2020 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

State Report

Florida Department of Children and Families
MyFLFamilies.com

Executive Office of the Governor

2020 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

2020 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

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

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

Acknowledgements

The twenty-first annual administration of the *Florida Youth Survey* was completed in February and March of 2020. 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 52,000 students from 683 schools complete the *2020 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey* (*FYSAS)*. We are grateful to the remarkable young people who joined this survey effort, and would like to thank their parents for allowing them to participate. The information obtained as a result of their honesty has proven to be invaluable. This knowledge will lead and guide our efforts to ensure that Florida's students, their parents, and their communities receive the tools they need to prevent alcohol, tobacco, or other drug use and related problem behaviors, as well as establishing effective substance abuse treatment services.

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

A great deal of thanks is owed to the outstanding leadership of this survey effort: Governor Ron DeSantis; Richard Corcoran, Commissioner of Education; Scott A. Rivkees, Florida Surgeon General; and Chad Poppell, 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 2020, 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 52,093 students in grades 6 through 12 in February and March of 2020. Across Florida, 362 middle schools and 321 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 *2020 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 2008 and 2020, the prevalence of past-30-day alcohol use declined by 15.0 percentage points, binge drinking declined by 8.1 percentage points, and past-30-day cigarette use declined by 7.3 percentage points.

2. While alcohol use is down, high-risk drinking behavior is still too common, with 9.2% of high school students reporting binge drinking and 13.8% reporting blacking out from drinking on one or more occasions.

3. While not as pronounced as alcohol and cigarettes, Florida students have reported long-term reductions in the use of illicit drugs other than marijuana. Past-30-day use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* dropped from 9.4% in 2008 to 5.5% in 2020.

4. In contrast to the reductions for alcohol and cigarettes, the long-term trend for marijuana use among Florida students is mixed, with a history of both increases and decreases. Fortunately, the more recent trend is a reduction in past-30-day use from 12.4% in 2014 to 10.7% in 2020.

5. While the long-term pattern shows reductions in substance use across age groups, the short-term pattern is different for middle school and high school students. Florida middle school students reported higher rates of alcohol use in 2020, with the past-30-day prevalence rate increasing 0.9 percentage points and the binge drinking rate increasing 0.3 percentage points. Also, while high school students reported a 0.4 percentage point reduction in past-30-day marijuana use in 2020, the rate for middle school students increased 0.1 percentage points.

6. 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 11.4% for vaping nicotine, more than six times the rate of cigarette use. Florida students also reported a past-30-day rate of 7.3% for vaping marijuana, also substantially higher than past-30-day cigarette use.

7. Among Florida students, the vaping epidemic appears to have peaked, with rates for both vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana decreasing 1.1 and 1.0 percentage points, respectively, between 2019 and 2020.

8. 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 (14.7%), riding with a marijuana-using driver (22.1%), driving after drinking (4.1%), and driving after using marijuana (9.0%).

9. Past-30-day rates of use for substances other than alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are very low, ranging from 1.9% for inhalant use to 0.2% for heroin use.

10. A high level of trauma, as indicated by the presence of four or more adverse childhood experience (ACEs), was reported by 21.7% of Florida high school students.

Strengths to Build on

- Given challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, participation was strong at the school level, with only 61 schools out of 744 declining to join the survey effort. Student participation within surveyed schools was 74.4% in middle school and 66.7% in high school. This level of participation generated a highly-representative statewide sample.

- 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 2008 to 2020.

- The percentage of Florida students using alcohol continues to decline. Between 2008 and 2020, past-30-day use declined 9.1 percentage points among middle school students and 19.6 percentage points among high school students.

- Between 2008 and 2020, the prevalence of binge drinking declined 2.8 percentage points among middle school students and 12.3 percentage points among high school students.

- Florida students have reported impressive reductions in past-30-day cigarette since 2008: 3.6 percentage points among middle school students and 10.2 percentage points among high school students.

- Among high school students, past-30-day prevalence rates for inhalants, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, or mushrooms), prescription depressants, over-the-counter drugs, and prescription amphetamines are 1.5% or less.

- Among high school students, past-30-day prevalence rates for prescription pain relievers, synthetic marijuana, club drugs, cocaine or crack cocaine, methamphetamine, 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 (0.9% in 2020 versus 4.3% in 2012).

- Between 2008 and 2020, the past-30-day prevalence rate for inhalant use declined 2.4 percentage points among middle school students and 1.0 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 19.9% in 2008 to 5.9% in 2020. Early initiation of regular alcohol use decreased from 5.9% in 2008 to 2.7% in 2020.

- Compared to other ethnic groups, African American students reported low rates of past-30-day alcohol use (9.1%), vaping nicotine (4.8%), vaping marijuana (4.2%), and binge drinking (4.5%).

- 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 (14.0%), vaping nicotine (9.9%), vaping marijuana (6.8%), and binge drinking (7.0%). The past-30-day marijuana use rate among Hispanic/Latino students of 9.2% was lower than both African American and White, non-Hispanic students.

- About two-thirds of respondents reported that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (65.9%) and taking a prescription drug without a doctor's order (67.6%) pose a "great risk" of harm.

- The percentage of students who believe it would be either "wrong" or "very wrong" to use cigarettes is 93.5%, followed by vaping nicotine (84.4%), vaping marijuana (82.2%), drinking alcohol regularly (78.3%), and smoking marijuana (74.6%). Disapproval of other illicit drug use ("LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug") was even higher at 95.3%.

- Florida students reported higher rates of protection for several factors. In particular, 57% reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* and 56% reported elevated protection for *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*.

- Florida students reported low rates of risk for a number of factors. In particular, 20% reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*, 26% reported elevated risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs*, and 27% reported elevated risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*.

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

Opportunities for Improvement

- Alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida students. Across all seven surveyed grades, 35.3% reported lifetime use and 14.8% reported past-30-day use.

- About one in 10 (9.2%) Florida high school students reported one or more occasions of binge drinking (defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row) in the last two weeks. Among high school students who drank, 20.7% reported consuming five or more drinks per day on the days they drank.

- Among high school students, 13.8% reported one or more occasions of blacking out after drinking.

- After alcohol, students reported vaping nicotine (22.8% lifetime and 11.4% past-30-day) as the most commonly used drug. Vaping marijuana (15.5% lifetime and 7.3% past-30-day) is the fourth highest substance use category.

- Among high school students, 14.7% reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana was even more prevalent, at 22.1%.

- Among high school students, 4.1% and 9.0% 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 (18.0%), nicotine vaping (15.2%), marijuana vaping (8.5%), and marijuana (11.6%) use.

- Some alcohol and drug use occurs at school. Among Florida high school students, 13.6% reported smoking marijuana and 6.1% 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 44.7% agreeing that "at times I think I am no good at all" and 46.2% agreeing that in the past year they have "felt sad or depressed on most days."

- Between 2012 and 2020, the risk factor scale *Lack of Commitment to School* increased 21 percentage points among middle school students and 17 percentage points among high school students.

- The medium- and short-term trends for the survey's five protective factor scales are negative. For example, between 2012 and 2020, the elevated protection rate for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* decreased eight percentage points among middle school students and seven percentage points among high school students.

- About one out of five (21.7%) 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 *2020 FYSAS*, students were most likely to report *Parents Separated or Divorced* (40.1%), *Mental Illness in the Household* (30.5%), and *Emotional Neglect* (29.2%).

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

Table of Contents

SECTION 1: METHODOLOGY 1
- The Survey 1
- Questionnaires 1
- Sampling 3
- Participation Rates 3
- Weighting 3
- Survey Administration 4
- Survey Validation 5
- Confidence Intervals 6
- Demographic Profile of Surveyed Youth 6

SECTION 2: ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG USE 7
- Key ATOD Findings 9
- Subgroup Analyses 11
- Alcohol 11
- Cigarettes 13
- Vaping 13
- Marijuana or Hashish 14
- Inhalants 15
- Club Drugs 16
- Other Illicit Drugs 17
- Drug Combination Rates 19

SECTION 3: OTHER ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS 23
- Carrying a Handgun 23
- Selling Drugs 23
- Attempting to Steal a Vehicle 23
- Being Arrested 24
- Taking a Handgun to School 24
- Getting Suspended 24
- Attacking Someone with Intent to Harm 25
- Using Drugs Before or During School 25

SECTION 4: RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS 27
- The Social Development Strategy 27
- Measurement 28
- Prevention Planning with Risk and Protective Factor Data 29
- Protective Factors—Detailed Results 31
- Risk Factors— Detailed Results 33

SECTION 5: SPECIAL TOPICS 39
- Early Initiation of ATOD Use 39
- Perceived Risk of Harm 40
- Personal Disapproval 41
- Peer Disapproval 42
- Disapproval of Parental ATOD Use 43
- Extracurricular Activities 43
- Bullying Behavior 44
- ATOD Use and Driving 45
- Symptoms of Depression 46
- Adverse Childhood Experiences 46
- Other Behaviors and Activities 48

APPENDIX A: COUNTY-LEVEL RESULTS **51**
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS 51
APPENDIX B: DETAILED TABLES **77**
APPENDIX C: THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY **149**
APPENDIX D: REFERENCES **151**

Section 1
Methodology

The survey effort was sponsored by the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), and directed by a multi-agency workgroup consisting of the Departments of Education, Health, and Juvenile Justice. The participation of local schools across the state of Florida was critical to the success of this project. This report was prepared by Rothenbach Research and Consulting, LLC. The survey data were collected in February and March of 2020. An electronic 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 2020 survey represents the twenty-first data-collection wave of the project. The *FYSAS* was previously administered to Florida students in December and January of 2000, in March and April of 2001-2010, and in February and March of 2011-2020. Detailed findings for these 20 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 *2020 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. 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.

Sampling

The goal of the *2020 FYSAS* was to produce both state-level statistical estimates that are representative of individual grades, and county-level statistical estimates that are representative of middle school (grades 6-8) and high school (grades 9-12) grade aggregates. To accomplish this, a stratified, two-stage cluster sample of students attending public middle schools and high schools in Florida was used.

The sample was stratified by county. In the first selection stage, separate groups of middle schools (grades 6-8) and high schools (grades 9-12) were randomly selected within each Florida's 67 counties. All public middle and high schools were included in the sampling frame for each county, with the exception of adult education, correctional or special education schools.

The probability of selection for each school was proportional to the size of the school's enrollment. Accordingly, larger schools had a higher chance of being selected than smaller schools. Using this methodology, 396 middle schools and 348 high schools were selected to participate.

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

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

In this report, historical results are only presented for even-numbered years, starting with the *2008 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 2006 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: 362 / 396 = 91.4%

Student Participation: 29,012 / 39,013 = 74.4%

Overall Participation: 68.0%

High School:

School Participation: 321 / 348 = 92.2%

Student Participation: 27,126 / 40,639 = 66.7%

Overall Participation: 61.5%

The COVID-19 pandemic presented a unique challenge to the *2020 FYSAS*. Fortunately, all counties, with the exception of Broward, Dixie, and Jefferson, were able to complete data collection before the transition to remote learning in the spring semester. Baker County surveyed in high school but was unable to complete administration at the middle school level.

Given the complications associated with the pandemic, participation was strong at the school level, with only 61 schools out of 744 refusing to participate. Student participation, particularly within the middle school grade levels, was also solid. 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 *2020 FYSAS* dataset. The application of the weights served three purposes:

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

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

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

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

$\mathbf{W_1}$ = Inverse of the probability of selection of the school and level.

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

$\mathbf{W_3}$ = Sampling interval. This was obtained by dividing the enrollment by the target sample for the school.

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

$\mathbf{W_5}$ = Adjustment for the number of different surveys administered.

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

$\mathbf{W_7}$ = Adjustment for post-stratification.

$\mathbf{W_8}$ = 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.

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

Survey Administration

In 2020, for only the second year, Florida counties were given the opportunity to choose between administering the survey with paper booklets or an internet-based system. Thirty-five counties administered the *FYSAS* with the internet-based system, with the other 29 participating counties selecting the traditional paper booklet system.

In order 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 50 minutes to complete the surveys.

A passive consent procedure was used by most school districts for this survey administration. That is, students were given the consent notification and were asked to give it to their parents. It was then up to the parents to

notify the school if they did not want their child to participate in the survey.

Students were asked to complete the survey, but were also told that they could skip any question that they were not comfortable answering. Additionally, both the teacher and the 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 *2020 FYSAS* took place in February and March. While this date range matches the administration period of the 2011-2019 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 2011-2020 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 *2020 FYSAS*, a total of 56,138 records from scanned booklets and internet respondents formed the initial dataset. Of these, 383 records were removed because the survey questionnaire was administered at the wrong grade level. That is, either a middle school questionnaire was used in a high school classroom or a high school questionnaire was used in a middle school classroom. With these out-of-level records removed, a total yield of 55,755 students participated in the *2020 FYSAS*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Florida students were cooperative and produced a high percentage of valid surveys. All but 3,662 students (6.6%) completed valid surveys. Of the 3,662 records identified and eliminated by one or more of the five strategies described above, 740 exaggerated drug use (strategy 1), 436 exaggerated other antisocial behavior (strategy 2), 1,491 reported the use of the fictitious drug (strategy 3), 964 responded in a logically inconsistent way (strategy 4) and 1,686 answered fewer than 25% of the questions on the survey (strategy 5). The elimination total produced by these five tests equals more than 3,662 because a number of respondents were identified by more than one strategy.

After removing these 3,662 invalid records, the final sample size for the *2020 FYSAS* equals 52,093 students.

Confidence Intervals

The maximum 95% confidence intervals for grade-level estimates range from a low of ±1.4 percentage points for the 6th grade subsample, to a high of ±2.0 percentage points for the 12th grade subsample. For the middle school and high school subsamples confidence intervals are ±0.8 and ±0.9 percentage points, respectively. Estimates for the overall sample have confidence intervals of ±0.6 percentage points. Confidence intervals are larger for demographic groups with smaller sample sizes, such as African American students.

Note that these confidence intervals are for prevalence rates of 50%. For less prevalent behaviors, such as heroin use and taking a handgun to school, the confidence interval narrows substantially. Also note that the variance estimates used for these confidence interval calculations include a design effect of 2.0 to adjust for the complex design of the *2020 FYSAS* sample. A finite population adjustment was omitted from the formula in order 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 (52.3%). A slightly higher percentage of the respondents were female (50.5% female versus 48.4% male). Less than one half of surveyed students identified themselves as White, non-Hispanic (42.4%), followed by Other/Multiple ethnic backgrounds (20.3%), Hispanic/Latino (18.6%) and African American (13.5%). The rest of the ethnic breakdown ranges from 0.2% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander to 2.2% 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.

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 (44.0% middle school and 56.0% 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.

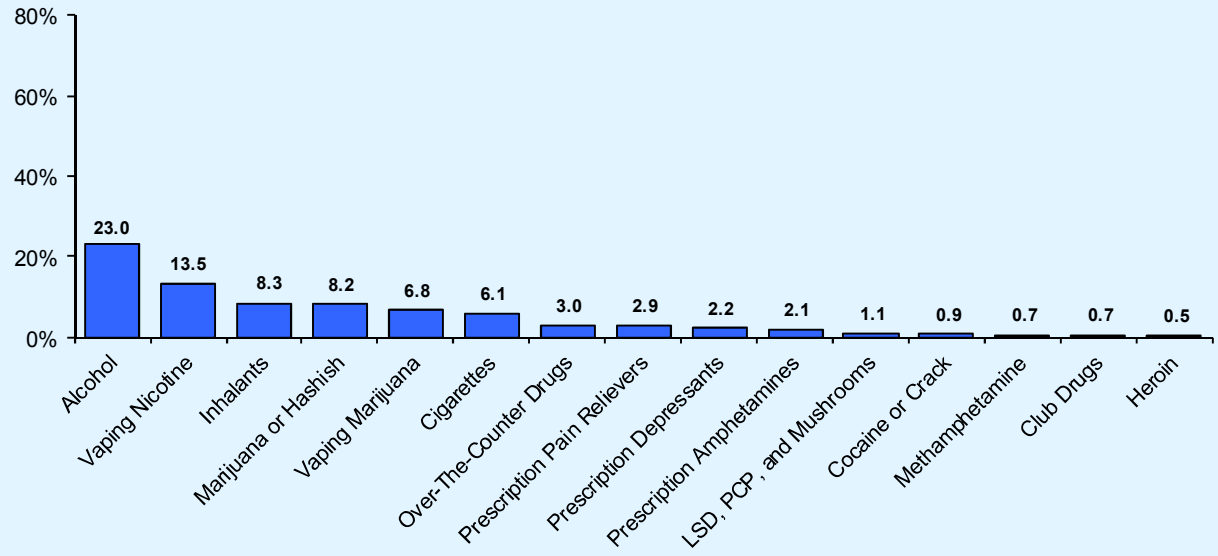
Starting in 2001, the survey included items measuring: (a) the use of so-called "club drugs" such as Ecstasy, GHB, ketamine and Rohypnol, (b) the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms, and (c) the use of amphetamines, including Ritalin and Adderall, without a doctor's orders. In addition, the use of marijuana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

Graph 1 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2020



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.

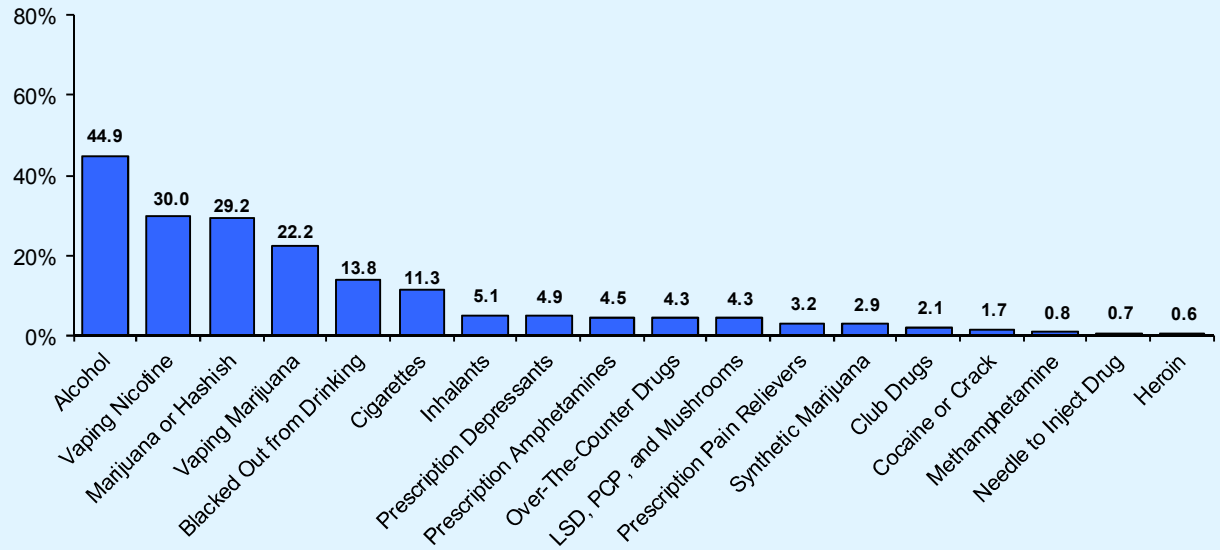
In 2019, the vaping/e-cigarette items were replaced with new questions that distinguish between vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. Also, items measuring flakka use and unprescribed steroid use were removed. Prevalence rates for these substance use categories were extremely low.

No changes were made to substance use item set in 2020.

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 *2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016,* and *2018 FYSAS*. There are two ways in which data that depict student involvement in ATOD use are provided.

First, prevalence rates are used to illustrate the percentage of students who reported using a drug at least once in a specified time period. These results are presented for both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence-

Graph 2 Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **high school** students, 2020



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

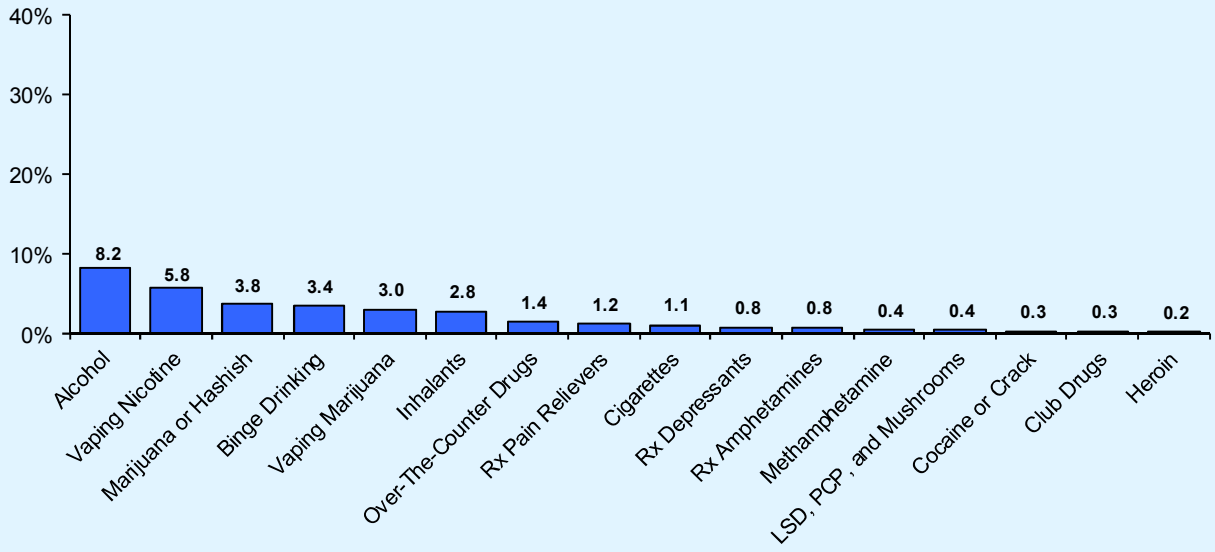
Tables 3 and 4 and Graphs 1 to 4 summarize the ATOD results from the current survey. Comparisons between the current data and results from previous waves of the survey are also presented in Tables 5 to 30. A review of several key findings and trends in this year's survey will provide a better understanding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

2020 FYSAS Results

- With overall prevalence rates of 35.3% for lifetime use and 14.8% for past-30-day use, alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among Florida's students.
- About one out of 10 Florida high school students (9.2%) 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 2020, 13.8% reported blacking out after drinking.
- After alcohol, students reported the highest prevalence rates for vaping nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL). Overall, in 2020, 22.8% of students reported lifetime use, and 11.4% reported past-30-day use, rates substantially higher than those reported for cigarettes. Additionally, vaping marijuana was reported by 15.5% for lifetime use and 7.3% for past-30-day use.
- Marijuana was the third most commonly used substance among Florida students. Overall, 20.1% reported lifetime use and 10.7% reported past-30-day use.

Graph 3

Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **middle school** students, 2020



- The prevalence of past-30-day use of all illicit drugs other than marijuana *combined* (5.5%) is less than the past-30-day use of alcohol (14.8%) and marijuana (10.7%). It is also lower than the prevalence of binge drinking (6.7%).
- Despite their relatively low level of use, lifetime prevalence rates for prescription amphetamines (3.4%) and prescription depressants (3.7%) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.
- While relatively few students reported inappropriate over-the-counter drug use (3.7% lifetime and 1.3% 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, and heroin are less than 1.0%.

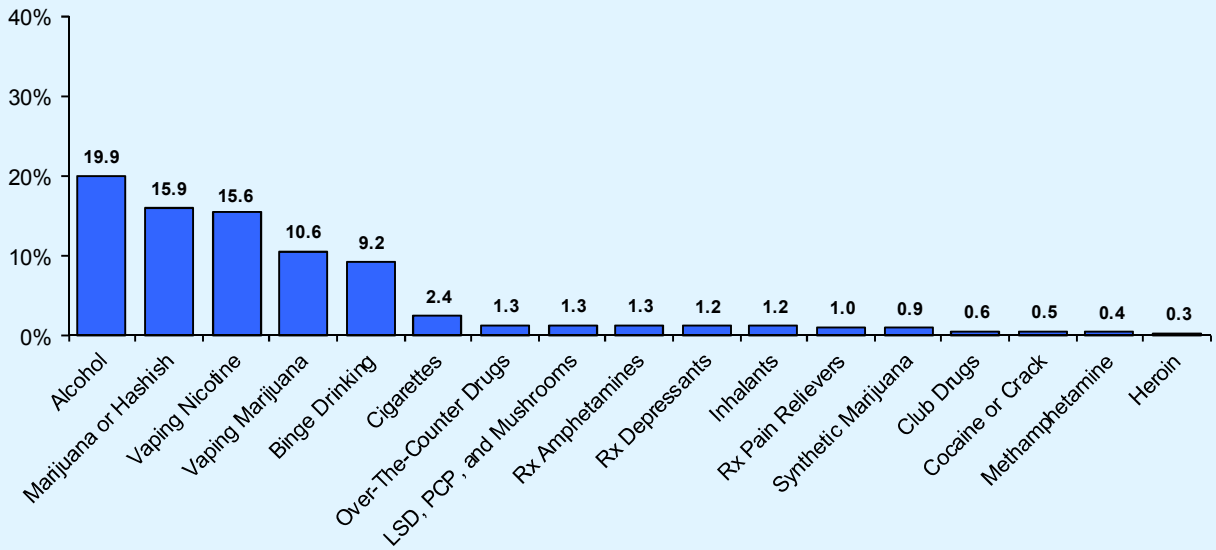
Changes Over Time: 2018-2020

- Between 2018 and 2020, Florida high school students reported reductions for past-30-day alcohol (0.3 percentage points), cigarette (0.9 percentage points), and marijuana (0.4 percentage points) use.
- High school students also reported continuing reductions in high-risk alcohol use, with blacking out after drinking dropping 0.4 percentage points, driving after drinking dropping 0.3 percentage points, and binge drinking dropping 0.4 percentage points.
- Among middle school students, past-30-day cigarette use is down slightly, dropping from an already very low rate of 1.2% in 2018 to 1.1% in 2020.
- After an extended period of declining use, middle school students reported higher rates of alcohol use in 2020, with the past-30-day prevalence rate increasing 0.9 percentage points and the binge drinking rate increasing 0.3 percentage points.
- Middle school students reported no meaningful change in past-30-day marijuana use between 2018 and 2020.
- For the overall category of illicit drugs other than marijuana, the change from 2018 to 2020 reflects a pattern similar to alcohol and marijuana, with middle school students reporting small increases in use and high school students continuing to report reductions in use.

Changes Over Time: 2008-2020

- Florida students reported reductions in past-30-day use for all substance use categories with trend data extending back to 2008.

Graph 4 Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among **high school** students, 2020



- Most notably, past-30-day alcohol use, binge drinking, and cigarette use declined 15.0, 8.1 and 7.3 percentage points, respectively. These changes represent dramatic improvements in the health behavior of Florida youth.

- Unlike the other higher-prevalence substances, alcohol and cigarettes, marijuana shows a mixed long-term pattern that includes periods of increase, decrease, and little change. However, since 2014, past-30-day marijuana use among Florida high school students has declined 1.7 percentage points.

- 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 9.4% in 2008 to 5.5% in 2020.

- The reductions in use reported by Florida students have been particularly impressive for two illicit drug (other than marijuana) categories. Between 2012 and 2020, synthetic marijuana rates declined 10.1 percentage points for lifetime use and 3.4 percentage points for past-30-day use. Between 2008 and 2020, prescription pain reliever rates declined 4.9 percentage points for lifetime use and 2.1 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 between 2019 and 2020.

Subgroup Analyses

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

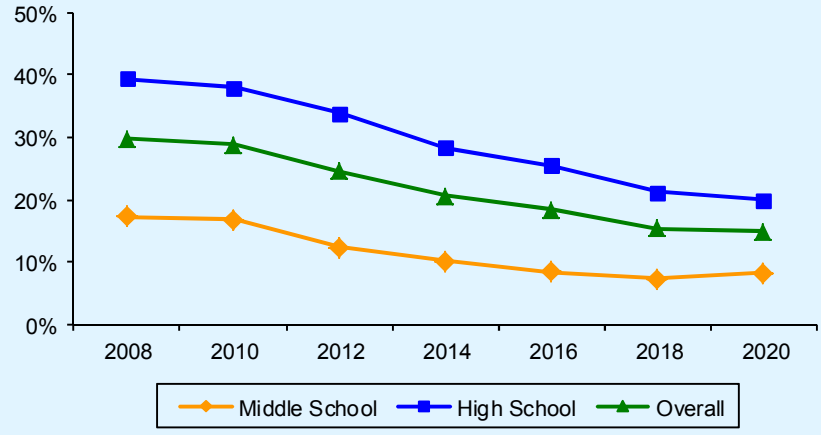
Across most substance categories, male and female respondents reported relatively little difference in their rates of use. For the categories where there is a noteworthy difference, the direction of the difference varies. The largest past-30-day gender difference was for alcohol use (15.9% among females versus 13.7% among males). 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 *2020 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 (18.0% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 14.0% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 9.1% among African American respondents), vaping nicotine (15.2% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 9.9% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 4.8% among African American respondents), and vaping marijuana (8.5% among White, non-Hispanic respondents, 6.8% among Hispanic/Latino respondents and 4.2% 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., 2020), 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 2019, the percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days were 7.9%, 18.4% and 29.3%, respectively. These numbers represent substantial reductions from the higher national rates reported in the 1990s.

Graph 5 Comparison of past-30-day alcohol use, 2008-2020



A variety of findings for alcohol use by Florida students are presented in Tables 5 to 7. These tables include 2008-2020 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 2020, 35.3% have used alcohol on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for alcohol use range from a low of 15.3% for 6th graders to a high of 55.1% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 23.0% for middle school students and 44.9% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, 14.8% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of alcohol in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 5.1% for 6th graders to a high of 27.5% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall rates of 8.2% for middle school students and 19.9% 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, 12.4% 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, 6.7% of Florida students reported binge drinking. The prevalence rate for binge drinking ranges from a low of 2.1% for 6th graders to a high of 13.2% for 12th graders, with averages of 3.4% for middle school students and 9.2% 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 13.8% in 2020.

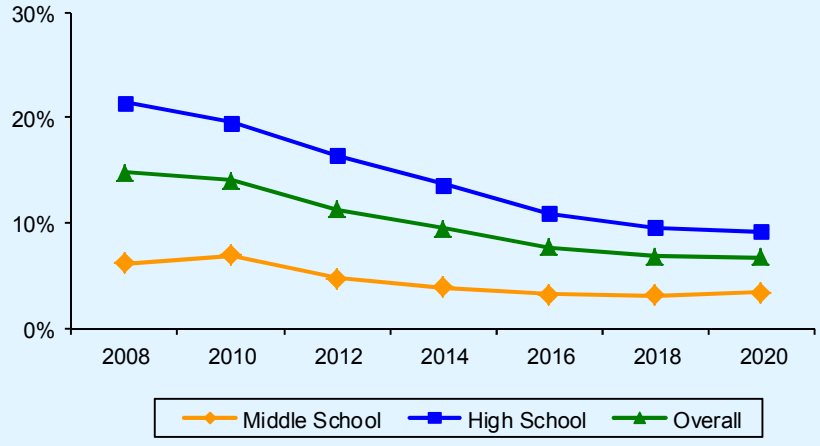
2008-2020 Trend. As Table 5 and Graph 5 show, overall past-30-day alcohol use has decreased 15.0 percentage points since 2008. Short-term results are mixed, however, with rates increasing among middle school students while continuing to decrease among high school students. As Table 7 and Graph 6 show, results for binge drinking among Florida students reveal a similar pattern of change over time.

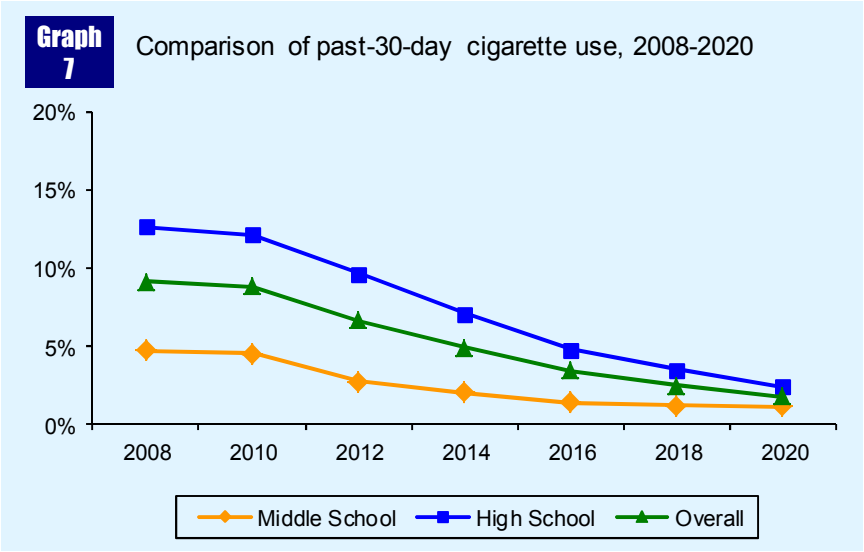
Source of Alcohol. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually get their alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 51 shows, "Someone gave it to me" was the most common reported source (40.2%), followed by "Some other way" (19.0%) and "Took it from a family member" (15.8%). Stores, restaurants, and public events were less common sources of alcohol for high school students.

Drinking Location. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually drank alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 52 shows, "My home" was the most common response (42.7%), followed by "Another person's home" (35.2%) and "Some other place" (10.2%). 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*, 20.7% of surveyed high

Graph 6 Comparison of binge drinking, 2008-2020





A variety of findings for cigarette use by Florida students is presented in Table 8 and Graph 7. These include 2008-2020 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence of cigarette use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 9.0% have smoked cigarettes on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for cigarette use range from a low of 4.5% for 6th graders to a high of 15.4% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 6.1% for middle school students and 11.3% for high school students.

school students reported usually having "5 or more" drinks on the days they drink alcohol, 9.5% reported usually having four drinks, and 16.1% 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 *2020 FYSAS*. Another survey, the *2020 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* (Florida Department of Health) was administered simultaneously with the *2020 FYSAS*, and was specifically tobacco related. That survey is Florida's official source for youth tobacco use information. The results of the *2020 FYSAS* were largely consistent with the findings reported in the *2020 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*.

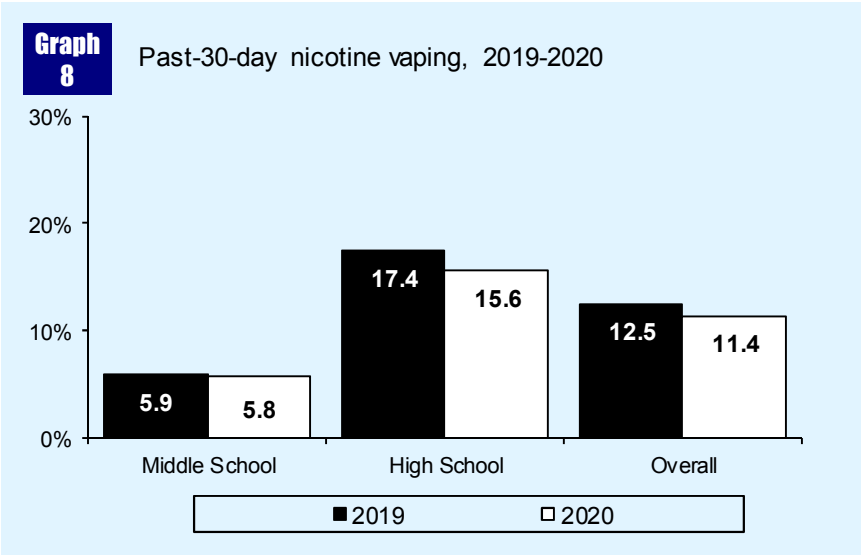
Throughout the 1990s, tobacco (including cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) was the second most commonly used drug among adolescents. National smoking rates, however, have declined substantially in the past two and a half decades. According to data from the *Monitoring the Future* study, between 1991 and 2019 past-30-day cigarette use declined from 14.3% to 2.3% among 8th graders, from 20.8% to 3.4% among 10th graders, and from 28.3% to 5.7% among 12th graders.

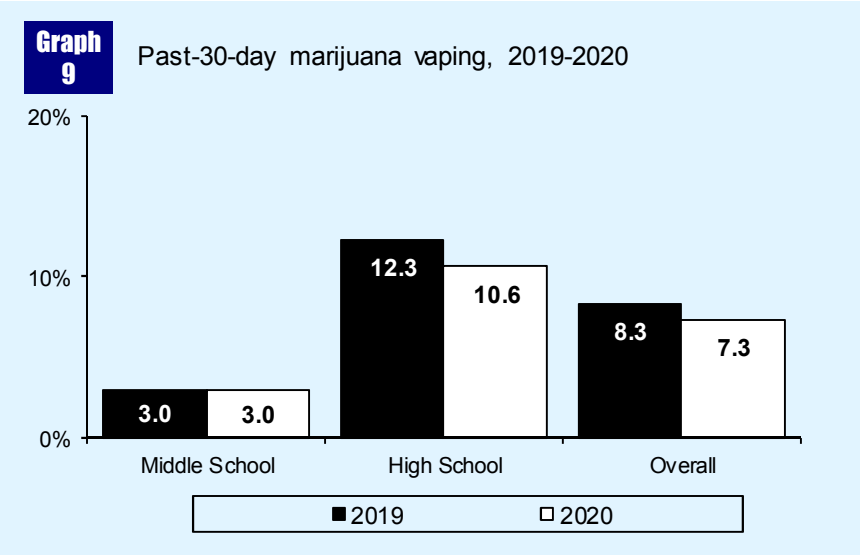
Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, 1.8% of surveyed Florida students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 0.8% for 6th graders to a high of 3.3% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 1.1% for middle school students and 2.4% for high school students.

