2022 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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Prepared by:
Rothenbach Research and Consulting, LLC,
in consultation with the Florida Department of Children & Families
Office of Substance Abuse & Mental Health

Acknowledgements

The twenty-third annual administration of the *Florida Youth Survey* was completed in January, February, and March of 2022. 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 47,000 students from 736 schools complete the *2022 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 were critical in ensuring that the survey was administered in a precise and efficient manner.

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

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

Each representative of the many agencies involved brought their knowledge and expertise to bear 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 2022, 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 47,572 students, in grades 6 through 12, in January, February, and March of 2022. Across Florida, 384 middle schools and 352 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 *2022 FYSAS* generated a range of valuable prevention planning data—including the "strengths to build on" and "opportunities for improvement" highlighted below—ten sets of findings are especially noteworthy:

1. Florida students have reported dramatic long-term reductions in alcohol and cigarette use. Between 2010 and 2022, the prevalence of past-30-day alcohol use declined by 17.0 percentage points, binge drinking declined by 8.5 percentage points, and past-30-day cigarette use declined by 7.6 percentage points.

2. While alcohol use is down, high-risk drinking behavior is still too common, with 7.5% of high school students reporting binge drinking and 11.0% reporting blacking out from drinking on one or more occasions.

3. In addition to the long-term decline in alcohol and cigarette use, Florida students have reported long-term reductions in the use of illicit drugs other than marijuana. Past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* dropped from 9.3% in 2010 to 4.7% in 2022.

4. While the long-term trend for marijuana use among Florida students is less consistent, the overall pattern is one of declining use, with the past-30-day prevalence rate dropping from 13.0% in 2010 to 8.3% in 2022.

5. Confirming the findings of other youth surveys, including the *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*, vaping has emerged as one of the most prevalent forms of substance use among youth. Florida students reported a past-30-day rate of 9.7% for vaping nicotine, nearly 10 times the rate of cigarette use. Florida students also reported a past-30-day rate of 6.8% for vaping marijuana, also substantially higher than past-30-day cigarette use.

6. Among Florida students, the vaping epidemic appears to have peaked, with past-30-day rates for both vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana decreasing 2.8 and 1.5 percentage points, respectively, between 2019 and 2022.

7. While the *FYSAS* trends for automobile safety have been positive, the overlap between substance use and motor vehicle use remains a danger area for Florida high school students. This includes riding with a drinking driver (13.5%), riding with a marijuana-using driver (17.8%), driving after drinking (3.3%), and driving after using marijuana (6.4%).

8. Past-30-day rates of use for substances other than alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are very low, ranging from 1.6% for inhalant use to 0.2% for heroin use.

9. A high level of trauma, as indicated by the presence of four or more adverse childhood experience (ACEs), was reported by 21.4% of Florida high school students.

10. Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Florida students include job loss or reduced working hours for parents or other adults in the home (27.9%). Students also experienced emotional health challenges, with 23.8% reporting their emotional health getting a "little worse" during the pandemic and 18.0% reporting it getting "a lot worse."

Strengths to Build on

- Among the survey's 13 measures of past-30-day ATOD use for which long-term trend data are available, all have shown reductions in prevalence of use from 2010 to 2022.

- The percentage of Florida students using alcohol continues to decline. Between 2010 and 2022, past-30-day use declined 10.1 percentage points among middle school students and 22.5 percentage points among high school students.

- Between 2010 and 2022, the prevalence of binge drinking declined 3.9 percentage points among middle school students and 12.1 percentage points among high school students.

- Florida students have reported impressive reductions in past-30-day cigarette use since 2010: 3.7 percentage points among middle school students and 10.7 percentage points among high school students.

- Among high school students, past-30-day prevalence rates for inhalants and prescription amphetamines are 1.1% or less.

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

- Compared to 2012, Florida high school students reported a much lower rate of past-30-day synthetic marijuana use (0.8% in 2022 versus 4.3% in 2012).

- Between 2010 and 2022, the past-30-day prevalence rate for inhalant use declined 2.5 percentage points among middle school students and 0.9 percentage point 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 17.1% in 2010 to 4.9% in 2022. Early initiation of regular alcohol use decreased from 5.8% in 2010 to 2.2% in 2022.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, African American students reported low rates of past-30-day alcohol use (7.4%), vaping nicotine (5.7%), vaping marijuana (4.8%), and binge drinking (3.9%).

- Hispanic/Latino students reported past-30-day prevalence rates that were higher than African American students but lower than White, non-Hispanic students for past-30-day alcohol use (10.7%), vaping nicotine (9.4%), vaping marijuana (6.4%), and binge drinking (5.8%).

- About two-thirds of respondents reported that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (65.7%) and taking a prescription drug without a doctor's order (67.8%) pose a "great risk" of harm.

- The percentage of students who believe it would be either "wrong" or "very wrong" to use cigarettes is 93.6%, followed by vaping nicotine (84.9%), vaping marijuana (83.1%), drinking alcohol regularly (80.4%), and smoking marijuana (78.3%). Disapproval of other illicit drug use ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug") was even higher at 96.3%.

- Florida students reported higher rates of protection for several factors. In particular, 56% reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* and 54% reported elevated protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*.

- Florida students reported low rates of risk for several factors. In particular, 16% reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*, 23% reported elevated risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs*, and 28% reported elevated risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*.

- Among both middle school and high school students, three risk factor scales show strong long-term patterns of declining risk: *Perceived Availability of Drugs*, *Early Initiation of Drug Use*, and *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*, Also, the protective factor scale *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* increased one percentage point for middle school students and two percentage points for high school students between 2020 and 2022.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida students. Across all seven surveyed grades, 31.0% reported lifetime use and 11.8% reported past-30-day use.

- High-risk alcohol use is still too common, with 7.5% of Florida high school students reporting one or more occasions of binge drinking (defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row) in the last two weeks. Among high school students who drank, 20.4% reported consuming five or more drinks per day on the days they drank.

- Among high school students, 11.0% reported one or more occasions of blacking out after drinking.

- After alcohol, students reported vaping nicotine (20.2% lifetime and 9.7% past-30-day) as the most commonly used drug. Marijuana use (16.0% lifetime and 8.3% past-30-day) is the third highest substance use category.

- Among high school students, 13.5% 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 17.8%.

- Among high school students, 3.3% and 6.4% reported driving when they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, White, non-Hispanic students reported higher rates of past-30-day alcohol (14.7%), nicotine vaping (11.8%), marijuana vaping (7.9%), and marijuana (9.4%) use.

- Some alcohol use and drug use occur at school. Among Florida high school students, 9.9% reported smoking marijuana and 4.0% reported drinking alcohol before or during school within the past 12 months.

- As with other youth health behavior surveys, substantial percentages of Florida students reported symptoms of depression, with 46.1% agreeing that "at times I think I am no good at all" and 47.3% agreeing that in the past year they have "felt sad or depressed on most days."

- Between 2010 and 2022, the risk factor scale *Lack of Commitment to School* increased 19 percentage points among middle school students and 17 percentage points among high school students. The protective factor scale *Religiosity* decreased 15 percentage points among middle school students and 14 percentage points among high school students.

- Two protective factor scales, *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* and *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* showed substantial reductions between 2020 and 2022. These unusually large two-year protective factor shifts may be related to changes in family life during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- About one out of five (21.4%) Florida high school students reported four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), which is considered a high level of trauma.

- Among the ten ACEs measured by the *2022 FYSAS*, students were most likely to report *Parents Separated or Divorced* (39.4%), *Mental Illness in the Household* (32.9%), and *Emotional Neglect* (31.2%).

- Close to one out of ten (9.1%) Florida students reported one or more suicide attempts in the past 12 months. The rate for female students (12.9%) is more than twice that of male students (5.1%).

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 January, February, and March of 2022. A digital version of this report as well as previous *FYSAS* reports can be accessed at this website:

https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/.

The 2022 survey represents the twenty-third data-collection wave of the project. The *FYSAS* was previously administered to Florida students in December and January of 2000, in March and April of 2001-2010, and in January, February, and March of 2011-2022. Detailed findings for these 22 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 *2022 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 students' neighborhoods, questions about antisocial behavior among siblings and other family members, and questions about peer antisocial behavior. These changes resulted in a more compact set of six protective factors and 15 risk factors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling

The goal of the *2022 FYSAS* was to produce both state-level statistical estimates that are representative of individual grades, and county-level statistical estimates that are representative of middle school (grades 6-8) and high school (grades 9-12) grade aggregates. To accomplish this, a stratified, two-stage cluster sample of students attending public middle schools and high schools in Florida was used.

The sample was stratified by county. In the first selection stage, separate groups of middle schools (grades 6-8) and high schools (grades 9-12) were randomly selected within each of Florida's 67 counties. All public middle and high schools were included in the sampling frame for each county, with the exception of adult education, correctional, and 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, 396 middle schools and 358 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 ESOL (English for speakers of other languages) classes could not be used in the survey, they were not included in the classroom selection list for each school.

This sample design, which is similar to the one used in previous even survey years, is different from the design used in odd-year administrations. In odd-numbered years, the goal of the survey is to produce results that are representative at the state level only, but not at the county level. Consequently, sample sizes were much smaller in those years, usually between 8,000 and 12,000 respondents.

In this report, historical results are only presented for even-numbered years, starting with the *2010 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 2008 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: 384 / 396 = 97.0%

Student Participation: 25,985 / 33,856 = 76.8%

Overall Participation: 74.4%

High School:

School Participation: 352 / 358 = 98.3%

Student Participation: 24,940 / 35,892 = 69.5%

Overall Participation: 68.3%

Participation was strong at the school level, with only 18 schools out of 754 refusing to participate. Student participation was also strong, with middle school and high school rates at or above 70%. 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.

Weighting

Before analysis, a set of statistical weights was applied to the *2022 FYSAS* dataset. The application of the weights served three purposes:

- First, weighting compensates for certain elements of the sample design—such as the sampling of students in clusters—so that the sample selection probability for each student was equal.

- Second, weighting adjusts for nonresponse at both the school and classroom levels.

- Third, weighting adjusts the distribution of the sample across grade levels, gender groups and counties to match the distribution across the full population of Florida public school students. Through this process, responses from the grades, gender groups and counties that were underrepresented relative to the population are given more weight in the data analysis, while responses from the grades, gender groups and counties that were overrepresented are given less weight. This creates a sample that proportionately matches student enrollments across grade, gender and county. The step, called post-stratification, is important because variations in participation across grade levels are common with statewide, school-based survey projects like the *FYSAS*. Post-stratification makes the sample more representative of the population and improves the comparability of samples over time.

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

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

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

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

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

W_5 = Adjustment for the number of different surveys administered.

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

W_7 = Adjustment for post-stratification.

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

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

Survey Administration

In 2022, for the fourth year, Florida counties were given the opportunity to choose between administering the survey with paper booklets or an internet-based system. Forty-three counties administered the *FYSAS* with the internet-based system, with the other 24 counties selecting the traditional paper booklet system. Across all counties, 61.5% of student responses were collected with the internet-based system and 38.5% with paper booklets.

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

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

For schools using the booklet system, administration procedures were the same as those used in previous waves of the *FYSAS* and were standardized throughout the state. Each teacher received an appropriate number of surveys and survey collection envelopes. Teachers

reviewed the instructions with their students and asked them to complete the survey. Students had one class period to complete the surveys.

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

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

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

Please note that administration for the *2022 FYSAS* took place in January, February, and March. While this date range matches the administration period of the 2011-2021 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 2011-2022 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 *2022 FYSAS*, a total of 50,925 records from scanned booklets and internet respondents formed the initial dataset. At this stage of the data preparation process, survey records were subjected to five response validation tests. The first two tests eliminated students who appeared to exaggerate their drug use and other antisocial behavior. The third tests eliminated students who reported use of a fictitious drug. The fourth test eliminated the surveys of students who repeatedly reported logically inconsistent patterns of drug use. The fifth test eliminated students who answered less than 25% of the questions on the survey.

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

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

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

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

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

Florida students were cooperative and produced a high percentage of valid surveys. All but 3,095 students (6.1%) completed valid surveys. Of the 3,095 records identified and eliminated by one or more of the five strategies described above, 588 exaggerated drug use (strategy 1), 313 exaggerated other antisocial behavior (strategy 2), 1,067 reported the use of the fictitious drug (strategy 3), 666 responded in a logically inconsistent way (strategy 4) and 1,688 answered fewer than 25% of the questions on the survey (strategy 5). The elimination total produced by these five tests equals more than 3,095 because some respondents were identified by more than one strategy.

As a final data cleaning step, the grade levels reported by students were compared to school and classroom information. For some inconsistencies, an imputed grade level was assigned. However, for 258 respondents, this imputation process was not possible, and the record was

removed from the dataset, resulting in a final *2022 FYSAS* dataset with 47,572 respondents.

Confidence Intervals

The maximum 95% confidence intervals for grade-level estimates range from a low of ±1.5 percentage points for the 6th, 7th, and 8th grade subsamples, to a high of ±2.2 percentage points for the 12th grade subsample. For the middle school and high school subsamples, maximum confidence intervals are ±0.9 percentage points. Estimates for the overall sample have maximum confidence intervals of ±0.6 percentage points. Confidence intervals are larger for demographic groups with smaller sample sizes.

Note that these confidence intervals are for prevalence rates of 50%. For less prevalent behaviors, such as heroin use and taking a handgun to school, the confidence interval narrows substantially. Also note that the variance estimates used for these confidence interval calculations include a design effect of 2.0 to adjust for the complex design of the *2022 FYSAS* sample. A finite population adjustment was omitted from the formula to make the calculation more conservative.

Demographic Profile of Surveyed Youth

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

Middle school students constituted more than one half of the unweighted sample (51.5%). A slightly higher percentage of the respondents were male (49.5% male versus 49.0% female). Less than one half of surveyed students identified themselves as White, non-Hispanic (42.0%), followed by Other/Multiple ethnic backgrounds (20.2%), Hispanic/Latino (17.9%), and African American (13.9%). The rest of the ethnic breakdown ranges from 0.2% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander to 2.4% for Asian students. Throughout this report, data are reported only on the three largest (after weighting) ethnic groups: White, non-Hispanic, African American and Hispanic/Latino, as the sample sizes for the other ethnic categories were insufficient to generate reliable estimates.

A parent, stepparent, or guardian currently serving in a branch of the U.S. military (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, Space Force, Coast Guard, National Guard, or Reserves) was reported by 13.9% of Florida students.

The second set of data columns in Table 1 presents the demographic profile information after the weighting formula has been applied. Note that the distribution across grades now matches the population parameters provided by the Florida Department of Education (43.0% middle school and 57.0% high school).

Section 2
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

Alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use is measured by a set of 35 items. While most of these items are identical to those used in the previous waves of the survey, several key changes have been made as the *FYSAS* questionnaires have been updated over time.

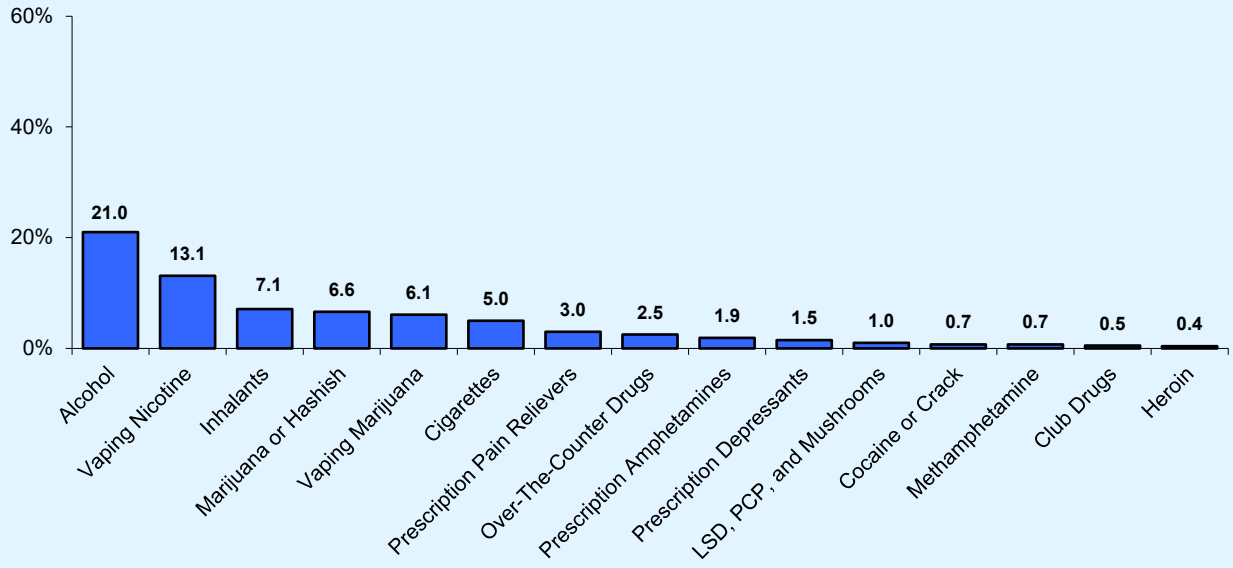
Starting in 2001, the survey included items measuring: (a) the use of so-called "club drugs" such as Ecstasy, GHB, ketamine and Rohypnol, (b) the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms, and (c) the use of amphetamines, including Ritalin and Adderall, without a doctor's orders. In addition, the use of marijuana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

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

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

- Items for smokeless tobacco were removed.

Graph 1 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2022



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

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

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

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

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

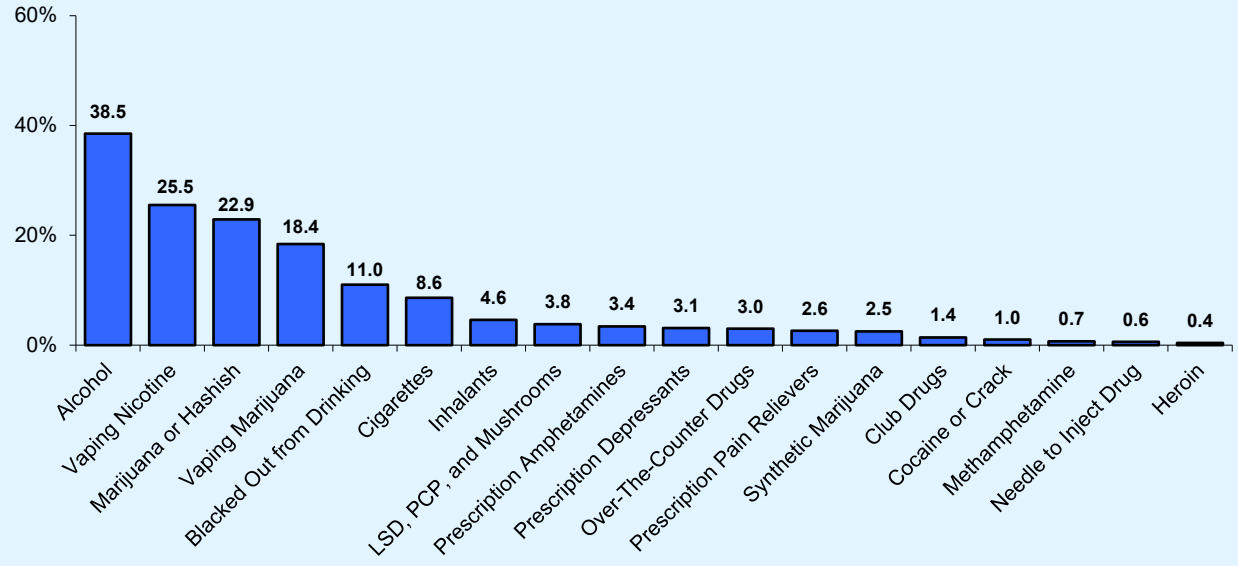
In 2018, the depressants items were modified with wording that explicitly references non-medical use of prescription "depressants or tranquilizers." Care should be exercised when comparing 2018 depressants data with previous years.

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

No changes were made to substance use item set from 2020 to 2022.

Tables 3 through 30 in Appendix B show the use of ATODs by students in Florida. In addition to results from this year's survey, data are also presented for the *2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018* and *2020 FYSAS*. There are two ways in which data that depict student involvement in ATOD use are provided.

Graph 2 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among **high school** students, 2022



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

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

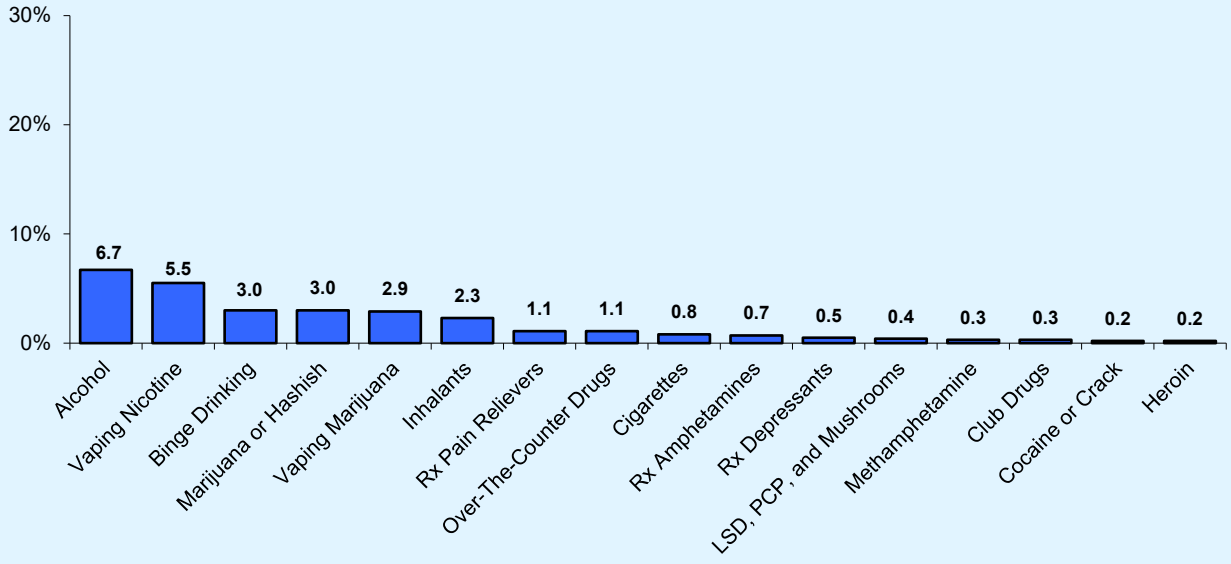
Key ATOD Findings

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

2022 FYSAS Results

- With overall prevalence rates of 31.0% for lifetime use and 11.8% for past-30-day use, alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida's students.
- Close to one out of 10 Florida high school students (7.5%) reported binge drinking (defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks), making this dangerous behavior more prevalent than almost all other past-30-day measures on the survey.
- High school students were asked how many times in their lifetime they blacked out after using alcohol. In 2022, 11.0% reported blacking out after drinking.
- After alcohol, students reported the highest prevalence rates for vaping nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL). Overall, in 2022, 20.2% of students reported lifetime use, and 9.7% reported past-30-day use, rates substantially higher than those reported for cigarettes. Additionally, vaping marijuana was reported by 13.2% for lifetime use and 6.8% for past-30-day use.
- Marijuana was the third most commonly used substance among Florida students. Overall,

Graph 3 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2022



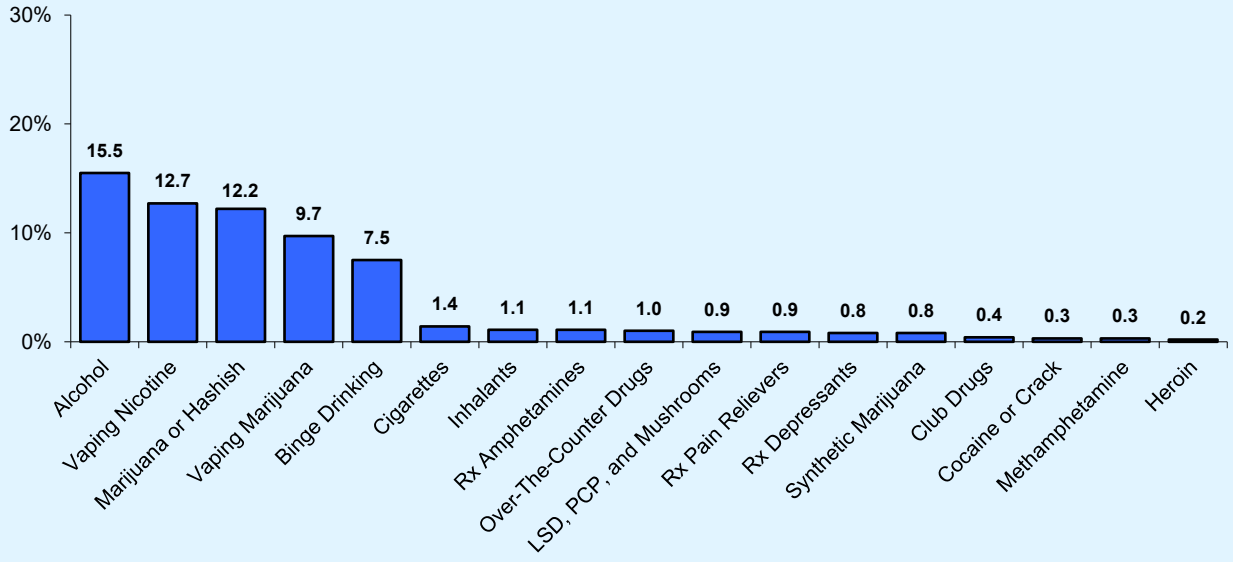
16.0% reported lifetime use and 8.3% reported past-30-day use.

- The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (4.7%) is less than the past-30-day use of alcohol (11.8%) and marijuana (8.3%). It is also lower than the prevalence of binge drinking (5.6%).
- Despite their relatively low level of use, lifetime prevalence rates for prescription amphetamines (2.8%), prescription pain relievers (2.8%), and hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, or mushrooms) (2.6%) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.
- While relatively few students reported inappropriate over-the-counter drug use (2.8% lifetime and 1.0% past-30-day), those rates are higher than for nearly all other illicit drugs on the survey.
- Past-30-day prevalence rates for club drugs, hallucinogenic drugs (LSD, PCP, and mushrooms), cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, depressants, heroin, and presccription amphetamines are less than 1.0%.

Changes Over Time: 2020-2022

- Between 2020 and 2022, Florida high school students reported reductions for past-30-day alcohol (4.4 percentage points), cigarette (1.0 percentage point), and marijuana (3.7 percentage points) use.
- High school students also reported continuing reductions in high-risk alcohol use, with blacking out after drinking dropping 2.8 percentage points, driving after drinking dropping 0.8 percentage points, and binge drinking dropping 1.7 percentage points.
- Among middle school students, past-30-day cigarette use is down slightly, dropping from an already very low rate of 1.1% in 2020 to 0.8% in 2022.
- After an extended period of declining use, middle school students reported higher rates of alcohol use in 2020 (8.2%), which dropped to 6.7% in 2022. The middle school binge drinking rate decreased 0.4 percentage points from 2020 to 2022.
- Both middle school students and high school students reported their lowest rate of past-30-day marijuana use in 2022, at 3.0% and 12.2%, respectively.
- For the overall category of illicit drugs other than marijuana, the change from 2020 to 2022 reflects a pattern similar to alcohol and marijuana, with both middle school and high school students reporting reductions in use.

Graph 4 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among **high school** students, 2022



Changes Over Time: 2010-2022

- Florida students reported reductions in past-30-day use for all substance use categories with trend data extending back to 2010.
- Most notably, past-30-day alcohol use, binge drinking, and cigarette use declined 17.0, 8.5 and 7.6 percentage points, respectively. These changes represent dramatic improvements in the health behavior of Florida youth.
- Compared to the long-term reductions reported for alcohol and cigarettes, the long-term trend for marijuana use among Florida students is less consistent. But the overall pattern is one of declining use, with the past-30-day prevalence rate dropping from 13.0% in 2010 to 8.3% in 2022
- 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 9.3% in 2010 to 4.7% in 2022.
- The reductions in use reported by Florida students have been particularly impressive for two illicit drug (other than marijuana) categories. Between 2012 and 2022, synthetic marijuana rates declined 10.5 percentage points for lifetime use and 3.5 percentage points for past-30-day use. Between 2010 and 2022, prescription pain reliever rates declined 4.6 percentage points for lifetime use and 1.9 percentage points for past-30-day use.
- Analysis of the trend line for vaping is made more challenging by the revision to the item set in 2019. Even after taking these methodological changes into consideration, the vaping epidemic appears to have peaked, with rates for both vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana decreasing from 2019 to 2022.

Subgroup Analyses

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

Across many 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 vaping nicotine (11.9% among females versus 7.5% among males) and alcohol use (13.3% among females versus 10.3% among males). For alcohol, this is not a new pattern. In most *FYSAS* data waves female respondents reported higher rates of past-30-day alcohol use.

Typical of many studies, the *2022 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 (14.7% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 10.7% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 7.4% among African American respondents), vaping nicotine (11.8% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 9.4% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 5.7% among African American respondents), and vaping marijuana (7.9% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 6.4% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 4.8% among African American respondents).

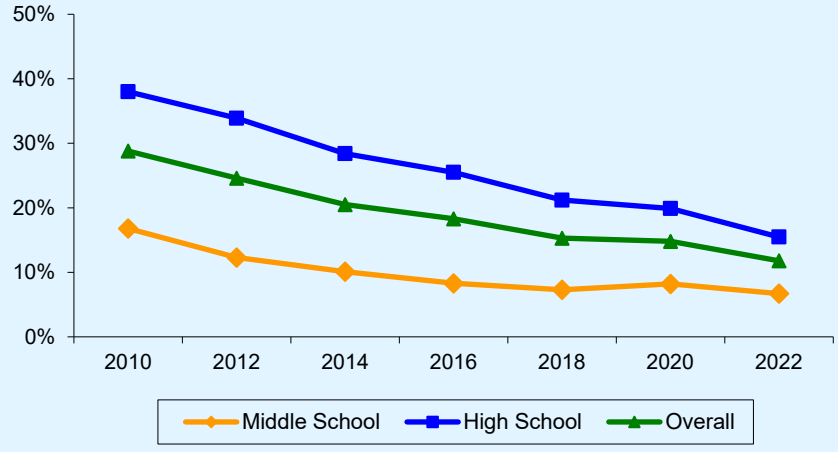
Alcohol

Alcohol, including beer, wine and hard liquor, is the drug used most often by adolescents today. Findings from *Monitoring the Future* (Johnston et al., 2022), 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 2021, the percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days were 7.3%, 13.1% and 25.8%, respectively. While these numbers represent substantial reductions from the higher national rates reported in the 1990s, they also show an increase in 2020, and a significant decrease in 2021.

A variety of findings for alcohol use by Florida students are presented in Tables 5 to 7. These tables include 2010-2022 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 2022, 31.0% have used alcohol on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for alcohol use range from a low of 14.3% for 6th graders to a high of 47.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 21.0% for middle school students and 38.5% for high school students.

Graph 5 Comparison of past-30-day alcohol use, 2010-2022



Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, 11.8% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of alcohol in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 4.4% for 6th graders to a high of 21.3% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 6.7% for middle school students and 15.5% for high school students.

Frequency of Use. The frequency of alcohol use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 6. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using alcohol on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use has been aggregated into seven categories: 0 occasions, 1-2 occasions, 3-5 occasions, 6-9 occasions, 10-19 occasions, 20-39 occasions and 40 or more occasions. For instance, 10.0% of high school students indicated that they had used alcohol 1-2 times in the past month.

Binge Drinking. Findings on binge drinking (defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks) are likely to be among the most important findings related to alcohol use. As Table 7 shows, 5.6% of Florida students reported binge drinking. The prevalence rate for binge drinking ranges from a low of 2.3% for 6th graders to a high of 11.1% for 12th graders, with averages of 3.0% for middle school students and 7.5% for high school students.

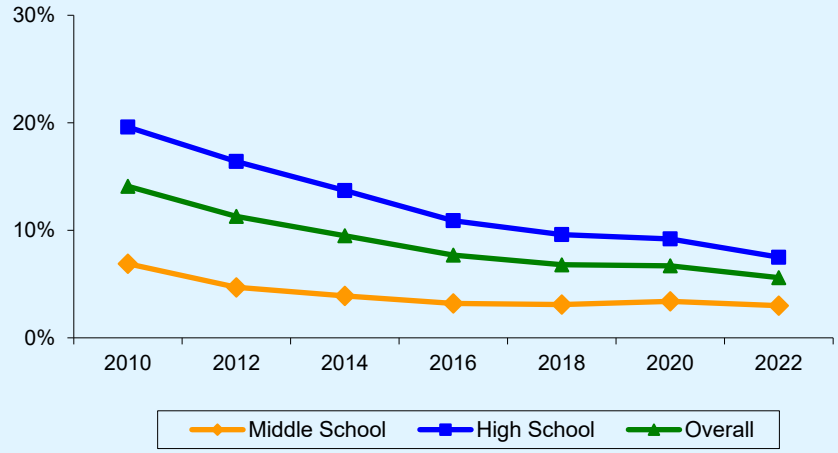
Blacking Out. In 2014, a new item was added to the *FYSAS* that asked high school students on how many occasions in their lifetime they woke up after a night of drinking and did not remember the things they did or the places they went. As Table 7 shows, 18.9% of high school students reported blacking out on one or more occasions in 2014. This number has been decreasing since 2014, with a new low of 11.0% in 2022.

2010-2022 Trend. As Table 5 and Graph 5 show, overall past-30-day alcohol use has decreased 17.0 percentage points since 2010. Short-term results are mixed, however, with rates fluctuating among middle school students while continuing to decrease among high school students. As Table 7 and Graph 6 show, results for binge drinking among Florida students reveal a similar pattern of change over time.

Source of Alcohol. Starting in 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 51 shows, "Someone gave it to me" was the most common reported source (41.5%), followed by "Some other way" (19.1%) and "Took it from a family member" (13.5%). 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 52 shows, "My

Graph 6 Comparison of binge drinking, 2010-2022



home" was the most common response (43.8%), followed by "Another person's home" (31.0%) and "Some other place" (9.9%). Other response options, such as "Car or other vehicle" 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 53 shows, *among students who drank*, 20.4% of surveyed high school students reported usually having "5 or more" drinks on the days they drink alcohol, 9.7% reported usually having four drinks, and 15.7% reported usually having three drinks. These results also show that among the minority of students who report drinking within the past 30 days, a substantial portion is engaging in risky, binge-style drinking behavior.

Cigarettes

This section of the report discusses the prevalence of tobacco use as measured by the *2022 FYSAS*. Another survey, the *2022 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* (Florida Department of Health) was administered simultaneously with the *2022 FYSAS*, and was specifically tobacco related. That survey is Florida's official source for youth tobacco use information. The results of the *2022 FYSAS* were largely consistent with the findings reported in the *2022 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*.

Throughout the 1990s, tobacco (including cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) was the second most commonly used drug among adolescents. National smoking rates, however, have declined substantially in the past two and a half decades. According to data from the *Monitoring the Future* study, between 1991 and 2021 past-30-day cigarette use declined from 14.3% to 1.1% among 8th graders, from 20.8% to 1.8% among 10th graders, and from 28.3% to 4.1% among 12th graders.

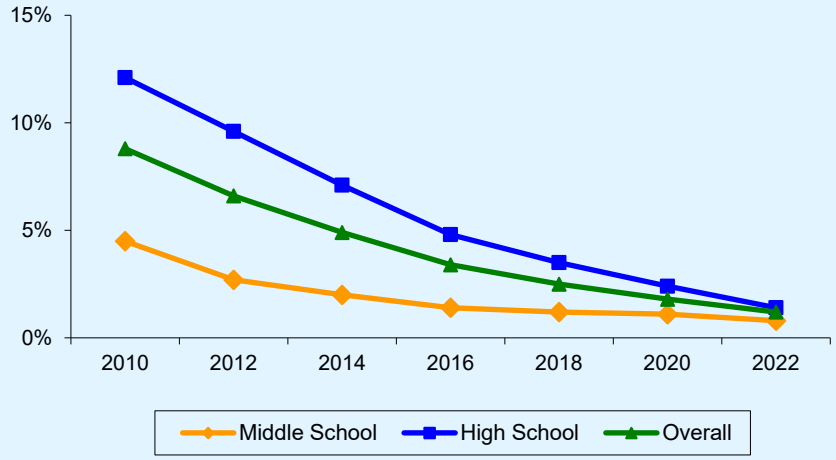
A variety of findings for cigarette use by Florida students are presented in Table 8 and Graph 7. These include 2010-2022 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence of cigarette use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 7.1% have smoked cigarettes on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for cigarette use range from a low of 3.8% for 6th graders to a high of 12.1% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 5.0% for middle school students and 8.6% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, 1.2% of surveyed Florida students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 0.5% for 6th graders to a high of 2.0% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 0.8% for middle school students and 1.4% for high school students.

2010-2022 Trend. As Graph 7 shows, the past-30-day prevalence rate for cigarettes has been steadily declining since 2010. Between 2010 and 2022, the rate for past-30-day use dropped from 8.8% to 1.2%.

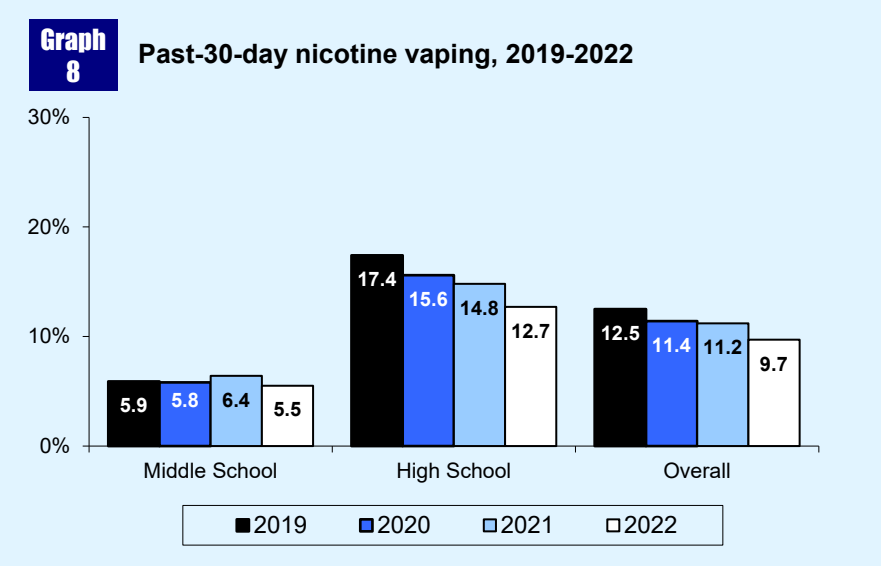
Graph 7 **Comparison of past-30-day cigarette use, 2010-2022**



Vaping

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

Monitoring the Future reported that "increases in adolescent vaping from 2017 to 2018 were the largest ever recorded in the past 43 years for any adolescent substance use outcome in the U.S." (Press release, December 17, 2018) The prevalence of teenage vaping increased again in 2019, before declining slightly in 2020 and substantially in 2021. In that year, national past-30-day rates for vaping nicotine were 7.6% among 8th graders, 13.1% among 10th graders, and 19.6% among 12th graders. For vaping marijuana, the 2021 national rates were 2.9% among 8th graders, 8.4% among 10th graders, and 12.4% among 12th graders.



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

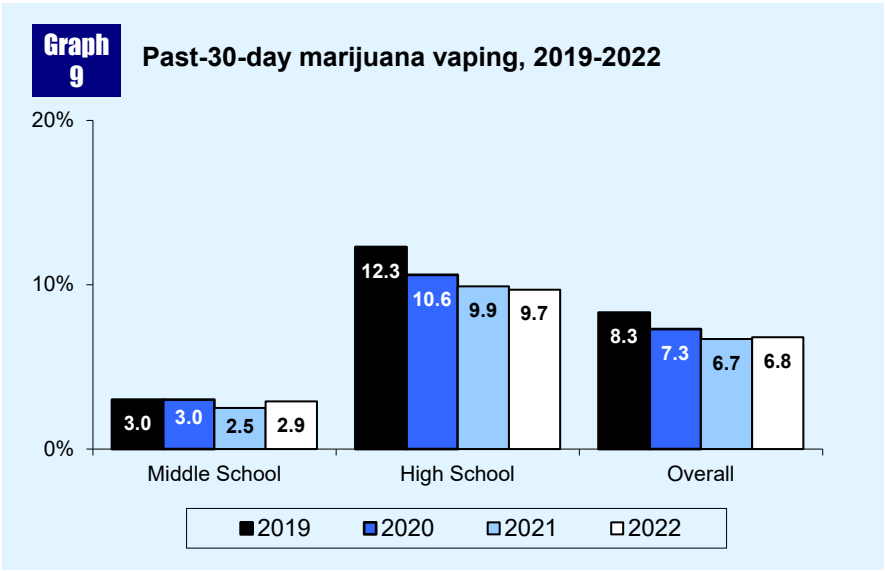
Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 20.2% have vaped nicotine on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for vaping nicotine range from a low of 8.8% for 6th graders to a high of 31.5% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 13.1% for middle school students and 25.5% for high school students. Rates for vaping marijuana were lower, with 13.2% of students reporting lifetime use. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 3.5% for 6th graders to a high of 26.2% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 6.1% for middle school students and 18.4% for high school students.

