use of over-the-counter drugs; steroids; and amphetamines. Results for these substances are presented in Tables 14 through 24.

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

Flakka

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

Items measuring lifetime and past-30-day flakka use were added to the 2017 high school questionnaire, with results presented in Table 14.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 0.8% used flakka on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.5% for 11th graders to a high of 1.1% for 10th graders.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, 0.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of flakka in the past 30 days.

LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushrooms

Table 16 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 2017, 2.9% 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 5.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.9% for middle school students and 4.3% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, just 0.9% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in the past 30 days.

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine

Table 17 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 2017, 1.3% have used cocaine or crack cocaine on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.3% for 6th graders to a high of 2.0% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.8% for middle school students and 1.7% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, just 0.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of cocaine or crack cocaine in the past 30 days.

Methamphetamine

Table 18 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates of methamphetamine use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 0.8% used methamphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, just 0.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of methamphetamines in the past 30 days.

2006-2017 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for methamphetamine use decreased between 2006 and 2017 (1.3 and 0.2 percentage-point reductions, respectively). For both measures the reduction was concentrated among high school respondents.

Depressants

The use of depressants was measured by asking: "On how many occasions (if any) have you used depressants or 'downers' like quaaludes, Xanax®, barbiturates or tranquilizers, in your lifetime?" and "… in the past 30 days?" Table 19 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates of depressant use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 4.7% have used depressants on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.4% for 6th graders to a high of 7.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.2% for middle school students and 6.6% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, 1.4% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of depressants in the past 30 days.

2006-2017 Trend. Past-30-day depressant use declined from 2006 to 2014. However, from 2014 to 2016, the past-30-day prevalence rate increased 0.3 percentage points. In 2017, past-30-day use dropped from 1.8% to 1.4%.

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. Very low prevalence rates for heroin use among adolescents have also been observed in Florida. Table 20 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for heroin use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 0.5% have used heroin on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, just 0.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of heroin in the past 30 days.

2006-2017 Trend. Given the extremely low prevalence rates associated with heroin use by Florida students, analyses that attempt to precisely specify or quantify changes over time are subject to error. With this caveat in place, it should be noted that the overall trend is one of fewer Florida students reporting heroin use since 2006.

Using a Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs

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

With this goal in mind, the *2016 FYSAS* added an item asking high school students whether they had ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug. As Table 25 shows, 0.8% of high school students reported using a needle to inject an illegal drug in 2017.

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 4.5% have used prescription pain relievers on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 3.0% for 6th graders to a high of 5.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.6% for middle school students and 5.1% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, 1.7% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription pain relievers in the past 30 days.

2006-2017 Trend. Prescription pain reliever use among Florida students has declined slowly over this time period, with lifetime prevalence decreasing 3.8 percentage points and past-30-day prevalence decreasing 1.5 percentage points.

Illicit Use of Over-The-Counter Drugs

The illicit use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs was measured by asking: "On how many occasions (if any) have you used drugs that can be purchased from a store

without a prescription—such as cold and cough medication—in order to get high in your lifetime?" and "… in the past 30 days?"

Table 22 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for this question.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 4.5% have used OTC drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 3.4% for 6th graders to a high of 5.1% for 9th and 11th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.8% for middle school students and 4.9% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, 1.9% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of OTC drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2017 Trend. The illicit use of OTC drugs by Florida students has decreased slightly since 2010, with reductions of 2.1 percentage points for lifetime use and 0.7 percentage points for past-30-day use.

Steroids

The use of steroids was measured on the *2017 FYSAS* with the questions: "On how many occasions (if any) did you use steroids without a doctor's orders in your lifetime?" and "… in the past 30 days?" Table 23 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for steroids.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 0.4% used steroids on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, just 0.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of steroids in the past 30 days.

2006-2017 Trend. Given the extremely low prevalence rates associated with steroid use among Florida students, analyses that attempt to precisely specify or quantify changes over time are subject to error. Nevertheless, the overall pattern shows reductions in use between 2006 and 2017.

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 2017, 3.0% have used prescription amphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.1% for 6th graders to a high of 6.2% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.4% for middle school students and 4.1% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2017, 1.0% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription amphetamines in the past 30 days.

2006-2017 Trend. Both the lifetime and past-30-day rates for prescription amphetamines have shown relatively little change between 2006 and 2017.

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 10 and 11 provide lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for the use of one or more drugs from a set of illicit drugs. This includes the illicit use of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. Illicit drugs are substances that are illegal for adults to use, so they include all drugs on the survey except alcohol and cigarettes. Five types of drug combination rates are presented here:

Any illicit drug – Use of at least one illicit drug

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

Alcohol only – The use of alcohol and no illicit drugs

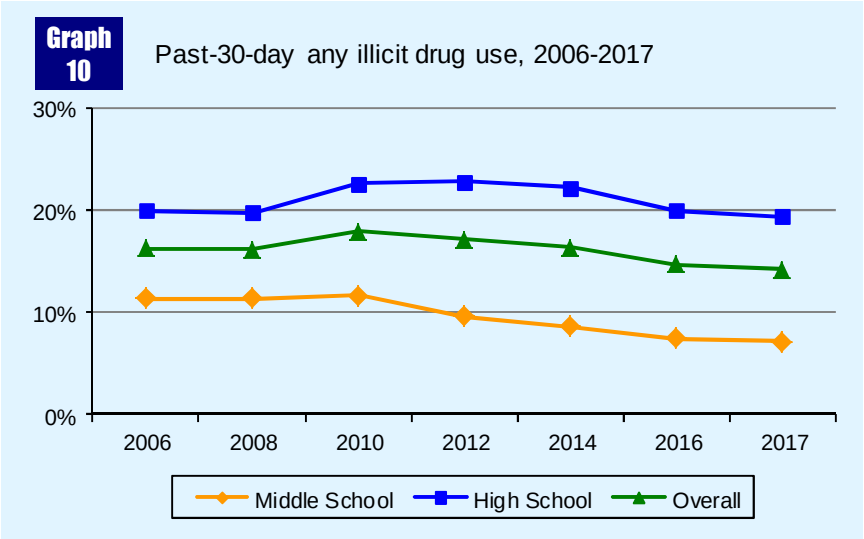
Alcohol or any illicit drug – Use of alcohol or at least one illicit drug

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

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

Any Illicit Drug

2017 Results. As Table 26 shows, 27.3% of surveyed Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 14.2% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for



lifetime prevalence ranged from 11.6% in the 6th grade to 43.7% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 4.6% in the 6th grade to 23.0% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Males and females reported similar rates for past-30-day use (13.9% and 14.4%, respectively). For lifetime use, female students reported a slightly higher rate (28.1% versus 26.5%, respectively). Ethnic group differences reflect those found throughout these data. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day *any illicit drug* use (15.2%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (13.9%) and African American students (13.1%).

2006-2017 Trend. Changes in *any illicit drug* use over time are presented in Table 26 and Graph 10. Between 2006 and 2008 the overall past-30-day prevalence of *any illicit drug* use declined slightly, before rising in 2010 to a new high. Since 2010, this rate declined to a new low of 14.2% in 2017. It should be noted that changes in the rate of marijuana use have a dominant effect on this measure because marijuana has the highest prevalence of all the illicit drugs included in the composite measure.

Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana

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

2017 Results. As shown in Table 27, 15.0% of surveyed students reported at least one use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in their lifetimes, while 6.3% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 10.7% in the 6th grade to 18.1% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 4.1% in the 6th grade to 7.3% in the 12th grade. Past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* is highest in the middle grades due to inhalant use.

These data provide the opportunity to compare total "hard" drug use to the prevalence rates of more commonly used drugs. The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (6.3%) is less than the prevalence of past-30-day use of alcohol (16.5%) and marijuana (10.6%), as well as the prevalence of binge drinking (7.2%).

Subgroup Analysis. With marijuana use removed, differences between the sexes shift somewhat. Females have a slightly higher rate than males of lifetime use (15.2% versus 14.7%, respectively) while past-30-day use is nearly the same (6.2% versus 6.4%, respectively). In contrast to the typical pattern, African American students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (7.0%), followed closely by White, non-Hispanic (6.3%) and Hispanic/Latino students (5.8%).

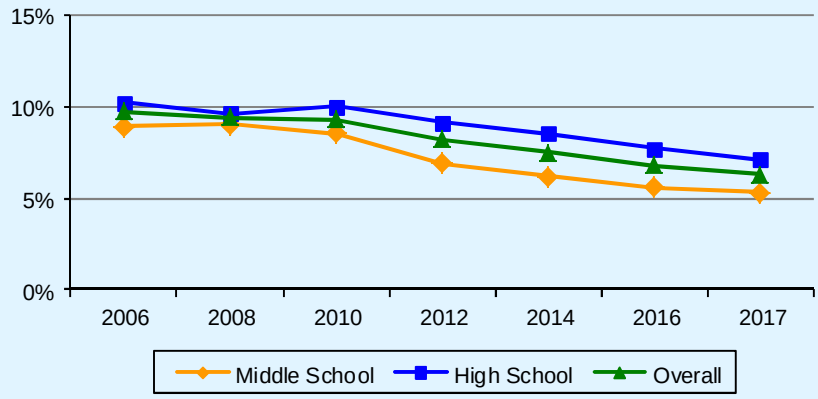
2006-2017 Trend. Table 27 and Graph 11 present trend data for *any illicit drug other than marijuana*. Lifetime prevalence of use has declined from 22.1% in 2006 to 15.0% in 2017. Prevalence of use in the past 30 days shows a similar pattern, dropping from 9.7% in 2006 to 6.3% in 2017.

Alcohol Only

2017 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, 17.0% of surveyed Florida students reported using alcohol and no illicit drugs in their lifetimes, while 9.1% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 8.9% in the 6th grade to 21.7% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 2.3% in the 6th grade to 17.7% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females were more likely than males to report the use of alcohol and no illicit drugs for both lifetime (18.5% versus 15.7%, respectively) and past-30-day (10.9% versus 7.4%, respectively) use. Hispanic/Latino students reported the highest prevalence

Graph 11 Past-30-day any illicit drug except marijuana use, 2006-2017



of past-30-day use (11.0%), followed by White, non-Hispanic (10.6%) and African American students (4.9%).

2006-2017 Trend. Table 28 presents trend data for *alcohol only*. Overall, past-30-day use of alcohol and no illicit drugs decreased from 20.2% in 2006 to 9.1% in 2017. 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

2017 Results. *Alcohol or any illicit drug* use is a summary measure that included all drugs from the 2017 survey, with the exception of cigarettes. As Table 29 shows, 44.0% of Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *alcohol or any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 23.0% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 20.1% in the 6th grade to 65.3% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 6.7% in the 6th grade to 40.4% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females reported higher rates than males for lifetime use (46.2% versus 41.9%, respectively) and past-30-day use (25.0% versus 20.9%, respectively). Differences across ethnic groups follow the typical pattern, with White, non-Hispanic students reporting the highest prevalence of past-30-day *alcohol or any illicit drug* use (25.4%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (24.6%) and African American students (17.6%).

2006-2017 Trend. Table 29 presents trend data for *alcohol or any illicit drug* use. Past-30-day use decreased from 36.0% in 2006 to 34.1% in 2008. The rate of use remained the same in 2010. Between 2010 and 2017 the rate declined 11.1 percentage points.

Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol

2017 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 7.0% 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 (6.9%). 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.

2006-2017 Trend. Because of the unusual nature of this measure, changes over time are difficult to interpret.

Section 3
Other Antisocial Behaviors

The *2017 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.

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 2017, 5.8% 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 5.8% in 2017 (see Table 31), making it the only *Other Antisocial Behavior* to increase over the past three survey cycles. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (6.5%), followed by African American students and Hispanic/Latino students (both with a prevalence rate of 5.5%). Males (8.7%) reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (2.8%). Sixth-grade students reported the lowest rate of carrying a handgun (3.6%), while all other grade levels reported rates between 4.7% and 7.4%.

Selling Drugs

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

In 2017, 4.0% of surveyed students reported having sold illegal drugs in the past year. This rate is notably lower than the 6.3% reported in 2010 (see Table 31). The prevalence rate for this behavior generally increases with age and grade. As can be seen in Table 31, 1.9% of middle school students reported selling illegal drugs compared to 5.5% of high school students. There was a distinct difference in rates of participation in this behavior between males and females (5.2% versus 2.7%, respectively).

White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (4.3%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (3.9%) and African American students (3.8%)

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 2017, 1.4% of surveyed students reported having stolen or attempted to steal a motor vehicle in the past year. Over time, the prevalence of this behavior ranges from a high of 3.0% in 2006 to a low of 1.3% in 2016 (see Table 32). Across grades, reports of this behavior range from a low of 0.6% among 6th graders to a high of 2.6% among 9th graders. African American students reported the highest rates for attempting to steal a motor vehicle (2.0%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (1.3%) and White, non-Hispanic students (1.1%). Males (1.8%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (1.0%).

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 2017, 2.1% of surveyed students reported having been arrested in the past year. Over time, the prevalence of this behavior ranges from a high of 5.5% in 2006 to a low of 2.1% in 2017 (see Table 32). Males (2.5%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (1.7%). African American students reported the highest arrest rate (2.6%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (2.0%) and White, non-Hispanic (1.8%) students. Across grade levels, rates range from a low of 0.8% among 6th graders to a high of 2.8% among 10th graders.

Taking a Handgun to School

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

In 2017, 0.7% 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.

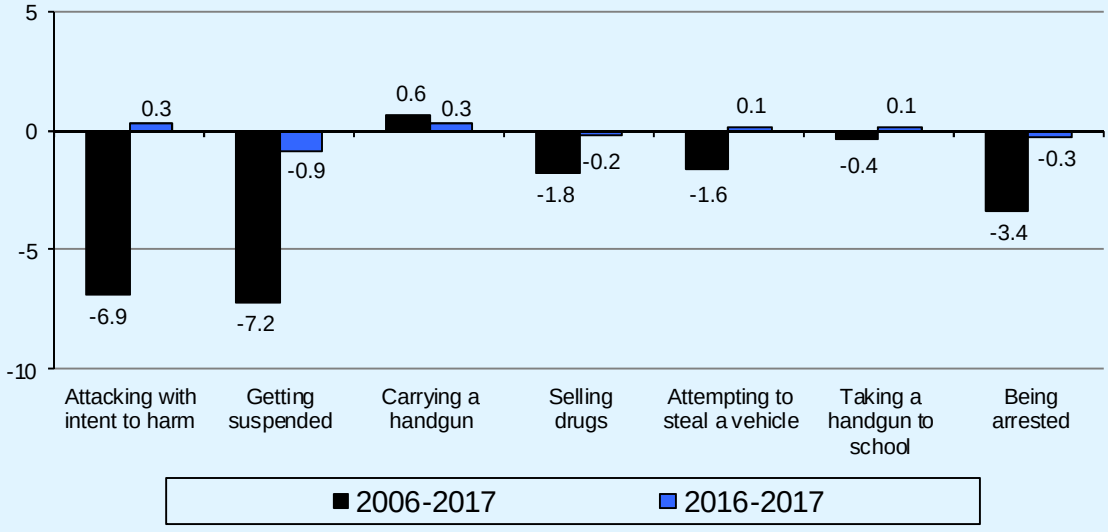
Getting Suspended

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 2017, 8.9% of surveyed students reported having been suspended in the past year. Over time, rates for this indicator have declined substantially, ranging from a high of 16.1% in 2006 to a low of 8.9% in 2017 (see Table 33).

Across grades, suspension rates peak in 8th grade (12.3%) and reach a low of 6.6% in the 12th grade. Findings for the sexes differed substantially, with 10.7% of male respondents reporting having been suspended compared to 7.0% of female respondents. There were also wide disparities in suspension rates across ethnic groups. Suspension rates were highest among surveyed African American students (15.3%), compared to Hispanic/Latino (8.8%) and White, non-Hispanic (6.2%) students.

Graph 12 Comparisons of past-12-month antisocial behavior, 2006-2017 and 2016-2017



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 2017, 6.4% of surveyed students reported having attacked someone with the intent to harm in the past year. In other years, rates range from a high of 13.3% in 2006 to a low of 6.1% in 2016 (see Table 34).

Differences across grade levels are not large, with rates ranging from a low of 5.9% among 6th graders to a high of 7.7% among 8th graders. Males were more likely to report attacking someone than females (7.3% versus 5.4%, 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 2006 while the rate reported by female students has declined more slowly.

There were also variations among the ethnic groups, with African American students reporting the highest prevalence for this behavior (9.7%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (6.0%) 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 53 shows the percentage of students who reported drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, or using another drug before or during school one or more times in the past 12 months.

Marijuana is the drug with the highest prevalence of use before or during school (8.5%). In fact, nearly one out of seven high school students (12.1%) reported smoking marijuana before or during school. Drinking alcohol before or during school was reported by 5.2% of students and using another drug was reported by 2.7% of students.

Prevalence rates for this especially problematic form of ATOD use increase as students get older. For example, only 0.8% of 6th grade students reported smoking marijuana before or during school, compared with 15.4% of 12th grade students. Females were more likely than males to report drinking alcohol before or during school (5.5% versus 4.7%, respectively). All other gender and ethnic group differences were small.

Section 4
Risk and Protective Factors

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

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

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

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

The Social Development Strategy

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

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

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

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

The developmental process outlined in this model has important implications for prevention planning.

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

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

Measurement

The *2017 FYSAS* assesses 12 risk factors and 5 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.

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 61 and 62 and Graphs 13 to 16. For trend comparison purposes, risk and protective factor results from the *2006* to *2017 FYSAS* are presented in Tables 65 to 68.

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 63 and 64.

The risk factor scale *Early Initiation of Drug Use* provides an example. As shown in Table 62, 21% of the overall sample of Florida students reported scale scores above the high-risk threshold. In other words, 21% of surveyed Florida students are at risk due to early experimentation with drugs. Table 64 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 21% is 22 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 2017, 51% 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 eight percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students are less likely to benefit from relationships with prosocial adults and peers, opportunities for prosocial activities, and the teaching of prosocial values that are often part of religious involvement.

- Of the middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 50% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level for this same scale, placing Florida middle school students six percentage points lower. Lower scores on this scale indicate that students receive less praise and encouragement when they work hard and do well in school. This reduced positive feedback, in turn, may weaken the bonds students form with teachers, coaches and prosocial peers.

- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 51% 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 four percentage points. Students with lower scores on this scale are less likely to receive praise and support from their parents when they accomplish something positive. This lack of positive feedback may weaken the parent-child bond and inhibit the ability of parents to transfer prosocial values to their children.

Highest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 60% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Transitions and Mobility*. In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 13 percentage points. This

means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students are more likely to have changed homes or schools on one or more occasions.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 55% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Lack of Commitment to School*. In the national normative sample, 46% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of eight percentage points. Students with high scores on this scale have negative feelings about school and are less likely to report that school work is meaningful or important for their future. Young people who have lost this commitment to school are at higher risk for a variety of problem behaviors.

Highest Protective Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 60% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level of protection, placing Florida students four percentage points higher. High scores on the *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* scale indicate that activities that promote family attachment—such as family recreation and involvement in family decisions—are available to students. These prosocial activities reinforce family bonds and cause students to more easily adopt the norms projected by their families.

- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 63% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 63% reported an elevated level for this same scale, matching the Florida sample. Students with high scores on the *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* scale have greater opportunities to interact closely with teachers, get involved with special projects and activities in the classroom, and participate in sports, clubs and other school activities outside of the classroom. The bonds with teachers and prosocial peers created by these activities help to protect students from engaging in behaviors that violate socially accepted standards.

- Of the middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 63% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scales *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 60% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of three percentage points. Students with high scores on the *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* scale have the opportunity to make meaningful contributions to their families 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.

Lowest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 21% 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 22 percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students are more likely to avoid or postpone initiation of alcohol, cigarette and marijuana use. Young people who experiment with drug use at an earlier age are more likely to engage in frequent use and extend their usage to more dangerous drugs, and are less likely to discontinue use as they enter adulthood.

- Of the combined sample of middle and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 28% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. In the national normative sample, 34% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six percentage points. Students with low scores on this scale believe that police are likely to catch young people who carry handguns. When young people believe that the laws and norms concerning firearms are strictly enforced, they are less likely to engage in dangerous behavior.

- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2017, 27% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Perceived Availability of Drugs*. In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 18 percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students find it more difficult to get alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

Changes in Risk and Protection

Graphs 13 to 16 and Tables 65 to 68 compare the risk and protective factor scale scores reported by students in the *2006* to *2017 FYSAS*. These trends can help Florida prevention planners identify areas where improvements

are being made and where problems are intensifying. They also support the findings presented in the previous subsection by showing the association between changes over time and highest and lowest levels of risk and protection.

Risk Factor Changes:

Between 2006 and 2017, the percentage of Florida students reporting high levels of risk has declined for most risk factor scales.

- The bottom data rows in Tables 67 and 68 show the average risk factor prevalence rate for each wave of the *FYSAS*. Among middle school students, the average risk factor prevalence rate was constant at 43% between 2008 and 2010. This average rate dropped to 39% in the 2012 survey, and remained there through 2016 before dropping to 38% in 2017. Among high school students, the average risk factor rate dropped from 45% in 2006 to 37% in 2017.

- Among surveyed middle school students, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use* declined 21 percentage points between 2006 and 2017. High school students reported a decline of 20 percentage points for this scale.

- Between 2006 and 2017, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use* declined 13 percentage points among middle school students and seven percentage points among high school students.

- Among high school students, *Perceived Availability of Drugs* declined 19 percentage points between 2006 and 2017. Middle school students reported a decline of 14 percentage points.

- Only one risk factor scale shows a long-term increase. Between 2006 and 2017, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School* increased two percentage points among middle school students and five percentage points among high school students.

Protective Factor Changes:

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

- The bottom data rows in Tables 65 and 66 show the average protective factor prevalence rate for each wave of the *FYSAS*. Among middle school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate has increased from 48% in 2006 to 54% in 2017. Among high school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate has ranged between 56% and 59%, decreasing from 59% in 2014 and 2016 to 57% in 2017.

- Between 2006 and 2017, the prevalence of a high level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* increased 10 percentage points among middle school students and five percentage points among high school students.