2008-2020 Trend. As Graph 7 shows, the past-30-day prevalence rate for cigarettes has been steadily declining since 2008. Between 2008 and 2020, the rate for past-30-day use dropped from 9.1% to 1.8%.

Vaping

In 2016, new items were added to the *FYSAS* asking students about their use of electronic vaporizers, such as e-cigarettes. On the latest wave of youth health behavior surveys, students are reporting rates of use for electronic





vapor products that are substantially higher than other forms of tobacco use. For example, national survey results from the 2019 *Monitoring the Future* study show past-30-day rates for vaping of 102.2% among 8th graders, 25.0% among 10th graders and 30.9% among 12th graders. The single-year increase in vaping prevalence rates between 2017 and 2018 were the largest recorded in more than 40 years of *Monitoring the Future* national surveys.

In 2019, the *FYSAS* electronic vapor product items were modified to separately measure vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. Findings for electronic vapor product use by Florida students are presented in Tables 9 through 11 and Graphs 8 and 9.

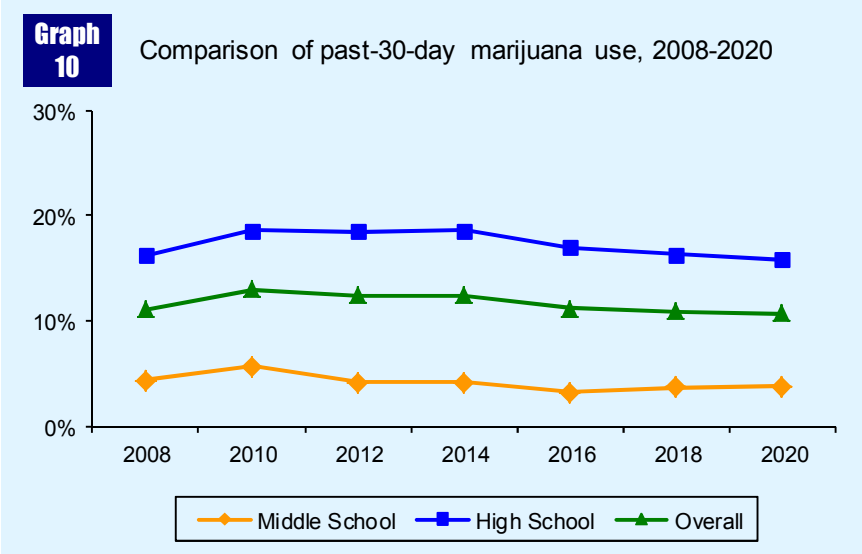
Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 22.8% have vaped nicotine on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates for vaping nicotine range from a low of 7.4% for 6th graders to a high of 35.1% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 13.5% for middle school students and 30.0% for high school students. Rates for vaping marijuana were lower, with 15.5% of students reporting lifetime use. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 3.1% for 6th graders to a high of 28.4% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 6.8% for middle school students and 22.2% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, 11.4% of surveyed Florida students reported vaping nicotine in the past 30 days, with grade-level results ranging from a low of 2.8% for 6th graders to a high of 19.0% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 5.8% for middle school students and 15.6% for high school students. Rates for vaping marijuana were lower, with 7.3% of students reporting past-30-day use. Past-30-day prevalence rates range from a low of 1.2% for 6th graders to a high of 13.6% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.0% for middle school students and 10.6% for high school students.

2019-2020 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 and 2020 indicate that the rapid increase in vaping has peaked, or perhaps even begun to decline. Among high school students, past-30-day nicotine vaping declined 1.8 percentage points and past-30-day marijuana vaping declined 1.7 percentage points. Vaping rates among middle school students remained mostly unchanged between 2019 and 2020.

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. In 2019, national survey results show past-30-day rates of 6.6% among 8th graders, 18.4% among 10th graders and 22.3% 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 2008-2020 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 2020, 20.1% have used marijuana or hashish on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 3.4% for 6th graders to a high of 37.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 8.2% for middle school students and 29.2% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, 10.7% 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 1.4% for 6th graders to a high of 20.2% for 12th graders. These averages translate into overall scores of 3.8% for middle school students and 15.9% for high school students.

Frequency of Use. The frequency of marijuana or hashish use in the past 30 days is summarized in Table 13. This table shows the percentage of students who reported using marijuana or hashish on a specific number of occasions in the past 30 days. Note that for this table, the number of occasions of use has been aggregated into seven categories: 0 occasions, 1-2 occasions, 3-5 occasions, 6-9 occasions, 10-19 occasions, 20-39 occasions and 40 or more occasions. For instance, 6.4% of 12th grade students indicated that they had used marijuana or hashish 1-2 times in the past month.

2008-2020 Trend. As Graph 10 and Table 12 show, from 2008 to 2010, past-30-day marijuana or hashish prevalence increased 1.3 percentage points among middle school students and 2.4 percentage points among high school students. Between 2010 and 2014, the past-30-day rate dropped 1.5 percentage points among middle school students, but showed almost no change at the high school level. Since 2014, marijuana use dropped 1.0 percentage point among middle school students before going up 0.6 percentage points. Among high school students, past-30-day marijuana use has declined 2.7 percentage points since 2014.

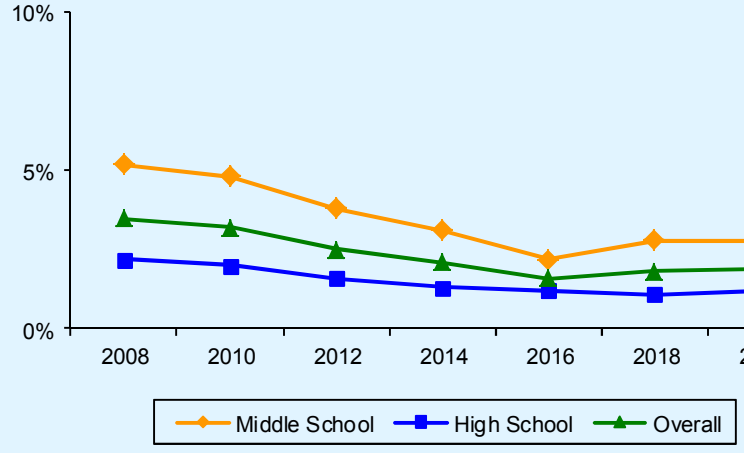
Synthetic Marijuana. Blends of herbs and synthetic chemical compounds designed to produce a marijuana-like high have become more popular in recent years. Often marketed as "herbal incense" under brand names like "K2" and "Spice," synthetic marijuana can be purchased legally in many states. While little 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, 2.9% of Florida high school students reported using synthetic marijuana on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.2% among 9th graders to a high of 3.5% among 12th graders. High school students reported a past-30-day prevalence rate of 0.9%, with a low of 0.6% among 9th graders and a high of 1.1% among 11th graders. Both lifetime and past-30-day use declined significantly between 2012 and 2020 (from 13.0% to 2.9% and 4.3% to 0.9%, 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

Graph 11 Comparison of past-30-day inhalant use, 2008-2020



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 2019 was 2.1% among 8th graders, 1.1% among 10th graders and 0.9% among 12th graders.

A variety of findings for inhalant use by Florida students is presented in Table 15 and Graph 11. These include 2008-2020 data for lifetime and past-30-day prevalence.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 6.5% have used inhalants on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Grade-level results indicate, however, that inhalant use does not follow the typical pattern of increasing with age and grade level. Lifetime inhalant use peaks among 7th graders at 9.2%, before reaching a low among 12th graders of 4.3%. This corresponds to a rate of 8.3% for middle school students and 5.1% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. Overall, 1.9% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of inhalants in the past 30 days. Similar to lifetime prevalence, past-30-day prevalence of use peaks in the 7th grade at 3.0% before reaching a low of 1.0% in the 11th grade. These averages translate into overall scores of 2.8% for middle school students and 1.2% for high school students.

2008-2020 Trend. At the beginning of the decade a number of prevention agencies warned of increasing rates of inhalant use among youth. Data from the *FYSAS* indicate that this dangerous trend was stopped and then pushed back to an all-time low in 2016. As Graph 11 and Table 15 show, between 2008 and 2016, past-30-day inhalant use declined from 5.5% to 2.2% among middle school students, and from 2.8% to 1.2% among high school students.

Results for 2018 and 2020 show a shift away from this long-term pattern of falling prevalence rates, with middle school students reporting a modest increase in past-30-day inhalant use while high school rates remained stable. As prevention planners examine this change, they should consider the possibility that vapor product use may impact the way students, especially middle schoolers, respond to these questions. Some users of electronic vapor products may incorrectly report inhalant use. More than smoking cigarettes, using a device to inhale vapor may appear similar to using a bag or can to inhale paint fumes or nitrous oxide.

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 2019, 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 2020, 1.5% have used club drugs on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.4% for 6th graders to a high of 3.3% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.7% for middle school students and 2.1% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, just 0.5% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of club drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2020 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for club drug use decreased between 2010 and 2020 (2.2 and 0.8 percentage points, respectively). However, it should be noted that past-30-day use increased 0.1 percentage points from 2018 to 2020.

Other Illicit Drugs

The *2020 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.

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 2020, 2.9% have used LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.6% for 6th graders to a high of 6.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 1.1% for middle school students and 4.3% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, just 0.9% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of LSD, PCP or hallucinogenic mushrooms in the past 30 days.

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine

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

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 1.3% have used cocaine or crack cocaine on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 0.7% for 6th graders to a high of 2.7% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 0.9% for middle school students and 1.7% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, just 0.4% 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 2020, 0.8% used methamphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, just 0.4% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of methamphetamines in the past 30 days.

2008-2020 Trend. Both lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for methamphetamine use decreased between 2008 and 2020 (0.6 and 0.1 percentage-point reductions, respectively).

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.

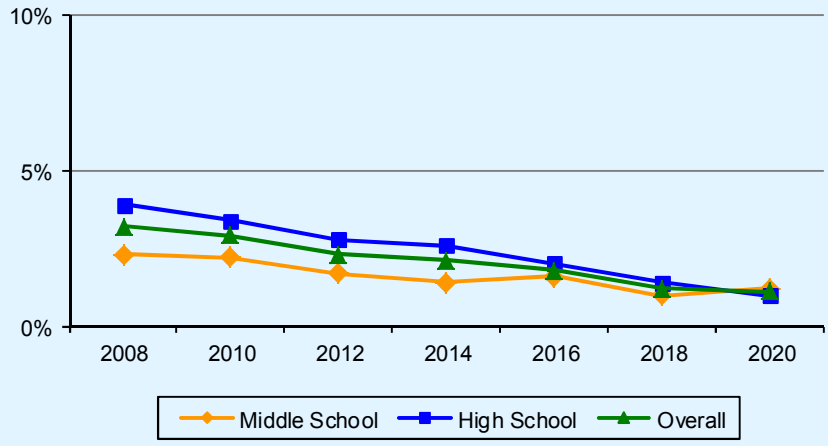
This item set was modified in 2018 to more clearly focus on the non-medical use of prescription depressants. As a result, caution should be exercised when comparing older waves of depressants data with results generated by the modified items.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 3.7% have used depressants on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.4% for 6th graders to a high of 6.1% for 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.2% for middle school students and 4.9% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, 1.0% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of depressants in the past 30 days.

2008-2020 Trend. Past-30-day depressant use declined from 2008 to 2014. However, from 2014 to 2016, the past-30-day prevalence rate increased 0.3 percentage

Graph 12 Comparison of past-30-day prescription pain reliever use, 2008-2020



points. Past-30-day use then declined 0.8 percentage points from 2016 to 2020.

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., 2019). Very low prevalence rates for heroin use among adolescents have also been observed in Florida. Table 21 summarizes the lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates for heroin use.

Lifetime Prevalence. Of the students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 0.5% have used heroin on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, just 0.2% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of heroin in the past 30 days.

2008-2020 Trend. Given the extremely low prevalence rates associated with heroin use by Florida students, analyses that attempt to precisely specify or quantify changes over time are subject to error. With this caveat in place, it should be noted that the overall trend is one of fewer Florida students reporting heroin use since 2008.

Using a Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs

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

With this goal in mind, the *2016 FYSAS* added an item asking high school students whether they had ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug. As Table 25 shows, 0.7% of high school students reported using a needle to inject an illegal drug in 2020.

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 2020, 3.1% have used prescription pain relievers on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.2% for 6th graders to a high of 3.5% for 11th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.9% for middle school students and 3.2% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, 1.1% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription pain relievers in the past 30 days.

2008-2020 Trend. As Graph 12 shows, prescription pain reliever use among Florida students has declined over this time period, with lifetime prevalence decreasing 4.9 percentage points and past-30-day prevalence decreasing 2.1 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 2020, 3.7% have used OTC drugs on at least one

occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 2.3% for 6th graders to a high of 4.4% for 10th and 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 3.0% for middle school students and 4.3% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, 1.3% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of OTC drugs in the past 30 days.

2010-2020 Trend. The illicit use of OTC drugs by Florida students has decreased slightly since 2010, with reductions of 2.9 percentage points for lifetime use and 1.3 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 2020, 3.4% have used prescription amphetamines on at least one occasion in their lifetimes. Lifetime prevalence rates range from a low of 1.1% for 6th graders to a high of 5.1% for 11th and 12th graders. This corresponds to an overall rate of 2.1% for middle school students and 4.5% for high school students.

Past-30-Day Prevalence. In 2020, 1.1% of surveyed Florida students reported the use of prescription amphetamines in the past 30 days.

2008-2020 Trend. Lifetime and past-30-day rates for prescription amphetamines have declined 0.3 and 0.1 percentage points between 2008 and 2020.

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

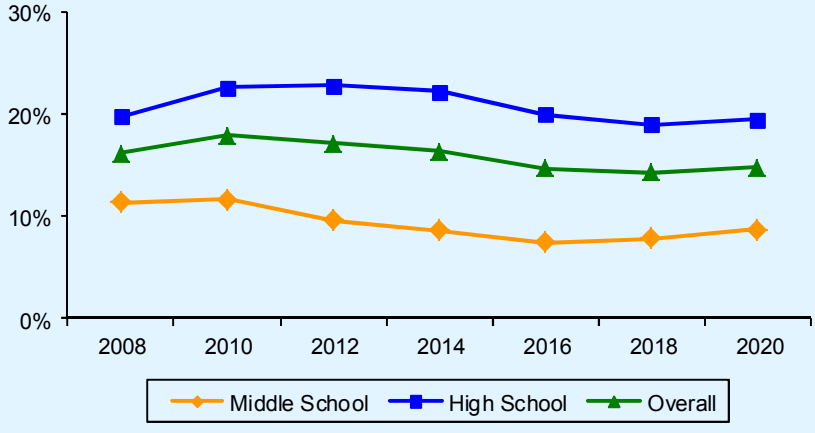
While changes to the *FYSAS* ATOD item set have been designed to promote comparability across survey waves, these changes should be considered when interpreting the trend results for these drug combination rates. These questionnaire changes are summarized at the beginning of Section 2.

Any Illicit Drug

2020 Results. As Table 26 shows, 28.3% of surveyed Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 14.8% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 13.1% in the 6th grade to 42.7% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 5.7% in the 6th grade to 23.2% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Males and females reported similar

Graph 13 Past-30-day any illicit drug use, 2008-2020



rates for past-30-day use (14.1% and 15.5%, respectively). For lifetime use, female students reported a slightly higher rate (31.0% versus 25.6%, respectively). Ethnic group differences reflect those found throughout these data. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day *any illicit drug* use (15.3%), followed by African American (13.6%) and Hispanic/Latino (13.4%) students.

2008-2020 Trend. Changes in *any illicit drug* use over time are presented in Table 26 and Graph 13. From 2008 to 2010, the past-30-day rate increased to a new high of 18.0%. Since 2010, this rate declined to a low of 14.3% in 2018. However, in 2020, the rate increased to 14.8%. 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 largely due to the addition of marijuana vaping to the composite measure.

Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana

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

2020 Results. As shown in Table 27, 14.3% of surveyed Florida students reported at least one use of *any illicit drug other than marijuana* in their lifetimes, while 5.5% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence ranged from 10.7% in the 6th grade to 17.0% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 4.6% in the 6th grade to 6.6% 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* (5.5%) is less than the prevalence of past-30-day use of alcohol (14.8%) and marijuana (10.7%), as well as the prevalence of binge drinking (6.7%).

Subgroup Analysis. With marijuana use removed, differences between the sexes shift somewhat. Females have a higher rate than males of both lifetime (15.9% versus 12.7%, respectively) and past-30-day (6.0% versus 5.0%, respectively) use. Ethnic group differences reflect those found throughout these data. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (5.5%), followed closely by African American (4.9%) and Hispanic/Latino students (4.9%).

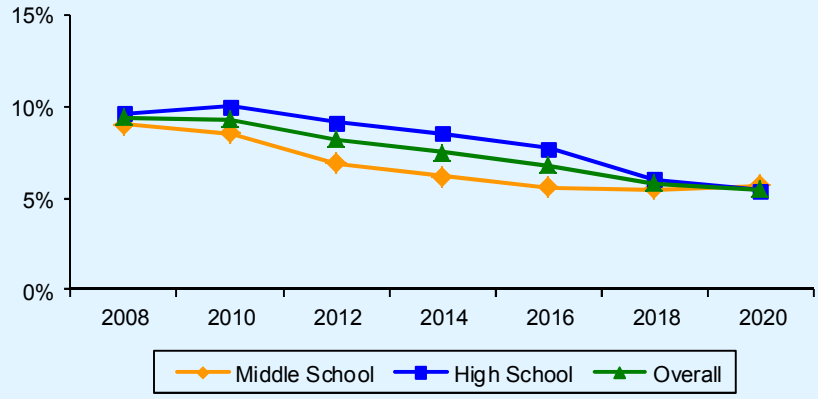
2008-2020 Trend. Table 27 and Graph 14 present trend data for *any illicit drug other than marijuana*. Lifetime prevalence of use has declined from 21.3% in 2008 to 14.3% in 2020. Prevalence of use in the past 30 days shows a similar pattern, dropping from 9.4% in 2008 to 5.5% in 2020. It should be noted, however, that this modest drop in the overall rate reflects the continued reduction in use among high school students in the face of a small increase among middle school students.

Alcohol Only

2020 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, 14.8% of surveyed Florida students reported using alcohol and no illicit drugs in their lifetimes, while 7.7% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 9.2% in the 6th grade to 19.1% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 3.5% in the 6th grade to 13.5% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females were more likely than males to report the use of alcohol and no illicit drugs for both lifetime (15.3% versus 14.3%, respectively) and past-30-day (8.6% versus 7.0%, respectively) use. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of past-30-day use (9.3%), followed by

Graph 14 Past-30-day any illicit drug except marijuana use, 2008-2020



Hispanic/Latino (7.8%) and African American students (5.1%).

2008-2020 Trend. Table 28 presents trend data for *alcohol only*. Overall, past-30-day use of alcohol and no illicit drugs decreased from 18.4% in 2008 to 7.7% in 2020. 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

2020 Results. *Alcohol or any illicit drug* use is a summary measure that included all drugs from the 2020 survey, with the exception of cigarettes. As Table 29 shows, 42.8% of Florida students in grades 6 through 12 reported at least one use of *alcohol or any illicit drug* in their lifetimes, while 22.3% reported use in the past 30 days. Grade-level findings for lifetime prevalence range from 22.1% in the 6th grade to 61.5% in the 12th grade. For past-30-day use, findings ranged from 9.1% in the 6th grade to 36.3% in the 12th grade.

Subgroup Analysis. Females reported higher rates than males for lifetime use (46.1% versus 39.6%, respectively) and past-30-day use (23.9% versus 20.8%, 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 (24.5%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (21.0%) and African American students (18.3%).

2008-2020 Trend. Table 29 presents trend data for *alcohol or any illicit drug* use. Past-30-day use remained the same from 2008 to 2010. Between 2010 and 2020 the rate declined 11.8 percentage points.

Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol

2020 Results. The final drug combination category measures the use of illicit drugs by students who are not using alcohol. As Table 30 shows, this combination is quite rare. Overall, just 7.6% of surveyed students reported having used illicit drugs in their lifetimes but never having used alcohol. Current use of illicit drugs (within the past 30 days) without the accompanying use of alcohol is also rare (7.7%). For this measure, past-30-day prevalence is similar to lifetime prevalence because there are students who have used an illicit drug in the past month, and have used alcohol in their lifetimes, but have *not* used alcohol in the last month.

Subgroup Analysis. Because of the unusual nature of this measure, subgroup differences are difficult to interpret.

2008-2020 Trend. Because of the unusual nature of this measure, changes over time are difficult to interpret.

Section 3
Other Antisocial Behaviors

The *2020 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 2020, 6.1% 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 over the 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 survey cycles. White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (6.7%), followed by African American students (5.7%) and Hispanic/Latino students (4.9%). Males (8.6%) reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (3.6%). Sixth-grade students reported the lowest rate of carrying a handgun (5.2%), while all other grade levels reported rates between 5.8% and 7.0%.

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 2020, 3.3% 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, 1.6% of middle school students reported selling illegal drugs compared to 4.5% of high school students. Males reported a higher rate of this behavior than females (4.2% versus 2.3%, respectively).

White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest rate (3.5%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (2.9%) and African American students (2.9%).

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 2020, 1.5% 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 2.5% in 2008 to a low of 1.3% in 2016 (see Table 32). Across grades, reports of this behavior range from a low of 0.9% among 6th graders to a high of 1.8% among 11th graders. African American students reported the highest rates for attempting to steal a motor vehicle (2.2%), followed by Hispanic/Latino students (1.4%) and White, non-Hispanic students (1.1%). Males (1.8%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (1.1%).

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 2020, 2.3% of surveyed students reported having been arrested in the past year. Over time, the prevalence of this behavior ranges from a high of 4.9% in 2008 to a low of 2.3% in 2018 and 2020 (see Table 32). Males (2.7%) reported a higher rate of involvement compared to females (1.8%). African American students reported the highest arrest rate (3.5%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (1.9%) and White, non-Hispanic (1.7%) students. Across grade levels, rates range from a low of 1.8% among 6th graders to a high of 2.7% 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 2020, 0.6% 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.

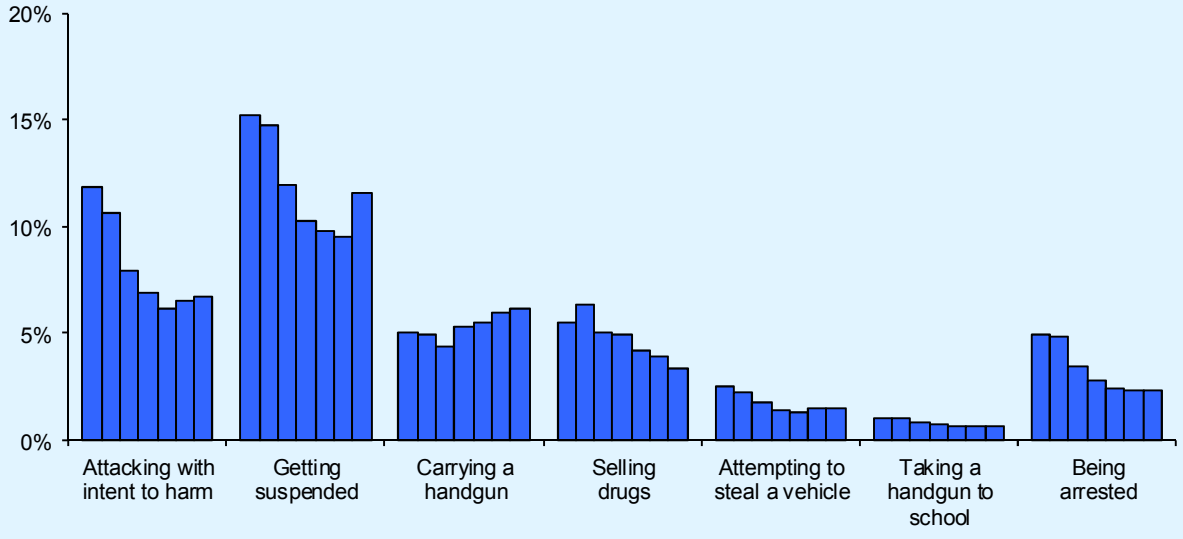
Getting Suspended

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 2020, 11.6% of surveyed students reported having been suspended in the past year. Over time, rates for this measure range from a high of 15.2% in 2008 to a low of 9.5% in 2018 (see Table 33).

Across grades, suspension rates peak in grades 7, 8, and 9 (14.5%, 15.0%, and 12.5%, respectively) before reaching a low of 8.6% in the 12th grade. Findings for the sexes differed substantially, with 14.1% of male respondents reporting having been suspended compared to 9.2% of female respondents. There were also wide disparities in suspension rates across ethnic groups. Suspension rates were highest among surveyed African American students (20.5%), compared to Hispanic/Latino (9.5%) and White, non-Hispanic (8.2%) students.

Graph 15 Comparisons of past-12-month antisocial behavior, 2008-2020



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 2020, 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 11.8% in 2008 to a low of 6.1% in 2016 (see Table 34).

Differences across grade levels are not large, with rates ranging from a low of 4.6% among 12th graders to a high of 8.8% among 8th graders. Males were more likely to report attacking someone than females (7.6% versus 5.8%, 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 2008 while the rate reported by female students has declined more slowly.

There were also variations among the ethnic groups, with African American students reporting the highest prevalence for this behavior (11.3%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (5.4%) and White, non-Hispanic (4.6%) students.

Using Drugs Before or During School

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

Marijuana is the drug with the highest prevalence or use before or during school (9.5%). In fact, nearly one out of seven high school students (13.6%) reported smoking marijuana before or during school. Drinking alcohol before or during school was reported by 5.2% of students and using another drug was reported by 3.5% of students.

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 16.2% of 12th grade students. Females were more likely than males to report drinking alcohol before or during school (5.9% versus 4.4%, 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 *2020 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 63 and 64 and Graphs 16 to 19. For trend comparison purposes, risk and protective factor results from the *2008* to *2020 FYSAS* are presented in Tables 67 to 70.

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 65 and 66.

The risk factor scale *Early Initiation of Drug Use* provides an example. As shown in Table 64, 20% of the overall sample of Florida students reported scale scores above the high-risk threshold. In other words, 20% of surveyed Florida students are at risk due to early experimentation with drugs. Table 66 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 20% is 23 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 middle school students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 44% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 53% reported an elevated level for this same scale, placing Florida middle school students nine percentage points lower. Lower scores on this scale indicate that students receive less praise and encouragement when they work hard and do well in school. This reduced positive feedback, in turn, may weaken the bonds students form with teachers, coaches and prosocial peers.

- Of the high school students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 53% 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 two 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.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 47% 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 12 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.

Highest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 66% 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 20 percentage points. Students with high scores on the *Lack of Commitment to School* have negative feelings about school and are less likely to report that school work is meaningful or important for their future. Young people who have lost this commitment to school are at higher risk for a variety of problem behaviors.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 46% 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 2020, 57% reported an elevated level of protection for the protective factor scale *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level of protection, placing Florida students one percentage point higher. High scores on the *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* scale indicate that activities that promote family attachment—such as family recreation and involvement in family decisions—are available to students. These prosocial activities reinforce family bonds and cause students to more easily adopt the norms projected by their families.

- Of the combined sample of middle school and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 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.

Lowest Risk Factor Scales:

- Of the combined sample of middle and high school students surveyed in Florida in 2020, 20% 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 23 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 2020, 20% 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 25 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 2020, 23% reported an elevated level of risk for the risk factor scale *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. In the national normative sample, 25% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of two percentage points. 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 67 to 70 compare the risk and protective factor scale scores reported by students in the *2008* to *2020 FYSAS*. These trends can help Florida prevention planners identify areas where improvements are being made and where problems are intensifying. They also support the findings presented in the previous subsection by showing the association between changes over time and highest and lowest levels of risk and protection.

Risk Factor Changes:

Between 2008 and 2020, the percentage of Florida students reporting high levels of risk has declined for most risk factor scales.

- The bottom data rows in Tables 69 and 70 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 44% in 2008 and 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%. Among high school students, the average risk factor rate dropped from 42% in 2008 to 36% in 2016, before dropping farther in 2018 and 2020 to 35%.

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

- Among high school students, *Perceived Availability of Handguns* declined 10 percentage points between 2008 and 2020. Among middle school students, this scale dropped four percentage points between 2008 and 2012.

- Only one scale shows a clear, long-term pattern of increased risk. Among middle school students, the number of students reporting a high level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School* increased 21 percentage points between 2012 and 2020. Among high school students, the scale increased 17 percentage points over the same time period.

Protective Factor Changes:

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

- The bottom data rows in Tables 67 and 68 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 48% and 53% across the 2008-2020 waves of the survey. From 2012 to 2016 the average middle school protective factor rate remained the same, before dropping two percentage points in 2018 and then two more points in 2020. Among high school students, the average protective factor prevalence rate has ranged between 55% and 59%, including a decrease from 59% in 2016 to 55% in 2020. This short-term reduction in the average protective factor scale prevalence is an important finding.

- *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* provides the best example of the trend described by the protective factor average. Among middle school students, the rate of protection increased from 43% in 2008 to 52% in 2012, before decreasing to 44% in 2020. That's an increase of nine percentage points followed by a decrease of eight percentage points. Among high school students, the rate of protection increased from 56% in 2008 to 61% in 2012, before decreasing to 54% in 2020, for an increase of five percentage points followed by a decrease of seven percentage points.

- It should also be noted that while *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* follows this long-term up-down pattern, the reduction in protection reported by Florida students was particularly pronounced between 2018 and 2020, with a drop of three percentage points among middle school students and four percentage points among high school students.

- Florida students are reporting less religious involvement. Between 2008 and 2020, the number of students reporting a high level of protection for *Religiosity* decreased 10 percentage points among middle school students and nine percentage points among high school students. This is the one protective factor scale with a steady downward trend across the 2008 to 2020 timeframe.

Protective Factors—Detailed Results

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

The *FYSAS* measures a variety of protective factors across three major domains: Family Domain, School Domain, and Peer and Individual Domain. For each domain, a variety of protective factors are assessed. Below, each protective factor is described and the results for Florida schools are reported. Protective factor scale prevalence rates are reported in Tables 63, 67, and 68. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 65.

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 2020, 57% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*. Both middle school and high school students reported rates of 57%.
- In the national normative sample, 56% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of one percentage point.
- Prevalence rates for this scale increased through 2016 for both high school and middle school, before decreasing three percentage points for middle school students and two percentage points for high school students in 2020.

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 2020, 52% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students both reported rates of 50% and 53%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 55% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of three percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale increased through 2016 and then decreased six percentage points in 2020. Among high school students there is no clear pattern of change.

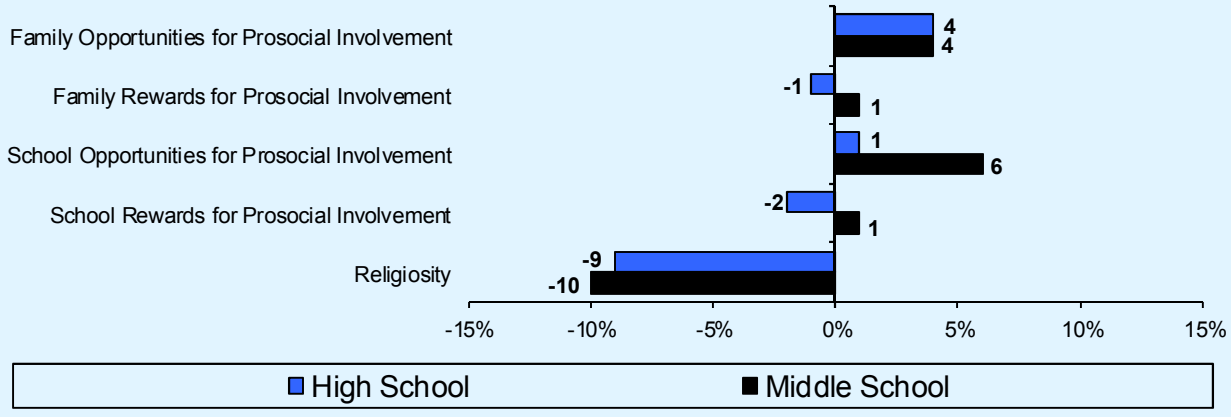
School Domain

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (5 Items)

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

- In 2020, 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.

Graph 16 Changes in protective factor prevalence rates, 2008-2020



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

- Among middle school students, the prevalence rate increased six percentage points from 2008 to 2020. For high school students, this scale increased one percentage point from 2008 to 2020.

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 2020, 49% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 44% and 54%, respectively.

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

- Between 2008 and 2020, prevalence rates for this scale increased one percentage point for middle school and decreased two points for high school students. Between 2016 and 2020, prevalence rates declined five percentage points for both middle school and high school students.

Peer and Individual Domain

Religiosity (1 Item)

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

- In 2020, 47% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of protection for *Religiosity*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 42% and 52%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 59% reported an elevated level of protection, a difference of 12 percentage points.

- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased from 2008 to 2014 before increasing two points between 2014 and 2016 and then declining three points in 2018 and then four more points in 2020. High school prevalence rates declined between 2008 and 2014, remained steady between 2014 and 2016, and then declined three points in 2018 before declining two more points in 2020.

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 *2020 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 64, 69, and 70. Comparison rates from the national normative sample are presented in Table 66.

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 2020, 36% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 41% and 32%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six percentage points.
- From 2008 to 2020, prevalence rates for this scale decreased three percentage points among both middle school and high school students.

Perceived Availability of Drugs (4 Items)

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

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

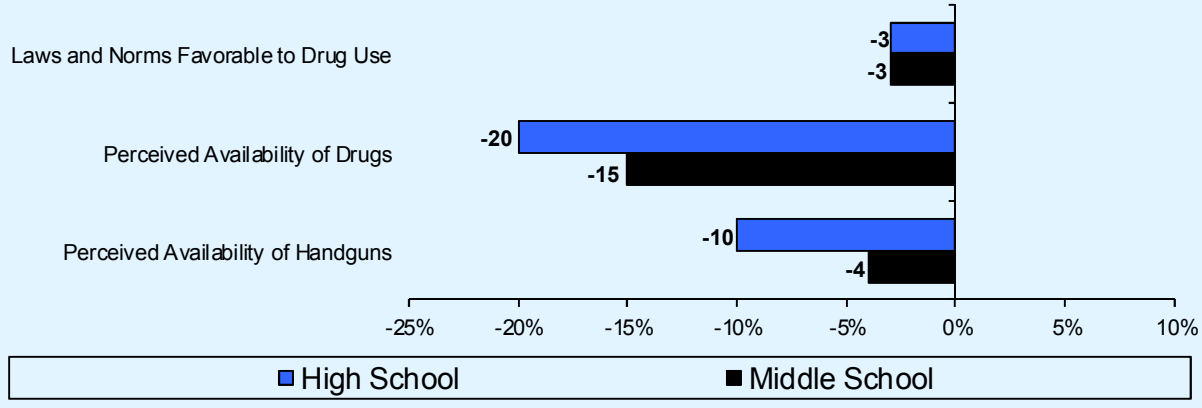
This risk factor is measured by four items on the survey, such as "If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?"

- In 2020, 26% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Drugs*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 34% and 20%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 19 percentage points.
- Between 2008 and 2020, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 15 percentage points among middle school students and 20 percentage points among high school students.

Perceived Availability of Handguns (1 Item)

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

Graph 17 Changes in Community Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2008-2020



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 2020, 27% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Perceived Availability of Handguns*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 23% and 31%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 34% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of seven percentage points.
- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased from 2008 to 2012, before increasing slightly in 2014 and remaining at that level through 2018, and then dropping one point in 2020. Among high school students, rates declined from 2008 to 2012. Despite an increase among high school students in 2014, the results from 2020 show a pattern of decrease.

Family Domain

Poor Family Management (9 Items)

The risk factor scale *Poor Family Management* measures two components of family life: "poor family supervision," which is defined as parents failing to supervise and monitor their children, and "poor family discipline," which is defined as parents failing to communicate clear expectations for behavior and giving excessively severe, harsh or inconsistent punishment. Children who experience poor family supervision and poor family discipline are at higher risk of developing problems with drug use, delinquency, violence and school dropout.

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

- In 2020, 39% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Family Management*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 43% and 35%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 45% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of six percentage points.
- Since 2008, prevalence rates for this scale decreased six percentage points among middle school students and 14 points among high school students.