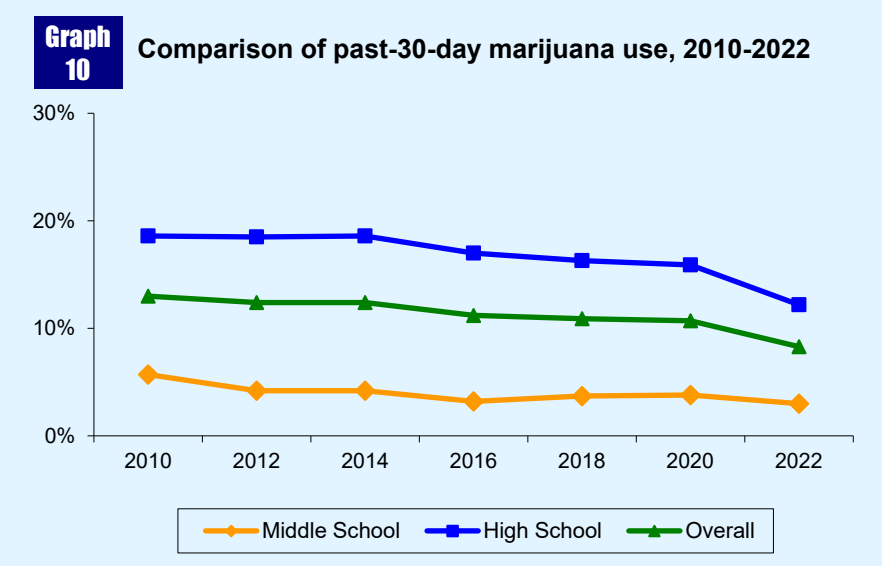
Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, 9.7% of surveyed Florida students reported vaping nicotine in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 3.1% for 6th graders to a high of 16.8% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 5.5% for middle school students and 12.7% for high school students. Rates for vaping marijuana were lower, with 6.8% of students reporting past-30-day use. Past-30-day prevalence rates range from a low of 1.6% for 6th graders to a high of 14.1% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.9% for middle school students and 9.7% for high school students.

2019-2022 Trend. Because the vaping items were modified in 2019, it is impossible to make a direct comparison with the 2016 to 2018 survey results. That said, the data for 2019 through 2022 show that among high school students, past-30-day nicotine vaping declined 4.7 percentage points and past-30-day marijuana vaping declined 2.6 percentage points. Vaping rates among middle school students showed less change over this period. It should be noted, however, that past-30-day nicotine vaping among middle school students decreased 0.9 percentage points between 2021 and 2022, while past-30-day marijuana vaping increased 0.4 percentage points.

Marijuana or Hashish

During the 1990s, there were major changes in trends of marijuana use throughout the United States. Results from the *Monitoring the Future* study show dramatic increases in both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates through the early and mid-1990s. For 8th and 10th graders the past-30-day rates more than doubled during this period. Since 1996 and 1997, when marijuana use peaked, rates declined slightly through the mid to late 2000s. Starting in 2008 and 2009, this trend reversed, with rates once again reaching the levels reported in the mid-1990s. Rates dropped dramatically in 2021, perhaps due to the pandemic. In 2021, national survey results show past-30-day rates of 4.1% among 8th graders, 10.1% among 10th graders and 19.5% among 12th graders.





A variety of findings for marijuana or hashish use by Florida students is presented in Tables 12 to 14 and Graph 10. These include 2010-2022 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence. Results for vaping marijuana are presented in the previous section.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 16.0% have used marijuana or hashish on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 3.1% for 6th graders to a high of 33.1% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 6.6% for middle school students and 22.9% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, 8.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of marijuana or hashish in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 1.0% for 6th graders to a high of 18.1% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 3.0% for middle school students and 12.2% for high school students.

Frequency of Use. The frequency of marijuana or hashish use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 13. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using marijuana or hashish on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use has been aggregated into seven categories: 0 occasions, 1-2 occasions, 3-5 occasions, 6-9 occasions, 10-19 occasions, 20-39 occasions and 40 or more occasions. For instance, 5.2% of 12th grade students indicated that they had used marijuana or hashish 1-2 times in the past month.

2010-2022 Trend. As Graph 10 and Table 12 show, from 2010 to 2014, the past-30-day rate of marijuana use dropped 1.5 percentage points among middle school students but showed almost no change at the high school level. Since 2014, marijuana use dropped 1.2 percentage point among middle school students. Among high school students, past-30-day marijuana use has declined 6.4 percentage points since 2014.

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

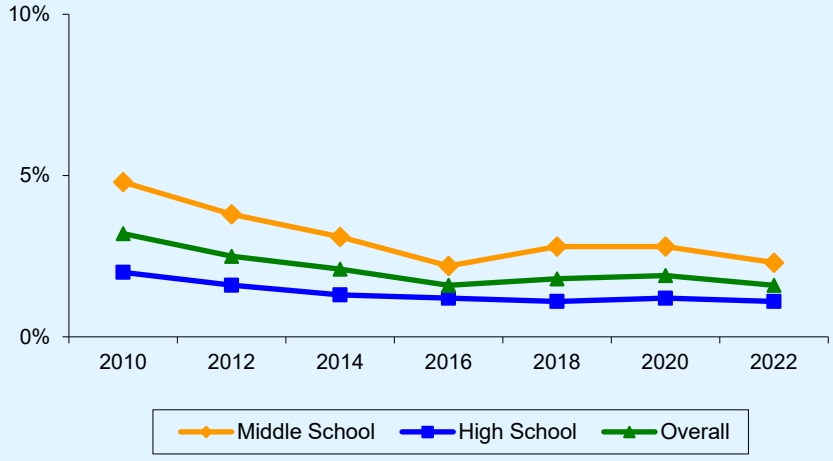
As Table 14 shows, 2.5% of Florida high school students reported using synthetic marijuana on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.5% among 9th graders to a high of 3.1% among 11th and 12th graders. High school students reported a past-30-day prevalence rate of 0.8%, with a low of 0.6% among 9th graders and a high of 1.0% among 11th graders. Both lifetime and past-30-day use declined significantly between 2012 and 2022 (from 13.0% to 2.5% and 4.3% to 0.8%, respectively).

Inhalants

After alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, the most commonly used drug among Florida students is inhalants. Inhalant use is measured by the survey question, "On how many occasions (if any) have you used inhalants (whippets, butane, paint thinner, or glue to sniff, etc.)?" Inhalant use is more prevalent with younger students, perhaps because it is often the easiest drug for them to obtain. The negative consequences of inhalant use can be substantial; one of them being that it is associated with the use of other illicit drugs later in life. According to national results from the *Monitoring the Future* study, the prevalence rate of past-30-day inhalant use in 2021 was 1.8% among 8th graders, 0.9% among 10th graders and 0.7% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for inhalant use by Florida students is presented in Table 15 and Graph 11. These include 2010-2022 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

Graph 11 **Comparison of past-30-day inhalant use, 2010-2022**



Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 5.7% have used inhalants on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Grade-level results indicate, however, that inhalant use does not follow the typical pattern of increasing with age and grade level. Lifetime inhalant use peaks among 7th graders at 7.3%, before reaching a low among 12th graders of 3.2%. This corresponds to a rate of 7.1% for middle school students and 4.6% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. Overall, 1.6% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of inhalants in the past 30 days. Similar to lifetime prevalence, past-30-day prevalence of use peaks in the 6th and 7th grade at 2.3% before reaching a low of 0.9% in the 11th grade. These averages translate into overall scores of 2.3% for middle school students and 1.1% for high school students.

2010-2022 Trend. At the beginning of the last decade, a number of prevention agencies warned of increasing rates of inhalant use among youth. Data from the *FYSAS* indicate that this dangerous trend was stopped and then pushed back to a low in 2016. As Graph 11 and Table 15 show, between 2010 and 2016, past-30-day inhalant use declined from 4.8% to 2.2% among middle school students, and from 2.0% to 1.2% among high school students. Results for 2018 and 2020 show an increase in inhalant use among middle schoolers, followed by a decline in 2022 to 2.3%. Rates of use among high school students remained steady during this period.

Club Drugs

Club drugs are a broad category of illicit substances that are classified together because their use began at dance clubs and "raves," not because they are of a similar chemical class (like amphetamines). Their use, however, has expanded beyond these settings.

For 2022, both the middle school and high school *FYSAS* questionnaires include two items that ask students about "club drugs such as Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB, or ketamine."

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

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 1.0% have used club drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.2% for 6th graders to a high of 2.2% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.5% for middle school students and 1.4% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, just 0.4% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of club drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2022 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for club drug use decreased between 2010 and 2022 (2.7 and 0.9 percentage points, respectively).

Other Illicit Drugs

The *2022 FYSAS* also measured the prevalence of use of a variety of other illicit drugs among Florida students.

This includes student use of the following: LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms; cocaine or crack cocaine; methamphetamine; depressants; heroin; prescription pain relievers; illicit use of over-the-counter drugs; and amphetamines. Results for these substance categories are presented in Tables 17 through 24.

As is typical of adolescent populations, the prevalence-of-use rates reported by Florida students for these other illicit drugs are much lower than the rates for alcohol, vaping, marijuana, and inhalants, and tend to be concentrated in the upper grades. Please note that trend analysis is not presented for substance use categories with very low prevalence rates.

LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushrooms

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 2.6% have used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.5% for 6th graders to a high of 6.4% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.0% for middle school students and 3.8% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, just 0.6% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in the past 30 days.

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 0.9% have used cocaine or crack cocaine on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.5% for 9th graders to a high of 1.6% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.7% for middle school students and 1.0% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, just 0.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of cocaine or crack cocaine in the past 30 days.

Methamphetamine

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 0.7% used methamphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, just 0.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of methamphetamines in the past 30 days.

Prescription Depressants

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

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 2.4% have used depressants on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.8% for 6th graders to a high of 3.8% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.5% for middle school students and 3.1% for high school students.

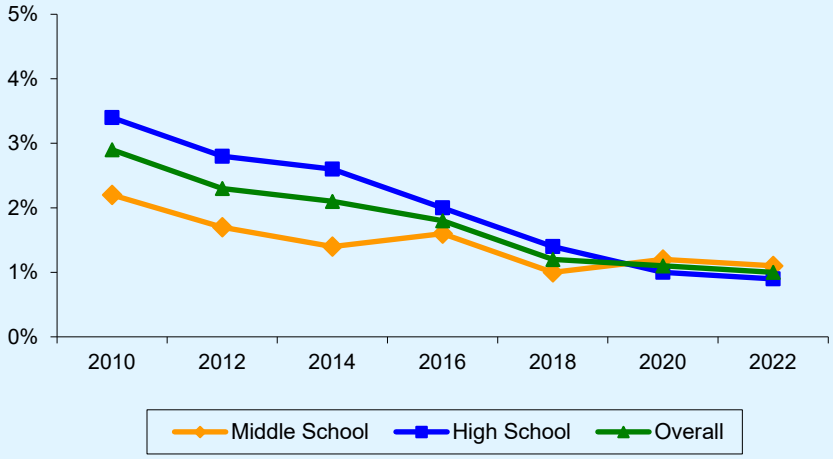
Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, 0.7% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of depressants in the past 30 days.

2010-2022 Trend. Past-30-day depressant use declined from 2010 to 2014. However, from 2014 to 2016, the past-30-day prevalence rate increased 0.3 percentage points. Past-30-day use then declined 1.1 percentage points from 2016 to 2022.

Heroin

Heroin use in a school population is extremely rare. Nationally, no lifetime prevalence rate for heroin has exceeded 2.4% in the 8th, 10th or 12th grades in the past two decades (Johnston et al., 2022). Very low prevalence rates for heroin use among adolescents have also been

Graph 12 **Comparison of past-30-day prescription pain reliever use, 2010-2022**



observed in Florida. Table 21 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for heroin use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 0.4% have used heroin on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, just 0.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of heroin in the past 30 days.

Using a Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs

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

With this goal in mind, the *2016 FYSAS* added an item asking high school students whether they had ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug. As Table 25 shows, 0.6% of high school students reported using a needle to inject an illegal drug in 2022.

Prescription Pain Relievers

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 2.8% have used prescription pain relievers on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.3% for 11th graders to a high of 3.3% for 7th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.0% for middle school students and 2.6% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, 1.0% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription pain relievers in the past 30 days.

2010-2022 Trend. As Graph 12 shows, prescription pain reliever use among Florida students has declined over this time period, with lifetime prevalence decreasing 4.6 percentage points and past-30-day prevalence decreasing 1.9 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 23 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for this question.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 2.8% have used OTC drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.0% for 6th graders to a high of 3.5% for 11th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.5% for middle school students and 3.0% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, 1.0% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of OTC drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2022 Trend. The illicit use of OTC drugs by Florida students has decreased slightly since 2010, with reductions of 3.8 percentage points for lifetime use and 1.6 percentage points for past-30-day use.

Prescription Amphetamines

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 2.8% have used prescription amphetamines 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 4.5% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.9% for middle school students and 3.4% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2022, 0.9% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription amphetamines in the past 30 days.

Drug Combination Rates

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

Any illicit drug – Use of at least one illicit drug

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

Alcohol only – The use of alcohol and no illicit drugs

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

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

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

Any Illicit Drug

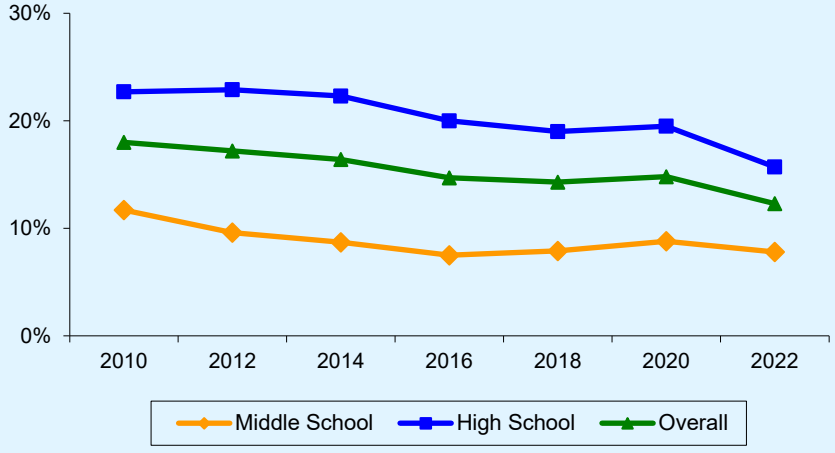
2022 Results. As Table 26 shows, 23.9% of surveyed Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 12.3% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 13.6% in the 6th grade to 37.6% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 6.2% in the 6th grade to 21.2% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females reported higher rates than males of both lifetime (27.3% and 20.5%, respectively) and past-30-day (14.0% and 10.7%, respectively) use. 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 (13.2%), followed by African American (11.6%) and Hispanic/Latino (11.0%) students.

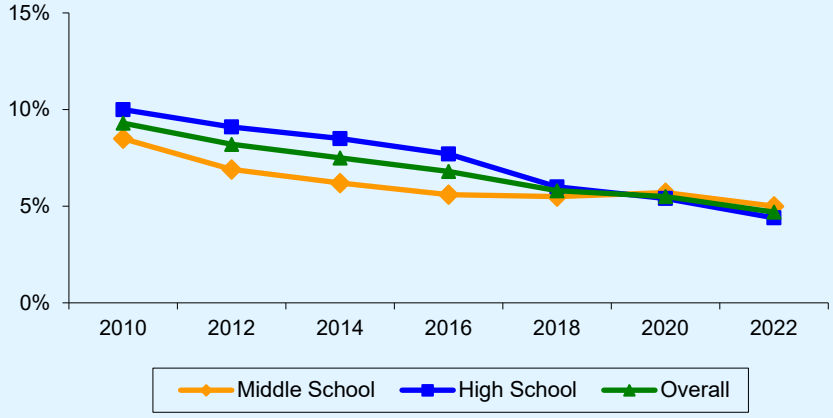
2010-2022 Trend. Changes in *any illicit drug* use over time are presented in Table 26 and Graph 13. The past-30-day rate declined from 18.0% in 2010 to 14.3% in 2018. In 2020, the rate increased to 14.8%, and declined to a new low of 12.3% in 2022.

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

Graph 13 **Comparison of past-30-day any illicit drug use, 2010-2022**



Graph 14 **Comparison of past-30-day any illicit drug except marijuana use, 2010-2022**



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.

2022 Results. As shown in Table 27, 12.3% of surveyed Florida students reported at least one use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in their lifetimes, while 4.7% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 11.3% in the 6th grade to 13.9% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 4.1% in the 11th grade to 5.4% in the 8th grade. Past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* is highest in the middle grades due to inhalant use.

These data provide the opportunity to compare total "hard" drug use to the prevalence rates of more commonly used drugs. The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (4.7%) is less than the prevalence of past-30-day use of alcohol (11.8%) and marijuana (8.3%), as well as the prevalence of binge drinking (5.6%).

Subgroup Analysis. Females have a higher rate than males for both lifetime (14.0% versus 10.4%, respectively) and past-30-day (5.2% versus 4.0%, respectively) use. Ethnic group differences reflect those found throughout these data. White, non-Hispanic and Hispanic/Latino students both reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (5.0%), followed by African American (4.6%) students.

2010-2022 Trend. Table 27 and Graph 14 present trend data for *any illicit drug other than marijuana*. Lifetime prevalence of use has declined from 21.0% in 2010 to 12.3% in 2022. Prevalence of use in the past 30 days shows a similar pattern, dropping from 9.3% in 2010 to 4.7% in 2022.

Alcohol Only

2022 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, 14.3% of surveyed Florida students reported using alcohol and no illicit drugs in their lifetimes, while 6.4% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 8.9% in the 6th grade to 16.8% in the 11th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 2.8% in the 6th grade to 9.9% 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 (14.8% versus 13.8%, respectively) and past-30-day (7.2% versus 5.6%, respectively) use. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (7.9%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (6.2%) and African American students (3.5%).

2010-2022 Trend. Table 28 presents trend data for *alcohol only*. Overall, past-30-day use of alcohol and no illicit drugs decreased from 16.5% in 2010 to 6.4% in 2022. 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

2022 Results. *Alcohol or any illicit drug* use is a summary measure that included all drugs from the 2022 survey, with the exception of cigarettes. As Table 29 shows, 38.0% of Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *alcohol or any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 18.5% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 22.4% in the 6th grade to 53.9% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 8.9% in the 6th grade to 30.9% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females reported higher rates than males for lifetime use (42.0% versus 34.0%, respectively) and past-30-day use (21.0% versus 16.1%, 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 (21.0%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (17.0%) and African American students (15.0%).

2010-2022 Trend. Table 29 presents trend data for *alcohol or any illicit drug* use. Between 2010 and 2022 the past-30-day rate declined 15.6 percentage points.

Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol

2022 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 7.2% 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.

2010-2022 Trend. Because of the unusual nature of this measure, changes over time are difficult to interpret.

Section 3
Other Antisocial Behaviors

The *2022 FYSAS* also measures a series of seven other problem or antisocial behaviors—that is, behaviors that run counter to established norms of good behavior. Note that information on antisocial behavior is collected only for a prevalence period of the past 12 months. The survey measured the following antisocial behaviors:

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

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

Carrying a Handgun

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

In 2022, 6.0% of surveyed students reported having carried a handgun in the past year. Over time, rates for this measure range from a low of 4.4% in 2012 to a high of 6.1% in 2020 (see Table 31), making it the only *Other Antisocial Behavior* to increase more than a percentage point during this period. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (7.1%), followed by African American students (5.0%) and Hispanic/Latino students (4.8%). Males (8.1%) reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (3.9%). Twelfth-grade students reported the lowest rate of carrying a handgun (4.6%), while all other grade levels reported rates between 5.3% and 7.6%.

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 2022, 2.0% 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, 1.1% of middle school students reported selling illegal drugs in 2022 compared to 2.7% of high school students. Males reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (2.4% versus 1.6%, respectively).

White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (2.2%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (1.9%) and African American students (1.7%).

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 2022, 1.1% 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 2.2% in 2010 to a low of 1.1% in 2022 (see Table 32). Across grades, reports of this behavior range from a low of 0.7% among 12th graders to a high of 1.5% among 8th graders. African American students reported the highest rates for attempting to steal a motor vehicle (1.4%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (1/1%) and White, non-Hispanic students (0.8%). Males (1.2%) 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 2022, 1.7% of surveyed students reported having been arrested in the past year. Over time, the prevalence of this behavior ranges from a high of 4.8% in 2010 to a low of 1.7% in 2022 (see Table 32). Males (2.0%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (1.3%). African American students reported the highest arrest rate (2.4%), followed by Hispanic/Latino and White, non-Hispanic students (both at 1.3%). Across grade levels, rates range from a low of 1.4% among 6th and 12th graders to a high of 2.1% among 8th 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 2022, 0.4% 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.

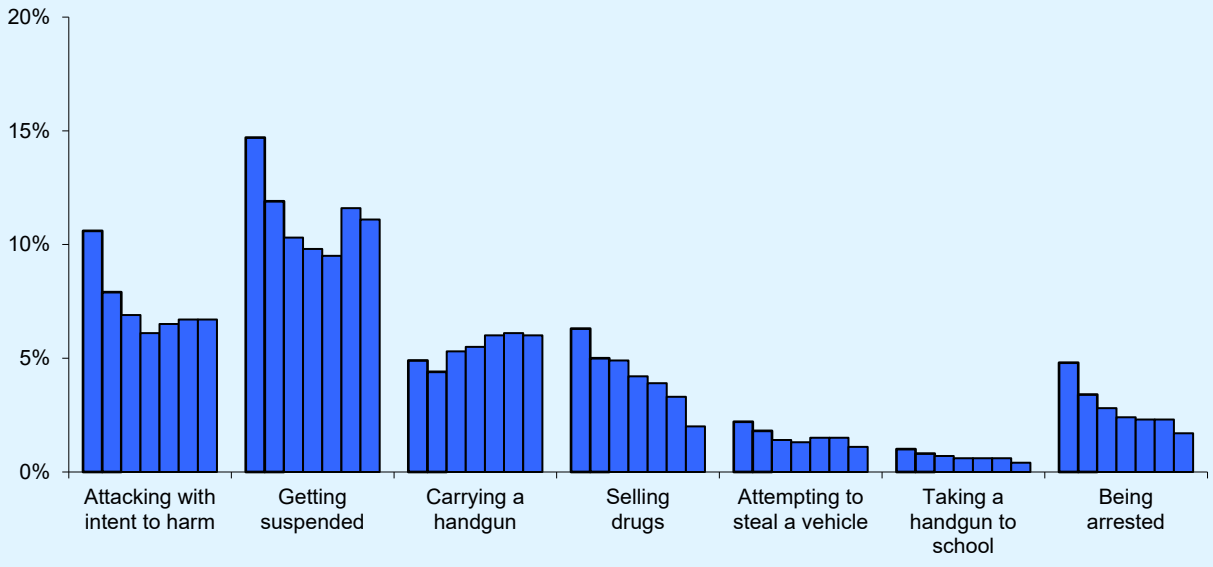
Getting Suspended

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 2022, 11.1% of surveyed students reported having been suspended in the past year. Over time, rates for this measure range from a high of 14.7% in 2010 to a low of 9.5% in 2018 (see Table 33).

Across grades, suspension rates peak in grades 6, 7, and 8 (12.0%, 13.8%, and 14.7%, respectively) before reaching a low of 7.1% in the 12th grade. Findings for gender differ substantially, with 13.3% of male respondents reporting having been suspended compared to 8.8% of female respondents. There were also wide disparities in suspension rates across ethnic groups. Suspension rates were highest among surveyed African American students (19.1%), compared to Hispanic/Latino (9.4%) and White, non-Hispanic (8.2%) students.

Graph 15 **Comparisons of past-12-month antisocial behavior, 2010-2022**



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 2022, 6.7% 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 10.6% in 2010 to a low of 6.1% in 2016 (see Table 34).

Differences across grade levels are substantial, with rates ranging from a low of 3.1% among 12th graders to a high of 9.6% among 7th graders. Males were more likely to report attacking someone than females (7.2% versus 6.2%, 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 2010 while the rate reported by female students has declined more slowly.

There were also variations among the ethnic groups, with African American students reporting the highest prevalence for this behavior (10.8%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (5.3%) and White, non-Hispanic (5.1%) students.

Using Drugs Before or During School

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

Marijuana is the drug with the highest prevalence of use before or during school, with one out of ten high school students (9.9%) reported smoking marijuana before or during school. Drinking alcohol before or during school was reported by 4.0% of high schoolers and using another drug was reported by 2.7% of high schoolers.

Prevalence rates for this especially problematic form of ATOD use increase as students get older. For example, only 1.6% of 6th grade students reported smoking marijuana before or during school, compared with 12.5% of 12th grade students. Females were more likely than males to report drinking alcohol before or during school (4.1% versus 2.8%, 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 *2022 FYSAS* assesses 10 risk factors and five protective factors across four domains: Community Domain, Family Domain, School Domain, and Peer and Individual Domain. Each factor is measured by a set of survey items called a scale. As noted in Section 1 of this report, a more compact version of the risk and protective factor model was first used with the 2008 middle school *FYSAS*.

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

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

Risk and protective factor scale prevalence rates for the overall sample of Florida students, as well as middle school and high school subsamples, are presented in Tables 66 and 67 and Graphs 16 to 19. For trend comparison purposes, risk and protective factor results from the *2010* to *2022 FYSAS* are presented in Tables 70 to 73.

Calculation of Risk and Protective Factor Thresholds

The high-risk and high-protection thresholds used to calculate the risk and protective factor prevalence rates were calculated using a method recommended by Arthur et al. (2007). For risk factor scales, the high-risk threshold is the normative median—that is the scale's median value in the *Communities That Care* normative database—plus .15 times the mean absolute deviation (a measure of central tendency similar to the standard deviation). In other words, risk factor thresholds are set slightly above the normative median. For protective factor scales, the high-protection threshold is the normative median minus .15 times the mean absolute deviation. In other words, protective factor thresholds are set slightly below the normative median.

It is also important to note that risk and protection thresholds are calculated separately for each grade level. For most risk factors, this means that older students must report a higher level of risk before crossing the scoring threshold and being designated as at risk. For most protective factors, this means that older students must report a lower level of protection before crossing the scoring threshold and being designated as protected.

Normative Comparisons for Risk and Protective Factor Prevalence Rates

Florida prevention planners can gain additional insight by comparing the state's results to the national risk and protective factor norms from the *Communities That Care* normative database. These national risk and protective factor norms are presented in Tables 68 and 69.

The risk factor scale *Early Initiation of Drug Use* provides an example. As shown in Table 67, 16% of the overall sample of Florida students reported scale scores above the high-risk threshold. In other words, 16% of surveyed Florida students are at risk due to early experimentation with drugs. Table 69 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 16% is 27 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 2022, 42% 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 17 percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students are less likely to benefit from relationships with prosocial adults and peers, opportunities for prosocial activities, and the teaching of prosocial values that are often part of religious involvement.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 48% 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 seven percentage points. Students with lower scores on the *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* scale are less likely to receive praise and support from their parents when they accomplish something positive. This lack of feedback, in turn, may weaken the parent-child bond and inhibit the ability of parents to transfer prosocial values to their children.

Highest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 70% 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 24 percentage points. Students with high scores on the *Lack of Commitment to School* have negative feelings about school and are less likely to report that schoolwork is meaningful or important for their future. Young people who have lost this commitment to school are at higher risk for a variety of problem behaviors.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 48% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Poor Academic Performance*. In the national

normative sample, 47% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of one percentage point. 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.

Highest Protective Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 56% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scales *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement.* In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of three percentage points. Students with high scores on the *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* scale have greater opportunities to interact closely with teachers, get involved with special projects and activities in the classroom, and participate in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of the classroom. The bonds with teachers and prosocial peers created by these activities help to protect students from engaging in behaviors that violate socially accepted standards.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 54% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level for this same scale, which is two points higher than the rate for Florida students. High scores on this scale indicate that activities that promote family attachment—such as family recreation and involvement in family decisions—are available to students. These prosocial activities reinforce family bonds and cause students to more easily adopt the norms projected by their families. For instance, children whose parents have high expectations for their school achievement are less likely to drop out of school.

Lowest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 16% 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 27 percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students are more likely to avoid or postpone initiation of alcohol, cigarette and marijuana use. Young people who experiment with drug use at an earlier age are more likely to engage in frequent use and extend their usage to more dangerous drugs, and are less likely to discontinue use as they enter adulthood.

- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 15% 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 30 percentage points. This means that compared to students from across the country who have participated in the survey, Florida students find it more difficult to get alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

- Of the middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2022, 25% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. The national normative sample reported the same level of risk. A low score on this scale indicates that it is difficult for students to get a handgun.

Changes in Risk and Protection

Graphs 16 to 19 and Tables 70 to 73 compare the risk and protective factor scale scores reported by students in the *2010* to *2022 FYSAS*. These trends can help Florida prevention planners identify areas where improvements are being made and where problems are intensifying. They also support the findings presented in the previous subsection by showing the association between changes over time and highest and lowest levels of risk and protection.

Risk Factor Changes:

- The bottom data rows in Tables 72 and 73 show the average risk factor prevalence rate for each wave of the *FYSAS*. Among middle school students, the average risk factor prevalence rate was at 43% in 2010. This average rate dropped to 38% in the 2012 survey, dropped to 37% in both 2014 and 2016, and went back up to 38% in 2018. In 2020, the rate increased to 41%, and in 2022, the rate increased again to 42%. Among high school students, the average risk factor rate dropped from 41% in 2010 to 36% in 2016, before dropping farther in 2018 to 35%. This rate stayed at 35% in both 2020 and 2021, then dropped to 34% in 2022.

- Across all grades, two scales show strong long-term patterns of declining risk. Between 2010 and 2022, *Perceived Availability of Drugs* declined 15

percentage points among middle school students and 22 percentage points among high school students. *Early Initiation of Drug Use* declined 14 percentage points among middle school students and 20 percentage points among high school students.

- Across risk factor scales, *Lack of Commitment to School* shows the largest long-term increase. Among middle schoolers, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School* increased 25 percentage points between 2012 and 2022. Among high school students, the scale increased 22 percentage points over this period.

Protective Factor Changes:

- The bottom data rows in Tables 70 and 71 show the average protective factor prevalence rate for each wave of the *FYSAS*. Among middle school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate has ranged between 46% and 53% across the 2010-2022 waves of the survey. From 2012 to 2016 the average middle school protective factor rate remained the same, before dropping seven percentage points between 2016 and 2022. Among high school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate has ranged from 53% to 59%. This average high school rate dropped six percentage points between 2016 and 2022. For both middle school and high school students, the average protective factor score currently stands at its lowest level across this period.

- Florida students are reporting less religious involvement. Between 2010 and 2022, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Religiosity* decreased 15 percentage points among middle school students and 14 percentage points among high school students. This is the one protective factor scale with a steady downward trend across the 2010 to 2022 timeframe.

- In 2022, the *FYSAS* protective factor profile showed several unusually large changes. *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* declined four percentage points among middle school students and two percentage points among high school students. Similarly, *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* declined four percentage points among both middle school and high school students. On the positive side of the ledger, *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* increased one percentage point among middle schoolers and two percentage points among high schoolers.

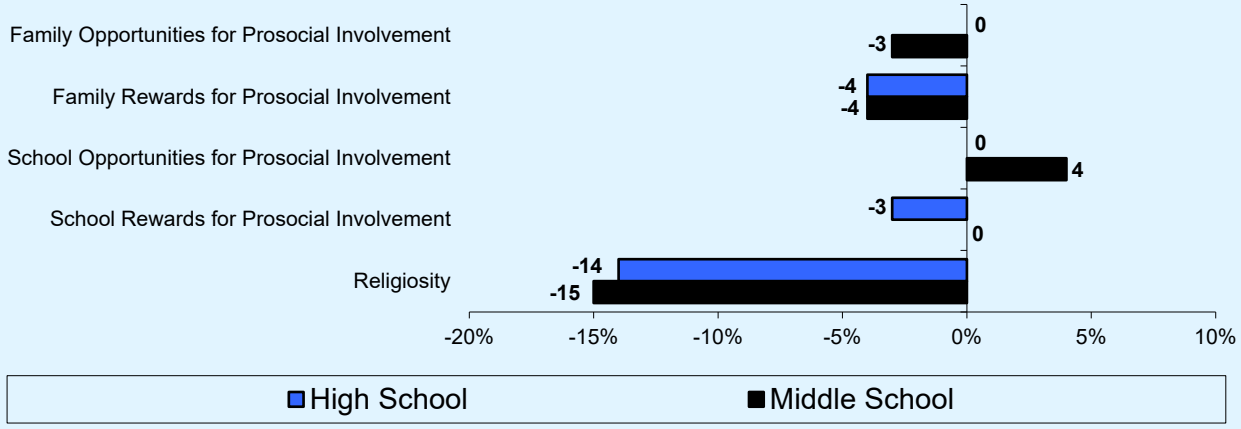
- These recent protective factor shifts may be related to changes in families and school during the COVID-19 pandemic. Students may be reporting complications associated with family life during the pandemic. Schools may be attempting to compensate for pandemic-related restrictions by doing more to reward students for positive behavior and achievement.

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

Graph 16 **Changes in protective factor prevalence rates, 2010-2022**



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 66, 70, and 71. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 68.

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 2022, 54% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school students reported rates of 53%, and high school students reported rates of 55%.

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

Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (4 Items)

When family members reward their children for positive participation in activities, it further strengthens the bonds the children feel to their families and helps promote clear standards for behavior. This protective factor is measured by such survey items as "How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?"

- In 2022, 48% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* Middle school students reported rates of 46%, and high school students reported rates of 49%.

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

School Domain

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (5 Items)

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

- In 2022, 56% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 51% and 60%, respectively.

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

School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (4 Items)

Making students feel appreciated and rewarded for their involvement at school further strengthens school bonding and helps to reduce the likelihood of their involvement in drug use and other problem behaviors. This protective factor is measured by such statements as "The school lets my parents know when I have done something well."

- In 2022, 51% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 45% and 56%, respectively.

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

Peer and Individual Domain

Religiosity (1 Item)

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

- In 2022, 42% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 36% and 46%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of 17 percentage points.

Risk Factors—Detailed Results

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

The *2022 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 67, 72, and 73. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 69.

Community Domain

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use (5 Items)

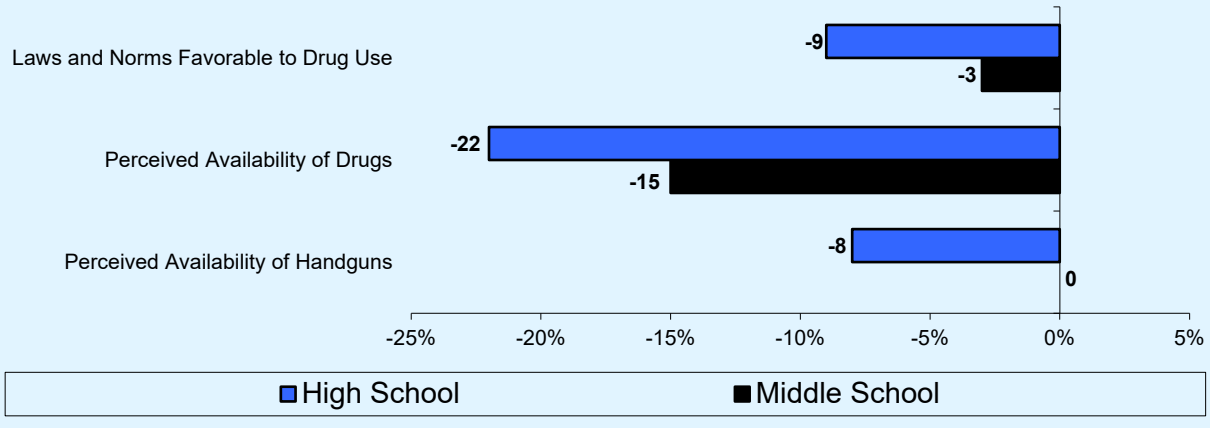
Students' perceptions of the rules and regulations concerning alcohol, tobacco and other drug use that exist in their neighborhoods are also associated with problem behaviors in adolescence. Community norms—the attitudes and policies a community holds in relation to drug use and other antisocial behaviors—are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

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

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 2022, 42% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Laws and Norms Favorable*

Graph 17 **Changes in Community Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2010-2022**



to Drug Use. Middle school and high school students both reported rates of 42%.

- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, equaling the statewide sample.

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 2022, 23% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 33% and 15%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 22 percentage points.

Perceived Availability of Handguns (1 Item)

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

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

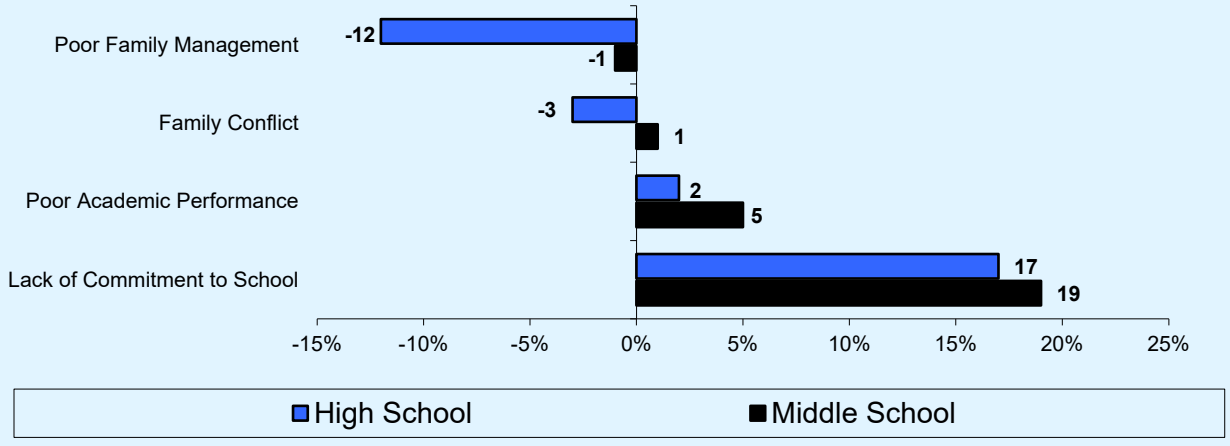
- In 2022, 28% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 25% and 30%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 34% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six percentage points.

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

Graph 18 **Changes in Family Domain and School Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2010-2022**



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 2022, 39% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Family Management*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 47% and 34%, respectively.

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

Family Conflict (3 Items)

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

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

- In 2022, 37% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Family Conflict*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 43% and 34%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 39% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of two 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 2022, 48% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Academic Performance*. Middle school and high school students both reported rates of 48%.

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

Lack of Commitment to School (9 Items)

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

- In 2022, 70% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 73% and 68%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 46% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 24 percentage points.

Peer and Individual Domain

Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior (5 Items)

During the elementary school years, children usually express anticrime and prosocial attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people commit crimes or drop out of school. However, in middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This acceptance places them at higher risk for these antisocial behaviors.

These attitudes are measured on the survey by items like "How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to pick a fight with someone?"

- In 2022, 45% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 52% and 39%, respectively.

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

Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use (4 Items)

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

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

- In 2022, 30% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 33% and 29%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 12 percentage points.

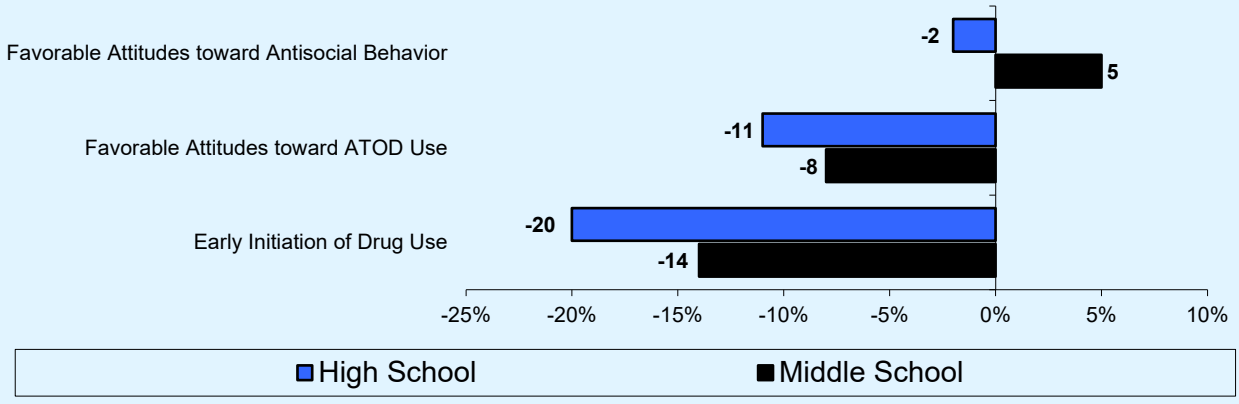
Early Initiation of Drug Use (4 Items)

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

- In 2022, 16% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 21% and 13%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 27 percentage points.

Graph 19 **Changes in Peer and Individual Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2010-2022**



Section 5
Special Topics

Several additional analyses were conducted to investigate ATOD results. These include early initiation of ATOD use, attitudes toward ATOD use (perceived risk of harm, personal disapproval, peer disapproval, and disapproval of parental use), and ATOD use and driving. Data are presented for extracurricular activities, bullying behavior, talking to parents about prescription drug abuse, self-control, number of hours of sleep per night, symptoms of depression, and adverse childhood experiences. In 2021, two items were added addressing students' experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic, and in 2022, items measuring suicidal ideation and attempted suicide were added.