- Between 2006 and 2017, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* increased nine percentage points among middle school students and six percentage points among high school students.

- Florida students are reporting less religious involvement. Between 2006 and 2017, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Religiosity* decreased six percentage points among middle school students and eight percentage points among high school students.

Protective Factors—Detailed Results

Protective factors are characteristics that are known to decrease the likelihood that a student will engage in problem behaviors. For example, strong positive attachment or bonding to parents reduces the risk of an adolescent engaging in problem behaviors.
The *FYSAS* measures a variety of protective factors across 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 61, 65, and 66. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 63.

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 2017, 60% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 63% and 58%, respectively.

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

- Prevalence rates for this scale increased through 2016 for both middle and high school. Prevalence rates increased from 2016 to 2017 in middle school and decreased slightly in high school.

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 2017, 52% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 54% and 51%, respectively.

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

- Among middle school students, prevalence rates remained steady in 2006 and 2008, before increasing through 2016 and then decreasing slightly in 2017. Among high school students there is no clear pattern of change.

School Domain

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (5 Items)

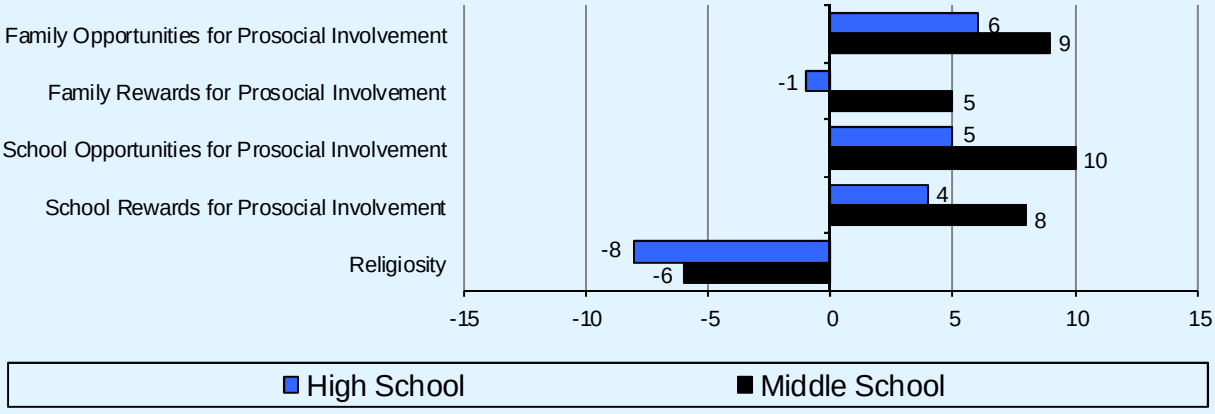
Giving students opportunities to participate in important activities at school helps to create a feeling of personal investment in their school. This results in greater bonding and adoption of the school's standards of behavior, reducing the likelihood that they will become involved in problem behaviors. This protective factor is measured by survey items such as "In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules."

- In 2017, 59% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 54% and 63%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, matching the Florida sample.

Graph 13

Changes in protective factor prevalence rates, 2006-2017



- Among middle school students, the prevalence rate increased 10 percentage points from 2006 to 2017. For high school students, this scale increased five percentage points from 2006 to 2017.

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 2017, 55% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 50% and 59%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 55% reported an elevated level of protection, matching the Florida sample.

- Between 2006 and 2017, prevalence rates for this scale increased eight percentage points and four percentage points, respectively, for middle school and high school students. Between 2016 and 2017, prevalence rates remained the same for high school students.

Peer and Individual Domain

Religiosity (1 Item)

Religious institutions can help students develop firm prosocial beliefs. Students who have preconceived ideas about certain activities are less vulnerable to becoming involved with antisocial behaviors because they have already adopted a social norm against those activities. *Religiosity* is measured by the question "How often do you attend religious services or activities?"

- In 2017, 51% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 47% and 53%, respectively.

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

- Among middle school students, prevalence rates have decreased six percentage points from 2006 to 2017, and high school rates have decreased eight 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 *2017 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 62, 67, and 68. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 64.

Community Domain

Community Disorganization (5 Items)

The *Community Disorganization* scale pertains to students' feelings and perceptions regarding their communities and other external attributes. It is based on students' responses to five items, four of which indicate a neighborhood in disarray (e.g., the existence of graffiti, abandoned buildings, fighting and drug selling). The fifth item is "I feel safe in my neighborhood."

- In 2017, 38% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Community Disorganization*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 35% and 40%, respectively.

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

- Among high school students, while prevalence rates for this scale increased from 2006 to 2010, the 2017 rate is the lowest rate from 2006 to 2017. Among middle school students the rate also increased from 2006 to 2010 before dropping to a low of 35% in 2017.

Transitions and Mobility (4 Items)

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

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

- In 2017, 60% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Transitions and Mobility*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 59% and 60%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 13 percentage points.
- From 2006 to 2017, prevalence rates decreased three percentage points among middle school students and five percentage points among high school students.

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use (5 Items)

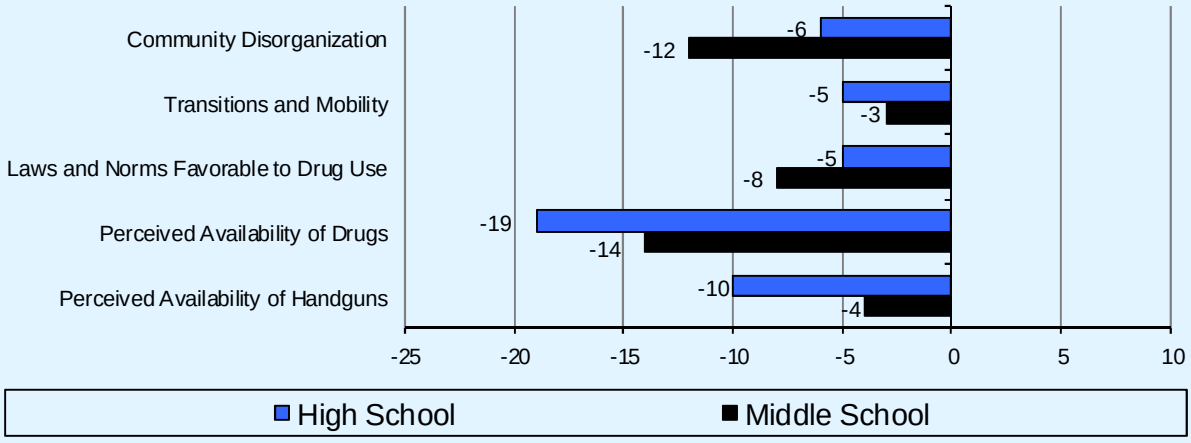
Students' perceptions of the rules and regulations concerning alcohol, tobacco and other drug use that exist in their neighborhoods are also associated with problem behaviors in adolescence. Community norms—the attitudes and policies a community holds in relation to drug use and other antisocial behaviors—are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

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

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

- In 2017, 33% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use*. Middle school and high school

Graph 14 Changes in Community Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2006-2017



students reported rates of 36% and 31%, respectively.

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

- From 2006 to 2017, prevalence rates for this scale decreased eight percentage points among middle school students and five percentage points among high school students.

Perceived Availability of Drugs (4 Items)

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

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

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

- In 2017, 27% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 32% and 23%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 18 percentage points.

- Between 2006 and 2017, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 14 percentage points among middle school students and 19 percentage points among high school students.

Perceived Availability of Handguns (1 Item)

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

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

- In 2017, 28% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 22% and 33%, respectively.

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

- Among middle school students, prevalence rates have fluctuated, but are at an all-time low of 22% in 2017. Among high school students, prevalence rates have decreased 10 percentage points since 2006.

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 2017, 39% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Family Management*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 40% and 38%, respectively.

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

- Since 2006, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 12 percentage points among middle school students and 13 percentage points among high school students.

Family Conflict (3 Items)

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

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

- In 2017, 34% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Family Conflict*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 36% and 32%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 39% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of five percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased eight percentage points from 2006 to 2017. Among high school students, rates decreased five percentage points.

School Domain

Poor Academic Performance (2 Items)

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

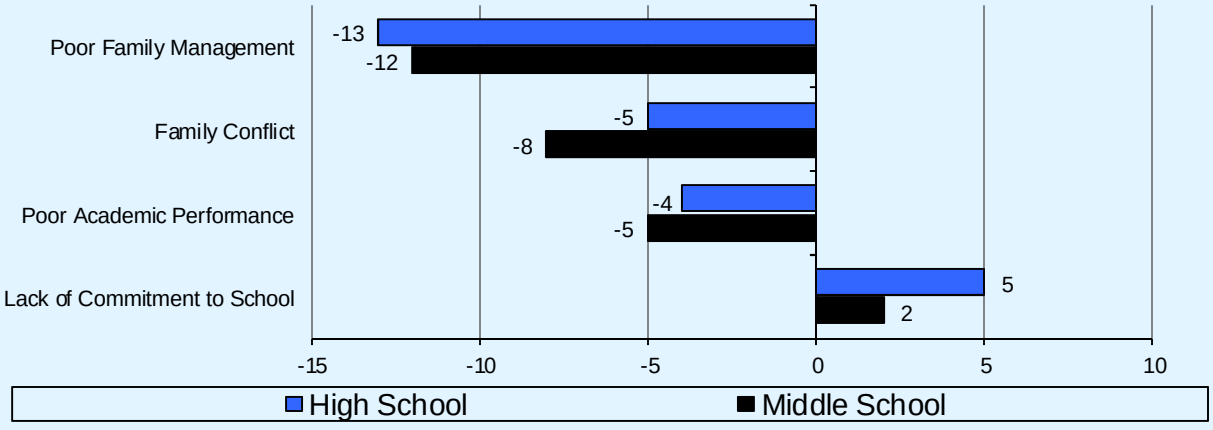
Poor Academic Performance—students' feelings about their performance at school—is measured with two questions on the survey: "Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?" and "Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?" Elevated findings for this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

- In 2017, 42% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Academic Performance*. Middle school and high school students both reported rates of 42%.
- In the national normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of five percentage points.
- From 2006 to 2017 the prevalence rate declined five percentage points among middle school students and four percentage points among high school students.

Lack of Commitment to School (9 Items)

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

Graph 15 Changes in Family Domain and School Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2006-2017



- In 2017, 55% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 57% and 54%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 46% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of nine percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale remained relatively stable from 2006 to 2010, before declining six percentage points in 2012. This rate, however, has increased nine percentage points for middle school students in 2016. Among high school students, rates have been increasing since 2012, reaching an all-time high in 2017.

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 2017, 37% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 41% and 35%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six percentage points.
- Prevalence rates for this scale were highest in 2006 for both middle school and high school students. From 2006 to 2017, rates decreased 11 percentage points among middle school students and 13 percentage points among high school students.

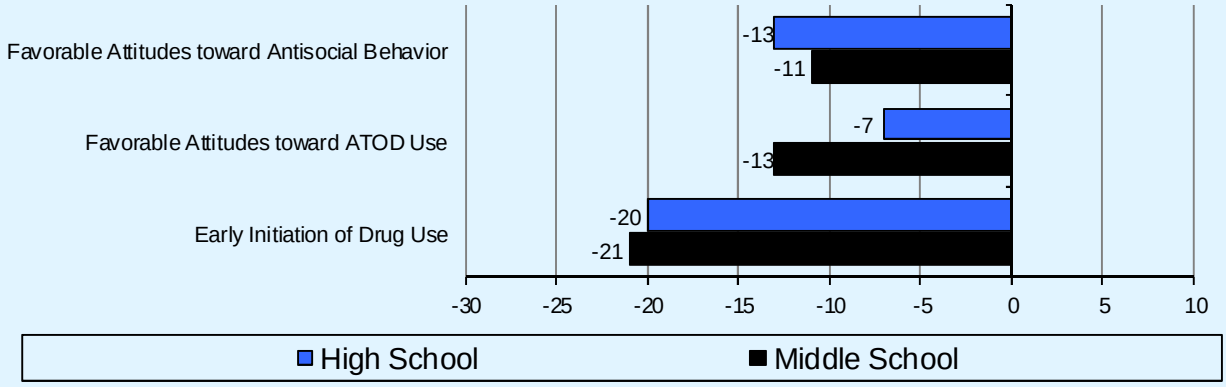
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use (4 Items)

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

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

- In 2017, 34% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 32% and 35%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an

Graph 16 Changes in Peer and Individual Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2006-2017



elevated level of risk, a difference of eight percentage points.

- Since 2006, the prevalence rate for this scale decreased 13 percentage points among middle school students and seven percentage points among high school students.

Early Initiation of Drug Use (4 Items)

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

- In 2017, 21% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 22% and 19%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 22 percentage points.

- Since 2006, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 21 percentage points among middle school students and 20 percentage points among high school students.

Section 5
Special Topics

Several analyses were conducted to investigate ATOD results. These include early initiation of ATOD use, attitudes toward ATOD use (perceived risk of harm, personal disapproval, peer disapproval, and disapproval of parental use), and ATOD use and driving. Data are also presented for extracurricular activities, bullying behavior, ATOD use and driving, gang involvement, communication about prescription drug abuse, impulsiveness, hours of sleep on school nights, and unsupervised/unstructured time.

Early Initiation of ATOD Use

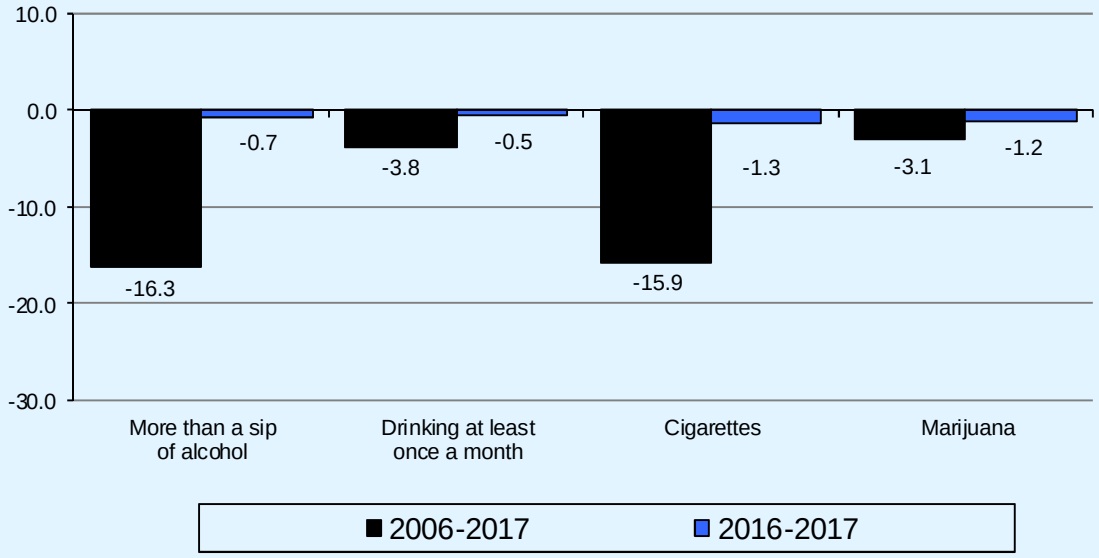
Students were asked to report on when they began using alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana. Age of onset for these drugs is of special importance, since they are often precursors to the use of harder drugs, such as methamphetamine and cocaine. The question related to cigarettes is "How old were you when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

Tables 35 and 36 and Graph 17 present the percentage of high school students, age 14 years or older, who started using alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana at age 13 or younger. This percentage is the early initiation rate.

- As in past *FYSAS* efforts, the highest rate of early initiation was reported for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol (18.7%), followed by marijuana use (9.4%), cigarette use (8.0%), and drinking at least once a month (2.9%).

- Early initiation is one of the best measures on the survey for illustrating the reduction in youth ATOD use that has occurred in Florida. As Graph 17 shows, the percentage of early initiators declined from 2006 to 2017 for all four categories. Most notably, early initiation of cigarette use declined from 23.9% in 2006 to

Graph 17 Reductions in early ATOD initiation rates among Florida **high school** students, 2006-2017 and 2016-2017



8.0% in 2017, and early initiation for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol declined from 35.0% in 2006 to 18.7% in 2017.

- There were smaller changes in early initiation between 2016 and 2017, with rates decreasing in all four categories. The largest decrease was for early initiation of cigarette use (from 9.3% to 8.0%).

- African American students reported the highest rate of early initiation for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol and marijuana. African American and Hispanic/Latino students both reported the highest early initiation rate for drinking at least once a month (3.3%). White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate for cigarettes.

- Compared to female students, more male students reported early initiation of ATOD use. For example, 10.0% of male students reported early marijuana use compared to 8.7% of female students.

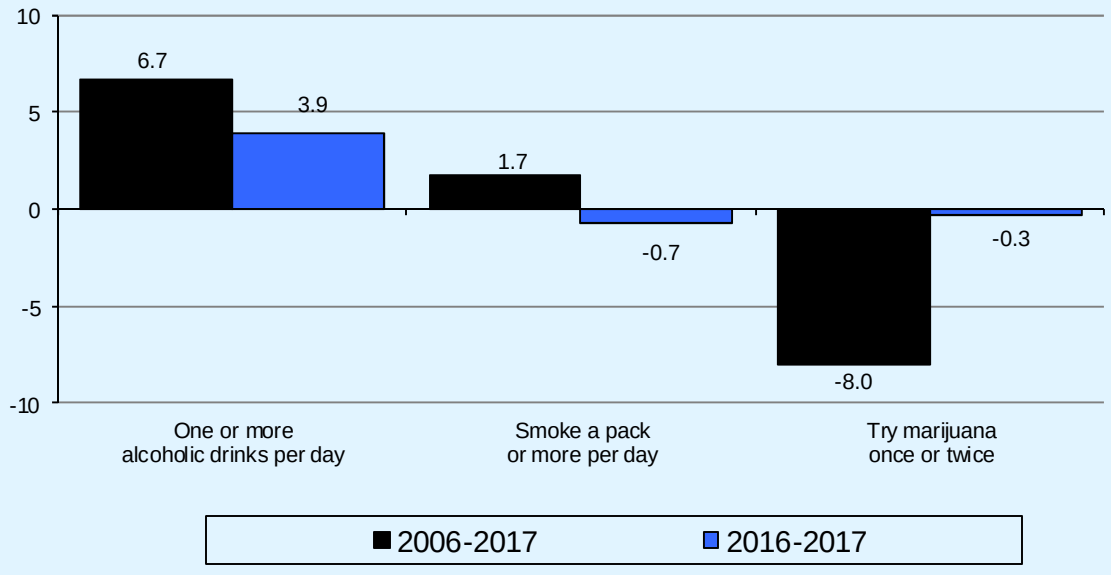
Perceived Risk of Harm

Perception of risk is an important determinant in the decision-making process young people go through when deciding whether or not to use alcohol, tobacco or other drugs. Evidence suggests that the perceptions of the risks and benefits associated with drug use sometimes serve as a leading indicator of future drug use patterns in a community (Bachman, Johnston, O'Malley, and Humphrey, 1986). Tables 37 through 39 and Graph 18 present the percentage of surveyed Florida students assigning "great risk" of harm to six drug use behaviors: near daily use of alcohol, smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, smoking marijuana once or twice a week, trying marijuana once or twice, taking a prescription drug without a doctor's orders (added to the 2012 high school questionnaire, and added to the middle school questionnaire in 2013), and drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (added in 2013 to the middle and high school questionnaires). Five key findings emerge from these data:

- The percentage of students who assigned "great risk" of harm to smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day was 67.7%, followed by unauthorized use of prescription drugs (67.4%), drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (58.7%), near daily use of alcohol (46.7%), smoking marijuana once or twice a week (35.8%), and trying marijuana once or twice (24.6%).

- Perceptions of harm associated with daily use of alcohol (50.7% in middle school and 43.7% in high school) and regular cigarette use (67.6% in middle school and 67.8% in high school) are fairly consistent across grade levels. In contrast, perceptions of harm associated with marijuana use decline more rapidly as students get older. For example, 52.6% of middle school students

Graph 18 Changes in perceptions of great risk of harm, 2006-2017 and 2016-2017



reported a great risk of harm associated with smoking marijuana once or twice a week, compared to 23.5% of high school students.

- Male students are less likely than female students to report high perceived risk of harm. In particular, 44.0% of male students reported that daily use of alcohol poses a great risk of harm compared to 49.4% of female students, and 55.6% of male students reported drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week poses a great risk of harm compared to 62.0% of female students.

- Perceptions of harm are positively associated with lower rates of ATOD use. This relationship suggests that the ethnic group with the lowest percentage of students reporting great risk should also report the highest rate of use. Data in Tables 37 to 39 reveal several contradictions to this expected pattern. Despite reporting the highest rate of past-30-day cigarette use, a higher percentage of White, non-Hispanic students (71.3%) believe that daily use of cigarettes poses a great risk than either Hispanic/Latino (65.2%) or African American (62.3%) students. Similarly, African American students reported the lowest rate of past-30-day marijuana use while simultaneously perceiving the lowest level of risk for smoking marijuana once or twice a week, 31.4%, compared to 37.0% for White, non-Hispanic students and 35.4% for Hispanic/Latino students. In other words, perception of risk does not directly explain ethnic differences in ATOD use.