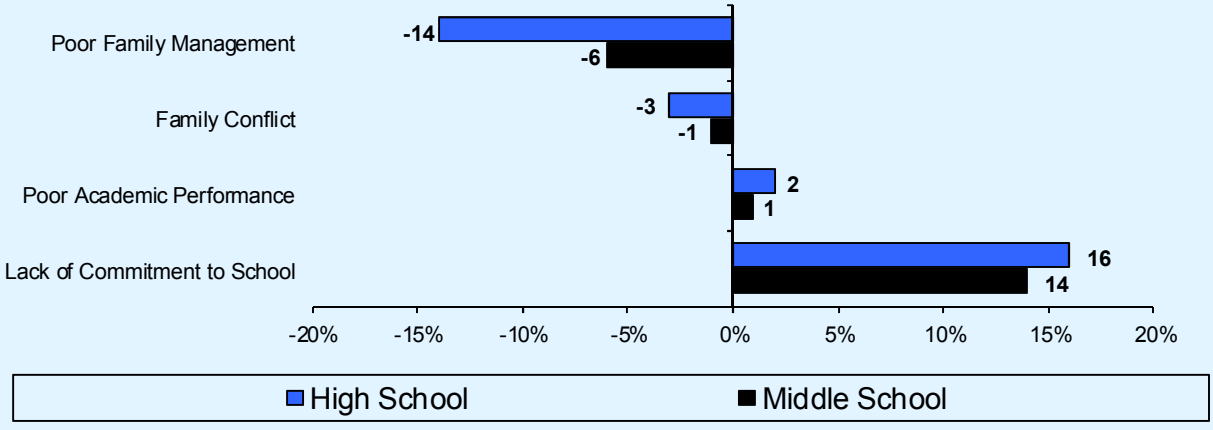
Family Conflict (3 Items)

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

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

- In 2020, 37% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Family Conflict*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 42% and 34%, respectively.

Graph 18 Changes in Family Domain and School Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2008-2020



- In the national normative sample, 39% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of two percentage points.

- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale decreased one percentage point from 2008 to 2020. Among high school students, rates decreased three percentage points.

School Domain

Poor Academic Performance (2 Items)

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

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

- In 2020, 46% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Poor Academic Performance*. Middle school and high school students both reported rates of 46%.

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

- From 2008 to 2020 the prevalence rate increased one percentage point among middle school students and two percentage points among high school students.

Lack of Commitment to School (9 Items)

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

- In 2020, 66% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Lack of Commitment to School*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 69% and 63%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 46% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 20 percentage points.

- Among middle school students, prevalence rates for this scale remained relatively stable from 2008 to 2010, before declining six percentage points in 2012. This rate, however, has increased 21 percentage points for middle school students from 2012 to 2020. Among high school students, while rates have fluctuated, the rate for this scale is at an all-time high in 2020.

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 2020, 43% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 49% and 38%, respectively.

- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, equaling the statewide sample.

- Since 2008, prevalence rates for this scale increased one percentage point among middle school students and decreased nine points among high school students.

Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use (4 Items)

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs. However, in middle school, as

others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This acceptance places them at higher risk. This risk factor scale, *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use,* assesses risk by asking young people how wrong they think it is for someone their age to use drugs.

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

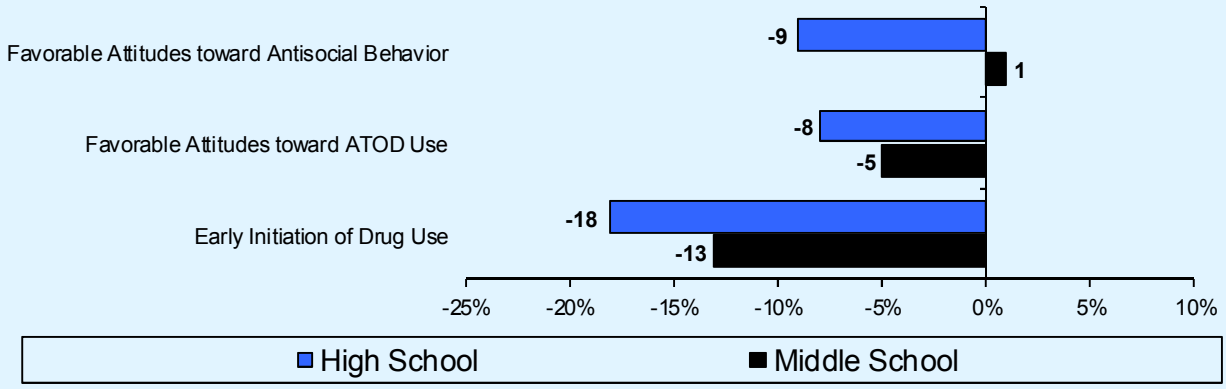
- In 2020, 33% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 35% and 32%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 42% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of nine percentage points.
- Since 2008, the prevalence rate for this scale decreased five percentage points among middle school students and eight percentage points among high school students.

Early Initiation of Drug Use (4 Items)

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

- In 2020, 20% of surveyed students reported an elevated level of risk for *Early Initiation of Drug Use*. Middle school and high school students reported rates of 24% and 17%, respectively.
- In the national normative sample, 43% reported an elevated level of risk, a difference of 23 percentage points.
- Since 2008, prevalence rates for this scale decreased 13 percentage points among middle school students and 18 percentage points among high school students.

Graph 19 Changes in Peer and Individual Domain risk factor prevalence rates, 2008-2020



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 also 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.

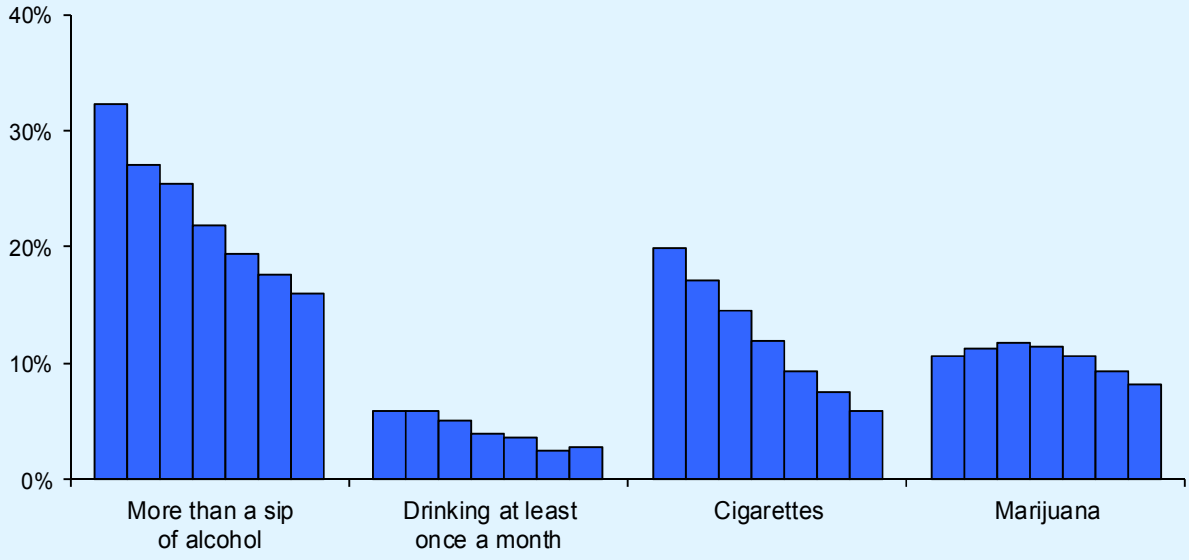
Early Initiation of ATOD Use

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 (15.9%), followed by marijuana use (8.2%), vaping nicotine (6.0%), cigarette use (5.9%), vaping marijuana (3.1%), and drinking at least once a month (2.7%).

Graph 20 Changes in early ATOD initiation rates among Florida **high school** students, 2008-2020



- 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 2008 to 2020 for the four categories that have trend data. Most notably, early initiation for "more than a sip or two" of alcohol declined from 32.3% in 2008 to 15.9% in 2020, and cigarette use declined from 19.9% in 2008 to 5.9% in 2020.

- There were smaller changes in early initiation between 2016 and 2020, with rates decreasing in all four categories. The largest decrease was for early initiation of alcohol use (from 19.4% to 15.9%) and cigarette use (from 9.3% to 5.9%).

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

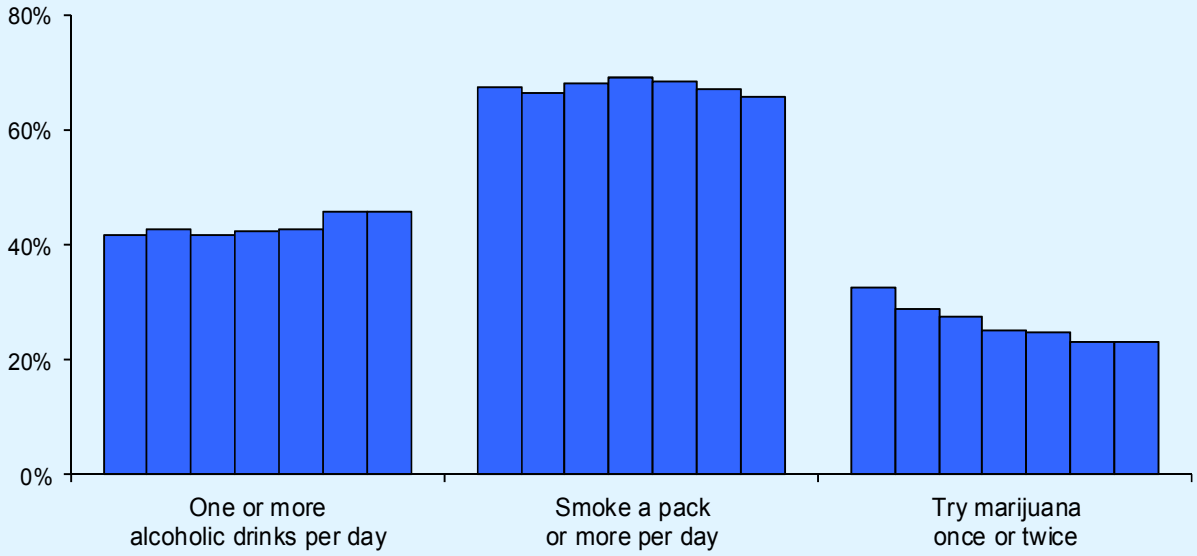
- Compared to female students, more male students reported early initiation of ATOD use. For example, 8.8% of male students reported early marijuana use compared to 7.6% of female students.

Perceived Risk of Harm

Perception of risk is an important determinant in the decision-making process young people go through when deciding whether or not to use alcohol, tobacco or other drugs. Evidence suggests that the perceptions of the risks and benefits associated with drug use sometimes serve as a leading indicator of future drug use patterns in a community (Bachman, Johnston, O'Malley & Humphrey, 1986). Tables 38 through 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 67.6%, followed by smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (65.9%), drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (57.2%), near daily use of alcohol (45.7%), vaping nicotine (44.8%), vaping marijuana (42.8%), smoking marijuana once or twice a week (33.4%), and trying marijuana (23.1%).

Graph 21 Changes in perceptions of great risk of harm, 2008-2020



- Perceptions of harm associated with daily use of alcohol (49.1% in middle school and 43.1% in high school) and regular cigarette use (65.4% in middle school and 66.3% in high school) are fairly consistent across grade levels. In contrast, perceptions of harm associated with marijuana use decline as students get older. For example, 46.8% of middle school students reported a great risk of harm associated with smoking marijuana once or twice a week, compared to 22.9% of high school students.

- Male students are less likely than female students to report high perceived risk of harm. In particular, 43.1% of male students reported that daily use of alcohol poses a great risk of harm compared to 48.4% of female students, and 54.1% of male students reported drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week poses a great risk of harm compared to 60.4% of female students.

- Perceptions of harm are positively associated with lower rates of ATOD use. This relationship suggests that the ethnic group with the lowest percentage of students reporting great risk should also report the highest rate of use. Data in Tables 38 to 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 (69.8%) believe that daily use of cigarettes poses a great risk than either Hispanic/Latino (64.6%) or African American (58.9%) 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.

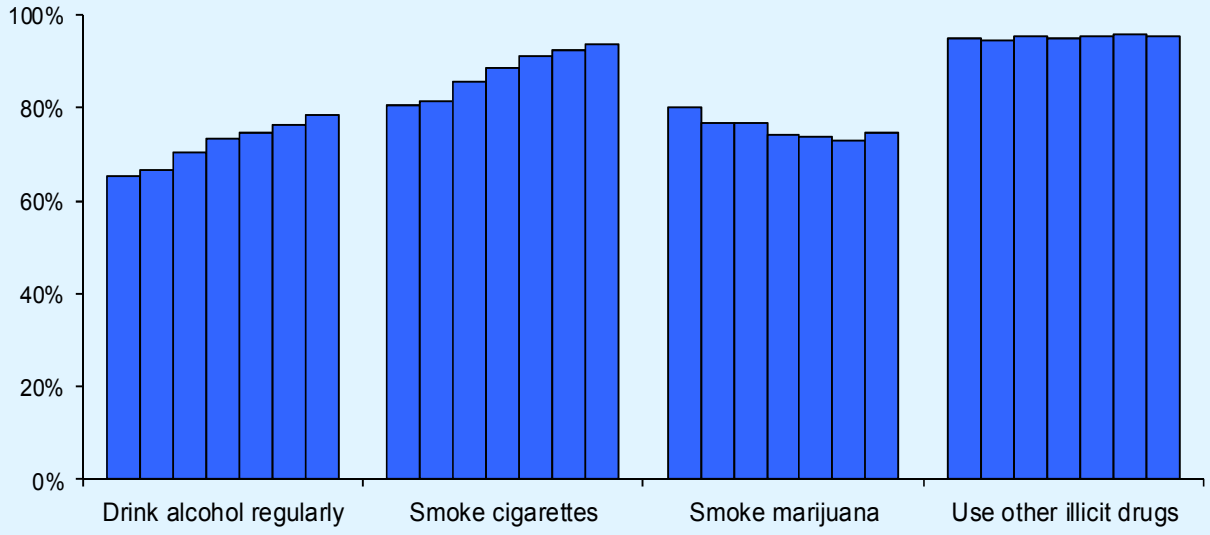
- Between 2008 and 2020, the percentage of students associating a great risk has increased 3.8 points for alcohol and dropped slightly (1.7 points) for cigarettes. Attitudes about marijuana use, however, show a different pattern. The percentage assigning a great risk to trying marijuana decreased from 32.5% in 2008 to 23.1% in 2020. 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 marijuana were added to the survey. The rates presented in Tables 42 through 44 and Graph 22 represent the

Graph 22

Changes in personal disapproval of substance use, 2008-2020



percentages of students who thought it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" to use each drug.

- The percentage of students who disapprove of other illicit drug use was 95.3%, followed by smoking cigarettes (93.5%), vaping nicotine (84.4%), vaping marijuana (82.2%), drinking alcohol regularly (78.3%), and smoking marijuana (74.6%).

- While disapproval of other illicit drug use remains above 91% for all grades, the other categories show substantial reductions as students get older. In particular, the percentage of students who disapprove of regular alcohol use declines from a high of 92.9% among 6th graders to a low of 61.6% among 12th graders.

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

- In contrast to perceptions of harm, ethnic differences in disapproval rates more closely follow ATOD prevalence patterns. As would be predicted from their higher rates of ATOD use, White, non-Hispanic students reported the lowest level of disapproval for drinking alcohol regularly and smoking cigarettes. The largest differences appear for vaping nicotine (80.7% of White, non-Hispanic students, 86.8% of Hispanic/Latino students and 89.5% of African American students reported the behavior as either "wrong" or "very wrong") and vaping marijuana (79.6% of White, non-Hispanic students, 84.8% of Hispanic/Latino students and 85.7% 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 2008 and 2020, disapproval of alcohol and cigarettes increased 12.9 and 13.0 percentage points, respectively, while marijuana disapproval decreased 5.6 percentage points.

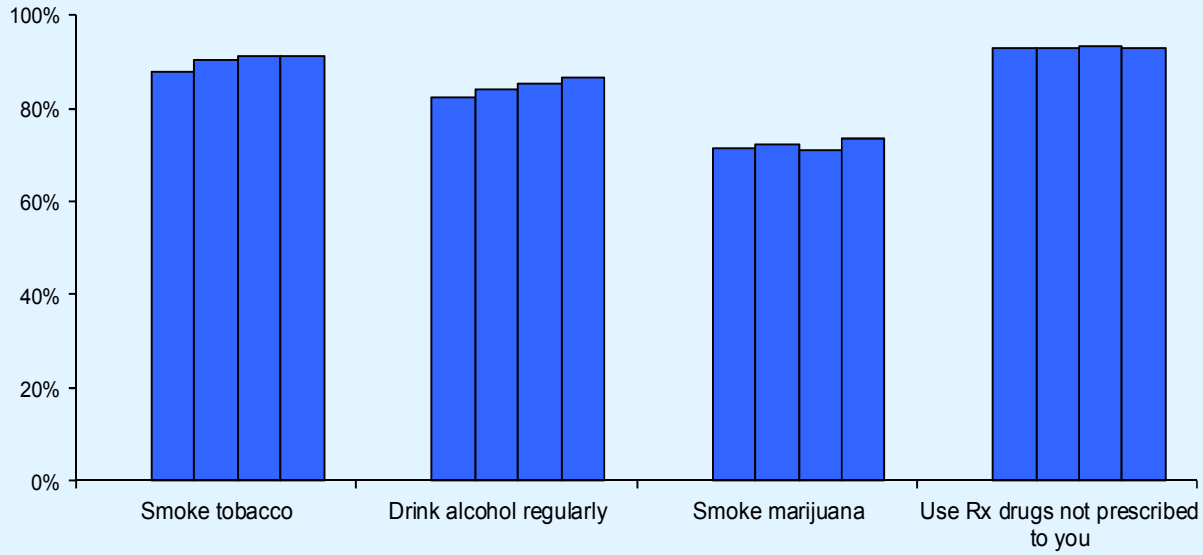
Peer Disapproval

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

- The majority of surveyed Florida students reported that their friends would disapprove of

Graph 23

Changes in peer disapproval of substance use, 2014-2020



drug use. 93.1% said their friends would disapprove of using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, 91.3% said their friends would disapprove of smoking tobacco, 86.6% said their friends would disapprove of regular alcohol use, 79.3% said their friends would disapprove of vaping nicotine, 79.2% said their friends would disapprove of vaping marijuana, and 73.3% said their friends would disapprove of smoking marijuana.

- All peer disapproval rates reveal a different pattern across grade levels. For using prescription drugs not prescribed to you, rates are high across all grade levels, ranging from 96.8% for 6th grade students to 90.8% for 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of marijuana shows the greatest range, from 94.6% among 6th grade students to 54.6% among 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of vaping also shows a wide range, with vaping nicotine ranging from 93.6% for 6th grade students to 68.2% for 12th grade students, and vaping marijuana ranging from 95.2% for 6th grade students to 65.0% for 12th grade students. Peer disapproval of tobacco use and peer disapproval of alcohol use show similar ranges (from 96.5% for 6th graders to 85.2% for 12th graders, and 94.5% for 6th graders to 80.1% for 12th graders, respectively).

- Differences in perceptions of peer disapproval between male and female students are small in all categories. The greatest difference is for vaping nicotine, with 78.3% of females reporting peer disapproval compared to 80.3% of males.

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

- 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 trend data. As Graph 23 shows, a growing number of Florida students believe their peers disapprove of tobacco (plus 3.3 percentage points) and alcohol (plus 4.1 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 2.3 percentage points in 2020.

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 (88.7%), smoking cigarettes (88.5%), and drinking alcohol regularly (78.9%).

- Levels of disapproval decrease as students get older. This is most obvious for the alcohol category, with 82.1% of 6th grade students disapproving compared to 75.9% 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 2020 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 37.6% reporting participation in school sports and 30.1% reporting participation in organized sports outside of school. Participation rates for school clubs were also high, at 27.6%. Participation rates were lower for school band (11.2%) and community clubs (11.0%).

- The pattern of participation across grade levels differs with each activity. Participation in school sports peaks in the 9th and 10th grades, at 42.3% and 39.5%, respectively. Participation in sports outside of school decreases from a high of 42.4% among 6th graders to a low of 17.4% among 12th graders. School band participation also decreases from a high of 16.8% among 6th graders to a low

of 7.0% among 11th graders. In contrast, school club participation increases from a low of 21.8% among 7th graders to a high of 37.9% among 12th graders. Community club participation increases more modestly as students enter higher grade levels.

- There are notable gender differences in extracurricular activity, but they differ across categories. Male students reported higher participation in school sports (40.8% among males versus 34.5% among females) and organized sports outside of school (32.4% among males versus 27.9% among females). In contrast, female students reported higher participation in school clubs (35.3% among females versus 20.2% among males) and community clubs (13.8% among females versus 8.3% among males). Participation in school band was balanced.

- Analysis by ethnic group also reveals some interesting patterns. African American students reported a higher rate of participation in school sports (47.0%) compared to White, non-Hispanic (35.3%) and Hispanic/Latino (33.4%) students. In contrast, White, non-Hispanic students reported a higher rate of participation in organized sports outside of school (33.4%) compared to African American (29.1%) and Hispanic/Latino (24.4%) students. White, non-Hispanic students also reported a higher rate of participation in school clubs (31.3%) compared to African American (22.1%) and Hispanic/Latino (24.6%) students.

Bullying Behavior

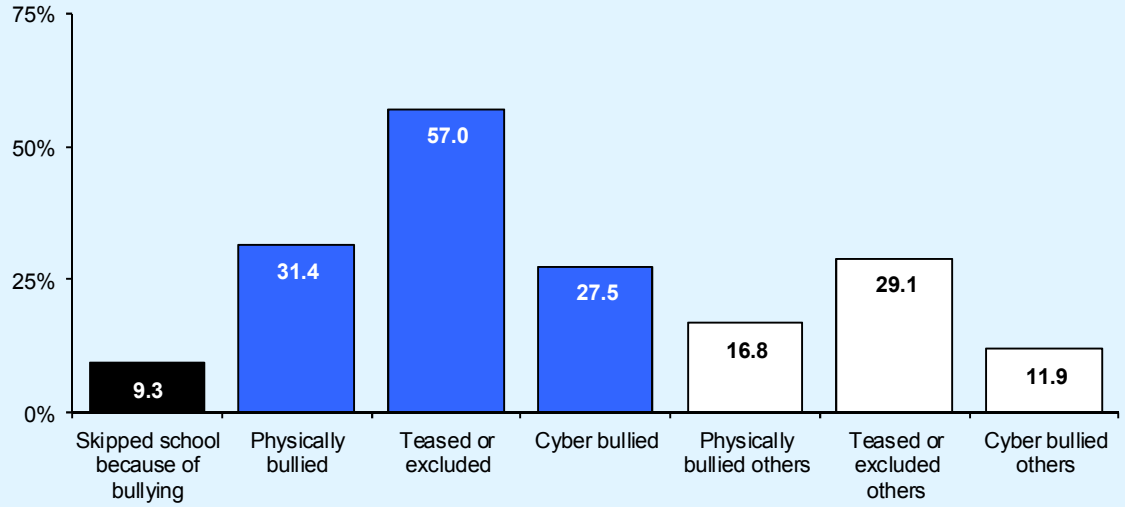
In 2008 a new item set was added to the *FYSAS* middle school questionnaire that assesses student involvement with bullying. The items include: (1) skipping school because of being bullied, (2) being physically bullied (kicking, shoving, stealing, etc.), (3) being verbally bullied (taunting, teasing, 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, 9.3% of students reported skipping school because of bullying.

- Among surveyed students, 31.4% reported being physically bullied one or more times, 57.0% reported being verbally bullied, and 27.5% reported being cyber bullied.

- Switching roles, 16.8% physically bullied others

Graph 24 Bullying-related behaviors, 2020



one or more times, 29.1% verbally bullied others, and 11.9% cyber bullied others.

- For most bullying indicators, prevalence rates decrease substantially as students get older. For example, 67.8% of 6th graders report having been verbally bullied in the past 30 days, compared to 46.6% of 12th graders. Please note that cyber bullying and skipping school do not follow this same pattern.

- The data reveal an interesting pattern of gender differences. Female students reported a higher rate of skipping school because of bullying (13.3% versus 5.4%), being verbally bullied (61.4% versus 52.6%), being cyber bullied (35.0% versus 20.4%), and cyber bullying others (12.3% versus 11.5%). Male students reported higher rates of being physically bullied (31.9% among males versus 30.7% among females) and physically bullying others (19.3% versus 14.2%).

- An interesting pattern of ethnic differences also appears in the data. White, non-Hispanic students are more likely to report being bullied. For example, 37.2% of White, non-Hispanic students reported being physically bullied, compared to 24.1% of African American students and 24.5% of Hispanic/Latino students. Switching roles, African American students were the most likely to report bullying others. For example, 21.3% of African American students reported physically bullying others, compared to 14.4% of Hispanic/Latino students and 14.5% of White, non-Hispanic students.

ATOD Use and Driving

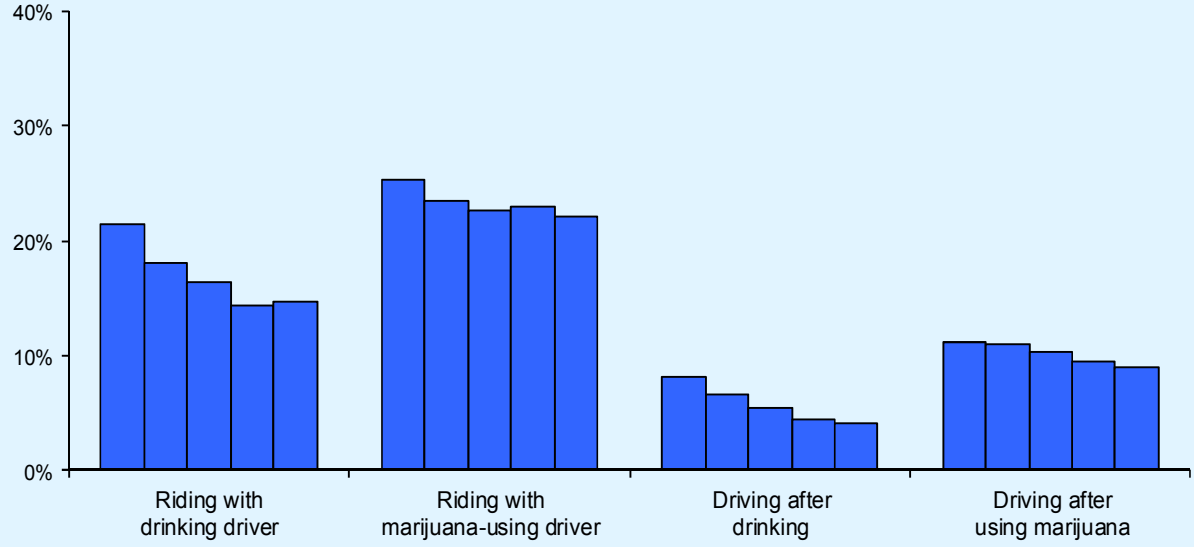
In 2012, new items were added to the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire to measure the impact of alcohol and marijuana use on vehicle safety. Florida students were asked how many times in the past 30 days they had ridden in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, 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, 14.7% of surveyed students reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana was even more prevalent, at 22.1%. Among 12th graders, over one quarter of students (26.7%) reported riding with a driver who had been using marijuana.

- Reports of driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana were less prevalent, with 4.1% and 9.0% of Florida students reporting driving after they had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, respectively.

Graph 25

Changes in driving under the influence or riding with a driver under the influence, among Florida **high school** students, 2012-2020



- Since these items were introduced in 2012, it is not possible to examine long-term trends for these behaviors. However, it should be noted that compared to 2012, students surveyed in 2020 reported lower prevalence rates in all four categories. In particular, riding with a drinking driver dropped 6.7 percentage points, and driving after drinking dropped 4.0 percentage points.

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. Results from the 2020 survey are presented in Table 60.

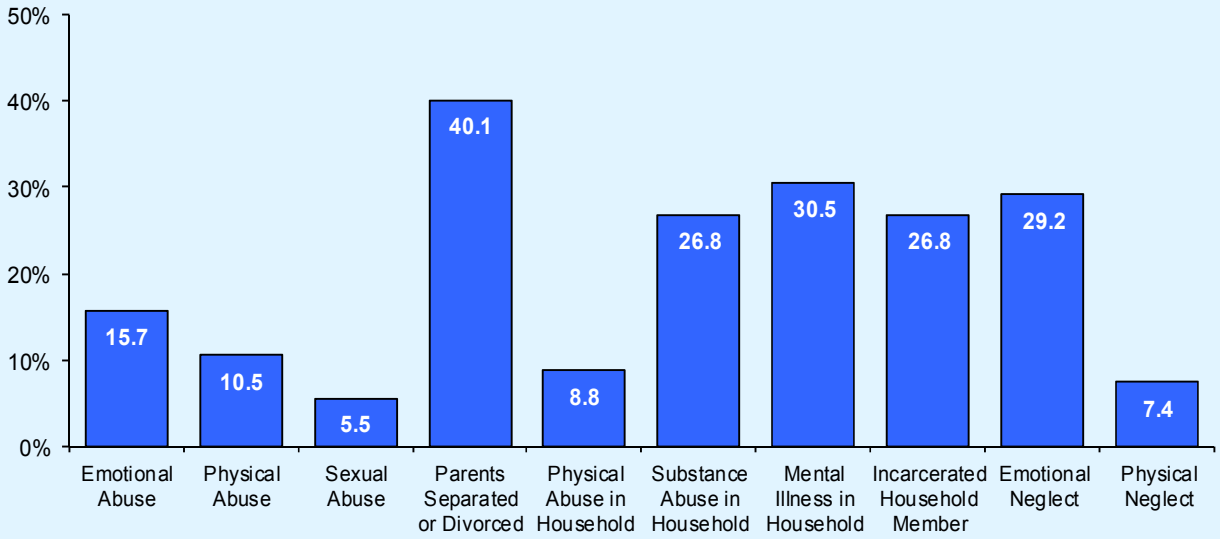
- About half of Florida students reported that "At times I think I am no good at all" (44.7%) and being sad or depressed on most days (46.2%). Over one quarter reported that "Sometimes I think that life is not worth it" (30.7%) and "All in all, I am inclined to think I am a failure" (28.7%).
- Female students reported higher rates than male students in all four categories. The largest difference is for "At times I think I am no good at all" (55.8% female versus 33.5% male).

Adverse Childhood Experiences

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

For 2020, a set of 15 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). One item that loaded on two ACEs was removed from the analysis, leaving 14 items in the final ACE measurement model. 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.

Graph 26 **High school** students reporting adverse childhood experiences (ACES), 2020



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 61 and Graph 26 show, there is considerable variation in prevalence across the ten ACE trauma categories. At the high end, 40.1% of Florida high school students reported *Parents Separated or Divorced*, followed by 30.5% for *Mental Illness in Household* and 29.2% for *Emotional Neglect*. At the low end, 5.5% reported *Sexual Abuse*, followed by 7.4% for *Physical Neglect* and 8.8% for *Physical Abuse in Household*.

- Table 62 shows data for the number of ACEs reported. This statistic is sometimes referred to as the ACE score. Almost one out of three (32.1%) Florida students reported no ACE, and 21.0% 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.

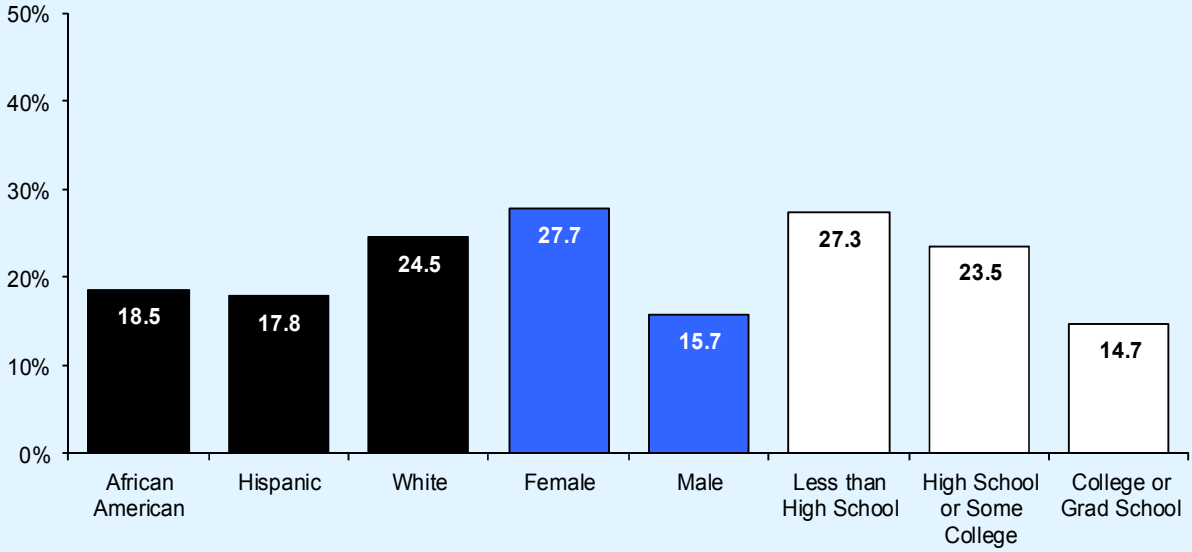
- For analytical purposes it is useful to distinguish between low and high levels of trauma. In this report, as well in other public health studies, that dividing line is drawn between students reporting three or fewer ACEs and those reporting four or more ACEs. As shown in Table 62, 21.7% of Florida high schoolers report four or more ACEs.

Which Florida Students are the Most Likely to Report Trauma?

- Graph 27 shows differences in the prevalence rate of high trauma (four or more ACEs) across demographic groups. Childhood trauma is not evenly distributed across the population. *FYSAS* data show different ACE scores across racial/ethnic, gender, and socioeconomic status (SES) groups. In particular, 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

Graph 27 Percentage of **high school** students who reported four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACES), 2020



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 28 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 16.9%, compared to 30.6% for those with four or more ACEs. Marijuana use shows a similar pattern, with past-30-day rates of 11.6% among low-trauma students and 29.4% 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 28, 24.2% of students with fewer than four ACEs agreed that "Sometimes I think that life is not worth it," compared to 58.3% for students with four or more ACEs. For feeling "depressed or sad most days," the rates are 40.0% and 75.5% for low-trauma and high-trauma students, respectively.

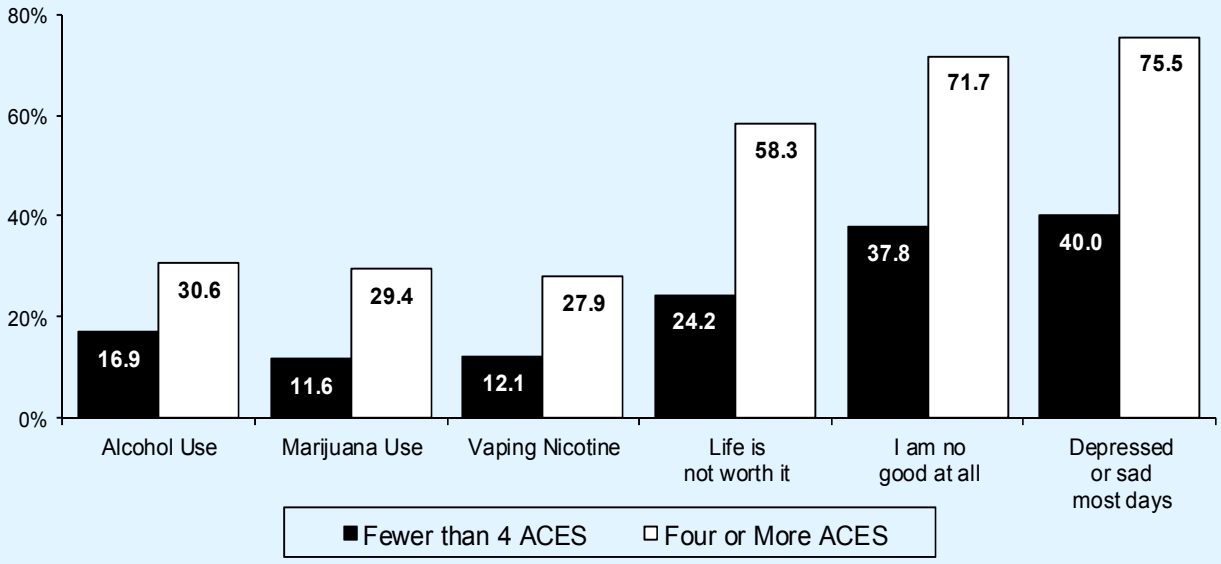
Other Behaviors and Activities

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

- As Table 57 shows, slightly more than one quarter of students (25.6%) have talked with a parent/guardian about the dangers of taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you. This rate is fairly consistent across gender, race/ethnicity, and age groups.