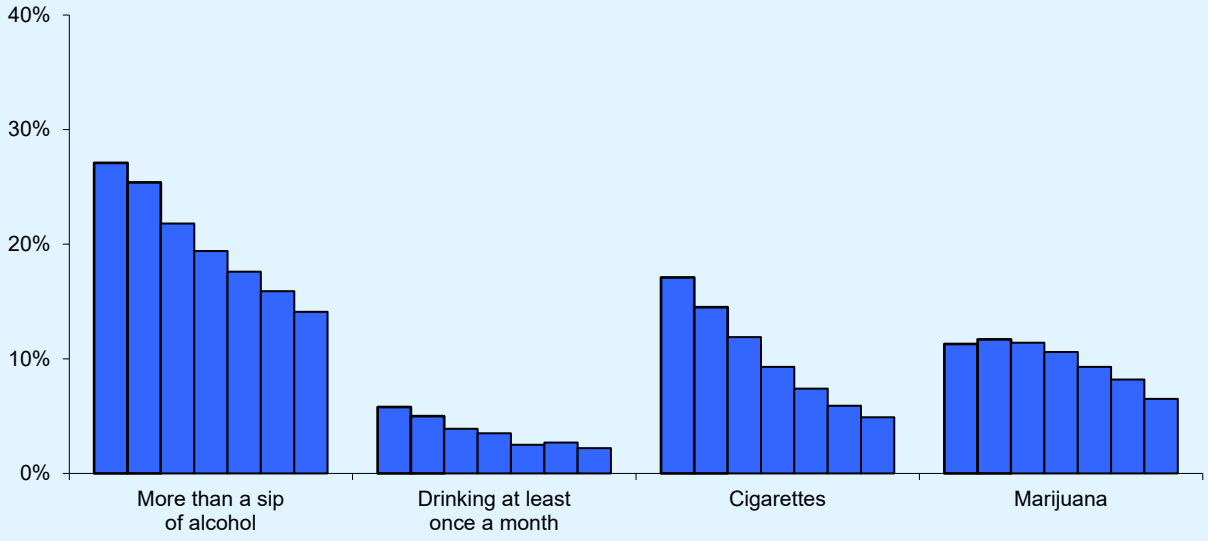
Early Initiation of ATOD Use

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

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

- As in past *FYSAS* efforts, the highest rate of early initiation was reported for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol (14.1%), followed by vaping nicotine (8.3%), marijuana use (6.5%), cigarette use (4.9%), vaping marijuana (4.2%), and drinking at least once a month (2.2%).

Graph 20 Changes in early ATOD initiation rates among Florida **high school** students, 2010-2022



- Early initiation is one of the best measures on the survey for illustrating the reduction in youth ATOD use that has occurred in Florida. As Graph 20 shows, the percentage of early initiators declined from 2010 to 2022 for the four categories that have trend data. Most notably, early initiation for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol declined from 27.1% in 2010 to 14.1% in 2022, and cigarette use declined from 17.1% in 2010 to 4.9% in 2022.

- White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate of early initiation for all categories.

- While gender differences for early initiation of ATOD use are relatively small, for several categories more female students reported early use. This includes trying alcohol (15.5% female versus 12.6% male), nicotine vaping (9.6% female versus 7.0% male), and marijuana vaping (4.8% female versus 3.6% male). In contrast, male and female students reported equal rates of using cigarettes (4.9% for both) and nearly equal rates of drinking at least once a month (2.3% female and 2.1% male).

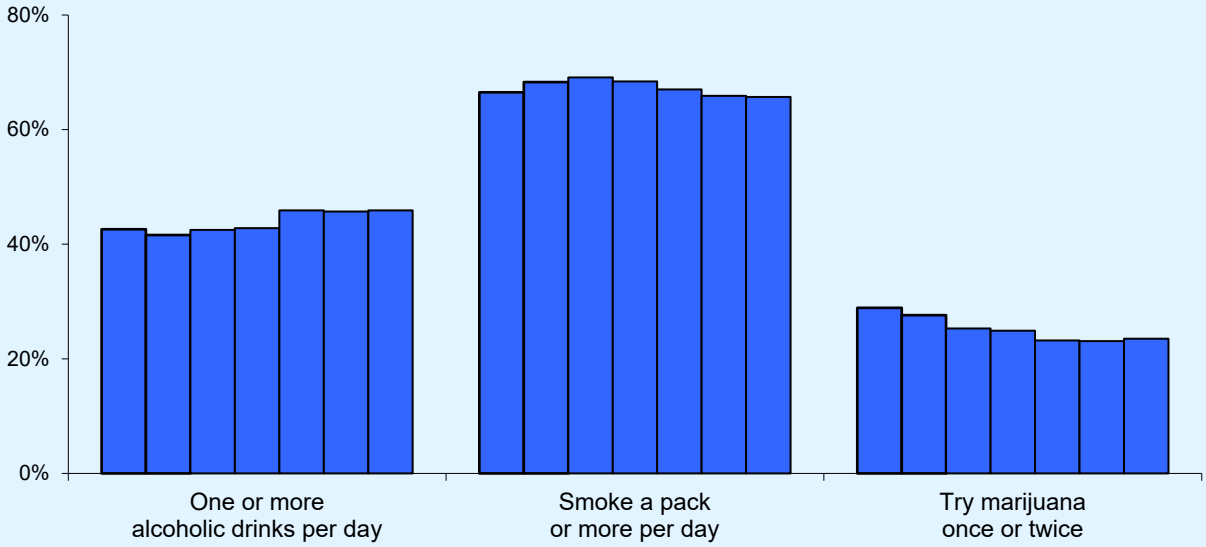
Perceived Risk of Harm

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

- The percentage of students who assigned "great risk" of harm to unauthorized use of prescription drugs was 67.8%, followed by smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (65.7%), drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (56.6%), near daily use of alcohol (45.9%), vaping nicotine (43.6%), vaping marijuana (41.8%), smoking marijuana once or twice a week (34.3%), and trying marijuana (23.5%).

- Perceptions of harm associated with daily use of alcohol (47.8% in middle school and 44.5% in high school), regular cigarette use (64.8% in middle school and 66.4% in high school), and prescription drug use (67.0% in middle school and 68.4% in high school) are somewhat consistent across grade levels. In contrast, perceptions of harm associated with marijuana use decline as students get older. For

Graph 21 **Changes in perceptions of great risk of harm, 2010-2022**



example, 46.5% of middle school students reported a great risk of harm associated with smoking marijuana once or twice a week, compared to 25.2% of high school students. Older students are also less likely to view both forms of vaping as harmful. For example, 49.1% of middle school students reported a great risk of harm associated with nicotine vaping, compared to 39.5% of high school students.

- Gender differences for perception of harm are inconsistent. Female students are somewhat more likely to report a great risk of harm for alcohol, cigarette, and prescription drug use. For example, 44.0% of male students reported that daily use of alcohol poses a great risk of harm compared to 47.8% of female students. In contrast, male students are slightly more likely to report great risk of harm for marijuana use and vaping. For example, 34.8% of male students reported that weekly marijuana use poses a great risk of harm compared to 33.9% of female students.

- Perceptions of harm are positively associated with lower rates of ATOD use. This relationship suggests that the ethnic group with the lowest percentage of students reporting great risk should also report the highest rate of use. Data in Tables 38 to 41 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 (69.6%) believe that daily use of cigarettes poses a great risk than either Hispanic/Latino (64.1%) or African American (58.4%) students. Similarly, African American students reported the lowest rate of binge drinking while simultaneously perceiving the lowest level of risk for having five or more drinks once or twice a week. In other words, perception of risk does not directly explain ethnic differences in ATOD use.

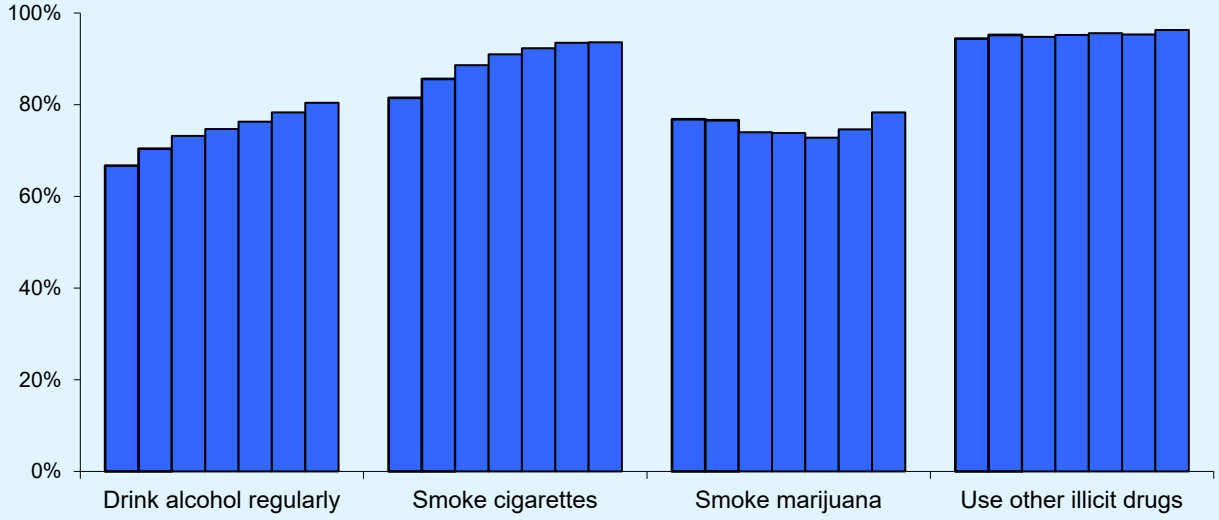
- Between 2010 and 2022, the percentage of students assigning a great risk of use has increased 3.3 points for alcohol. Perceived risk of vaping shows a larger increase over a shorter time. In 2019, 37.5% of Florida students reported a great risk of vaping nicotine, compared to 43.6% in 2022. Attitudes about marijuana use, however, show a different pattern. The percentage assigning a great risk to trying marijuana decreased from 28.9% in 2010 to 23.5% in 2022.The great risk rate for weekly marijuana use declined from 37.7% in 2014 to 34.3% in 2022. Fewer Florida students view marijuana use as risky.

Personal Disapproval

In addition to perceptions of risk, personal approval or disapproval of drugs has been linked to the prevalence of ATOD use (Bachman, Johnston & O'Malley, 1996). Personal disapproval was measured by asking students how wrong it would be for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use other illicit drugs ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug"). In 2019, new questions addressing personal disapproval of vaping nicotine and vaping

Graph 22

Changes in personal disapproval of substance use, 2010-2022



marijuana were added to the survey. The rates presented in Tables 42 through 44 and Graph 22 represent the percentages of students who thought it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" to use each drug.

- The percentage of students who disapprove of other illicit drug use was 96.3%, followed by smoking cigarettes (93.6%), vaping nicotine (84.9%), vaping marijuana (83.1%), drinking alcohol regularly (80.4%), and smoking marijuana (78.3%).

- While disapproval of cigarette use and other illicit drug use show relatively small reductions as students get older, the other categories show substantial reductions. In particular, the percentage of students who disapprove of smoking marijuana declines from a high of 96.2% among 6th graders to a low of 57.3% among 12th graders.

- Male students reported notably higher rates of disapproval than female students for alcohol use (82.0% versus 78.6%) and vaping nicotine (87.5% versus 82.4%).

- In contrast to perceptions of harm, ethnic differences in disapproval rates more closely follow ATOD prevalence patterns. As would be predicted from their higher rates of ATOD use, White, non-Hispanic students reported the lowest levels of disapproval. The largest difference appears for regular alcohol use (76.9% of White, non-Hispanic students, 82.1% of Hispanic/Latino students and 84.6% of African American students reported the behavior as either "wrong" or "very wrong").

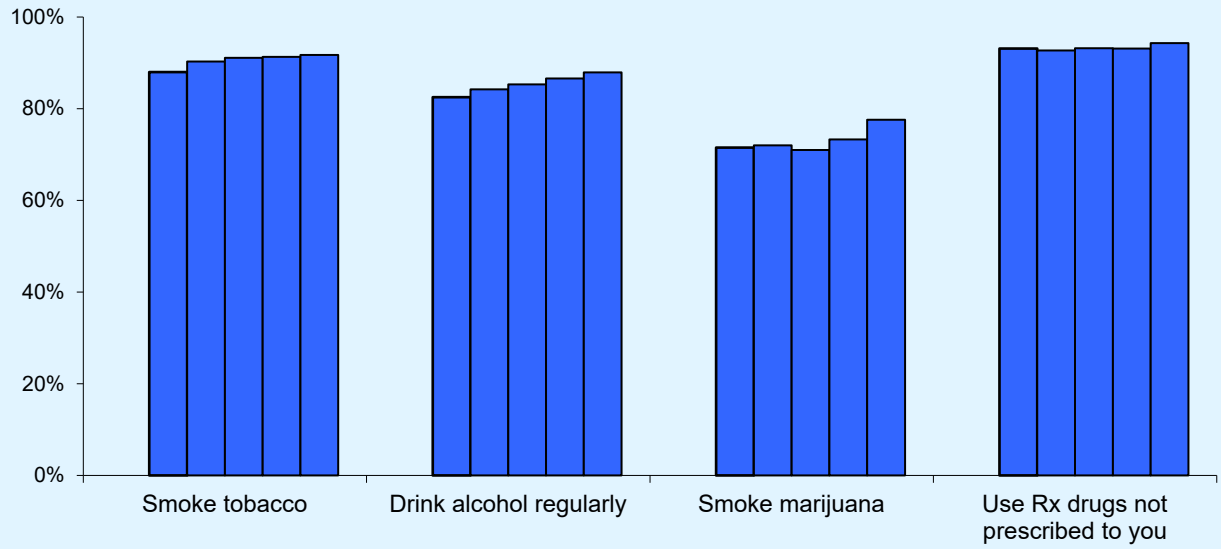
- As with perception of risk, disapproval rates for alcohol and cigarettes show a different trend than disapproval of marijuana. Between 2010 and 2022, disapproval of alcohol and cigarettes increased 13.7 and 12.1 percentage points, respectively, while marijuana disapproval only increased 1.5 percentage points. Disapproval of other illicit drug use remains high across all years. Vaping disapproval was only added to the survey in 2019, but between 2019 and 2022, disapproval of nicotine vaping increased 3.9 percentage points and disapproval of marijuana vaping increased 3.3 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 Table 45 to 47 and Graph 23 show the percentage of students who said that their friends think it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" to smoke tobacco, drink alcohol regularly, smoke marijuana, use prescription drugs not prescribed to you, vape nicotine, or vape marijuana.

Graph 23

Changes in peer disapproval of substance use, 2014-2022



- The majority of surveyed Florida students reported that their friends would disapprove of drug use: 94.3% said their friends would disapprove of using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, 91.7% said their friends would disapprove of smoking tobacco, 87.9% said their friends would disapprove of regular alcohol use, 80.8% said their friends would disapprove of vaping marijuana, 80.7% said their friends would disapprove of vaping nicotine, and 77.6% said their friends would disapprove of smoking marijuana.

- For using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, rates are high across all grade levels, ranging from 97.0% for 6th grade students to 92.9% for 11th grade students. Peer disapproval of marijuana shows the greatest range, from 95.3% among 6th grade students to 59.0% among 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of vaping also shows a wide range, with vaping nicotine ranging from 92.5% for 6th grade students to 72.2% for 12th grade students, and vaping marijuana ranging from 95.0% for 6th grade students to 66.5% for 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of tobacco use and peer disapproval of alcohol use show similar ranges (from 97.0% for 6th graders to 87.6% for 12th graders, and 94.9% for 6th graders to 84.0% for 11th graders, respectively).

- Differences in perceptions of peer disapproval between male and female students are small in all categories, with the exception for vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. The greatest difference is for vaping nicotine, with 77.6% of females reporting peer disapproval compared to 83.8% 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 and using prescription drugs not prescribed to you. White, non-Hispanic students reported the lowest rates of peer disapproval in all categories. These ethnic group differences are largest for vaping nicotine, with peer disapproval rates of 77.4% for White, non-Hispanic students, 81.8% for Hispanic/Latino students, and 85.2% for African American students.

- Because these questions were modified in the 2013 survey to ask about peer disapproval rather than approval, the baseline for trend comparisons in this report is 2014, for the four categories that have longer trend data. As Graph 23 shows, a growing number of Florida students believe their peers disapprove of tobacco (plus 3.7 percentage points) and alcohol (plus 5.4 percentage points) use. These shifts are noteworthy given that the baseline rates were already quite high. Peer disapproval of unauthorized prescription drug use, which has been above 90% in every survey wave, shows little change over this time period. Peer disapproval of smoking marijuana increased 6.6 percentage points between 2018 and 2022. For vaping, the trend line starts in 2019. Over this shorter timeline, peer disapproval has increased 5.0 percentage points for vaping nicotine and 4.2 percentage points for vaping marijuana.

Disapproval of Parental ATOD Use

In 2014, a series of questions were added to the middle school questionnaire, asking students if they think it would be wrong for their parents to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Results from the 2020 survey are presented in Table 48.

- Middle school students reported the highest level of disapproval for their parents using prescription drugs not prescribed to them (96.0%), followed by smoking marijuana (87.0%), smoking cigarettes (85.6%), and drinking alcohol regularly (76.9%).

- Levels of disapproval decrease as students get older. This is most obvious for the marijuana category, with 92.3% of 6th grade students disapproving compared to 81.7% 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 2022 survey for these items are presented in Table 49. 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 36.4% reporting participation in school sports and 30.7% reporting participation in organized sports outside of school. Participation rates for school clubs were also high, at 26.1%. Participation rates were lower for school band and community clubs (10.6% for both).

- The pattern of participation across grade levels differs with each activity. Participation in school sports peaks in 9th grade at 38.1%. Participation in sports outside of school decreases from a high of 41.7% among 6th graders to a low of 19.4% among 12th graders. School band participation also decreases from a high of 15.6% among 6th graders to a lower rate among high schoolers. In contrast, school club participation increases from a low of 20.1% among 8th graders to a high of 36.3% among 12th graders. Community club participation also increases as students enter higher grade levels.

- There are notable gender differences in extracurricular activity, but they differ across categories. Male students reported higher participation in school sports (39.5% among males versus 33.8% among females) and organized sports outside of school (33.5% among males versus 28.2% among females). In contrast, female students reported higher participation in school clubs (33.0% among females versus 19.4% among males) and community clubs (13.5% among females versus 7.9% among males). Participation in school band was relatively balanced.

- Analysis by ethnic group also reveals some interesting patterns. African American students reported a higher rate of participation in school sports (45.1%) compared to White, non-Hispanic (35.2%) and Hispanic/Latino (32.7%) students. In contrast, White, non-Hispanic students reported a higher rate of participation in organized sports outside of school (33.2%) compared to African American (30.5%) and Hispanic/Latino (26.5%) students. White, non-Hispanic students also reported a higher rate of participation in school clubs (28.3%) compared to African American (20.6%) and Hispanic/Latino (24.6%) students.

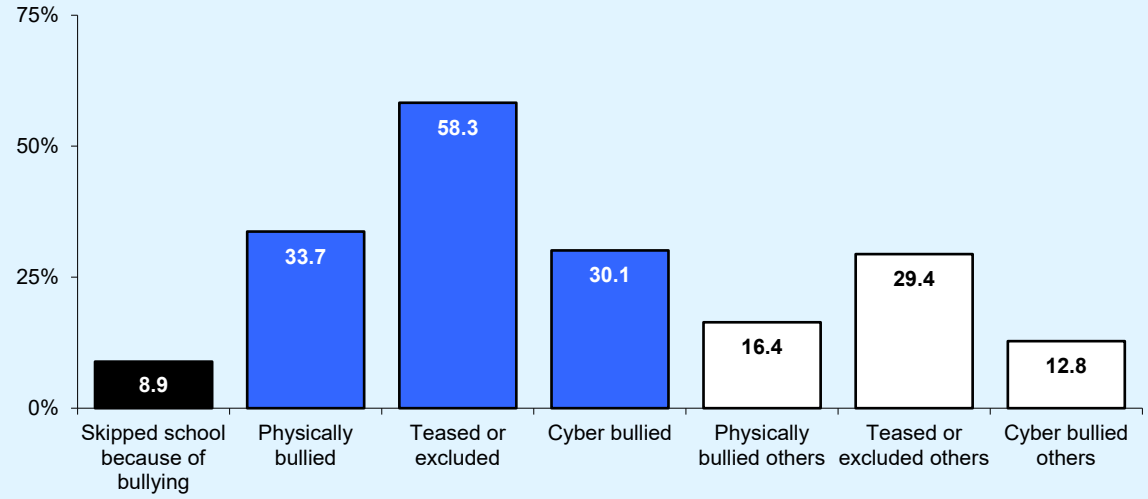
Bullying Behavior

In 2008 a new item set was added to the *FYSAS* middle school questionnaire that assesses student involvement with bullying. The 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. In 2018, the six physical, verbal, and cyber bullying items received a new five-point response scale, ranging from "Never" to "Every day." The items were also modified to no longer include a specific prevalence period (previous questionnaires specified the past 30 days).

- As Table 50 and Graph 24 show, 8.9% of students reported skipping school because of bullying.

- Among surveyed students, 33.7% reported being physically bullied one or more times, 58.3%

Graph 24 **Bullying-related behaviors, 2022**



reported being verbally bullied, and 30.1% reported being cyber bullied.

- Switching roles, 16.4% physically bullied others one or more times, 29.4% verbally bullied others, and 12.8% cyber bullied others.

- For most bullying indicators, prevalence rates decrease substantially as students get older. For example, 69.4% of 6th graders report having been verbally bullied, compared to 48.2% 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 (12.7% versus 4.8%), being verbally bullied (63.4% versus 53.1%), being cyber bullied (37.5% versus 22.5%), and cyber bullying others (13.6% versus 12.1%). Male students reported higher rates of physically bullying others (17.8% versus 14.9%) and verbally bullying others (30.8% versus 27.9%).

- An interesting pattern of ethnic differences also appears in the data. White, non-Hispanic students are more likely to report being bullied. For example, 38.9% of White, non-Hispanic students reported being physically bullied, compared to 26.4% of African American students and 27.9% of Hispanic/Latino students. Switching roles, African American students were the most likely to report bullying others. For example, 19.3% of African American students reported physically bullying others, compared to 13.4% of Hispanic/Latino students and 15.6% of White, non-Hispanic students.

ATOD Use and Driving

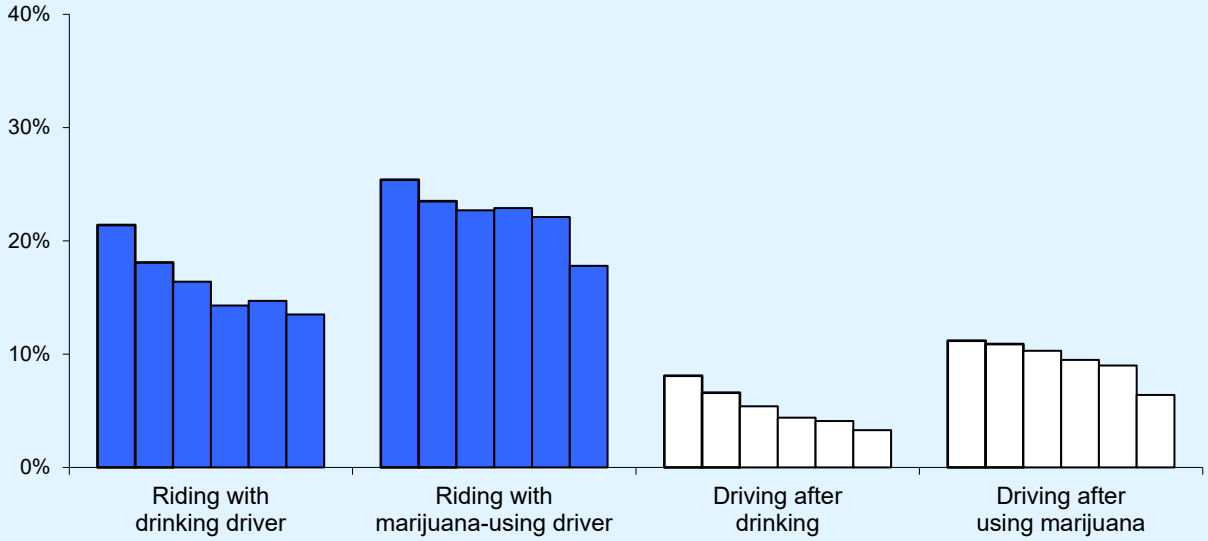
In 2012, new items were added to the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire to measure the impact of alcohol and marijuana use on vehicle safety. Florida students were asked how many times in the past 30 days they had ridden in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana,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

- As Tables 54 and 55 and Graph 25 show, 13.5% 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 17.8%. Among 12th graders, one fifth of students (21.4%) reported riding with a driver who had been using marijuana.

- Reports of driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana were less prevalent, with 3.3% and 6.4% of Florida students reporting driving after they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.

Graph 25

Changes in driving under the infuence or riding with a driver under the influence, among Florida **high school** students, 2012-2022



- All four measures of ATOD use and driving have declined between 2012 and 2022. For example, riding with a drinking driver dropped 7.9 percentage points and driving after drinking dropped 4.8 percentage points.

- White, non-Hispanic students are the most likely to report riding with a drinking driver, while African American students are most likely to report riding with a marijuana using driver. Hispanic/Latino students are the least likely to report both drinking and driving and marijuana use while driving.

Symptoms of Depression

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

- As Tables 60 and 61 show, about one half of Florida students reported that "At times I think I am no good at all" (46.1%) and being sad or depressed on most days (47.3%). About one third reported that "Sometimes I think that life is not worth it" (33.3%) and "All in all, I am inclined to think I am a failure" (30.7%).

- Female students reported substantially higher rates than male students in all four categories. The largest differences are for "At times I think I am no good at all" (days (57.5% female versus 34.5% male) and "In the past year, I felt sad or depressed most days" (58.4% female versus 36.0% male).

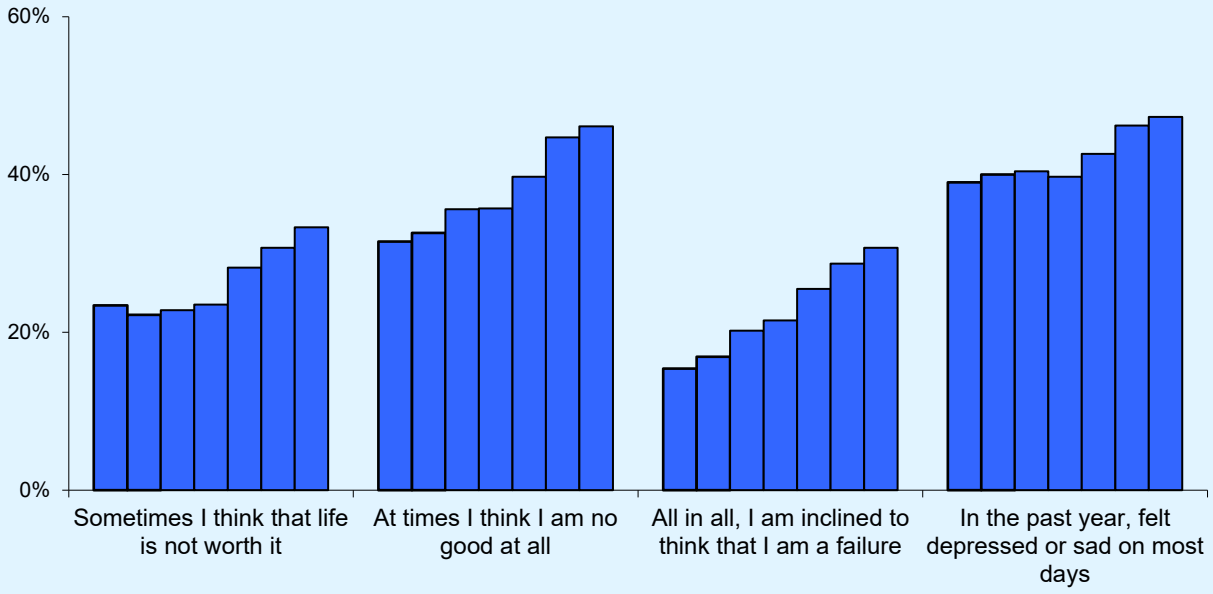
- Changes in symptoms of depression over time are presented in Graph 26. Between 2010 and 2022, the percentage of students experiencing making positive reports increased in all four categories. The largest change was reported for "All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure," which doubled from 15.4% in 2010 to 30.7% in 2022. Across all four measures, increases have been particularly pronounced in the last three survey cycles.

Adverse Childhood Experiences

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

Graph 26

Changes in symptoms of depression, 2010-2022



relationships, high rates of chronic disease, and employment and financial difficulties.

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

Abuse

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

Dysfunction in the Household

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

Neglect

9. Emotional neglect
10. Physical neglect

How prevalent is childhood trauma?

- As Table 63 and Graph 27 show, there is considerable variation in prevalence across the ten ACE trauma categories. At the high end, 39.4% of Florida high school students reported *Parents Separated or Divorced*, followed by 32.9% for *Mental Illness in Household* and 31.2% for *Emotional Neglect*. At the low end, 6.6% reported *Sexual Abuse*, followed by 6.7% for *Physical Neglect* and 8.5% for *Physical Abuse in Household*.

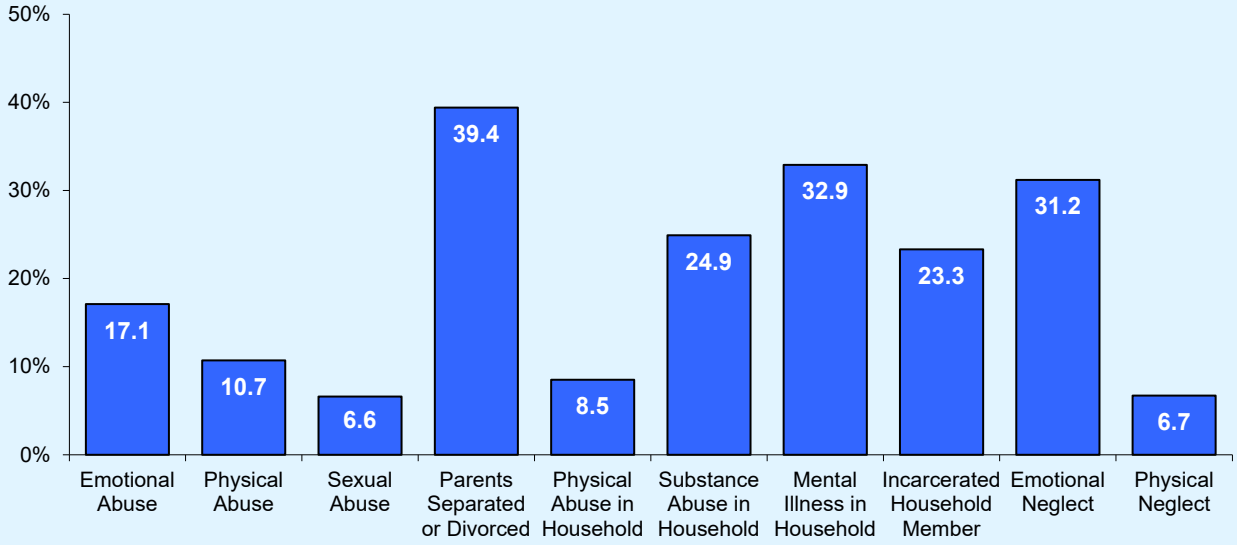
- Table 64 shows data for the number of ACEs reported. This statistic is sometimes referred to as the ACE score. Almost one out of three (32.8%) Florida students reported no ACEs, and 20.6% reported one ACE. As expected, higher ACE scores are less prevalent, with the number of students reporting going down with each increase in the ACE score. An ACE score of 10, the highest level, is only reported by 0.3% of students.

- For analytical purposes it is useful to distinguish between low and high levels of trauma. In this report, as well in other public health studies, that dividing line is drawn between students reporting three or fewer ACEs and those reporting four or more ACEs. As shown in Table 64, 21.4% of Florida high schoolers report four or more ACEs.

Which Florida students are the most likely to report trauma?

- Graph 28 shows differences in the prevalence rate of high trauma (four or more ACEs) across demographic groups. Childhood trauma is not

Graph 27 Percentage of **high school** students reporting adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), 2022



evenly distributed across the population. *FYSAS* data show different ACE scores across racial/ethnic, gender, and socioeconomic status (SES) groups. White students, female students, and low SES students are more likely to report a high level of childhood trauma. Please note that in this analysis, father's education level is used as the indicator of family SES.

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

How does trauma impact youth health behavior?

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

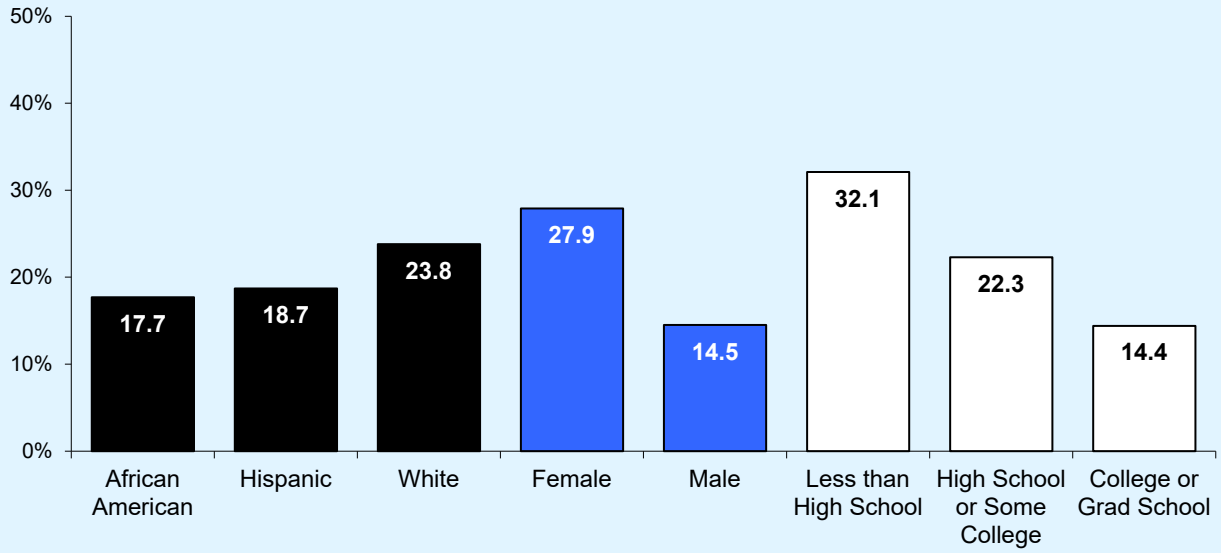
- As Graph 29 shows, students with four or more ACEs report substance use rates two to three times higher than students with fewer than four ACEs. For example, students with fewer than four ACEs report a past-30-day alcohol use rate of 12.5%, compared to 25.1% for those with four or more ACEs. Marijuana use shows a similar pattern, with past-30-day rates of 8.6% among low-trauma students and 24.1% among high-trauma students.

- The research literature has identified a strong relationship between traumatic experiences in childhood and depression and suicidal ideation in adulthood. *FYSAS* data show that this connection between ACEs and emotional health is already established in adolescence, with high-trauma students twice as likely to report symptoms of depression as low-trauma students. Referring again to Graph 29, 25.6% of students with fewer than four ACEs agreed that "Sometimes I think that life is not worth it," compared to 62.9% for students with four or more ACEs. For feeling "depressed or sad most days," the rates are 38.9% and 77.1% for low-trauma and high-trauma students, respectively.

The COVID-19 Pandemic

The *2022 FYSAS* questionnaires included two questions addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Florida students. The first question addresses the financial impact on families, asking students if a parent or other adult in their home had lost a job or had reduced hours due to the pandemic. The second question asked how students' emotional health (level of stress, anxiety, and depression) had changed during the pandemic.

Graph 28 Percentage of **high school** students who reported four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), 2022



- As Table 65 shows, a substantial portion of Florida students (27.9%) reported a negative employment impact for an adult in their family as a consequence of the pandemic. Hispanic/Latino students were more likely (33.0%) to report this negative outcome than African American (22.9%) and White, non-Hispanic (26.5%) students.

- Close to half of surveyed students reported a deterioration in their emotional health during the pandemic, with 23.8% reporting that their level of stress, anxiety, and depression had gotten "a little worse," and 18.0% reporting that it had gotten "a lot worse."

- The behavioral health impact of the pandemic differs across demographic groups. The difference between middle school and high school students is minimal. Race and ethnicity categories, however, show clear differences. White, non-Hispanic students (20.6%) were more likely than Hispanic/Latino (17.0%) and African American (12.5%) students to report that their emotional health had gotten "a lot worse."

- As Table 65 shows, the gender gap in the behavioral health impact of the pandemic is dramatic, with female students (24.6%) more than twice as likely as male students (11.0%) to report emotional health that is "a lot worse."

Suicidal Ideation and Attempted Suicide

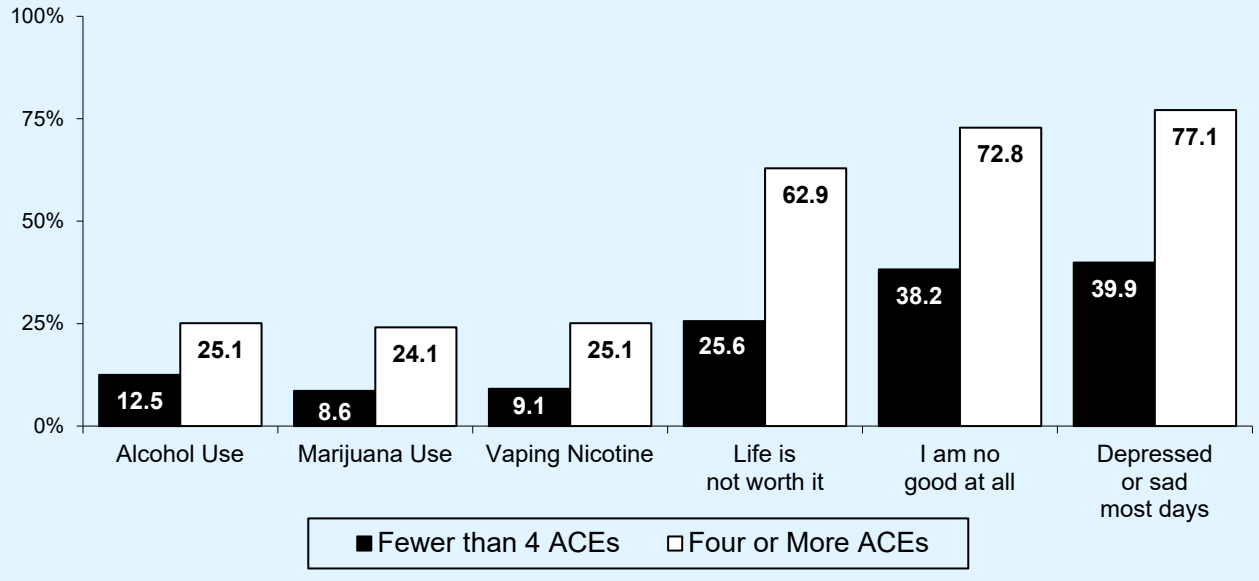
In 2022, two new items were added to both the middle school and high school *FYSAS* questionnaires addressing suicide-related thinking and behavior. The first asked students how often they thought about killing themselves in the past 12 months. The second asked how many times they attempted suicide in the past 12 months. Data for these measures are presented in Table 62 and Graph 30.

- Among all surveyed students, 34.8% have thought about committing suicide one or more times in the past 12 months. Please note that these suicidal ideation rates are substantially higher than those reported by the *Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)*, a state-level and national-level survey that investigates adolescent self-harm and suicide. This may be due to the wording of the item, with the *YRBS*, unlike the *FYSAS*, specifying "serious" consideration. In other words, the *FYSAS* item counts students who are at an earlier point along the continuum between consideration and action.

- Among all surveyed students, 9.1% have attempted suicide on one or more times in the past 12 months.

- Gender differences for both suicide measures are substantial, with female students reporting rates of 44.2% and 12.9% for ideation and attempts, compared to 24.9% and 5.1% for male students.

Graph 29 Prevalence rates for substance use and symptoms of depression, among **high school** students with low and high trauma, 2022



- A noteworthy pattern appears across race and ethnicity categories, with White, non-Hispanic students reporting the highest rate of ideation (36.2% versus 31.1% and 32.0% for African American and Hispanic/Latino students), while African American students reporting the highest rate of attempted suicide (10.0% versus 8.0% and 8.3% for Hispanic/Latino and White, non-Hispanic students).

- With respect to age, both measures increase between 6th grade and 8th grade, and then decline, reaching definitive lows of 31.1% for ideation and 5.8% for attempts among 12th graders.