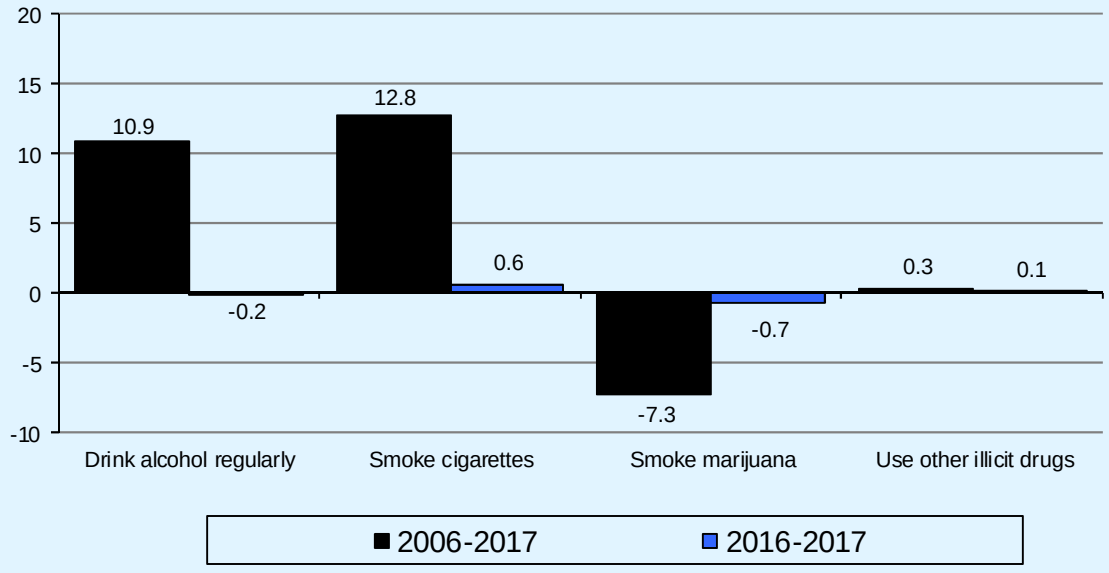
- Between 2006 and 2017, the percentage of students associating a great risk has increased 6.7 points for alcohol and 1.7 points for cigarettes. Attitudes about marijuana use, however, show a different pattern. The percentage assigning a great risk to trying marijuana decreased from 32.6% in 2006 to 24.6% in 2017.

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, and O'Malley, 1996). Personal disapproval was measured by asking students how wrong it would be for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use other illicit drugs ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug"). In 2015, a new question addressing personal disapproval of synthetic marijuana use was added to the survey. The rates presented in Tables 40 through 42 and Graph 19 show the percentages of students who thought it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" to use each drug.

- The percentage of students who disapprove of other illicit drug use was 95.3%, followed by smoking cigarettes (91.6%), smoking synthetic

Graph 19 Changes in personal disapproval of substance use, 2006-2017 and 2016-2017



marijuana (90.2%), drinking alcohol regularly (74.5%), and smoking marijuana (73.1%).

- While disapproval of other illicit drug use and synthetic marijuana use remain above the 85% level for all grades, the other three categories show substantial reductions as students get older. In particular, the percentage of students who disapprove of regular alcohol use declines from a high of 94.1% among 6th graders to a low of 51.7% among 12th graders.

- Male and female students reported similar rates of disapproval for all categories.

- In contrast to perceptions of harm, ethnic differences in disapproval rates more closely follow ATOD prevalence patterns. As would be predicted from their higher rates of ATOD use, White, non-Hispanic students reported the lowest level of disapproval for drinking alcohol regularly and smoking cigarettes. The largest differences appear for cigarette use (89.7% of White, non-Hispanic students, 92.2% of Hispanic/Latino students and 94.1% of African American students reported the behavior as either "wrong" or "very wrong") and regular alcohol use (72.5% of White, non-Hispanic students, 74.7% of Hispanic/Latino students and 77.3% of African American students reported the behavior as either "wrong" or "very wrong").

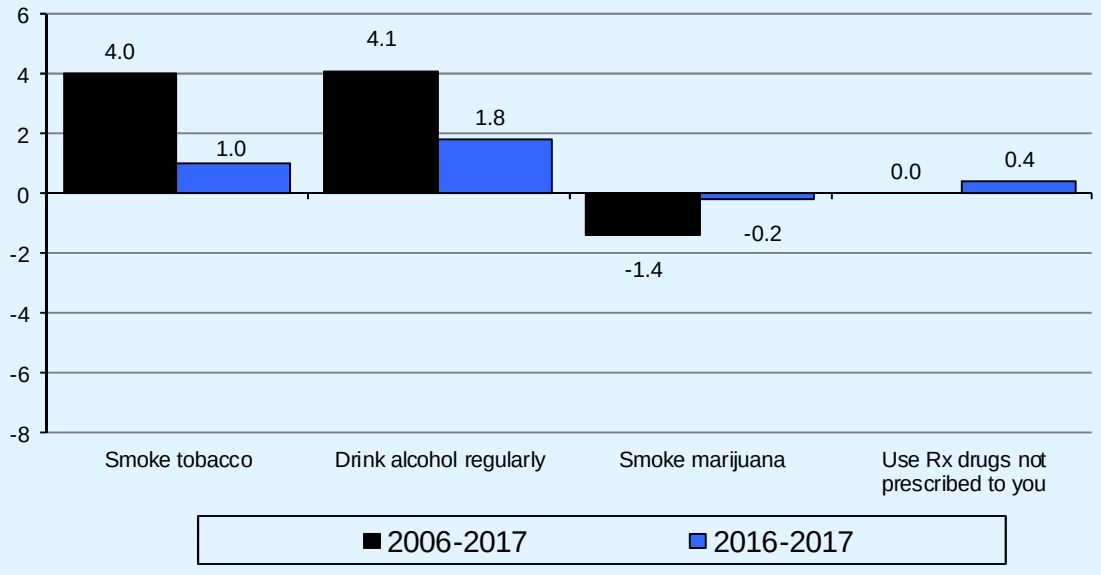
- As with perception of risk, disapproval rates for alcohol and cigarettes show a different trend than disapproval of marijuana. Between 2006 and 2017 disapproval of alcohol and cigarettes increased 10.9 and 12.8 percentage points, respectively, while marijuana disapproval decreased 7.3 percentage points.

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 Tables 43 and 44 and Graph 20 show the percentage of students who said that their friends think it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" to smoke tobacco, drink alcohol regularly, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to you.

- The majority of surveyed Florida students reported that their friends would disapprove of drug use. Across the full sample of middle school and high school students, 93.1% said their friends would disapprove of using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, 91.3% said their friends would disapprove of smoking tobacco, 86.0% said their friends would disapprove of regular alcohol use,

Graph 20 Changes in peer disapproval of substance use, 2013-2017 and 2016-2017



and 71.8% said their friends would disapprove of smoking marijuana.

- All four peer disapproval rates reveal a different pattern across grade levels. For using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, rates are high across all grade levels, ranging from 97.2% for 6th grade students to 89.7% for 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of marijuana shows the greatest range, from 95.8% among 6th grade students to 50.8% among 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of tobacco use and peer disapproval of alcohol use show similar ranges (from 95.3% for 6th graders to 78.3% for 12th graders, and 96.9% for 6th graders to 83.8% for 12th graders, respectively).

- Differences in perceptions of peer disapproval between male and female students are small in all categories. The greatest difference is for tobacco use, with 92.6% of females reporting peer disapproval compared to 90.1% of males.

- The pattern of peer disapproval across ethnic groups varies. African American students reported the highest rates of peer disapproval for all categories except smoking marijuana. White, non-Hispanic students reported the lowest rates of peer disapproval in all categories except prescription drugs.

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

Disapproval of Parental ATOD Use

In 2014, a series of questions were added to the middle school questionnaire, asking students if they think it would be wrong for their parents to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Results from the 2017 survey are presented in Table 45.

- Middle school students reported the highest level of disapproval for their parents using prescription drugs not prescribed to them (96.2%), followed by smoking marijuana (91.4%), smoking cigarettes (89.5%), and drinking alcohol regularly (80.1%).

- Levels of disapproval decrease as students get older. This is most obvious for the alcohol category, with 85.0% of 6th grade students disapproving compared to 76.4% of 8th grade students.

Extracurricular Activities

In 2006 a new item set was added to the *FYSAS* questionnaire that measures participation in five extracurricular activities: school sports, organized sports outside of school, school band, school clubs, and community clubs. Results from the 2017 survey for these items are presented in Table 46. Participation in these activities help students build stronger ties to their school and community. Through these connections students are also more likely to develop attachments to prosocial peers and to positive adult role models. Since these bonds encourage students to engage in developmentally positive activity, they serve as a buffer against ATOD use and other antisocial behaviors. Florida students recorded the highest rate of participation in sports-related activities, with 36.9% reporting participation in school sports and 29.7% reporting participation in organized sports outside of school. Participation rates were lower for school clubs (28.2%), school band (11.6%), and community clubs (11.4%).

- The pattern of participation across grade levels differs with each activity. Participation in school sports peaks in the 9th and 10th grades, at 39.1% and 39.9%, respectively. Participation in sports outside of school decreases from a high of 44.2% among 6th graders to 18.4% among 12th graders. School band participation also decreases from a high of 18.2% among 6th graders to a low of 7.6% among 10th graders. In contrast, school club participation increases from 20.1% among 6th graders to 41.9% among 12th graders. Community club participation increases more modestly as students enter higher grade levels.

- There are notable gender differences in extracurricular activity, but they differ across categories. Male students reported higher participation in school sports (40.8% among males versus 32.9% among females) and organized sports outside of school (33.1% among males versus 26.2% among females). In contrast, female students reported higher participation in school clubs (35.9% among females versus 21.1% among males) and community clubs (14.1% among females versus 8.8% among males). Participation in school band was balanced.

- Analysis by ethnic group also reveals some interesting patterns. African American students reported a higher rate of participation in school sports (45.0%) compared to White, non-Hispanic (35.7%) and Hispanic/Latino (32.2%) 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 (25.3%) and Hispanic/Latino (25.0%) students. White, non-Hispanic students also reported a higher rate of participation in school clubs (30.1%) compared to African American (24.9%) and Hispanic/Latino (25.9%) students.

Bullying Behavior

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

- As Table 47 and Graph 21 show, 7.6% of students reported skipping school because of bullying.

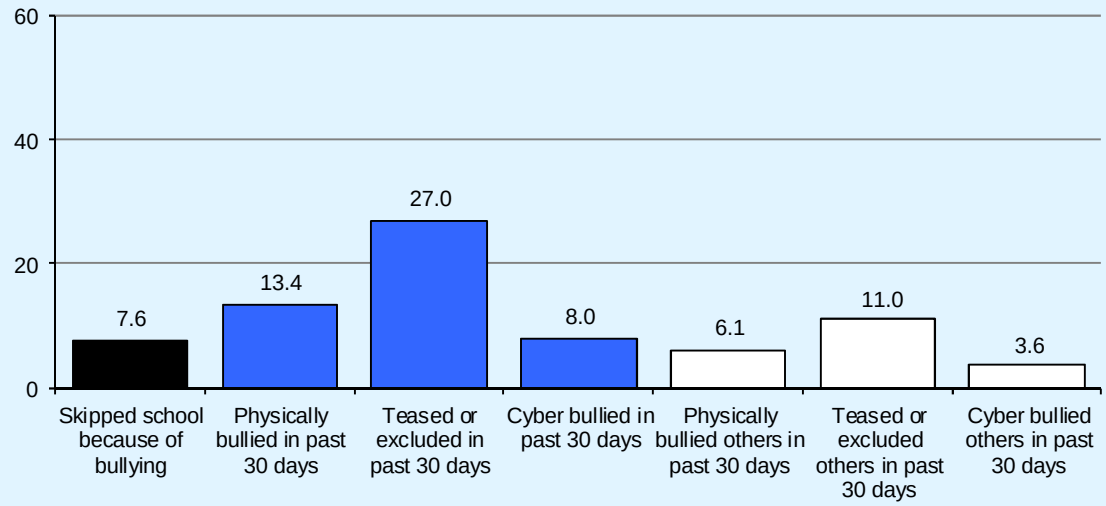
- Among surveyed students, 13.4% reported experiencing "somewhat" or "a whole lot" of physical bullying in the past 30 days, 27.0% experienced verbal bullying, and 8.0% experienced cyber bullying.

- Switching roles, 6.1% physically bullied others, 11.0% verbally bullied others, and 3.6% cyber bullied others.

- For most bullying indicators, prevalence rates decrease substantially as students get older. For example, 37.5% of 6th graders report having been verbally bullied in the past 30 days, compared to 18.6% of 12th graders. Please note that cyber bullying and skipping school do not follow this same pattern.

- The data reveal an interesting pattern of gender differences. Female students reported a higher rate of skipping school because of bullying (10.4% versus 4.7%), being verbally bullied (28.8% versus 25.2%), and being cyber bullied (9.8% versus 6.1%). Male students reported higher rates of being physically bullied (14.3% among males versus 12.4% among females), physically bullying others (7.0% versus 5.1%) and a higher rate of cyber bullying others (3.6% versus 3.4%).

Graph 21 Bullying-related behaviors, 2017



- An interesting pattern of ethnic differences also appears in the data. White, non-Hispanic students are more likely to report being bullied. For example, 13.9% of White, non-Hispanic students reported being physically bullied, compared to 12.5% of African American students and 10.5% of Hispanic/Latino students. Switching roles, African American students were the most likely to report bullying others. For example, 8.9% of African American students reported physically bullying others, compared to 5.6% of Hispanic/Latino students and 4.3% 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 51 and 52 and Graph 22 show, 14.5% of surveyed students reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana was even more prevalent, at 22.6%. Among 12th graders, over one quarter of students (28.5%) reported riding with a driver who had been using marijuana.

- Reports of driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana were less prevalent, with 4.5% and 9.4% of Florida students reporting driving after they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.

- Since these items were introduced in 2012, it is not possible to examine long-term trends for these behaviors. However, it should be noted that compared to 2012, students surveyed in 2017 reported lower prevalence rates in all four categories. In particular, riding with a drinking driver dropped 6.9 percentage points, and driving after drinking dropped 3.6 percentage points.

Gang Membership

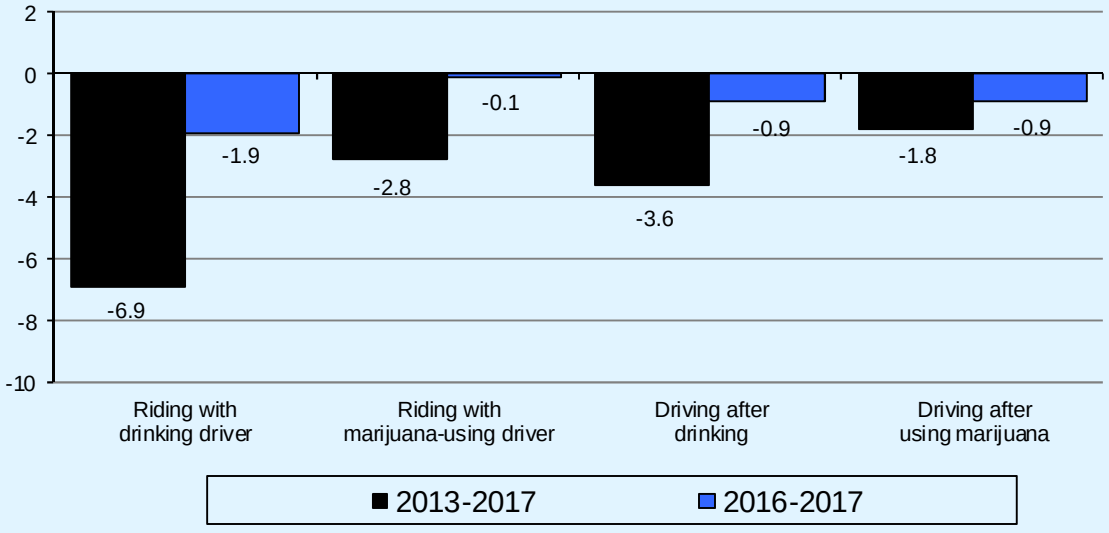
Survey results on gang membership and the reasons why students join gangs are presented in Tables 54 and 55.

- In 2017, 3.2% of surveyed students reported that they have belonged to a gang. Among students who have belonged to a gang, 12.6% reported that their gang has a name. High school students were also asked if they are current gang members, with just 1.9% responding "yes."

- Male students are more likely to report gang membership. In 2017, 3.9% of male students

Graph 22

Changes in driving under the infuence or riding with a driver under the influence, among Florida **high school** students, 2012-2017 and 2016-2017



reported having belonged to a gang compared to 2.4% of female students.

- There is also a clear pattern of ethnic differences in reports of gang membership. In 2017, 4.2% of African American students reported having belonged to a gang compared to 3.7% of Hispanic/Latino students and 2.4% of White, non-Hispanic students.

- Prevalence rates for gang membership were highest in 2006, with 8.0% reporting having belonged to a gang and 33.2% reporting that their gang had a name (though it should be noted that slightly higher percentages of students reported being in a gang with a name in 2008). The rates reported in 2017 show the lowest level of gang membership in the history of the *FYSAS*.

Other Behaviors and Activities

In 2017, the *FYSAS* added questions asking students if they have talked to a parent/guardian about prescription drug abuse, and various questions about lack of self-control, average number of hours of sleep on a school night, and unsupervised/unstructured time. These results are presented in Tables 56 through 60.

- Approximately one quarter of students (24.2%) have talked with a parent/guardian about the dangers of taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you.

- The *2017 FYSAS* included six questions to measure impulsiveness and lack of self-control. Almost half of students (40.2%) reported that they get upset and have trouble talking calmly when they have a disagreement. More than one third (34.4%) of students reported that “people better stay away from me when I'm angry.” About one quarter of students reported the other four behaviors: doing what brings me pleasure now (29.7%), excitement is more important than security (25.7%), getting in trouble is exciting (25.5%), and being more concerned with the short run (22.8%).

- The *2017 FYSAS* also added questions asking students how many hours of sleep they get on school nights, and the number of hours of unsupervised or unstructured time they have per week. Middle school students reported that they get an average of 7.7 hours of sleep on school nights and high school students reported an average of 6.4 hours. Middle school students reported an average of 4.6 hours of unsupervised/unstructured time and high school students reported an average of 6.3 hours.

Appendix A
Detailed Tables

Table 1. Major demographic characteristics of surveyed Florida youth, 2017

	Unweighted			Weighted	
	N	%		N	%
Sex					
Female	5,480	50.4		5,225	48.1
Male	5,164	47.5		5,442	50.1
Race/Ethnic group					
American Indian	192	1.8		95	0.9
Asian	331	3.0		155	1.4
African American	1,765	16.2		2,376	21.9
Hispanic/Latino	2,545	23.4		2,255	20.7
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	27	0.2		13	0.1
Other/Multiple	2,047	18.8		1,281	11.8
White, non-Hispanic	3,826	35.2		4,580	42.1
Age					
10	3	0.0		1	0.0
11	769	7.1		671	6.2
12	1,683	15.5		1,403	12.9
13	1,816	16.7		1,521	14.0
14	1,704	15.7		1,582	14.6
15	1,542	14.2		1,601	14.7
16	1,432	13.2		1,585	14.6
17	1,242	11.4		1,569	14.4
18	547	5.0		782	7.2
19 or older	70	0.6		101	0.9
Grade					
6th	1,791	16.5		1,544	14.2
7th	1,868	17.2		1,536	14.1
8th	1,806	16.6		1,537	14.1
9th	1,555	14.3		1,613	14.8
10th	1,494	13.7		1,629	15.0
11th	1,371	12.6		1,551	14.3
12th	984	9.1		1,459	13.4
Middle School	5,465	50.3		4,616	42.5
High School	5,404	49.7		6,253	57.5
Total	**10,869**	**100.0**		**10,869**	**100.0**

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

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of historical samples—2006 to 2017

	2006		2008		2010		2012		2014		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex														
Female	27,252	47.6	43,913	48.0	35,119	48.2	34,179	48.2	31,702	48.1	31,515	47.9	5,225	48.1
Male	28,304	49.4	45,413	49.6	36,540	50.2	35,544	50.2	33,056	50.1	32,905	50.0	5,442	50.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	9,572	16.7	16,647	18.2	12,829	17.7	12,176	17.2	12,512	19.0	14,666	22.3	2,376	21.9
Hispanic/Latino	11,336	19.8	20,767	22.7	16,990	23.5	16,088	22.7	12,827	19.5	13,174	20.0	2,255	20.7
White, non-Hispanic	26,239	45.8	37,000	40.4	29,034	40.1	27,787	39.2	29,014	44.0	28,309	43.0	4,580	42.1
Age														
11	1,951	3.4	3,294	3.6	2,655	3.6	4,037	5.7	3,909	17.5	3,856	5.9	671	6.2
12	6,872	12.0	10,971	12.0	8,828	12.1	9,151	12.9	8,589	5.9	8,338	12.7	1,403	12.9
13	8,377	14.6	13,299	14.5	10,495	14.4	10,289	14.5	9,491	13.0	9,230	14.0	1,521	14.0
14	8,781	15.3	14,098	15.4	10,640	14.6	10,537	14.9	9,764	14.4	9,454	14.4	1,582	14.6
15	9,914	17.3	14,339	15.7	11,346	15.6	10,727	15.1	10,011	14.8	10,070	15.3	1,601	14.7
16	8,861	15.5	13,913	15.2	11,220	15.4	10,384	14.7	9,431	15.2	9,684	14.7	1,585	14.6
17	7,453	13.0	12,824	14.0	10,069	13.8	9,533	13.5	8,940	14.3	9,348	14.2	1,569	14.4
18	4,270	7.5	7,552	8.3	6,339	8.7	5,217	7.4	4,837	13.6	4,799	7.3	782	7.2
Grade														
6th	7,818	13.7	13,265	14.5	10,458	14.4	10,330	14.6	9,610	14.6	9,301	14.1	1,544	14.2
7th	8,435	14.7	13,552	14.8	10,655	14.6	10,332	14.6	9,611	14.6	9,215	14.0	1,536	14.1
8th	8,377	14.6	12,869	14.1	10,428	14.3	10,134	14.3	9,427	14.3	9,326	14.2	1,537	14.1
9th	9,884	17.3	14,738	16.1	11,566	15.9	11,051	15.6	10,281	15.6	10,140	15.4	1,613	14.8
10th	8,545	14.9	13,593	14.9	10,486	14.4	10,314	14.6	9,595	14.6	9,834	15.0	1,629	15.0
11th	7,491	13.1	12,297	13.4	10,131	13.9	9,879	13.9	9,190	13.9	9,254	14.1	1,551	14.3
12th	6,343	11.1	11,157	12.2	9,072	12.5	8,819	12.4	8,203	12.4	8,705	13.2	1,459	13.4
Middle School	24,630	43.0	39,686	43.4	31,541	43.3	30,796	43.5	28,547	43.3	27,678	42.1	4,616	42.5
High School	32,263	56.3	51,785	56.6	41,256	56.7	40,063	56.5	37,164	56.4	37,765	57.4	6,253	57.5
Total	**57,274**	**100.0**	**91,471**	**100.0**	**72,797**	**100.0**	**70,859**	**100.0**	**65,917**	**100.0**	**65,776**	**100.0**	**10,869**	**100.0**