- 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 7.5 hours of sleep on school nights and high school students reported an average of 6.4 hours.

Graph 28 Adverse childhood experiences (ACES) and health behavior among Florida **high school** students, 2020



- As Table 58 shows, almost half of students (42.6%) reported that they get upset and have trouble talking calmly when they have a disagreement. Almost one third (32.3%) of students reported that "people better stay away from me when I'm angry." About one quarter of students reported the other four behaviors: doing what brings me pleasure now (30.2%), getting in trouble is exciting (27.9%), being more concerned with the short run (25.3%), and excitement is more important than security (24.4%).

Appendix A
County-Level Results

The sample for the *2020 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, and prevalence rates for high adverse childhood experience (ACE) scores are presented in Tables C1-C8. In addition, Maps 1-17 add a dimension to the analysis by showing the geographic distribution of the data.

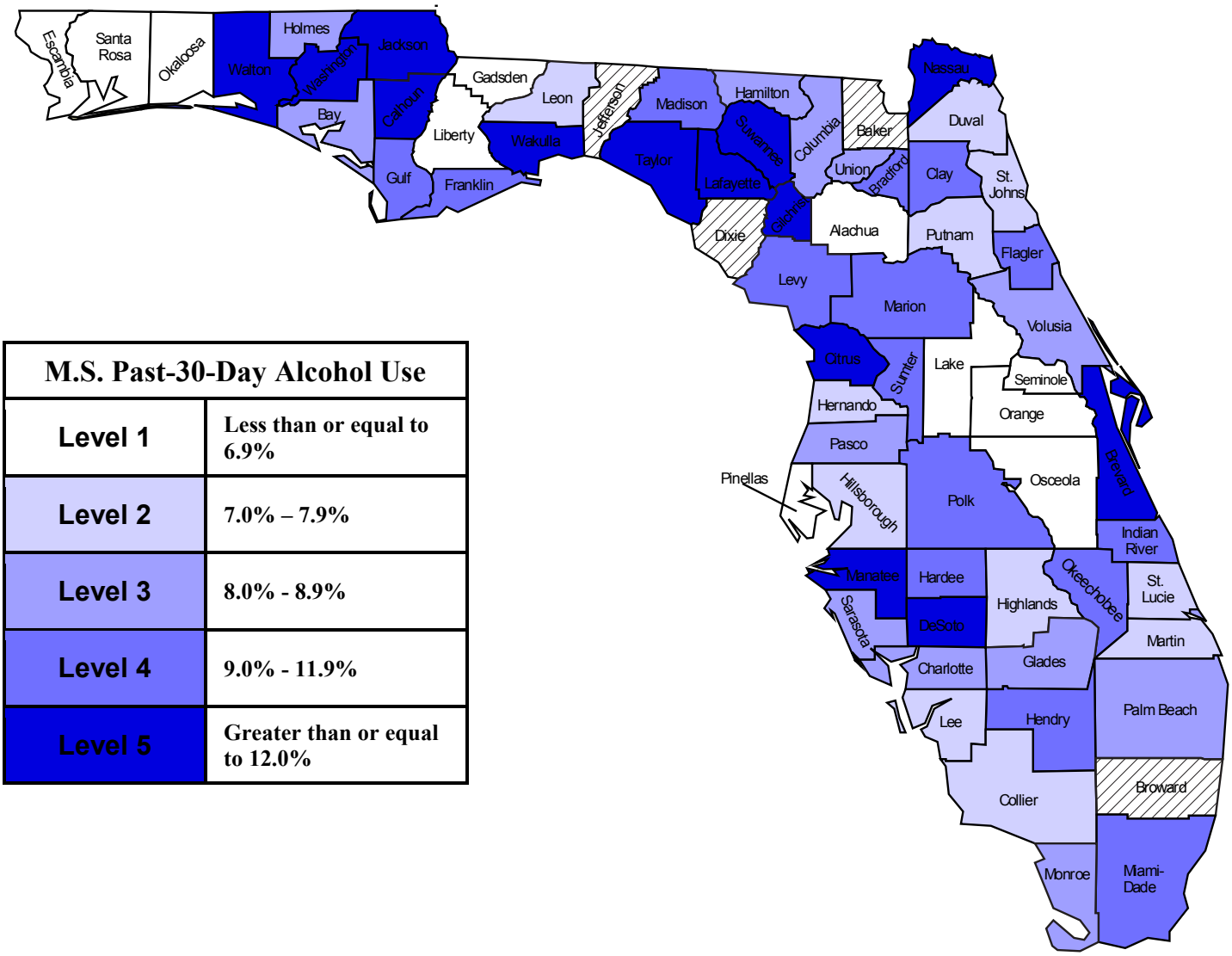
As illustrated in Table C1, the sample sizes for some counties are too small to adequately represent the student population. These shortfalls are particularly problematic when participation within a county is unbalanced across grade levels. This can cause some counties to have notably younger or older 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

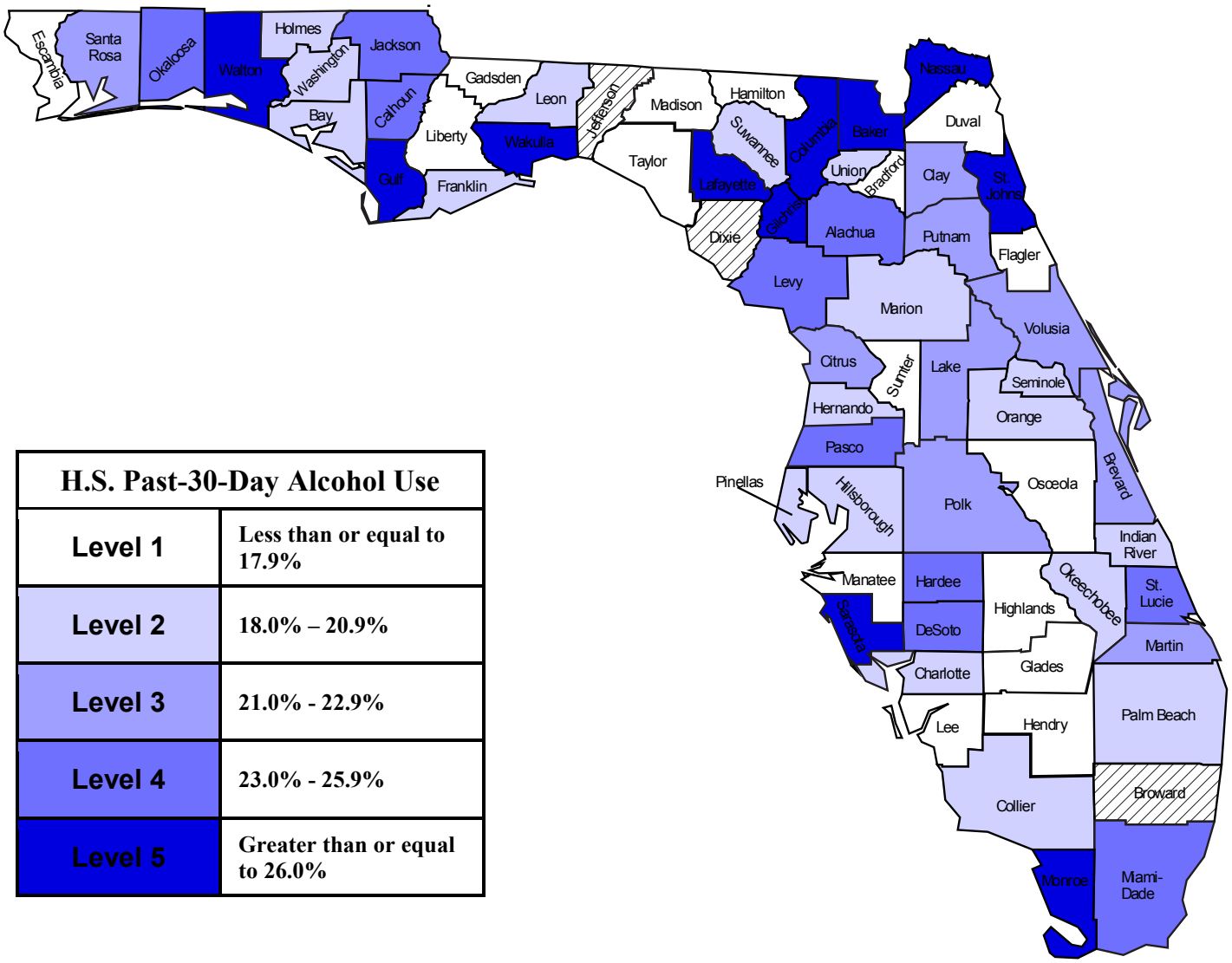
With total participation of 1,280 students, Alachua County has a fairly typical county-level *FYSAS* sample. Statistical estimates for Alachua County have maximum confidence intervals that are below ±4.0 for middle school and high school estimates, and below ±3.0 percentage points for the full county 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, *2020 FYSAS*



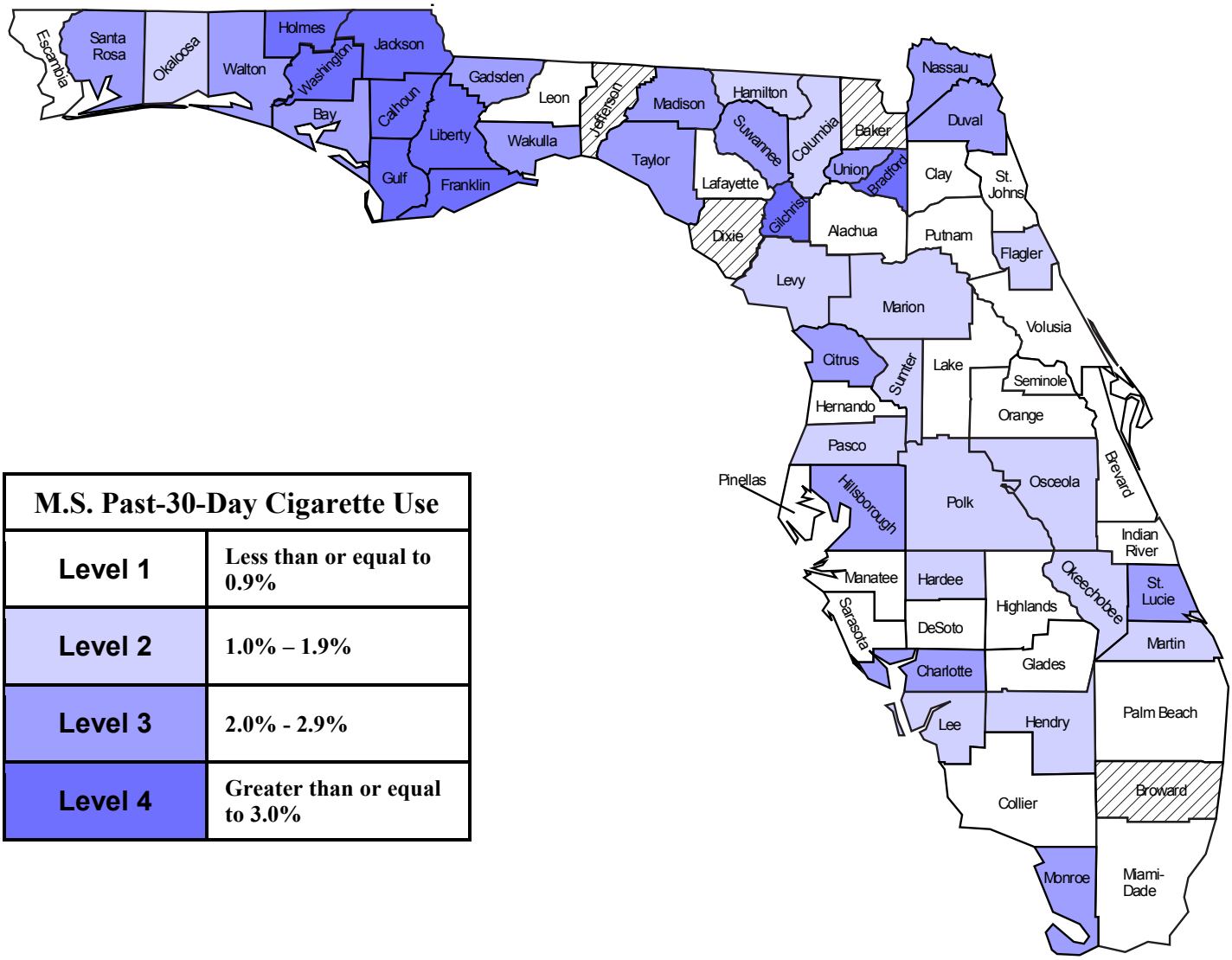
M.S. Past-30-Day Alcohol Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 6.9%
Level 2	7.0% – 7.9%
Level 3	8.0% - 8.9%
Level 4	9.0% - 11.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 12.0%

Map 2. Prevalence of high school past-30-day alcohol use by county, *2020 FYSAS*



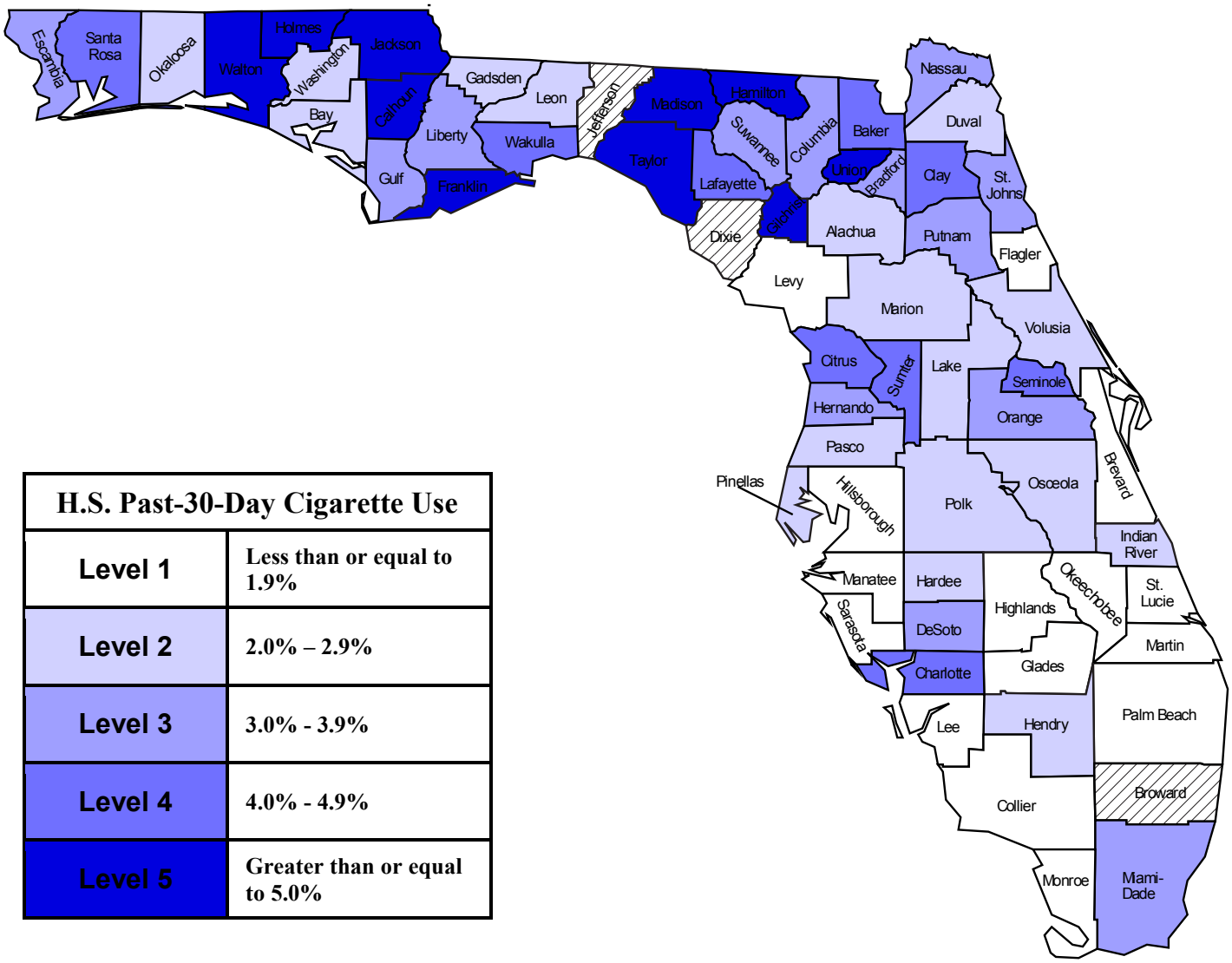
H.S. Past-30-Day Alcohol Use	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 17.9%**
Level 2	**18.0% – 20.9%**
Level 3	**21.0% - 22.9%**
Level 4	**23.0% - 25.9%**
Level 5	**Greater than or equal to 26.0%**

Map 3. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day cigarette use by county, *2020 FYSAS*



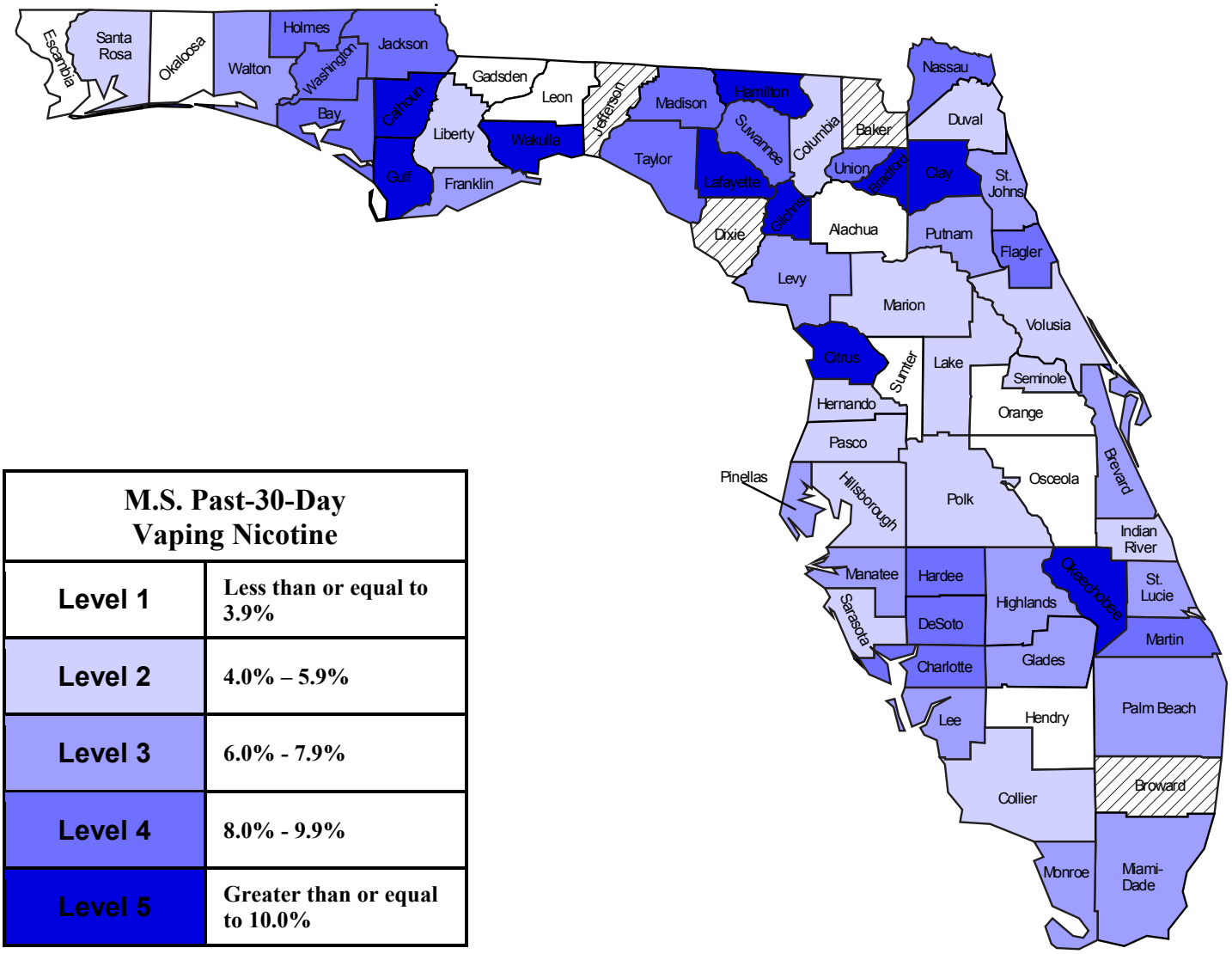
M.S. Past-30-Day Cigarette Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 0.9%
Level 2	1.0% – 1.9%
Level 3	2.0% - 2.9%
Level 4	Greater than or equal to 3.0%

Map 4. Prevalence of high school past-30-day cigarette use by county, *2020 FYSAS*



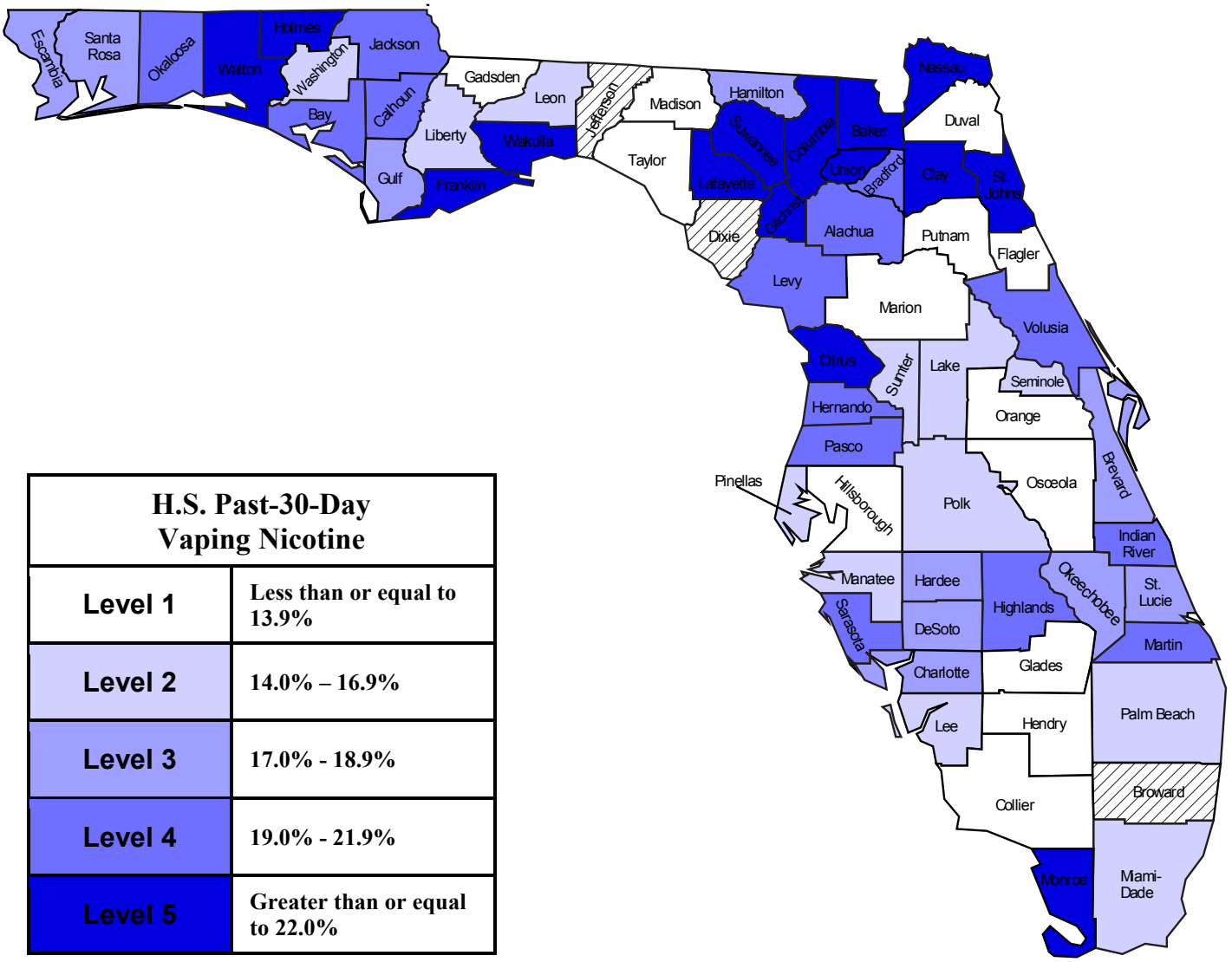
H.S. Past-30-Day Cigarette Use	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 1.9%**
Level 2	**2.0% – 2.9%**
Level 3	**3.0% - 3.9%**
Level 4	**4.0% - 4.9%**
Level 5	**Greater than or equal to 5.0%**

Map 5. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day vaping nicotine by county, *2020 FYSAS*



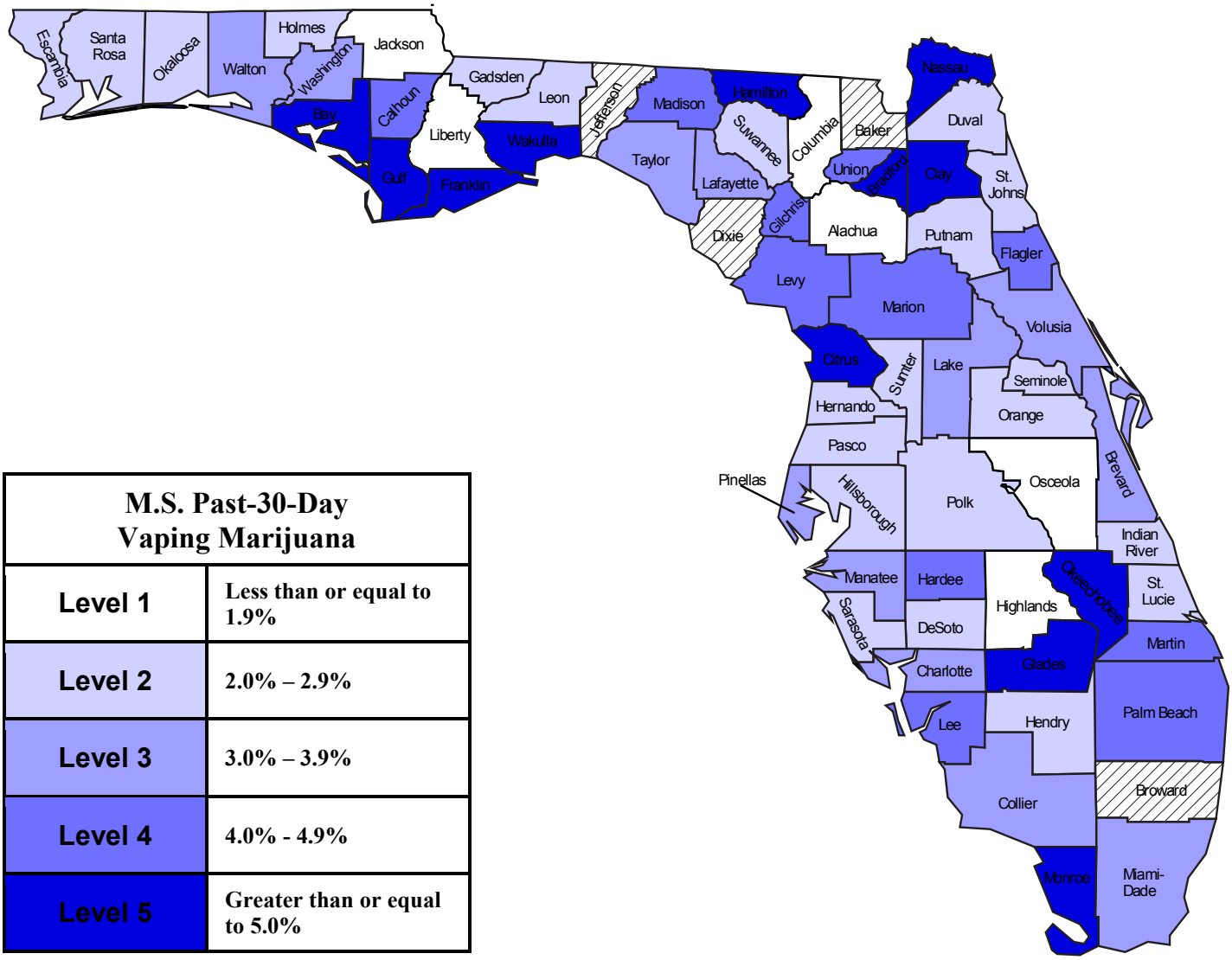
M.S. Past-30-Day Vaping Nicotine	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 3.9%
Level 2	4.0% – 5.9%
Level 3	6.0% - 7.9%
Level 4	8.0% - 9.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 10.0%

Map 6. Prevalence of high school past-30-day vaping nicotine by county, *2020 FYSAS*



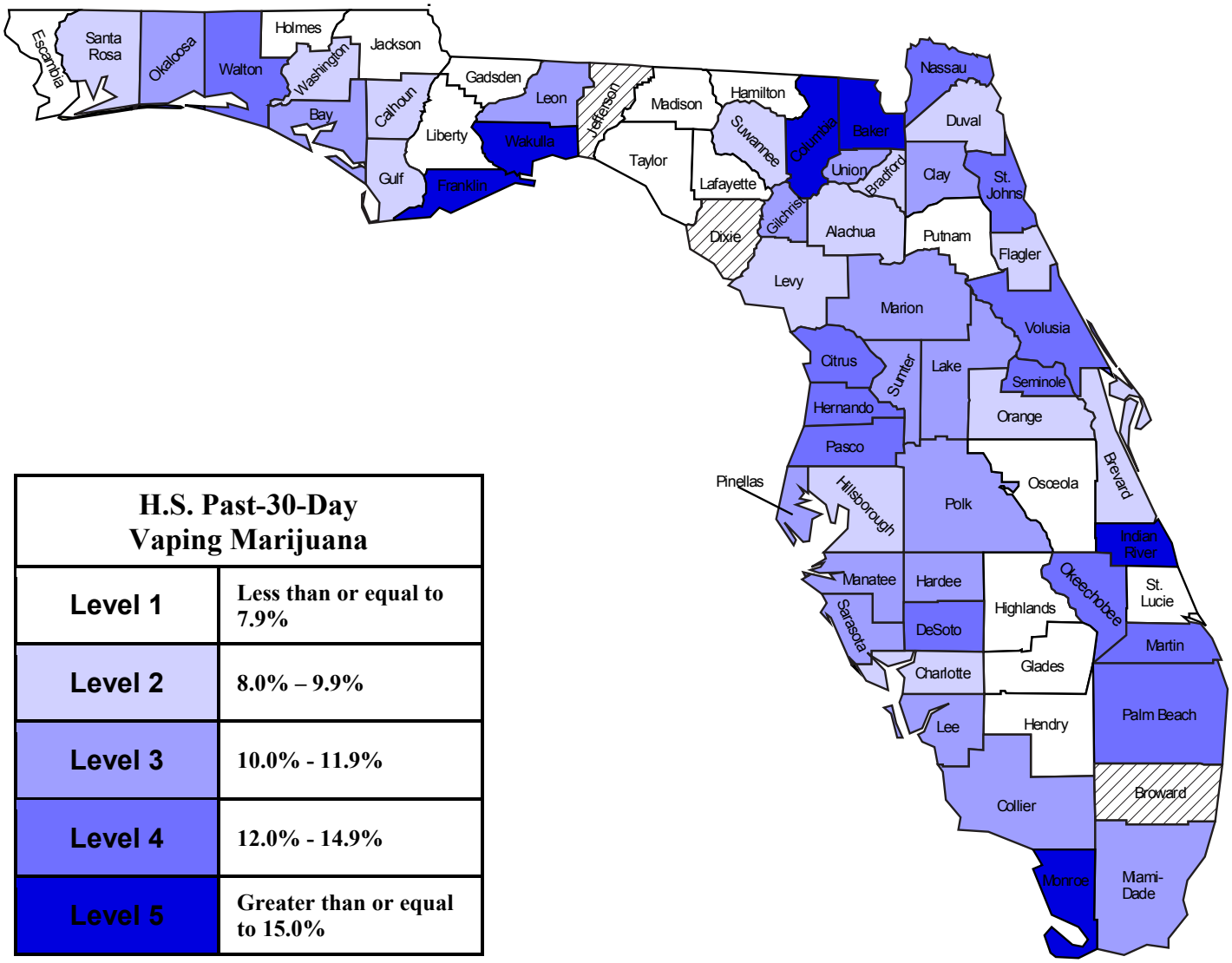
H.S. Past-30-Day Vaping Nicotine	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 13.9%
Level 2	14.0% – 16.9%
Level 3	17.0% - 18.9%
Level 4	19.0% - 21.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 22.0%

Map 7. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day vaping marijuana by county, *2020 FYSAS*



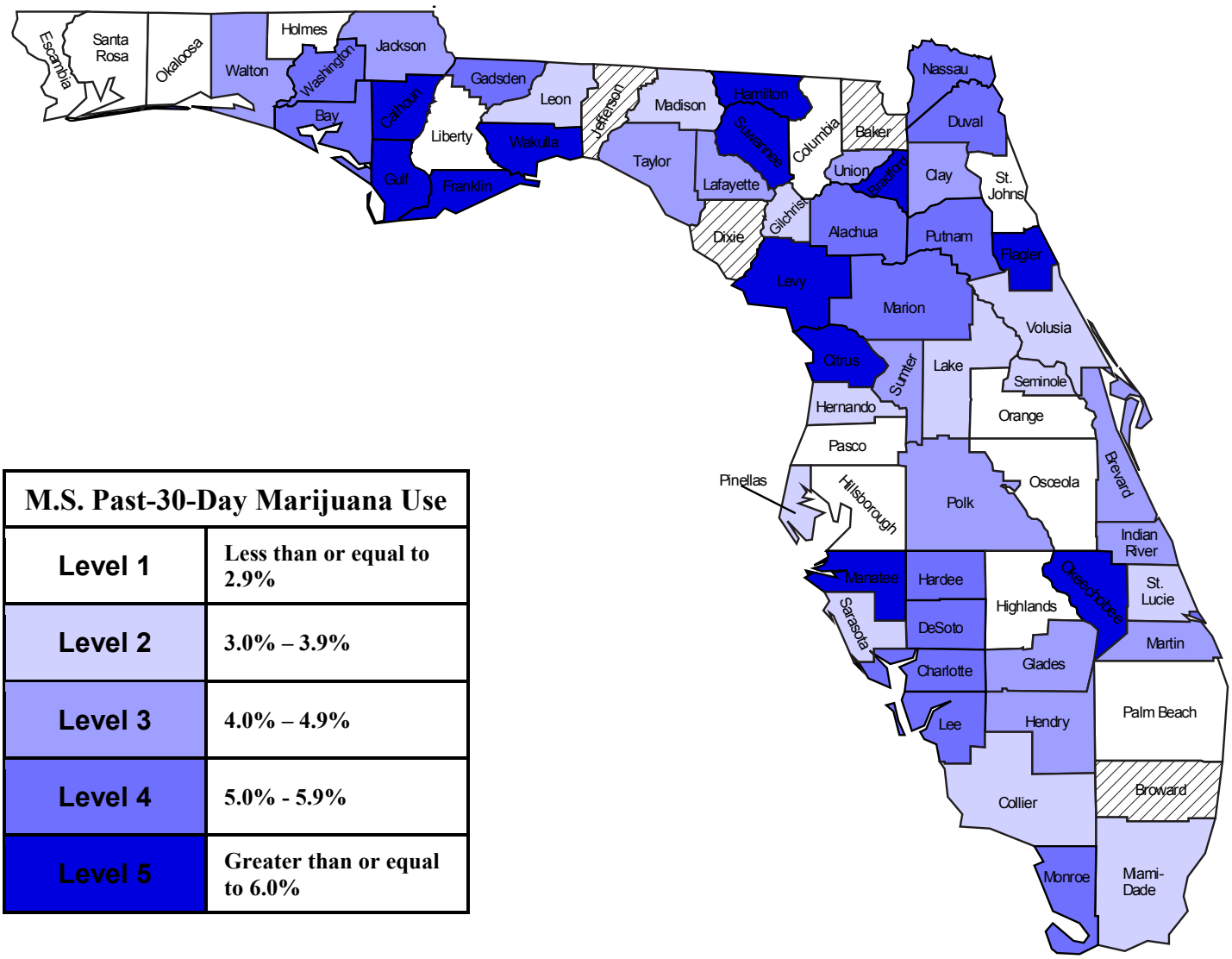
M.S. Past-30-Day Vaping Marijuana	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 1.9%
Level 2	2.0% – 2.9%
Level 3	3.0% – 3.9%
Level 4	4.0% - 4.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 5.0%

Map 8. Prevalence of high school past-30-day vaping marijuana by county, *2020 FYSAS*