Other Behaviors and Activities

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

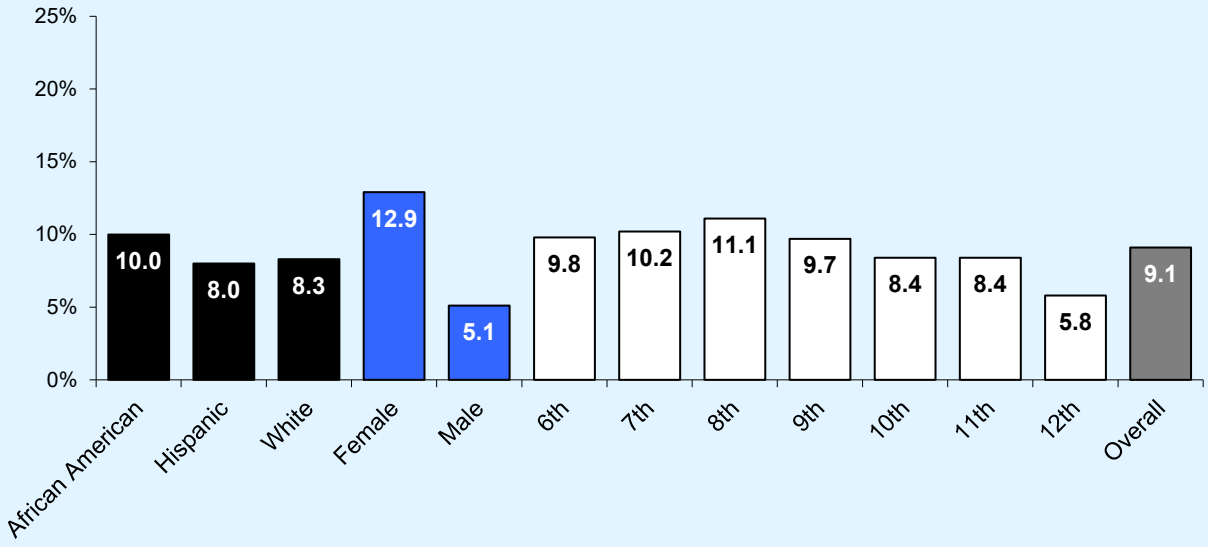
- As Table 57 shows, slightly less than one quarter of students (22.2%) have talked with a parent/guardian about the dangers of taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you.

- While this rate is fairly consistent across gender, White, non-Hispanic students (24.1%) and Hispanic/Latino students (24.5%) were more likely than African American students (16.5%) to have this discussion with parents.

- The *2017 FYSAS* also added questions asking students how many hours of sleep they get on school nights. As Table 59 shows, middle school students reported that they get an average of 7.4 hours of sleep on school nights and high school students reported an average of 6.4 hours.

- As Table 58 shows, close to one half of students (42.9%) reported that they get upset and have trouble talking calmly when they have a disagreement. Almost one third (30.7%) of students reported that "people better stay away from me when I'm angry" and that they "do what brings them pleasure now" (32.9%). About one quarter of students reported the other three behaviors: getting in trouble is exciting (28.9%), being more concerned with the short run (27.3%), and excitement is more important than security (26.2%).

Graph 30 Percentage of students who reported one or more suicide attempts in the past 12 months, 2022



Appendix A
County-Level Results

The sample for the *2022 FYSAS* was designed to be representative at both the county and statewide levels. While detailed results for each of Florida's 67 counties are available in separate reports, a brief overview of the county-level results is presented here. For each county, sample sizes, substance use rates, prevalence rates for driving after using alcohol or marijuana, average risk and protective factor scale scores, prevalence rates for high adverse childhood experience (ACE) scores, and prevalence rates for attempted suicide are presented in Tables C1-C8. In addition, Maps 1-19 add a dimension to the analysis by showing the geographic distribution of the data.

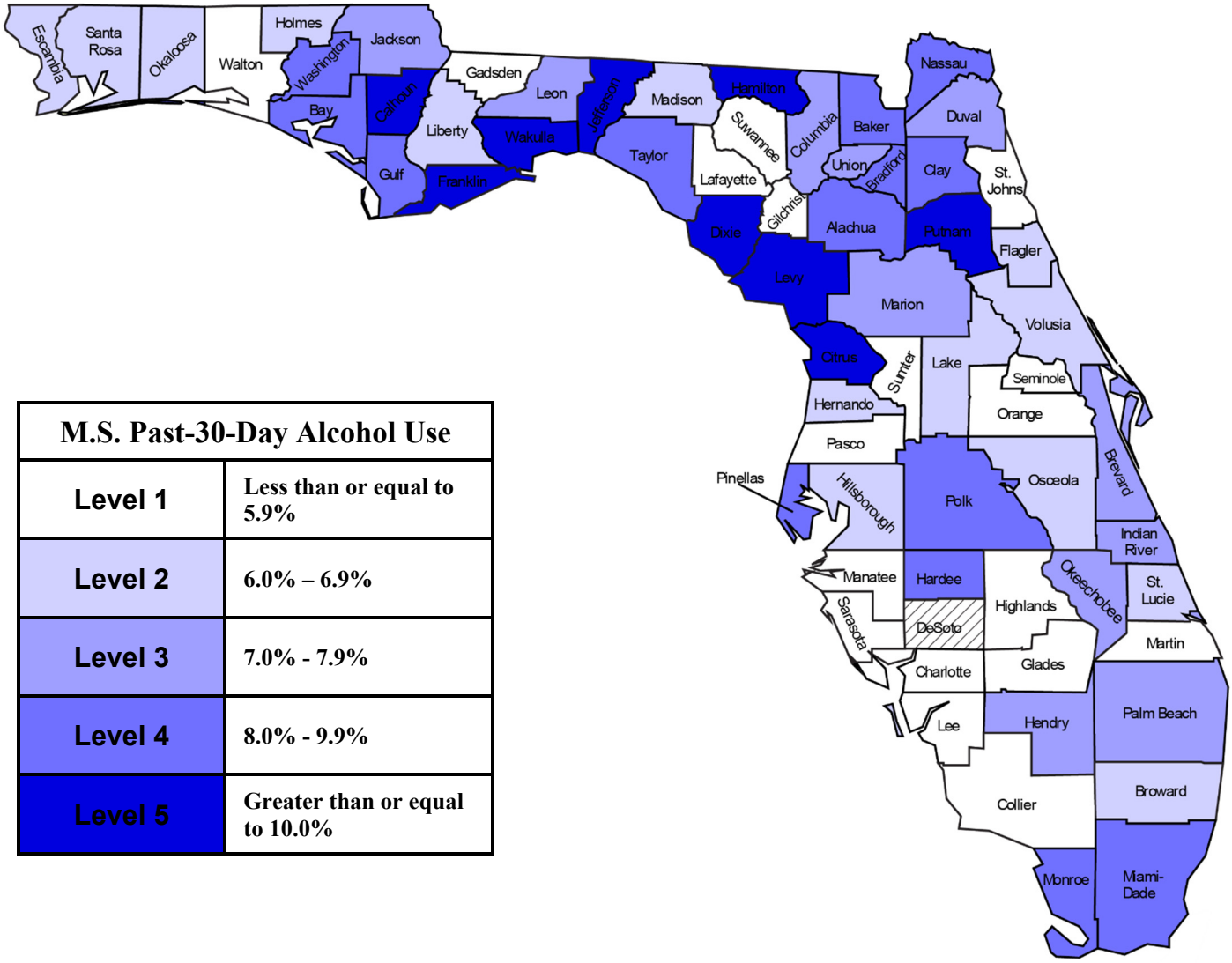
As illustrated in Table C1, the sample sizes for some counties are too small to adequately represent the student population. These shortfalls are particularly problematic when participation within a county is unbalanced across grade levels. This can cause some counties to have notably younger or older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

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

Confidence Intervals

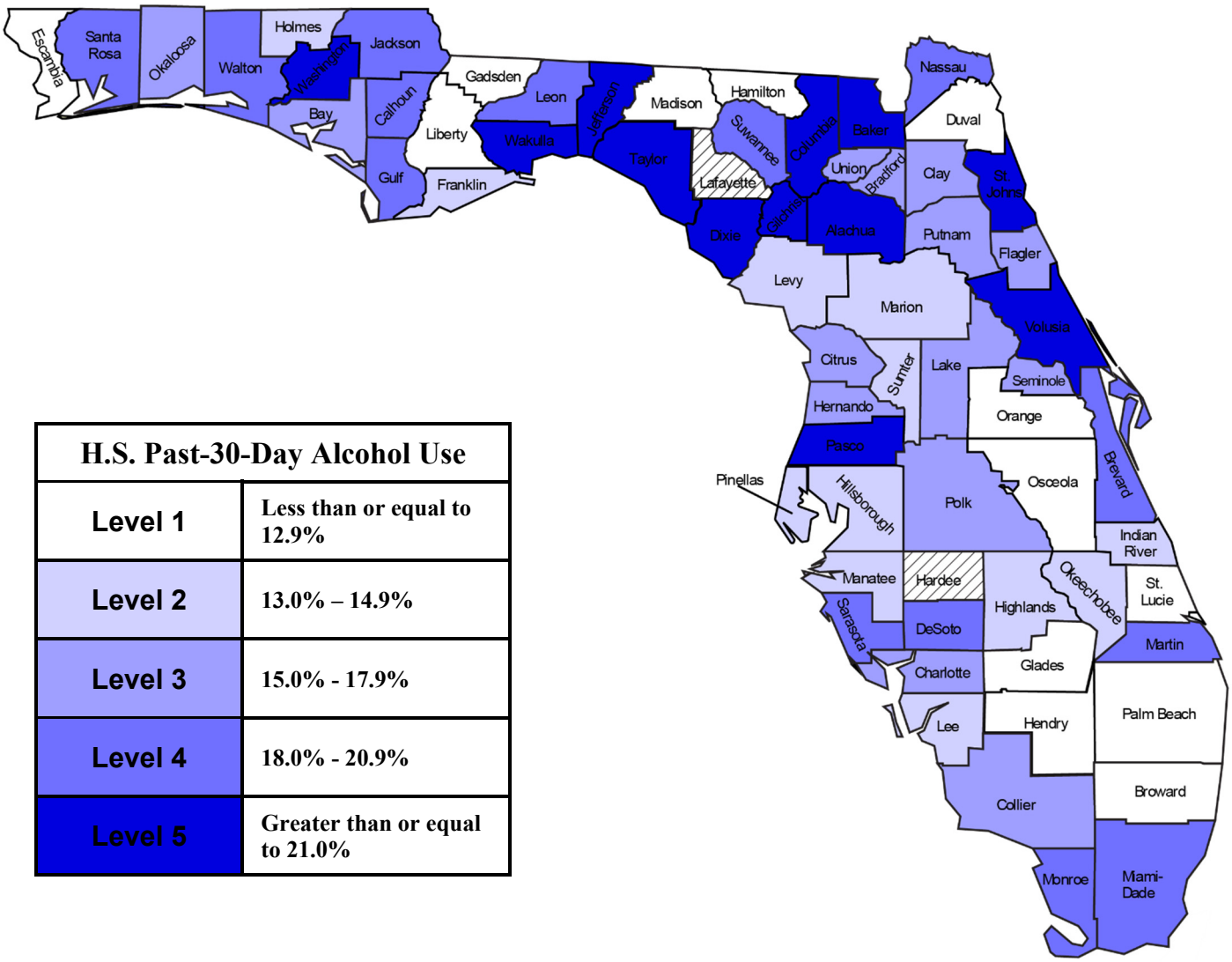
With total participation of 1,227 students, Escambia County has a fairly typical county-level *FYSAS* sample. Statistical estimates for Escambia County have maximum confidence intervals that are below ±4.0 for middle school and high school estimates, and below ±3.0 percentage points for the full county sample. Counties with especially strong samples have statistical estimates that are more precise, while counties with weaker participation have less precise estimates.

Map 1. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day alcohol use by county, *2022 FYSAS*



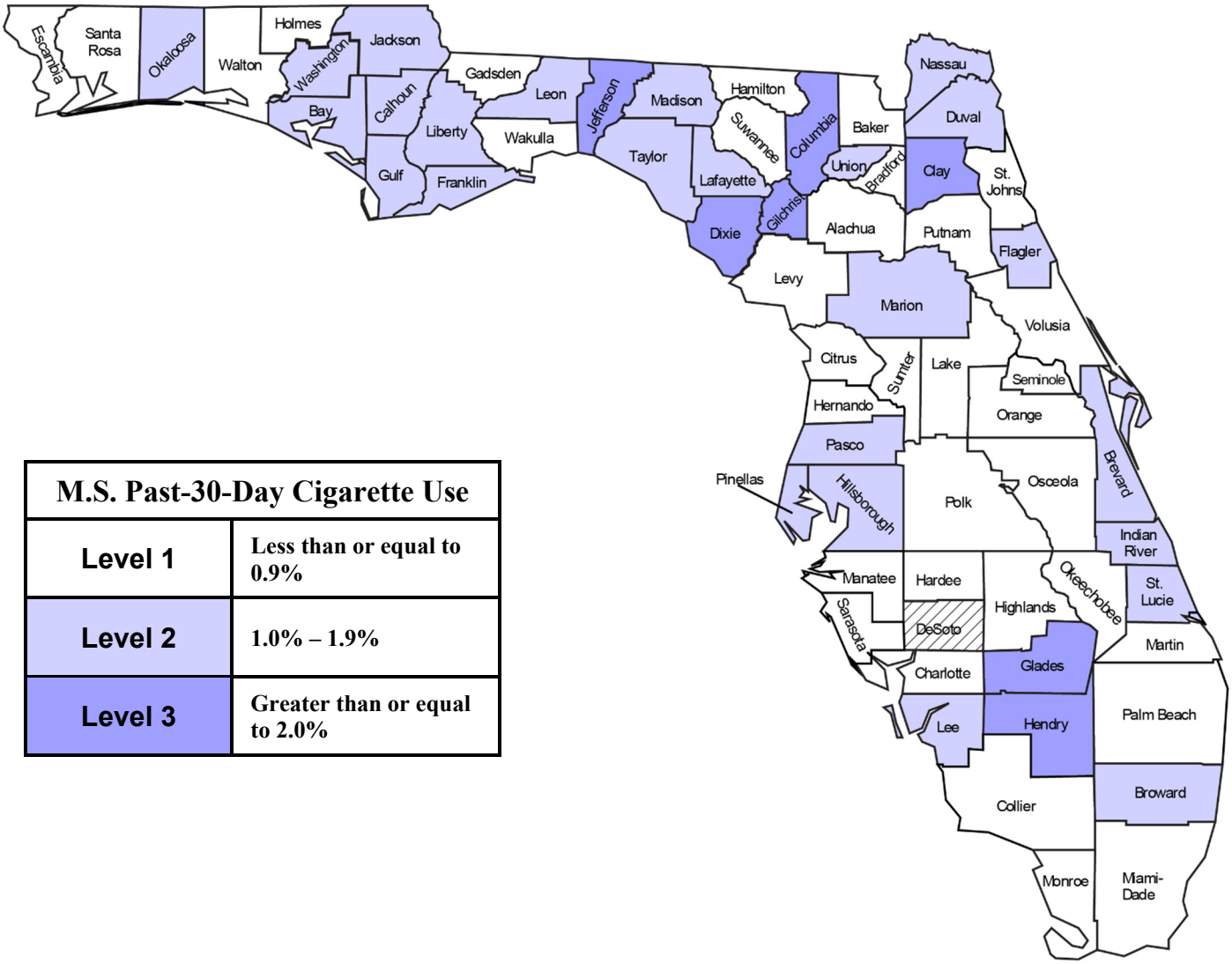
M.S. Past-30-Day Alcohol Use	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 5.9%**
Level 2	**6.0% – 6.9%**
Level 3	**7.0% - 7.9%**
Level 4	**8.0% - 9.9%**
Level 5	**Greater than or equal to 10.0%**

Map 2. Prevalence of high school past-30-day alcohol use by county, *2022 FYSAS*



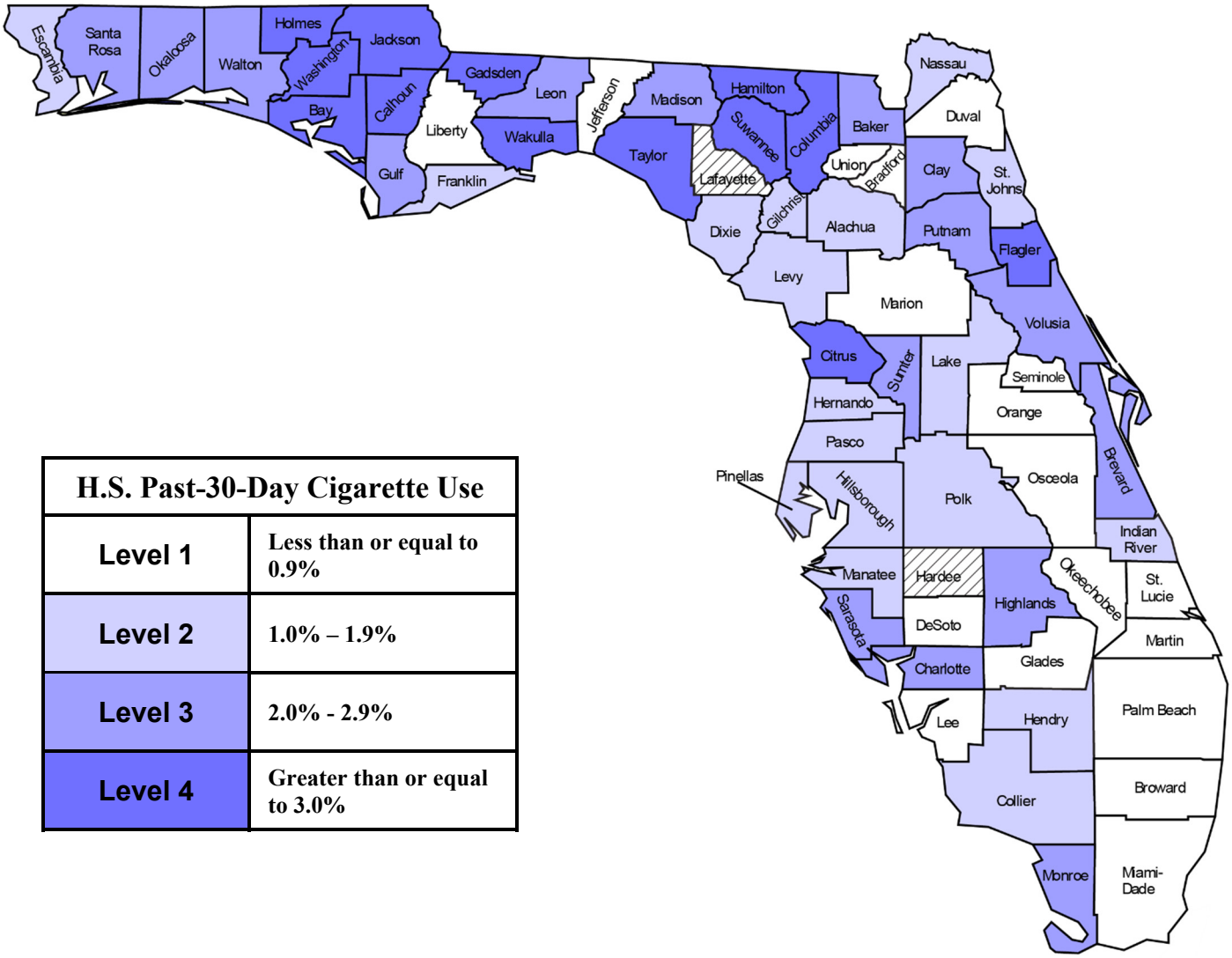
H.S. Past-30-Day Alcohol Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 12.9%
Level 2	13.0% – 14.9%
Level 3	15.0% - 17.9%
Level 4	18.0% - 20.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 21.0%

Map 3. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day cigarette use by county, *2022 FYSAS*



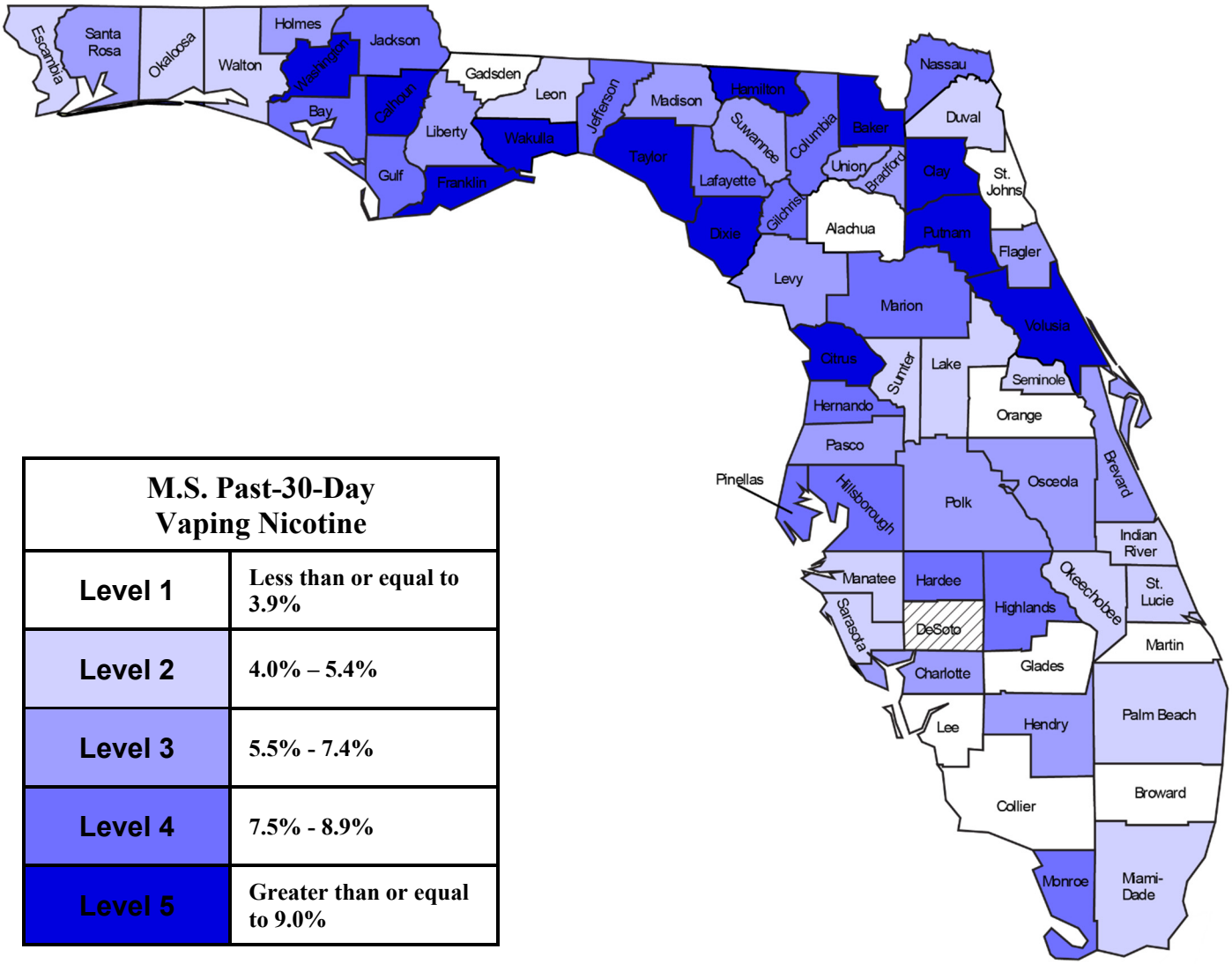
M.S. Past-30-Day Cigarette Use	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 0.9%**
Level 2	**1.0% – 1.9%**
Level 3	**Greater than or equal to 2.0%**

Map 4. Prevalence of high school past-30-day cigarette use by county, *2022 FYSAS*



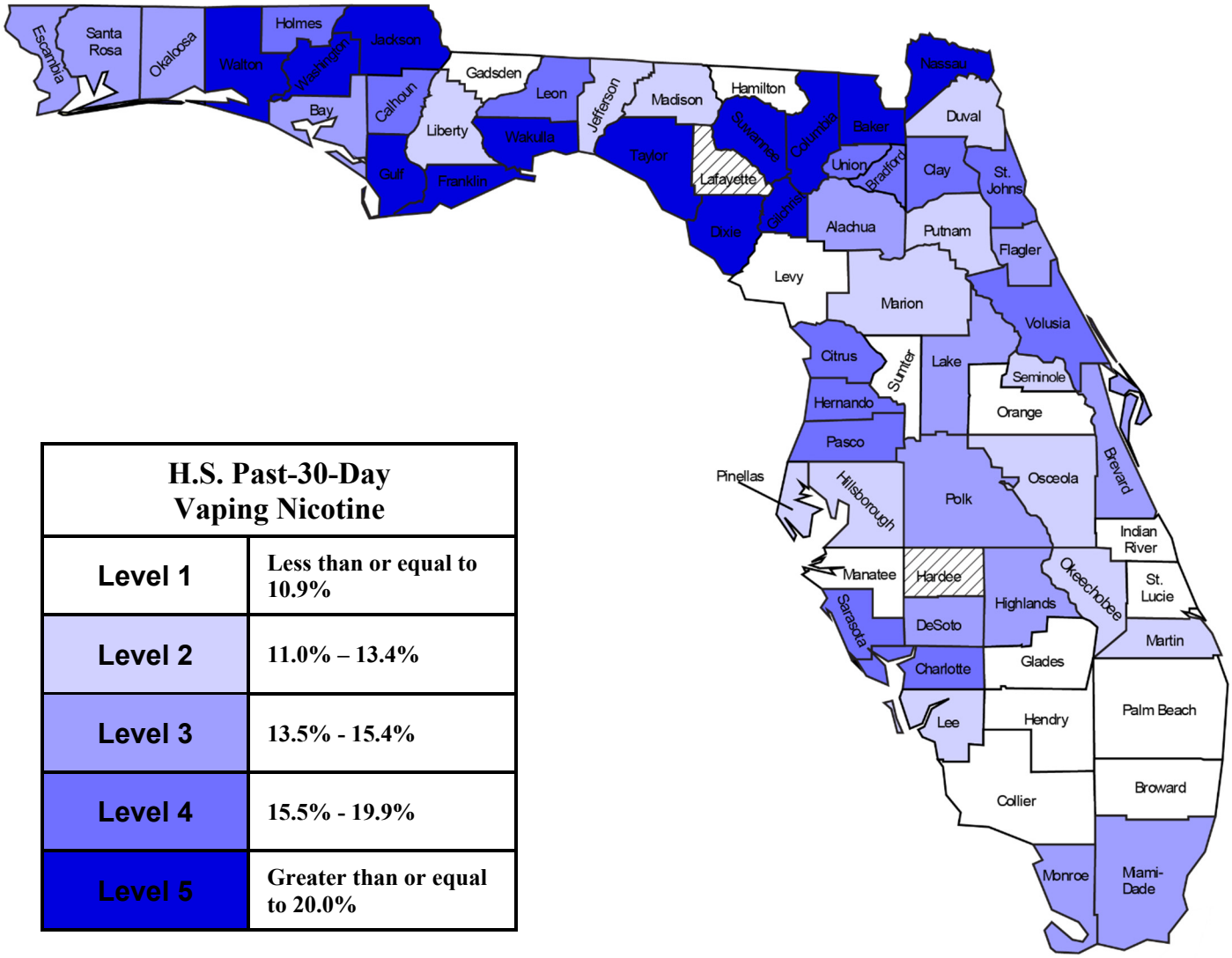
H.S. Past-30-Day Cigarette Use	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 0.9%**
Level 2	**1.0% – 1.9%**
Level 3	**2.0% - 2.9%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 3.0%**

Map 5. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day vaping nicotine by county, *2022 FYSAS*



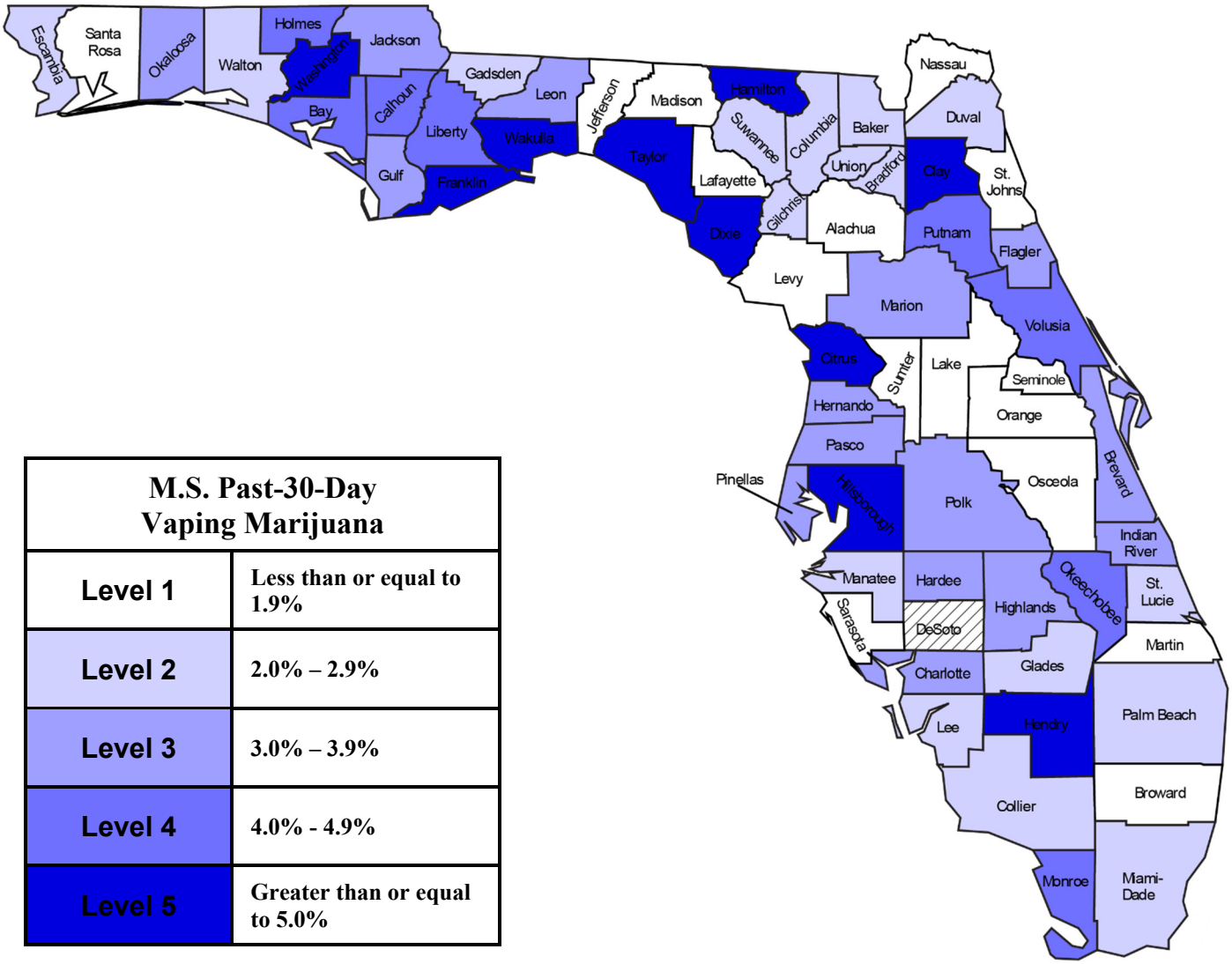
M.S. Past-30-Day Vaping Nicotine	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 3.9%
Level 2	4.0% – 5.4%
Level 3	5.5% - 7.4%
Level 4	7.5% - 8.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 9.0%

Map 6. Prevalence of high school past-30-day vaping nicotine by county, *2022 FYSAS*



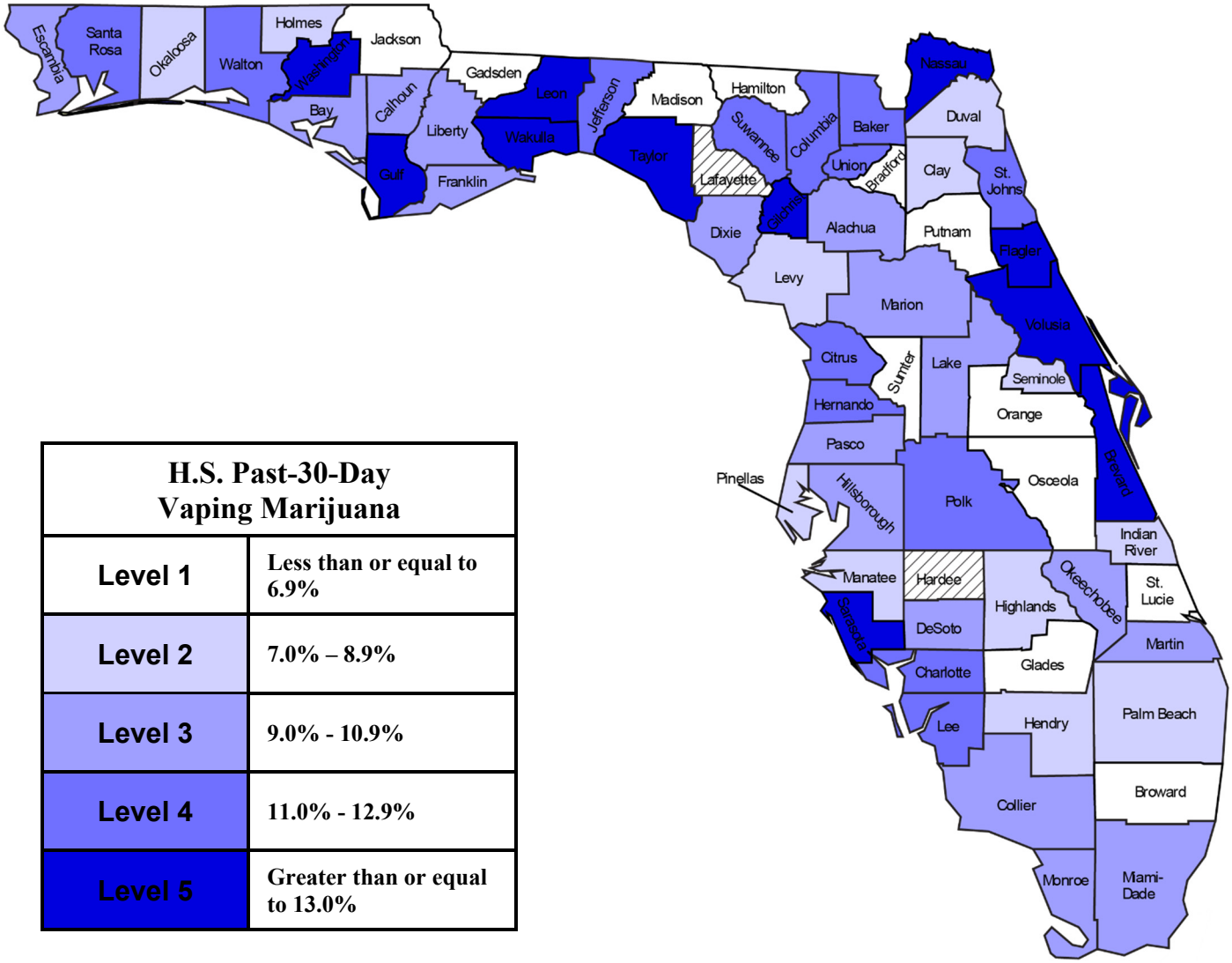
H.S. Past-30-Day Vaping Nicotine	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 10.9%**
Level 2	**11.0% – 13.4%**
Level 3	**13.5% - 15.4%**
Level 4	**15.5% - 19.9%**
Level 5	**Greater than or equal to 20.0%**

Map 7. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day vaping marijuana by county, *2022 FYSAS*



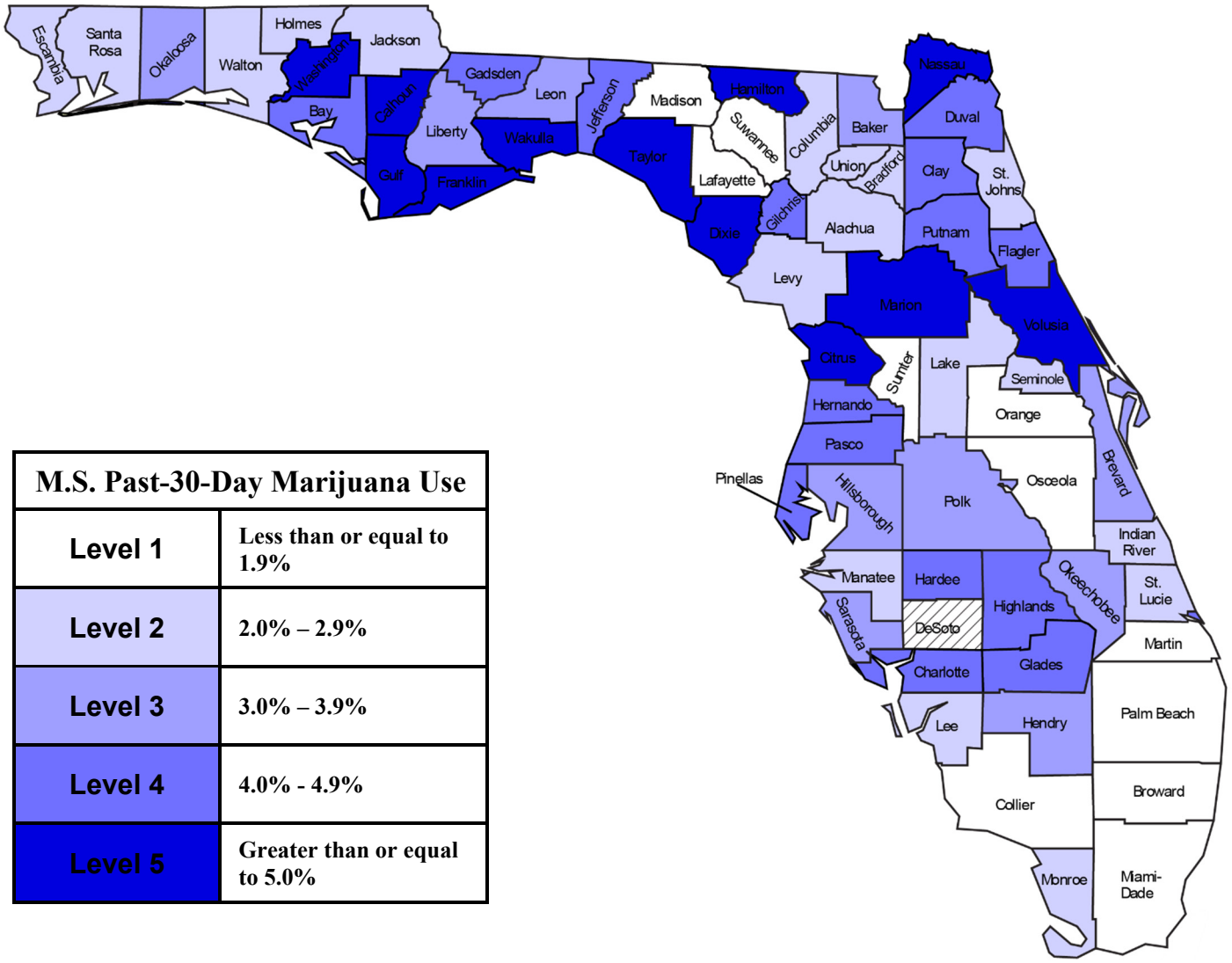
M.S. Past-30-Day Vaping Marijuana	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 1.9%
Level 2	2.0% – 2.9%
Level 3	3.0% – 3.9%
Level 4	4.0% - 4.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 5.0%

Map 8. Prevalence of high school past-30-day vaping marijuana by county, *2022 FYSAS*



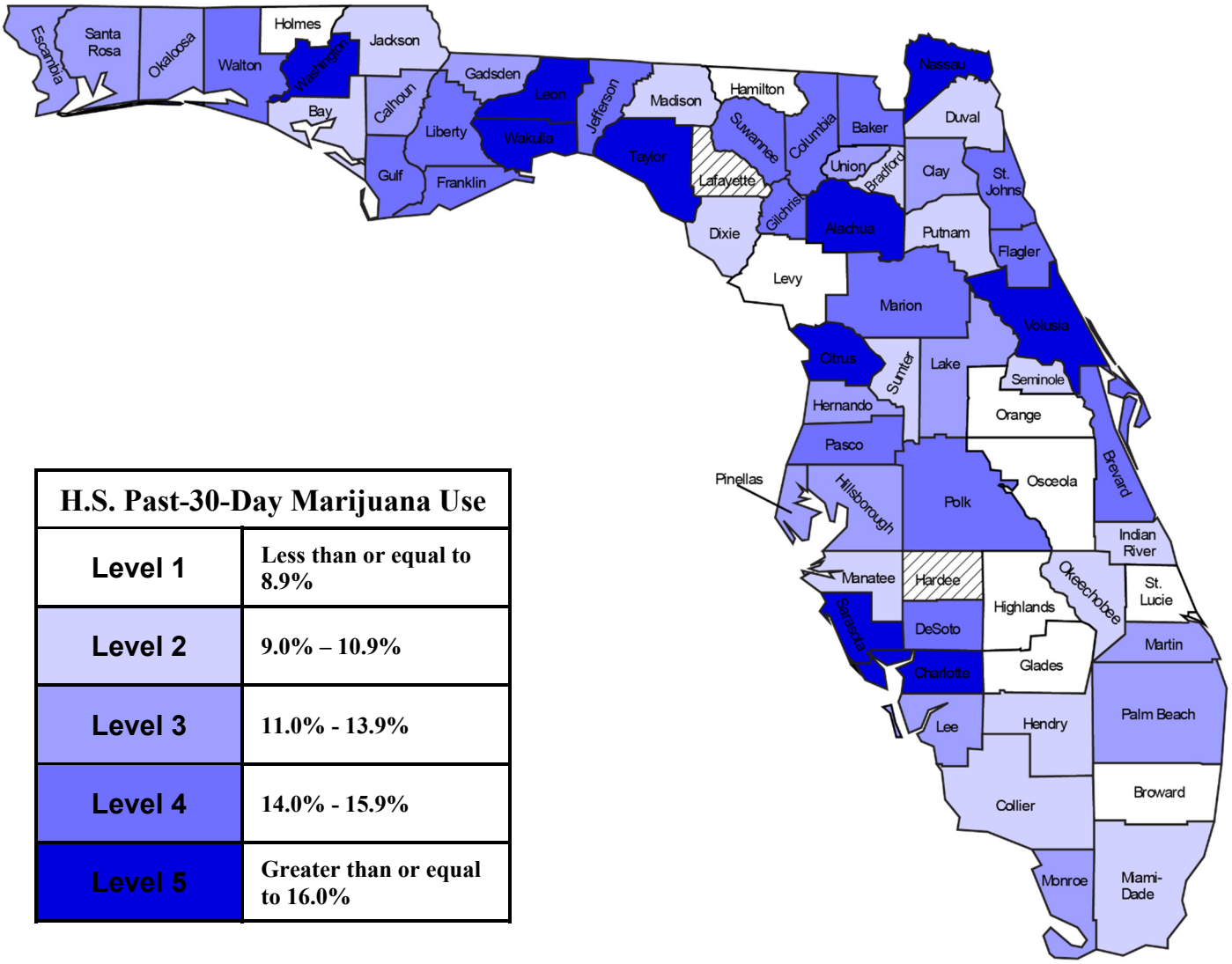
H.S. Past-30-Day Vaping Marijuana	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 6.9%
Level 2	7.0% – 8.9%
Level 3	9.0% - 10.9%
Level 4	11.0% - 12.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 13.0%