10,869

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

Table 3. Lifetime prevalence of ATOD use, 2017

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	13.7	21.0	28.5	38.3	46.1	53.7	60.0
Cigarettes	4.8	6.8	8.5	11.4	15.6	16.8	22.5
Vaporizer / E-Cigarette	6.4	12.4	19.6	24.8	32.1	33.4	36.4
Marijuana or Hashish	2.4	6.3	12.8	19.2	29.8	33.9	40.8
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	2.5	3.6	3.3	4.7
Inhalants	5.5	7.1	7.6	5.5	3.9	3.3	4.0
Flakka	--	--	--	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6
Club Drugs	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.4
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.3	4.5	4.9	5.8
Methamphetamine	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.3
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0
Heroin	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8
Depressants	1.4	2.0	3.3	4.8	6.5	7.4	7.8
Prescription Pain Relievers	3.0	3.4	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.7
Prescription Amphetamines	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.4	3.7	4.2	6.2
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Over-the-Counter Drugs	3.4	3.6	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.7
Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs	--	--	--	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5

Table 4. Past-30-day prevalence of ATOD use, 2017

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	3.4	6.7	11.8	14.9	21.4	25.3	32.2
Binge Drinking	1.6	2.7	3.7	7.0	9.7	11.6	13.9
Cigarettes	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.3	3.2	3.8	5.5
Vaporizer / E-Cigarette	1.6	4.3	7.1	7.8	10.2	10.6	11.9
Marijuana or Hashish	0.7	3.1	5.6	10.4	16.1	17.6	20.7
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8
Inhalants	2.1	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0
Flakka	--	--	--	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
Club Drugs	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.9
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5
Methamphetamine	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8
Heroin	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
Depressants	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.9
Prescription Pain Relievers	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.4
Prescription Amphetamines	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.6
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Over-the-Counter Drugs	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0

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—2006 to 2017

	Alcohol Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	58.1	54.9	53.0	48.8	44.3	41.3	40.1	33.1	30.6	29.4	25.3	21.7	19.9	18.9
Male	54.3	51.5	50.2	45.8	40.9	37.1	35.0	30.9	29.0	28.3	23.8	19.4	17.0	14.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	43.7	42.8	45.0	38.7	34.3	31.0	28.4	19.3	20.1	21.7	17.4	13.8	12.4	9.9
Hispanic/Latino	56.8	55.7	54.0	48.8	45.3	41.5	40.3	31.8	31.5	30.3	25.5	22.0	18.6	18.2
White, non-Hispanic	61.5	57.6	54.4	50.5	46.0	42.1	40.8	37.9	34.5	32.4	27.6	23.7	21.4	19.6
Age														
11	20.0	18.3	15.2	14.6	11.2	10.0	10.3	7.2	6.8	5.7	5.6	3.8	2.5	1.8
12	29.4	26.6	25.2	21.0	18.1	15.7	16.6	11.6	10.2	10.3	7.2	6.1	5.3	5.8
13	41.5	37.9	36.4	31.6	28.0	24.8	24.3	19.2	17.6	16.8	14.0	11.2	9.4	8.1
14	52.5	49.7	49.2	44.8	39.0	34.6	33.8	27.9	26.2	25.3	20.3	18.3	14.7	12.3
15	62.9	59.3	58.0	54.8	48.6	43.4	41.4	36.1	32.8	32.3	29.1	22.7	19.9	18.1
16	69.8	67.3	64.4	62.4	58.0	51.4	49.1	41.9	39.4	37.4	33.4	28.3	23.6	23.2
17	73.1	70.7	68.5	68.4	63.9	60.3	54.4	46.1	44.2	41.9	40.2	34.1	32.4	27.2
18	75.8	73.2	70.2	68.9	64.4	61.3	61.1	53.3	47.9	46.6	42.0	36.2	34.5	33.2
Grade														
6th	26.3	24.2	22.6	17.4	15.1	12.5	13.7	11.0	10.3	9.4	6.5	5.0	4.0	3.4
7th	39.4	37.0	35.1	29.3	24.0	21.6	21.0	17.5	17.0	16.8	12.0	9.5	7.7	6.7
8th	52.3	47.9	48.0	40.2	35.9	31.2	28.5	27.7	24.7	24.1	18.5	15.9	13.2	11.8
9th	60.3	57.3	56.4	51.8	45.4	39.9	38.3	34.4	31.6	31.1	26.7	21.3	17.2	14.9
10th	68.4	66.0	63.7	58.6	54.0	47.9	46.1	40.7	38.1	37.1	31.4	26.3	22.3	21.4
11th	72.6	70.0	67.1	66.6	60.2	56.7	53.7	44.0	42.5	39.7	36.8	30.3	29.2	25.3
12th	76.0	73.9	70.3	70.1	66.9	62.8	60.0	52.2	48.2	46.0	42.7	37.5	34.4	32.2
Middle School	39.7	36.3	35.3	28.9	25.0	21.8	21.1	19.0	17.3	16.8	12.3	10.1	8.3	7.3
High School	68.4	66.2	63.9	61.3	56.0	51.4	49.2	41.8	39.5	38.0	33.9	28.4	25.5	23.2
Total	**56.1**	**53.2**	**51.5**	**47.3**	**42.6**	**39.1**	**37.5**	**32.0**	**29.8**	**28.8**	**24.6**	**20.5**	**18.3**	**16.5**

Table 6. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2017

	2017 Alcohol Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0 %	1-2 %	3-5 %	6-9 %	10-19 %	20-39 %	40+ %
Sex							
Female	81.1	12.3	4.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
Male	85.7	8.2	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.5
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	90.1	6.1	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	81.8	10.7	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.5
White, non-Hispanic	80.4	12.5	3.8	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.3
Age							
11	98.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
12	94.2	3.8	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3
13	91.9	6.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
14	87.7	9.2	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1
15	81.9	11.8	3.8	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.3
16	76.8	13.8	5.2	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.1
17	72.8	15.7	6.5	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.6
18	66.8	17.5	8.9	4.1	1.2	0.3	1.1
Grade							
6th	96.6	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
7th	93.3	4.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2
8th	88.2	8.8	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
9th	85.1	10.6	2.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1
10th	78.6	13.1	4.7	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.5
11th	74.7	14.7	6.2	2.6	0.9	0.6	0.3
12th	67.8	17.7	7.9	3.8	1.3	0.3	1.1
Middle School	92.7	5.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
High School	76.8	13.9	5.3	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.5
Total	**83.5**	**10.3**	**3.5**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.4**

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

Table 7. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported binge drinking and blacking out after drinking alcohol—2006 to 2017

	High-Risk Alcohol Use													
	Binge Drinking							Blacking Out						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	15.8	14.0	13.0	10.6	9.5	7.9	7.5					19.8	16.5	14.8
Male	17.6	15.6	15.2	11.9	9.4	7.7	6.9					18.1	15.4	13.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	8.6	8.1	9.7	7.1	6.0	4.9	5.9					10.3	8.4	6.9
Hispanic/Latino	16.5	15.2	15.1	12.3	11.3	8.6	8.6					18.6	15.3	13.9
White, non-Hispanic	20.5	18.3	16.6	12.8	10.7	8.8	7.3					22.4	20.0	18.2
Age														
11	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.0					--	--	--
12	4.2	2.8	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.5					--	--	--
13	7.8	6.0	6.5	4.9	4.4	3.7	2.8					--	--	--
14	12.7	10.5	10.8	8.3	6.7	5.5	4.5					10.0	7.3	5.4
15	17.6	16.0	14.2	13.5	10.2	7.8	7.8					14.2	11.5	11.0
16	23.8	21.6	18.7	16.0	14.4	9.6	10.9					20.0	15.5	14.7
17	27.0	24.3	22.6	19.9	16.7	15.4	12.5					24.5	21.2	16.3
18	33.3	29.8	28.4	22.1	19.0	15.7	14.2					23.1	22.3	20.9
Grade														
6th	4.6	3.4	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6					--	--	--
7th	7.4	6.2	6.9	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.7					--	--	--
8th	12.8	9.1	10.0	7.4	6.0	4.9	3.7					--	--	--
9th	17.0	16.0	14.0	11.9	9.3	6.9	7.0					12.7	9.5	7.8
10th	22.3	20.3	18.0	14.8	12.7	9.0	9.7					17.9	14.0	13.4
11th	24.3	22.5	21.0	17.8	14.9	12.7	11.6					21.0	18.9	15.0
12th	32.0	29.3	27.1	22.1	19.2	15.8	13.9					25.4	22.3	20.3
Middle School	8.4	6.2	6.9	4.7	3.9	3.2	2.7					--	--	--
High School	23.0	21.5	19.6	16.4	13.7	10.9	10.5					18.9	15.9	13.9
Total	**16.8**	**14.8**	**14.1**	**11.3**	**9.5**	**7.7**	**7.2**					--	--	--

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—2006 to 2017

	Cigarette Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	31.7	27.4	25.4	21.1	17.2	14.0	12.3	10.9	8.8	8.1	6.0	4.4	3.3	2.3
Male	29.4	26.4	26.5	21.5	18.0	14.1	12.1	10.4	9.4	9.5	7.1	5.3	3.5	2.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	19.9	17.4	17.6	13.6	10.3	8.9	7.5	3.7	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.3
Hispanic/Latino	30.1	26.5	25.8	20.3	17.2	13.4	13.0	8.3	7.0	7.1	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.5
White, non-Hispanic	35.3	32.0	30.7	25.3	21.2	16.7	15.1	14.3	12.9	12.5	9.1	6.9	4.7	3.5
Age														
11	6.7	5.8	4.8	4.4	3.7	2.4	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
12	12.5	10.1	10.3	7.2	6.5	5.1	5.4	2.8	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
13	21.5	17.4	16.5	12.9	10.6	9.1	7.0	5.5	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0
14	27.1	24.8	23.1	18.3	15.2	12.4	9.3	8.5	7.4	6.7	4.4	3.6	2.2	1.7
15	33.9	30.5	28.7	24.4	19.3	14.9	14.1	11.5	10.0	9.4	7.2	5.1	3.5	2.8
16	39.0	34.5	32.7	28.0	22.9	18.5	15.2	14.2	12.7	11.6	8.7	6.5	4.3	3.4
17	42.7	38.2	36.9	33.9	28.9	22.4	18.1	16.8	14.1	13.7	12.8	9.0	6.2	4.1
18	47.4	41.4	41.3	36.5	30.2	23.6	26.0	21.2	17.6	17.9	14.6	11.1	7.4	6.5
Grade														
6th	12.4	10.7	10.4	6.7	5.7	4.3	4.8	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9
7th	20.9	18.0	16.8	11.7	9.5	8.3	6.8	5.7	4.7	4.5	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2
8th	27.5	23.7	22.6	17.1	14.2	11.3	8.5	9.0	7.1	6.6	4.3	2.9	2.0	1.4
9th	31.9	29.0	27.9	22.8	18.3	13.8	11.4	10.7	9.7	9.3	6.6	5.2	2.9	2.3
10th	37.2	33.1	31.8	26.2	22.0	17.2	15.6	13.1	11.8	10.8	7.8	6.2	4.6	3.2
11th	39.8	36.8	34.1	30.2	24.7	21.4	16.8	14.7	14.0	12.9	11.0	7.2	5.0	3.8
12th	47.1	40.3	39.7	36.5	30.8	22.4	22.5	20.1	15.7	16.3	13.9	10.8	7.1	5.5
Middle School	20.5	17.4	16.6	11.8	9.8	8.0	6.7	6.0	4.7	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.2
High School	38.1	34.4	33.0	28.5	23.6	18.5	16.4	14.1	12.6	12.1	9.6	7.1	4.8	3.7
Total	**30.6**	**27.0**	**25.9**	**21.3**	**17.6**	**14.1**	**12.3**	**10.6**	**9.1**	**8.8**	**6.6**	**4.9**	**3.4**	**2.6**

Table 9. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used an electronic vaporizer, such as an e-cigarette, in lifetime and past 30 days—2016 to 2017

	Electronic Vaporizer Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female						24.4	22.8						8.4	7.4
Male						27.1	24.3						10.6	7.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American						17.9	15.6						5.5	3.6
Hispanic/Latino						26.7	25.4						9.6	7.9
White, non-Hispanic						29.2	27.0						11.8	9.9
Age														
11						4.9	4.3						1.4	0.8
12						8.8	8.5						2.9	2.7
13						17.5	15.3						6.3	6.1
14						24.4	21.5						8.8	6.5
15						31.5	28.3						11.7	8.4
16						35.1	32.2						13.2	10.1
17						37.0	34.6						13.8	11.5
18						36.9	36.9						14.9	12.1
Grade														
6th						6.9	6.4						2.5	1.6
7th						14.1	12.4						5.1	4.3
8th						22.8	19.6						7.8	7.1
9th						28.8	24.8						10.7	7.8
10th						33.7	32.1						13.4	10.2
11th						36.8	33.4						12.6	10.6
12th						36.9	36.4						14.5	11.9
Middle School						14.6	12.8						5.1	4.3
High School						33.9	31.5						12.8	10.1
Total						**25.8**	**23.6**						**9.6**	**7.7**

Table 10. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

	Marijuana or Hashish Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	21.5	20.0	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.4	21.0	10.1	9.8	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.9	10.6
Male	23.6	22.1	25.5	24.5	23.0	21.3	20.5	12.6	12.3	14.6	14.1	13.1	11.5	10.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	16.7	15.1	19.5	19.3	20.9	19.4	18.3	8.0	7.1	10.4	10.1	10.7	9.1	8.5
Hispanic/Latino	19.2	18.7	22.2	21.5	22.0	20.5	20.8	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.3	11.4	10.7	10.5
White, non-Hispanic	27.2	25.8	27.9	26.0	24.3	22.6	22.3	14.2	14.0	15.5	13.8	13.7	12.3	11.9
Age														
11	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
12	3.5	2.6	4.5	3.4	4.2	2.9	4.0	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.6
13	8.7	7.6	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.0	7.4	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.1
14	16.7	15.4	18.5	17.2	17.1	15.8	15.0	8.7	8.1	10.3	8.7	9.8	7.9	6.8
15	25.7	24.1	26.7	28.0	27.1	24.1	24.6	13.5	13.3	15.1	15.3	15.5	13.3	13.6
16	33.6	31.5	35.0	35.0	35.0	32.5	31.8	17.0	16.9	19.1	19.0	18.1	16.9	16.8
17	37.6	36.7	39.4	41.9	41.1	39.2	37.1	18.6	18.5	21.0	22.8	23.5	20.9	18.4
18	42.4	39.1	41.0	43.8	41.4	41.7	39.7	20.3	20.4	22.9	23.3	23.6	22.3	21.9
Grade														
6th	3.9	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7
7th	8.8	7.6	9.7	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.3	4.5	4.0	5.0	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.1
8th	16.0	15.2	17.9	14.8	14.6	12.5	12.8	8.7	7.9	9.9	7.7	7.8	5.9	5.6
9th	23.8	22.0	25.9	24.4	23.6	21.1	19.2	12.5	12.3	15.0	13.2	13.5	11.6	10.4
10th	31.1	29.8	33.7	31.7	31.9	29.0	29.8	15.6	15.9	18.5	17.1	17.6	15.8	16.1
11th	35.3	35.6	36.9	39.2	37.5	37.3	33.9	17.6	18.0	19.8	21.6	20.4	19.6	17.6
12th	42.0	38.0	40.7	44.6	42.8	40.7	40.8	19.9	19.7	21.8	23.2	24.1	21.5	20.7
Middle School	9.8	8.5	10.5	8.3	8.4	7.0	7.2	5.2	4.4	5.7	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.1
High School	32.0	30.8	33.8	34.4	33.4	31.7	30.7	16.0	16.2	18.6	18.5	18.6	17.0	16.1
Total	**22.5**	**21.1**	**23.8**	**23.2**	**22.6**	**21.3**	**20.7**	**11.4**	**11.1**	**13.0**	**12.4**	**12.4**	**11.2**	**10.6**

Table 11. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2017

	2017 Marijuana or Hashish						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Sex							
Female	89.4	4.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1
Male	89.4	3.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.6
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	91.5	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.3
Hispanic/Latino	89.5	4.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7
White, non-Hispanic	88.1	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.8
Age							
11	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
12	98.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
13	96.9	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
14	93.2	2.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3
15	86.4	5.4	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.3
16	83.2	6.1	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.2	1.5
17	81.6	7.2	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.6
18	78.1	5.1	5.0	2.6	1.6	2.4	5.1
Grade							
6th	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
7th	96.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
8th	94.4	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
9th	89.6	4.3	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.6
10th	83.9	6.0	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.9
11th	82.4	6.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8
12th	79.3	6.0	4.6	2.4	1.6	1.8	4.3
Middle School	96.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
High School	83.9	5.8	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.1
Total	**89.4**	**4.0**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.3**

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

Table 12. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who used synthetic marijuana in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2017

	Synthetic Marijuana Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female				10.9	7.7	4.8	3.7				3.3	1.2	0.9	0.8
Male				15.2	10.0	5.0	3.3				5.3	1.6	1.2	0.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American				5.7	4.7	3.1	1.1				2.2	0.9	1.2	1.2
Hispanic/Latino				9.1	7.7	4.8	3.1				3.8	2.0	1.2	0.7
White, non-Hispanic				17.5	11.0	5.6	5.0				5.3	1.4	0.8	0.6
Age														
11				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
12				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
13				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
14				7.5	5.6	2.8	1.7				2.7	1.0	0.5	0.3
15				9.9	6.7	3.6	3.1				4.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
16				13.5	8.8	4.8	3.7				4.3	1.5	1.1	0.9
17				15.6	11.2	6.0	3.4				5.1	1.5	1.2	0.7
18				16.9	11.2	6.2	5.6				4.5	1.2	0.7	0.7
Grade														
6th				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
7th				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
8th				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
9th				9.7	6.6	3.7	2.5				4.1	1.3	1.1	0.7
10th				11.8	8.4	4.7	3.6				3.9	1.6	1.1	1.1
11th				14.6	8.9	5.5	3.3				4.9	1.4	1.2	0.5
12th				16.7	12.2	5.9	4.7				4.4	1.3	0.7	0.8
Middle School				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
High School				13.0	8.8	4.9	3.5				4.3	1.4	1.0	0.8
Total				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--

Table 13. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used inhalants in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

	Inhalant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	13.4	12.9	11.0	8.9	7.2	6.1	5.8	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.8
Male	10.9	10.0	8.9	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	7.2	8.8	7.6	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.0	2.9	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.2
Hispanic/Latino	11.3	11.4	11.0	8.0	6.9	5.5	5.0	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.0
White, non-Hispanic	13.9	12.0	9.8	7.9	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.1
Age														
11	10.5	9.7	10.3	7.9	6.3	4.8	3.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.2
12	13.2	11.9	11.4	9.0	7.8	6.0	6.6	5.2	4.9	4.6	3.9	2.7	2.2	2.1
13	14.6	13.7	13.0	10.8	9.5	6.7	7.8	6.0	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.8
14	14.1	13.8	13.2	9.5	8.5	7.1	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.4
15	12.2	11.4	9.9	7.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.2
16	11.8	10.4	7.9	6.1	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9
17	10.1	9.4	6.8	5.5	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0
18	7.6	8.4	6.7	5.4	3.5	3.3	4.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0
Grade														
6th	12.2	11.5	10.8	8.3	7.1	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.6	2.8	1.8	2.1
7th	14.8	12.9	13.7	10.6	9.3	6.3	7.1	6.2	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.5	2.4
8th	14.3	15.1	13.1	10.7	9.6	7.6	7.6	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.7
9th	12.6	11.4	10.1	8.1	5.9	6.0	5.5	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.3
10th	11.6	10.6	8.4	6.1	5.3	5.0	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.3
11th	10.2	9.4	6.9	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7
12th	8.8	8.6	6.1	5.4	3.7	3.0	4.0	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.0
Middle School	13.8	13.2	12.5	9.9	8.6	6.4	6.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.4
High School	11.0	10.1	8.0	6.4	4.9	4.6	4.2	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1
Total	**12.2**	**11.4**	**10.0**	**7.9**	**6.5**	**5.4**	**5.3**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**1.6**

Table 14. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used the stimulant known as "flakka" or "gravel" in lifetime and past 30 days—2016 to 2017

	Flakka Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female						0.9	0.6						0.4	0.3
Male						1.1	1.1						0.7	0.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American						1.3	0.9						0.8	0.8
Hispanic/Latino						1.2	0.8						0.5	0.4
White, non-Hispanic						0.7	0.8						0.3	0.3
Age														
11						--	--						--	--
12						--	--						--	--
13						--	--						--	--
14						0.7	0.5						0.2	0.0
15						1.1	1.1						0.5	0.8
16						1.1	0.8						0.4	0.3
17						0.8	0.4						0.6	0.4
18						1.1	0.7						0.4	0.6
Grade														
6th						--	--						--	--
7th						--	--						--	--
8th						--	--						--	--
9th						1.1	1.0						0.4	0.5
10th						1.3	1.1						0.6	0.5
11th						0.8	0.5						0.6	0.3
12th						0.8	0.6						0.4	0.6
Middle School						--	--						--	--
High School						1.0	0.8						0.5	0.5
Total						--	--						--	--

Table 15. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used club drugs in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2017