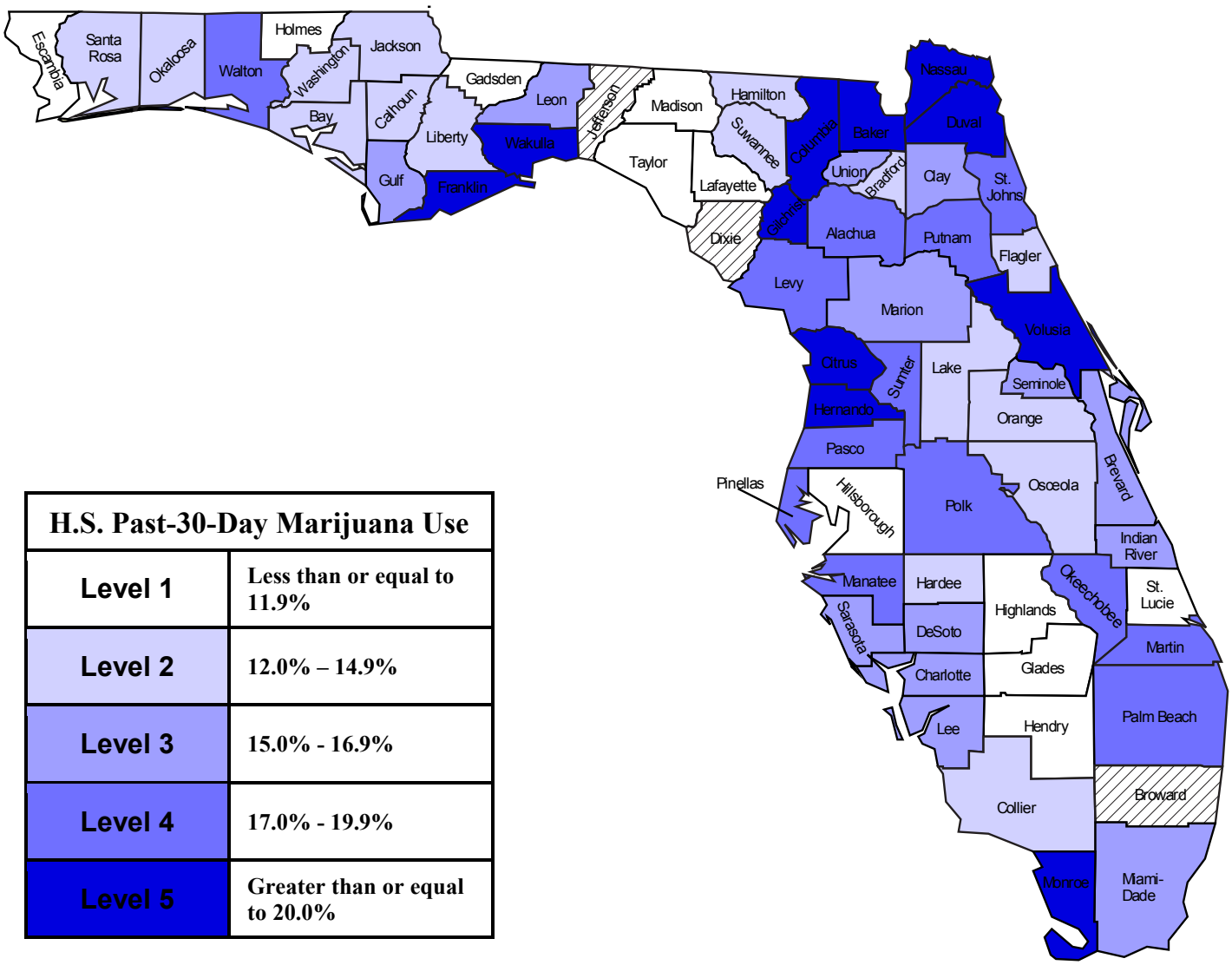
H.S. Past-30-Day Vaping Marijuana	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 7.9%
Level 2	8.0% – 9.9%
Level 3	10.0% - 11.9%
Level 4	12.0% - 14.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 15.0%

Map 9. Prevalence of middle school past-30-day marijuana use by county, *2020 FYSAS*



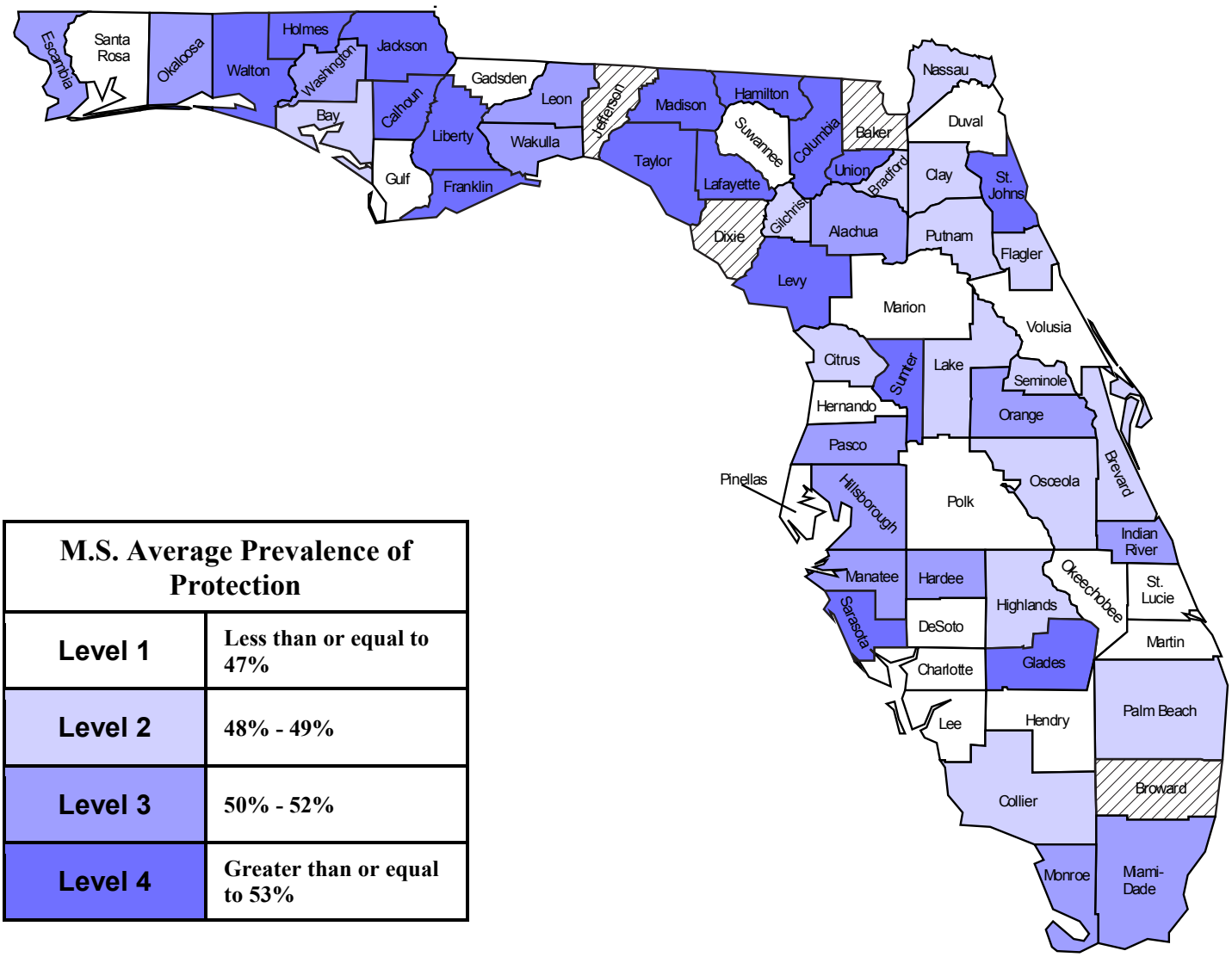
M.S. Past-30-Day Marijuana Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 2.9%
Level 2	3.0% – 3.9%
Level 3	4.0% – 4.9%
Level 4	5.0% - 5.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 6.0%

Map 10. Prevalence of high school past-30-day marijuana use by county, *2020 FYSAS*



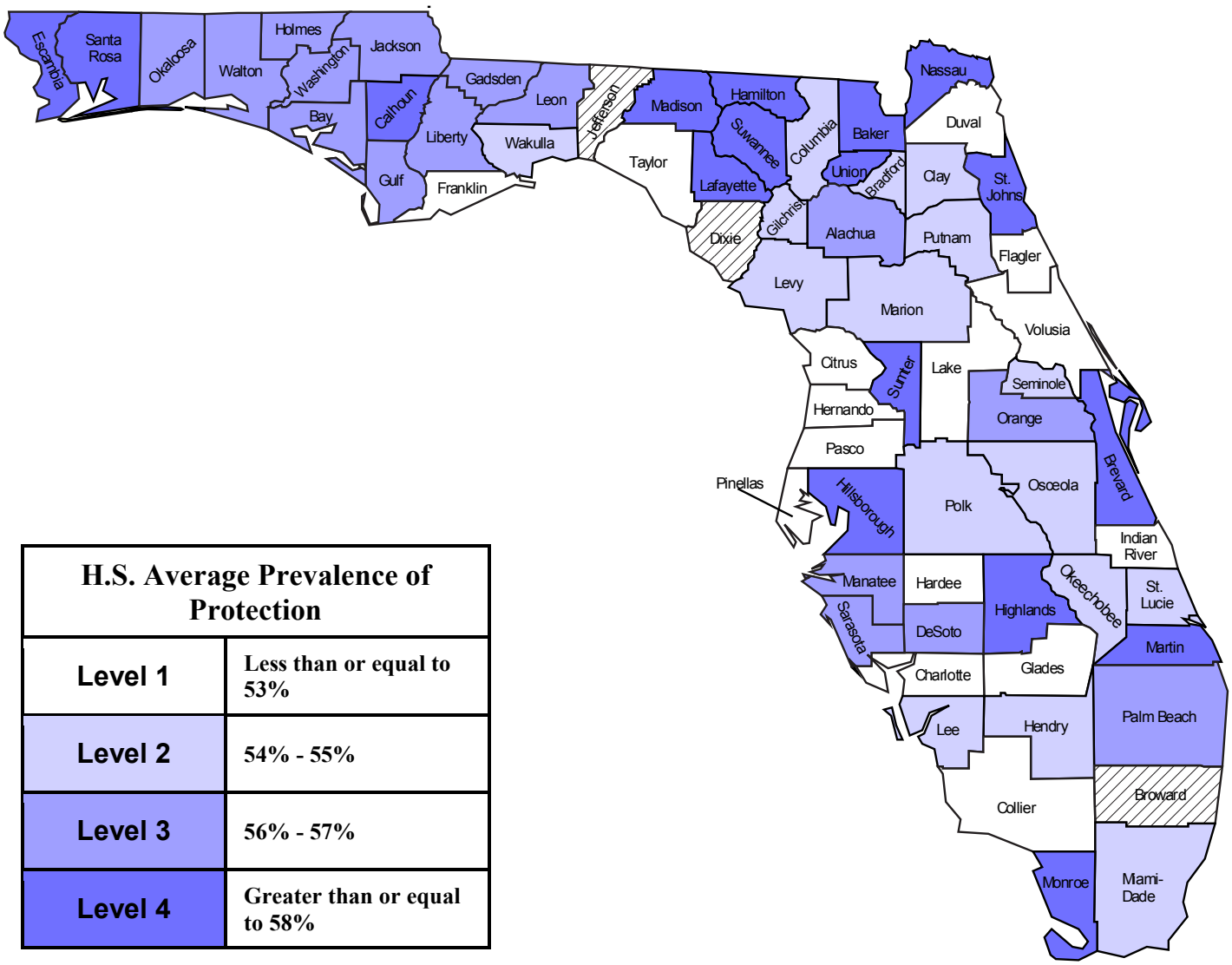
H.S. Past-30-Day Marijuana Use	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 11.9%
Level 2	12.0% – 14.9%
Level 3	15.0% - 16.9%
Level 4	17.0% - 19.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 20.0%

Map 11. Average level of middle school protection by county, *2020 FYSAS*



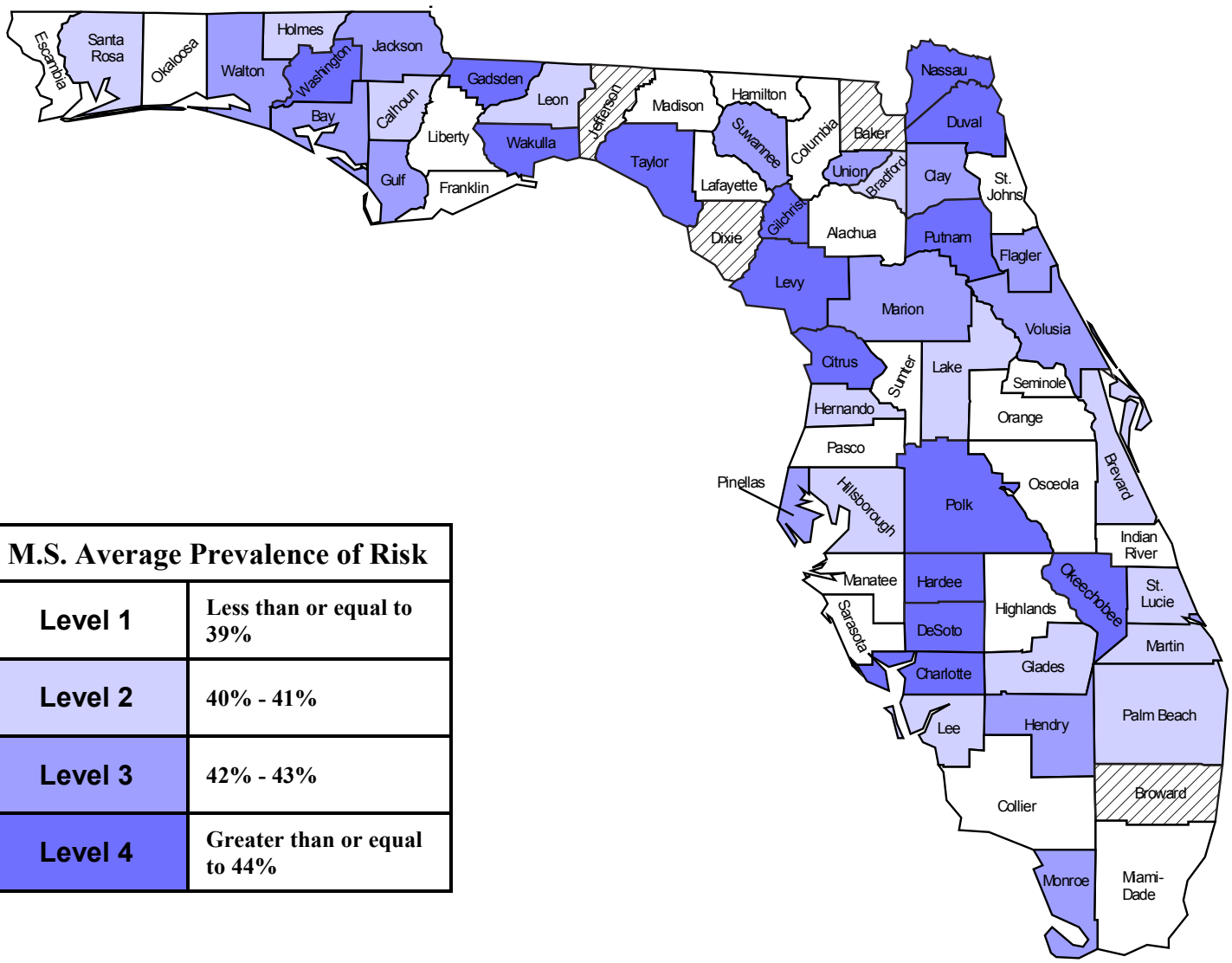
M.S. Average Prevalence of Protection	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 47%
Level 2	48% - 49%
Level 3	50% - 52%
Level 4	Greater than or equal to 53%

Map 12. Average level of high school protection by county, *2020 FYSAS*



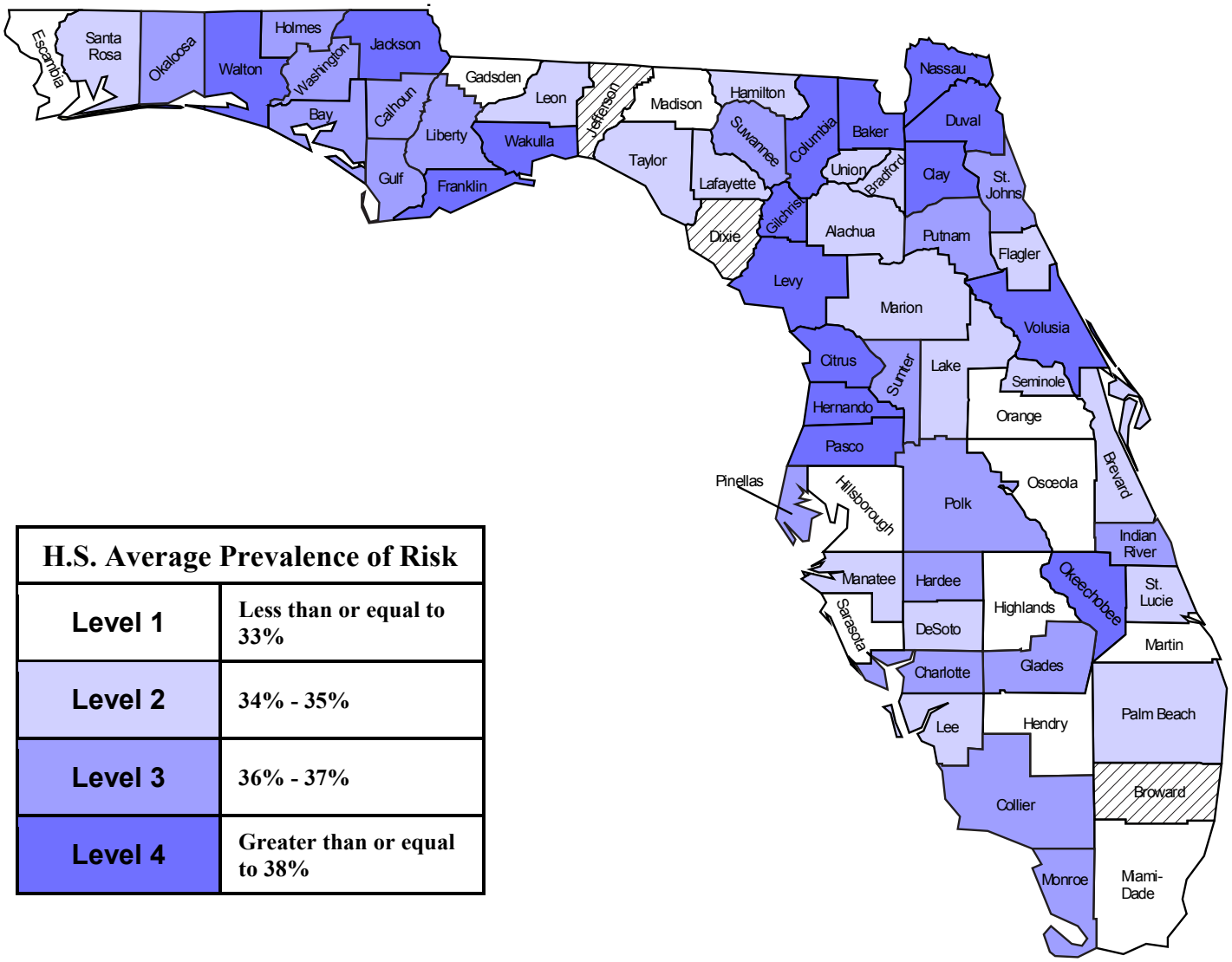
H.S. Average Prevalence of Protection	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 53%**
Level 2	**54% - 55%**
Level 3	**56% - 57%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 58%**

Map 13. Average level of middle school risk by county, *2020 FYSAS*



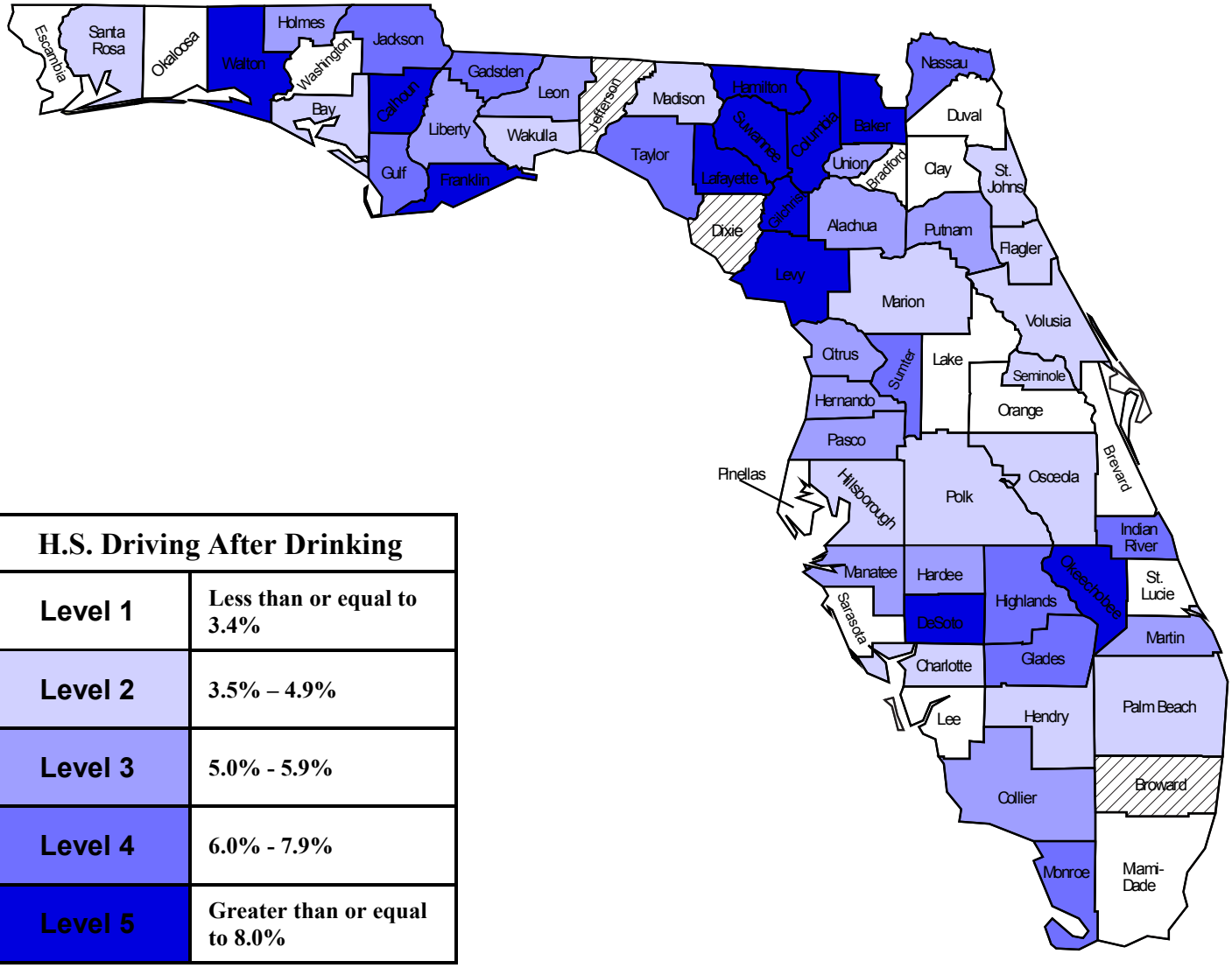
M.S. Average Prevalence of Risk	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 39%**
Level 2	**40% - 41%**
Level 3	**42% - 43%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 44%**

Map 14. Average level of high school risk by county, *2020 FYSAS*



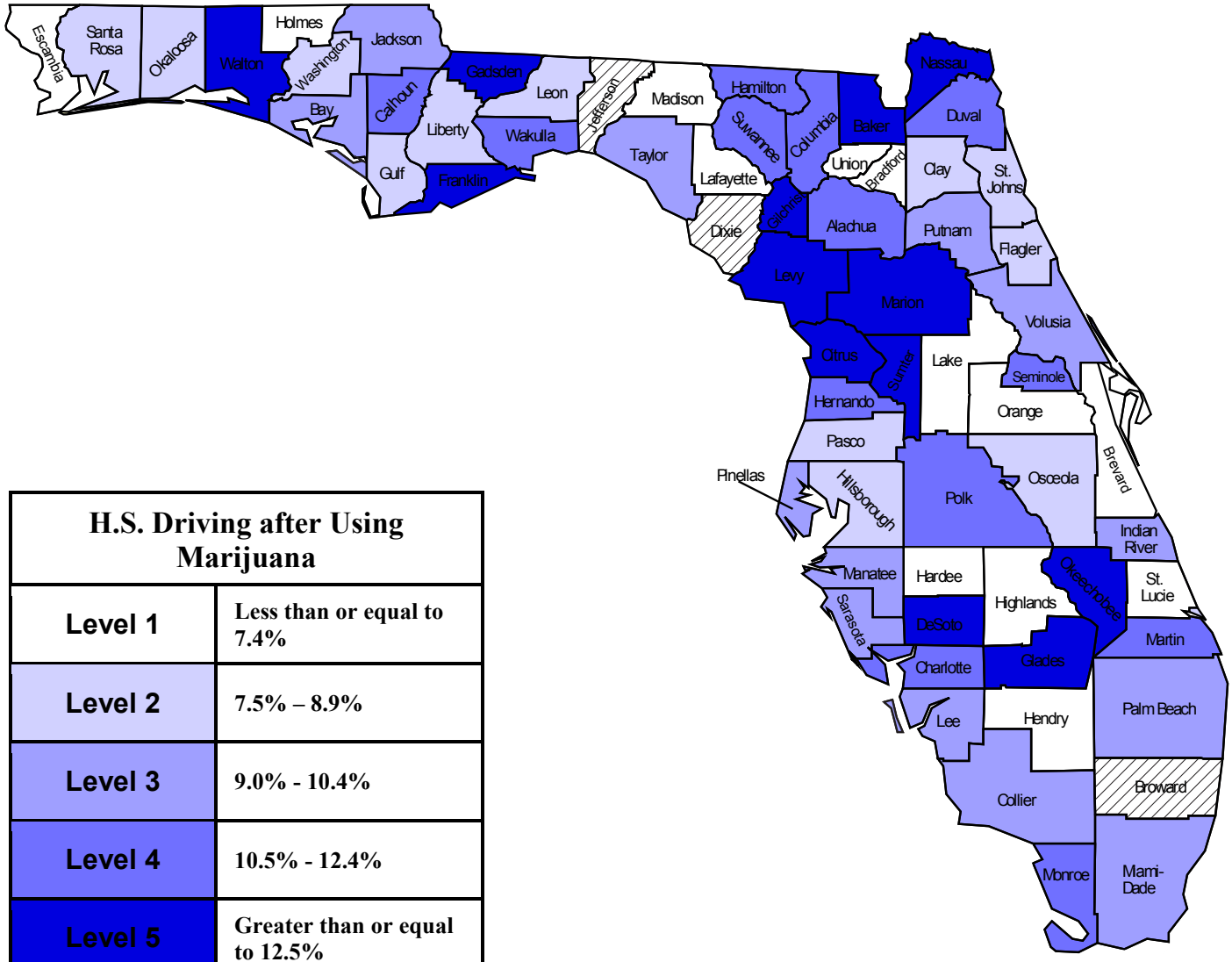
H.S. Average Prevalence of Risk	
Level 1	**Less than or equal to 33%**
Level 2	**34% - 35%**
Level 3	**36% - 37%**
Level 4	**Greater than or equal to 38%**

Map 15. Prevalence of high school past-30-day driving after drinking by county, *2020 FYSAS*



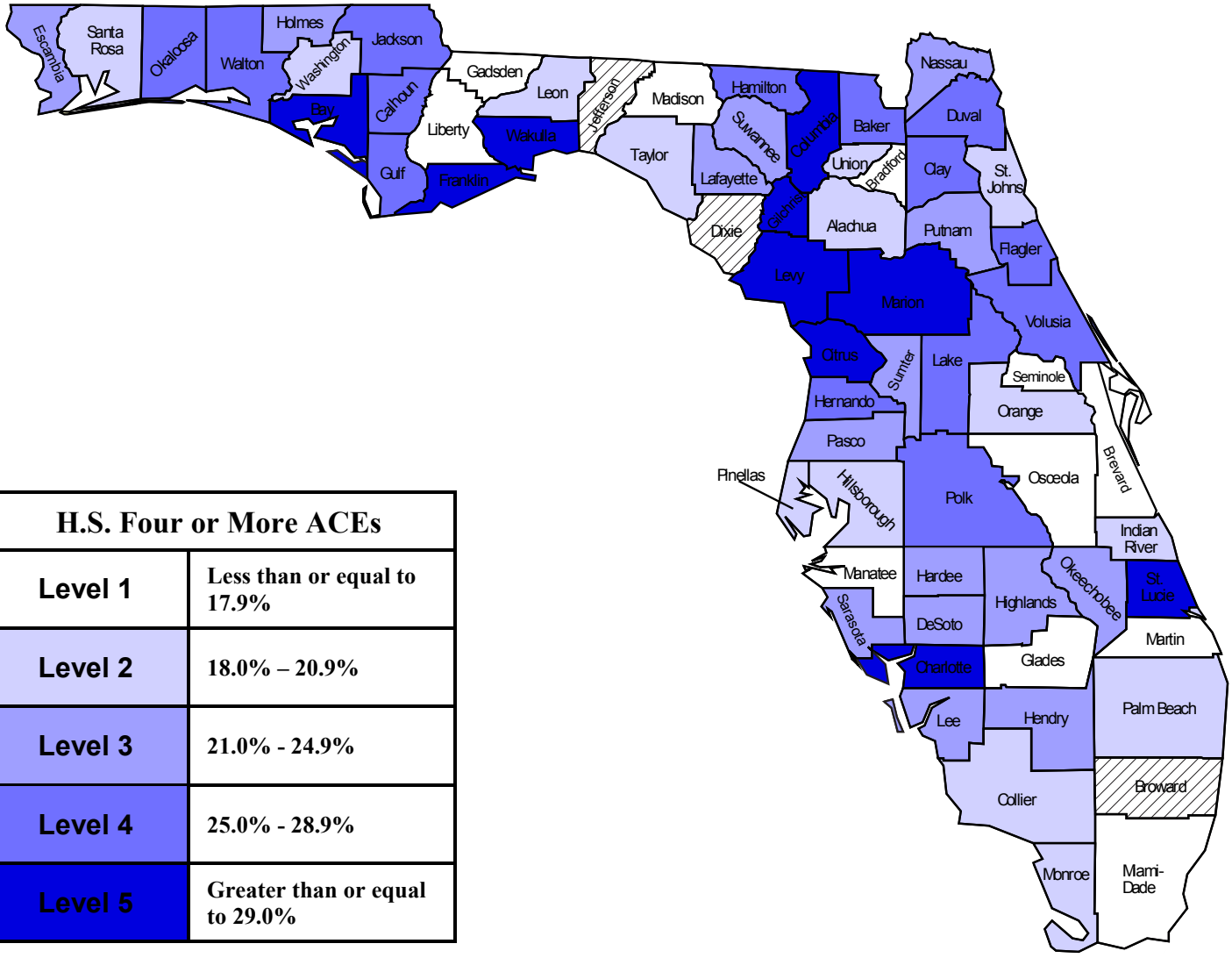
H.S. Driving After Drinking	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 3.4%
Level 2	3.5% – 4.9%
Level 3	5.0% - 5.9%
Level 4	6.0% - 7.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 8.0%

Map 16. Prevalence of high school past-30-day driving after using marijuana by county, *2020 FYSAS*



H.S. Driving after Using Marijuana	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 7.4%
Level 2	7.5% – 8.9%
Level 3	9.0% - 10.4%
Level 4	10.5% - 12.4%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 12.5%

Map 17. Prevalence of high school four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) by county, *2020 FYSAS*



H.S. Four or More ACEs	
Level 1	Less than or equal to 17.9%
Level 2	18.0% – 20.9%
Level 3	21.0% - 24.9%
Level 4	25.0% - 28.9%
Level 5	Greater than or equal to 29.0%

Table C1. Number of students in sample, by county, 2020

County	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total
Alachua	212	183	193	175	203	175	139	1280
Baker**	--	--	--	135	119	96	65	443
Bay	214	143	236	126	126	143	121	1109
Bradford	72	72	67	37	40	28	17	333
Brevard	161	140	133	198	146	83	79	940
Broward***	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calhoun	64	67	59	74	47	32	28	371
Charlotte	173	109	125	114	121	86	86	814
Citrus	120	128	101	103	114	45	26	637
Clay	86	311	280	154	156	125	150	1262
Collier	275	159	210	176	191	122	63	1196
Columbia	112	93	100	81	49	47	20	502
DeSoto	129	97	117	124	108	83	55	713
Dixie***	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Duval	245	264	211	187	179	146	106	1338
Escambia	194	236	216	163	136	82	85	1112
Flagler	199	117	111	101	153	113	51	845
Franklin*	19	36	27	10	19	11	13	135
Gadsden	78	91	92	109	52	70	49	541
Gilchrist	55	60	55	56	52	47	20	345
Glades*	62	65	54	17	22	24	13	257
Gulf	80	54	50	60	41	43	40	368
Hamilton*	47	53	28	48	27	25	17	245
Hardee	171	183	151	95	130	64	59	853
Hendry	104	170	195	208	171	153	106	1107
Hernando	112	146	225	135	138	107	67	930
Highlands	201	118	133	100	76	109	47	784
Hillsborough	203	181	213	138	137	113	98	1083
Holmes	108	121	99	106	87	51	49	621
Indian River	152	126	111	165	111	79	70	814
Jackson	175	120	143	106	125	86	68	823
Jefferson***	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lafayette*	25	22	37	36	36	20	23	199
Lake	189	177	251	122	206	132	91	1168
Lee	170	125	156	160	138	188	137	1074
Leon	212	170	201	168	97	137	144	1129
Levy	106	105	97	95	91	50	42	586
Liberty*	17	22	19	35	29	24	20	166
Madison	71	70	65	49	45	52	20	372
Manatee	66	77	120	89	69	98	85	604
Marion	168	193	201	92	98	101	104	957
Martin	170	153	165	147	150	77	106	968
Miami-Dade	161	198	184	58	55	110	142	908
Monroe	165	128	132	81	89	102	61	758
Nassau	155	166	164	88	101	99	104	877
Okaloosa	277	195	231	242	258	138	131	1472
Okeechobee	141	149	143	171	154	101	80	939
Orange	211	179	184	153	122	154	135	1138
Osceola	253	255	199	168	110	178	113	1276
Palm Beach	159	235	156	94	221	160	103	1128
Pasco	259	236	262	163	225	120	130	1395
Pinellas	245	218	205	141	152	119	116	1196
Polk	188	241	277	166	153	148	128	1301
Putnam	136	132	80	103	103	113	86	753
Saint Johns	264	290	229	205	240	216	112	1556
Saint Lucie*	161	112	69	75	26	17	4	464
Santa Rosa	203	198	292	182	102	96	135	1208
Sarasota	167	157	141	135	123	86	77	886
Seminole	107	133	105	130	131	90	103	799
Sumter	161	173	119	148	130	90	36	857
Suwannee	115	144	142	118	86	46	31	682
Taylor	73	54	64	40	29	28	30	318
Union	77	86	61	58	57	22	23	384
Volusia	165	216	205	202	161	109	51	1109
Wakulla	133	135	87	22	54	54	11	496
Walton	86	133	114	71	74	44	42	564
Washington	105	111	104	75	62	45	43	545

* 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 Baker County, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8. *** Broward, Dixie, and Jefferson Counties did not participate in the 2020 *FYSAS* due to challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table C2. Past-30-day prevalence of alcohol, binge drinking, cigarettes, vaping nicotine, and vaping marijuana, among middle school students, by county, 2020