Map 9. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day marijuana use by county, *2022 FYSAS*



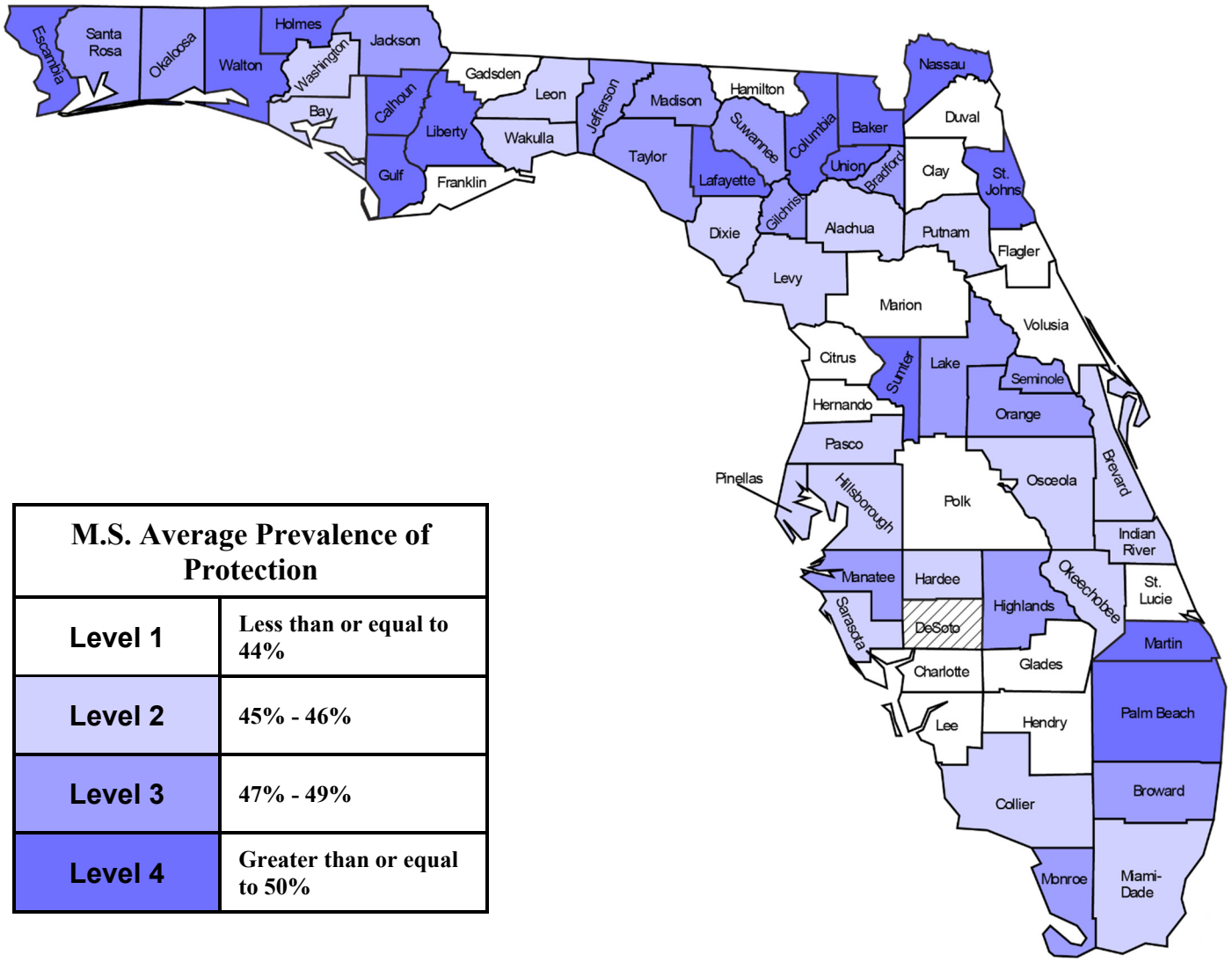
M.S. Past-30-Day Marijuana Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 1.9%
Level 2	2.0% – 2.9%
Level 3	3.0% – 3.9%
Level 4	4.0% - 4.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 5.0%

Map 10. Prevalence of high school past-30-day marijuana use by county, *2022 FYSAS*



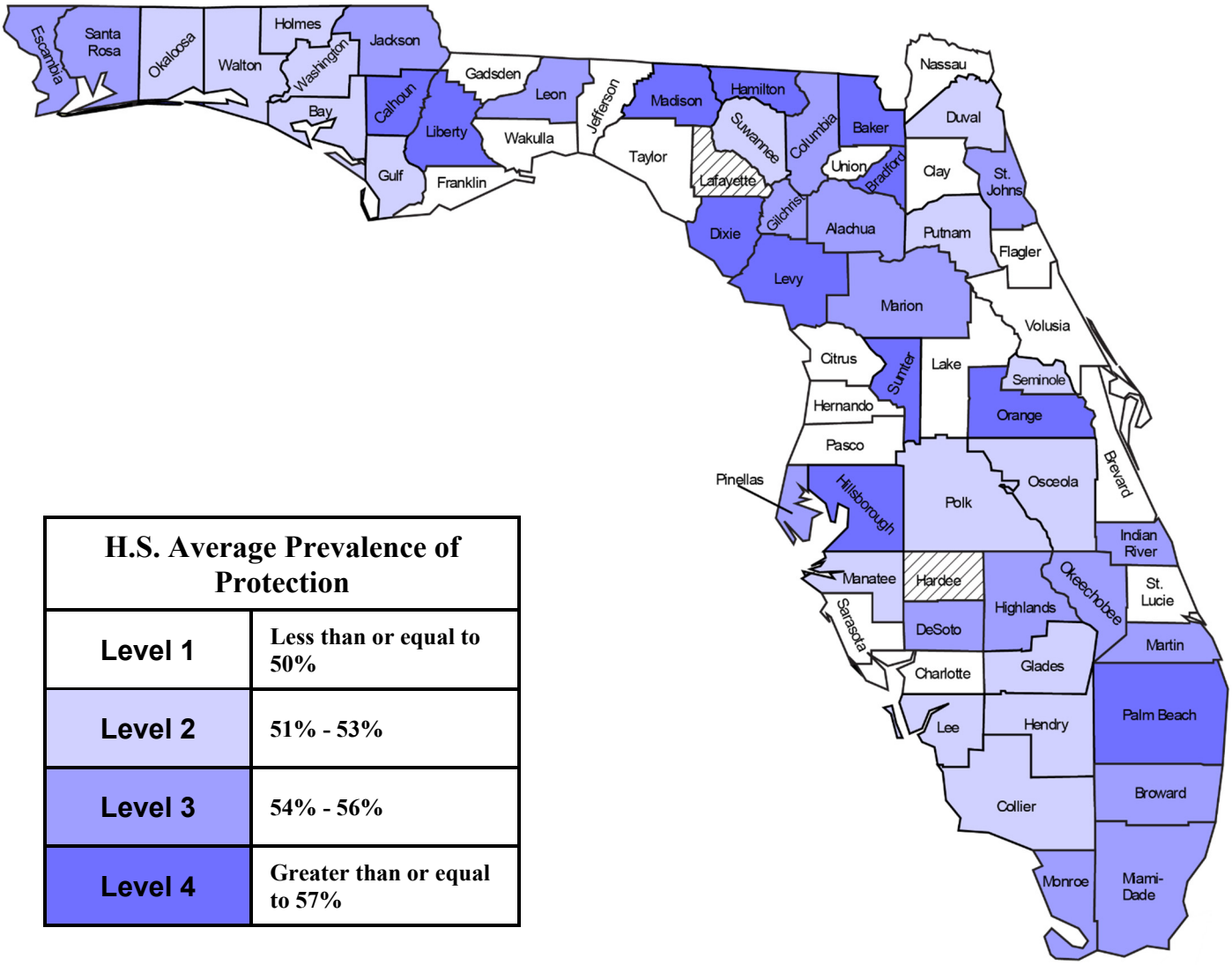
H.S. Past-30-Day Marijuana Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 8.9%
Level 2	9.0% – 10.9%
Level 3	11.0% - 13.9%
Level 4	14.0% - 15.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 16.0%

Map 11. Average level of middle school protection by county, *2022 FYSAS*



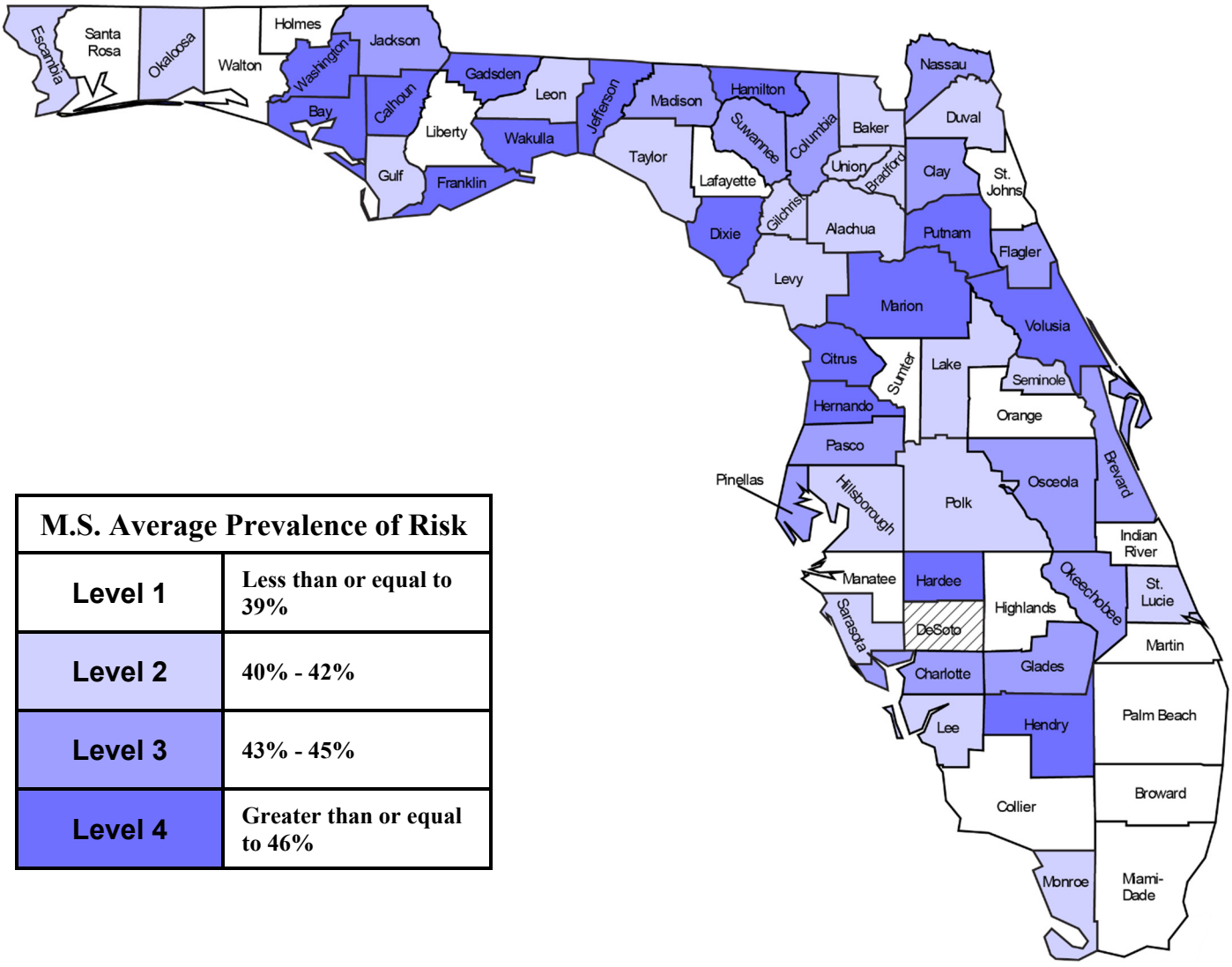
M.S. Average Prevalence of Protection	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 44%**
Level 2	**45% - 46%**
Level 3	**47% - 49%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 50%**

Map 12. Average level of high school protection by county, *2022 FYSAS*



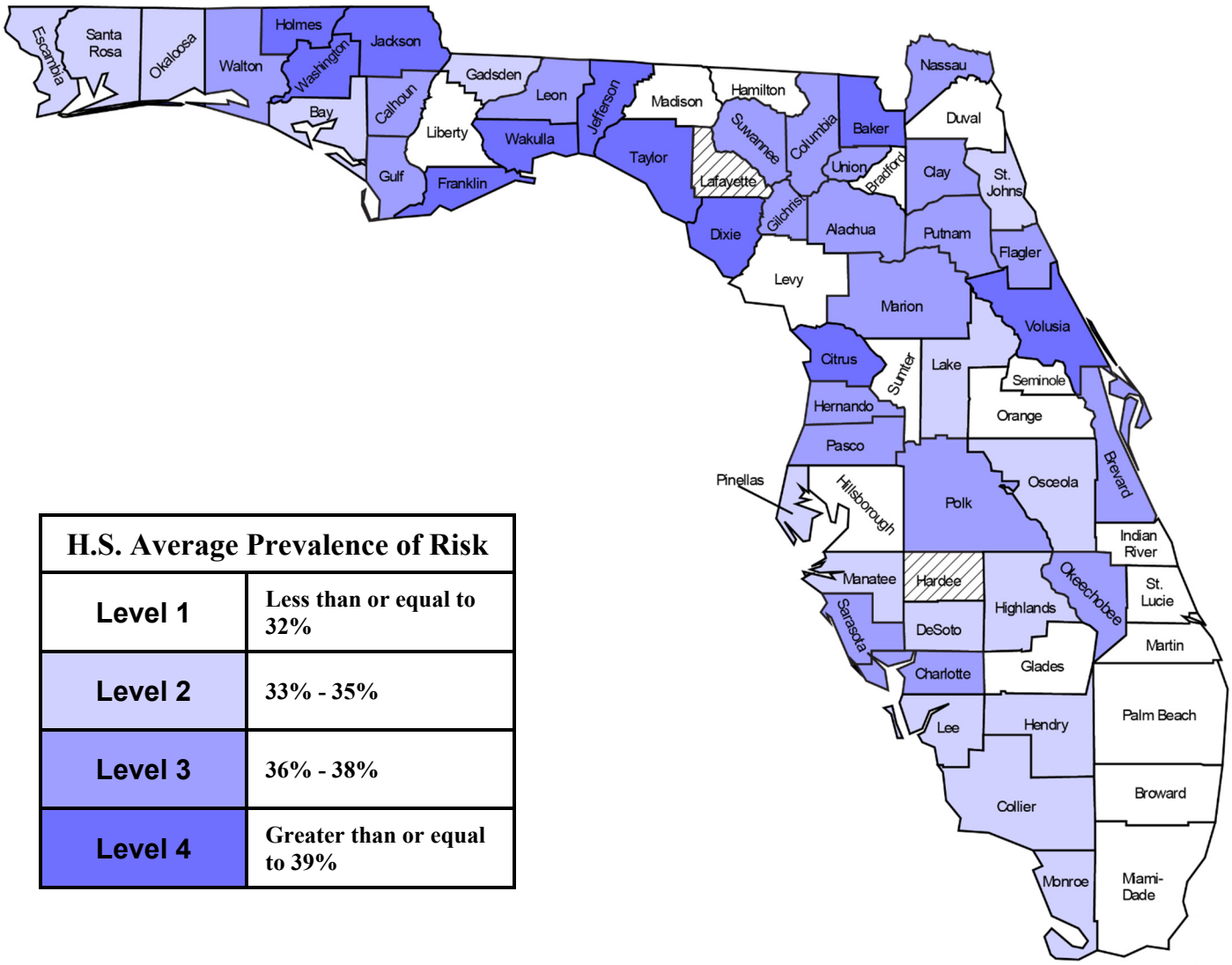
H.S. Average Prevalence of Protection	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 50%
Level 2	51% - 53%
Level 3	54% - 56%
Level 4	Greater than or equal to 57%

Map 13. Average level of middle school risk by county, *2022 FYSAS*



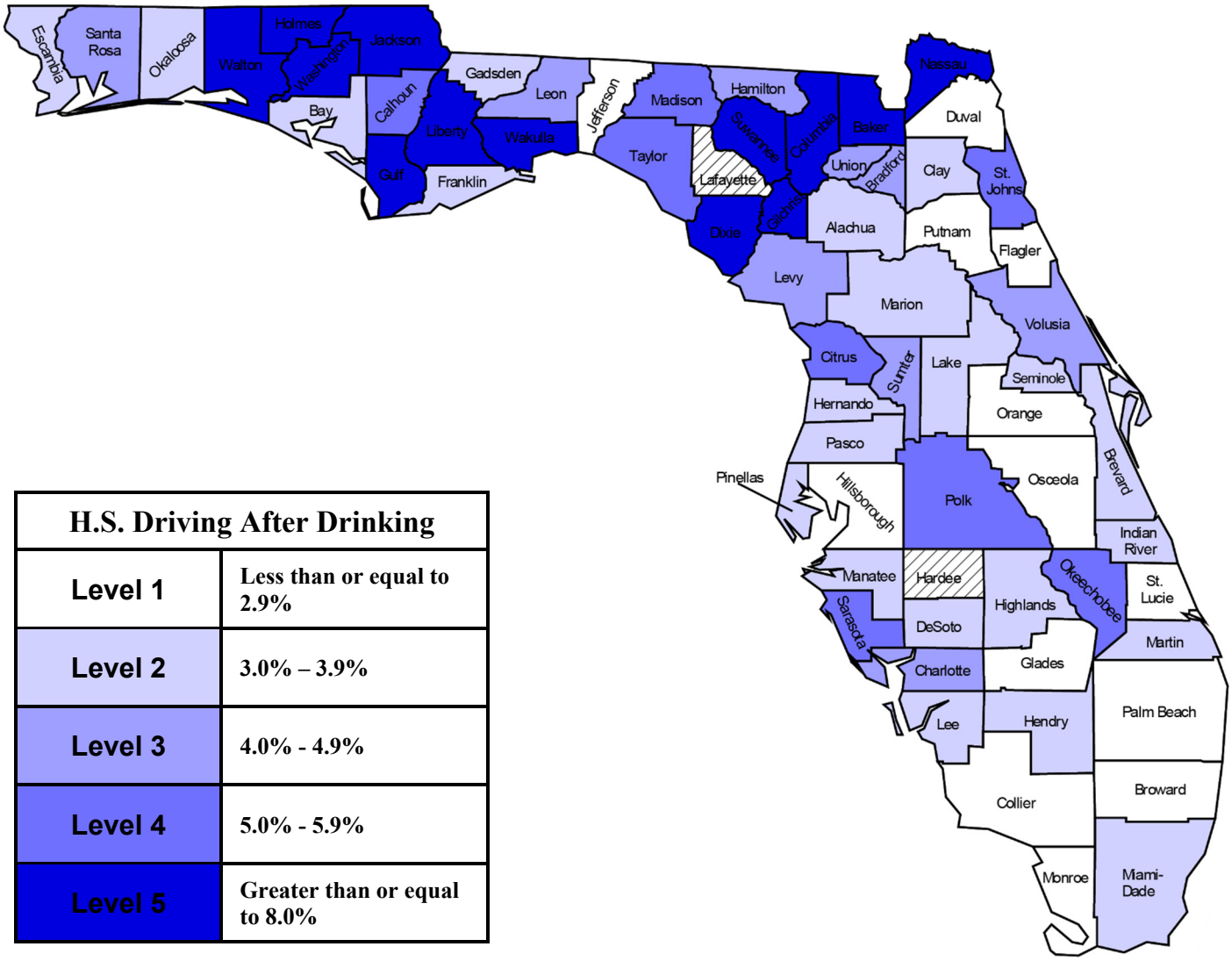
M.S. Average Prevalence of Risk	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 39%**
Level 2	**40% - 42%**
Level 3	**43% - 45%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 46%**

Map 14. Average level of high school risk by county, *2022 FYSAS*



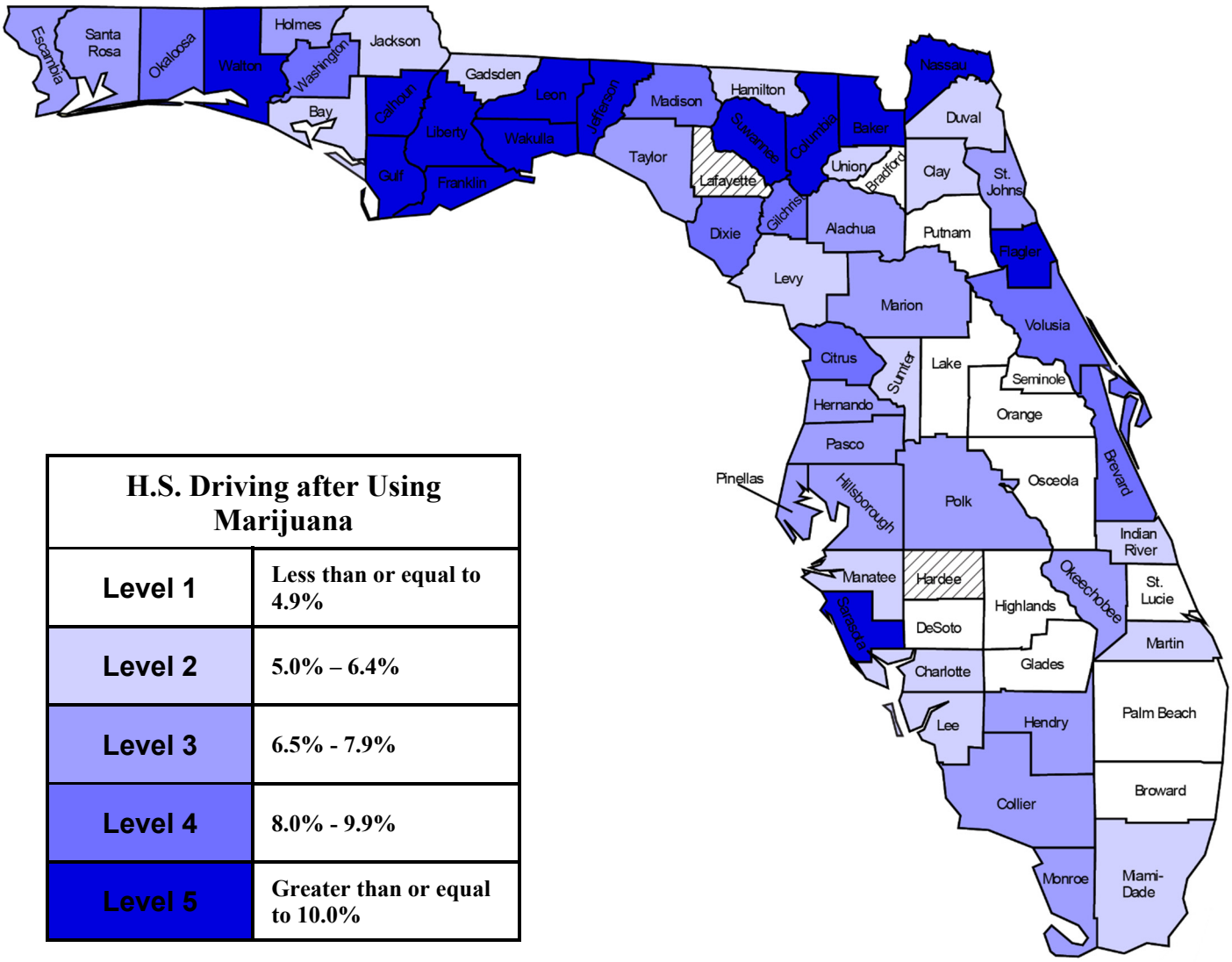
H.S. Average Prevalence of Risk	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 32%**
Level 2	**33% - 35%**
Level 3	**36% - 38%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 39%**

Map 15. Prevalence of high school past-30-day driving after drinking by county, *2022 FYSAS*



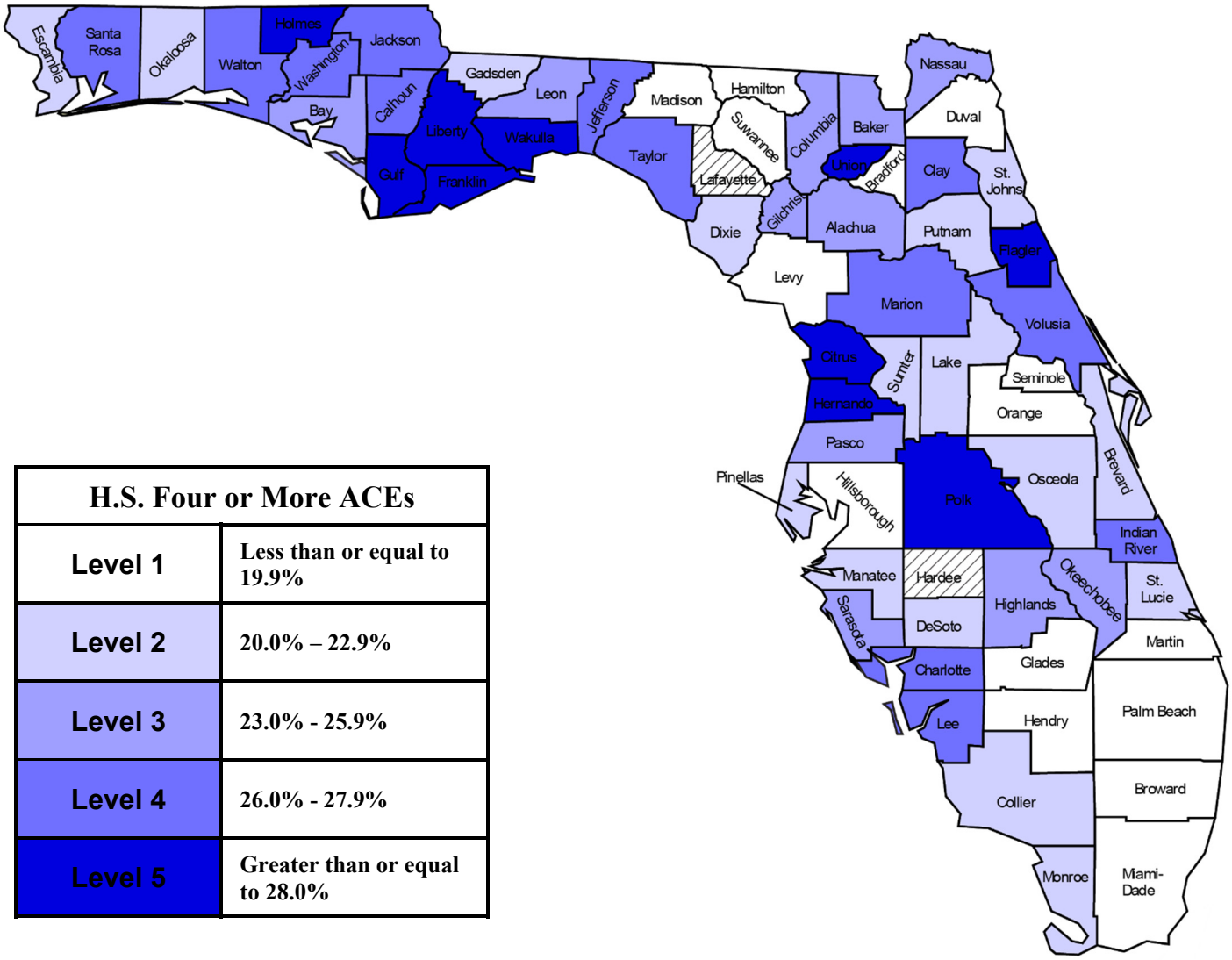
H.S. Driving After Drinking	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 2.9%
Level 2	3.0% – 3.9%
Level 3	4.0% - 4.9%
Level 4	5.0% - 5.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 8.0%

Map 16. Prevalence of high school past-30-day driving after using marijuana by county, *2022 FYSAS*



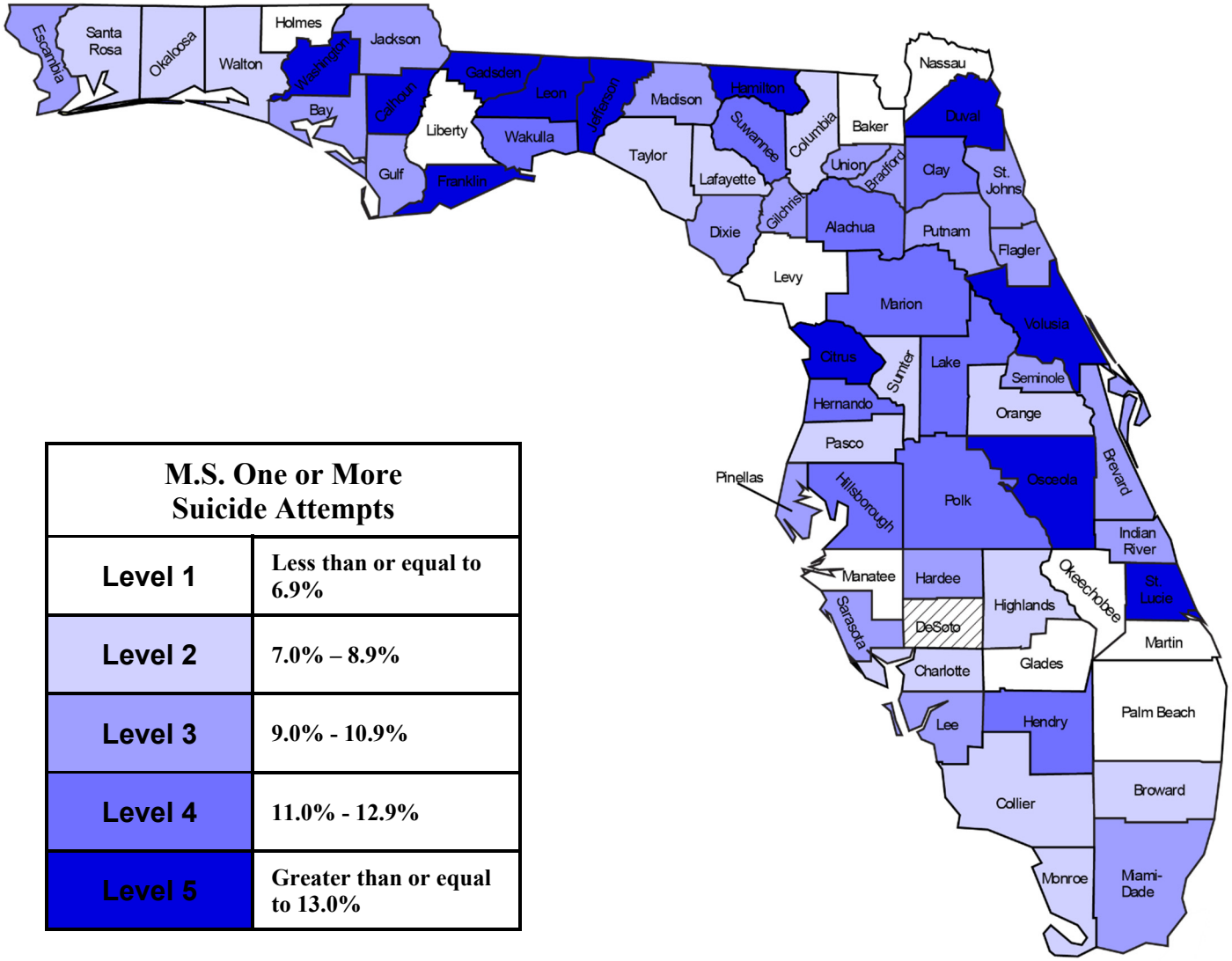
H.S. Driving after Using Marijuana	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 4.9%
Level 2	5.0% – 6.4%
Level 3	6.5% - 7.9%
Level 4	8.0% - 9.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 10.0%

Map 17. Prevalence of high school four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) by county, *2022 FYSAS*



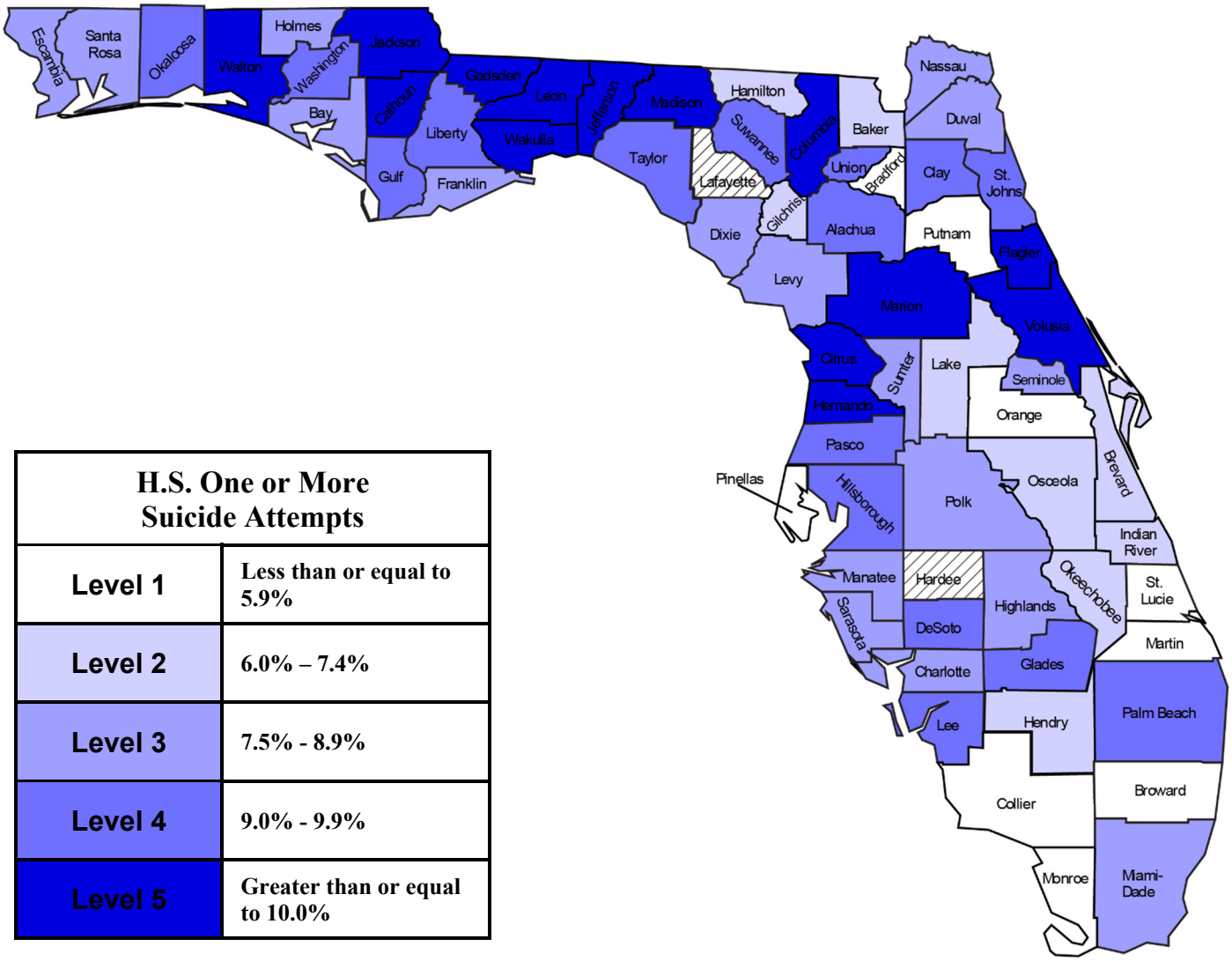
H.S. Four or More ACEs	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 19.9%**
Level 2	**20.0% – 22.9%**
Level 3	**23.0% - 25.9%**
Level 4	**26.0% - 27.9%**
Level 5	**Greater than or equal to 28.0%**

Map 18. Prevalence of middle school one or more suicide attempts in the past 12 months by county, *2022 FYSAS*



M.S. One or More Suicide Attempts	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 6.9%
Level 2	7.0% – 8.9%
Level 3	9.0% - 10.9%
Level 4	11.0% - 12.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 13.0%

Map 19. Prevalence of high school one or more suicide attempts in the past 12 months by county, *2022 FYSAS*



H.S. One or More Suicide Attempts	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 5.9%
Level 2	6.0% – 7.4%
Level 3	7.5% - 8.9%
Level 4	9.0% - 9.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 10.0%

Table C1. Number of students in sample, by county, 2022

County	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total
Alachua	127	95	120	139	97	93	17	688
Baker	105	127	103	126	98	117	75	751
Bay	113	142	176	100	109	84	84	808
Bradford	72	60	59	68	51	39	13	362
Brevard	174	244	227	282	170	191	68	1356
Broward	128	84	140	66	86	111	114	729
Calhoun	62	59	59	57	54	45	24	360
Charlotte	119	139	138	123	85	43	40	687
Citrus	163	175	139	148	135	70	94	924
Clay	65	157	229	140	154	141	147	1033
Collier	257	191	225	168	169	167	175	1352
Columbia	151	159	122	80	77	65	54	708
DeSoto***	--	--	--	73	80	66	36	255
Dixie*	56	60	56	41	36	25	21	295
Duval	142	140	88	129	129	95	75	798
Escambia	182	257	270	175	121	116	106	1227
Flagler*	231	180	141	191	123	20	10	896
Franklin*	26	38	29	31	15	17	3	159
Gadsden	54	75	40	38	34	37	25	303
Gilchrist	85	80	77	61	69	55	40	467
Glades*	54	60	39	24	19	11	7	214
Gulf	57	56	64	58	65	54	33	387
Hamilton*	45	24	30	48	39	20	9	215
Hardee**	115	108	78	--	--	--	--	301
Hendry	76	89	93	136	125	136	70	725
Hernando	136	147	138	114	112	93	91	831
Highlands	127	151	153	120	127	62	64	804
Hillsborough	117	96	238	123	135	89	192	990
Holmes	96	81	103	72	64	27	32	475
Indian River	173	155	119	100	83	97	47	774
Jackson	127	115	141	68	101	69	51	672
Jefferson*	22	22	12	6	6	9	3	80
Lafayette**	31	25	30	--	--	--	--	86
Lake	166	132	208	181	139	82	90	998
Lee	210	172	145	112	124	97	140	1000
Leon	51	116	187	147	105	111	71	788
Levy	123	115	93	134	46	37	22	570
Liberty*	30	33	36	21	20	11	10	161
Madison	51	41	46	60	58	58	23	337
Manatee	190	148	177	132	221	116	58	1042
Marion	123	169	152	105	143	80	84	856
Martin	101	188	146	75	88	85	59	742
Miami-Dade	156	184	202	147	115	158	108	1070
Monroe	135	134	140	127	87	83	70	776
Nassau	76	103	75	136	105	91	42	628
Okaloosa	219	205	134	198	149	111	77	1093
Okeechobee	109	157	129	131	88	81	83	778
Orange	160	151	175	72	106	124	48	836
Osceola	118	164	116	118	142	93	92	843
Palm Beach	176	136	118	84	123	80	65	782
Pasco	181	95	139	152	145	49	63	824
Pinellas	115	124	123	267	187	89	81	986
Polk	187	87	118	90	107	108	82	779
Putnam	82	100	126	85	64	88	60	605
Saint Johns	263	254	237	147	231	155	119	1406
Saint Lucie*	184	234	182	368	58	21	4	1051
Santa Rosa	100	155	152	102	150	88	53	800
Sarasota	85	94	113	78	97	58	52	577
Seminole	198	191	231	120	181	158	93	1172
Sumter	124	126	157	132	140	82	72	833
Suwannee	131	75	107	122	98	52	41	626
Taylor*	58	58	48	55	37	29	2	287
Union*	66	61	62	66	35	26	12	328
Volusia	234	148	247	156	174	148	91	1198
Wakulla	133	133	140	134	112	78	67	797
Walton	148	129	135	130	91	85	32	750
Washington	88	85	75	94	53	49	31	475

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error. ** For these counties, results are only presented for middle school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 9 through 12. *** For these counties, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8.