	Club Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female		1.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.6		0.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3
Male		1.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.9		0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American		1.1	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1		0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0
Hispanic/Latino		2.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.8		0.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3
White, non-Hispanic		1.6	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.3	2.1		0.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3
Age														
11		0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
12		0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
13		1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5		0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
14		2.6	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.3	0.9		1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
15		--	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.3		--	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
16		--	5.8	5.1	4.1	2.9	2.9		--	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6
17		--	5.3	6.7	5.4	3.6	2.2		--	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
18		--	7.0	7.6	6.9	4.5	3.3		--	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.8
Grade														
6th		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
7th		1.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6		0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
8th		2.7	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.1	0.7		0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
9th		--	4.2	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.9		--	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
10th		--	5.1	4.2	4.0	2.7	2.6		--	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.9
11th		--	5.7	5.7	4.9	3.4	2.9		--	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.2
12th		--	6.2	7.8	6.7	4.2	2.4		--	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.9
Middle School		1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6		0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
High School		--	5.2	5.1	4.5	3.0	2.5		--	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6
Total		**--**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.1**	**1.7**		**--**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**

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

Table 16. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2017

	LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushroom Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female		1.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6		0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Male		1.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.2		0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American		0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2		0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Hispanic/Latino		1.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.8		0.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
White, non-Hispanic		1.9	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.7		0.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9
Age														
11		0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
12		0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9		0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
13		1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8		0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
14		2.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.6		0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
15		--	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.2		--	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5
16		--	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.7		--	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9
17		--	6.1	6.7	6.6	5.8	4.8		--	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
18		--	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.8	7.0		--	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1
Grade														
6th		0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5		0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
7th		1.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1		0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
8th		2.6	3.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.2		1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3
9th		--	4.3	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.3		--	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
10th		--	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.5		--	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3
11th		--	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	4.9		--	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3
12th		--	6.8	7.6	7.2	6.4	5.8		--	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Middle School		1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9		0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
High School		--	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.3		--	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Total		**--**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**2.9**		**--**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**

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

Table 17. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cocaine or crack cocaine in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2017

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine Use

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female		1.7	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.1		0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Male		1.9	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.5		0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American		1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6		0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
Hispanic/Latino		2.6	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.8		0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4
White, non-Hispanic		1.7	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.2		0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
Age														
11		0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
12		1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6		0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
13		2.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9		0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
14		2.5	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.8		0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
15		--	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.0		--	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
16		--	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.4		--	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6
17		--	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.8	1.9		--	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
18		--	5.4	4.7	3.9	4.4	2.3		--	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8
Grade														
6th		1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3		0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
7th		1.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0		0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
8th		2.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0		0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2
9th		--	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.6		--	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
10th		--	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.5		--	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
11th		--	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.5		--	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4
12th		--	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	2.0		--	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8
Middle School		1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8		0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
High School		--	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.7		--	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
Total		**--**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.3**		**--**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**

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

Table 18. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used methamphetamine in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

	Methamphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Male	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8
Hispanic/Latino	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
White, non-Hispanic	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Age														
11	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
12	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
13	2.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
14	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
15	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
16	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
17	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7
18	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Grade														
6th	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
7th	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
8th	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
9th	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
10th	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
11th	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3
12th	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8
Middle School	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
High School	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Total	**2.1**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**

Table 19. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used depressants in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

	Depressant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	7.4	6.5	6.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6
Male	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.4	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.0	3.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.3
Hispanic/Latino	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.4	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5
White, non-Hispanic	9.6	9.3	8.2	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.8	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.5
Age														
11	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
12	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6
13	2.7	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6
14	4.9	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.5
15	6.9	6.8	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.1	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5
16	9.7	8.4	8.6	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.4	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.4
17	11.2	10.6	9.2	9.0	7.2	7.8	6.3	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	1.7
18	11.8	11.3	10.4	8.6	7.3	8.0	8.9	4.3	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.2
Grade														
6th	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
7th	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
8th	4.9	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7
9th	6.7	6.3	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1
10th	9.0	8.2	7.9	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5
11th	10.1	10.1	9.7	7.9	6.9	7.7	7.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.9
12th	12.0	11.0	9.5	9.6	7.8	7.7	7.8	4.3	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.9
Middle School	2.9	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5
High School	9.1	8.7	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.1
Total	**6.5**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**1.4**

Table 20. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used heroin in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

	Heroin Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6
Hispanic/Latino	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Age														
11	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
12	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
13	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
14	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
15	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
16	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
17	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
18	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Grade														
6th	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
7th	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
8th	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
9th	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
10th	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
11th	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
12th	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Middle School	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
High School	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**

Table 21. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription pain relievers in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

	Prescription Pain Reliever Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	9.1	8.3	8.0	7.0	5.9	5.3	4.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1
Male	7.4	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.2	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.6	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2
Hispanic/Latino	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.7
White, non-Hispanic	11.7	11.4	10.0	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4
Age														
11	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	3.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.8
12	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.3	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4
13	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
14	6.8	6.9	6.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.6
15	8.9	8.9	7.7	6.8	6.6	5.2	5.0	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.8
16	11.3	10.3	10.7	8.8	7.2	6.1	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.6
17	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.7	8.4	5.9	5.4	4.6	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.9
18	14.0	12.7	11.1	10.0	7.4	7.0	6.2	4.6	5.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.5
Grade														
6th	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	3.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.0
7th	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
8th	6.8	7.3	6.2	4.7	3.6	4.2	4.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.3
9th	8.2	8.2	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.1	4.9	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4
10th	10.9	10.0	10.4	7.7	7.5	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.6
11th	11.9	11.7	10.8	9.9	7.4	6.3	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.8
12th	13.3	12.1	10.6	10.5	8.3	6.4	5.7	4.4	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.4
Middle School	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
High School	10.8	10.4	9.7	8.5	7.3	5.8	5.1	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.8
Total	**8.3**	**8.0**	**7.4**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**1.7**

Table 22. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used over-the-counter drugs in order to get high in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2017

	Over-the-Counter Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female		5.9	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.0		2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.6
Male		3.9	6.2	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.9		1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American		4.7	5.5	4.6	4.8	3.9	5.3		2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.9
Hispanic/Latino		4.8	6.3	5.7	4.4	4.2	4.0		2.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.4
White, non-Hispanic		4.8	7.2	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.2		2.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7
Age														
11		2.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	3.1		0.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8
12		2.8	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.7		1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6
13		5.0	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.3		2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
14		7.0	6.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.4		3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1
15		--	8.1	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.4		--	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.9
16		--	8.1	7.3	5.9	5.6	5.2		--	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
17		--	7.8	7.6	6.4	5.6	4.6		--	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2
18		--	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.5	5.6		--	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.8
Grade														
6th		3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	3.4		1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
7th		4.4	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.6		1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
8th		7.2	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5		3.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3
9th		--	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.8	5.1		--	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.8
10th		--	8.5	6.6	6.8	5.7	4.8		--	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.0
11th		--	7.9	7.8	6.2	5.6	5.1		--	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.2
12th		--	8.2	7.5	6.6	5.1	4.7		--	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.0
Middle School		4.9	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.8		2.2	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
High School		--	8.0	6.9	6.1	5.3	4.9		--	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0
Total		**--**	**6.6**	**5.5**	**5.0**	**4.4**	**4.5**		**--**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.9**

Table 23. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used steroids without a doctor's order in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

	Steroid Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Male	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Hispanic/Latino	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
Age														
11	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
13	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
14	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
15	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
16	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
17	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
18	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Grade														
6th	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
7th	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
8th	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
9th	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
10th	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
11th	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
12th	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0
Middle School	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
High School	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**

Table 24. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription amphetamines in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

	Prescription Amphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	4.7	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8
Male	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1
Hispanic/Latino	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6
White, non-Hispanic	6.5	5.8	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3
Age														
11	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
12	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
13	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3
14	3.4	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6
15	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
16	6.8	4.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	3.8	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6
17	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.9	5.6	5.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9
18	6.6	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.7	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.1
Grade														
6th	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
7th	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
8th	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
9th	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
10th	6.4	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.7	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4
11th	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	4.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6
12th	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.8	7.7	6.4	6.2	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.6
Middle School	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
High School	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4
Total	**4.4**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.0**

Table 25. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used a needle to inject an illegal drug in lifetime—2016 to 2017

Needle to Inject Illegal Drug

	Lifetime						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex							
Female						0.6	0.4
Male						0.8	1.1
Race/Ethnic group							
African American						0.6	1.0
Hispanic/Latino						0.6	0.7
White, non-Hispanic						0.8	0.6
Age							
11						--	--
12						--	--
13						--	--
14						0.4	0.6
15						0.7	0.5
16						0.9	1.2
17						0.7	0.8
18						0.7	0.2
Grade							
6th						--	--
7th						--	--
8th						--	--
9th						0.6	0.7
10th						1.0	1.1
11th						0.7	0.7
12th						0.7	0.5
Middle School						--	--
High School						0.8	0.8
Total						--	--

Table 26. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

Any Illicit Drug

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	32.5	31.3	32.7	31.6	30.7	29.0	28.1	15.6	15.7	17.3	16.3	16.4	15.1	14.4
Male	32.0	30.6	33.2	31.8	29.4	26.4	26.5	16.9	16.6	18.6	18.0	16.3	14.2	13.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	24.1	24.4	28.4	27.5	27.9	26.1	25.0	11.6	12.6	15.4	14.9	14.4	12.6	13.1
Hispanic/Latino	29.2	28.7	32.1	30.4	29.7	26.9	27.0	13.6	14.5	16.8	16.3	15.7	14.4	13.9
White, non-Hispanic	37.0	35.1	35.9	33.8	31.3	28.6	28.6	19.5	18.7	20.0	18.0	17.5	15.4	15.2
Age														
11	13.5	12.7	13.8	12.0	9.6	8.0	8.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.7	3.2	3.3
12	17.3	16.3	17.0	14.1	12.9	11.9	14.2	7.7	7.6	8.2	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
13	22.3	22.6	22.4	21.0	19.5	17.0	16.1	11.0	11.1	11.0	9.8	8.9	8.0	7.2
14	28.1	28.4	29.8	27.0	26.6	23.7	23.2	14.4	14.5	16.3	14.2	14.3	12.2	12.0
15	34.7	32.9	35.6	35.5	34.0	30.0	31.5	17.6	17.6	20.0	20.4	19.8	16.9	16.9
16	41.2	37.9	41.8	41.4	40.4	37.0	35.9	21.2	20.3	23.2	23.1	21.6	19.8	19.9
17	43.4	42.3	44.9	47.8	46.1	43.1	40.3	22.4	21.9	24.7	26.8	26.6	23.4	21.4
18	47.7	44.2	45.7	49.4	45.0	44.8	43.3	24.1	24.6	25.9	27.1	26.6	24.5	24.4
Grade														
6th	16.9	16.3	16.0	13.2	12.0	10.2	11.6	7.9	8.2	8.2	6.3	5.4	4.6	4.6
7th	22.6	21.7	23.2	19.3	17.3	15.1	15.6	11.4	11.0	11.2	9.3	8.3	7.4	7.0
8th	27.8	29.5	29.2	25.7	24.4	21.6	21.0	14.5	15.0	15.6	13.2	12.3	10.5	10.0
9th	32.9	31.0	34.8	32.8	31.1	27.3	26.9	17.1	16.3	20.1	18.4	17.6	15.2	15.0
10th	39.1	36.7	40.9	38.3	38.4	34.5	34.8	19.5	19.3	22.7	21.4	21.8	19.1	19.2
11th	42.2	41.2	42.7	45.5	42.4	41.3	38.1	21.3	21.2	23.2	25.7	23.5	22.4	20.7
12th	46.9	43.2	45.7	49.4	47.0	44.0	43.7	23.8	23.7	25.6	26.9	27.0	23.7	23.0
Middle School	22.6	22.5	22.8	19.4	17.9	15.7	16.1	11.4	11.4	11.7	9.6	8.7	7.5	7.2
High School	39.4	37.5	40.7	41.0	39.3	36.4	35.6	20.0	19.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	20.0	19.4
Total	**32.2**	**31.0**	**33.0**	**31.7**	**30.0**	**27.7**	**27.3**	**16.3**	**16.2**	**18.0**	**17.2**	**16.4**	**14.7**	**14.2**

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

Table 27. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	23.0	22.4	22.0	19.7	17.9	16.4	15.2	9.9	9.6	9.8	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.2
Male	21.2	20.3	20.0	17.8	16.4	14.2	14.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	7.7	7.0	6.2	6.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	11.7	14.1	15.3	13.5	12.8	12.3	13.2	5.4	7.3	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.7	7.1
Hispanic/Latino	20.2	19.4	21.1	18.9	16.9	15.2	14.2	8.3	8.4	9.3	8.5	7.5	7.0	5.8
White, non-Hispanic	26.5	25.1	23.0	20.2	18.5	16.3	15.9	11.5	10.5	9.9	8.0	7.6	6.8	6.3
Age														
11	13.1	12.4	13.2	11.6	8.7	7.5	8.4	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.2
12	16.2	15.3	15.2	12.5	11.2	10.5	12.5	7.1	7.2	7.1	5.9	4.6	5.0	4.8
13	18.9	19.7	18.1	16.3	15.2	12.9	12.6	8.9	8.8	8.5	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.1
14	21.3	21.8	21.7	17.8	16.9	15.3	14.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.2
15	23.0	21.9	22.1	19.0	17.9	16.7	16.7	9.6	9.4	9.7	8.8	8.6	7.8	6.7
16	26.0	22.9	23.7	22.0	19.0	17.6	17.0	10.8	9.3	10.6	9.6	8.4	7.7	7.1
17	25.8	24.8	23.9	24.3	22.9	19.0	16.0	10.9	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.1	7.5	7.2
18	27.3	26.1	24.0	24.5	21.8	19.8	20.2	11.7	12.0	10.1	10.0	8.1	8.5	8.0
Grade														
6th	15.4	15.2	14.4	12.1	10.5	9.2	10.7	7.1	7.6	7.3	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1
7th	19.4	18.8	19.4	15.4	14.0	11.7	12.8	9.4	8.8	8.8	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.3
8th	21.3	23.2	21.1	18.3	16.7	15.1	14.6	9.9	10.5	9.4	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.5
9th	22.7	21.0	21.9	18.8	16.8	15.6	16.3	9.6	9.0	10.2	8.6	7.8	7.2	7.1
10th	24.8	22.6	23.4	19.5	19.5	17.8	16.0	10.3	9.0	10.4	8.8	9.4	7.9	7.2
11th	25.0	24.0	23.5	23.3	20.2	18.6	16.6	10.1	9.5	9.4	9.5	7.8	7.8	6.8
12th	27.2	25.4	23.8	24.9	23.0	19.2	18.1	11.3	11.4	9.8	9.6	9.0	7.7	7.3
Middle School	18.8	19.1	18.3	15.3	13.7	12.0	12.7	8.9	9.0	8.5	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.3
High School	24.7	23.1	23.1	21.5	19.7	17.7	16.7	10.2	9.6	10.0	9.1	8.5	7.7	7.1
Total	**22.1**	**21.3**	**21.0**	**18.8**	**17.1**	**15.3**	**15.0**	**9.7**	**9.4**	**9.3**	**8.2**	**7.5**	**6.8**	**6.3**

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

Table 28. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol only* in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

Alcohol Only

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	29.4	27.7	24.8	22.1	19.5	18.1	18.5	21.6	19.4	17.5	14.7	11.7	11.1	10.9
Male	26.9	25.6	22.2	19.9	17.8	17.0	15.7	18.7	17.3	15.6	12.7	10.1	9.1	7.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	25.7	24.8	23.1	18.8	14.6	13.7	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.0	10.3	7.8	7.3	4.9
Hispanic/Latino	31.8	30.9	26.4	23.1	21.5	20.3	19.2	22.6	21.1	18.7	15.1	12.9	10.8	11.0
White, non-Hispanic	27.7	26.1	22.5	21.2	19.4	18.3	17.9	22.3	19.9	17.6	14.9	12.2	11.4	10.6
Age														
11	12.4	12.4	9.0	9.5	8.0	7.3	7.1	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.4	2.8	1.8	1.3
12	18.4	17.4	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.2	10.1	8.0	7.4	6.9	5.0	4.3	3.7	4.0
13	24.6	21.0	20.2	17.2	15.7	14.1	15.6	13.4	11.8	10.8	9.3	7.3	6.1	5.3
14	28.5	26.4	24.7	23.6	19.4	17.8	17.6	18.5	16.4	14.9	12.0	10.2	8.4	7.2
15	32.0	30.6	26.9	24.5	20.8	19.6	18.8	22.9	20.6	18.9	16.3	11.7	10.9	10.1
16	32.2	32.2	26.6	25.5	22.5	20.5	19.8	25.4	23.5	20.2	17.8	15.0	12.0	11.8
17	32.7	31.0	27.5	24.5	23.0	22.9	20.8	27.7	26.6	22.8	20.7	16.4	17.2	14.2
18	30.3	31.4	26.6	23.4	23.9	21.7	21.7	32.3	27.7	26.0	21.6	17.9	18.0	17.2
Grade														
6th	15.8	15.1	13.5	10.7	9.9	8.4	8.9	7.4	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.3
7th	22.8	21.1	18.2	16.6	13.3	12.6	12.5	11.4	11.2	10.5	7.9	5.8	4.6	4.1
8th	28.5	24.2	24.5	20.8	18.7	16.3	15.2	18.2	15.0	14.0	11.4	9.4	8.2	6.8
9th	31.3	30.4	26.2	24.4	20.7	19.1	18.7	22.0	20.0	18.0	15.0	11.4	9.5	8.3
10th	32.8	32.3	27.0	25.2	21.1	20.3	19.7	25.3	23.5	20.5	17.0	13.5	11.6	12.2
11th	33.4	31.4	27.7	25.1	23.1	21.4	22.0	26.7	25.6	22.0	18.8	15.2	15.0	12.5
12th	31.4	32.8	27.2	24.1	24.2	23.4	21.7	31.8	28.2	25.5	22.2	18.5	18.3	17.7
Middle School	22.6	20.1	18.7	16.0	14.0	12.5	12.2	12.5	11.0	10.3	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.4
High School	32.2	31.7	27.0	24.7	22.2	21.0	20.5	25.9	24.0	21.3	18.1	14.5	13.4	12.6
Total	**28.1**	**26.6**	**23.4**	**21.0**	**18.6**	**17.5**	**17.0**	**20.2**	**18.4**	**16.5**	**13.7**	**10.9**	**10.0**	**9.1**

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

Table 29. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol or any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

Alcohol Or Any Illicit Drug

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	61.7	58.8	57.4	53.6	50.1	46.8	46.2	36.9	34.8	34.4	30.7	27.9	25.8	25.0
Male	58.5	56.0	55.3	51.4	47.0	43.1	41.9	35.1	33.3	33.7	30.2	26.1	22.9	20.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	49.3	49.0	51.1	46.1	42.3	39.4	38.0	24.5	25.8	27.9	24.6	21.6	19.4	17.6
Hispanic/Latino	60.6	59.5	58.4	53.3	51.1	46.8	46.1	35.6	35.3	35.3	31.0	28.1	24.7	24.6
White, non-Hispanic	64.6	61.0	58.4	54.9	50.6	46.7	46.2	41.5	38.3	37.4	32.7	29.5	26.6	25.4
Age														
11	25.9	24.9	22.5	21.4	17.4	14.9	15.7	10.8	10.7	9.9	9.6	7.3	5.1	4.6
12	35.5	33.6	31.8	27.2	24.3	21.7	23.8	15.6	14.8	15.0	11.6	9.9	9.0	9.5
13	46.7	43.5	42.5	38.0	35.1	30.8	31.1	24.1	22.6	21.6	19.0	16.1	13.9	12.2
14	56.4	54.6	54.4	50.4	45.9	41.1	40.4	32.3	30.5	30.8	25.9	24.3	20.2	18.7
15	66.4	63.0	62.4	59.8	54.8	49.5	50.3	39.9	37.7	38.5	36.3	31.1	27.4	26.9
16	73.0	69.8	68.2	66.7	62.7	57.4	55.4	46.1	43.2	43.0	40.3	36.1	31.3	31.4
17	75.9	73.1	72.1	72.1	69.0	65.8	60.9	49.8	48.1	47.2	46.8	42.7	40.2	35.0
18	77.6	75.4	72.2	72.6	68.8	66.3	64.7	55.6	51.6	51.0	48.1	44.0	41.7	41.2
Grade														
6th	32.5	31.2	29.5	23.9	21.7	18.2	20.1	15.1	14.9	14.3	10.7	8.9	7.3	6.7
7th	45.2	42.8	41.3	35.8	30.4	27.4	27.6	22.5	22.0	21.7	17.1	14.0	11.9	10.9
8th	56.2	53.5	53.5	46.3	43.0	37.6	35.8	32.2	29.7	29.4	24.5	21.6	18.3	16.4
9th	63.8	61.0	60.9	57.1	51.7	46.2	45.6	38.6	35.8	37.6	33.0	28.6	24.3	23.0
10th	71.6	68.7	67.7	63.4	59.5	54.5	54.4	44.3	42.1	42.8	38.1	34.8	30.2	30.8
11th	75.4	72.4	70.3	70.4	65.5	62.4	59.7	47.6	46.3	44.9	43.9	38.6	36.8	32.9
12th	77.9	75.9	72.8	73.4	71.0	67.4	65.3	55.0	51.5	50.6	48.6	45.1	41.7	40.4
Middle School	45.0	42.5	41.5	35.3	31.7	27.8	27.8	23.5	22.2	21.8	17.4	14.8	12.5	11.3
High School	71.4	69.0	67.5	65.6	61.4	57.2	56.0	45.4	43.3	43.6	40.4	36.3	32.9	31.5
Total	**60.1**	**57.4**	**56.3**	**52.5**	**48.5**	**44.8**	**44.0**	**36.0**	**34.1**	**34.1**	**30.5**	**27.0**	**24.3**	**23.0**

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

Table 30. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug, but no alcohol* in lifetime and past 30 days—2006 to 2017

	Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.9	6.0	6.6	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.4	6.6
Male	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	7.3	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3	7.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.0	6.5	6.4	7.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	5.5	6.2	6.5	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.2
Hispanic/Latino	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.0	6.0	6.2	4.3	4.1	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.9
White, non-Hispanic	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	3.8	4.0	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.2
Age														
11	5.9	6.9	7.4	6.8	6.3	5.3	5.3	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.6	2.7	2.9
12	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.9	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.8	4.0	4.0
13	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.3	6.6	7.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.5
14	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	4.8	4.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.8
15	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.3	6.4	9.3	4.1	5.2	6.5	7.5	8.6	7.8	9.1
16	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.9	6.2	6.4	4.6	4.1	5.9	7.1	8.1	8.0	8.6
17	3.1	2.6	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.8	6.6	4.0	4.1	5.8	7.0	8.8	8.1	8.0
18	2.1	2.4	2.4	4.1	4.5	5.2	3.6	2.8	3.9	4.8	6.6	8.1	7.6	8.3
Grade														
6th	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.8	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.6
7th	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.3	7.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.6
8th	4.2	5.7	5.7	6.4	7.3	7.0	7.7	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.0
9th	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.5	7.4	4.5	4.5	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.4	8.6
10th	3.5	3.0	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.9	8.4	3.9	4.4	5.9	7.0	8.7	8.1	9.6
11th	3.0	2.5	3.5	4.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	3.8	4.2	5.5	7.5	8.6	8.0	7.9
12th	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.3	3.3	3.5	5.0	6.2	7.8	7.7	8.5
Middle School	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.5	7.2	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.4
High School	3.2	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.9	4.0	4.2	5.9	6.8	8.1	7.8	8.7
Total	**4.2**	**4.4**	**4.9**	**5.4**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**7.0**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**5.6**	**6.2**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**6.9**

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

Table 31. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: carrying a handgun and selling drugs—2006 to 2017

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Carrying a Handgun							Selling Drugs						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7
Male	8.2	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.1	7.8	8.7	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.8
Hispanic/Latino	5.2	4.4	4.7	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.5	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9
White, non-Hispanic	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.9	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.3
Age														
11	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
12	3.1	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.3	3.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
13	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.3	5.5	5.1	5.7	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7
14	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.5	4.7	4.6	5.6	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.3
15	5.6	6.1	5.1	4.5	6.3	6.2	7.6	6.5	6.8	8.0	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.8
16	6.5	5.8	5.8	4.6	4.9	5.8	6.8	9.1	8.2	9.4	7.6	7.7	6.2	5.5
17	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.1	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.7	7.8	6.2	5.8
18	6.4	6.6	6.2	4.7	6.2	5.8	5.9	8.8	8.8	9.0	7.3	8.1	7.0	6.5
Grade														
6th	3.8	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.9	4.2	3.6	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
7th	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.0	5.3	4.8	4.7	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.9
8th	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.3	4.6	4.6	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.2
9th	5.8	6.0	5.1	4.5	5.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.2
10th	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.2	6.0	6.0	7.4	7.8	7.4	9.4	6.7	7.3	6.4	6.2
11th	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.7	8.7	8.4	8.8	7.7	7.7	6.1	5.0
12th	5.9	5.8	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.5	8.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.3	6.4	6.7
Middle School	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.9
High School	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.8	6.2	7.8	7.6	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.0	5.5
Total	**5.2**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**6.3**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**4.0**

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—2006 to 2017

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Attempting to Steal a Vehicle							Being Arrested						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.0	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.7
Male	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	7.0	6.4	6.2	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	4.7	4.1	3.7	2.6
Hispanic/Latino	3.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	4.6	4.0	4.8	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.0
White, non-Hispanic	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	5.2	4.4	3.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.8
Age														
11	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
12	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
13	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	4.1	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.8
14	3.1	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	5.9	5.8	5.4	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.1
15	3.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.6	6.8	6.4	5.7	4.3	4.1	3.3	2.7
16	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	7.6	6.6	6.0	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.6
17	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.4
18	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	0.7	6.6	5.2	5.2	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.3
Grade														
6th	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8
7th	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.9
8th	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.9	6.2	5.2	5.4	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.2
9th	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.6	6.6	6.7	5.2	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.5
10th	3.7	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	6.5	5.5	5.6	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.8
11th	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.0
12th	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	5.9	4.6	5.0	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.2
Middle School	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	4.5	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7
High School	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	6.2	5.6	5.3	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.4
Total	**3.0**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**2.1**

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—2006 to 2017

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Taking A Handgun To School							Getting Suspended						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	12.0	11.5	10.7	8.6	7.4	7.0	7.0
Male	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	20.0	18.9	18.7	15.2	12.9	12.5	10.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	26.3	26.1	25.2	20.6	18.6	16.4	15.3
Hispanic/Latino	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	16.6	14.4	14.1	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.8
White, non-Hispanic	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	12.3	11.1	11.0	8.7	7.2	6.7	6.2
Age														
11	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	7.7	8.6	8.2	8.0	5.5	5.5	7.1
12	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	12.0	10.9	11.1	9.8	8.1	7.8	6.5
13	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	17.4	16.0	15.6	13.6	11.8	11.5	11.6
14	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	19.0	18.4	18.4	14.4	12.2	12.3	10.2
15	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	18.0	17.8	16.1	13.0	12.2	11.5	9.4
16	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	17.2	16.8	15.4	11.4	10.9	9.8	9.7
17	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	14.2	13.5	13.4	11.3	8.8	8.0	6.6
18	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.1	13.4	12.1	12.3	9.8	7.9	7.6	8.3
Grade														
6th	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	13.7	12.9	12.6	10.7	8.2	8.0	7.5
7th	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	18.2	16.9	17.0	14.0	12.0	11.2	9.8
8th	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.2	19.4	18.8	18.9	14.6	12.6	12.6	12.3
9th	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	18.4	17.4	16.1	14.1	11.6	12.0	9.5
10th	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.4	15.2	15.3	13.9	10.7	10.9	9.4	9.8
11th	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	13.2	13.6	12.5	10.4	9.2	8.7	6.9
12th	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	12.6	10.5	11.2	8.4	6.5	6.1	6.6
Middle School	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	17.3	16.2	16.2	13.1	11.0	10.6	9.9
High School	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	15.2	14.4	13.6	11.1	9.7	9.1	8.2
Total	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**16.1**	**15.2**	**14.7**	**11.9**	**10.3**	**9.8**	**8.9**

Table 34. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attacking someone with intent to harm—2006 to 2017

	Delinquent Behavior						
	Attacking Someone With Intent To Harm						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex							
Female	10.5	9.9	8.9	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.4
Male	16.1	13.7	12.3	9.2	7.7	6.9	7.3
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	17.2	17.4	16.6	12.0	11.2	10.1	9.7
Hispanic/Latino	12.0	10.0	9.4	6.6	6.3	5.2	6.0
White, non-Hispanic	11.3	9.7	8.2	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.6
Age							
11	7.4	6.2	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.3
12	10.2	8.8	8.8	6.8	5.5	4.6	6.0
13	13.3	11.3	10.4	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2
14	14.4	13.2	12.1	9.0	7.5	7.3	7.6
15	14.8	14.2	11.7	9.5	8.5	7.6	6.8
16	14.8	13.2	10.9	8.6	7.6	6.6	6.0
17	12.3	11.0	10.6	6.5	6.7	5.6	5.7
18	12.3	10.4	9.8	7.4	4.7	4.2	4.0
Grade							
6th	10.2	9.3	8.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.9
7th	13.9	11.6	11.4	8.3	6.6	6.1	6.9
8th	15.3	13.3	11.9	9.5	8.1	7.8	7.7
9th	14.3	14.6	11.6	9.4	8.3	7.8	7.1
10th	14.0	12.5	10.7	8.0	8.4	6.5	6.6
11th	12.4	11.2	10.0	7.1	6.1	5.7	5.2
12th	11.5	9.4	9.1	6.5	4.6	4.1	5.0
Middle School	13.3	11.4	10.8	8.0	6.7	6.2	6.9
High School	13.2	12.1	10.5	7.8	7.0	6.1	6.0
Total	**13.3**	**11.8**	**10.6**	**7.9**	**6.9**	**6.1**	**6.4**

Table 35. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using alcohol at age 13 or younger—2006 to 2017

Early ATOD Use

	More Than A Sip Of Alcohol							Drinking At Least Once A Month						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	32.9	31.0	25.3	23.9	20.5	18.3	18.2	6.4	5.5	5.3	4.6	3.9	3.7	2.8
Male	36.8	33.9	29.0	26.8	23.2	20.2	18.9	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.4	3.9	3.4	2.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	31.3	28.8	24.1	23.3	19.4	17.5	15.8	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.3
Hispanic/Latino	37.6	32.9	29.1	26.2	22.0	19.1	19.9	7.0	5.9	7.2	5.3	4.1	3.1	3.3
White, non-Hispanic	34.3	32.0	26.2	24.2	22.3	19.5	19.1	6.5	5.9	5.3	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.3
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	46.7	44.9	37.8	35.1	30.3	27.4	25.8	9.9	9.8	9.0	7.0	5.2	4.8	3.5
15	40.1	37.6	32.1	29.3	25.4	21.5	21.8	7.3	7.0	6.5	5.9	4.1	3.8	4.0
16	34.5	31.5	27.2	24.4	20.9	19.0	18.9	6.8	5.9	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	2.5
17	30.1	28.3	23.6	21.8	18.8	17.4	14.4	5.6	4.8	5.2	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.6
18	26.9	25.7	20.6	19.0	16.0	13.8	15.3	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.6
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	42.8	39.4	33.8	32.8	27.5	24.3	24.5	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.1	4.9	4.5	3.8
10th	35.0	32.7	28.0	25.1	22.7	18.3	19.0	6.7	5.7	6.4	4.9	4.2	3.3	3.0
11th	30.4	29.1	24.2	22.6	18.9	18.1	15.9	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.0	3.1	2.1
12th	28.2	26.0	20.9	19.5	17.2	16.0	15.2	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.6
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	35.0	32.3	27.1	25.4	21.8	19.4	18.7	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.9
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 36. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using cigarettes or marijuana at age 13 or younger—2006 to 2017

	Early ATOD Use													
	Cigarettes							Marijuana						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	23.7	19.6	15.9	13.7	10.7	8.6	7.7	10.4	8.8	8.5	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.7
Male	24.1	20.3	18.3	15.3	13.1	9.8	8.2	14.4	12.4	13.9	13.8	13.6	12.0	10.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	18.1	14.5	12.9	10.1	7.4	6.5	5.6	9.0	8.1	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.4
Hispanic/Latino	23.0	18.2	16.7	13.4	10.5	8.0	7.0	11.1	8.1	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.3	7.1
White, non-Hispanic	26.3	22.3	18.7	16.2	14.1	10.6	10.3	13.7	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.8	10.6	9.6
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	23.5	20.5	16.3	14.6	12.6	9.5	6.2	12.2	10.9	12.7	12.1	12.8	11.3	9.8
15	24.1	20.5	18.0	14.5	12.1	9.3	7.7	12.2	11.2	12.2	12.5	12.1	11.1	10.6
16	25.0	19.7	17.5	13.6	11.1	9.3	8.4	13.1	10.7	11.7	11.3	11.0	11.2	10.2
17	22.3	20.4	16.8	15.3	12.5	9.5	8.2	11.9	10.0	10.3	11.4	11.3	10.2	8.4
18	23.7	18.4	15.2	14.3	11.3	8.4	8.7	12.6	10.4	9.6	10.7	9.5	8.7	7.4
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	25.7	21.3	18.9	15.7	13.2	9.9	8.0	13.5	11.7	13.7	13.4	12.6	11.9	11.3
10th	24.3	19.8	17.6	13.5	11.6	9.2	8.0	12.7	10.9	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.0	9.8
11th	21.8	20.1	16.4	14.2	11.0	9.6	7.8	11.0	9.9	9.8	11.0	10.3	10.2	8.6
12th	23.3	18.2	15.0	14.4	11.8	8.3	8.2	12.3	9.7	9.4	10.3	10.2	9.0	7.7
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	23.9	19.9	17.1	14.5	11.9	9.3	8.0	12.5	10.6	11.3	11.7	11.4	10.6	9.4
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 37. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in using alcohol or tobacco—2006 to 2017

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Drink One Or More Alcoholic Drinks Nearly Every Day							Smoke A Pack Or More Of Cigarettes Per Day						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	44.5	46.2	46.9	46.0	45.4	46.4	49.4	68.7	70.6	69.2	69.7	69.5	68.4	67.5
Male	35.8	37.6	38.4	37.4	39.7	39.3	44.0	63.7	64.7	64.0	67.0	68.9	68.5	67.9
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	44.5	45.6	44.7	43.0	43.9	44.0	45.8	62.6	64.7	63.4	62.5	64.6	64.1	62.3
Hispanic/Latino	43.2	44.7	43.6	43.7	44.9	44.7	48.0	64.8	65.1	63.5	66.4	67.6	65.7	65.2
White, non-Hispanic	36.5	37.6	39.8	38.5	39.6	40.3	45.3	67.4	69.7	69.1	70.8	71.5	71.2	71.3
Age														
11	48.6	50.1	54.1	50.1	53.8	51.2	57.5	71.9	73.5	72.9	70.9	74.0	71.6	70.7
12	45.1	46.4	45.9	47.8	47.2	47.4	52.9	67.6	70.2	68.5	69.1	69.1	69.0	68.9
13	40.4	43.0	42.4	44.8	44.8	44.7	48.4	64.3	66.7	66.3	68.5	67.1	67.6	65.1
14	37.6	40.0	41.6	39.9	41.2	43.7	46.6	64.4	67.2	66.5	66.7	68.5	68.4	68.6
15	37.6	40.5	42.0	38.3	40.7	41.2	47.1	65.1	65.9	66.6	67.8	69.4	67.0	66.5
16	40.3	40.6	41.8	39.1	39.7	40.1	41.8	66.6	67.5	66.5	69.2	69.7	68.8	68.6
17	39.8	41.2	41.1	39.1	39.2	38.7	44.0	67.4	68.7	66.1	68.4	70.2	69.0	68.1
18	38.1	39.5	40.9	37.5	39.9	40.4	38.9	66.2	66.2	63.7	67.3	70.0	69.3	65.7
Grade														
6th	44.4	46.0	46.2	47.4	48.6	48.1	54.1	66.4	68.2	67.1	66.9	68.6	67.8	67.8
7th	41.2	42.6	43.1	44.7	45.2	44.7	49.2	64.1	65.6	65.6	68.3	66.8	66.7	66.2
8th	36.4	41.0	40.5	43.6	43.3	44.1	49.0	63.1	67.4	67.0	67.8	68.6	69.0	68.7
9th	38.3	39.8	42.3	36.7	40.7	42.3	45.5	66.2	66.5	65.9	66.4	69.2	67.0	66.8
10th	40.1	40.7	42.1	40.5	39.8	41.0	45.4	66.9	68.0	67.3	69.7	69.9	68.5	67.4
11th	41.2	42.6	42.0	38.4	40.0	39.4	40.9	68.0	69.2	67.5	69.5	70.2	69.3	66.6
12th	39.2	40.4	41.7	39.8	39.5	39.9	42.8	67.7	68.6	65.1	69.6	70.5	70.6	70.8
Middle School	40.6	43.2	43.2	45.2	45.7	45.7	50.7	64.5	67.0	66.6	67.6	68.0	67.9	67.6
High School	39.6	40.8	42.1	38.8	40.0	40.7	43.7	67.1	68.0	66.5	68.7	70.0	68.8	67.8
Total	**40.0**	**41.9**	**42.6**	**41.6**	**42.5**	**42.8**	**46.7**	**66.0**	**67.6**	**66.5**	**68.3**	**69.1**	**68.4**	**67.7**

Table 38. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in smoking marijuana—2006 to 2017

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week							Try Marijuana Once Or Twice						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	64.6	63.8	59.0	55.4	39.2	37.5	35.8	34.4	34.3	30.8	29.1	25.5	24.8	24.4
Male	56.5	56.0	49.4	46.5	36.3	35.2	35.9	30.9	30.8	27.2	26.0	25.3	25.0	25.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	54.7	55.0	50.9	46.3	32.5	31.4	31.4	32.9	33.6	30.2	27.1	24.7	23.8	24.4
Hispanic/Latino	62.5	62.3	55.8	51.8	38.5	36.2	35.4	37.0	35.7	31.4	29.8	28.1	26.7	26.1
White, non-Hispanic	60.5	59.6	53.4	51.7	38.7	38.6	37.0	29.2	29.0	25.9	25.4	23.6	24.3	23.5
Age														
11	79.9	81.9	80.3	75.7	70.0	65.1	63.3	52.3	51.8	51.5	46.5	51.7	47.7	45.9
12	78.1	77.7	73.8	72.1	60.9	58.8	60.2	48.3	48.7	44.6	43.0	43.0	41.0	42.4
13	70.8	72.1	66.7	65.2	50.9	48.4	48.4	42.9	42.5	37.8	36.5	33.7	33.5	32.8
14	63.4	64.4	57.9	53.6	37.5	38.3	37.0	33.6	34.3	30.5	28.2	24.1	25.3	25.1
15	55.9	55.7	50.3	43.5	30.1	29.0	27.4	27.3	27.5	24.3	21.5	18.4	19.6	18.6
16	52.0	49.1	44.0	38.3	24.6	24.3	22.9	24.6	23.4	20.0	19.0	15.8	16.4	15.0
17	48.4	46.9	39.5	33.7	20.2	19.5	19.2	23.5	22.7	19.8	17.0	13.6	12.9	13.7
18	48.0	44.2	38.7	35.1	21.0	21.4	19.6	22.1	22.1	19.5	16.7	14.8	13.9	12.7
Grade														
6th	74.7	75.5	72.7	70.6	62.8	61.0	61.6	48.5	47.9	46.2	43.7	46.3	44.6	44.3
7th	71.8	71.9	67.5	67.0	53.9	51.5	52.5	43.5	44.5	39.0	38.4	36.5	35.6	36.0
8th	64.3	66.1	60.1	59.3	44.5	42.8	43.7	35.6	35.1	32.1	33.0	28.7	28.4	30.5
9th	58.7	58.4	51.2	46.0	31.4	32.4	29.3	29.1	28.5	24.6	22.2	19.9	21.7	19.4
10th	52.9	50.3	45.3	42.0	26.6	26.1	24.2	24.0	23.9	20.7	20.8	16.3	17.5	16.0
11th	50.5	48.0	40.6	35.5	22.9	21.1	20.6	24.7	23.5	19.4	17.9	15.3	14.2	13.9
12th	48.3	45.5	39.2	33.5	19.3	20.0	19.2	22.3	22.2	19.6	15.9	13.1	13.0	12.8
Middle School	70.1	71.2	66.7	65.6	53.8	51.7	52.6	42.3	42.6	39.1	38.4	37.1	36.1	36.9
High School	53.2	51.0	44.5	39.6	25.4	25.2	23.5	25.4	24.7	21.2	19.4	16.3	16.8	15.6
Total	**60.4**	**59.8**	**54.1**	**50.9**	**37.7**	**36.3**	**35.8**	**32.6**	**32.5**	**28.9**	**27.6**	**25.3**	**24.9**	**24.6**

Note: In 2014, the description of marijuana use was changed from “regularly” to “once or twice a week.” As a result, care should be exercised when comparing 2014-2017 data to previous years.