County	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cigarettes	Vaping Nicotine	Vaping Marijuana
Alachua	6.7	2.3	0.3	3.9	1.7
Baker**	--	--	--	--	--
Bay	8.9	4.0	2.7	9.7	5.5
Bradford	11.3	7.7	7.4	15.4	6.8
Brevard	13.8	5.2	0.1	6.3	3.9
Broward***	--	--	--	--	--
Calhoun	12.7	9.0	8.0	10.4	4.5
Charlotte	8.0	3.5	2.0	8.5	3.0
Citrus	12.2	7.4	2.4	10.5	7.4
Clay	9.4	2.6	0.8	10.5	5.4
Collier	7.9	2.8	0.2	4.2	3.1
Columbia	8.5	4.8	1.6	4.4	0.7
DeSoto	12.4	8.7	0.7	8.7	2.9
Dixie***	--	--	--	--	--
Duval	7.6	4.7	2.1	5.0	2.9
Escambia	6.2	3.3	0.3	3.3	2.0
Flagler	10.9	5.8	1.7	9.2	4.9
Franklin*	9.1	7.6	5.7	7.7	8.9
Gadsden	5.8	5.6	2.0	2.3	2.3
Gilchrist	17.4	6.6	3.3	11.9	4.5
Glades*	8.8	8.8	0.8	6.6	5.7
Gulf	11.6	5.3	5.2	12.9	6.4
Hamilton*	8.5	5.3	1.3	13.0	5.5
Hardee	11.2	6.5	1.4	8.4	4.9
Hendry	11.3	4.8	1.5	3.5	2.6
Hernando	7.3	2.2	0.8	5.5	2.2
Highlands	7.9	4.5	0.8	7.5	1.9
Hillsborough	7.4	3.4	2.3	5.7	2.3
Holmes	8.4	3.7	3.6	8.1	2.4
Indian River	9.6	3.0	0.6	5.7	2.4
Jackson	12.8	6.7	4.8	9.6	1.4
Jefferson***	--	--	--	--	--
Lafayette*	14.8	4.9	0.0	11.7	3.4
Lake	6.2	3.5	0.7	5.5	3.0
Lee	7.4	3.4	1.8	7.1	4.1
Leon	7.1	2.4	0.8	3.3	2.1
Levy	10.1	5.0	1.4	7.9	4.3
Liberty*	3.6	5.4	3.7	5.9	0.0
Madison	11.4	4.1	2.9	8.6	4.8
Manatee	12.3	3.3	0.2	6.6	3.4
Marion	9.0	3.4	1.0	4.9	4.0
Martin	7.4	2.4	1.0	9.6	4.2
Miami-Dade	9.4	4.3	0.2	6.4	3.3
Monroe	8.7	3.9	2.1	7.9	5.7
Nassau	15.0	5.5	2.2	8.3	5.1
Okaloosa	5.8	2.8	1.6	3.8	2.5
Okeechobee	11.7	7.0	1.0	10.1	10.2
Orange	6.3	1.9	0.8	3.9	2.2
Osceola	5.9	2.6	1.3	2.2	1.2
Palm Beach	8.7	4.3	0.7	7.5	4.1
Pasco	8.1	2.5	1.1	5.9	2.6
Pinellas	6.2	1.5	0.7	6.5	3.6
Polk	11.0	4.5	1.5	5.2	2.3
Putnam	7.8	3.6	0.2	7.8	2.7
Saint Johns	7.6	2.5	0.7	6.2	2.8
Saint Lucie*	7.4	2.5	2.6	7.1	2.7
Santa Rosa	6.8	1.4	2.0	5.9	2.5
Sarasota	8.3	1.7	0.4	5.7	2.8
Seminole	5.7	1.6	0.0	4.7	2.1
Sumter	10.2	2.7	1.5	3.7	2.4
Suwannee	12.6	7.0	2.0	8.4	2.2
Taylor	13.6	5.0	2.2	8.0	3.9
Union	8.9	3.1	2.9	8.1	4.2
Volusia	8.4	3.7	0.6	4.8	3.2
Wakulla	15.7	7.8	2.0	15.4	10.0
Walton	12.2	3.8	2.0	7.2	3.7
Washington	12.7	5.4	3.1	9.5	3.0

* 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 Baker County, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8. *** Broward, Dixie, and Jefferson Counties did not participate in the 2020 *FYSAS* due to challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table C3. Past-30-day prevalence of alcohol, binge drinking, cigarettes, vaping nicotine, and vaping marijuana, among high school students, by county, 2020

County	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cigarettes	Vaping Nicotine	Vaping Marijuana
Alachua	24.7	12.0	2.2	19.4	9.7
Baker**	28.6	15.4	4.5	28.1	16.2
Bay	20.4	9.7	2.6	19.2	10.1
Bradford	16.9	8.5	3.7	19.0	8.9
Brevard	22.8	8.6	0.8	17.6	9.6
Broward***	--	--	--	--	--
Calhoun	24.4	17.0	8.8	19.2	8.0
Charlotte	18.8	9.4	4.4	18.4	9.4
Citrus	21.0	11.5	4.4	27.4	13.6
Clay	22.9	9.2	4.1	22.0	10.5
Collier	19.5	9.9	1.5	13.7	11.0
Columbia	30.3	19.8	3.9	23.0	17.2
DeSoto	25.4	12.5	3.5	17.9	14.2
Dixie***	--	--	--	--	--
Duval	16.5	8.0	2.7	11.5	9.8
Escambia	13.6	4.6	3.9	18.1	7.8
Flagler	15.4	7.3	1.7	11.7	9.5
Franklin*	20.9	15.5	11.7	25.8	22.6
Gadsden	9.6	7.1	2.1	6.4	3.8
Gilchrist	27.5	16.4	7.4	24.0	11.6
Glades*	11.2	5.2	1.0	7.7	2.4
Gulf	26.7	15.3	3.9	18.6	9.3
Hamilton*	16.5	10.3	5.5	18.5	6.8
Hardee	23.3	12.9	2.2	18.6	10.5
Hendry	16.4	8.0	2.5	9.9	6.3
Hernando	20.3	10.1	3.5	19.5	14.2
Highlands	16.5	7.5	1.0	19.5	5.5
Hillsborough	20.3	7.5	1.5	13.6	8.2
Holmes	19.2	11.5	5.4	24.1	6.1
Indian River	20.7	12.2	2.0	19.9	16.4
Jackson	24.2	14.5	7.2	21.3	6.3
Jefferson***	--	--	--	--	--
Lafayette*	26.6	21.6	4.7	22.8	4.7
Lake	21.9	10.7	2.6	15.1	10.5
Lee	17.6	7.9	1.8	15.6	11.5
Leon	18.3	9.3	2.8	16.7	10.1
Levy	25.3	14.0	1.1	21.9	9.7
Liberty*	16.8	8.0	3.1	16.3	6.2
Madison	7.9	6.0	6.5	10.8	4.6
Manatee	16.0	9.4	0.8	16.7	11.9
Marion	20.1	9.8	2.3	13.1	10.4
Martin	22.2	10.7	1.2	19.4	14.0
Miami-Dade	23.0	10.2	3.0	14.9	11.2
Monroe	29.6	14.4	0.9	22.6	17.5
Nassau	31.5	17.7	3.8	25.6	14.7
Okaloosa	24.6	7.7	2.5	19.9	10.2
Okeechobee	19.9	11.1	1.1	17.7	14.0
Orange	19.6	6.9	3.6	13.5	9.6
Osceola	15.1	7.8	2.1	9.7	7.9
Palm Beach	18.7	9.6	1.4	16.1	12.0
Pasco	25.4	10.1	2.0	19.4	13.6
Pinellas	19.6	7.2	2.6	16.8	11.6
Polk	21.9	10.7	2.3	14.0	11.1
Putnam	21.3	12.9	3.4	13.8	7.9
Saint Johns	30.6	15.2	3.3	24.8	13.5
Saint Lucie*	24.3	5.8	1.2	17.2	3.7
Santa Rosa	21.7	10.5	4.1	18.7	9.5
Sarasota	26.3	9.1	1.3	20.2	11.3
Seminole	20.2	11.0	4.6	16.1	12.2
Sumter	16.7	8.8	4.9	15.8	11.4
Suwannee	20.7	12.9	3.4	24.8	8.8
Taylor	13.5	8.8	5.2	10.1	3.4
Union	20.7	8.0	5.1	23.1	11.5
Volusia	22.0	11.3	2.8	19.4	14.6
Wakulla	27.0	12.6	4.5	27.7	21.7
Walton	29.0	17.9	6.8	30.0	14.7
Washington	19.6	10.7	2.9	16.3	8.0

* 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 Baker County, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8. *** Broward, Dixie, and Jefferson Counties did not participate in the 2020 *FYSAS* due to challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

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, 2020

County	Marijuana	Prescription Pain Relievers	Prescription Depressants	Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug
Alachua	5.9	1.7	0.8	5.2	12.1
Baker**	--	--	--	--	--
Bay	5.6	2.3	1.4	7.8	15.7
Bradford	7.6	0.2	0.7	9.8	19.6
Brevard	4.1	1.6	0.0	4.6	18.2
Broward***	--	--	--	--	--
Calhoun	6.0	4.2	0.2	12.6	17.7
Charlotte	5.9	2.1	1.4	5.6	14.4
Citrus	8.6	1.3	1.4	8.3	20.9
Clay	4.0	2.1	1.3	8.5	19.9
Collier	3.9	0.8	0.2	4.9	12.7
Columbia	2.1	1.9	1.1	4.2	13.1
DeSoto	5.6	1.7	0.8	9.2	20.1
Dixie***	--	--	--	--	--
Duval	5.5	2.4	1.2	7.6	15.3
Escambia	1.8	0.5	0.0	5.5	11.7
Flagler	6.6	0.7	0.8	4.8	15.7
Franklin*	10.1	1.5	0.0	4.4	18.3
Gadsden	5.5	0.8	0.6	7.4	14.7
Gilchrist	3.1	1.6	1.5	6.1	21.0
Glades*	4.0	0.7	0.0	7.2	15.1
Gulf	10.4	0.6	1.5	10.7	21.2
Hamilton*	9.6	0.5	0.0	2.2	12.0
Hardee	5.1	1.0	0.4	4.3	16.3
Hendry	4.1	0.6	0.9	6.8	16.0
Hernando	3.0	0.7	0.1	4.8	11.6
Highlands	2.9	0.4	1.4	5.6	12.5
Hillsborough	2.6	0.9	1.0	7.9	14.7
Holmes	2.7	0.1	0.9	2.7	9.8
Indian River	4.2	0.7	0.4	5.0	14.1
Jackson	4.5	0.6	1.4	5.7	16.3
Jefferson***	--	--	--	--	--
Lafayette*	4.8	0.7	0.9	10.8	20.9
Lake	3.4	1.6	0.8	4.4	10.6
Lee	5.9	1.2	1.6	4.9	11.4
Leon	3.3	2.6	0.7	6.6	14.4
Levy	6.4	1.8	1.0	5.1	18.1
Liberty*	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.5
Madison	3.2	1.3	0.0	7.2	20.0
Manatee	6.2	0.0	0.1	8.3	18.8
Marion	5.5	0.6	1.4	6.4	15.8
Martin	4.3	1.0	0.8	6.0	13.0
Miami-Dade	3.6	1.2	0.3	5.5	13.4
Monroe	5.8	1.4	0.2	4.7	14.0
Nassau	5.8	2.2	0.8	7.1	19.4
Okaloosa	2.5	2.0	1.0	5.5	10.7
Okeechobee	8.5	0.8	1.3	7.1	18.8
Orange	2.9	1.0	0.7	5.7	11.6
Osceola	2.0	1.1	0.5	5.3	9.5
Palm Beach	2.7	0.2	0.4	5.0	13.2
Pasco	2.9	1.2	1.3	4.3	12.0
Pinellas	3.6	1.1	0.8	5.4	12.3
Polk	4.2	0.9	0.3	6.3	17.0
Putnam	5.1	1.7	0.4	4.9	12.3
Saint Johns	2.5	1.4	0.7	4.1	10.3
Saint Lucie*	3.8	1.8	2.0	3.8	11.9
Santa Rosa	2.6	0.9	0.4	3.7	10.3
Sarasota	3.3	0.5	0.8	3.1	12.5
Seminole	3.4	0.9	0.6	4.3	10.8
Sumter	4.2	0.2	0.4	3.7	12.5
Suwannee	6.8	2.5	1.5	5.6	19.2
Taylor	4.1	1.2	2.5	8.2	19.0
Union	4.9	1.6	0.0	3.6	13.6
Volusia	3.5	0.9	0.7	5.6	13.3
Wakulla	6.9	2.5	1.8	7.3	22.6
Walton	4.5	1.6	2.3	5.8	15.3
Washington	5.2	0.9	2.6	7.4	18.2

* 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 Baker County, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8. *** Broward, Dixie, and Jefferson Counties did not participate in the 2020 *FYSAS* due to challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

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, 2020

County	Marijuana	Prescription Pain Relievers	Prescription Depressants	Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug
Alachua	18.7	1.6	1.4	6.3	34.2
Baker**	21.9	2.1	2.4	7.7	39.1
Bay	14.9	1.4	1.4	7.1	30.2
Bradford	13.9	0.2	0.6	3.0	26.9
Brevard	15.7	0.6	0.9	4.9	30.0
Broward***	--	--	--	--	--
Calhoun	12.1	1.4	0.7	7.4	31.6
Charlotte	16.4	0.4	1.6	4.0	29.5
Citrus	21.0	3.3	2.3	10.5	33.9
Clay	16.4	1.3	2.0	7.6	33.0
Collier	14.6	1.1	2.0	6.7	28.6
Columbia	21.4	0.4	1.1	4.1	36.6
DeSoto	16.9	0.3	1.6	7.6	35.6
Dixie***	--	--	--	--	--
Duval	20.0	1.3	0.8	6.6	29.3
Escambia	11.7	0.9	1.7	4.2	19.8
Flagler	12.6	1.2	1.7	7.9	25.1
Franklin*	32.0	2.5	1.6	9.5	37.3
Gadsden	11.5	1.8	1.8	8.1	21.9
Gilchrist	20.4	0.0	2.5	9.2	34.4
Glades*	6.4	0.8	4.5	9.3	15.5
Gulf	15.6	1.0	3.1	7.1	34.0
Hamilton*	12.7	1.1	2.9	7.5	24.0
Hardee	12.4	0.6	1.8	5.7	30.1
Hendry	8.7	0.6	1.1	4.4	21.8
Hernando	20.3	1.0	2.5	7.8	29.8
Highlands	10.0	1.1	2.2	5.2	25.1
Hillsborough	11.9	0.7	1.2	4.5	26.9
Holmes	11.7	1.0	0.5	3.2	24.2
Indian River	16.7	1.1	2.1	7.8	32.0
Jackson	13.2	2.3	2.3	5.2	30.9
Jefferson***	--	--	--	--	--
Lafayette*	7.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	29.0
Lake	14.3	1.3	1.3	4.0	29.0
Lee	15.7	1.3	1.2	5.0	27.8
Leon	16.4	1.2	1.2	7.3	29.3
Levy	17.2	0.8	0.8	3.7	30.6
Liberty*	13.8	2.6	0.0	3.6	23.8
Madison	7.8	1.0	0.5	4.4	14.0
Manatee	18.7	0.1	0.4	4.5	29.1
Marion	16.9	1.0	0.7	3.9	28.6
Martin	17.7	1.3	1.6	5.9	29.2
Miami-Dade	15.6	0.9	0.9	5.7	32.8
Monroe	20.6	0.5	1.3	5.9	40.2
Nassau	20.5	1.0	1.8	6.8	39.8
Okaloosa	14.7	1.1	1.5	5.2	31.9
Okeechobee	17.5	0.0	0.9	7.4	31.2
Orange	14.2	0.7	1.1	5.2	27.5
Osceola	12.4	0.9	0.5	3.4	21.9
Palm Beach	17.6	0.8	1.3	3.8	29.6
Pasco	17.2	0.7	0.5	5.2	34.7
Pinellas	17.7	0.9	1.3	3.5	28.7
Polk	17.9	1.1	1.1	6.7	30.6
Putnam	19.5	2.0	1.1	5.6	31.2
Saint Johns	18.3	1.4	1.9	8.5	37.6
Saint Lucie*	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	28.7
Santa Rosa	13.2	1.2	1.4	7.6	27.4
Sarasota	15.9	0.5	1.4	4.8	32.0
Seminole	16.9	1.0	1.4	6.6	28.9
Sumter	18.2	1.4	0.6	6.2	27.7
Suwannee	12.5	1.3	0.9	5.1	30.6
Taylor	9.5	0.8	3.2	5.1	17.4
Union	15.2	0.4	1.7	4.9	29.5
Volusia	20.1	1.1	1.9	6.0	32.3
Wakulla	25.3	3.1	1.8	10.7	38.1
Walton	18.4	3.1	3.3	10.0	36.3
Washington	13.7	1.0	1.8	6.7	28.7

* 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 Baker County, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8. *** Broward, Dixie, and Jefferson Counties did not participate in the 2020 *FYSAS* due to challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

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, 2020

County	Riding with a Drinking Driver	Riding with a Marijuana Using Driver	Driving After Drinking	Driving After Using Marijuana
Alachua	13.4	27.9	5.3	11.4
Baker**	26.7	30.9	10.7	16.7
Bay	14.4	22.0	3.6	9.7
Bradford	12.7	14.0	1.3	7.2
Brevard	11.3	19.9	3.0	4.8
Broward***	--	--	--	--
Calhoun	23.4	22.6	9.0	11.6
Charlotte	15.0	22.2	4.7	10.7
Citrus	25.4	25.1	5.9	13.7
Clay	13.5	21.2	3.0	8.5
Collier	15.5	18.4	5.7	9.0
Columbia	24.6	32.2	8.8	12.1
DeSoto	23.4	24.3	9.1	12.6
Dixie***	--	--	--	--
Duval	14.2	27.0	3.1	10.9
Escambia	12.5	20.5	3.1	6.7
Flagler	14.5	17.7	4.3	8.1
Franklin*	26.9	38.3	18.1	30.5
Gadsden	21.9	31.2	6.9	13.8
Gilchrist	27.2	28.2	12.9	15.9
Glades*	19.6	33.9	7.6	13.4
Gulf	15.3	21.0	7.4	8.5
Hamilton*	17.0	23.3	12.3	12.4
Hardee	17.6	15.3	5.7	6.9
Hendry	16.9	17.5	4.1	7.2
Hernando	15.3	23.2	5.5	12.0
Highlands	18.4	18.1	6.1	7.4
Hillsborough	16.1	20.5	4.4	8.6
Holmes	19.5	16.1	5.3	5.8
Indian River	17.9	24.5	6.2	9.3
Jackson	15.7	21.7	6.1	9.1
Jefferson***	--	--	--	--
Lafayette*	17.3	14.7	9.3	7.1
Lake	14.4	21.4	3.0	6.6
Lee	13.4	22.4	3.1	9.1
Leon	18.0	23.8	5.4	8.5
Levy	17.2	31.8	10.0	16.0
Liberty*	13.6	16.6	5.8	8.9
Madison	14.2	17.7	4.3	7.2
Manatee	15.7	26.9	5.8	9.2
Marion	18.2	27.6	4.0	13.3
Martin	14.7	18.6	5.4	10.9
Miami-Dade	14.9	20.1	3.2	9.7
Monroe	15.4	23.1	7.2	12.0
Nassau	15.2	24.4	6.5	12.7
Okaloosa	14.7	22.1	3.3	8.6
Okeechobee	23.6	25.6	8.1	12.7
Orange	18.0	18.9	2.3	6.3
Osceola	12.3	19.4	4.2	8.8
Palm Beach	13.1	21.5	3.5	9.9
Pasco	15.3	21.2	5.3	8.3
Pinellas	11.8	22.5	2.8	9.3
Polk	14.0	23.0	4.4	10.5
Putnam	20.7	26.8	5.4	10.0
Saint Johns	15.2	21.5	4.5	8.9
Saint Lucie*	8.0	12.4	2.2	2.9
Santa Rosa	14.1	18.9	3.9	8.3
Sarasota	14.2	21.4	3.1	9.6
Seminole	10.8	18.7	4.2	10.8
Sumter	20.2	23.9	6.2	14.9
Suwannee	24.2	22.8	8.4	11.3
Taylor	16.4	19.4	7.6	9.5
Union	16.5	18.6	5.4	6.6
Volusia	14.4	25.2	3.6	9.6
Wakulla	22.1	28.9	3.7	11.2
Walton	21.8	34.0	10.0	13.1
Washington	16.6	21.8	2.9	8.5

* Because of the small size of the sample relative to student enrollments, survey results reported for these counties are subject to a greater level of sampling error. ** For Baker County, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8. *** Broward, Dixie, and Jefferson Counties did not participate in the 2020 *FYSAS* due to challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table C7. Average risk and protective factor prevalence rates, among middle school students, by county, 2020

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

* 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 Baker County, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8. *** Broward, Dixie, and Jefferson Counties did not participate in the 2020 *FYSAS* due to challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table C8. Average risk and protective factor prevalence rates, and the percentage reporting four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), among high school students, by county, 2020

County	Average Protection	Average Risk	4+ ACEs
Alachua	56	35	20.5
Baker**	59	41	25.3
Bay	56	36	30.9
Bradford	55	35	14.5
Brevard	58	34	17.8
Broward***	--	--	--
Calhoun	60	36	26.6
Charlotte	51	36	29.0
Citrus	50	42	31.7
Clay	54	38	26.5
Collier	53	36	20.3
Columbia	55	39	29.7
DeSoto	56	34	24.1
Dixie***	--	--	--
Duval	49	38	27.7
Escambia	58	31	24.3
Flagler	53	34	25.2
Franklin*	38	53	31.2
Gadsden	57	30	15.9
Gilchrist	54	43	30.0
Glades*	48	36	17.8
Gulf	57	36	28.0
Hamilton*	59	35	27.4
Hardee	53	36	24.7
Hendry	55	32	21.6
Hernando	50	38	27.5
Highlands	58	31	22.7
Hillsborough	60	32	19.3
Holmes	57	36	22.8
Indian River	53	37	20.9
Jackson	56	39	26.7
Jefferson***	--	--	--
Lafayette*	61	34	24.3
Lake	53	35	26.0
Lee	55	34	21.8
Leon	57	35	19.7
Levy	55	38	29.5
Liberty*	56	36	17.2
Madison	58	29	17.9
Manatee	56	34	15.6
Marion	54	35	29.1
Martin	60	31	16.6
Miami-Dade	54	33	15.2
Monroe	58	36	18.1
Nassau	59	38	21.9
Okaloosa	56	36	26.8
Okeechobee	54	38	24.5
Orange	56	32	18.8
Osceola	55	32	16.7
Palm Beach	56	35	18.4
Pasco	50	38	24.1
Pinellas	53	37	19.7
Polk	54	37	27.8
Putnam	55	36	24.0
Saint Johns	58	36	18.4
Saint Lucie*	55	35	36.8
Santa Rosa	59	34	20.8
Sarasota	57	33	24.0
Seminole	55	35	17.4
Sumter	58	36	21.9
Suwannee	59	36	22.1
Taylor	51	34	18.8
Union	63	35	20.8
Volusia	52	40	28.9
Wakulla	54	43	36.4
Walton	56	44	28.6
Washington	56	36	20.6

* 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 Baker County, results are only presented for high school because an insufficient number of surveys were completed in grades 6 through 8. *** Broward, Dixie, and Jefferson Counties did not participate in the 2020 *FYSAS* due to challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Appendix B
Detailed Tables

Table 1. Major demographic characteristics of surveyed Florida youth, 2020

	Unweighted			Weighted	
	N	%		N	%
Sex					
Female	26,323	50.5		25,191	48.4
Male	25,233	48.4		26,328	50.5
Race/Ethnic group					
American Indian	1,114	2.1		491	0.9
Asian	1,137	2.2		671	1.3
African American	7,034	13.5		11,284	21.7
Hispanic/Latino	9,675	18.6		11,091	21.3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	112	0.2		68	0.1
Other/Multiple	10,554	20.3		7,227	13.9
White, non-Hispanic	22,071	42.4		20,904	40.1
Age					
10	56	0.1		44	0.1
11	3,543	6.8		3,151	6.0
12	8,395	16.1		7,124	13.7
13	9,197	17.7		7,698	14.8
14	8,343	16.0		7,616	14.6
15	7,420	14.2		7,582	14.6
16	6,642	12.8		7,502	14.4
17	5,380	10.3		7,073	13.6
18	2,662	5.1		3,807	7.3
19 or older	348	0.7		394	0.8
Grade					
6th	9,195	17.7		7,718	14.8
7th	9,048	17.4		7,555	14.5
8th	9,021	17.3		7,632	14.6
9th	7,383	14.2		7,668	14.7
10th	7,054	13.5		7,481	14.4
11th	5,757	11.1		7,117	13.7
12th	4,635	8.9		6,923	13.3
Middle School	27,264	52.3		22,904	44.0
High School	24,829	47.7		29,189	56.0
Total	**52,093**	**100.0**		**52,093**	**100.0**

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

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of historical samples—2008 to 2020

	2008		2010		2012		2014		2016		2018		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex														
Female	43,913	48.0	35,119	48.2	34,179	48.2	31,702	48.1	31,515	47.9	26,340	48.2	25,191	48.4
Male	45,413	49.6	36,540	50.2	35,544	50.2	33,056	50.1	32,905	50.0	27,468	50.3	26,328	50.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	16,647	18.2	12,829	17.7	12,176	17.2	12,512	19.0	14,666	22.3	12,088	22.1	11,284	21.7
Hispanic/Latino	20,767	22.7	16,990	23.5	16,088	22.7	12,827	19.5	13,174	20.0	11,242	20.6	11,091	21.3
White, non-Hispanic	37,000	40.4	29,034	40.1	27,787	39.2	29,014	44.0	28,309	43.0	22,618	41.4	20,904	40.1
Age														
11	3,294	3.6	2,655	3.6	4,037	5.7	3,909	17.5	3,856	5.9	3,339	6.1	3,151	6.0
12	10,971	12.0	8,828	12.1	9,151	12.9	8,589	5.9	8,338	12.7	7,363	13.5	7,124	13.7
13	13,299	14.5	10,495	14.4	10,289	14.5	9,491	13.0	9,230	14.0	7,738	14.2	7,698	14.8
14	14,098	15.4	10,640	14.6	10,537	14.9	9,764	14.4	9,454	14.4	7,864	14.4	7,616	14.6
15	14,339	15.7	11,346	15.6	10,727	15.1	10,011	14.8	10,070	15.3	7,982	14.6	7,582	14.6
16	13,913	15.2	11,220	15.4	10,384	14.7	9,431	15.2	9,684	14.7	7,926	14.5	7,502	14.4
17	12,824	14.0	10,069	13.8	9,533	13.5	8,940	14.3	9,348	14.2	7,725	14.1	7,073	13.6
18	7,552	8.3	6,339	8.7	5,217	7.4	4,837	13.6	4,799	7.3	3,990	7.3	3,807	7.3
Grade														
6th	13,265	14.5	10,458	14.4	10,330	14.6	9,610	14.6	9,301	14.1	8,050	14.7	7,718	14.8
7th	13,552	14.8	10,655	14.6	10,332	14.6	9,611	14.6	9,215	14.0	7,706	14.1	7,555	14.5
8th	12,869	14.1	10,428	14.3	10,134	14.3	9,427	14.3	9,326	14.2	7,715	14.1	7,632	14.6
9th	14,738	16.1	11,566	15.9	11,051	15.6	10,281	15.6	10,140	15.4	8,024	14.7	7,668	14.7
10th	13,593	14.9	10,486	14.4	10,314	14.6	9,595	14.6	9,834	15.0	7,925	14.5	7,481	14.4
11th	12,297	13.4	10,131	13.9	9,879	13.9	9,190	13.9	9,254	14.1	7,775	14.2	7,117	13.7
12th	11,157	12.2	9,072	12.5	8,819	12.4	8,203	12.4	8,705	13.2	7,417	13.6	6,923	13.3
Middle School	39,686	43.4	31,541	43.3	30,796	43.5	28,547	43.3	27,678	42.1	23,470	43.0	22,904	44.0
High School	51,785	56.6	41,256	56.7	40,063	56.5	37,164	56.4	37,765	57.4	31,141	57.0	29,189	56.0
Total	**91,471**	**100.0**	**72,797**	**100.0**	**70,859**	**100.0**	**65,917**	**100.0**	**65,776**	**100.0**	**54,611**	**100.0**	**52,093**	**100.0**

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

Table 3. Lifetime prevalence of ATOD use, 2020

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	15.3	22.9	30.7	35.0	42.3	48.5	55.1
Cigarettes	4.5	6.3	7.4	8.8	10.1	11.5	15.4
Vaping Nicotine	7.4	13.0	19.8	24.1	29.3	32.0	35.1
Vaping Marijuana	3.1	6.7	10.6	13.8	21.5	25.8	28.4
Marijuana or Hashish	3.4	7.5	13.7	18.8	27.0	34.3	37.7
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.5
Inhalants	7.3	9.2	8.4	6.1	5.3	4.7	4.3
Club Drugs	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.3	3.3
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.4	3.4	5.1	6.7
Methamphetamine	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.7
Heroin	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Depressants	1.4	2.1	3.0	3.6	4.8	5.4	6.1
Prescription Pain Relievers	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.4
Prescription Amphetamines	1.1	2.0	3.2	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.1
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.3	2.6	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.4
Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs	--	--	--	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6

Table 4. Past-30-day prevalence of ATOD use, 2020

	Grade Level						
	6th %	7th %	8th %	9th %	10th %	11th %	12th %
Alcohol	5.1	8.1	11.3	13.0	18.2	21.8	27.5
Binge Drinking	2.1	3.2	4.9	5.8	8.4	9.9	13.2
Cigarettes	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.3
Vaping Nicotine	2.8	5.8	8.7	12.1	15.1	16.8	19.0
Vaping Marijuana	1.2	3.1	4.8	6.8	10.3	12.1	13.6
Marijuana or Hashish	1.4	3.3	6.6	9.8	14.6	19.7	20.2
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9
Inhalants	2.6	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1
Club Drugs	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.0
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Depressants	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.3
Prescription Pain Relievers	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
Prescription Amphetamines	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Over-the-Counter Drugs	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0

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

Table 5. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Alcohol Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	54.9	53.0	48.8	44.3	41.3	38.9	38.3	30.6	29.4	25.3	21.7	19.9	16.8	15.9
Male	51.5	50.2	45.8	40.9	37.1	34.1	32.5	29.0	28.3	23.8	19.4	17.0	13.8	13.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	42.8	45.0	38.7	34.3	31.0	28.2	26.4	20.1	21.7	17.4	13.8	12.4	9.5	9.1
Hispanic/Latino	55.7	54.0	48.8	45.3	41.5	38.3	35.3	31.5	30.3	25.5	22.0	18.6	15.3	14.0
White, non-Hispanic	57.6	54.4	50.5	46.0	42.1	39.8	39.6	34.5	32.4	27.6	23.7	21.4	18.4	18.0
Age														
11	18.3	15.2	14.6	11.2	10.0	10.9	12.9	6.8	5.7	5.6	3.8	2.5	2.8	4.4
12	26.6	25.2	21.0	18.1	15.7	15.3	18.4	10.2	10.3	7.2	6.1	5.3	4.5	6.0
13	37.9	36.4	31.6	28.0	24.8	23.9	26.1	17.6	16.8	14.0	11.2	9.4	8.3	9.2
14	49.7	49.2	44.8	39.0	34.6	33.9	33.0	26.2	25.3	20.3	18.3	14.7	13.2	12.3
15	59.3	58.0	54.8	48.6	43.4	39.0	38.4	32.8	32.3	29.1	22.7	19.9	15.8	15.8
16	67.3	64.4	62.4	58.0	51.4	49.9	45.3	39.4	37.4	33.4	28.3	23.6	21.4	19.4
17	70.7	68.5	68.4	63.9	60.3	55.5	51.2	44.2	41.9	40.2	34.1	32.4	25.6	24.0
18	73.2	70.2	68.9	64.4	61.3	55.5	52.8	47.9	46.6	42.0	36.2	34.5	28.5	27.3
Grade														
6th	24.2	22.6	17.4	15.1	12.5	12.6	15.3	10.3	9.4	6.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	5.1
7th	37.0	35.1	29.3	24.0	21.6	20.5	22.9	17.0	16.8	12.0	9.5	7.7	6.3	8.1
8th	47.9	48.0	40.2	35.9	31.2	29.5	30.7	24.7	24.1	18.5	15.9	13.2	11.9	11.3
9th	57.3	56.4	51.8	45.4	39.9	37.7	35.0	31.6	31.1	26.7	21.3	17.2	13.9	13.0
10th	66.0	63.7	58.6	54.0	47.9	45.2	42.3	38.1	37.1	31.4	26.3	22.3	19.5	18.2
11th	70.0	67.1	66.6	60.2	56.7	52.7	48.5	42.5	39.7	36.8	30.3	29.2	23.4	21.8
12th	73.9	70.3	70.1	66.9	62.8	57.3	55.1	48.2	46.0	42.7	37.5	34.4	28.3	27.5
Middle School	36.3	35.3	28.9	25.0	21.8	20.8	23.0	17.3	16.8	12.3	10.1	8.3	7.3	8.2
High School	66.2	63.9	61.3	56.0	51.4	48.0	44.9	39.5	38.0	33.9	28.4	25.5	21.2	19.9
Total	**53.2**	**51.5**	**47.3**	**42.6**	**39.1**	**36.5**	**35.3**	**29.8**	**28.8**	**24.6**	**20.5**	**18.3**	**15.3**	**14.8**

Table 6. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used alcohol, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2020

	Alcohol						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0 %	1-2 %	3-5 %	6-9 %	10-19 %	20-39 %	40+ %
Sex							
Female	84.1	10.8	3.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Male	86.3	8.5	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	90.9	6.4	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hispanic/Latino	86.0	9.3	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
White, non-Hispanic	82.0	11.4	3.7	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.3
Age							
11	95.6	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
12	94.0	4.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
13	90.8	6.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
14	87.7	9.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2
15	84.2	10.6	2.9	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2
16	80.6	12.6	4.1	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
17	76.0	14.8	5.2	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.5
18	72.7	13.7	7.0	3.6	1.3	0.7	1.0
Grade							
6th	94.9	4.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
7th	91.9	6.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
8th	88.7	8.0	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2
9th	87.0	9.2	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
10th	81.8	11.6	3.5	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.3
11th	78.2	14.0	4.8	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.5
12th	72.5	14.9	6.7	3.5	1.2	0.5	0.8
Middle School	91.8	6.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
High School	80.1	12.4	4.3	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.4
Total	**85.2**	**9.6**	**2.9**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.3**

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—2008 to 2020

	High-Risk Alcohol Use													
	Binge Drinking							Blacking Out						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %				2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	14.0	13.0	10.6	9.5	7.9	6.7	6.8				19.8	16.5	15.0	14.2
Male	15.6	15.2	11.9	9.4	7.7	6.9	6.4				18.1	15.4	13.5	13.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	8.1	9.7	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.9	4.5				10.3	8.4	7.7	8.1
Hispanic/Latino	15.2	15.1	12.3	11.3	8.6	7.6	7.0				18.6	15.3	12.4	11.7
White, non-Hispanic	18.3	16.6	12.8	10.7	8.8	7.9	7.5				22.4	20.0	18.9	18.0
Age														
11	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.6				--	--	--	--
12	2.8	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2				--	--	--	--
13	6.0	6.5	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.9				--	--	--	--
14	10.5	10.8	8.3	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.1				10.0	7.3	7.0	7.7
15	16.0	14.2	13.5	10.2	7.8	6.4	7.0				14.2	11.5	9.9	10.5
16	21.6	18.7	16.0	14.4	9.6	10.0	9.0				20.0	15.5	14.4	13.1
17	24.3	22.6	19.9	16.7	15.4	12.1	10.6				24.5	21.2	17.7	16.7
18	29.8	28.4	22.1	19.0	15.7	13.7	14.6				23.1	22.3	21.0	20.7
Grade														
6th	3.4	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1				--	--	--	--
7th	6.2	6.9	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.2				--	--	--	--
8th	9.1	10.0	7.4	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.9				--	--	--	--
9th	16.0	14.0	11.9	9.3	6.9	5.6	5.8				12.7	9.5	8.6	8.5
10th	20.3	18.0	14.8	12.7	9.0	8.9	8.4				17.9	14.0	12.3	12.4
11th	22.5	21.0	17.8	14.9	12.7	10.4	9.9				21.0	18.9	15.8	15.0
12th	29.3	27.1	22.1	19.2	15.8	13.6	13.2				25.4	22.3	20.7	19.8
Middle School	6.2	6.9	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.4				--	--	--	--
High School	21.5	19.6	16.4	13.7	10.9	9.6	9.2				18.9	15.9	14.2	13.8
Total	**14.8**	**14.1**	**11.3**	**9.5**	**7.7**	**6.8**	**6.7**				**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