Table C2. Past-30-day prevalence of alcohol, binge drinking, cigarettes, vaping nicotine, and vaping marijuana, among middle school students, by county, 2022

County	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cigarettes	Vaping Nicotine	Vaping Marijuana
Alachua	8.4	1.4	0.9	3.4	1.0
Baker	8.8	5.5	0.1	9.5	2.8
Bay	9.1	3.1	1.5	7.6	4.4
Bradford	9.5	5.1	0.6	7.2	2.2
Brevard	7.7	3.4	1.2	5.9	3.1
Broward	6.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2
Calhoun	12.7	5.9	1.1	12.9	4.0
Charlotte	4.7	1.9	0.6	6.5	3.8
Citrus	13.7	4.0	0.8	11.1	6.4
Clay	8.3	5.6	2.8	9.3	5.4
Collier	5.6	1.6	0.2	3.7	2.4
Columbia	7.7	1.8	2.3	8.7	2.4
DeSoto***	--	--	--	--	--
Dixie*	14.2	8.5	4.2	17.8	6.8
Duval	7.4	2.5	1.5	4.4	2.2
Escambia	6.5	1.9	0.7	4.9	2.4
Flagler*	6.4	3.2	1.1	6.3	3.6
Franklin*	14.8	3.3	1.2	15.5	12.6
Gadsden	4.7	3.2	0.0	3.5	2.9
Gilchrist	4.4	1.4	2.3	7.7	2.9
Glades*	5.2	6.3	2.4	1.4	2.4
Gulf	9.6	6.8	1.1	7.7	3.2
Hamilton*	12.7	8.2	0.5	10.3	5.2
Hardee**	8.9	4.9	0.9	8.0	3.5
Hendry	7.6	6.2	2.2	7.3	5.5
Hernando	6.2	3.4	0.8	8.3	3.8
Highlands	5.7	2.8	0.8	7.9	3.7
Hillsborough	6.7	4.2	1.3	7.5	5.7
Holmes	6.4	1.7	0.3	6.4	4.0
Indian River	7.2	3.3	1.1	4.8	3.0
Jackson	7.7	3.6	1.2	8.7	3.4
Jefferson*	12.7	14.0	3.9	8.1	1.4
Lafayette**	3.4	0.6	1.5	8.9	0.5
Lake	6.9	2.0	0.5	5.0	1.9
Lee	4.8	1.3	1.1	3.0	2.8
Leon	7.0	7.3	1.1	5.4	3.6
Levy	10.7	3.4	0.2	5.6	1.8
Liberty*	6.7	5.5	1.0	7.0	4.7
Madison	6.0	7.0	1.2	5.5	1.0
Manatee	3.8	2.5	0.3	4.0	2.7
Marion	7.8	4.9	1.0	8.8	3.7
Martin	5.3	1.3	0.2	2.2	0.9
Miami-Dade	8.1	2.9	0.1	4.9	2.1
Monroe	8.0	3.8	0.9	7.6	4.3
Nassau	8.3	3.6	1.8	8.2	1.7
Okaloosa	6.2	2.9	1.4	4.2	3.3
Okeechobee	7.1	4.3	0.3	5.4	4.1
Orange	5.2	1.9	0.4	2.2	1.2
Osceola	6.6	2.0	0.0	5.6	1.8
Palm Beach	7.2	1.9	0.3	4.9	2.8
Pasco	5.3	1.3	1.1	5.8	3.8
Pinellas	8.5	4.2	1.4	7.5	3.6
Polk	8.3	4.6	0.7	6.0	3.0
Putnam	11.0	6.5	0.1	9.1	4.0
Saint Johns	5.9	1.9	0.6	2.8	1.0
Saint Lucie*	6.6	4.2	1.0	4.0	2.2
Santa Rosa	6.1	2.6	0.6	6.0	1.7
Sarasota	5.5	4.0	0.0	4.0	1.9
Seminole	4.6	1.8	0.7	4.1	1.7
Sumter	5.1	1.5	0.9	4.2	1.3
Suwannee	4.7	4.0	0.4	6.8	2.5
Taylor*	9.0	4.4	1.2	12.3	5.6
Union*	7.4	6.6	1.2	5.6	2.5
Volusia	6.6	2.4	0.2	11.1	4.8
Wakulla	11.5	5.5	0.8	10.8	6.0
Walton	5.8	2.2	0.8	4.8	2.2
Washington	9.4	5.2	1.6	14.8	7.8

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error. ** For these counties, results are only presented for middle school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 9 through 12. *** For these counties, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8.

Table C3. Past-30-day prevalence of alcohol, binge drinking, cigarettes, vaping nicotine, and vaping marijuana, among high school students, by county, 2022

County	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cigarettes	Vaping Nicotine	Vaping Marijuana
Alachua	21.5	4.3	1.8	13.5	10.8
Baker	23.6	17.4	2.6	24.3	11.6
Bay	16.6	10.6	3.0	15.1	9.7
Bradford	15.4	7.8	0.0	16.5	5.9
Brevard	19.9	6.8	2.0	14.3	14.6
Broward	10.5	4.0	0.0	6.4	4.5
Calhoun	18.2	10.3	3.1	18.3	10.7
Charlotte	17.9	10.8	2.6	15.7	12.9
Citrus	15.4	8.3	3.7	18.3	12.5
Clay	15.5	6.7	2.9	15.8	8.5
Collier	17.7	7.2	1.5	10.8	10.0
Columbia	21.4	11.0	4.9	20.8	12.5
DeSoto***	18.0	10.4	0.3	13.6	9.9
Dixie*	29.3	21.3	1.0	28.3	10.8
Duval	10.4	4.5	0.1	11.4	8.2
Escambia	11.7	7.7	1.7	15.0	10.1
Flagler*	16.8	7.6	3.3	15.3	14.7
Franklin*	14.3	9.1	1.1	23.0	9.7
Gadsden	8.0	9.5	5.3	9.2	5.6
Gilchrist	21.1	10.1	1.4	21.3	14.1
Glades*	4.2	4.0	0.0	5.7	0.0
Gulf	18.8	11.7	2.2	22.1	13.2
Hamilton*	10.1	8.0	3.5	6.3	5.9
Hardee**	--	--	--	--	--
Hendry	11.8	6.9	1.9	8.4	7.3
Hernando	15.3	5.4	1.7	15.6	11.3
Highlands	14.9	6.0	2.1	14.9	7.6
Hillsborough	13.6	9.4	1.1	12.5	10.0
Holmes	13.4	8.5	4.3	17.2	7.3
Indian River	14.5	4.2	1.4	9.9	8.7
Jackson	20.3	14.0	4.4	20.6	6.4
Jefferson*	28.5	17.8	0.0	12.1	12.3
Lafayette**	--	--	--	--	--
Lake	16.4	7.1	1.5	13.8	9.7
Lee	14.5	8.1	0.4	12.7	11.7
Leon	20.3	9.0	2.2	15.8	14.3
Levy	14.8	7.9	1.2	7.1	7.9
Liberty*	11.3	10.5	0.0	12.3	10.6
Madison	12.7	8.0	2.8	13.2	6.5
Manatee	13.1	7.2	1.8	10.3	8.1
Marion	13.5	5.8	0.8	13.0	10.7
Martin	19.7	8.7	0.6	11.3	9.7
Miami-Dade	18.5	8.4	0.7	14.3	10.0
Monroe	18.5	11.3	2.3	14.0	10.7
Nassau	20.3	10.9	1.7	20.3	15.8
Okaloosa	15.4	9.1	2.1	15.4	8.7
Okeechobee	14.7	9.1	0.3	11.9	9.1
Orange	12.3	3.1	0.5	7.9	6.9
Osceola	12.6	5.4	0.6	12.0	5.9
Palm Beach	12.0	7.5	0.9	9.7	8.3
Pasco	22.1	9.6	1.9	17.0	10.8
Pinellas	13.4	6.2	1.7	11.3	8.2
Polk	17.7	8.1	1.9	13.6	11.8
Putnam	16.7	6.7	2.1	12.8	6.6
Saint Johns	24.5	14.0	1.8	16.3	12.7
Saint Lucie*	5.6	4.5	0.6	3.9	5.1
Santa Rosa	19.7	9.6	2.3	15.4	11.0
Sarasota	20.1	10.4	2.2	18.7	16.1
Seminole	16.5	6.6	0.3	11.3	7.5
Sumter	14.3	6.6	2.4	9.5	6.4
Suwannee	19.7	12.5	4.3	24.4	12.6
Taylor*	24.9	17.4	3.5	20.5	19.7
Union*	16.8	11.0	0.3	19.9	12.5
Volusia	21.6	11.0	2.2	19.3	15.4
Wakulla	28.7	17.3	5.1	26.5	19.4
Walton	20.3	11.6	2.8	22.1	11.2
Washington	27.1	14.7	7.5	29.3	17.9

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error. ** For these counties, results are only presented for middle school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 9 through 12. *** For these counties, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8.

Table C4. Past-30-day prevalence of marijuana, prescription pain relievers, prescription depressants, any illicit drug except marijuana, and alcohol or any illicit drug, among middle school students, by county, 2022

County	Marijuana	Prescription Pain Relievers	Prescription Depressants	Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug
Alachua	2.9	0.9	0.1	3.2	10.3
Baker	3.5	0.1	0.8	1.4	10.5
Bay	4.8	3.9	0.0	8.2	16.3
Bradford	2.7	0.0	0.3	3.2	11.0
Brevard	3.8	0.8	0.8	5.2	12.8
Broward	1.2	0.7	0.5	3.7	8.7
Calhoun	5.2	1.3	1.3	10.2	18.3
Charlotte	4.1	0.9	0.2	4.6	9.2
Citrus	6.7	1.8	0.5	7.7	20.6
Clay	4.8	0.3	1.2	5.1	12.5
Collier	1.6	0.3	0.3	3.7	9.1
Columbia	2.8	0.6	0.7	3.7	11.2
DeSoto***	--	--	--	--	--
Dixie*	9.4	2.4	2.1	6.7	23.3
Duval	4.0	1.0	0.8	5.3	15.3
Escambia	2.7	1.2	0.9	4.1	11.6
Flagler*	4.2	0.7	0.3	5.2	12.7
Franklin*	15.4	1.8	0.0	11.3	24.7
Gadsden	4.8	2.3	1.5	5.2	11.5
Gilchrist	4.4	2.0	0.2	5.3	10.5
Glades*	4.2	1.0	0.0	3.3	10.6
Gulf	5.8	2.4	1.4	5.1	12.4
Hamilton*	5.5	2.8	1.8	5.2	17.5
Hardee**	4.1	2.9	0.9	6.4	15.9
Hendry	3.2	1.6	0.4	5.4	12.1
Hernando	4.0	0.7	0.0	3.2	11.9
Highlands	4.1	0.8	0.0	4.2	10.8
Hillsborough	3.4	0.4	0.9	4.5	13.8
Holmes	2.5	0.5	0.0	3.3	9.8
Indian River	2.7	1.6	0.8	4.0	11.9
Jackson	2.3	1.4	0.8	5.3	13.5
Jefferson*	4.9	3.6	3.7	6.9	12.2
Lafayette**	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.2	5.9
Lake	2.9	1.3	0.2	3.8	11.5
Lee	2.3	0.9	0.5	5.1	9.4
Leon	3.3	0.9	0.1	7.9	15.8
Levy	2.7	1.4	0.5	4.9	15.4
Liberty*	3.2	0.0	0.9	4.7	11.9
Madison	0.6	1.9	0.0	4.7	9.6
Manatee	2.2	1.6	1.1	6.4	10.7
Marion	7.4	0.4	0.4	7.0	16.1
Martin	1.6	0.6	0.6	3.9	9.3
Miami-Dade	1.6	1.4	0.2	5.7	13.2
Monroe	2.4	1.4	0.3	5.2	12.8
Nassau	5.9	1.4	0.9	4.1	11.6
Okaloosa	3.0	1.4	0.1	5.2	9.8
Okeechobee	3.4	1.6	0.2	3.4	11.4
Orange	0.7	1.8	0.3	4.9	9.6
Osceola	1.0	1.3	0.1	5.0	11.5
Palm Beach	1.5	0.8	0.6	5.1	11.4
Pasco	4.5	0.7	0.0	5.8	12.4
Pinellas	4.5	0.2	0.7	4.5	15.0
Polk	3.0	2.2	1.3	5.7	12.5
Putnam	4.8	0.7	0.5	5.8	17.8
Saint Johns	2.0	1.3	0.8	4.3	9.3
Saint Lucie*	2.1	1.2	0.7	5.5	10.8
Santa Rosa	2.8	0.9	0.2	4.8	8.9
Sarasota	3.0	0.8	0.8	5.6	9.7
Seminole	2.4	1.6	0.4	3.9	10.2
Sumter	0.7	1.6	0.7	3.7	8.1
Suwannee	1.8	0.9	0.0	3.8	9.2
Taylor*	6.9	1.0	0.2	4.9	15.7
Union*	2.6	1.3	0.0	4.0	12.5
Volusia	5.1	1.7	0.1	6.5	13.6
Wakulla	5.7	2.5	0.8	5.9	16.8
Walton	2.9	0.0	0.5	2.8	10.2
Washington	8.1	1.4	0.2	6.3	15.3

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error. ** For these counties, results are only presented for middle school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 9 through 12. *** For these counties, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8.

Table C5. Past-30-day prevalence of marijuana, prescription pain relievers, prescription depressants, any illicit drug except marijuana, and alcohol or any illicit drug, among high school students, by county, 2022

County	Marijuana	Prescription Pain Relievers	Prescription Depressants	Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug
Alachua	16.1	1.3	0.5	7.5	28.1
Baker	15.5	2.0	0.8	5.4	30.6
Bay	10.4	0.8	0.5	3.5	21.6
Bradford	9.7	0.5	0.0	3.0	24.0
Brevard	15.4	1.7	1.6	4.5	29.3
Broward	5.9	0.0	0.7	4.3	15.7
Calhoun	13.8	0.0	0.5	5.4	29.0
Charlotte	16.6	0.7	2.3	6.3	26.1
Citrus	18.1	1.3	0.8	7.3	25.8
Clay	11.7	1.8	0.9	5.3	24.8
Collier	10.4	1.1	1.3	4.1	24.0
Columbia	15.0	3.5	1.9	10.4	31.1
DeSoto***	14.3	0.6	0.6	3.7	25.5
Dixie*	10.7	1.5	2.5	7.0	35.0
Duval	10.9	0.8	0.0	4.5	20.1
Escambia	11.1	0.5	0.2	3.9	20.6
Flagler*	15.5	2.2	0.8	4.9	25.0
Franklin*	14.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	22.3
Gadsden	12.8	1.2	0.0	3.4	20.7
Gilchrist	14.5	0.8	0.3	4.0	31.6
Glades*	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	10.9
Gulf	15.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	27.4
Hamilton*	6.1	1.6	0.0	3.7	10.7
Hardee**	--	--	--	--	--
Hendry	9.6	0.8	0.2	4.1	21.0
Hernando	11.5	0.8	0.0	3.6	23.7
Highlands	8.2	1.1	1.3	4.8	21.5
Hillsborough	13.7	1.6	1.3	5.0	21.9
Holmes	8.1	0.8	0.5	3.6	18.5
Indian River	9.6	0.2	0.9	2.9	19.7
Jackson	9.7	0.7	1.0	3.0	26.0
Jefferson*	15.5	0.0	8.4	8.7	26.6
Lafayette**	--	--	--	--	--
Lake	11.5	0.8	1.8	3.6	23.3
Lee	13.2	0.9	1.1	5.3	24.1
Leon	18.2	1.4	0.7	6.4	29.8
Levy	8.3	1.1	1.3	3.8	20.6
Liberty*	14.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	18.1
Madison	10.8	1.6	1.6	8.3	24.5
Manatee	9.5	0.4	1.1	4.4	20.3
Marion	14.0	0.8	0.7	4.3	26.0
Martin	12.2	1.0	0.4	2.8	24.3
Miami-Dade	10.5	0.5	1.2	3.7	27.0
Monroe	13.2	0.6	0.5	4.7	27.8
Nassau	17.4	1.3	0.5	3.8	26.2
Okaloosa	11.1	1.0	0.5	3.6	22.0
Okeechobee	10.2	0.6	0.1	2.9	19.5
Orange	8.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	18.4
Osceola	7.3	0.1	0.5	3.4	19.4
Palm Beach	11.8	0.8	1.8	3.6	19.7
Pasco	14.6	1.1	1.6	6.0	28.7
Pinellas	11.9	1.0	1.5	5.5	23.0
Polk	15.0	0.9	1.3	7.0	28.9
Putnam	9.1	0.0	0.5	1.8	20.7
Saint Johns	14.3	0.5	0.7	4.4	29.9
Saint Lucie*	7.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	9.1
Santa Rosa	11.6	0.9	1.2	5.1	24.7
Sarasota	17.7	0.5	0.5	3.9	27.8
Seminole	10.3	1.1	0.6	4.2	22.6
Sumter	9.5	1.3	0.5	4.3	19.6
Suwannee	14.8	0.9	1.4	3.5	26.7
Taylor*	22.6	11.5	12.3	11.8	29.8
Union*	11.9	0.9	0.9	3.0	22.4
Volusia	21.1	1.1	1.0	7.0	33.8
Wakulla	23.3	2.3	2.0	8.5	38.2
Walton	14.8	0.5	0.2	5.7	25.2
Washington	17.4	3.4	0.8	10.5	36.8

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error. ** For these counties, results are only presented for middle school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 9 through 12. *** For these counties, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8.

Table C6. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school students who reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, or driving a vehicle after drinking alcohol or using marijuana, by county, 2022

County	Riding with a Drinking Driver	Riding with a Marijuana Using Driver	Driving After Drinking	Driving After Using Marijuana
Alachua	12.2	23.1	3.9	7.3
Baker	18.5	23.3	9.3	10.6
Bay	15.7	15.4	3.8	5.5
Bradford	10.8	19.0	4.1	3.9
Brevard	13.5	19.9	3.2	9.4
Broward	9.1	10.7	1.6	2.5
Calhoun	21.5	24.8	5.2	10.3
Charlotte	11.8	17.6	4.3	6.0
Citrus	21.2	27.5	5.2	8.0
Clay	13.5	17.7	3.8	6.2
Collier	12.7	16.0	2.8	6.6
Columbia	18.9	24.9	6.2	13.1
DeSoto***	15.1	11.0	3.4	3.7
Dixie*	25.0	17.6	11.0	8.8
Duval	11.6	16.4	1.4	5.8
Escambia	12.5	18.0	3.7	7.2
Flagler*	15.2	18.8	2.6	14.3
Franklin*	30.9	29.5	3.6	10.0
Gadsden	17.3	22.2	3.8	6.0
Gilchrist	17.8	21.7	6.7	9.2
Glades*	13.9	7.8	2.5	4.7
Gulf	19.8	27.1	6.0	11.5
Hamilton*	19.4	15.4	4.0	6.3
Hardee**	--	--	--	--
Hendry	16.8	16.2	3.6	6.8
Hernando	12.1	18.9	3.1	7.1
Highlands	13.8	17.2	3.4	4.7
Hillsborough	12.5	17.0	2.8	7.5
Holmes	14.7	18.1	7.6	7.8
Indian River	15.4	18.1	3.6	6.4
Jackson	18.1	26.2	6.4	5.0
Jefferson*	20.0	47.0	0.0	24.3
Lafayette**	--	--	--	--
Lake	13.4	15.5	3.9	4.9
Lee	14.6	19.3	3.4	6.1
Leon	16.7	27.9	4.8	10.6
Levy	14.7	13.4	4.2	5.7
Liberty*	24.8	20.8	10.4	16.3
Madison	15.1	16.9	5.3	8.0
Manatee	17.1	17.1	3.9	5.3
Marion	12.6	19.4	3.1	7.5
Martin	13.5	14.1	3.3	6.1
Miami-Dade	16.3	19.2	3.3	6.3
Monroe	14.2	16.7	2.4	7.1
Nassau	15.6	22.0	7.8	11.9
Okaloosa	14.4	16.6	3.7	8.5
Okeechobee	19.1	17.6	5.7	6.5
Orange	11.4	10.5	1.1	2.9
Osceola	11.0	14.0	1.6	3.7
Palm Beach	12.3	14.9	2.0	2.8
Pasco	12.9	19.9	3.0	6.9
Pinellas	14.3	17.1	3.9	7.7
Polk	15.2	22.2	5.0	6.9
Putnam	16.4	17.0	2.2	4.5
Saint Johns	14.7	17.1	5.6	6.8
Saint Lucie*	6.5	12.0	0.6	1.8
Santa Rosa	16.1	17.4	4.7	7.1
Sarasota	18.6	24.2	5.6	11.9
Seminole	12.6	16.0	3.3	4.8
Sumter	10.8	13.8	4.4	6.1
Suwannee	17.4	20.0	6.4	10.6
Taylor*	10.6	28.8	5.1	7.0
Union*	17.6	24.4	4.3	6.0
Volusia	14.0	22.4	4.9	8.0
Wakulla	22.2	29.2	12.0	15.0
Walton	22.9	24.0	6.5	11.0
Washington	22.9	24.8	10.9	8.4

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error. ** For these counties, results are only presented for middle school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 9 through 12. *** For these counties, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8.

Table C7. Average risk and protective factor prevalence rates, and percentage reporting a suicide attempt in the past year, among middle school students, by county, 2022

County	Average Protection	Average Risk	Attempted Suicide
Alachua	46	42	11.9
Baker	54	41	5.3
Bay	45	48	10.9
Bradford	48	40	10.0
Brevard	46	43	9.0
Broward	47	38	8.4
Calhoun	50	48	17.2
Charlotte	42	43	7.3
Citrus	44	51	15.2
Clay	42	44	11.9
Collier	46	39	8.7
Columbia	50	43	8.8
DeSoto***	--	--	--
Dixie*	45	47	10.1
Duval	42	42	14.2
Escambia	52	41	9.4
Flagler*	42	43	10.3
Franklin*	40	53	16.1
Gadsden	42	46	18.2
Gilchrist	49	42	9.6
Glades*	44	43	3.6
Gulf	56	41	9.6
Hamilton*	44	52	16.1
Hardee**	45	46	10.4
Hendry	40	46	11.5
Hernando	40	46	11.8
Highlands	49	38	7.8
Hillsborough	45	42	12.3
Holmes	50	37	6.2
Indian River	46	39	10.4
Jackson	49	43	10.0
Jefferson*	48	51	21.0
Lafayette**	56	39	7.2
Lake	48	42	11.7

County	Average Protection	Average Risk	Attempted Suicide
Lee	43	42	9.0
Leon	45	42	13.8
Levy	46	42	6.6
Liberty*	50	37	4.1
Madison	48	43	10.1
Manatee	48	39	5.3
Marion	43	47	12.1
Martin	51	38	6.0
Miami-Dade	46	39	10.2
Monroe	48	41	8.1
Nassau	51	43	6.5
Okaloosa	48	41	8.9
Okeechobee	46	44	6.6
Orange	49	37	7.6
Osceola	45	43	19.3
Palm Beach	51	36	5.4
Pasco	45	44	8.2
Pinellas	46	45	10.7
Polk	43	41	11.6
Putnam	45	48	10.6
Saint Johns	54	36	9.5
Saint Lucie*	42	42	13.4
Santa Rosa	47	37	8.1
Sarasota	45	42	10.8
Seminole	48	40	10.3
Sumter	56	38	8.7
Suwannee	49	43	12.2
Taylor*	49	42	8.1
Union*	56	42	10.3
Volusia	38	49	13.1
Wakulla	46	47	11.6
Walton	53	39	8.2
Washington	45	46	13.2

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error. ** For these counties, results are only presented for middle school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 9 through 12. *** For these counties, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8.

Table C8. Average risk and protective factor prevalence rates, percentage reporting four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), and percentage reporting a suicide attempt in the past year, among high school students, by county, 2022

County	Average Protection	Average Risk	4+ ACEs	Attempted Suicide
Alachua	54	37	24.6	9.9
Baker	57	40	25.7	6.7
Bay	51	35	24.9	8.9
Bradford	59	30	17.6	5.2
Brevard	50	37	22.4	6.7
Broward	55	30	14.4	5.2
Calhoun	58	38	27.8	12.7
Charlotte	46	38	26.2	7.8
Citrus	48	41	34.8	11.6
Clay	49	38	26.2	9.7
Collier	52	34	21.4	5.5
Columbia	54	38	24.1	10.6
DeSoto***	54	33	22.6	9.1
Dixie*	60	40	22.3	8.3
Duval	52	32	18.5	7.5
Escambia	54	33	21.4	8.7
Flagler*	45	38	29.2	13.9
Franklin*	47	44	39.1	8.6
Gadsden	47	35	21.8	16.0
Gilchrist	55	38	25.1	6.6
Glades*	52	31	18.1	9.4
Gulf	52	38	36.2	9.0
Hamilton*	61	30	18.0	6.1
Hardee**	--	--	--	--
Hendry	52	33	19.7	6.6
Hernando	44	38	30.6	12.2
Highlands	55	35	24.4	8.9
Hillsborough	58	30	15.1	9.9
Holmes	53	39	34.6	8.3
Indian River	55	31	26.3	6.0
Jackson	55	39	27.0	10.3
Jefferson*	44	42	27.2	26.1
Lafayette**	--	--	--	--
Lake	49	33	20.9	7.2
Lee	53	35	26.2	9.2
Leon	54	38	24.0	11.3
Levy	59	30	16.1	7.8
Liberty*	61	29	28.2	9.3
Madison	59	29	13.3	10.0
Manatee	52	33	21.5	8.5
Marion	54	37	27.7	11.5
Martin	56	31	15.3	4.1
Miami-Dade	56	32	17.7	8.3
Monroe	54	33	21.1	4.5
Nassau	50	37	23.9	8.3
Okaloosa	51	35	21.9	9.8
Okeechobee	54	36	23.9	6.2
Orange	62	29	17.3	4.0
Osceola	52	34	21.1	6.6
Palm Beach	57	32	15.2	9.1
Pasco	50	37	23.9	9.4
Pinellas	55	34	21.8	5.3
Polk	51	36	28.8	7.9
Putnam	53	36	22.8	5.0
Saint Johns	55	34	20.3	9.2
Saint Lucie*	48	31	22.4	4.3
Santa Rosa	54	35	26.8	7.8
Sarasota	50	37	25.7	8.9
Seminole	53	32	19.7	7.6
Sumter	57	31	21.4	7.8
Suwannee	52	36	19.0	9.9
Taylor*	47	44	26.5	9.5
Union*	50	37	30.1	9.3
Volusia	50	40	27.6	11.9
Wakulla	50	43	29.8	10.6
Walton	53	38	27.9	10.6
Washington	51	41	26.8	9.2

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error. ** For these counties, results are only presented for middle school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 9 through 12. *** For these counties, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8.

Appendix B
Detailed Tables

Table 1. Major demographic characteristics of surveyed Florida youth, 2022

	Unweighted			Weighted	
	N	%		N	%
Sex					
Female	23,291	49.0		22,957	48.3
Male	23,528	49.5		23,857	50.1
Race/Ethnic group					
American Indian	1,065	2.2		422	0.9
Asian	1,165	2.4		785	1.7
African American	6,617	13.9		10,187	21.4
Hispanic/Latino	8,519	17.9		10,291	21.6
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	108	0.2		63	0.1
Other/Multiple	9,623	20.2		6,956	14.6
White, non-Hispanic	19,990	42.0		18,419	38.7
Parent/Guardian in the Military					
No	40,565	85.3		41,174	86.6
Yes	6,600	13.9		5,980	12.6
Age					
11	3,013	6.3		2,576	5.4
12	7,329	15.4		6,243	13.1
13	8,211	17.3		6,872	14.4
14	8,023	16.9		7,136	15.0
15	7,399	15.6		7,278	15.3
16	6,069	12.8		6,918	14.5
17	4,826	10.1		6,616	13.9
18	2,217	4.7		3,403	7.2
Grade					
6th	8,059	16.9		6,626	13.9
7th	8,088	17.0		6,817	14.3
8th	8,347	17.5		7,021	14.8
9th	7,421	15.6		7,193	15.1
10th	6,615	13.9		7,025	14.8
11th	5,125	10.8		6,557	13.8
12th	3,917	8.2		6,333	13.3
Middle School	24,494	51.5		20,463	43.0
High School	23,078	48.5		27,109	57.0
Total	**47,572**	**100.0**		**47,572**	**100.0**

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

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of historical samples—2010 to 2022

	2010		2012		2014		2016		2018		2020		2022	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex														
Female	35,119	48.2	34,179	48.2	31,702	48.1	31,515	47.9	26,340	48.2	25,191	48.4	22,957	48.3
Male	36,540	50.2	35,544	50.2	33,056	50.1	32,905	50.0	27,468	50.3	26,328	50.5	23,857	50.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	12,829	17.7	12,176	17.2	12,512	19.0	14,666	22.3	12,088	22.1	11,284	21.7	10,187	21.4
Hispanic/Latino	16,990	23.5	16,088	22.7	12,827	19.5	13,174	20.0	11,242	20.6	11,091	21.3	10,291	21.6
White, non-Hispanic	29,034	40.1	27,787	39.2	29,014	44.0	28,309	43.0	22,618	41.4	20,904	40.1	18,419	38.7
Age														
11	2,655	3.6	4,037	5.7	3,909	17.5	3,856	5.9	3,339	6.1	3,151	6.0	2,576	5.4
12	8,828	12.1	9,151	12.9	8,589	5.9	8,338	12.7	7,363	13.5	7,124	13.7	6,243	13.1
13	10,495	14.4	10,289	14.5	9,491	13.0	9,230	14.0	7,738	14.2	7,698	14.8	6,872	14.4
14	10,640	14.6	10,537	14.9	9,764	14.4	9,454	14.4	7,864	14.4	7,616	14.6	7,136	15.0
15	11,346	15.6	10,727	15.1	10,011	14.8	10,070	15.3	7,982	14.6	7,582	14.6	7,278	15.3
16	11,220	15.4	10,384	14.7	9,431	15.2	9,684	14.7	7,926	14.5	7,502	14.4	6,918	14.5
17	10,069	13.8	9,533	13.5	8,940	14.3	9,348	14.2	7,725	14.1	7,073	13.6	6,616	13.9
18	6,339	8.7	5,217	7.4	4,837	13.6	4,799	7.3	3,990	7.3	3,807	7.3	3,403	7.2
Grade														
6th	10,458	14.4	10,330	14.6	9,610	14.6	9,301	14.1	8,050	14.7	7,718	14.8	6,626	13.9
7th	10,655	14.6	10,332	14.6	9,611	14.6	9,215	14.0	7,706	14.1	7,555	14.5	6,817	14.3
8th	10,428	14.3	10,134	14.3	9,427	14.3	9,326	14.2	7,715	14.1	7,632	14.6	7,021	14.8
9th	11,566	15.9	11,051	15.6	10,281	15.6	10,140	15.4	8,024	14.7	7,668	14.7	7,193	15.1
10th	10,486	14.4	10,314	14.6	9,595	14.6	9,834	15.0	7,925	14.5	7,481	14.4	7,025	14.8
11th	10,131	13.9	9,879	13.9	9,190	13.9	9,254	14.1	7,775	14.2	7,117	13.7	6,557	13.8
12th	9,072	12.5	8,819	12.4	8,203	12.4	8,705	13.2	7,417	13.6	6,923	13.3	6,333	13.3
Middle School	31,541	43.3	30,796	43.5	28,547	43.3	27,678	42.1	23,470	43.0	22,904	44.0	20,463	43.0
High School	41,256	56.7	40,063	56.5	37,164	56.4	37,765	57.4	31,141	57.0	29,189	56.0	27,109	57.0
Total	**72,797**	**100.0**	**70,859**	**100.0**	**65,917**	**100.0**	**65,776**	**100.0**	**54,611**	**100.0**	**52,093**	**100.0**	**47,572**	**100.0**

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

Table 3. Lifetime prevalence of ATOD use, 2022

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	14.3	20.7	27.5	29.8	36.2	41.7	47.7
Cigarettes	3.8	5.0	6.3	6.8	7.0	9.0	12.1
Vaping Nicotine	8.8	12.4	17.6	19.5	23.3	28.6	31.5
Vaping Marijuana	3.5	5.5	9.1	11.3	16.2	21.2	26.2
Marijuana or Hashish	3.1	5.5	10.8	14.0	19.3	26.6	33.1
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	1.5	2.4	3.1	3.1
Inhalants	7.0	7.3	7.1	5.2	5.1	4.8	3.2
Club Drugs	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.2
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.7	3.0	4.3	6.4
Methamphetamine	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.6
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Depressants	0.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.8
Prescription Pain Relievers	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.7
Prescription Amphetamines	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.5
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.7
Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs	--	--	--	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5

Table 4. Past-30-day prevalence of ATOD use, 2022

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	4.4	6.4	9.2	10.6	13.1	18.1	21.3
Binge Drinking	2.3	2.7	4.0	4.9	5.9	8.6	11.1
Cigarettes	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.0
Vaping Nicotine	3.1	5.3	7.9	9.9	11.0	13.8	16.8
Vaping Marijuana	1.6	2.5	4.5	5.7	8.5	11.0	14.1
Marijuana or Hashish	1.0	2.5	5.4	7.4	10.3	13.6	18.1
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9
Inhalants	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0
Club Drugs	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Depressants	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Prescription Pain Relievers	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Prescription Amphetamines	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.3
Over-the-Counter Drugs	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7

Note: Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past two weeks.

Table 5. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Alcohol Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	53.0	48.8	44.3	41.3	38.9	38.3	34.5	29.4	25.3	21.7	19.9	16.8	15.9	13.3
Male	50.2	45.8	40.9	37.1	34.1	32.5	27.5	28.3	23.8	19.4	17.0	13.8	13.7	10.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	45.0	38.7	34.3	31.0	28.2	26.4	22.9	21.7	17.4	13.8	12.4	9.5	9.1	7.4
Hispanic/Latino	54.0	48.8	45.3	41.5	38.3	35.3	31.0	30.3	25.5	22.0	18.6	15.3	14.0	10.7
White, non-Hispanic	54.4	50.5	46.0	42.1	39.8	39.6	35.1	32.4	27.6	23.7	21.4	18.4	18.0	14.7
Age														
11	15.2	14.6	11.2	10.0	10.9	12.9	13.2	5.7	5.6	3.8	2.5	2.8	4.4	3.9
12	25.2	21.0	18.1	15.7	15.3	18.4	16.9	10.3	7.2	6.1	5.3	4.5	6.0	4.9
13	36.4	31.6	28.0	24.8	23.9	26.1	22.9	16.8	14.0	11.2	9.4	8.3	9.2	7.6
14	49.2	44.8	39.0	34.6	33.9	33.0	29.0	25.3	20.3	18.3	14.7	13.2	12.3	9.7
15	58.0	54.8	48.6	43.4	39.0	38.4	32.7	32.3	29.1	22.7	19.9	15.8	15.8	11.7
16	64.4	62.4	58.0	51.4	49.9	45.3	38.6	37.4	33.4	28.3	23.6	21.4	19.4	15.4
17	68.5	68.4	63.9	60.3	55.5	51.2	43.9	41.9	40.2	34.1	32.4	25.6	24.0	18.6
18	70.2	68.9	64.4	61.3	55.5	52.8	47.4	46.6	42.0	36.2	34.5	28.5	27.3	22.2
Grade														
6th	22.6	17.4	15.1	12.5	12.6	15.3	14.3	9.4	6.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	5.1	4.4
7th	35.1	29.3	24.0	21.6	20.5	22.9	20.7	16.8	12.0	9.5	7.7	6.3	8.1	6.4
8th	48.0	40.2	35.9	31.2	29.5	30.7	27.5	24.1	18.5	15.9	13.2	11.9	11.3	9.2
9th	56.4	51.8	45.4	39.9	37.7	35.0	29.8	31.1	26.7	21.3	17.2	13.9	13.0	10.6
10th	63.7	58.6	54.0	47.9	45.2	42.3	36.2	37.1	31.4	26.3	22.3	19.5	18.2	13.1
11th	67.1	66.6	60.2	56.7	52.7	48.5	41.7	39.7	36.8	30.3	29.2	23.4	21.8	18.1
12th	70.3	70.1	66.9	62.8	57.3	55.1	47.7	46.0	42.7	37.5	34.4	28.3	27.5	21.3
Middle School	35.3	28.9	25.0	21.8	20.8	23.0	21.0	16.8	12.3	10.1	8.3	7.3	8.2	6.7
High School	63.9	61.3	56.0	51.4	48.0	44.9	38.5	38.0	33.9	28.4	25.5	21.2	19.9	15.5
Total	**51.5**	**47.3**	**42.6**	**39.1**	**36.5**	**35.3**	**31.0**	**28.8**	**24.6**	**20.5**	**18.3**	**15.3**	**14.8**	**11.8**

Table 6. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2022

	Alcohol						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0 %	1-2 %	3-5 %	6-9 %	10-19 %	20-39 %	40+ %
Sex							
Female	86.7	9.1	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2
Male	89.7	6.5	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	92.6	5.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hispanic/Latino	89.3	7.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	85.3	9.5	2.7	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.3
Age							
11	96.1	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	95.1	3.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
13	92.4	5.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
14	90.3	6.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
15	88.3	8.3	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
16	84.6	10.0	2.7	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
17	81.4	11.8	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4
18	77.8	12.7	4.8	2.4	1.5	0.3	0.5
Grade							
6th	95.6	3.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
7th	93.6	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
8th	90.8	6.1	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
9th	89.4	7.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2
10th	86.9	8.7	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
11th	81.9	11.9	3.1	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.5
12th	78.7	12.6	4.8	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.4
Middle School	93.3	4.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
High School	84.5	10.0	3.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Total	**88.2**	**7.8**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**

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

Table 7. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported binge drinking and blacking out after drinking alcohol—2010 to 2022

	High-Risk Alcohol Use													
	Binge Drinking									Blacking Out				
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %			2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	13.0	10.6	9.5	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.1			19.8	16.5	15.0	14.2	12.7
Male	15.2	11.9	9.4	7.7	6.9	6.4	5.1			18.1	15.4	13.5	13.3	9.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	9.7	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.9	4.5	3.9			10.3	8.4	7.7	8.1	7.2
Hispanic/Latino	15.1	12.3	11.3	8.6	7.6	7.0	5.8			18.6	15.3	12.4	11.7	8.2
White, non-Hispanic	16.6	12.8	10.7	8.8	7.9	7.5	6.4			22.4	20.0	18.9	18.0	14.7
Age														
11	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.1			--	--	--	--	--
12	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.7			--	--	--	--	--
13	6.5	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.5			--	--	--	--	--
14	10.8	8.3	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.0			10.0	7.3	7.0	7.7	5.4
15	14.2	13.5	10.2	7.8	6.4	7.0	5.4			14.2	11.5	9.9	10.5	8.2
16	18.7	16.0	14.4	9.6	10.0	9.0	7.1			20.0	15.5	14.4	13.1	10.3
17	22.6	19.9	16.7	15.4	12.1	10.6	9.2			24.5	21.2	17.7	16.7	15.0
18	28.4	22.1	19.0	15.7	13.7	14.6	11.9			23.1	22.3	21.0	20.7	15.8
Grade														
6th	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3			--	--	--	--	--
7th	6.9	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.7			--	--	--	--	--
8th	10.0	7.4	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.0			--	--	--	--	--
9th	14.0	11.9	9.3	6.9	5.6	5.8	4.9			12.7	9.5	8.6	8.5	6.3
10th	18.0	14.8	12.7	9.0	8.9	8.4	5.9			17.9	14.0	12.3	12.4	9.3
11th	21.0	17.8	14.9	12.7	10.4	9.9	8.6			21.0	18.9	15.8	15.0	13.3
12th	27.1	22.1	19.2	15.8	13.6	13.2	11.1			25.4	22.3	20.7	19.8	16.0
Middle School	6.9	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.0			--	--	--	--	--
High School	19.6	16.4	13.7	10.9	9.6	9.2	7.5			18.9	15.9	14.2	13.8	11.0
Total	**14.1**	**11.3**	**9.5**	**7.7**	**6.8**	**6.7**	**5.6**			**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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—2010 to 2022

	Cigarette Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	25.4	21.1	17.2	14.0	11.1	8.5	7.2	8.1	6.0	4.4	3.3	2.6	1.4	1.0
Male	26.5	21.5	18.0	14.1	11.4	9.6	7.0	9.5	7.1	5.3	3.5	2.4	2.1	1.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	17.6	13.6	10.3	8.9	6.5	5.8	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.7
Hispanic/Latino	25.8	20.3	17.2	13.4	11.4	7.7	6.0	7.1	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	30.7	25.3	21.2	16.7	13.6	11.3	9.2	12.5	9.1	6.9	4.7	3.3	2.3	1.5
Age														
11	4.8	4.4	3.7	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3
12	10.3	7.2	6.5	5.1	4.6	4.8	3.8	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
13	16.5	12.9	10.6	9.1	7.4	6.8	5.7	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0
14	23.1	18.3	15.2	12.4	9.5	8.1	6.3	6.7	4.4	3.6	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.0
15	28.7	24.4	19.3	14.9	11.4	9.3	7.0	9.4	7.2	5.1	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.2
16	32.7	28.0	22.9	18.5	15.1	11.4	8.3	11.6	8.7	6.5	4.3	3.4	2.4	1.2
17	36.9	33.9	28.9	22.4	17.5	12.6	9.7	13.7	12.8	9.0	6.2	4.0	2.9	1.7
18	41.3	36.5	30.2	23.6	19.2	15.9	13.1	17.9	14.6	11.1	7.4	5.4	3.6	2.1
Grade														
6th	10.4	6.7	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
7th	16.8	11.7	9.5	8.3	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.5	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8
8th	22.6	17.1	14.2	11.3	9.2	7.4	6.3	6.6	4.3	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.1
9th	27.9	22.8	18.3	13.8	9.8	8.8	6.8	9.3	6.6	5.2	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.0
10th	31.8	26.2	22.0	17.2	14.4	10.1	7.0	10.8	7.8	6.2	4.6	3.5	1.9	1.3
11th	34.1	30.2	24.7	21.4	15.5	11.5	9.0	12.9	11.0	7.2	5.0	3.6	2.8	1.4
12th	39.7	36.5	30.8	22.4	19.5	15.4	12.1	16.3	13.9	10.8	7.1	5.0	3.3	2.0
Middle School	16.6	11.8	9.8	8.0	6.7	6.1	5.0	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8
High School	33.0	28.5	23.6	18.5	14.7	11.3	8.6	12.1	9.6	7.1	4.8	3.5	2.4	1.4
Total	**25.9**	**21.3**	**17.6**	**14.1**	**11.3**	**9.0**	**7.1**	**8.8**	**6.6**	**4.9**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**1.2**