Table 39. 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 2017

	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						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female				71.9	72.3	70.0	69.1					57.7	58.4	62.0
Male				65.5	70.3	67.3	66.0					51.7	51.2	55.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American				67.4	66.0	63.3	62.7					55.4	55.4	58.0
Hispanic/Latino				67.3	69.3	67.2	65.4					54.1	53.5	56.6
White, non-Hispanic				69.7	74.2	71.5	70.2					53.6	54.1	59.0
Age														
11				--	76.0	72.8	69.1					66.8	63.4	68.0
12				--	72.6	69.0	71.1					60.8	60.0	65.1
13				--	70.7	69.0	67.0					57.6	57.7	61.9
14				70.3	71.4	69.0	67.2					55.3	55.8	59.8
15				69.5	71.1	67.9	65.0					52.9	52.5	58.2
16				68.2	70.2	67.7	66.2					51.9	52.5	53.5
17				68.4	70.6	68.0	64.9					49.5	50.4	53.9
18				66.6	69.8	68.1	72.4					46.9	49.7	51.8
Grade														
6th				--	71.9	68.9	68.5					61.1	59.6	64.4
7th				--	70.4	68.3	69.5					57.6	57.8	62.3
8th				--	72.7	70.0	67.1					57.5	56.6	62.2
9th				67.7	71.2	68.2	65.7					53.5	53.9	59.1
10th				69.8	70.5	67.8	64.3					52.8	52.4	55.5
11th				68.2	71.2	68.2	66.9					51.0	51.6	53.0
12th				68.6	70.0	68.3	70.5					47.7	51.0	54.4
Middle School				--	71.7	69.1	68.4					58.8	58.1	63.0
High School				68.6	70.8	68.2	66.8					51.4	52.3	55.5
Total				--	**71.2**	**68.5**	**67.4**					**54.6**	**54.7**	**58.7**

Table 40. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly or smoke cigarettes—2006 to 2017

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:													
	Drink Alcohol Regularly							Smoke Cigarettes						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	64.0	65.7	67.1	70.5	72.7	74.1	72.9	79.3	80.7	82.1	86.1	88.7	91.1	91.3
Male	63.3	65.4	66.4	70.3	73.8	75.2	76.1	78.2	80.3	80.9	85.1	88.5	91.0	92.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	72.9	72.3	71.7	75.8	77.9	78.8	77.3	87.3	88.1	87.6	91.0	92.6	93.7	94.1
Hispanic/Latino	65.4	65.9	66.6	70.8	72.6	74.8	74.7	81.7	83.0	83.5	87.9	89.8	91.4	92.2
White, non-Hispanic	58.0	61.0	63.4	67.5	70.1	72.2	72.5	73.6	75.0	76.8	82.0	85.7	89.5	89.7
Age														
11	93.2	93.6	93.8	94.1	96.3	96.4	96.7	97.4	97.1	97.3	97.7	98.3	98.4	98.8
12	87.8	89.5	89.4	92.1	92.8	92.9	91.6	93.7	95.5	94.6	96.1	96.7	97.1	95.5
13	78.3	80.5	80.4	84.4	87.1	87.2	87.4	88.3	90.3	89.3	93.2	94.1	95.1	95.5
14	67.5	70.0	71.0	74.8	78.1	79.8	80.9	82.8	85.4	85.6	89.1	91.8	92.9	93.5
15	57.0	61.3	62.3	64.8	69.2	71.8	71.7	77.7	80.3	81.0	85.1	88.6	91.1	91.7
16	51.6	53.9	55.3	58.6	61.6	65.5	64.3	72.8	74.7	77.4	81.8	85.7	89.3	90.0
17	48.2	48.0	50.7	51.3	54.7	56.8	54.8	67.0	69.2	72.3	74.6	80.3	86.0	86.8
18	43.3	44.6	49.7	49.2	50.1	53.6	54.3	56.3	58.0	62.2	67.2	72.4	78.3	81.4
Grade														
6th	89.0	89.4	90.6	93.2	94.3	94.5	94.1	94.1	94.8	94.8	96.8	97.0	97.7	97.2
7th	79.3	81.2	80.3	86.8	88.9	89.3	89.6	88.6	90.8	89.1	94.0	94.7	95.7	94.9
8th	68.8	72.7	73.4	78.0	81.3	82.7	84.4	83.2	85.9	86.3	89.9	92.2	93.3	94.6
9th	58.4	62.2	62.9	66.5	72.1	74.4	76.6	77.9	80.7	82.0	85.9	89.7	91.1	92.0
10th	52.8	55.5	55.9	61.5	63.9	68.2	66.2	74.4	76.4	77.7	83.2	87.0	90.3	91.8
11th	50.2	49.9	52.4	54.2	58.5	60.2	58.4	69.7	70.8	73.2	77.9	82.8	87.2	86.8
12th	43.2	43.6	49.1	49.2	49.8	53.3	51.7	58.9	60.5	65.1	69.2	74.4	81.5	83.7
Middle School	78.8	81.2	81.4	86.1	88.2	88.8	89.4	88.5	90.5	90.1	93.6	94.7	95.6	95.6
High School	52.0	53.5	55.5	58.3	61.7	64.5	63.6	71.3	72.9	75.0	79.5	83.9	87.7	88.7
Total	**63.6**	**65.4**	**66.7**	**70.4**	**73.2**	**74.7**	**74.5**	**78.8**	**80.5**	**81.5**	**85.6**	**88.6**	**91.0**	**91.6**

Table 41. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana or use other illicit drugs—2006 to 2017

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:													
	Smoke Marijuana							Use Other Illicit Drugs						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	82.3	82.2	79.4	78.9	75.2	74.4	72.8	95.7	95.6	95.4	96.0	95.2	95.8	96.0
Male	78.5	78.4	74.2	74.3	72.8	73.3	73.6	94.4	94.2	93.4	94.4	94.5	94.7	94.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	82.4	82.1	78.4	77.1	74.0	73.7	73.1	96.4	96.5	95.9	96.1	96.1	96.1	95.4
Hispanic/Latino	84.3	84.1	79.5	79.8	75.6	75.8	75.8	95.6	95.2	93.9	94.9	94.4	94.5	95.5
White, non-Hispanic	77.3	76.8	73.9	74.6	72.4	73.1	71.3	94.3	94.3	94.1	95.0	94.5	95.1	94.8
Age														
11	98.9	98.6	98.4	98.0	98.2	98.0	97.9	99.4	99.0	99.3	98.9	99.4	99.3	99.5
12	96.4	97.3	95.2	95.6	94.8	94.8	94.2	98.6	98.5	97.6	98.3	98.5	98.3	97.7
13	91.1	91.6	88.4	89.3	88.4	88.4	87.1	96.7	96.9	96.2	96.9	97.0	97.2	96.4
14	84.0	84.1	80.4	80.4	78.0	78.2	78.0	95.5	95.1	94.7	95.7	95.6	96.0	96.6
15	76.2	77.1	72.2	71.3	68.9	68.7	68.4	94.0	94.0	93.5	94.4	94.4	94.7	95.4
16	72.0	71.5	67.5	65.7	60.9	62.4	60.3	93.8	93.5	92.8	93.3	93.0	93.2	93.9
17	69.5	67.9	64.4	60.4	55.4	55.3	53.3	93.0	92.8	92.4	93.0	91.2	92.8	91.5
18	66.3	64.9	62.9	58.2	53.4	54.2	54.3	92.8	92.8	92.5	92.3	90.4	92.2	93.8
Grade														
6th	96.0	96.7	95.6	96.8	96.4	96.3	96.8	98.3	98.2	97.9	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.6
7th	91.3	91.9	88.6	90.9	90.2	90.8	90.1	96.8	96.9	96.0	97.2	97.1	97.7	97.0
8th	84.6	84.7	81.2	83.2	81.5	82.1	81.0	95.1	95.2	94.8	95.6	96.1	95.9	96.7
9th	77.7	78.0	73.4	73.4	72.2	71.6	72.1	94.5	94.0	93.6	95.1	95.1	95.2	95.7
10th	73.3	72.9	67.8	68.3	63.9	64.5	63.3	93.7	93.8	93.2	93.4	93.1	94.0	94.1
11th	71.2	69.2	65.5	62.4	58.4	58.1	57.0	93.8	93.0	92.6	93.7	92.3	92.4	92.7
12th	66.3	65.6	63.4	58.4	52.0	53.6	51.4	92.6	92.7	92.4	92.1	90.4	92.5	92.6
Middle School	90.5	91.1	88.5	90.3	89.4	89.7	89.3	96.7	96.8	96.2	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.4
High School	72.8	71.9	67.8	66.1	62.2	62.3	61.2	93.8	93.5	93.0	93.6	92.9	93.6	93.8
Total	**80.4**	**80.2**	**76.8**	**76.6**	**74.0**	**73.8**	**73.1**	**95.0**	**94.9**	**94.4**	**95.2**	**94.8**	**95.2**	**95.3**

Table 42. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke synthetic marijuana—2016 to 2017

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To: Smoke Synthetic Marijuana						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex							
Female						90.1	89.9
Male						90.9	90.7
Race/Ethnic group							
African American						90.3	91.4
Hispanic/Latino						90.0	89.6
White, non-Hispanic						90.9	89.8
Age							
11						97.0	96.1
12						94.6	93.8
13						92.4	91.7
14						89.8	91.3
15						89.3	87.5
16						88.3	88.6
17						88.1	87.6
18						88.2	89.2
Grade							
6th						95.7	94.5
7th						93.2	93.0
8th						90.5	91.6
9th						89.0	88.9
10th						89.3	88.0
11th						87.5	87.8
12th						88.5	88.0
Middle School						93.1	93.0
High School						88.6	88.2
Total						**90.5**	**90.2**

Table 43. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to smoke tobacco or drink alcohol regularly—2013 to 2017

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong For You To:													
	Smoke Tobacco							Drink Alcohol Regularly						
			2013 %	2014 %	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %			2013 %	2014 %	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female			88.2	89.4	89.4	91.1	92.6			83.4	84.0	84.6	85.6	86.9
Male			86.5	86.7	87.1	89.5	90.1			80.5	81.0	81.6	82.9	85.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			91.1	92.8	92.7	93.1	94.6			83.8	85.9	86.6	86.5	88.4
Hispanic/Latino			89.2	89.4	89.0	91.5	91.5			81.3	81.9	82.9	84.4	85.3
White, non-Hispanic			84.4	85.0	85.0	88.3	89.0			80.9	80.7	80.8	82.8	85.0
Age														
11			98.2	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.1			97.9	96.6	96.4	96.9	96.3
12			96.0	95.7	96.7	96.4	96.7			94.6	93.8	94.2	94.5	94.4
13			93.8	94.4	93.6	94.0	94.9			88.8	89.9	90.3	89.9	91.6
14			88.3	89.8	89.8	91.8	93.3			81.4	83.1	84.9	85.6	87.5
15			86.0	87.7	87.3	90.3	89.5			77.7	79.1	79.5	81.5	82.7
16			83.3	84.5	83.9	87.6	90.2			75.0	76.6	76.3	79.0	81.6
17			79.0	79.7	82.1	85.2	86.0			73.6	73.6	75.2	76.6	79.4
18			75.4	75.2	76.3	80.4	82.1			73.1	71.7	73.9	74.8	77.3
Grade														
6th			96.9	96.7	97.4	97.1	96.9			95.6	94.8	95.3	95.4	95.3
7th			94.0	93.8	94.4	94.7	96.3			90.2	90.6	91.6	91.4	92.6
8th			89.6	91.8	91.4	92.5	93.1			83.8	85.3	87.4	87.1	89.2
9th			87.0	87.6	87.2	90.7	91.8			78.8	80.4	78.9	83.0	85.2
10th			84.6	86.3	85.2	88.3	89.5			76.4	77.2	77.7	80.0	82.3
11th			80.8	81.9	82.0	86.0	87.1			75.2	75.0	75.9	78.1	78.5
12th			76.4	76.0	79.2	82.2	83.8			71.4	72.5	74.5	74.1	78.3
Middle School			93.5	94.2	94.4	94.8	95.4			89.9	90.3	91.4	91.3	92.4
High School			82.5	83.3	83.6	87.0	88.2			75.7	76.5	76.9	79.0	81.2
Total			**87.3**	**88.0**	**88.2**	**90.3**	**91.3**			**81.9**	**82.5**	**83.0**	**84.2**	**86.0**

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

Table 44. 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—2013 to 2017

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong For You To: Smoke Marijuana							Use Rx Drugs Not Prescribed to You					
			2013 %	2014 %	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %			2013 %	2014 %	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female			74.9	72.8	71.9	72.6	72.4			93.9	93.8	93.4	93.4	94.1
Male			71.6	70.2	70.0	71.3	71.4			92.4	92.6	92.3	92.2	92.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			71.9	71.6	71.3	72.3	73.7			93.5	94.0	93.9	93.3	94.2
Hispanic/Latino			74.9	72.1	73.0	74.0	74.4			93.8	92.6	91.4	91.9	92.1
White, non-Hispanic			73.2	70.6	69.8	71.2	69.4			92.8	93.1	92.8	93.1	93.1
Age														
11			97.4	97.8	96.8	97.7	97.2			98.8	98.5	97.9	98.0	98.2
12			95.2	93.8	94.6	94.2	93.5			97.4	97.2	97.1	96.7	96.8
13			86.6	87.5	86.6	86.3	85.9			96.0	96.1	94.5	95.4	95.6
14			73.5	73.3	75.7	75.8	76.6			92.9	93.3	93.3	93.7	93.5
15			66.8	65.2	64.5	66.5	64.0			91.6	92.0	91.9	91.6	91.4
16			60.0	58.0	56.9	59.0	60.0			90.2	91.1	89.6	89.4	91.3
17			58.5	52.9	51.9	53.4	53.5			90.7	89.8	91.3	90.0	90.0
18			56.4	51.6	50.7	52.9	52.7			90.1	88.5	88.9	90.4	90.3
Grade														
6th			95.8	95.7	95.9	96.1	95.8			97.8	97.6	97.8	97.4	97.2
7th			89.2	89.0	89.4	89.3	89.9			96.7	96.1	95.5	95.9	96.4
8th			78.3	78.8	79.6	80.3	78.9			93.3	94.4	93.0	94.0	94.1
9th			68.6	67.4	67.3	68.7	69.5			91.8	92.2	91.7	92.4	93.1
10th			63.0	61.1	59.8	61.7	61.2			90.7	92.0	91.5	90.7	90.7
11th			59.6	54.9	53.4	55.8	56.2			91.5	90.1	89.7	89.6	90.2
12th			55.0	50.6	50.9	51.9	50.8			89.5	89.0	90.1	89.3	89.7
Middle School			87.8	87.9	88.2	88.6	88.2			96.0	96.1	95.4	95.7	95.9
High School			61.9	59.0	58.2	59.9	59.7			90.9	90.9	90.8	90.6	91.0
Total			**73.2**	**71.5**	**70.9**	**72.0**	**71.8**			**93.1**	**93.1**	**92.7**	**92.7**	**93.1**

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 45. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for their parents to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to them, among middle school youth, 2017

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Their Parents To:			
	Drink Alcohol Regularly	Smoke Cigarettes	Smoke Marijuana	Use Prescription Drugs Not Prescribed to Them
	%	%	%	%
Sex				
Female	81.5	88.9	90.9	95.3
Male	78.9	90.0	92.0	97.0
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	86.2	92.7	89.3	93.4
Hispanic/Latino	84.8	90.9	93.7	97.1
White, non-Hispanic	75.5	87.7	91.7	97.0
Age				
11	86.8	93.4	97.0	97.8
12	81.3	90.0	94.9	96.7
13	79.1	88.3	90.1	95.7
14	75.7	89.0	85.3	95.2
15	--	--	--	--
16	--	--	--	--
17	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--
Grade				
6th	85.0	91.5	96.4	97.4
7th	79.1	88.5	91.7	96.0
8th	76.4	88.7	86.2	95.2
9th	--	--	--	--
10th	--	--	--	--
11th	--	--	--	--
12th	--	--	--	--
Middle School	80.1	89.5	91.4	96.2
High School	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--

Table 46. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting participation in extracurricular activities, 2017

	School Sports	Organized Sports Outside of School	School Band	School Club(s)	Community Club(s)
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	32.9	26.2	11.5	35.9	14.1
Male	40.8	33.1	11.7	21.1	8.8
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	45.0	25.3	9.7	24.9	10.8
Hispanic/Latino	32.2	25.0	9.3	25.9	10.2
White, non-Hispanic	35.7	34.3	13.0	30.1	11.8
Age					
11	35.1	45.5	19.1	22.0	9.5
12	33.9	41.3	16.2	21.7	9.5
13	35.1	40.5	16.0	20.2	8.8
14	39.0	31.9	13.1	22.9	8.8
15	38.5	26.2	8.5	30.0	10.5
16	39.9	21.4	7.9	33.8	12.1
17	36.7	18.2	7.7	38.3	17.2
18	35.2	18.6	7.6	36.9	15.2
Grade					
6th	35.7	44.2	18.2	20.1	9.4
7th	34.4	39.6	15.3	21.2	8.6
8th	36.7	36.7	15.6	20.8	9.5
9th	39.1	27.4	8.9	24.8	9.8
10th	39.9	21.9	7.6	32.1	9.9
11th	37.8	19.6	7.7	37.1	15.4
12th	34.1	18.4	8.2	41.9	17.3
Middle School	35.6	40.2	16.4	20.7	9.2
High School	37.8	21.9	8.1	33.7	13.0
Total	**36.9**	**29.7**	**11.6**	**28.2**	**11.4**

Table 47. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting involvement in bullying behavior, 2017

	Skipped School Because of Bullying	Was Kicked or Shoved in Past 30 Days	Was Taunted or Teased in Past 30 Days	Victim of Cyber Bullying in Past 30 Days	Physically Bullied Others in Past 30 Days	Verbally Bullied Others in Past 30 Days	Cyber Bullied Others in Past 30 Days
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex							
Female	10.4	12.4	28.8	9.8	5.1	9.3	3.4
Male	4.7	14.3	25.2	6.1	7.0	12.6	3.6
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	4.7	12.5	23.3	7.1	8.9	12.7	5.0
Hispanic/Latino	6.0	10.5	22.6	7.0	5.6	11.0	3.8
White, non-Hispanic	9.4	13.9	29.1	8.7	4.3	9.3	2.8
Age							
11	6.7	25.5	37.2	7.2	8.8	11.5	1.7
12	6.5	21.3	35.5	7.7	8.6	13.0	3.0
13	7.6	19.9	33.9	7.8	8.9	14.0	4.3
14	7.3	15.3	27.6	8.8	6.2	10.5	3.3
15	8.2	10.5	25.5	8.2	5.1	11.0	4.4
16	8.0	7.7	21.0	6.7	4.5	9.5	3.0
17	8.1	6.9	20.1	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.8
18	7.4	3.3	17.5	8.9	3.4	8.5	3.9
Grade							
6th	7.3	24.9	37.5	7.2	9.1	13.8	2.9
7th	7.5	20.7	36.0	9.2	9.1	13.0	3.7
8th	6.9	16.3	30.0	8.2	7.3	12.5	4.1
9th	8.0	12.6	24.8	7.7	5.1	10.3	3.4
10th	7.6	7.4	21.9	7.2	4.9	10.2	3.9
11th	7.8	7.7	20.4	7.6	4.0	8.1	3.0
12th	7.7	4.3	18.6	8.9	3.5	9.5	3.8
Middle School	7.2	20.6	34.5	8.2	8.5	13.1	3.6
High School	7.8	8.1	21.5	7.8	4.4	9.5	3.5
Total	**7.6**	**13.4**	**27.0**	**8.0**	**6.1**	**11.0**	**3.6**

Table 48. Usual source of alcohol within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2017

	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	4.0	1.6	0.9	12.8	52.0	0.3	12.8	15.5
Male	13.4	2.0	1.2	15.0	39.3	1.0	10.8	17.2
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	6.2	3.1	3.9	13.0	41.4	0.0	9.8	22.5
Hispanic/Latino	8.0	3.6	1.8	9.8	45.4	1.6	10.0	19.8
White, non-Hispanic	8.1	1.2	0.5	14.5	47.5	0.0	13.8	14.4
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	1.0	0.0	1.3	8.1	54.2	0.0	21.3	14.2
15	4.5	1.2	0.8	7.2	48.0	0.8	22.6	15.0
16	10.2	1.1	0.8	14.8	46.7	0.2	10.8	15.4
17	8.4	3.2	0.8	14.3	45.0	1.3	10.0	17.0
18	10.7	1.0	2.0	19.2	44.6	0.0	4.7	17.9
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	5.5	0.5	0.5	8.3	47.1	0.4	25.0	12.7
10th	4.1	1.0	1.4	9.9	49.2	2.0	12.5	19.9
11th	11.7	3.1	0.4	13.8	43.0	0.2	9.7	18.0
12th	9.0	1.9	1.5	19.2	47.0	0.0	7.6	13.8
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	8.0	1.8	1.0	13.8	46.5	0.6	12.2	16.2
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 49. Usual drinking location within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2017

	My Home	Another Person's Home	Car or Other Vehicle	Restaurant, Bar or Club	Public Place	Public Event	School Property	Some Other Place
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Female	42.9	37.0	1.9	4.4	4.4	3.0	0.2	6.3
Male	31.9	44.0	1.0	2.7	5.6	3.3	0.9	10.6
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	50.3	23.5	1.5	2.9	3.1	1.4	0.9	16.3
Hispanic/Latino	41.9	37.0	1.2	4.6	5.6	2.4	0.6	6.6
White, non-Hispanic	35.2	45.7	1.8	2.9	4.4	3.1	0.2	6.6
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	38.8	48.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	10.0
15	46.3	34.7	1.5	3.4	2.3	1.5	0.6	9.8
16	40.0	39.2	1.7	1.9	7.7	4.4	0.3	4.9
17	35.8	43.2	1.0	4.9	3.8	3.6	0.7	7.1
18	35.0	39.1	2.0	5.0	5.4	2.8	0.0	10.8
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	45.6	35.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.0	10.0
10th	42.2	35.3	2.2	2.3	5.5	2.3	0.4	9.9
11th	34.0	42.8	0.7	4.2	6.6	5.0	0.8	6.0
12th	35.9	42.5	1.5	4.8	4.6	3.0	0.0	7.7
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	38.5	39.7	1.5	3.6	5.0	3.1	0.5	8.2
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 50. Number of drinks consumed, per day, on the days students drank in the past 30 days, among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2017

	1	2	3	4	5 or More
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	34.8	27.1	17.4	6.3	14.5
Male	25.4	26.8	14.8	8.3	24.7
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	46.5	23.0	8.4	8.3	13.8
Hispanic/Latino	30.6	26.4	16.9	7.3	18.9
White, non-Hispanic	28.8	27.8	16.3	7.3	19.8
Age					
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--
14	47.3	24.7	14.8	1.3	11.8
15	34.9	25.0	17.4	6.1	16.6
16	34.3	25.2	12.6	7.1	20.7
17	29.1	27.5	16.6	8.5	18.3
18	22.1	30.6	20.3	8.6	18.5
Grade					
6th	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--
9th	38.8	26.6	14.3	4.1	16.1
10th	36.5	23.8	13.6	5.8	20.3
11th	30.4	26.1	16.2	8.1	19.1
12th	24.2	29.1	18.7	9.3	18.8
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--
High School	31.1	26.7	16.1	7.3	18.8
Total	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 51. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported riding in a vehicle within the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana—2012 to 2017

	Riding in a Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been:													
	Drinking Alcohol							Using Marijuana						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female				22.8	20.1	17.5	16.1				25.5	24.4	23.7	23.3
Male				19.9	16.2	15.3	12.9				25.3	22.7	21.7	22.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American				18.3	14.8	14.7	12.3				27.0	27.1	26.2	25.0
Hispanic/Latino				22.0	19.0	17.2	16.2				23.5	20.6	19.9	19.3
White, non-Hispanic				22.2	19.4	16.7	15.2				25.0	23.3	21.6	22.6
Age														
11				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
12				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
13				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
14				18.7	16.8	15.6	14.0				13.0	14.8	14.3	12.6
15				20.9	17.8	17.1	14.5				21.5	19.1	18.9	18.0
16				20.6	17.2	15.2	14.1				26.0	23.6	22.6	25.0
17				22.1	19.3	16.7	14.5				30.5	28.7	27.2	25.3
18				23.7	18.9	17.0	14.5				31.6	28.9	27.9	29.0
Grade														
6th				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
7th				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
8th				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
9th				21.3	18.2	17.2	14.8				19.9	17.5	16.9	16.0
10th				20.0	18.0	15.6	13.9				22.5	22.7	21.9	22.3
11th				21.3	17.8	16.3	13.6				29.5	26.1	24.6	24.3
12th				23.1	18.6	16.3	15.8				31.0	29.3	28.1	28.5
Middle School				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
High School				21.4	18.1	16.4	14.5				25.4	23.5	22.7	22.6
Total				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--

Table 52. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported driving a vehicle within the past 30 days after drinking alcohol or using marijuana—2012 to 2017