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

Table 8. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cigarettes in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Cigarette Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	27.4	25.4	21.1	17.2	14.0	11.1	8.5	8.8	8.1	6.0	4.4	3.3	2.6	1.4
Male	26.4	26.5	21.5	18.0	14.1	11.4	9.6	9.4	9.5	7.1	5.3	3.5	2.4	2.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	17.4	17.6	13.6	10.3	8.9	6.5	5.8	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2
Hispanic/Latino	26.5	25.8	20.3	17.2	13.4	11.4	7.7	7.0	7.1	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.3
White, non-Hispanic	32.0	30.7	25.3	21.2	16.7	13.6	11.3	12.9	12.5	9.1	6.9	4.7	3.3	2.3
Age														
11	5.8	4.8	4.4	3.7	2.4	3.2	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5
12	10.1	10.3	7.2	6.5	5.1	4.6	4.8	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
13	17.4	16.5	12.9	10.6	9.1	7.4	6.8	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3
14	24.8	23.1	18.3	15.2	12.4	9.5	8.1	7.4	6.7	4.4	3.6	2.2	1.6	1.4
15	30.5	28.7	24.4	19.3	14.9	11.4	9.3	10.0	9.4	7.2	5.1	3.5	2.5	1.7
16	34.5	32.7	28.0	22.9	18.5	15.1	11.4	12.7	11.6	8.7	6.5	4.3	3.4	2.4
17	38.2	36.9	33.9	28.9	22.4	17.5	12.6	14.1	13.7	12.8	9.0	6.2	4.0	2.9
18	41.4	41.3	36.5	30.2	23.6	19.2	15.9	17.6	17.9	14.6	11.1	7.4	5.4	3.6
Grade														
6th	10.7	10.4	6.7	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
7th	18.0	16.8	11.7	9.5	8.3	6.5	6.3	4.7	4.5	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1
8th	23.7	22.6	17.1	14.2	11.3	9.2	7.4	7.1	6.6	4.3	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4
9th	29.0	27.9	22.8	18.3	13.8	9.8	8.8	9.7	9.3	6.6	5.2	2.9	1.9	1.5
10th	33.1	31.8	26.2	22.0	17.2	14.4	10.1	11.8	10.8	7.8	6.2	4.6	3.5	1.9
11th	36.8	34.1	30.2	24.7	21.4	15.5	11.5	14.0	12.9	11.0	7.2	5.0	3.6	2.8
12th	40.3	39.7	36.5	30.8	22.4	19.5	15.4	15.7	16.3	13.9	10.8	7.1	5.0	3.3
Middle School	17.4	16.6	11.8	9.8	8.0	6.7	6.1	4.7	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
High School	34.4	33.0	28.5	23.6	18.5	14.7	11.3	12.6	12.1	9.6	7.1	4.8	3.5	2.4
Total	**27.0**	**25.9**	**21.3**	**17.6**	**14.1**	**11.3**	**9.0**	**9.1**	**8.8**	**6.6**	**4.9**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**1.8**

Table 9. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who vaped nicotine (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL), in lifetime and past 30 days—2019 to 2020

	Vaped Nicotine												
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days					
						2019 %	2020 %						2019 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female						25.2	24.9						12.9	12.3
Male						21.9	20.8						12.1	10.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American						11.8	12.0						4.4	4.8
Hispanic/Latino						21.6	21.3						11.2	9.9
White, non-Hispanic						30.5	28.8						18.0	15.2
Age														
11						6.0	4.6						2.0	1.8
12						9.8	9.6						4.0	3.8
13						16.8	16.3						7.4	7.1
14						21.4	22.1						10.1	10.1
15						30.0	26.2						15.5	13.5
16						32.0	31.8						17.6	16.3
17						31.6	32.4						19.2	17.1
18						32.7	33.9						21.3	19.2
Grade														
6th						7.8	7.4						2.7	2.8
7th						13.9	13.0						6.1	5.8
8th						19.4	19.8						8.9	8.7
9th						26.3	24.1						13.2	12.1
10th						30.6	29.3						16.9	15.1
11th						33.5	32.0						18.3	16.8
12th						33.2	35.1						21.6	19.0
Middle School						13.7	13.5						5.9	5.8
High School						30.8	30.0						17.4	15.6
Total						**23.5**	**22.8**						**12.5**	**11.4**

Table 10. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who vaped marijuana (e-cigarettes, vape pens, JUUL), in lifetime and past 30 days—2019 to 2020

	Vaped Marijuana												
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days					
						2019 %	2020 %						2019 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female						16.1	16.6						8.1	7.3
Male						14.6	14.5						8.4	7.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American						9.5	10.1						4.2	4.2
Hispanic/Latino						15.3	15.0						8.1	6.8
White, non-Hispanic						18.1	18.2						10.5	8.5
Age														
11						1.5	1.8						1.1	0.8
12						3.9	4.1						1.7	1.8
13						8.1	8.4						3.4	3.6
14						12.0	12.0						5.9	5.8
15						19.5	17.3						10.2	8.5
16						22.4	24.2						13.3	11.3
17						25.5	25.8						14.2	12.2
18						25.1	28.7						14.6	13.8
Grade														
6th						2.3	3.1						1.4	1.2
7th						6.7	6.7						2.5	3.1
8th						10.7	10.6						5.1	4.8
9th						16.1	13.8						8.2	6.8
10th						20.6	21.5						11.6	10.3
11th						25.5	25.8						14.2	12.1
12th						26.1	28.4						15.4	13.6
Middle School						6.6	6.8						3.0	3.0
High School						22.0	22.2						12.3	10.6
Total						**15.3**	**15.5**						**8.3**	**7.3**

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—2008 to 2020

	Marijuana or Hashish Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	20.0	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.4	21.0	21.0	9.8	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.9	11.0	10.6
Male	22.1	25.5	24.5	23.0	21.3	19.4	19.2	12.3	14.6	14.1	13.1	11.5	10.7	10.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	15.1	19.5	19.3	20.9	19.4	17.9	18.6	7.1	10.4	10.1	10.7	9.1	9.4	9.7
Hispanic/Latino	18.7	22.2	21.5	22.0	20.5	19.4	18.1	9.6	11.7	11.3	11.4	10.7	9.6	9.2
White, non-Hispanic	25.8	27.9	26.0	24.3	22.6	21.8	21.7	14.0	15.5	13.8	13.7	12.3	12.1	11.6
Age														
11	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0
12	2.6	4.5	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.5	4.7	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.0
13	7.6	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.0	9.4	9.8	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.3
14	15.4	18.5	17.2	17.1	15.8	15.7	15.9	8.1	10.3	8.7	9.8	7.9	8.1	8.0
15	24.1	26.7	28.0	27.1	24.1	22.4	22.0	13.3	15.1	15.3	15.5	13.3	12.3	11.9
16	31.5	35.0	35.0	35.0	32.5	31.4	31.3	16.9	19.1	19.0	18.1	16.9	17.2	16.6
17	36.7	39.4	41.9	41.1	39.2	35.8	34.6	18.5	21.0	22.8	23.5	20.9	19.2	19.3
18	39.1	41.0	43.8	41.4	41.7	38.1	38.4	20.4	22.9	23.3	23.6	22.3	22.8	21.9
Grade														
6th	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.0	3.4	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4
7th	7.6	9.7	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.8	7.5	4.0	5.0	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.3
8th	15.2	17.9	14.8	14.6	12.5	13.1	13.7	7.9	9.9	7.7	7.8	5.9	6.7	6.6
9th	22.0	25.9	24.4	23.6	21.1	18.8	18.8	12.3	15.0	13.2	13.5	11.6	9.7	9.8
10th	29.8	33.7	31.7	31.9	29.0	27.9	27.0	15.9	18.5	17.1	17.6	15.8	15.9	14.6
11th	35.6	36.9	39.2	37.5	37.3	33.9	34.3	18.0	19.8	21.6	20.4	19.6	18.2	19.7
12th	38.0	40.7	44.6	42.8	40.7	38.9	37.7	19.7	21.8	23.2	24.1	21.5	21.6	20.2
Middle School	8.5	10.5	8.3	8.4	7.0	7.6	8.2	4.4	5.7	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.8
High School	30.8	33.8	34.4	33.4	31.7	29.7	29.2	16.2	18.6	18.5	18.6	17.0	16.3	15.9
Total	**21.1**	**23.8**	**23.2**	**22.6**	**21.3**	**20.2**	**20.1**	**11.1**	**13.0**	**12.4**	**12.4**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**10.7**

Table 13. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used marijuana or hashish, and number of occasions in past 30 days, 2020

	Marijuana or Hashish						
	Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Sex							
Female	89.4	4.4	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0
Male	89.3	3.5	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.9
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	90.3	4.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.1
Hispanic/Latino	90.8	3.4	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1
White, non-Hispanic	88.4	4.1	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.7
Age							
11	99.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
12	98.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
13	95.7	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
14	92.0	3.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5
15	88.1	4.4	2.6	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.2
16	83.4	5.9	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2
17	80.7	6.6	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.5
18	78.1	6.7	3.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	4.4
Grade							
6th	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
7th	96.7	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
8th	93.4	3.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
9th	90.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6
10th	85.4	5.3	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.7
11th	80.3	7.0	3.1	1.8	2.5	1.9	3.4
12th	79.8	6.4	3.1	2.2	1.9	2.7	3.9
Middle School	96.2	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
High School	84.1	5.6	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.3
Total	**89.3**	**3.9**	**2.0**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**1.4**

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 2020

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

Table 15. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used inhalants in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Inhalant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	12.9	11.0	8.9	7.2	6.1	6.7	7.7	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4
Male	10.0	8.9	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.9	5.2	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.4
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	8.8	7.6	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.9
Hispanic/Latino	11.4	11.0	8.0	6.9	5.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7
White, non-Hispanic	12.0	9.8	7.9	6.2	5.1	5.9	6.9	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8
Age														
11	9.7	10.3	7.9	6.3	4.8	6.0	6.5	4.4	4.8	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.5	2.5
12	11.9	11.4	9.0	7.8	6.0	7.3	8.3	4.9	4.6	3.9	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.7
13	13.7	13.0	10.8	9.5	6.7	8.5	8.9	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.9
14	13.8	13.2	9.5	8.5	7.1	7.7	7.6	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.4
15	11.4	9.9	7.8	5.8	5.8	4.9	6.0	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.6
16	10.4	7.9	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1
17	9.4	6.8	5.5	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
18	8.4	6.7	5.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.3
Grade														
6th	11.5	10.8	8.3	7.1	5.4	6.7	7.3	5.2	5.0	3.6	2.8	1.8	2.9	2.6
7th	12.9	13.7	10.6	9.3	6.3	8.2	9.2	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.0
8th	15.1	13.1	10.7	9.6	7.6	8.3	8.4	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.8
9th	11.4	10.1	8.1	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5
10th	10.6	8.4	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.4	5.3	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.4
11th	9.4	6.9	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.5	4.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
12th	8.6	6.1	5.4	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.3	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
Middle School	13.2	12.5	9.9	8.6	6.4	7.8	8.3	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.8
High School	10.1	8.0	6.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Total	**11.4**	**10.0**	**7.9**	**6.5**	**5.4**	**5.8**	**6.5**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.9**

Table 16. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used club drugs in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Club Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	1.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
Male	1.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hispanic/Latino	2.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	1.6	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5
Age														
11	0.2	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
12	0.6	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
13	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
14	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
15	--	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.6	--	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
16	--	5.8	5.1	4.1	2.9	1.6	2.0	--	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7
17	--	5.3	6.7	5.4	3.6	2.0	2.6	--	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
18	--	7.0	7.6	6.9	4.5	3.3	3.2	--	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
7th	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
8th	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
9th	--	4.2	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.2	--	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
10th	--	5.1	4.2	4.0	2.7	1.5	1.7	--	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.7
11th	--	5.7	5.7	4.9	3.4	1.8	2.3	--	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
12th	--	6.2	7.8	6.7	4.2	2.8	3.3	--	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Middle School	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
High School	--	5.2	5.1	4.5	3.0	1.8	2.1	--	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
Total	**--**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.1**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**--**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**

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—2008 to 2020

	LSD, PCP or Hallucinogenic Mushroom Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	1.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Male	1.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.4	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	1.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
White, non-Hispanic	1.9	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.6	4.1	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2
Age														
11	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
12	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
13	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
14	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
15	--	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	2.7	3.1	--	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
16	--	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.1	4.5	--	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8
17	--	6.1	6.7	6.6	5.8	4.8	5.3	--	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
18	--	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.9	--	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
7th	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
8th	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
9th	--	4.3	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.4	--	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
10th	--	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.4	--	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.3
11th	--	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	4.3	5.1	--	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4
12th	--	6.8	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.7	--	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0
Middle School	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
High School	--	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.0	4.3	--	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3
Total	**--**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**--**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.9**

Table 18. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used cocaine or crack cocaine in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Cocaine or Crack Cocaine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Male	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.1	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
Hispanic/Latino	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	1.7	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Age														
11	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
12	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
13	2.0	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
14	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	--	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	--	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
16	--	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	--	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
17	--	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	--	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6
18	--	5.4	4.7	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.0	--	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.7
Grade														
6th	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
7th	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
8th	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
9th	--	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	--	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
10th	--	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.4	--	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7
11th	--	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.9	--	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3
12th	--	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	2.7	--	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8
Middle School	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
High School	--	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	--	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
Total	**--**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**--**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**

Table 19. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used methamphetamine in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Methamphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Male	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Age														
11	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
12	0.8	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
13	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
14	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
15	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
16	1.6	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
17	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
18	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
Grade														
6th	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
7th	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
8th	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
9th	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
10th	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
11th	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
12th	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
Middle School	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
High School	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**

Table 20. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used depressants in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Depressant Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	6.5	6.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.4	4.2	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.0
Male	5.4	5.2	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6
Hispanic/Latino	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	9.3	8.2	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.4	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.2
Age														
11	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
12	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
13	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
14	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0
15	6.8	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	3.8	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.3
16	8.4	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
17	10.6	9.2	9.0	7.2	7.8	6.5	5.7	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.1
18	11.3	10.4	8.6	7.3	8.0	7.4	5.8	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.1	1.5
Grade														
6th	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
7th	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
8th	4.1	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
9th	6.3	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.6	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9
10th	8.2	7.9	5.8	6.2	6.4	5.8	4.8	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.6
11th	10.1	9.7	7.9	6.9	7.7	6.4	5.4	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.2
12th	11.0	9.5	9.6	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.1	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.3
Middle School	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
High School	8.7	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.5	5.9	4.9	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.2
Total	**6.0**	**5.8**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**3.7**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**1.0**

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—2008 to 2020

	Heroin Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	0.3	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
Hispanic/Latino	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Age														
11	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
12	0.5	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
13	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
14	1.0	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
15	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
16	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
17	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
18	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Grade														
6th	0.5	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
7th	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
8th	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
9th	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
10th	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
11th	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
12th	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Middle School	0.8	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
High School	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**

Table 22. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription pain relievers in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Prescription Pain Reliever Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	8.3	8.0	7.0	5.9	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.3
Male	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.0
Hispanic/Latino	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.1
White, non-Hispanic	11.4	10.0	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.5	3.3	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.1
Age														
11	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
12	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.2
13	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4
14	6.9	6.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.2
15	8.9	7.7	6.8	6.6	5.2	4.7	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.2
16	10.3	10.7	8.8	7.2	6.1	4.9	3.4	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.4	0.9
17	12.0	11.0	10.7	8.4	5.9	5.2	3.2	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.0
18	12.7	11.1	10.0	7.4	7.0	6.4	3.9	5.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Grade														
6th	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9
7th	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.4
8th	7.3	6.2	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3
9th	8.2	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.1	4.2	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.3
10th	10.0	10.4	7.7	7.5	5.6	5.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	0.9
11th	11.7	10.8	9.9	7.4	6.3	5.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0
12th	12.1	10.6	10.5	8.3	6.4	5.8	3.4	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.8
Middle School	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.2
High School	10.4	9.7	8.5	7.3	5.8	5.0	3.2	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.0
Total	**8.0**	**7.4**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**4.8**	**4.0**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**1.1**

Table 23. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used over-the-counter drugs in order to get high in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Over-the-Counter Drug Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4
Male	3.9	6.2	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.5	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	4.7	5.5	4.6	4.8	3.9	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.5
Hispanic/Latino	4.8	6.3	5.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0
White, non-Hispanic	4.8	7.2	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.2
Age														
11	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
12	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0
13	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7
14	7.0	6.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.0	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.6
15	--	8.1	6.0	6.1	5.1	4.6	4.8	--	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.5
16	--	8.1	7.3	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.1	--	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.2
17	--	7.8	7.6	6.4	5.6	4.8	4.1	--	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.0
18	--	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	--	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.1
Grade														
6th	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
7th	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3
8th	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.8
9th	--	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	--	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7
10th	--	8.5	6.6	6.8	5.7	5.6	4.4	--	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.3
11th	--	7.9	7.8	6.2	5.6	4.8	4.3	--	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.0
12th	--	8.2	7.5	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.4	--	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0
Middle School	4.9	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4
High School	--	8.0	6.9	6.1	5.3	4.9	4.3	--	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.3
Total	**--**	**6.6**	**5.5**	**5.0**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**--**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**1.3**

Table 24. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used prescription amphetamines in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Prescription Amphetamine Use													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1
Male	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9
Hispanic/Latino	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	5.8	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.3
Age														
11	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
12	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
13	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0
14	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.5
15	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.3
16	4.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	3.6	4.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.3
17	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.9	5.6	4.3	4.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.0
18	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.9	5.6	5.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.8	1.6
Grade														
6th	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
7th	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
8th	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4
9th	4.0	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.3	3.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5
10th	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.1	4.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.4
11th	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	3.9	5.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.4
12th	7.0	6.8	7.8	7.7	6.4	5.4	5.1	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.0	1.2
Middle School	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
High School	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.6	4.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3
Total	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**2.6**	**3.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**1.1**

Table 25. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used a needle to inject an illegal drug in lifetime—2016 to 2020

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

Table 26. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

Any Illicit Drug

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	31.3	32.7	31.6	30.7	29.0	28.7	31.0	15.7	17.3	16.3	16.4	15.1	15.0	15.5
Male	30.6	33.2	31.8	29.4	26.4	25.2	25.6	16.6	18.6	18.0	16.3	14.2	13.4	14.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	24.4	28.4	27.5	27.9	26.1	24.7	25.8	12.6	15.4	14.9	14.4	12.6	13.4	13.6
Hispanic/Latino	28.7	32.1	30.4	29.7	26.9	25.7	26.5	14.5	16.8	16.3	15.7	14.4	12.8	13.4
White, non-Hispanic	35.1	35.9	33.8	31.3	28.6	28.4	29.6	18.7	20.0	18.0	17.5	15.4	15.1	15.3
Age														
11	12.7	13.8	12.0	9.6	8.0	9.5	10.7	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.7	3.2	4.4	4.7
12	16.3	17.0	14.1	12.9	11.9	12.2	15.3	7.6	8.2	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.6
13	22.6	22.4	21.0	19.5	17.0	18.8	20.8	11.1	11.0	9.8	8.9	8.0	8.8	9.5
14	28.4	29.8	27.0	26.6	23.7	24.1	26.3	14.5	16.3	14.2	14.3	12.2	12.0	13.0
15	32.9	35.6	35.5	34.0	30.0	29.2	29.5	17.6	20.0	20.4	19.8	16.9	15.6	16.2
16	37.9	41.8	41.4	40.4	37.0	36.4	37.7	20.3	23.2	23.1	21.6	19.8	20.3	20.1
17	42.3	44.9	47.8	46.1	43.1	39.4	39.6	21.9	24.7	26.8	26.6	23.4	21.5	22.0
18	44.2	45.7	49.4	45.0	44.8	41.8	43.7	24.6	25.9	27.1	26.6	24.5	24.5	25.9
Grade														
6th	16.3	16.0	13.2	12.0	10.2	11.0	13.1	8.2	8.2	6.3	5.4	4.6	5.4	5.7
7th	21.7	23.2	19.3	17.3	15.1	16.5	18.3	11.0	11.2	9.3	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.4
8th	29.5	29.2	25.7	24.4	21.6	22.0	24.6	15.0	15.6	13.2	12.3	10.5	10.6	12.2
9th	31.0	34.8	32.8	31.1	27.3	25.9	27.5	16.3	20.1	18.4	17.6	15.2	13.3	13.9
10th	36.7	40.9	38.3	38.4	34.5	34.3	33.6	19.3	22.7	21.4	21.8	19.1	19.3	18.5
11th	41.2	42.7	45.5	42.4	41.3	37.3	40.0	21.2	23.2	25.7	23.5	22.4	20.4	22.9
12th	43.2	45.7	49.4	47.0	44.0	42.3	42.7	23.7	25.6	26.9	27.0	23.7	23.5	23.2
Middle School	22.5	22.8	19.4	17.9	15.7	16.5	18.7	11.4	11.7	9.6	8.7	7.5	7.9	8.8
High School	37.5	40.7	41.0	39.3	36.4	34.8	35.7	19.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	20.0	19.0	19.5
Total	**31.0**	**33.0**	**31.7**	**30.0**	**27.7**	**26.9**	**28.3**	**16.2**	**18.0**	**17.2**	**16.4**	**14.7**	**14.3**	**14.8**

Note: In 2008, on the middle school questionnaire, a reduced set of items was used to measure the use of club drugs, cocaine, and hallucinogens. In 2010, this reduced item set was adopted by the high school questionnaire. In 2008, the middle school questionnaire began to measure the illicit use of over-the-counter drugs. These items were added to the high school questionnaire in 2010. In 2011, the high school questionnaire began to measure the use of synthetic marijuana. 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—2008 to 2020

Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	22.4	22.0	19.7	17.9	16.4	15.5	15.9	9.6	9.8	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.5	6.0
Male	20.3	20.0	17.8	16.4	14.2	13.7	12.7	9.1	8.8	7.7	7.0	6.2	5.1	5.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	14.1	15.3	13.5	12.8	12.3	12.0	10.9	7.3	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.0	4.9
Hispanic/Latino	19.4	21.1	18.9	16.9	15.2	13.7	13.1	8.4	9.3	8.5	7.5	7.0	5.3	4.9
White, non-Hispanic	25.1	23.0	20.2	18.5	16.3	15.9	15.6	10.5	9.9	8.0	7.6	6.8	5.8	5.5
Age														
11	12.4	13.2	11.6	8.7	7.5	8.7	9.2	5.7	5.6	5.2	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.1
12	15.3	15.2	12.5	11.2	10.5	10.7	12.2	7.2	7.1	5.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0
13	19.7	18.1	16.3	15.2	12.9	13.8	14.4	8.8	8.5	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.9	6.1
14	21.8	21.7	17.8	16.9	15.3	15.4	14.5	9.9	10.1	8.2	7.9	7.2	6.4	5.9
15	21.9	22.1	19.0	17.9	16.7	15.3	14.0	9.4	9.7	8.8	8.6	7.8	5.7	5.6
16	22.9	23.7	22.0	19.0	17.6	17.0	15.2	9.3	10.6	9.6	8.4	7.7	6.7	5.7
17	24.8	23.9	24.3	22.9	19.0	16.2	15.9	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.1	7.5	6.0	5.2
18	26.1	24.0	24.5	21.8	19.8	18.3	17.7	12.0	10.1	10.0	8.1	8.5	5.9	6.3
Grade														
6th	15.2	14.4	12.1	10.5	9.2	9.8	10.7	7.6	7.3	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.6
7th	18.8	19.4	15.4	14.0	11.7	13.0	13.5	8.8	8.8	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
8th	23.2	21.1	18.3	16.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	10.5	9.4	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.2	6.6
9th	21.0	21.9	18.8	16.8	15.6	14.4	13.6	9.0	10.2	8.6	7.8	7.2	5.8	5.1
10th	22.6	23.4	19.5	19.5	17.8	17.1	14.3	9.0	10.4	8.8	9.4	7.9	6.7	5.7
11th	24.0	23.5	23.3	20.2	18.6	15.7	16.1	9.5	9.4	9.5	7.8	7.8	5.7	5.3
12th	25.4	23.8	24.9	23.0	19.2	17.6	17.0	11.4	9.8	9.6	9.0	7.7	6.0	5.7
Middle School	19.1	18.3	15.3	13.7	12.0	12.6	13.2	9.0	8.5	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.7
High School	23.1	23.1	21.5	19.7	17.7	16.2	15.2	9.6	10.0	9.1	8.5	7.7	6.0	5.4
Total	**21.3**	**21.0**	**18.8**	**17.1**	**15.3**	**14.6**	**14.3**	**9.4**	**9.3**	**8.2**	**7.5**	**6.8**	**5.8**	**5.5**

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 28. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol only* in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Alcohol Only													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	27.7	24.8	22.1	19.5	18.1	16.8	15.3	19.4	17.5	14.7	11.7	11.1	9.0	8.6
Male	25.6	22.2	19.9	17.8	17.0	15.6	14.3	17.3	15.6	12.7	10.1	9.1	7.4	7.0
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	24.8	23.1	18.8	14.6	13.7	12.4	11.3	13.7	13.0	10.3	7.8	7.3	5.1	5.1
Hispanic/Latino	30.9	26.4	23.1	21.5	20.3	18.6	16.5	21.1	18.7	15.1	12.9	10.8	9.1	7.8
White, non-Hispanic	26.1	22.5	21.2	19.4	18.3	17.0	15.9	19.9	17.6	14.9	12.2	11.4	9.6	9.3
Age														
11	12.4	9.0	9.5	8.0	7.3	7.2	8.5	4.8	4.3	4.4	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.8
12	17.4	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.2	9.4	10.6	7.4	6.9	5.0	4.3	3.7	2.8	4.0
13	21.0	20.2	17.2	15.7	14.1	12.8	12.7	11.8	10.8	9.3	7.3	6.1	5.0	5.2
14	26.4	24.7	23.6	19.4	17.8	17.0	15.5	16.4	14.9	12.0	10.2	8.4	7.5	7.1
15	30.6	26.9	24.5	20.8	19.6	17.2	17.1	20.6	18.9	16.3	11.7	10.9	8.2	8.5
16	32.2	26.6	25.5	22.5	20.5	20.1	15.6	23.5	20.2	17.8	15.0	12.0	11.0	9.9
17	31.0	27.5	24.5	23.0	22.9	21.9	18.5	26.6	22.8	20.7	16.4	17.2	13.6	11.4
18	31.4	26.6	23.4	23.9	21.7	19.5	17.2	27.7	26.0	21.6	17.9	18.0	14.2	12.4
Grade														
6th	15.1	13.5	10.7	9.9	8.4	7.6	9.2	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	3.5
7th	21.1	18.2	16.6	13.3	12.6	11.6	11.9	11.2	10.5	7.9	5.8	4.6	3.7	4.8
8th	24.2	24.5	20.8	18.7	16.3	14.7	14.4	15.0	14.0	11.4	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4
9th	30.4	26.2	24.4	20.7	19.1	18.9	16.4	20.0	18.0	15.0	11.4	9.5	7.6	7.5
10th	32.3	27.0	25.2	21.1	20.3	17.9	16.4	23.5	20.5	17.0	13.5	11.6	10.1	9.1
11th	31.4	27.7	25.1	23.1	21.4	21.8	16.6	25.6	22.0	18.8	15.2	15.0	12.1	10.1
12th	32.8	27.2	24.1	24.2	23.4	20.7	19.1	28.2	25.5	22.2	18.5	18.3	14.8	13.5
Middle School	20.1	18.7	16.0	14.0	12.5	11.3	11.9	11.0	10.3	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.3	4.9
High School	31.7	27.0	24.7	22.2	21.0	19.8	17.1	24.0	21.3	18.1	14.5	13.4	11.1	10.0
Total	**26.6**	**23.4**	**21.0**	**18.6**	**17.5**	**16.2**	**14.8**	**18.4**	**16.5**	**13.7**	**10.9**	**10.0**	**8.2**	**7.7**

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 29. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *alcohol or any illicit drug* in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

Alcohol Or Any Illicit Drug

	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	58.8	57.4	53.6	50.1	46.8	45.2	46.1	34.8	34.4	30.7	27.9	25.8	23.7	23.9
Male	56.0	55.3	51.4	47.0	43.1	40.5	39.6	33.3	33.7	30.2	26.1	22.9	20.4	20.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	49.0	51.1	46.1	42.3	39.4	36.8	36.6	25.8	27.9	24.6	21.6	19.4	17.8	18.3
Hispanic/Latino	59.5	58.4	53.3	51.1	46.8	44.0	42.7	35.3	35.3	31.0	28.1	24.7	21.7	21.0
White, non-Hispanic	61.0	58.4	54.9	50.6	46.7	45.3	45.3	38.3	37.4	32.7	29.5	26.6	24.4	24.5
Age														
11	24.9	22.5	21.4	17.4	14.9	16.5	19.0	10.7	9.9	9.6	7.3	5.1	6.2	7.6
12	33.6	31.8	27.2	24.3	21.7	21.3	25.6	14.8	15.0	11.6	9.9	9.0	8.3	10.5
13	43.5	42.5	38.0	35.1	30.8	31.3	33.4	22.6	21.6	19.0	16.1	13.9	13.7	14.5
14	54.6	54.4	50.4	45.9	41.1	40.8	41.6	30.5	30.8	25.9	24.3	20.2	19.3	20.0
15	63.0	62.4	59.8	54.8	49.5	46.2	46.0	37.7	38.5	36.3	31.1	27.4	23.4	24.4
16	69.8	68.2	66.7	62.7	57.4	56.3	52.8	43.2	43.0	40.3	36.1	31.3	30.7	29.7
17	73.1	72.1	72.1	69.0	65.8	61.1	58.0	48.1	47.2	46.8	42.7	40.2	34.3	33.2
18	75.4	72.2	72.6	68.8	66.3	61.1	60.5	51.6	51.0	48.1	44.0	41.7	37.5	37.8
Grade														
6th	31.2	29.5	23.9	21.7	18.2	18.4	22.1	14.9	14.3	10.7	8.9	7.3	7.6	9.1
7th	42.8	41.3	35.8	30.4	27.4	27.7	30.1	22.0	21.7	17.1	14.0	11.9	11.2	13.1
8th	53.5	53.5	46.3	43.0	37.6	36.4	38.8	29.7	29.4	24.5	21.6	18.3	17.5	18.5
9th	61.0	60.9	57.1	51.7	46.2	44.6	43.4	35.8	37.6	33.0	28.6	24.3	20.5	21.1
10th	68.7	67.7	63.4	59.5	54.5	52.0	49.6	42.1	42.8	38.1	34.8	30.2	28.8	27.2
11th	72.4	70.3	70.4	65.5	62.4	58.8	56.3	46.3	44.9	43.9	38.6	36.8	31.9	32.8
12th	75.9	72.8	73.4	71.0	67.4	62.8	61.5	51.5	50.6	48.6	45.1	41.7	37.3	36.3
Middle School	42.5	41.5	35.3	31.7	27.8	27.5	30.4	22.2	21.8	17.4	14.8	12.5	12.1	13.6
High School	69.0	67.5	65.6	61.4	57.2	54.4	52.4	43.3	43.6	40.4	36.3	32.9	29.5	29.1
Total	**57.4**	**56.3**	**52.5**	**48.5**	**44.8**	**42.9**	**42.8**	**34.1**	**34.1**	**30.5**	**27.0**	**24.3**	**22.0**	**22.3**

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 30. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who used *any illicit drug, but no alcohol* in lifetime and past 30 days—2008 to 2020

	Any Illicit Drug, but No Alcohol													
	Lifetime							Past 30 Days						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.9	4.5	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.4	7.2	8.1
Male	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.3	4.7	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.9	7.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.5	6.4	7.7	8.3	9.0	8.9	10.5	6.2	6.5	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.9	9.4
Hispanic/Latino	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.0	6.0	6.2	7.6	4.1	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.1
White, non-Hispanic	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.9	4.0	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.6
Age														
11	6.9	7.4	6.8	6.3	5.3	5.7	6.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.1
12	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	7.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.6
13	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.3	6.6	7.8	7.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.6	5.4
14	5.1	5.2	5.8	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.9	4.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.4	7.8
15	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.3	6.4	7.4	7.8	5.2	6.5	7.5	8.6	7.8	7.9	8.7
16	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.9	6.2	6.7	7.6	4.1	5.9	7.1	8.1	8.0	9.6	10.4
17	2.6	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	7.1	4.1	5.8	7.0	8.8	8.1	9.1	9.4
18	2.4	2.4	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.7	7.9	3.9	4.8	6.6	8.1	7.6	9.4	10.8
Grade														
6th	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.9	5.0	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.0
7th	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.3	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.2
8th	5.7	5.7	6.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	8.3	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	7.2
9th	4.1	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.5	7.2	8.7	4.5	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.4	6.9	8.2
10th	3.0	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	4.4	5.9	7.0	8.7	8.1	9.6	9.1
11th	2.5	3.5	4.1	5.3	6.1	6.3	8.0	4.2	5.5	7.5	8.6	8.0	8.8	11.1
12th	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.6	6.7	3.5	5.0	6.2	7.8	7.7	9.3	9.0
Middle School	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.5	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.5
High School	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	7.7	4.2	5.9	6.8	8.1	7.8	8.6	9.4
Total	**4.4**	**4.9**	**5.4**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.7**	**7.6**	**4.6**	**5.6**	**6.2**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**7.1**	**7.7**

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 31. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: carrying a handgun and selling drugs—2008 to 2020

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Carrying a Handgun							Selling Drugs						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3
Male	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.6	7.8	8.7	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.1	4.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	6.2	6.1	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.9
Hispanic/Latino	4.4	4.7	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.5	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.9
White, non-Hispanic	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.9	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.3	3.5
Age														
11	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.0	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
12	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
13	4.0	3.9	4.3	5.5	5.1	6.3	6.9	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.0
14	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.3	4.6	5.6	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	2.5
15	6.1	5.1	4.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.8	8.0	6.1	6.5	5.8	4.8	3.3
16	5.8	5.8	4.6	4.9	5.8	6.4	6.0	8.2	9.4	7.6	7.7	6.2	5.7	4.9
17	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.7	5.6	8.6	9.1	8.7	7.8	6.2	6.4	5.3
18	6.6	6.2	4.7	6.2	5.8	5.7	7.8	8.8	9.0	7.3	8.1	7.0	7.1	7.1
Grade														
6th	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
7th	4.5	4.8	4.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	6.3	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.5
8th	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.1	7.0	4.6	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
9th	6.0	5.1	4.5	5.4	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.7	7.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.2	2.8
10th	5.3	5.0	4.2	6.0	6.0	6.7	5.9	7.4	9.4	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.7	3.6
11th	5.1	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	8.4	8.8	7.7	7.7	6.1	5.5	5.9
12th	5.8	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.3	6.5	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.3	6.4	7.4	6.1
Middle School	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.7	6.2	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
High School	5.6	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.0	7.6	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.0	5.7	4.5
Total	**5.0**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**5.5**	**6.3**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**3.3**

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—2008 to 2020

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Attempting to Steal a Vehicle							Being Arrested						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8
Male	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	6.4	6.2	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.7
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.2	7.1	6.9	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5
Hispanic/Latino	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.0	4.8	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.9
White, non-Hispanic	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	4.4	3.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7
Age														
11	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.5
12	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4
13	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3
14	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.5	5.8	5.4	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
15	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	6.4	5.7	4.3	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.3
16	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	6.6	6.0	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7
17	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	5.5	5.8	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.0
18	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.3	5.2	5.2	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.3	3.0
Grade														
6th	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8
7th	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	4.5	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1
8th	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	5.2	5.4	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.7
9th	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	6.7	5.2	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4
10th	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	5.5	5.6	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.3
11th	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	5.4	5.3	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.5
12th	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	4.6	5.0	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.0
Middle School	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2
High School	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.6	5.3	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3
Total	**2.5**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.3**

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—2008 to 2020

	Delinquent Behavior													
	Taking A Handgun To School							Getting Suspended						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	11.5	10.7	8.6	7.4	7.0	7.3	9.2
Male	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	18.9	18.7	15.2	12.9	12.5	11.7	14.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	26.1	25.2	20.6	18.6	16.4	16.7	20.5
Hispanic/Latino	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	14.4	14.1	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.1	9.5
White, non-Hispanic	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	11.1	11.0	8.7	7.2	6.7	6.7	8.2
Age														
11	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	8.6	8.2	8.0	5.5	5.5	7.3	9.0
12	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	10.9	11.1	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.7	11.8
13	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	16.0	15.6	13.6	11.8	11.5	11.4	14.6
14	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	18.4	18.4	14.4	12.2	12.3	12.0	13.9
15	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	17.8	16.1	13.0	12.2	11.5	10.4	12.2
16	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	16.8	15.4	11.4	10.9	9.8	8.9	10.0
17	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	13.5	13.4	11.3	8.8	8.0	7.5	8.6
18	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	12.1	12.3	9.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	10.5
Grade														
6th	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	12.9	12.6	10.7	8.2	8.0	8.7	11.6
7th	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	16.9	17.0	14.0	12.0	11.2	11.4	14.5
8th	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	18.8	18.9	14.6	12.6	12.6	12.0	15.0
9th	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	17.4	16.1	14.1	11.6	12.0	11.4	12.5
10th	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	15.3	13.9	10.7	10.9	9.4	8.8	9.4
11th	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	13.6	12.5	10.4	9.2	8.7	6.7	9.4
12th	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.5	11.2	8.4	6.5	6.1	7.6	8.6
Middle School	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	16.2	16.2	13.1	11.0	10.6	10.7	13.7
High School	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	14.4	13.6	11.1	9.7	9.1	8.7	10.0
Total	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**15.2**	**14.7**	**11.9**	**10.3**	**9.8**	**9.5**	**11.6**

Table 34. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in past 12 months: attacking someone with intent to harm—2008 to 2020