Table 9. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who vaped nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL), in lifetime and past 30 days—2019 to 2022

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

Table 10. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who vaped marijuana (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL), in lifetime and past 30 days—2019 to 2022

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

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

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

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

Table 12. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Marijuana or Hashish Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.4	21.0	21.0	18.1	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.9	11.0	10.6	9.1
Male	25.5	24.5	23.0	21.3	19.4	19.2	14.0	14.6	14.1	13.1	11.5	10.7	10.7	7.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	19.5	19.3	20.9	19.4	17.9	18.6	14.4	10.4	10.1	10.7	9.1	9.4	9.7	7.3
Hispanic/Latino	22.2	21.5	22.0	20.5	19.4	18.1	13.6	11.7	11.3	11.4	10.7	9.6	9.2	6.9
White, non-Hispanic	27.9	26.0	24.3	22.6	21.8	21.7	18.0	15.5	13.8	13.7	12.3	12.1	11.6	9.4
Age														
11	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.5
12	4.5	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.5	4.7	3.5	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.2
13	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.0	9.4	9.8	7.4	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.6
14	18.5	17.2	17.1	15.8	15.7	15.9	12.1	10.3	8.7	9.8	7.9	8.1	8.0	6.2
15	26.7	28.0	27.1	24.1	22.4	22.0	16.8	15.1	15.3	15.5	13.3	12.3	11.9	9.0
16	35.0	35.0	35.0	32.5	31.4	31.3	22.2	19.1	19.0	18.1	16.9	17.2	16.6	11.0
17	39.4	41.9	41.1	39.2	35.8	34.6	29.6	21.0	22.8	23.5	20.9	19.2	19.3	15.9
18	41.0	43.8	41.4	41.7	38.1	38.4	32.0	22.9	23.3	23.6	22.3	22.8	21.9	17.8
Grade														
6th	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0
7th	9.7	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.8	7.5	5.5	5.0	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.5
8th	17.9	14.8	14.6	12.5	13.1	13.7	10.8	9.9	7.7	7.8	5.9	6.7	6.6	5.4
9th	25.9	24.4	23.6	21.1	18.8	18.8	14.0	15.0	13.2	13.5	11.6	9.7	9.8	7.4
10th	33.7	31.7	31.9	29.0	27.9	27.0	19.3	18.5	17.1	17.6	15.8	15.9	14.6	10.3
11th	36.9	39.2	37.5	37.3	33.9	34.3	26.6	19.8	21.6	20.4	19.6	18.2	19.7	13.6
12th	40.7	44.6	42.8	40.7	38.9	37.7	33.1	21.8	23.2	24.1	21.5	21.6	20.2	18.1
Middle School	10.5	8.3	8.4	7.0	7.6	8.2	6.6	5.7	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.0
High School	33.8	34.4	33.4	31.7	29.7	29.2	22.9	18.6	18.5	18.6	17.0	16.3	15.9	12.2
Total	**23.8**	**23.2**	**22.6**	**21.3**	**20.2**	**20.1**	**16.0**	**13.0**	**12.4**	**12.4**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**10.7**	**8.3**

Table 13. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2022

	Marijuana or Hashish						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Sex							
Female	90.9	3.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2
Male	92.6	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	92.7	2.5	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1
Hispanic/Latino	93.1	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	90.6	3.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7
Age							
11	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12	98.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
13	96.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
14	93.8	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6
15	91.0	3.6	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1
16	89.0	3.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6
17	84.1	4.6	2.6	1.6	2.2	1.6	3.3
18	82.2	5.4	3.2	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.0
Grade							
6th	99.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
7th	97.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
8th	94.6	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5
9th	92.6	3.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
10th	89.7	3.5	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4
11th	86.4	4.3	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.4
12th	81.9	5.2	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.6
Middle School	97.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
High School	87.8	4.0	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.0
Total	**91.7**	**2.9**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.3**

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

Table 14. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who used synthetic marijuana in lifetime and past 30 days—2012 to 2022

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

Table 15. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used inhalants in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Inhalant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	11.0	8.9	7.2	6.1	6.7	7.7	6.6	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.9
Male	8.9	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.6	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	7.6	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.8	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.8
Hispanic/Latino	11.0	8.0	6.9	5.5	5.3	6.1	4.8	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4
White, non-Hispanic	9.8	7.9	6.2	5.1	5.9	6.9	6.4	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6
Age														
11	10.3	7.9	6.3	4.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	4.8	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.2
12	11.4	9.0	7.8	6.0	7.3	8.3	7.2	4.6	3.9	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.2
13	13.0	10.8	9.5	6.7	8.5	8.9	7.1	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.3
14	13.2	9.5	8.5	7.1	7.7	7.6	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0
15	9.9	7.8	5.8	5.8	4.9	6.0	5.7	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3
16	7.9	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8
17	6.8	5.5	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
18	6.7	5.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.6	3.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9
Grade														
6th	10.8	8.3	7.1	5.4	6.7	7.3	7.0	5.0	3.6	2.8	1.8	2.9	2.6	2.3
7th	13.7	10.6	9.3	6.3	8.2	9.2	7.3	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.3
8th	13.1	10.7	9.6	7.6	8.3	8.4	7.1	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.2
9th	10.1	8.1	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.2	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4
10th	8.4	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.4	5.3	5.1	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1
11th	6.9	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.5	4.7	4.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
12th	6.1	5.4	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.3	3.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
Middle School	12.5	9.9	8.6	6.4	7.8	8.3	7.1	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.3
High School	8.0	6.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Total	**10.0**	**7.9**	**6.5**	**5.4**	**5.8**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.6**

Table 16. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used club drugs in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Club Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	3.5	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Male	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hispanic/Latino	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
Age														
11	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
12	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
13	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
14	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3
16	5.8	5.1	4.1	2.9	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3
17	5.3	6.7	5.4	3.6	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
18	7.0	7.6	6.9	4.5	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Grade														
6th	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
7th	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
8th	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
9th	4.2	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
10th	5.1	4.2	4.0	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
11th	5.7	5.7	4.9	3.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
12th	6.2	7.8	6.7	4.2	2.8	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Middle School	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
High School	5.2	5.1	4.5	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
Total	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.1**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**

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

Table 17. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushroom Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Male	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
White, non-Hispanic	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9
Age														
11	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
12	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
13	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
14	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
15	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.5
16	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.1	4.5	3.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	0.9
17	6.1	6.7	6.6	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
18	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.3
Grade														
6th	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
7th	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
8th	3.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
9th	4.3	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
10th	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8
11th	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	4.3	5.1	4.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0
12th	6.8	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.1
Middle School	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
High School	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.0	4.3	3.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.9
Total	**3.9**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.6**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.6**

Table 18. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cocaine or crack cocaine in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Cocaine or Crack Cocaine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Male	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Hispanic/Latino	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
White, non-Hispanic	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Age														
11	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
12	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
13	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
14	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1
16	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3
17	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3
18	5.4	4.7	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9
Grade														
6th	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
7th	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
8th	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
9th	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
10th	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3
11th	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
12th	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5
Middle School	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
High School	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3
Total	**2.9**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**

Table 19. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used methamphetamine in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Methamphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Male	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
White, non-Hispanic	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Age														
11	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
12	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
13	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
14	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
15	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
16	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
17	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
18	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
Grade														
6th	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
7th	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
8th	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
9th	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
10th	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
11th	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
12th	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
Middle School	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
High School	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**

Table 20. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used depressants in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Depressant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	6.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.4	4.2	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8
Male	5.2	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3
Hispanic/Latino	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
White, non-Hispanic	8.2	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.4	4.7	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.9
Age														
11	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
12	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3
13	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
14	4.6	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.2	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
15	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	3.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.7
16	8.6	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.3	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.8
17	9.2	9.0	7.2	7.8	6.5	5.7	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.2
18	10.4	8.6	7.3	8.0	7.4	5.8	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.8
Grade														
6th	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
7th	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
8th	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.5
9th	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
10th	7.9	5.8	6.2	6.4	5.8	4.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.6	0.8
11th	9.7	7.9	6.9	7.7	6.4	5.4	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.0
12th	9.5	9.6	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.1	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.0
Middle School	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5
High School	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.5	5.9	4.9	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.2	0.8
Total	**5.8**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**3.7**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.7**

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

Table 21. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used heroin in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Heroin Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Male	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Hispanic/Latino	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Age														
11	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
12	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
13	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
14	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
15	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
16	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
17	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
18	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
7th	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
8th	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
9th	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
10th	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
11th	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
12th	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Middle School	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
High School	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**

Table 22. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription pain relievers in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Prescription Pain Reliever Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	8.0	7.0	5.9	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.3
Male	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.8
Hispanic/Latino	5.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9
White, non-Hispanic	10.0	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.5	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0
Age														
11	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.9	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
12	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.0
13	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3
14	6.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
15	7.7	6.8	6.6	5.2	4.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.1
16	10.7	8.8	7.2	6.1	4.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.9
17	11.0	10.7	8.4	5.9	5.2	3.2	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.8
18	11.1	10.0	7.4	7.0	6.4	3.9	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.7
Grade														
6th	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.0	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0
7th	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.2
8th	6.2	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
9th	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.0
10th	10.4	7.7	7.5	5.6	5.0	3.0	2.6	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.0
11th	10.8	9.9	7.4	6.3	5.1	3.5	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.7
12th	10.6	10.5	8.3	6.4	5.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Middle School	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.1
High School	9.7	8.5	7.3	5.8	5.0	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.9
Total	**7.4**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**4.8**	**4.0**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.0**

Table 23. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used over-the-counter drugs in order to get high in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Over-The-Counter Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1
Male	6.2	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	5.5	4.6	4.8	3.9	4.0	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.1
Hispanic/Latino	6.3	5.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	7.2	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2
Age														
11	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0
12	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8
13	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2
14	6.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.0	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.3
15	8.1	6.0	6.1	5.1	4.6	4.8	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.9
16	8.1	7.3	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.1	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.0
17	7.8	7.6	6.4	5.6	4.8	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
18	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Grade														
6th	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
7th	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.8
8th	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.3
9th	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	2.9	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.0
10th	8.5	6.6	6.8	5.7	5.6	4.4	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.1
11th	7.9	7.8	6.2	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.0
12th	8.2	7.5	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.7
Middle School	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1
High School	8.0	6.9	6.1	5.3	4.9	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.0
Total	**6.6**	**5.5**	**5.0**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.0**

Table 24. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription amphetamines in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Prescription Amphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
Male	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7
Hispanic/Latino	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7
White, non-Hispanic	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.1
Age														
11	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8
12	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
13	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7
14	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.1
15	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.8	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1
16	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	3.6	4.4	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.3	0.9
17	6.1	6.7	6.9	5.6	4.3	4.9	4.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
18	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.9	5.6	5.7	3.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.3
Grade														
6th	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
7th	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
8th	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0
9th	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.1
10th	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.1	4.3	3.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.2
11th	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	3.9	5.1	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.9
12th	6.8	7.8	7.7	6.4	5.4	5.1	4.5	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.3
Middle School	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
High School	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.6	4.5	3.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.1
Total	**3.6**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**2.6**	**3.4**	**2.8**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.9**

Table 25. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who used a needle to inject an illegal drug in lifetime—2016 to 2022

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

Table 26. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Any Illicit Drug													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	32.7	31.6	30.7	29.0	28.7	31.0	27.3	17.3	16.3	16.4	15.1	15.0	15.5	14.0
Male	33.2	31.8	29.4	26.4	25.2	25.6	20.5	18.6	18.0	16.3	14.2	13.4	14.1	10.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	28.4	27.5	27.9	26.1	24.7	25.8	21.5	15.4	14.9	14.4	12.6	13.4	13.6	11.6
Hispanic/Latino	32.1	30.4	29.7	26.9	25.7	26.5	21.6	16.8	16.3	15.7	14.4	12.8	13.4	11.0
White, non-Hispanic	35.9	33.8	31.3	28.6	28.4	29.6	26.1	20.0	18.0	17.5	15.4	15.1	15.3	13.2
Age														
11	13.8	12.0	9.6	8.0	9.5	10.7	11.8	5.8	5.3	4.7	3.2	4.4	4.7	5.0
12	17.0	14.1	12.9	11.9	12.2	15.3	14.0	8.2	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.6	5.9
13	22.4	21.0	19.5	17.0	18.8	20.8	17.5	11.0	9.8	8.9	8.0	8.8	9.5	8.4
14	29.8	27.0	26.6	23.7	24.1	26.3	21.1	16.3	14.2	14.3	12.2	12.0	13.0	10.9
15	35.6	35.5	34.0	30.0	29.2	29.5	24.6	20.0	20.4	19.8	16.9	15.6	16.2	12.9
16	41.8	41.4	40.4	37.0	36.4	37.7	28.5	23.2	23.1	21.6	19.8	20.3	20.1	14.7
17	44.9	47.8	46.1	43.1	39.4	39.6	35.5	24.7	26.8	26.6	23.4	21.5	22.0	19.2
18	45.7	49.4	45.0	44.8	41.8	43.7	36.4	25.9	27.1	26.6	24.5	24.5	25.9	20.7
Grade														
6th	16.0	13.2	12.0	10.2	11.0	13.1	13.6	8.2	6.3	5.4	4.6	5.4	5.7	6.2
7th	23.2	19.3	17.3	15.1	16.5	18.3	15.8	11.2	9.3	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.4	7.0
8th	29.2	25.7	24.4	21.6	22.0	24.6	20.6	15.6	13.2	12.3	10.5	10.6	12.2	10.2
9th	34.8	32.8	31.1	27.3	25.9	27.5	21.6	20.1	18.4	17.6	15.2	13.3	13.9	11.4
10th	40.9	38.3	38.4	34.5	34.3	33.6	26.7	22.7	21.4	21.8	19.1	19.3	18.5	14.3
11th	42.7	45.5	42.4	41.3	37.3	40.0	32.6	23.2	25.7	23.5	22.4	20.4	22.9	16.6
12th	45.7	49.4	47.0	44.0	42.3	42.7	37.6	25.6	26.9	27.0	23.7	23.5	23.2	21.2
Middle School	22.8	19.4	17.9	15.7	16.5	18.7	16.7	11.7	9.6	8.7	7.5	7.9	8.8	7.8
High School	40.7	41.0	39.3	36.4	34.8	35.7	29.3	22.7	22.9	22.3	20.0	19.0	19.5	15.7
Total	**33.0**	**31.7**	**30.0**	**27.7**	**26.9**	**28.3**	**23.9**	**18.0**	**17.2**	**16.4**	**14.7**	**14.3**	**14.8**	**12.3**

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. In 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2020, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 27. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	22.0	19.7	17.9	16.4	15.5	15.9	14.0	9.8	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.5	6.0	5.2
Male	20.0	17.8	16.4	14.2	13.7	12.7	10.4	8.8	7.7	7.0	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	15.3	13.5	12.8	12.3	12.0	10.9	9.5	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.0	4.9	4.6
Hispanic/Latino	21.1	18.9	16.9	15.2	13.7	13.1	10.8	9.3	8.5	7.5	7.0	5.3	4.9	4.1
White, non-Hispanic	23.0	20.2	18.5	16.3	15.9	15.6	14.0	9.9	8.0	7.6	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.0
Age														
11	13.2	11.6	8.7	7.5	8.7	9.2	10.4	5.6	5.2	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.6
12	15.2	12.5	11.2	10.5	10.7	12.2	11.1	7.1	5.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.4
13	18.1	16.3	15.2	12.9	13.8	14.4	12.3	8.5	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.2
14	21.7	17.8	16.9	15.3	15.4	14.5	12.6	10.1	8.2	7.9	7.2	6.4	5.9	5.4
15	22.1	19.0	17.9	16.7	15.3	14.0	11.6	9.7	8.8	8.6	7.8	5.7	5.6	4.4
16	23.7	22.0	19.0	17.6	17.0	15.2	12.1	10.6	9.6	8.4	7.7	6.7	5.7	4.2
17	23.9	24.3	22.9	19.0	16.2	15.9	14.4	9.7	9.3	9.1	7.5	6.0	5.2	4.6
18	24.0	24.5	21.8	19.8	18.3	17.7	13.2	10.1	10.0	8.1	8.5	5.9	6.3	4.3
Grade														
6th	14.4	12.1	10.5	9.2	9.8	10.7	11.3	7.3	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0
7th	19.4	15.4	14.0	11.7	13.0	13.5	11.7	8.8	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	4.7
8th	21.1	18.3	16.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	13.0	9.4	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.2	6.6	5.4
9th	21.9	18.8	16.8	15.6	14.4	13.6	11.1	10.2	8.6	7.8	7.2	5.8	5.1	4.5
10th	23.4	19.5	19.5	17.8	17.1	14.3	12.1	10.4	8.8	9.4	7.9	6.7	5.7	4.5
11th	23.5	23.3	20.2	18.6	15.7	16.1	13.0	9.4	9.5	7.8	7.8	5.7	5.3	4.1
12th	23.8	24.9	23.0	19.2	17.6	17.0	13.9	9.8	9.6	9.0	7.7	6.0	5.7	4.4
Middle School	18.3	15.3	13.7	12.0	12.6	13.2	12.0	8.5	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.0
High School	23.1	21.5	19.7	17.7	16.2	15.2	12.5	10.0	9.1	8.5	7.7	6.0	5.4	4.4
Total	**21.0**	**18.8**	**17.1**	**15.3**	**14.6**	**14.3**	**12.3**	**9.3**	**8.2**	**7.5**	**6.8**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**4.7**

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

Table 28. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol only* in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Alcohol Only													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	24.8	22.1	19.5	18.1	16.8	15.3	14.8	17.5	14.7	11.7	11.1	9.0	8.6	7.2
Male	22.2	19.9	17.8	17.0	15.6	14.3	13.8	15.6	12.7	10.1	9.1	7.4	7.0	5.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	23.1	18.8	14.6	13.7	12.4	11.3	10.4	13.0	10.3	7.8	7.3	5.1	5.1	3.5
Hispanic/Latino	26.4	23.1	21.5	20.3	18.6	16.5	15.9	18.7	15.1	12.9	10.8	9.1	7.8	6.2
White, non-Hispanic	22.5	21.2	19.4	18.3	17.0	15.9	15.2	17.6	14.9	12.2	11.4	9.6	9.3	7.9
Age														
11	9.0	9.5	8.0	7.3	7.2	8.5	8.9	4.3	4.4	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.4
12	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.2	9.4	10.6	10.2	6.9	5.0	4.3	3.7	2.8	4.0	3.6
13	20.2	17.2	15.7	14.1	12.8	12.7	12.7	10.8	9.3	7.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	4.7
14	24.7	23.6	19.4	17.8	17.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	12.0	10.2	8.4	7.5	7.1	5.6
15	26.9	24.5	20.8	19.6	17.2	17.1	15.0	18.9	16.3	11.7	10.9	8.2	8.5	6.6
16	26.6	25.5	22.5	20.5	20.1	15.6	17.0	20.2	17.8	15.0	12.0	11.0	9.9	8.4
17	27.5	24.5	23.0	22.9	21.9	18.5	16.0	22.8	20.7	16.4	17.2	13.6	11.4	8.6
18	26.6	23.4	23.9	21.7	19.5	17.2	17.2	26.0	21.6	17.9	18.0	14.2	12.4	10.5
Grade														
6th	13.5	10.7	9.9	8.4	7.6	9.2	8.9	6.3	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	3.5	2.8
7th	18.2	16.6	13.3	12.6	11.6	11.9	11.8	10.5	7.9	5.8	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.5
8th	24.5	20.8	18.7	16.3	14.7	14.4	14.2	14.0	11.4	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	5.3
9th	26.2	24.4	20.7	19.1	18.9	16.4	15.2	18.0	15.0	11.4	9.5	7.6	7.5	6.0
10th	27.0	25.2	21.1	20.3	17.9	16.4	16.3	20.5	17.0	13.5	11.6	10.1	9.1	6.8
11th	27.7	25.1	23.1	21.4	21.8	16.6	16.8	22.0	18.8	15.2	15.0	12.1	10.1	9.4
12th	27.2	24.1	24.2	23.4	20.7	19.1	16.6	25.5	22.2	18.5	18.3	14.8	13.5	9.9
Middle School	18.7	16.0	14.0	12.5	11.3	11.9	11.7	10.3	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.3	4.9	4.2
High School	27.0	24.7	22.2	21.0	19.8	17.1	16.2	21.3	18.1	14.5	13.4	11.1	10.0	8.0
Total	**23.4**	**21.0**	**18.6**	**17.5**	**16.2**	**14.8**	**14.3**	**16.5**	**13.7**	**10.9**	**10.0**	**8.2**	**7.7**	**6.4**

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

Table 29. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol or any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

Alcohol Or Any Illicit Drug

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	57.4	53.6	50.1	46.8	45.2	46.1	42.0	34.4	30.7	27.9	25.8	23.7	23.9	21.0
Male	55.3	51.4	47.0	43.1	40.5	39.6	34.0	33.7	30.2	26.1	22.9	20.4	20.8	16.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	51.1	46.1	42.3	39.4	36.8	36.6	31.7	27.9	24.6	21.6	19.4	17.8	18.3	15.0
Hispanic/Latino	58.4	53.3	51.1	46.8	44.0	42.7	37.2	35.3	31.0	28.1	24.7	21.7	21.0	17.0
White, non-Hispanic	58.4	54.9	50.6	46.7	45.3	45.3	41.2	37.4	32.7	29.5	26.6	24.4	24.5	21.0
Age														
11	22.5	21.4	17.4	14.9	16.5	19.0	20.6	9.9	9.6	7.3	5.1	6.2	7.6	7.4
12	31.8	27.2	24.3	21.7	21.3	25.6	24.0	15.0	11.6	9.9	9.0	8.3	10.5	9.3
13	42.5	38.0	35.1	30.8	31.3	33.4	29.9	21.6	19.0	16.1	13.9	13.7	14.5	12.9
14	54.4	50.4	45.9	41.1	40.8	41.6	36.2	30.8	25.9	24.3	20.2	19.3	20.0	16.3
15	62.4	59.8	54.8	49.5	46.2	46.0	39.6	38.5	36.3	31.1	27.4	23.4	24.4	19.3
16	68.2	66.7	62.7	57.4	56.3	52.8	45.4	43.0	40.3	36.1	31.3	30.7	29.7	23.0
17	72.1	72.1	69.0	65.8	61.1	58.0	51.0	47.2	46.8	42.7	40.2	34.3	33.2	27.5
18	72.2	72.6	68.8	66.3	61.1	60.5	53.3	51.0	48.1	44.0	41.7	37.5	37.8	31.0
Grade														
6th	29.5	23.9	21.7	18.2	18.4	22.1	22.4	14.3	10.7	8.9	7.3	7.6	9.1	8.9
7th	41.3	35.8	30.4	27.4	27.7	30.1	27.3	21.7	17.1	14.0	11.9	11.2	13.1	11.3
8th	53.5	46.3	43.0	37.6	36.4	38.8	34.6	29.4	24.5	21.6	18.3	17.5	18.5	15.2
9th	60.9	57.1	51.7	46.2	44.6	43.4	36.6	37.6	33.0	28.6	24.3	20.5	21.1	17.3
10th	67.7	63.4	59.5	54.5	52.0	49.6	42.9	42.8	38.1	34.8	30.2	28.8	27.2	21.1
11th	70.3	70.4	65.5	62.4	58.8	56.3	49.0	44.9	43.9	38.6	36.8	31.9	32.8	25.8
12th	72.8	73.4	71.0	67.4	62.8	61.5	53.9	50.6	48.6	45.1	41.7	37.3	36.3	30.9
Middle School	41.5	35.3	31.7	27.8	27.5	30.4	28.2	21.8	17.4	14.8	12.5	12.1	13.6	11.9
High School	67.5	65.6	61.4	57.2	54.4	52.4	45.3	43.6	40.4	36.3	32.9	29.5	29.1	23.5
Total	**56.3**	**52.5**	**48.5**	**44.8**	**42.9**	**42.8**	**38.0**	**34.1**	**30.5**	**27.0**	**24.3**	**22.0**	**22.3**	**18.5**

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

Table 30. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug, but no alcohol* in lifetime and past 30 days—2010 to 2022

	Any Illicit Drug, But No Alcohol													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	4.5	5.0	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.9	7.7	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.4	7.2	8.1	7.9
Male	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.3	6.8	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.9	7.2	6.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.4	7.7	8.3	9.0	8.9	10.5	9.3	6.5	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.9	9.4	7.9
Hispanic/Latino	4.5	4.7	6.0	6.0	6.2	7.6	6.5	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.5
White, non-Hispanic	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.4
Age														
11	7.4	6.8	6.3	5.3	5.7	6.1	7.6	4.3	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.6
12	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	7.3	7.4	4.9	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.6
13	6.3	6.6	7.3	6.6	7.8	7.5	7.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.4
14	5.2	5.8	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.9	7.4	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.4	7.8	6.8
15	4.5	5.3	6.3	6.4	7.4	7.8	7.2	6.5	7.5	8.6	7.8	7.9	8.7	7.7
16	4.0	4.5	4.9	6.2	6.7	7.6	7.0	5.9	7.1	8.1	8.0	9.6	10.4	7.9
17	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	7.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	8.8	8.1	9.1	9.4	9.2
18	2.4	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.7	7.9	6.3	4.8	6.6	8.1	7.6	9.4	10.8	9.0
Grade														
6th	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.9	8.2	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.6
7th	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.3	7.5	7.3	6.8	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.0
8th	5.7	6.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	8.3	7.3	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	7.2	6.2
9th	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.5	7.2	8.7	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.4	6.9	8.2	6.9
10th	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.1	5.9	7.0	8.7	8.1	9.6	9.1	8.3
11th	3.5	4.1	5.3	6.1	6.3	8.0	7.4	5.5	7.5	8.6	8.0	8.8	11.1	8.0
12th	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.6	6.7	6.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	7.7	9.3	9.0	9.8
Middle School	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.5	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.3
High School	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	7.7	7.1	5.9	6.8	8.1	7.8	8.6	9.4	8.2
Total	**4.9**	**5.4**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.7**	**7.6**	**7.2**	**5.6**	**6.2**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**7.1**	**7.7**	**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. In 2016, the artificial stimulant "flakka" was added to the high school questionnaire. In 2018, the wording of the depressant use items was changed to more clearly specify non-medical use. In 2020, flakka and steroids were removed and vaping marijuana was added. As a result of these changes, please exercise caution when comparing results from different years.

Table 31. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: carrying a handgun and selling drugs—2010 to 2022

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Carrying a Handgun							Selling Drugs						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.6
Male	7.8	6.9	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.1	8.7	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.1	4.2	2.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.1	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.5	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.7
Hispanic/Latino	4.7	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.9	1.9
White, non-Hispanic	4.5	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.9	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	2.2
Age														
11	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.0	5.1	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
12	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
13	3.9	4.3	5.5	5.1	6.3	6.9	7.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.1
14	5.5	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.3	7.0	5.6	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	2.5	1.8
15	5.1	4.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	8.0	6.1	6.5	5.8	4.8	3.3	2.2
16	5.8	4.6	4.9	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.7	9.4	7.6	7.7	6.2	5.7	4.9	3.0
17	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.7	5.6	5.5	9.1	8.7	7.8	6.2	6.4	5.3	3.1
18	6.2	4.7	6.2	5.8	5.7	7.8	4.9	9.0	7.3	8.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	3.0
Grade														
6th	3.4	3.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
7th	4.8	4.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	6.3	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0
8th	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.6	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.5
9th	5.1	4.5	5.4	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.2	2.8	2.0
10th	5.0	4.2	6.0	6.0	6.7	5.9	5.7	9.4	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.7	3.6	2.6
11th	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	8.8	7.7	7.7	6.1	5.5	5.9	3.4
12th	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.3	6.5	4.6	8.3	8.4	7.3	6.4	7.4	6.1	2.7
Middle School	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.7	6.2	6.7	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1
High School	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.5	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.0	5.7	4.5	2.7
Total	**4.9**	**4.4**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.3**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**3.3**	**2.0**

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—2010 to 2022

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Attempting to Steal a Vehicle							Being Arrested						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3
Male	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	6.2	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.4	6.9	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.4
Hispanic/Latino	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	4.8	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.3
White, non-Hispanic	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	3.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3
Age														
11	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.6
12	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2
13	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	3.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.7
14	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	5.4	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.2
15	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	5.7	4.3	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.8
16	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	6.0	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.8
17	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	5.8	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.7
18	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.3	0.8	5.2	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.3	3.0	1.3
Grade														
6th	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.4
7th	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6
8th	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	5.4	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.1
9th	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.1	5.2	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	1.9
10th	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	5.6	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.8
11th	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.1	5.3	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.6
12th	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	5.0	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.4
Middle School	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.7
High School	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	5.3	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7
Total	**2.2**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**1.7**

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—2010 to 2022

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Taking A Handgun To School							Getting Suspended						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	10.7	8.6	7.4	7.0	7.3	9.2	8.8
Male	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	18.7	15.2	12.9	12.5	11.7	14.1	13.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	25.2	20.6	18.6	16.4	16.7	20.5	19.1
Hispanic/Latino	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	14.1	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.1	9.5	9.4
White, non-Hispanic	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	11.0	8.7	7.2	6.7	6.7	8.2	8.2
Age														
11	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	8.2	8.0	5.5	5.5	7.3	9.0	10.0
12	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	11.1	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.7	11.8	10.2
13	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	15.6	13.6	11.8	11.5	11.4	14.6	14.9
14	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	18.4	14.4	12.2	12.3	12.0	13.9	13.7
15	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	16.1	13.0	12.2	11.5	10.4	12.2	11.5
16	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	15.4	11.4	10.9	9.8	8.9	10.0	9.7
17	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	13.4	11.3	8.8	8.0	7.5	8.6	8.6
18	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	12.3	9.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	10.5	6.8
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	12.6	10.7	8.2	8.0	8.7	11.6	12.0
7th	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	17.0	14.0	12.0	11.2	11.4	14.5	13.8
8th	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	18.9	14.6	12.6	12.6	12.0	15.0	14.7
9th	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	16.1	14.1	11.6	12.0	11.4	12.5	11.0
10th	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	13.9	10.7	10.9	9.4	8.8	9.4	9.9
11th	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	12.5	10.4	9.2	8.7	6.7	9.4	8.7
12th	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	11.2	8.4	6.5	6.1	7.6	8.6	7.1
Middle School	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	16.2	13.1	11.0	10.6	10.7	13.7	13.5
High School	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	13.6	11.1	9.7	9.1	8.7	10.0	9.2
Total	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**14.7**	**11.9**	**10.3**	**9.8**	**9.5**	**11.6**	**11.1**

Table 34. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attacking someone with intent to harm—2010 to 2022

	Delinquent Behavior						
	Attacking Someone with Intent to Harm						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex							
Female	8.9	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.2
Male	12.3	9.2	7.7	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.2
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	16.6	12.0	11.2	10.1	11.3	11.3	10.8
Hispanic/Latino	9.4	6.6	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3
White, non-Hispanic	8.2	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.1
Age							
11	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	6.5	7.1
12	8.8	6.8	5.5	4.6	6.3	7.8	8.6
13	10.4	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.0	8.6	10.2
14	12.1	9.0	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.8
15	11.7	9.5	8.5	7.6	6.5	6.8	6.3
16	10.9	8.6	7.6	6.6	5.9	5.2	5.5
17	10.6	6.5	6.7	5.6	5.5	4.8	4.0
18	9.8	7.4	4.7	4.2	5.4	5.3	3.4
Grade							
6th	8.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	6.5	7.8	8.9
7th	11.4	8.3	6.6	6.1	6.7	8.2	9.6
8th	11.9	9.5	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.8	9.3
9th	11.6	9.4	8.3	7.8	6.9	6.8	5.9
10th	10.7	8.0	8.4	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.6
11th	10.0	7.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.3	4.7
12th	9.1	6.5	4.6	4.1	5.7	4.6	3.1
Middle School	10.8	8.0	6.7	6.2	7.2	8.3	9.3
High School	10.5	7.8	7.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	4.9
Total	**10.6**	**7.9**	**6.9**	**6.1**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**6.7**

Table 35. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using alcohol at age 13 or younger—2010 to 2022

	Early ATOD Use													
	More Than a Sip of Alcohol							Drinking at Least Once a Month						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	25.3	23.9	20.5	18.3	17.1	16.4	15.5	5.3	4.6	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.9	2.3
Male	29.0	26.8	23.2	20.2	18.1	15.4	12.6	6.4	5.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	24.1	23.3	19.4	17.5	16.4	13.8	10.7	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.9	2.2	2.7	1.7
Hispanic/Latino	29.1	26.2	22.0	19.1	17.1	15.4	14.4	7.2	5.3	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.2
White, non-Hispanic	26.2	24.2	22.3	19.5	18.2	17.0	14.9	5.3	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.5
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	37.8	35.1	30.3	27.4	27.0	24.8	21.1	9.0	7.0	5.2	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.0
15	32.1	29.3	25.4	21.5	20.0	18.6	16.9	6.5	5.9	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.6
16	27.2	24.4	20.9	19.0	17.7	15.1	13.8	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.1
17	23.6	21.8	18.8	17.4	13.6	12.3	11.4	5.2	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.3	1.9
18	20.6	19.0	16.0	13.8	12.9	12.4	8.8	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	3.0	1.1
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	33.8	32.8	27.5	24.3	23.3	21.5	18.6	7.8	7.1	4.9	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.1
10th	28.0	25.1	22.7	18.3	18.1	16.3	14.9	6.4	4.9	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.0
11th	24.2	22.6	18.9	18.1	15.0	13.0	12.5	4.7	4.0	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.0
12th	20.9	19.5	17.2	16.0	13.6	12.4	9.7	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.4
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	27.1	25.4	21.8	19.4	17.6	15.9	14.1	5.8	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.7	2.2
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 36. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using cigarettes or marijuana at age 13 or younger—2010 to 2022

	Early ATOD Use													
	Cigarettes							Marijuana						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	15.9	13.7	10.7	8.6	6.9	5.6	4.9	8.5	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.0	7.6	7.2
Male	18.3	15.3	13.1	9.8	7.9	6.2	4.9	13.9	13.8	13.6	12.0	10.6	8.8	5.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	12.9	10.1	7.4	6.5	5.2	4.0	2.4	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.5	7.6	5.5
Hispanic/Latino	16.7	13.4	10.5	8.0	6.7	4.5	4.3	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.3	8.9	6.9	5.3
White, non-Hispanic	18.7	16.2	14.1	10.6	8.7	7.5	6.4	11.9	12.0	11.8	10.6	9.2	8.6	7.4
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	16.3	14.6	12.6	9.5	6.3	6.3	5.2	12.7	12.1	12.8	11.3	11.0	10.3	6.7
15	18.0	14.5	12.1	9.3	7.5	6.0	5.2	12.2	12.5	12.1	11.1	9.3	8.6	6.9
16	17.5	13.6	11.1	9.3	7.3	5.9	4.7	11.7	11.3	11.0	11.2	9.8	7.9	6.6
17	16.8	15.3	12.5	9.5	7.9	5.6	4.8	10.3	11.4	11.3	10.2	8.2	7.1	6.7
18	15.2	14.3	11.3	8.4	6.6	5.4	4.6	9.6	10.7	9.5	8.7	8.8	7.9	5.1
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	18.9	15.7	13.2	9.9	7.0	6.5	5.6	13.7	13.4	12.6	11.9	9.9	9.7	7.1
10th	17.6	13.5	11.6	9.2	8.1	6.0	4.5	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.0	10.1	7.8	6.0
11th	16.4	14.2	11.0	9.6	7.0	5.4	4.8	9.8	11.0	10.3	10.2	8.6	7.9	6.8
12th	15.0	14.4	11.8	8.3	7.5	5.6	4.6	9.4	10.3	10.2	9.0	8.6	7.2	6.0
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	17.1	14.5	11.9	9.3	7.4	5.9	4.9	11.3	11.7	11.4	10.6	9.3	8.2	6.5
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 37. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started vaping nicotine or vaping marijuana at age 13 or younger, 2019 to 2022

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

Table 38. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in using alcohol or tobacco—2010 to 2022

	Perceive Great Risk of Harm If:													
	Drink One or More Alcoholic Drinks Nearly Every Day							Smoke a Pack or More of Cigarettes Per Day						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	46.9	46.0	45.4	46.4	49.1	48.4	47.8	69.2	69.7	69.5	68.4	67.6	67.3	66.3
Male	38.4	37.4	39.7	39.3	42.8	43.1	44.0	64.0	67.0	68.9	68.5	66.6	64.5	65.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	44.7	43.0	43.9	44.0	46.3	44.5	44.5	63.4	62.5	64.6	64.1	62.1	58.9	58.4
Hispanic/Latino	43.6	43.7	44.9	44.7	47.8	47.6	49.3	63.5	66.4	67.6	65.7	65.7	64.6	64.1
White, non-Hispanic	39.8	38.5	39.6	40.3	43.9	44.7	43.7	69.1	70.8	71.5	71.2	70.1	69.8	69.6
Age														
11	54.1	50.1	53.8	51.2	56.6	55.7	52.4	72.9	70.9	74.0	71.6	71.3	67.6	68.1
12	45.9	47.8	47.2	47.4	51.7	51.3	49.8	68.5	69.1	69.1	69.0	67.4	66.8	65.6
13	42.4	44.8	44.8	44.7	47.8	48.7	46.2	66.3	68.5	67.1	67.6	66.5	65.9	64.3
14	41.6	39.9	41.2	43.7	43.5	42.3	45.8	66.5	66.7	68.5	68.4	66.3	63.6	65.5
15	42.0	38.3	40.7	41.2	45.1	44.2	44.7	66.6	67.8	69.4	67.0	66.4	66.4	65.8
16	41.8	39.1	39.7	40.1	42.5	43.7	44.9	66.5	69.2	69.7	68.8	67.0	67.3	65.4
17	41.1	39.1	39.2	38.7	43.3	43.3	44.8	66.1	68.4	70.2	69.0	68.2	65.8	67.1
18	40.9	37.5	39.9	40.4	41.7	40.4	40.4	63.7	67.3	70.0	69.3	65.3	65.9	66.4
Grade														
6th	46.2	47.4	48.6	48.1	52.8	51.1	49.9	67.1	66.9	68.6	67.8	66.8	64.7	63.9
7th	43.1	44.7	45.2	44.7	48.6	50.2	47.6	65.6	68.3	66.8	66.7	66.4	65.5	64.6
8th	40.5	43.6	43.3	44.1	46.5	46.0	46.0	67.0	67.8	68.6	69.0	67.3	65.9	65.8
9th	42.3	36.7	40.7	42.3	42.4	41.8	44.2	65.9	66.4	69.2	67.0	65.1	63.9	64.8
10th	42.1	40.5	39.8	41.0	43.9	45.2	45.9	67.3	69.7	69.9	68.5	66.6	67.7	65.8
11th	42.0	38.4	40.0	39.4	44.4	43.5	44.5	67.5	69.5	70.2	69.3	68.7	66.7	66.5
12th	41.7	39.8	39.5	39.9	42.3	42.0	43.3	65.1	69.6	70.5	70.6	68.2	67.0	68.7
Middle School	43.2	45.2	45.7	45.7	49.3	49.1	47.8	66.6	67.6	68.0	67.9	66.8	65.4	64.8
High School	42.1	38.8	40.0	40.7	43.3	43.1	44.5	66.5	68.7	70.0	68.8	67.1	66.3	66.4
Total	**42.6**	**41.6**	**42.5**	**42.8**	**45.9**	**45.7**	**45.9**	**66.5**	**68.3**	**69.1**	**68.4**	**67.0**	**65.9**	**65.7**

Table 39. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in smoking marijuana—2010 to 2022