	Driving a Vehicle After:													
	Drinking Alcohol							Using Marijuana						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female				7.4	6.2	5.0	4.0				8.8	9.6	9.1	9.1
Male				8.8	6.8	5.8	5.0				13.4	12.2	11.4	9.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American				6.4	4.8	5.0	3.8				11.1	10.0	10.3	9.0
Hispanic/Latino				8.0	6.7	5.5	3.8				9.4	10.2	9.5	9.0
White, non-Hispanic				8.8	7.4	5.6	5.0				11.8	11.4	10.4	9.6
Age														
11				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
12				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
13				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
14				3.1	2.6	1.9	1.2				3.0	4.5	4.3	2.3
15				5.1	4.2	3.4	2.9				6.5	7.1	6.0	6.3
16				8.1	6.1	5.0	4.3				11.8	10.1	9.7	10.0
17				10.4	8.6	7.1	6.1				15.0	15.1	13.9	12.1
18				12.8	10.5	8.9	6.9				17.0	16.5	16.5	13.5
Grade														
6th				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
7th				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
8th				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
9th				5.2	3.8	3.1	2.4				6.2	6.5	5.8	5.1
10th				6.0	5.8	4.5	3.7				8.8	9.6	8.5	8.4
11th				9.8	7.3	5.9	4.8				14.3	12.5	11.8	11.0
12th				12.4	10.2	8.5	7.4				16.5	16.1	15.7	13.4
Middle School				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--
High School				8.1	6.6	5.4	4.5				11.2	10.9	10.3	9.4
Total				--	--	--	--				--	--	--	--

Table 53. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, or using another drug to get high before or during school in the past 12 months, 2017

	Drinking Alcohol	Smoking Marijuana	Using Another Drug
	%	%	%
Sex			
Female	5.5	8.4	2.3
Male	4.7	8.5	3.1
Race/Ethnic group			
African American	4.7	7.6	3.5
Hispanic/Latino	5.8	8.7	2.7
White, non-Hispanic	4.7	8.9	2.2
Age			
11	0.7	0.4	0.2
12	1.6	1.6	1.2
13	4.8	4.6	2.3
14	5.0	5.7	2.3
15	6.4	10.8	3.1
16	6.2	13.0	2.9
17	7.0	13.5	3.9
18	5.7	14.4	3.7
Grade			
6th	1.2	0.8	0.5
7th	3.0	3.6	1.8
8th	6.2	6.3	3.2
9th	5.5	8.0	2.6
10th	5.8	12.9	3.1
11th	7.4	12.1	2.9
12th	6.8	15.4	4.6
Middle School	3.5	3.6	1.9
High School	6.3	12.1	3.3
Total	**5.2**	**8.5**	**2.7**

Table 54. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported gang membership—2006 to 2017

	Gang Membership													
	Have you ever belonged to a gang?							Did that gang have name?						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex														
Female	5.5	4.5	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	27.8	29.1	23.3	17.8	16.2	13.1	10.2
Male	10.4	9.5	7.6	5.7	4.8	4.5	3.9	37.0	39.1	33.3	25.4	23.3	19.7	14.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	9.9	10.1	9.4	6.6	5.9	5.1	4.2	31.5	36.2	35.8	27.7	25.9	20.8	13.5
Hispanic/Latino	10.2	8.1	6.5	4.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	40.7	39.6	31.3	21.3	16.5	15.0	14.1
White, non-Hispanic	5.3	4.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	26.4	26.9	20.2	16.3	15.1	13.6	9.6
Age														
11	3.6	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	23.4	44.2	25.0	19.8	15.4	14.2	13.4
12	6.7	4.6	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.0	34.2	36.3	31.8	21.8	24.9	19.8	16.7
13	8.8	7.8	5.3	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.2	38.9	46.0	35.7	33.4	28.3	25.0	13.9
14	8.7	8.9	7.2	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.2	37.6	46.4	42.3	26.7	21.9	22.3	12.2
15	9.1	7.8	6.1	4.4	4.7	3.8	3.4	35.4	36.5	31.2	20.4	23.9	18.3	14.5
16	8.4	7.5	6.0	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.2	34.5	31.0	26.8	19.1	17.8	15.1	9.0
17	6.4	6.0	5.6	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.9	26.2	25.4	22.9	18.8	14.9	10.7	13.5
18	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.9	3.6	3.7	2.7	21.0	23.4	17.2	19.0	13.3	13.3	8.0
Grade														
6th	7.3	6.0	4.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	34.3	43.6	34.2	24.6	27.1	19.7	15.4
7th	9.3	7.8	6.4	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	38.9	45.2	41.7	30.6	23.2	24.1	15.5
8th	9.1	8.6	6.6	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.4	39.4	48.7	41.8	35.4	29.4	25.4	17.2
9th	8.7	8.6	6.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.0	35.3	37.2	31.0	18.7	19.2	18.2	10.4
10th	7.9	6.6	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	32.8	30.3	25.4	20.2	20.0	14.8	12.3
11th	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.3	3.4	3.7	3.3	25.9	25.6	23.1	17.6	15.7	13.2	10.8
12th	6.7	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	23.5	20.4	15.3	16.9	12.1	10.6	10.4
Middle School	8.6	7.5	5.9	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.1	37.8	46.0	39.7	30.6	26.6	23.4	16.1
High School	7.5	6.6	5.3	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	30.1	28.9	23.7	18.4	16.8	14.1	11.0
Total	**8.0**	**7.0**	**5.6**	**4.3**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.2**	**33.2**	**35.0**	**29.1**	**22.4**	**20.0**	**16.9**	**12.6**

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

Table 55. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported current gang membership—2012 to 2017

	Gang Membership Are you a gang member now?						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex							
Female				1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2
Male				2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6
Race/Ethnic group							
African American				3.4	3.1	3.4	2.2
Hispanic/Latino				1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9
White, non-Hispanic				1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
Age							
11				--	--	--	--
12				--	--	--	--
13				--	--	--	--
14				1.1	1.7	1.5	1.5
15				1.8	2.3	1.9	2.2
16				2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8
17				2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
18				2.2	1.5	1.7	1.5
Grade							
6th				--	--	--	--
7th				--	--	--	--
8th				--	--	--	--
9th				2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1
10th				2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4
11th				2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8
12th				2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Middle School				--	--	--	--
High School				2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Total				--	--	--	--

Table 56. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported school arrival times, 2017

	School Arrival Times About what time do you typically arrive at school?										
	<7:00 %	7:00 %	7:15 %	7:30 %	7:45 %	8:00 %	8:15 %	8:30 %	8:45 %	9:00 %	>9:00 %
Sex											
Female	18.5	16.1	16.6	10.3	5.1	4.2	4.5	5.5	6.8	6.5	5.9
Male	20.4	14.5	16.1	9.8	4.8	4.3	5.5	5.5	6.6	7.3	5.3
Race/Ethnic group											
African American	23.8	14.2	14.3	8.0	5.0	4.1	5.6	5.5	6.8	6.9	5.8
Hispanic/Latino	23.7	17.8	16.1	8.5	5.0	3.8	4.3	5.7	6.6	5.1	3.5
White, non-Hispanic	15.6	15.5	17.2	12.0	5.2	4.2	4.9	5.4	6.4	7.7	5.9
Age											
11	3.6	2.8	9.0	11.5	6.8	4.1	7.4	13.1	15.0	16.4	10.4
12	2.9	4.6	8.9	10.7	5.3	6.0	7.5	12.1	15.4	15.6	11.1
13	2.9	5.3	9.4	11.1	5.1	4.5	8.0	10.1	13.9	15.8	13.9
14	15.2	13.1	16.6	9.5	4.3	4.0	4.5	6.6	8.5	9.4	8.4
15	32.1	23.3	21.4	7.7	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.7
16	34.8	22.2	20.4	8.4	4.7	3.8	3.1	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
17	28.7	22.6	20.6	11.7	4.8	4.5	3.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.8
18	27.1	22.8	21.8	12.1	5.4	3.7	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.0
Grade											
6th	2.8	4.0	9.8	10.6	6.4	5.3	7.0	12.7	15.6	15.8	10.1
7th	3.0	4.4	8.8	10.6	4.3	4.8	8.7	10.7	14.6	16.6	13.6
8th	3.0	5.5	9.6	11.9	5.3	4.3	6.8	10.2	13.8	15.1	14.5
9th	34.3	23.2	22.4	7.3	3.6	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.1
10th	33.7	24.2	21.2	7.2	4.7	3.3	3.0	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
11th	32.6	23.6	19.6	10.2	5.8	3.0	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.8
12th	25.1	21.0	22.2	12.7	4.7	5.6	4.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.9
Middle School	2.9	4.7	9.4	11.1	5.3	4.8	7.5	11.2	14.7	15.8	12.7
High School	31.6	23.0	21.3	9.3	4.7	3.9	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.5
Total	**19.5**	**15.3**	**16.3**	**10.0**	**5.0**	**4.3**	**5.0**	**5.5**	**6.7**	**6.9**	**5.6**

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

Table 57. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported school departure times, 2017

	School Departure Time About what time do you typically leave school?														
	<2:00 %	2:00 %	2:15 %	2:30 %	2:45 %	3:00 %	3:15 %	3:30 %	3:45 %	4:00 %	4:15 %	4:30 %	4:45 %	5:00 %	>5:00 %
Sex															
Female	8.6	7.9	9.4	10.1	8.9	9.2	5.1	6.0	5.2	8.5	9.2	3.8	1.8	2.0	4.5
Male	7.5	8.6	8.8	10.3	8.7	7.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	9.7	9.1	3.7	1.8	1.7	6.3
Race/Ethnic group															
African American	7.5	6.0	7.7	8.8	10.2	7.0	5.9	4.7	4.5	9.6	9.7	4.5	3.0	2.8	8.1
Hispanic/Latino	6.5	6.4	9.7	14.1	9.0	8.9	5.6	5.8	4.9	9.3	8.4	4.2	1.5	1.7	4.0
White, non-Hispanic	9.6	10.7	9.7	9.8	7.8	8.6	3.8	6.3	6.4	8.4	8.5	3.1	1.4	1.2	4.7
Age															
11	1.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	5.6	3.8	5.6	12.6	18.9	17.4	6.9	2.8	1.9	3.7
12	1.5	3.8	5.5	3.9	6.3	5.7	3.4	5.3	9.9	19.5	20.2	7.2	2.5	2.1	3.3
13	2.3	3.1	5.0	5.2	4.4	6.7	4.2	4.0	9.6	19.9	22.4	6.0	2.4	1.2	3.6
14	4.7	8.5	8.8	6.9	8.6	7.5	4.4	5.3	6.5	12.1	12.9	4.3	1.4	2.0	6.2
15	7.6	11.7	13.0	15.7	10.8	10.8	5.9	7.0	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.6	5.6
16	9.8	10.7	12.2	14.2	11.3	11.5	5.6	7.1	2.4	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.6	7.3
17	16.2	10.5	9.8	14.6	10.2	10.6	6.2	5.9	2.5	2.3	0.9	2.1	0.9	1.6	5.9
18	22.0	11.6	11.5	13.2	12.0	7.4	4.0	4.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.9	7.2
Grade															
6th	1.2	4.2	5.8	4.7	5.6	5.8	4.0	6.4	12.0	18.4	17.1	7.0	2.7	2.0	3.0
7th	1.9	3.8	5.0	3.8	5.4	5.5	3.4	4.3	8.1	20.0	24.3	6.3	2.5	1.8	3.8
8th	3.0	3.2	5.4	5.2	4.4	6.2	3.4	3.8	9.9	21.0	20.3	6.9	2.0	1.2	4.3
9th	8.2	14.7	13.8	13.5	11.4	9.9	6.0	6.7	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7	6.7
10th	8.2	10.1	12.0	14.8	11.4	11.9	6.5	7.1	2.6	1.5	0.7	1.6	2.4	2.3	6.9
11th	11.9	10.2	10.6	15.6	11.4	11.7	5.1	6.6	2.4	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.3	2.3	6.7
12th	21.7	10.5	10.5	13.1	11.4	8.1	5.4	5.5	1.6	1.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.6	5.9
Middle School	2.0	3.7	5.4	4.6	5.1	5.8	3.6	4.8	10.0	19.8	20.6	6.7	2.4	1.6	3.7
High School	12.3	11.4	11.8	14.3	11.4	10.5	5.8	6.5	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.0	6.6
Total	**8.0**	**8.2**	**9.1**	**10.2**	**8.8**	**8.5**	**4.9**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**9.1**	**9.1**	**3.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**5.4**

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

Table 58. 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, 2017

	Talked with a Parent about Prescription Drug Abuse						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2017 %
Sex							
Female							24.8
Male							23.6
Race/Ethnic group							
African American							20.0
Hispanic/Latino							24.8
White, non-Hispanic							25.6
Age							
11							27.4
12							24.0
13							26.7
14							25.8
15							24.6
16							23.3
17							20.9
18							22.4
Grade							
6th							26.1
7th							26.1
8th							25.7
9th							24.6
10th							23.0
11th							21.9
12th							22.0
Middle School							26.0
High School							22.9
Total							**24.2**

Table 59. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who "agree" or "strongly agree" with statements indicating impulsiveness or a lack of self-control, 2017

	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	30.8	24.4	25.0	24.0	37.2	47.2
Male	28.7	21.5	25.7	27.1	31.5	33.2
Race/Ethnic group						
African American	32.6	29.2	22.4	23.6	43.9	45.2
Hispanic/Latino	29.3	26.2	26.4	25.0	34.6	39.2
White, non-Hispanic	27.7	18.6	26.0	26.7	29.1	37.4
Age						
11	31.1	27.3	14.3	21.6	30.7	42.0
12	27.6	22.5	19.9	21.6	32.9	43.6
13	30.3	25.6	27.1	27.9	37.7	46.8
14	29.4	24.3	25.0	26.6	35.0	42.5
15	30.4	23.3	28.2	26.7	34.4	40.4
16	28.0	19.3	25.1	25.2	34.2	36.8
17	30.3	20.1	29.3	26.4	32.0	33.8
18	30.6	21.6	29.5	26.7	35.7	33.5
Grade						
6th	28.9	25.6	17.2	22.3	32.5	42.4
7th	29.9	25.2	23.9	25.8	37.0	46.2
8th	30.9	23.8	28.3	28.4	36.3	45.7
9th	29.4	24.9	25.6	24.5	34.3	39.1
10th	29.0	20.4	25.3	26.4	34.0	37.7
11th	27.6	21.1	27.9	25.5	30.9	34.6
12th	32.0	19.0	29.7	26.7	35.7	35.5
Middle School	29.9	24.8	23.2	25.5	35.3	44.8
High School	29.5	21.4	27.1	25.8	33.7	36.8
Total	**29.7**	**22.8**	**25.5**	**25.7**	**34.4**	**40.2**

Table 60. Average number of hours of sleep on a school night and average number of hours per week of unstructured and unsupervised time, reported by surveyed Florida, 2017

	Hours of Sleep on a School Night							Unstructured/Unsupervised Time per Week						
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Sex														
Female							6.8							4.9
Male							7.0							6.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American							6.8							5.2
Hispanic/Latino							6.9							5.3
White, non-Hispanic							7.0							6.1
Age														
11							8.3							4.3
12							7.9							4.1
13							7.5							4.6
14							6.9							5.3
15							6.5							5.8
16							6.4							6.3
17							6.3							6.9
18							6.1							7.6
Grade														
6th							8.1							4.1
7th							7.7							4.5
8th							7.2							5.3
9th							6.6							5.4
10th							6.4							6.1
11th							6.3							6.4
12th							6.1							7.5
Middle School							7.7							4.6
High School							6.4							6.3
Total							**6.9**							**5.6**

Table 61. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated protective factor scale scores, 2017

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Family Domain			
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	63	58	60
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54	51	52
School Domain			
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54	63	59
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50	59	55
Peer and Individual Domain			
Religiosity	47	53	51
Protective Factor Average	**54**	**57**	**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 62. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated risk factor scale scores, 2017

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Community Disorganization	35	40	38
Transitions and Mobility	59	60	60
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	36	31	33
Perceived Availability of Drugs	32	23	27
Perceived Availability of Handguns	22	33	28
Family Domain			
Poor Family Management	40	38	39
Family Conflict	36	32	34
School Domain			
Poor Academic Performance	42	42	42
Lack of Commitment to School	57	54	55
Peer and Individual Domain			
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	41	35	37
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	32	35	34
Early Initiation of Drug Use	22	19	21
Risk Factor Average	**38**	**37**	**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 63. 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 64. Percentage of youth from the national normative sample with elevated risk factor scale scores

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

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

Table 65. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2006 to 2017

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54	53	56	59	60	60	63
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49	49	50	55	55	56	54
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	44	45	47	50	51	53	54
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	42	43	45	52	50	49	50
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	53	52	51	50	47	49	47
Risk Factor Average	**48**	**48**	**50**	**53**	**53**	**53**	**54**

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

Table 66. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2006 to 2017

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	52	53	55	56	58	59	58
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	52	54	53	54	56	56	51
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58	59	60	61	62	63	63
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55	56	59	61	60	59	59
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	61	61	60	59	57	57	53
Risk Factor Average	**56**	**57**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**59**	**57**

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

Table 67. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2006 to 2017

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Community Domain							
Community Disorganization	47	48	51	47	44	42	35
Transitions and Mobility	62	61	61	59	58	59	59
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	44	44	44	38	36	37	36
Perceived Availability of Drugs	46	49	48	40	40	37	32
Perceived Availability of Handguns	26	27	25	23	24	24	22
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	52	49	48	43	40	40	40
Family Conflict	44	43	42	38	38	38	36
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	47	45	43	41	42	42	42
Lack of Commitment to School	55	55	54	48	52	53	57
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	52	48	47	41	38	39	41
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	45	40	41	34	32	32	32
Early Initiation of Drug Use	43	37	35	29	25	23	22
Risk Factor Average	**45**	**43**	**43**	**39**	**39**	**39**	**38**

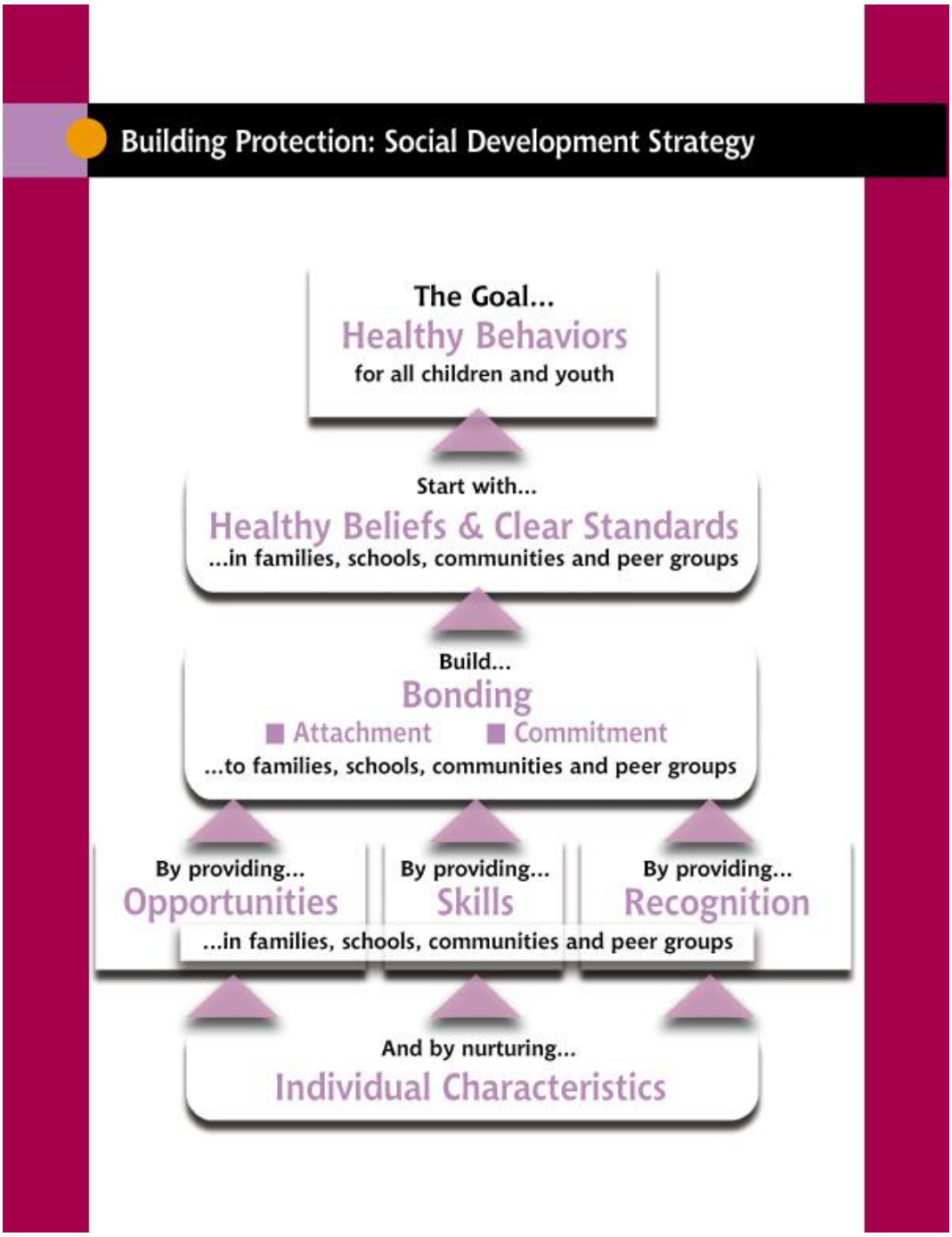
Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 68. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2004 to 2016

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Community Domain							
Community Disorganization	46	49	50	48	46	44	40
Transitions and Mobility	65	64	63	62	62	61	60
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	36	35	38	35	33	31	31
Perceived Availability of Drugs	42	40	37	32	31	27	23
Perceived Availability of Handguns	43	41	38	34	37	36	33
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	51	49	46	41	38	38	38
Family Conflict	37	37	37	35	33	33	32
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	46	44	46	44	43	44	42
Lack of Commitment to School	49	47	51	46	52	54	54
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	48	47	41	38	36	35	35
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	42	40	40	39	38	36	35
Early Initiation of Drug Use	39	35	33	30	26	22	19
Risk Factor Average	**45**	**43**	**44**	**41**	**40**	**38**	**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.

Appendix B
The Social Development Strategy



Appendix C
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