	Perceive Great Risk of Harm If:												
	Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week							Try Marijuana Once or Twice					
			2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female			39.2	37.5	35.2	34.1	33.9	30.8	29.1	25.5	24.8	22.8	22.7	22.3
Male			36.3	35.2	33.7	32.8	34.8	27.2	26.0	25.3	25.0	23.6	23.6	24.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			32.5	31.4	29.8	28.2	29.8	30.2	27.1	24.7	23.8	23.2	22.2	23.0
Hispanic/Latino			38.5	36.2	34.9	35.6	36.6	31.4	29.8	28.1	26.7	25.0	26.1	26.3
White, non-Hispanic			38.7	38.6	35.9	34.9	34.6	25.9	25.4	23.6	24.3	21.8	21.9	21.5
Age														
11			70.0	65.1	62.5	57.3	57.8	51.5	46.5	51.7	47.7	44.3	41.2	39.9
12			60.9	58.8	56.1	52.9	51.5	44.6	43.0	43.0	41.0	38.0	36.3	35.5
13			50.9	48.4	44.9	44.3	43.7	37.8	36.5	33.7	33.5	29.3	29.8	29.4
14			37.5	38.3	34.6	32.5	36.2	30.5	28.2	24.1	25.3	22.5	22.0	24.8
15			30.1	29.0	28.0	26.8	29.3	24.3	21.5	18.4	19.6	17.9	18.4	19.2
16			24.6	24.3	21.6	21.5	25.6	20.0	19.0	15.8	16.4	15.0	14.6	17.4
17			20.2	19.5	19.7	21.3	20.9	19.8	17.0	13.6	12.9	14.1	15.3	14.9
18			21.0	21.4	19.1	17.7	18.2	19.5	16.7	14.8	13.9	13.4	13.1	12.6
Grade														
6th			62.8	61.0	57.9	53.4	53.0	46.2	43.7	46.3	44.6	41.2	38.1	38.0
7th			53.9	51.5	50.0	47.6	47.3	39.0	38.4	36.5	35.6	32.6	32.6	31.2
8th			44.5	42.8	39.4	39.5	39.7	32.1	33.0	28.7	28.4	25.5	26.1	27.4
9th			31.4	32.4	29.5	27.5	31.5	24.6	22.2	19.9	21.7	19.2	19.1	20.8
10th			26.6	26.1	24.2	24.1	26.9	20.7	20.8	16.3	17.5	16.3	16.3	17.7
11th			22.9	21.1	20.8	20.6	22.8	19.4	17.9	15.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	16.0
12th			19.3	20.0	18.6	19.0	18.6	19.6	15.9	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.9	12.9
Middle School			53.8	51.7	49.1	46.8	46.5	39.1	38.4	37.1	36.1	33.2	32.3	32.1
High School			25.4	25.2	23.3	22.9	25.2	21.2	19.4	16.3	16.8	15.8	16.0	17.0
Total			**37.7**	**36.3**	**34.4**	**33.4**	**34.3**	**28.9**	**27.6**	**25.3**	**24.9**	**23.2**	**23.1**	**23.5**

Table 40. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in taking a prescription drug without a doctor's orders or having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week—2012 to 2022

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

Table 41. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in vaping nicotine or vaping marijuana, 2019 to 2022

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

Table 42. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly or smoke cigarettes—2010 to 2022

	Think It Would Be Wrong for Someone Their Age To:													
	Drink Alcohol Regularly							Smoke Cigarettes						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	67.1	70.5	72.7	74.1	75.9	77.4	78.6	82.1	86.1	88.7	91.1	92.6	93.8	93.2
Male	66.4	70.3	73.8	75.2	76.7	79.2	82.0	80.9	85.1	88.5	91.0	92.1	93.3	94.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	71.7	75.8	77.9	78.8	79.1	83.1	84.6	87.6	91.0	92.6	93.7	94.5	95.4	95.6
Hispanic/Latino	66.6	70.8	72.6	74.8	76.6	79.5	82.1	83.5	87.9	89.8	91.4	92.9	94.3	94.7
White, non-Hispanic	63.4	67.5	70.1	72.2	74.5	75.2	76.9	76.8	82.0	85.7	89.5	90.9	92.0	92.1
Age														
11	93.8	94.1	96.3	96.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	97.3	97.7	98.3	98.4	98.1	97.9	97.9
12	89.4	92.1	92.8	92.9	92.5	91.8	93.7	94.6	96.1	96.7	97.1	96.9	97.5	97.5
13	80.4	84.4	87.1	87.2	86.2	87.5	88.0	89.3	93.2	94.1	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.7
14	71.0	74.8	78.1	79.8	79.9	80.9	82.6	85.6	89.1	91.8	92.9	93.7	94.4	94.6
15	62.3	64.8	69.2	71.8	74.3	75.8	79.1	81.0	85.1	88.6	91.1	91.9	93.4	93.7
16	55.3	58.6	61.6	65.5	67.6	70.8	73.7	77.4	81.8	85.7	89.3	91.5	92.5	92.1
17	50.7	51.3	54.7	56.8	60.9	65.1	68.9	72.3	74.6	80.3	86.0	88.8	90.9	90.5
18	49.7	49.2	50.1	53.6	58.5	62.0	65.0	62.2	67.2	72.4	78.3	81.6	85.8	87.0
Grade														
6th	90.6	93.2	94.3	94.5	93.5	92.9	93.9	94.8	96.8	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.5	97.5
7th	80.3	86.8	88.9	89.3	88.6	89.2	90.0	89.1	94.0	94.7	95.7	95.7	96.1	96.4
8th	73.4	78.0	81.3	82.7	82.9	84.1	85.2	86.3	89.9	92.2	93.3	93.9	94.6	95.2
9th	62.9	66.5	72.1	74.4	76.4	77.9	81.0	82.0	85.9	89.7	91.1	93.2	93.6	93.8
10th	55.9	61.5	63.9	68.2	70.6	72.2	76.0	77.7	83.2	87.0	90.3	91.5	93.5	93.1
11th	52.4	54.2	58.5	60.2	63.4	68.4	70.7	73.2	77.9	82.8	87.2	89.9	91.2	91.0
12th	49.1	49.2	49.8	53.3	57.9	61.6	65.2	65.1	69.2	74.4	81.5	84.3	87.7	88.1
Middle School	81.4	86.1	88.2	88.8	88.4	88.7	89.6	90.1	93.6	94.7	95.6	95.6	96.1	96.4
High School	55.5	58.3	61.7	64.5	67.2	70.3	73.5	75.0	79.5	83.9	87.7	89.8	91.6	91.6
Total	**66.7**	**70.4**	**73.2**	**74.7**	**76.3**	**78.3**	**80.4**	**81.5**	**85.6**	**88.6**	**91.0**	**92.3**	**93.5**	**93.6**

Table 43. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana or use other illicit drugs—2010 to 2022

	Think It Would Be Wrong for Someone Their Age To:													
	Smoke Marijuana							Use Other Illicit Drugs						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	79.4	78.9	75.2	74.4	72.9	73.9	77.0	95.4	96.0	95.2	95.8	96.2	95.9	96.4
Male	74.2	74.3	72.8	73.3	72.8	75.4	79.7	93.4	94.4	94.5	94.7	95.1	94.6	96.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	78.4	77.1	74.0	73.7	72.9	73.6	77.1	95.9	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.5	96.0	96.3
Hispanic/Latino	79.5	79.8	75.6	75.8	74.8	78.6	82.9	93.9	94.9	94.4	94.5	95.5	95.4	96.6
White, non-Hispanic	73.9	74.6	72.4	73.1	71.8	73.2	76.1	94.1	95.0	94.5	95.1	95.5	95.0	96.0
Age														
11	98.4	98.0	98.2	98.0	96.9	97.0	97.2	99.3	98.9	99.4	99.3	99.0	98.5	99.1
12	95.2	95.6	94.8	94.8	93.9	93.8	95.7	97.6	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.8
13	88.4	89.3	88.4	88.4	86.3	87.2	89.6	96.2	96.9	97.0	97.2	96.8	97.0	97.4
14	80.4	80.4	78.0	78.2	76.0	78.5	83.0	94.7	95.7	95.6	96.0	95.9	96.2	96.7
15	72.2	71.3	68.9	68.7	68.0	70.2	76.9	93.5	94.4	94.4	94.7	95.5	94.8	96.4
16	67.5	65.7	60.9	62.4	60.1	62.6	68.5	92.8	93.3	93.0	93.2	94.6	93.5	95.4
17	64.4	60.4	55.4	55.3	55.0	57.5	60.8	92.4	93.0	91.2	92.8	93.5	92.5	93.8
18	62.9	58.2	53.4	54.2	52.2	52.7	58.2	92.5	92.3	90.4	92.2	92.6	90.9	93.2
Grade														
6th	95.6	96.8	96.4	96.3	95.1	95.5	96.2	97.9	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.6	98.9
7th	88.6	90.9	90.2	90.8	89.3	90.0	92.7	96.0	97.2	97.1	97.7	97.3	97.5	97.8
8th	81.2	83.2	81.5	82.1	80.9	82.6	85.1	94.8	95.6	96.1	95.9	96.2	96.4	97.0
9th	73.4	73.4	72.2	71.6	71.4	73.0	79.7	93.6	95.1	95.1	95.2	96.0	95.7	96.4
10th	67.8	68.3	63.9	64.5	63.0	65.7	73.1	93.2	93.4	93.1	94.0	94.9	93.8	96.4
11th	65.5	62.4	58.4	58.1	56.9	59.5	63.2	92.6	93.7	92.3	92.4	93.9	93.1	94.3
12th	63.4	58.4	52.0	53.6	51.7	53.4	57.3	92.4	92.1	90.4	92.5	92.3	91.3	93.1
Middle School	88.5	90.3	89.4	89.7	88.5	89.4	91.2	96.2	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.3	97.5	97.9
High School	67.8	66.1	62.2	62.3	60.9	63.2	68.7	93.0	93.6	92.9	93.6	94.3	93.5	95.1
Total	**76.8**	**76.6**	**74.0**	**73.8**	**72.8**	**74.6**	**78.3**	**94.4**	**95.2**	**94.8**	**95.2**	**95.6**	**95.3**	**96.3**

Table 44. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to vape nicotine or vape marijuana, 2019 to 2022

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

Table 45. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to smoke tobacco or drink alcohol regularly—2014 to 2022

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

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

Table 46. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to smoke marijuana or use prescription drugs not prescribed to you—2014 to 2022

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

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

Table 47. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to vape nicotine or vape marijuana, 2019 to 2022

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

Table 48. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for their parents to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use prescription drugs not prescribed to them, among middle school youth, 2022

	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	76.1	84.8	85.8	95.7
Male	78.0	86.7	88.4	96.5
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	84.3	90.9	86.6	96.2
Hispanic/Latino	81.9	89.3	91.7	96.5
White, non-Hispanic	70.4	81.5	84.8	95.8
Age				
11	81.1	89.3	94.1	97.4
12	78.9	86.7	91.3	96.9
13	75.4	84.2	84.8	95.4
14	73.1	84.0	80.6	95.1
15	--	--	--	--
16	--	--	--	--
17	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--
Grade				
6th	80.4	87.8	92.3	97.0
7th	76.3	85.0	87.6	95.8
8th	74.4	84.2	81.7	95.3
9th	--	--	--	--
10th	--	--	--	--
11th	--	--	--	--
12th	--	--	--	--
Middle School	76.9	85.6	87.0	96.0
High School	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--

Table 49. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting participation in extracurricular activities, 2022

	School Sports	Organized Sports Outside of School	School Band	School Club(s)	Community Club(s)
Sex					
Female	33.8	28.2	10.7	33.0	13.5
Male	39.5	33.5	10.6	19.4	7.9
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	45.1	30.5	9.3	20.6	9.6
Hispanic/Latino	32.7	26.5	10.1	24.6	9.7
White, non-Hispanic	35.2	33.2	11.3	28.3	11.1
Age					
11	35.2	43.1	15.7	21.7	8.5
12	35.3	41.1	15.4	21.3	8.1
13	36.3	38.8	14.8	20.1	9.2
14	37.9	35.1	10.9	22.0	8.7
15	37.3	27.1	8.0	26.4	10.5
16	37.7	23.2	7.7	30.5	11.4
17	36.0	21.4	7.4	33.7	14.0
18	34.2	19.1	6.4	34.7	15.0
Grade					
6th	36.5	41.7	15.6	20.9	8.7
7th	36.3	39.1	15.5	20.7	8.6
8th	36.8	38.6	12.8	20.1	9.0
9th	38.1	28.7	7.9	24.0	9.4
10th	37.1	24.3	7.9	28.4	11.0
11th	35.7	22.3	7.5	33.0	12.2
12th	34.1	19.4	7.4	36.3	15.9
Middle School	36.6	39.8	14.6	20.6	8.7
High School	36.4	23.8	7.7	30.2	12.0
Total	**36.4**	**30.7**	**10.6**	**26.1**	**10.6**

Table 50. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting involvement in bullying behavior, 2022

	Skipped School Because of Bullying	Was Kicked or Shoved	Was Taunted or Teased	Victim of Cyber Bullying	Physically Bullied Others	Verbally Bullied Others	Cyber Bullied Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex							
Female	12.7	34.5	63.4	37.5	14.9	27.9	13.6
Male	4.8	32.5	53.1	22.5	17.8	30.8	12.1
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	5.7	26.4	48.8	23.3	19.3	30.2	13.8
Hispanic/Latino	7.1	27.9	51.9	24.9	13.4	25.6	9.5
White, non-Hispanic	11.0	38.9	65.3	35.8	15.6	30.0	13.6
Age							
11	10.2	48.4	71.2	27.3	19.7	33.7	11.3
12	9.3	45.7	68.8	30.2	21.6	34.8	12.4
13	9.2	42.3	65.1	31.0	21.8	34.5	14.1
14	9.0	37.3	61.1	31.8	19.1	33.3	14.8
15	8.8	29.8	55.3	31.7	15.6	29.7	13.0
16	8.9	25.8	51.8	28.9	12.6	24.0	12.6
17	8.3	22.7	50.1	29.4	10.5	23.2	11.5
18	7.1	21.1	46.8	26.9	8.7	21.4	10.6
Grade							
6th	9.7	47.3	69.4	29.2	22.6	35.4	12.6
7th	10.1	44.6	67.6	31.9	22.0	35.1	13.3
8th	8.9	39.1	61.6	29.9	20.3	33.2	14.5
9th	8.4	31.4	56.7	31.0	16.3	30.0	13.4
10th	8.9	27.0	53.3	30.6	13.2	26.6	12.4
11th	8.5	23.9	51.3	29.2	10.9	23.3	12.1
12th	7.5	21.8	48.2	28.6	9.3	21.8	11.5
Middle School	9.6	43.6	66.1	30.3	21.6	34.5	13.5
High School	8.3	26.2	52.5	29.9	12.6	25.6	12.4
Total	**8.9**	**33.7**	**58.3**	**30.1**	**16.4**	**29.4**	**12.8**

Table 51. Usual source of alcohol within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2022

	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	9.6	3.4	0.7	8.6	44.4	0.9	15.6	16.9
Male	14.7	2.9	1.0	9.5	37.9	1.7	10.4	21.9
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	9.0	6.3	1.4	8.4	38.8	2.9	14.0	19.3
Hispanic/Latino	8.0	4.1	1.1	6.9	44.9	0.5	14.7	19.8
White, non-Hispanic	15.4	2.3	0.6	10.9	38.4	1.0	12.8	18.5
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	2.3	0.8	1.5	4.3	41.8	2.5	26.3	20.6
15	2.8	3.0	0.6	7.4	42.2	1.0	24.1	18.8
16	10.4	2.9	0.6	8.1	44.6	2.7	13.8	17.0
17	14.9	2.8	1.1	12.1	40.6	0.5	9.0	19.0
18	20.8	5.4	0.6	8.3	38.8	0.3	4.7	21.1
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	3.4	3.1	1.2	6.5	39.8	1.7	23.8	20.6
10th	6.4	2.5	0.8	7.2	44.5	1.3	20.6	16.7
11th	14.3	3.1	0.8	8.6	41.1	1.8	9.6	20.7
12th	17.8	3.7	0.7	11.9	40.6	0.5	6.1	18.6
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	11.7	3.2	0.8	9.0	41.5	1.2	13.5	19.1
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 52. Usual drinking location within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2022

	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	45.1	31.0	2.0	3.5	6.9	2.2	0.4	8.8
Male	40.9	31.5	1.7	3.9	6.5	2.7	1.1	11.7
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	54.8	19.7	3.2	3.9	4.5	4.3	0.1	9.7
Hispanic/Latino	43.9	27.4	1.7	4.7	8.5	3.2	0.3	10.3
White, non-Hispanic	40.7	35.3	1.6	3.1	6.9	2.1	0.9	9.4
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	54.6	23.7	2.9	1.3	3.3	2.1	2.1	9.9
15	51.1	27.4	1.5	1.3	5.0	1.8	0.9	11.0
16	42.8	32.8	1.7	2.6	8.9	1.5	0.6	9.1
17	40.6	33.2	1.2	5.4	7.4	3.5	0.4	8.4
18	38.5	33.8	2.8	5.6	5.4	3.0	0.4	10.5
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	53.0	24.5	2.2	1.9	5.2	1.4	1.2	10.6
10th	48.5	28.7	1.1	2.5	6.0	2.6	0.8	9.9
11th	38.9	34.6	2.1	3.7	8.3	2.0	0.5	9.9
12th	39.7	33.1	2.1	5.3	6.5	3.3	0.4	9.7
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	43.8	31.0	1.9	3.6	6.6	2.4	0.7	9.9
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 53. Number of drinks consumed, per day, on the days students drank in the past 30 days, among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2022

	1	2	3	4	5 or More
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	36.6	22.2	15.6	10.3	15.3
Male	31.0	16.3	15.9	8.8	28.0
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	50.9	23.7	10.9	6.4	8.1
Hispanic/Latino	37.8	19.7	13.8	10.0	18.7
White, non-Hispanic	28.1	18.5	18.3	10.8	24.3
Age					
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--
14	51.7	19.7	11.3	7.7	9.7
15	40.7	22.2	14.8	6.5	15.9
16	32.8	21.4	14.7	9.8	21.2
17	30.5	18.4	17.3	10.7	23.1
18	28.1	17.8	17.8	12.5	23.9
Grade					
6th	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--
9th	44.6	21.6	12.3	6.1	15.4
10th	37.7	19.3	14.3	10.5	18.2
11th	31.6	22.0	15.6	9.5	21.2
12th	28.4	17.8	18.5	11.3	24.0
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--
High School	34.2	20.0	15.7	9.7	20.4
Total	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 54. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported riding in a vehicle within the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana—2012 to 2022

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

Table 55. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported driving a vehicle within the past 30 days after drinking alcohol or using marijuana—2012 to 2022

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

Table 56. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, or using another drug to get high before or during school in the past 12 months, 2022

	Drinking Alcohol	Smoking Marijuana	Using Another Drug
	%	%	%
Sex			
Female	4.1	8.2	2.8
Male	2.8	6.0	1.8
Race/Ethnic group			
African American	2.6	6.7	2.3
Hispanic/Latino	3.1	6.4	2.4
White, non-Hispanic	4.0	7.7	2.1
Age			
11	1.2	0.6	0.9
12	1.6	1.8	1.1
13	3.5	3.5	1.9
14	3.9	5.7	3.1
15	4.2	8.0	2.7
16	4.2	9.9	2.8
17	4.1	13.3	3.0
18	3.8	11.4	1.9
Grade			
6th	1.6	1.6	1.1
7th	2.4	2.4	1.7
8th	4.3	5.5	2.8
9th	4.0	6.7	2.8
10th	4.3	9.2	2.8
11th	4.1	11.7	3.1
12th	3.6	12.5	2.1
Middle School	2.8	3.2	1.9
High School	4.0	9.9	2.7
Total	**3.5**	**7.1**	**2.4**

Table 57. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who have talked with a parent or guardian in the past 12 months about the dangers of taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you—2018 to 2022

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

Table 58. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who "agree" or "strongly agree" with statements indicating impulsiveness or a lack of self-control, 2022

	Lack of Self-Control					
	Do what brings me pleasure now	More concerned with the short run	Getting in trouble is exciting	Excitement more important than security	People better stay away from me when I'm angry	I get upset when I have a disagreement
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Female	35.7	30.2	30.4	26.3	35.2	51.6
Male	30.2	24.5	27.3	26.1	26.1	33.9
Race/Ethnic group						
African American	36.0	29.7	26.1	21.9	37.5	43.3
Hispanic/Latino	33.3	30.2	29.0	26.4	29.6	40.2
White, non-Hispanic	30.7	24.5	30.0	28.3	27.2	43.3
Age						
11	35.9	29.1	21.3	21.5	36.1	54.9
12	31.2	30.1	25.9	24.9	34.1	49.7
13	33.8	30.7	31.1	28.6	34.4	48.8
14	33.6	28.7	33.0	28.6	31.8	44.5
15	31.6	26.4	29.1	27.5	29.6	41.7
16	33.9	26.7	30.3	26.4	29.1	39.3
17	34.0	24.8	29.0	25.0	27.8	36.3
18	30.0	19.9	25.0	22.7	23.3	30.9
Grade						
6th	33.5	29.4	24.3	23.3	36.6	51.5
7th	32.2	30.9	28.2	27.1	34.0	49.0
8th	34.9	30.2	33.3	29.6	33.3	46.7
9th	31.3	26.7	29.5	26.8	29.3	41.4
10th	32.9	27.4	29.0	26.8	29.6	40.3
11th	33.8	25.2	30.7	25.9	27.5	38.4
12th	32.0	21.2	26.7	23.6	24.8	32.7
Middle School	33.6	30.2	28.8	26.8	34.6	49.0
High School	32.5	25.3	29.0	25.8	27.9	38.3
Total	**32.9**	**27.3**	**28.9**	**26.2**	**30.7**	**42.9**

Table 59. Average number of hours of sleep on a school night reported by surveyed Florida youth—2018 to 2022

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

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

Table 60. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported symptoms of depression—2010 to 2022

	Symptoms of Depression													
	Sometimes I think that life is not worth it							At times I think I am no good at all						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	28.4	28.0	30.3	31.1	35.9	39.5	43.0	38.3	41.0	46.4	46.2	49.9	55.8	57.5
Male	18.4	16.6	15.3	15.8	20.5	21.9	23.2	24.8	24.2	24.9	25.2	29.6	33.5	34.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	23.6	20.7	20.2	22.1	27.1	29.9	33.0	27.6	27.7	30.9	33.0	35.4	39.7	41.8
Hispanic/Latino	23.2	21.5	22.5	22.8	27.2	29.2	30.9	31.9	32.6	35.7	35.6	39.6	43.9	46.3
White, non-Hispanic	21.5	21.3	22.9	23.6	27.8	30.7	33.0	31.0	32.3	35.8	35.7	40.0	46.2	46.4
Age														
11	17.1	16.8	15.1	16.7	22.7	27.3	31.4	28.1	30.8	31.2	32.8	36.2	43.5	48.5
12	20.5	18.9	19.6	19.9	23.3	28.1	30.8	30.8	31.5	32.6	32.7	36.4	43.8	47.1
13	24.0	22.1	24.2	24.0	28.4	31.4	33.6	31.9	31.7	36.7	35.4	40.4	45.9	47.5
14	26.5	24.2	25.0	26.0	30.4	31.3	36.4	33.6	33.9	37.2	37.6	40.7	45.2	47.5
15	24.8	24.4	26.3	25.9	29.3	32.0	34.3	32.5	34.8	38.3	38.1	40.3	45.2	45.3
16	25.0	23.9	23.7	25.1	30.4	31.4	34.4	33.6	34.0	37.4	37.2	42.1	45.9	46.5
17	22.2	21.9	22.2	22.8	30.6	31.7	33.4	30.5	31.4	34.5	34.9	42.4	44.6	44.7
18	20.2	21.3	20.0	23.1	26.6	31.2	28.2	26.0	30.4	31.8	33.9	35.7	41.8	41.5
Grade														
6th	20.0	18.6	18.3	18.8	23.5	28.6	31.7	29.9	31.0	32.4	32.8	36.4	43.6	48.2
7th	24.4	21.5	22.5	22.4	26.3	29.8	33.0	32.5	32.3	34.4	34.9	38.1	45.2	47.2
8th	26.0	23.6	24.5	25.8	29.7	31.3	34.3	32.9	33.0	37.2	36.0	40.3	45.2	46.5
9th	25.5	24.2	25.9	25.8	29.4	30.9	34.2	33.3	34.6	38.1	37.8	41.4	44.7	45.7
10th	24.3	24.3	25.2	25.5	29.5	31.8	35.3	33.0	34.7	37.9	37.9	40.8	45.6	46.0
11th	23.2	22.1	22.2	23.2	29.6	31.8	34.2	31.4	32.2	35.8	35.6	41.4	45.9	46.2
12th	19.6	20.6	20.5	22.7	29.5	31.1	30.0	26.5	29.7	32.5	34.4	39.5	42.2	42.8
Middle School	23.5	21.2	21.8	22.3	26.5	29.9	33.0	31.8	32.1	34.7	34.5	38.2	44.7	47.3
High School	23.3	22.9	23.6	24.4	29.5	31.4	33.5	31.3	32.9	36.3	36.5	40.8	44.6	45.2
Total	**23.4**	**22.2**	**22.8**	**23.5**	**28.2**	**30.7**	**33.3**	**31.5**	**32.6**	**35.6**	**35.7**	**39.7**	**44.7**	**46.1**

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

Table 61. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported symptoms of depression—2010 to 2022

	Symptoms of Depression													
	All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure							In the past year, felt depressed or sad on most days						
	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2022 %
Sex														
Female	17.6	20.3	26.1	27.6	32.1	36.6	38.6	47.1	49.2	51.0	50.5	53.1	57.0	58.4
Male	13.2	13.4	14.4	15.3	18.8	20.8	22.4	31.1	31.0	29.9	29.0	32.2	35.5	36.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	12.4	13.9	16.1	17.5	21.2	23.7	25.9	45.1	44.1	43.4	42.0	45.2	46.0	47.5
Hispanic/Latino	16.0	16.4	21.2	22.6	25.8	29.4	30.7	41.4	43.2	43.2	41.9	43.9	47.6	47.9
White, non-Hispanic	14.9	16.3	20.2	21.7	26.1	29.6	31.2	33.0	34.6	36.0	36.3	38.6	44.2	44.9
Age														
11	12.7	15.3	16.8	17.7	22.8	27.5	32.5	35.7	38.8	35.3	35.5	37.3	41.2	46.5
12	15.2	16.6	19.0	19.1	22.8	28.2	30.5	37.3	39.4	38.5	37.1	38.2	43.5	44.3
13	15.2	16.9	22.3	21.9	25.8	29.2	32.6	39.3	38.9	40.4	39.5	42.0	45.0	47.4
14	17.7	17.8	21.8	24.3	26.4	28.6	31.4	41.3	41.0	41.7	40.9	42.6	46.5	48.3
15	16.2	17.3	21.3	24.1	27.3	29.5	30.8	40.4	40.9	42.2	41.1	44.0	47.6	47.0
16	15.9	17.9	21.3	21.8	27.8	29.7	31.4	39.9	40.8	41.8	41.2	46.9	48.5	48.5
17	14.1	15.6	18.5	19.9	26.7	27.8	28.9	37.6	39.6	40.8	39.7	44.8	47.9	48.9
18	12.9	14.8	17.0	18.7	21.1	28.7	26.7	35.9	39.1	38.5	39.0	40.7	48.1	46.1
Grade														
6th	15.1	17.0	18.6	18.7	22.8	28.1	32.3	38.3	40.1	39.4	37.1	39.1	43.0	46.2
7th	15.9	16.9	20.6	21.7	24.5	28.6	31.9	40.5	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.9	44.4	46.4
8th	16.5	16.9	22.6	22.5	26.1	29.6	31.1	41.1	40.2	40.5	39.9	42.7	46.1	47.9
9th	16.7	18.4	21.4	24.4	27.4	28.0	30.7	39.9	41.8	42.0	41.3	43.4	46.4	45.8
10th	16.1	17.4	21.7	22.7	26.9	29.9	31.1	39.6	40.8	43.0	41.2	45.2	48.1	47.9
11th	14.2	16.5	19.4	20.1	26.8	29.1	31.1	38.3	39.3	40.5	40.5	45.0	49.0	50.1
12th	12.8	14.3	16.6	19.7	24.1	27.5	26.8	34.7	38.0	37.4	38.1	42.9	46.8	46.9
Middle School	15.9	16.9	20.6	21.0	24.5	28.8	31.7	39.9	39.8	39.7	38.8	40.6	44.5	46.9
High School	15.1	16.8	19.9	21.9	26.3	28.6	30.0	38.3	40.1	40.9	40.3	44.1	47.6	47.7
Total	**15.4**	**16.9**	**20.2**	**21.5**	**25.5**	**28.7**	**30.7**	**39.0**	**40.0**	**40.4**	**39.7**	**42.6**	**46.2**	**47.3**

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

Table 62. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who thought about committing suicide or attempted suicide in the past 12 months, 2022

	Thought About Committing Suicide	Attempted Suicide
	2022 %	2022 %
Sex		
Female	44.2	12.9
Male	24.9	5.1
Race/Ethnic group		
African American	31.1	10.0
Hispanic/Latino	32.0	8.0
White, non-Hispanic	36.2	8.3
Age		
11	34.8	9.7
12	34.5	8.6
13	35.9	11.0
14	37.4	10.7
15	35.2	9.9
16	36.1	8.3
17	32.8	7.1
18	29.0	5.7
Grade		
6th	34.3	9.8
7th	35.7	10.2
8th	36.5	11.1
9th	35.1	9.7
10th	35.9	8.4
11th	34.5	8.4
12th	31.1	5.8
Middle School	35.5	10.4
High School	34.2	8.1
Total	**34.8**	**9.1**

Table 63. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), 2022

	Emotional Abuse	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Parents Separated or Divorced	Physical Abuse in Household	Substance Abuse in Household	Mental Illness in Household	Incarcerated Household Member	Emotional Neglect	Physical Neglect
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex										
Female	23.0	12.6	10.2	42.9	11.1	27.9	41.0	25.6	39.3	8.1
Male	10.7	8.3	2.7	35.9	5.6	21.6	24.0	20.7	22.7	5.2
Race/Ethnic group										
African American	15.3	11.5	5.0	47.0	8.1	14.1	22.0	26.2	31.5	6.5
Hispanic/Latino	16.4	10.7	5.7	36.7	7.5	23.4	28.0	20.4	30.9	5.8
White, non-Hispanic	17.4	9.4	7.5	37.1	8.7	31.4	40.3	23.2	30.9	6.8
Age										
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	18.0	12.1	5.2	41.0	8.1	23.4	31.6	23.6	32.3	6.8
15	16.6	10.7	6.6	39.8	8.7	24.9	33.1	24.5	32.3	6.6
16	17.9	9.9	6.7	41.0	8.4	25.0	34.0	23.9	32.5	6.8
17	17.8	11.7	7.6	38.5	9.1	26.7	33.7	22.7	30.7	6.7
18	14.6	9.1	5.3	36.9	7.6	23.1	31.2	20.4	27.6	6.0
Grade										
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	16.7	11.1	6.0	41.2	8.5	24.1	31.4	24.7	31.9	6.9
10th	17.2	10.6	6.5	40.1	8.4	25.0	33.3	24.3	32.0	6.6
11th	18.3	11.2	6.8	39.2	9.0	26.0	35.0	23.2	32.6	7.0
12th	16.2	9.9	7.0	36.9	8.0	24.5	32.0	20.7	28.4	6.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	17.1	10.7	6.6	39.4	8.5	24.9	32.9	23.3	31.2	6.7
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 64. Number of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) reported by surveyed Florida high school youth, 2022

	Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex											
Female	26.0	19.7	14.8	11.6	9.0	7.5	4.6	3.1	2.3	1.0	0.4
Male	40.0	21.7	14.4	9.4	5.9	3.6	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2
Race/Ethnic group											
African American	31.8	23.1	16.2	11.2	6.3	4.8	2.6	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.2
Hispanic/Latino	35.2	21.2	15.0	9.9	6.5	4.9	3.6	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	32.2	19.4	13.9	10.7	7.9	6.4	3.9	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.5
Age											
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	32.8	20.4	13.3	13.1	7.1	5.2	3.4	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.3
15	32.8	20.4	14.6	10.4	7.6	5.1	4.0	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.3
16	31.2	20.9	15.6	10.6	7.5	5.4	3.9	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.2
17	32.1	20.9	14.0	10.2	8.0	6.6	3.2	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.4
18	36.3	19.7	15.7	10.0	6.6	5.0	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.2
Grade											
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	33.0	20.1	14.4	11.9	6.9	4.9	3.7	2.5	1.6	0.7	0.3
10th	32.5	21.0	14.5	9.8	7.7	5.5	3.9	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.3
11th	31.5	20.6	14.4	10.6	7.9	6.3	3.8	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.3
12th	34.3	20.5	15.3	10.0	7.1	5.8	2.9	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.3
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	32.8	20.6	14.6	10.6	7.4	5.6	3.6	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.3
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--

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

Table 65. Family job loss and student emotional health during the COVID-19 pandemic among surveyed Florida youth, 2022

	Did a parent or other adult in the home lose their job or have hours reduced during the COVID-19 pandemic?			How has your emotional health (level of stress, anxiety, and depression) changed during the COVID-19 pandemic?				
	No %	Yes %	No Adult Had a Job %	A Lot Better %	A Little Better %	About the Same %	A Little Worse %	A Lot Worse %
Sex								
Female	60.3	30.5	9.2	13.2	10.3	23.6	28.4	24.6
Male	66.4	25.1	8.5	22.4	10.6	36.6	19.4	11.0
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	67.3	22.9	9.8	26.8	12.2	29.7	18.8	12.5
Hispanic/Latino	59.4	33.0	7.6	19.1	12.8	27.4	23.7	17.0
White, non-Hispanic	64.9	26.5	8.6	13.2	8.0	32.0	26.3	20.6
Age								
11	64.8	21.9	13.2	19.8	9.9	31.3	23.0	16.2
12	64.8	23.1	12.1	19.6	11.1	31.9	22.9	14.4
13	62.5	26.3	11.2	18.8	10.3	31.2	21.4	18.2
14	62.7	27.8	9.4	17.6	9.1	30.5	24.0	18.8
15	62.7	29.5	7.8	17.5	10.2	29.6	23.5	19.3
16	63.5	29.3	7.2	17.0	10.5	27.0	26.0	19.4
17	63.2	30.7	6.1	15.5	11.4	29.2	24.7	19.2
18	62.1	32.7	5.2	16.4	12.2	29.3	25.7	16.4
Grade								
6th	65.0	22.5	12.5	21.5	10.5	31.2	21.8	15.0
7th	63.5	25.0	11.4	19.3	10.7	30.9	22.2	17.0
8th	62.3	27.5	10.2	17.9	9.3	31.3	23.4	18.1
9th	63.8	28.0	8.2	18.5	9.7	30.5	22.7	18.6
10th	63.4	29.3	7.3	16.5	10.5	29.1	24.8	19.1
11th	62.4	30.4	7.2	15.6	10.7	28.1	26.1	19.5
12th	61.9	32.8	5.2	15.0	12.0	28.2	25.9	18.9
Middle School	63.6	25.1	11.4	19.5	10.2	31.1	22.5	16.7
High School	62.9	30.0	7.0	16.5	10.7	29.0	24.8	19.0
Total	**63.2**	**27.9**	**8.9**	**17.8**	**10.5**	**29.9**	**23.8**	**18.0**

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

Table 66. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated protective factor scale scores, 2022

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Family Domain			
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53	55	54
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	46	49	48
School Domain			
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	51	60	56
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	45	56	51
Peer and Individual Domain			
Religiosity	36	46	42
Protective Factor Average	**46**	**53**	**50**

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

Table 67. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated risk factor scale scores, 2022

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	41	29	34
Perceived Availability of Drugs	33	15	23
Perceived Availability of Handguns	25	30	28
Family Domain			
Poor Family Management	47	34	39
Family Conflict	43	34	37
School Domain			
Poor Academic Performance	48	48	48
Lack of Commitment to School	73	68	70
Peer and Individual Domain			
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	52	39	45
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	33	29	30
Early Initiation of Drug Use	21	13	16
Risk Factor Average	**42**	**34**	**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 68. 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 69. Percentage of youth from the national normative sample with elevated risk factor scale scores

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

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

Table 70. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2010 to 2022

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56	59	60	60	58	57	53
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50	55	55	56	50	50	46
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	47	50	51	53	54	51	51
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	45	52	50	49	45	44	45
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	51	50	47	49	46	42	36
Protective Factor Average	**50**	**53**	**53**	**53**	**51**	**49**	**46**

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

Table 71. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2010 to 2022

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	55	56	58	59	57	57	55
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	53	54	56	56	51	53	49
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60	61	62	63	64	60	60
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59	61	60	59	55	54	56
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	60	59	57	57	54	52	46
Protective Factor Average	**57**	**58**	**59**	**59**	**56**	**55**	**53**

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

Table 72. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2010 to 2022

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Community Domain							
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	44	38	36	37	38	41	41
Perceived Availability of Drugs	48	40	40	37	35	34	33
Perceived Availability of Handguns	25	23	24	24	24	23	25
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	48	43	40	40	43	43	47
Family Conflict	42	38	38	38	39	42	43
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	43	41	42	42	43	46	48
Lack of Commitment to School	54	48	52	53	60	69	73
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	47	41	38	39	43	49	52
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	41	34	32	32	35	35	33
Early Initiation of Drug Use	35	29	25	23	24	24	21
Risk Factor Average	**43**	**38**	**37**	**37**	**38**	**41**	**42**

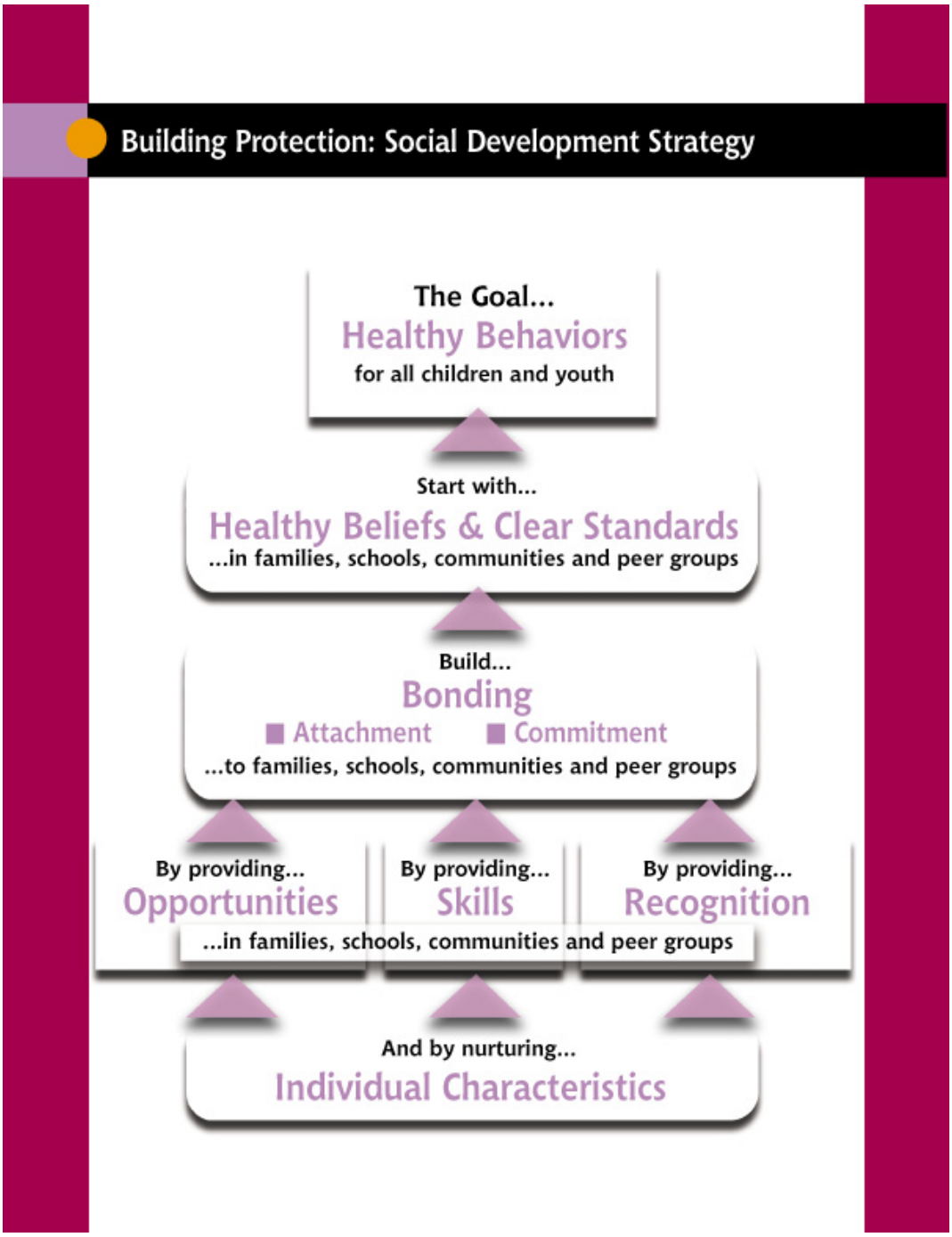
Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 73. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2010 to 2022

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Community Domain							
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	38	35	33	31	32	32	29
Perceived Availability of Drugs	37	32	31	27	24	20	15
Perceived Availability of Handguns	38	34	37	36	34	31	30
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	46	41	38	38	37	35	34
Family Conflict	37	35	33	33	34	34	34
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	46	44	43	44	43	46	48
Lack of Commitment to School	51	46	52	54	57	63	68
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	41	38	36	35	36	38	39
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	40	39	38	36	34	32	29
Early Initiation of Drug Use	33	30	26	22	19	17	13
Risk Factor Average	**41**	**37**	**37**	**36**	**35**	**35**	**34**

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

Appendix C
The Social Development Strategy



Appendix D
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