	Delinquent Behavior						
	Attacking Someone With Intent To Harm						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex							
Female	9.9	8.9	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.8
Male	13.7	12.3	9.2	7.7	6.9	7.3	7.6
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	17.4	16.6	12.0	11.2	10.1	11.3	11.3
Hispanic/Latino	10.0	9.4	6.6	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.4
White, non-Hispanic	9.7	8.2	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.6
Age							
11	6.2	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	6.5
12	8.8	8.8	6.8	5.5	4.6	6.3	7.8
13	11.3	10.4	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.0	8.6
14	13.2	12.1	9.0	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.6
15	14.2	11.7	9.5	8.5	7.6	6.5	6.8
16	13.2	10.9	8.6	7.6	6.6	5.9	5.2
17	11.0	10.6	6.5	6.7	5.6	5.5	4.8
18	10.4	9.8	7.4	4.7	4.2	5.4	5.3
Grade							
6th	9.3	8.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	6.5	7.8
7th	11.6	11.4	8.3	6.6	6.1	6.7	8.2
8th	13.3	11.9	9.5	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.8
9th	14.6	11.6	9.4	8.3	7.8	6.9	6.8
10th	12.5	10.7	8.0	8.4	6.5	6.0	5.2
11th	11.2	10.0	7.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.3
12th	9.4	9.1	6.5	4.6	4.1	5.7	4.6
Middle School	11.4	10.8	8.0	6.7	6.2	7.2	8.3
High School	12.1	10.5	7.8	7.0	6.1	5.9	5.5
Total	**11.8**	**10.6**	**7.9**	**6.9**	**6.1**	**6.5**	**6.7**

Table 35. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using alcohol at age 13 or younger—2008 to 2020

	Early ATOD Use													
	More Than A Sip Of Alcohol							Drinking At Least Once A Month						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	31.0	25.3	23.9	20.5	18.3	17.1	16.4	5.5	5.3	4.6	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.9
Male	33.9	29.0	26.8	23.2	20.2	18.1	15.4	6.4	6.4	5.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	28.8	24.1	23.3	19.4	17.5	16.4	13.8	4.9	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.9	2.2	2.7
Hispanic/Latino	32.9	29.1	26.2	22.0	19.1	17.1	15.4	5.9	7.2	5.3	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.6
White, non-Hispanic	32.0	26.2	24.2	22.3	19.5	18.2	17.0	5.9	5.3	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.4	2.6
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	44.9	37.8	35.1	30.3	27.4	27.0	24.8	9.8	9.0	7.0	5.2	4.8	3.3	3.6
15	37.6	32.1	29.3	25.4	21.5	20.0	18.6	7.0	6.5	5.9	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.8
16	31.5	27.2	24.4	20.9	19.0	17.7	15.1	5.9	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	2.3	2.5
17	28.3	23.6	21.8	18.8	17.4	13.6	12.3	4.8	5.2	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.3
18	25.7	20.6	19.0	16.0	13.8	12.9	12.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	3.0
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	39.4	33.8	32.8	27.5	24.3	23.3	21.5	8.5	7.8	7.1	4.9	4.5	3.3	3.3
10th	32.7	28.0	25.1	22.7	18.3	18.1	16.3	5.7	6.4	4.9	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.5
11th	29.1	24.2	22.6	18.9	18.1	15.0	13.0	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.4
12th	26.0	20.9	19.5	17.2	16.0	13.6	12.4	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.5
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	32.3	27.1	25.4	21.8	19.4	17.6	15.9	5.9	5.8	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.7
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 36. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started using cigarettes or marijuana at age 13 or younger—2008 to 2020

	Early ATOD Use													
	Cigarettes							Marijuana						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	19.6	15.9	13.7	10.7	8.6	6.9	5.6	8.8	8.5	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.0	7.6
Male	20.3	18.3	15.3	13.1	9.8	7.9	6.2	12.4	13.9	13.8	13.6	12.0	10.6	8.8
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	14.5	12.9	10.1	7.4	6.5	5.2	4.0	8.1	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.5	7.6
Hispanic/Latino	18.2	16.7	13.4	10.5	8.0	6.7	4.5	8.1	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.3	8.9	6.9
White, non-Hispanic	22.3	18.7	16.2	14.1	10.6	8.7	7.5	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.8	10.6	9.2	8.6
Age														
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	20.5	16.3	14.6	12.6	9.5	6.3	6.3	10.9	12.7	12.1	12.8	11.3	11.0	10.3
15	20.5	18.0	14.5	12.1	9.3	7.5	6.0	11.2	12.2	12.5	12.1	11.1	9.3	8.6
16	19.7	17.5	13.6	11.1	9.3	7.3	5.9	10.7	11.7	11.3	11.0	11.2	9.8	7.9
17	20.4	16.8	15.3	12.5	9.5	7.9	5.6	10.0	10.3	11.4	11.3	10.2	8.2	7.1
18	18.4	15.2	14.3	11.3	8.4	6.6	5.4	10.4	9.6	10.7	9.5	8.7	8.8	7.9
Grade														
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	21.3	18.9	15.7	13.2	9.9	7.0	6.5	11.7	13.7	13.4	12.6	11.9	9.9	9.7
10th	19.8	17.6	13.5	11.6	9.2	8.1	6.0	10.9	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.0	10.1	7.8
11th	20.1	16.4	14.2	11.0	9.6	7.0	5.4	9.9	9.8	11.0	10.3	10.2	8.6	7.9
12th	18.2	15.0	14.4	11.8	8.3	7.5	5.6	9.7	9.4	10.3	10.2	9.0	8.6	7.2
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	19.9	17.1	14.5	11.9	9.3	7.4	5.9	10.6	11.3	11.7	11.4	10.6	9.3	8.2
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 37. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who started vaping nicotine or vaping marijuana at age 13 or younger, 2019 to 2020

	Early ATOD Use													
	Vaping Nicotine							Vaping Marijuana						
						2019 %	2020 %						2019 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female						5.0	5.9						2.6	3.1
Male						5.4	6.2						3.0	3.2
Race/Ethnic group														
African American						2.8	3.4						1.8	2.2
Hispanic/Latino						5.4	4.8						2.9	2.8
White, non-Hispanic						6.6	7.6						3.5	3.4
Age														
11						--	--						--	--
12						--	--						--	--
13						--	--						--	--
14						12.4	14.4						5.1	6.7
15						7.1	8.6						3.7	4.1
16						3.8	4.8						2.5	2.8
17						3.6	2.8						1.8	1.7
18						2.1	2.6						1.7	1.6
Grade														
6th						--	--						--	--
7th						--	--						--	--
8th						--	--						--	--
9th						9.7	11.0						4.6	5.5
10th						4.3	6.6						2.5	3.1
11th						4.0	3.2						2.4	2.1
12th						2.4	2.9						1.5	1.6
Middle School						--	--						--	--
High School						5.2	6.0						2.8	3.1
Total						--	--						--	--

Table 38. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in using alcohol or tobacco—2008 to 2020

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Drink One Or More Alcoholic Drinks Nearly Every Day							Smoke A Pack Or More Of Cigarettes Per Day						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	46.2	46.9	46.0	45.4	46.4	49.1	48.4	70.6	69.2	69.7	69.5	68.4	67.6	67.3
Male	37.6	38.4	37.4	39.7	39.3	42.8	43.1	64.7	64.0	67.0	68.9	68.5	66.6	64.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	45.6	44.7	43.0	43.9	44.0	46.3	44.5	64.7	63.4	62.5	64.6	64.1	62.1	58.9
Hispanic/Latino	44.7	43.6	43.7	44.9	44.7	47.8	47.6	65.1	63.5	66.4	67.6	65.7	65.7	64.6
White, non-Hispanic	37.6	39.8	38.5	39.6	40.3	43.9	44.7	69.7	69.1	70.8	71.5	71.2	70.1	69.8
Age														
11	50.1	54.1	50.1	53.8	51.2	56.6	55.7	73.5	72.9	70.9	74.0	71.6	71.3	67.6
12	46.4	45.9	47.8	47.2	47.4	51.7	51.3	70.2	68.5	69.1	69.1	69.0	67.4	66.8
13	43.0	42.4	44.8	44.8	44.7	47.8	48.7	66.7	66.3	68.5	67.1	67.6	66.5	65.9
14	40.0	41.6	39.9	41.2	43.7	43.5	42.3	67.2	66.5	66.7	68.5	68.4	66.3	63.6
15	40.5	42.0	38.3	40.7	41.2	45.1	44.2	65.9	66.6	67.8	69.4	67.0	66.4	66.4
16	40.6	41.8	39.1	39.7	40.1	42.5	43.7	67.5	66.5	69.2	69.7	68.8	67.0	67.3
17	41.2	41.1	39.1	39.2	38.7	43.3	43.3	68.7	66.1	68.4	70.2	69.0	68.2	65.8
18	39.5	40.9	37.5	39.9	40.4	41.7	40.4	66.2	63.7	67.3	70.0	69.3	65.3	65.9
Grade														
6th	46.0	46.2	47.4	48.6	48.1	52.8	51.1	68.2	67.1	66.9	68.6	67.8	66.8	64.7
7th	42.6	43.1	44.7	45.2	44.7	48.6	50.2	65.6	65.6	68.3	66.8	66.7	66.4	65.5
8th	41.0	40.5	43.6	43.3	44.1	46.5	46.0	67.4	67.0	67.8	68.6	69.0	67.3	65.9
9th	39.8	42.3	36.7	40.7	42.3	42.4	41.8	66.5	65.9	66.4	69.2	67.0	65.1	63.9
10th	40.7	42.1	40.5	39.8	41.0	43.9	45.2	68.0	67.3	69.7	69.9	68.5	66.6	67.7
11th	42.6	42.0	38.4	40.0	39.4	44.4	43.5	69.2	67.5	69.5	70.2	69.3	68.7	66.7
12th	40.4	41.7	39.8	39.5	39.9	42.3	42.0	68.6	65.1	69.6	70.5	70.6	68.2	67.0
Middle School	43.2	43.2	45.2	45.7	45.7	49.3	49.1	67.0	66.6	67.6	68.0	67.9	66.8	65.4
High School	40.8	42.1	38.8	40.0	40.7	43.3	43.1	68.0	66.5	68.7	70.0	68.8	67.1	66.3
Total	**41.9**	**42.6**	**41.6**	**42.5**	**42.8**	**45.9**	**45.7**	**67.6**	**66.5**	**68.3**	**69.1**	**68.4**	**67.0**	**65.9**

Table 39. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in smoking marijuana—2008 to 2020

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week							Try Marijuana Once Or Twice						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	63.8	59.0	55.4	39.2	37.5	35.2	34.1	34.3	30.8	29.1	25.5	24.8	22.8	22.7
Male	56.0	49.4	46.5	36.3	35.2	33.7	32.8	30.8	27.2	26.0	25.3	25.0	23.6	23.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	55.0	50.9	46.3	32.5	31.4	29.8	28.2	33.6	30.2	27.1	24.7	23.8	23.2	22.2
Hispanic/Latino	62.3	55.8	51.8	38.5	36.2	34.9	35.6	35.7	31.4	29.8	28.1	26.7	25.0	26.1
White, non-Hispanic	59.6	53.4	51.7	38.7	38.6	35.9	34.9	29.0	25.9	25.4	23.6	24.3	21.8	21.9
Age														
11	81.9	80.3	75.7	70.0	65.1	62.5	57.3	51.8	51.5	46.5	51.7	47.7	44.3	41.2
12	77.7	73.8	72.1	60.9	58.8	56.1	52.9	48.7	44.6	43.0	43.0	41.0	38.0	36.3
13	72.1	66.7	65.2	50.9	48.4	44.9	44.3	42.5	37.8	36.5	33.7	33.5	29.3	29.8
14	64.4	57.9	53.6	37.5	38.3	34.6	32.5	34.3	30.5	28.2	24.1	25.3	22.5	22.0
15	55.7	50.3	43.5	30.1	29.0	28.0	26.8	27.5	24.3	21.5	18.4	19.6	17.9	18.4
16	49.1	44.0	38.3	24.6	24.3	21.6	21.5	23.4	20.0	19.0	15.8	16.4	15.0	14.6
17	46.9	39.5	33.7	20.2	19.5	19.7	21.3	22.7	19.8	17.0	13.6	12.9	14.1	15.3
18	44.2	38.7	35.1	21.0	21.4	19.1	17.7	22.1	19.5	16.7	14.8	13.9	13.4	13.1
Grade														
6th	75.5	72.7	70.6	62.8	61.0	57.9	53.4	47.9	46.2	43.7	46.3	44.6	41.2	38.1
7th	71.9	67.5	67.0	53.9	51.5	50.0	47.6	44.5	39.0	38.4	36.5	35.6	32.6	32.6
8th	66.1	60.1	59.3	44.5	42.8	39.4	39.5	35.1	32.1	33.0	28.7	28.4	25.5	26.1
9th	58.4	51.2	46.0	31.4	32.4	29.5	27.5	28.5	24.6	22.2	19.9	21.7	19.2	19.1
10th	50.3	45.3	42.0	26.6	26.1	24.2	24.1	23.9	20.7	20.8	16.3	17.5	16.3	16.3
11th	48.0	40.6	35.5	22.9	21.1	20.8	20.6	23.5	19.4	17.9	15.3	14.2	14.3	14.3
12th	45.5	39.2	33.5	19.3	20.0	18.6	19.0	22.2	19.6	15.9	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.9
Middle School	71.2	66.7	65.6	53.8	51.7	49.1	46.8	42.6	39.1	38.4	37.1	36.1	33.2	32.3
High School	51.0	44.5	39.6	25.4	25.2	23.3	22.9	24.7	21.2	19.4	16.3	16.8	15.8	16.0
Total	**59.8**	**54.1**	**50.9**	**37.7**	**36.3**	**34.4**	**33.4**	**32.5**	**28.9**	**27.6**	**25.3**	**24.9**	**23.2**	**23.1**

Note: In 2014, the description of marijuana use was changed from "regularly" to "once or twice a week." As a result, care should be exercised when comparing 2014-2020 data to previous years.

Table 40. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in taking a prescription drug without a doctor's orders or having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week—2012 to 2020

	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 %				2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female			71.9	72.3	70.0	69.5	69.4				57.7	58.4	61.3	60.4
Male			65.5	70.3	67.3	65.9	65.8				51.7	51.2	54.9	54.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American			67.4	66.0	63.3	61.7	60.8				55.4	55.4	56.4	55.0
Hispanic/Latino			67.3	69.3	67.2	66.7	66.4				54.1	53.5	57.9	56.3
White, non-Hispanic			69.7	74.2	71.5	70.8	71.5				53.6	54.1	58.4	57.9
Age														
11			--	76.0	72.8	74.1	72.3				66.8	63.4	68.3	65.6
12			--	72.6	69.0	69.2	69.4				60.8	60.0	64.7	63.6
13			--	70.7	69.0	66.9	68.4				57.6	57.7	60.8	60.8
14			70.3	71.4	69.0	66.2	66.6				55.3	55.8	57.7	55.7
15			69.5	71.1	67.9	66.0	66.3				52.9	52.5	56.7	56.2
16			68.2	70.2	67.7	66.5	67.4				51.9	52.5	53.7	54.4
17			68.4	70.6	68.0	68.6	67.1				49.5	50.4	55.3	53.1
18			66.6	69.8	68.1	68.2	65.4				46.9	49.7	51.9	50.4
Grade														
6th			--	71.9	68.9	70.0	68.9				61.1	59.6	64.4	61.8
7th			--	70.4	68.3	67.4	69.1				57.6	57.8	61.8	62.3
8th			--	72.7	70.0	67.1	67.7				57.5	56.6	60.1	59.2
9th			67.7	71.2	68.2	65.4	66.3				53.5	53.9	55.5	55.4
10th			69.8	70.5	67.8	66.5	66.7				52.8	52.4	55.7	54.8
11th			68.2	71.2	68.2	68.0	67.1				51.0	51.6	55.3	54.4
12th			68.6	70.0	68.3	68.7	67.1				47.7	51.0	53.3	51.9
Middle School			--	71.7	69.1	68.2	68.5				58.8	58.1	62.1	61.1
High School			68.6	70.8	68.2	67.1	66.8				51.4	52.3	55.0	54.2
Total			**--**	**71.2**	**68.5**	**67.6**	**67.6**				**54.6**	**54.7**	**58.0**	**57.2**

Table 41. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who perceive great risk of harm in vaping nicotine or vaping marijuana, 2019 to 2020

	Perceive Great Risk Of Harm If:													
	Vaping Nicotine							Vaping Marijuana						
						2019 %	2020 %						2019 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female						38.5	46.7						36.9	44.1
Male						36.5	43.1						36.1	41.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American						37.7	47.3						34.2	42.0
Hispanic/Latino						40.1	44.9						39.0	43.6
White, non-Hispanic						36.0	43.6						36.5	42.9
Age														
11						56.2	60.1						63.7	64.3
12						46.8	54.2						51.6	57.2
13						41.1	48.1						44.1	50.1
14						36.0	41.6						37.0	40.2
15						32.2	41.6						29.3	38.2
16						31.0	39.6						25.3	34.6
17						34.7	40.9						28.1	33.6
18						32.5	39.0						25.1	32.3
Grade														
6th						51.3	55.2						57.6	58.9
7th						40.2	51.0						44.2	53.6
8th						40.1	45.2						41.8	45.5
9th						33.4	40.9						32.1	37.5
10th						31.5	40.3						26.5	36.3
11th						31.7	41.0						25.3	34.2
12th						34.2	39.5						27.3	32.2
Middle School						43.9	50.4						47.9	52.6
High School						32.7	40.5						27.9	35.1
Total						**37.5**	**44.8**						**36.5**	**42.8**

Table 42. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly or smoke cigarettes—2008 to 2020

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:													
	Drink Alcohol Regularly							Smoke Cigarettes						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	65.7	67.1	70.5	72.7	74.1	75.9	77.4	80.7	82.1	86.1	88.7	91.1	92.6	93.8
Male	65.4	66.4	70.3	73.8	75.2	76.7	79.2	80.3	80.9	85.1	88.5	91.0	92.1	93.3
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	72.3	71.7	75.8	77.9	78.8	79.1	83.1	88.1	87.6	91.0	92.6	93.7	94.5	95.4
Hispanic/Latino	65.9	66.6	70.8	72.6	74.8	76.6	79.5	83.0	83.5	87.9	89.8	91.4	92.9	94.3
White, non-Hispanic	61.0	63.4	67.5	70.1	72.2	74.5	75.2	75.0	76.8	82.0	85.7	89.5	90.9	92.0
Age														
11	93.6	93.8	94.1	96.3	96.4	94.4	94.4	97.1	97.3	97.7	98.3	98.4	98.1	97.9
12	89.5	89.4	92.1	92.8	92.9	92.5	91.8	95.5	94.6	96.1	96.7	97.1	96.9	97.5
13	80.5	80.4	84.4	87.1	87.2	86.2	87.5	90.3	89.3	93.2	94.1	95.1	95.0	95.1
14	70.0	71.0	74.8	78.1	79.8	79.9	80.9	85.4	85.6	89.1	91.8	92.9	93.7	94.4
15	61.3	62.3	64.8	69.2	71.8	74.3	75.8	80.3	81.0	85.1	88.6	91.1	91.9	93.4
16	53.9	55.3	58.6	61.6	65.5	67.6	70.8	74.7	77.4	81.8	85.7	89.3	91.5	92.5
17	48.0	50.7	51.3	54.7	56.8	60.9	65.1	69.2	72.3	74.6	80.3	86.0	88.8	90.9
18	44.6	49.7	49.2	50.1	53.6	58.5	62.0	58.0	62.2	67.2	72.4	78.3	81.6	85.8
Grade														
6th	89.4	90.6	93.2	94.3	94.5	93.5	92.9	94.8	94.8	96.8	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.5
7th	81.2	80.3	86.8	88.9	89.3	88.6	89.2	90.8	89.1	94.0	94.7	95.7	95.7	96.1
8th	72.7	73.4	78.0	81.3	82.7	82.9	84.1	85.9	86.3	89.9	92.2	93.3	93.9	94.6
9th	62.2	62.9	66.5	72.1	74.4	76.4	77.9	80.7	82.0	85.9	89.7	91.1	93.2	93.6
10th	55.5	55.9	61.5	63.9	68.2	70.6	72.2	76.4	77.7	83.2	87.0	90.3	91.5	93.5
11th	49.9	52.4	54.2	58.5	60.2	63.4	68.4	70.8	73.2	77.9	82.8	87.2	89.9	91.2
12th	43.6	49.1	49.2	49.8	53.3	57.9	61.6	60.5	65.1	69.2	74.4	81.5	84.3	87.7
Middle School	81.2	81.4	86.1	88.2	88.8	88.4	88.7	90.5	90.1	93.6	94.7	95.6	95.6	96.1
High School	53.5	55.5	58.3	61.7	64.5	67.2	70.3	72.9	75.0	79.5	83.9	87.7	89.8	91.6
Total	**65.4**	**66.7**	**70.4**	**73.2**	**74.7**	**76.3**	**78.3**	**80.5**	**81.5**	**85.6**	**88.6**	**91.0**	**92.3**	**93.5**

Table 43. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who think it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana or use other illicit drugs—2008 to 2020

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:													
	Smoke Marijuana							Use Other Illicit Drugs						
	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female	82.2	79.4	78.9	75.2	74.4	72.9	73.9	95.6	95.4	96.0	95.2	95.8	96.2	95.9
Male	78.4	74.2	74.3	72.8	73.3	72.8	75.4	94.2	93.4	94.4	94.5	94.7	95.1	94.6
Race/Ethnic group														
African American	82.1	78.4	77.1	74.0	73.7	72.9	73.6	96.5	95.9	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.5	96.0
Hispanic/Latino	84.1	79.5	79.8	75.6	75.8	74.8	78.6	95.2	93.9	94.9	94.4	94.5	95.5	95.4
White, non-Hispanic	76.8	73.9	74.6	72.4	73.1	71.8	73.2	94.3	94.1	95.0	94.5	95.1	95.5	95.0
Age														
11	98.6	98.4	98.0	98.2	98.0	96.9	97.0	99.0	99.3	98.9	99.4	99.3	99.0	98.5
12	97.3	95.2	95.6	94.8	94.8	93.9	93.8	98.5	97.6	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.2	98.5
13	91.6	88.4	89.3	88.4	88.4	86.3	87.2	96.9	96.2	96.9	97.0	97.2	96.8	97.0
14	84.1	80.4	80.4	78.0	78.2	76.0	78.5	95.1	94.7	95.7	95.6	96.0	95.9	96.2
15	77.1	72.2	71.3	68.9	68.7	68.0	70.2	94.0	93.5	94.4	94.4	94.7	95.5	94.8
16	71.5	67.5	65.7	60.9	62.4	60.1	62.6	93.5	92.8	93.3	93.0	93.2	94.6	93.5
17	67.9	64.4	60.4	55.4	55.3	55.0	57.5	92.8	92.4	93.0	91.2	92.8	93.5	92.5
18	64.9	62.9	58.2	53.4	54.2	52.2	52.7	92.8	92.5	92.3	90.4	92.2	92.6	90.9
Grade														
6th	96.7	95.6	96.8	96.4	96.3	95.1	95.5	98.2	97.9	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.6
7th	91.9	88.6	90.9	90.2	90.8	89.3	90.0	96.9	96.0	97.2	97.1	97.7	97.3	97.5
8th	84.7	81.2	83.2	81.5	82.1	80.9	82.6	95.2	94.8	95.6	96.1	95.9	96.2	96.4
9th	78.0	73.4	73.4	72.2	71.6	71.4	73.0	94.0	93.6	95.1	95.1	95.2	96.0	95.7
10th	72.9	67.8	68.3	63.9	64.5	63.0	65.7	93.8	93.2	93.4	93.1	94.0	94.9	93.8
11th	69.2	65.5	62.4	58.4	58.1	56.9	59.5	93.0	92.6	93.7	92.3	92.4	93.9	93.1
12th	65.6	63.4	58.4	52.0	53.6	51.7	53.4	92.7	92.4	92.1	90.4	92.5	92.3	91.3
Middle School	91.1	88.5	90.3	89.4	89.7	88.5	89.4	96.8	96.2	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.3	97.5
High School	71.9	67.8	66.1	62.2	62.3	60.9	63.2	93.5	93.0	93.6	92.9	93.6	94.3	93.5
Total	**80.2**	**76.8**	**76.6**	**74.0**	**73.8**	**72.8**	**74.6**	**94.9**	**94.4**	**95.2**	**94.8**	**95.2**	**95.6**	**95.3**

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 2020

	Think It Would Be Wrong For Someone Their Age To:												
	Vape Nicotine							Vape Marijuana					
						2019 %	2020 %					2019 %	2020 %
Sex													
Female						81.2	83.7					79.5	81.7
Male						80.6	85.0					80.0	82.8
Race/Ethnic group													
African American						87.1	89.5					83.6	85.7
Hispanic/Latino						83.8	86.8					82.2	84.8
White, non-Hispanic						76.4	80.7					77.2	79.6
Age													
11						95.4	96.0					97.3	97.2
12						91.1	93.2					94.0	95.1
13						86.8	88.1					90.4	89.9
14						81.5	84.8					82.6	84.3
15						77.4	82.4					75.6	79.6
16						75.9	80.2					71.3	74.2
17						74.4	78.8					68.6	72.0
18						69.4	73.2					62.5	67.2
Grade													
6th						94.1	94.5					95.9	96.1
7th						88.1	90.0					91.5	91.9
8th						83.9	86.1					87.4	86.9
9th						78.7	83.6					77.6	82.0
10th						76.0	80.7					73.1	75.6
11th						75.1	79.6					68.0	73.1
12th						70.3	75.1					64.3	68.4
Middle School						88.7	90.2					91.6	91.6
High School						75.1	79.9					70.9	75.0
Total						**81.0**	**84.4**					**79.8**	**82.2**

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 2020

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

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 2020

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

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

Table 47. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong to vape nicotine or vape marijuana, 2019 to 2020

	Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong For You To:													
	Vape Nicotine							Vape Marijuana						
						2019 %	2020 %						2019 %	2020 %
Sex														
Female						75.8	78.3						76.0	78.9
Male						75.5	80.3						77.1	79.5
Race/Ethnic group														
African American						86.0	87.7						82.6	84.5
Hispanic/Latino						78.9	81.4						78.1	80.9
White, non-Hispanic						68.8	74.3						73.2	76.1
Age														
11						94.5	95.3						96.2	96.5
12						88.0	91.4						91.8	93.8
13						83.4	84.8						86.7	87.7
14						74.5	79.8						78.8	81.4
15						70.5	75.6						72.1	75.4
16						67.9	72.7						65.6	69.7
17						68.3	69.8						66.0	66.3
18						65.2	69.0						61.8	66.0
Grade														
6th						92.3	93.6						95.0	95.2
7th						85.0	87.6						88.4	90.4
8th						77.7	82.3						81.2	84.4
9th						72.1	77.0						74.8	78.2
10th						68.2	73.7						67.8	71.4
11th						68.6	71.3						65.3	67.6
12th						64.6	68.2						62.5	65.0
Middle School						85.1	87.8						88.2	90.0
High School						68.4	72.7						67.7	70.7
Total						**75.7**	**79.3**						**76.6**	**79.2**

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, 2020

	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	79.8	87.7	88.5	95.7
Male	78.2	89.5	89.0	96.5
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	85.7	93.0	87.3	95.5
Hispanic/Latino	84.5	91.7	91.9	96.8
White, non-Hispanic	72.8	85.2	88.1	95.9
Age				
11	83.6	91.9	96.1	97.5
12	80.1	88.6	91.9	96.3
13	77.7	88.0	87.0	95.6
14	75.4	87.0	82.1	95.1
15	--	--	--	--
16	--	--	--	--
17	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--
Grade				
6th	82.1	89.9	94.1	96.6
7th	79.0	87.7	88.7	96.0
8th	75.9	87.9	83.4	95.5
9th	--	--	--	--
10th	--	--	--	--
11th	--	--	--	--
12th	--	--	--	--
Middle School	78.9	88.5	88.7	96.0
High School	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--

Table 49. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting participation in extracurricular activities, 2020

	School Sports	Organized Sports Outside of School	School Band	School Club(s)	Community Club(s)
Sex					
Female	34.5	27.9	11.1	35.3	13.8
Male	40.8	32.4	11.3	20.2	8.3
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	47.0	29.1	9.6	22.1	10.6
Hispanic/Latino	33.4	24.4	9.5	24.6	9.5
White, non-Hispanic	35.3	33.4	12.7	31.3	11.6
Age					
11	33.5	41.2	18.0	24.6	8.6
12	35.3	42.0	16.9	22.9	8.2
13	36.6	37.6	15.0	22.6	8.6
14	40.4	33.6	11.7	22.9	9.4
15	41.2	27.0	7.6	26.8	10.7
16	39.2	22.2	8.0	31.3	11.9
17	35.5	20.0	7.2	37.7	15.1
18	35.8	17.1	7.9	34.6	17.0
Grade					
6th	36.2	42.4	16.8	23.2	8.3
7th	35.9	38.3	16.4	21.8	8.7
8th	37.6	37.6	13.7	23.1	9.0
9th	42.3	27.6	8.5	23.6	10.0
10th	39.5	24.5	7.5	29.2	10.9
11th	36.6	20.6	7.0	36.2	13.7
12th	34.9	17.4	8.1	37.9	17.1
Middle School	36.6	39.4	15.6	22.7	8.6
High School	38.4	22.7	7.8	31.5	12.8
Total	**37.6**	**30.1**	**11.2**	**27.6**	**11.0**

Table 50. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth reporting involvement in bullying behavior, 2020

	Skipped School Because of Bullying	Was Kicked or Shoved	Was Taunted or Teased	Victim of Cyber Bullying	Physically Bullied Others	Verbally Bullied Others	Cyber Bullied Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex							
Female	13.3	30.7	61.4	35.0	14.2	26.8	12.3
Male	5.4	31.9	52.6	20.4	19.3	31.3	11.5
Race/Ethnic group							
African American	5.6	24.1	48.0	21.4	21.3	32.9	13.5
Hispanic/Latino	7.6	24.5	48.9	21.3	14.4	25.6	9.5
White, non-Hispanic	11.5	37.2	64.5	32.9	14.5	28.0	11.9
Age							
11	7.9	44.9	69.1	20.4	21.6	32.7	7.1
12	8.4	42.4	66.3	24.7	22.2	32.7	10.2
13	8.8	38.9	63.4	27.2	22.2	34.7	12.2
14	9.6	33.0	58.7	28.8	19.5	31.4	13.5
15	8.9	26.7	54.7	28.9	14.6	27.8	13.2
16	9.9	24.9	51.1	29.7	12.0	25.6	11.3
17	10.8	22.6	49.7	28.9	11.1	24.9	12.8
18	9.8	20.8	44.8	27.2	11.6	22.2	11.7
Grade							
6th	8.6	43.5	67.8	22.8	23.8	34.4	9.4
7th	8.5	40.3	63.3	25.8	21.1	33.1	11.6
8th	9.3	35.7	61.2	28.5	22.3	32.8	12.7
9th	9.0	28.8	56.5	29.7	15.5	29.5	13.2
10th	9.7	25.3	51.5	28.2	12.1	25.4	11.7
11th	10.0	23.2	50.5	29.8	11.5	25.2	12.3
12th	10.3	21.5	46.6	28.2	10.6	22.7	12.4
Middle School	8.8	39.8	64.1	25.7	22.4	33.4	11.2
High School	9.7	24.8	51.4	29.0	12.5	25.8	12.4
Total	**9.3**	**31.4**	**57.0**	**27.5**	**16.8**	**29.1**	**11.9**

Table 51. Usual source of alcohol within the past 30 days among surveyed Florida high school youth who drank, 2020

	Bought in a Store	Bought in a Restaurant, Bar or Club	Bought at a Public Event	Someone Bought it for Me	Someone Gave it to Me	Took it from a Store	Took it from a Family Member	Some Other Way
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Female	4.6	1.9	0.7	12.9	42.9	0.8	17.6	18.7
Male	8.9	2.0	1.7	15.0	36.9	2.5	13.7	19.3
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	3.3	4.4	3.5	7.8	40.9	2.6	18.1	19.4
Hispanic/Latino	7.0	2.2	1.4	9.7	42.1	2.0	13.0	22.7
White, non-Hispanic	7.6	1.2	0.5	18.0	38.1	1.1	16.1	17.5
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	2.9	0.2	1.4	4.1	50.0	1.2	25.3	14.9
15	2.2	1.1	1.1	9.0	43.2	1.7	20.9	20.7
16	5.6	1.4	0.3	11.7	41.1	2.6	18.9	18.4
17	8.5	1.9	1.9	18.1	39.6	0.8	11.1	18.0
18	9.1	4.0	1.2	19.3	33.2	1.4	9.8	21.9
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	1.8	1.1	1.5	6.6	46.6	1.1	22.5	18.8
10th	4.8	0.8	0.6	11.3	40.4	2.9	19.5	19.8
11th	7.3	1.6	1.4	12.9	40.7	1.5	16.4	18.2
12th	9.7	3.5	1.2	20.3	36.4	1.0	9.0	19.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	6.5	1.9	1.2	13.8	40.2	1.6	15.8	19.0
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, 2020

	My Home	Another Person's Home	Car or Other Vehicle	Restaurant, Bar or Club	Public Place	Public Event	School Property	Some Other Place
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Female	44.1	37.2	1.9	3.5	2.5	1.3	1.0	8.7
Male	40.8	33.0	3.0	2.6	5.5	1.9	1.4	11.8
Race/Ethnic group								
African American	43.3	25.9	5.7	5.9	2.9	3.1	1.4	11.8
Hispanic/Latino	38.7	32.5	2.0	3.6	5.0	1.5	1.1	15.5
White, non-Hispanic	41.9	40.2	1.7	2.2	3.9	1.1	0.6	8.4
Age								
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	49.9	29.8	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	7.3
15	49.9	31.6	2.5	1.1	3.0	1.5	2.1	8.2
16	42.9	34.1	2.3	2.4	4.8	1.2	0.7	11.5
17	39.1	38.9	2.6	2.7	4.5	1.6	0.9	9.7
18	37.6	36.1	1.5	6.9	3.1	1.8	0.2	12.7
Grade								
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	48.4	29.5	3.3	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	9.4
10th	46.9	32.5	2.4	1.5	4.3	0.7	1.9	9.7
11th	40.6	35.7	2.4	3.3	4.9	1.9	0.5	10.6
12th	38.4	39.5	1.7	4.4	3.1	1.5	0.6	10.7
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	42.7	35.2	2.4	3.0	3.8	1.6	1.2	10.2
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, 2020

	1	2	3	4	5 or More
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Female	34.7	24.0	15.5	9.5	16.3
Male	28.6	19.2	16.7	9.3	26.2
Race/Ethnic group					
African American	42.9	25.8	11.6	6.8	13.0
Hispanic/Latino	34.1	21.8	17.6	8.2	18.3
White, non-Hispanic	27.9	20.9	16.0	10.8	24.3
Age					
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--
14	44.3	24.8	14.1	7.2	9.6
15	40.3	23.2	16.0	6.9	13.7
16	33.0	21.0	16.5	10.3	19.3
17	28.2	19.9	16.1	9.8	25.9
18	24.2	21.9	16.8	10.9	26.1
Grade					
6th	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--
9th	43.9	23.8	14.3	6.3	11.8
10th	33.8	23.2	15.5	9.6	17.9
11th	30.9	21.9	16.8	10.4	19.9
12th	25.5	19.8	16.8	10.2	27.7
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--
High School	31.9	21.8	16.1	9.5	20.7
Total	--	--	--	--	--

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

Table 54. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported riding in a vehicle within the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana—2012 to 2020

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

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

	Drinking Alcohol	Smoking Marijuana	Using Another Drug
	%	%	%
Sex			
Female	5.9	9.9	3.8
Male	4.4	9.1	3.2
Race/Ethnic group			
African American	4.2	8.9	3.1
Hispanic/Latino	5.2	9.1	3.8
White, non-Hispanic	5.3	9.6	3.4
Age			
11	1.4	0.8	0.9
12	2.8	2.3	1.8
13	4.7	4.6	3.1
14	5.9	7.7	4.1
15	6.3	11.4	4.3
16	6.4	14.6	4.0
17	5.7	15.9	4.3
18	6.6	16.5	4.2
Grade			
6th	2.1	1.6	1.2
7th	4.2	3.6	2.9
8th	5.7	6.8	3.7
9th	5.9	9.3	4.3
10th	6.1	13.5	3.7
11th	6.0	15.8	4.8
12th	6.3	16.2	4.0
Middle School	4.0	4.0	2.6
High School	6.1	13.6	4.2
Total	**5.2**	**9.5**	**3.5**

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 2020

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

Table 58. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who "agree" or "strongly agree" with statements indicating impulsiveness or a lack of self-control, 2020

	Lack of Self-Control					
	Do what brings me pleasure now	More concerned with the short run	Getting in trouble is exciting	Excitement more important than security	People better stay away from me when I'm angry	I get upset when I have a disagreement
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Female	30.9	26.8	29.1	23.3	35.1	49.9
Male	29.4	23.8	26.6	25.5	29.6	35.3
Race/Ethnic group						
African American	33.8	27.4	24.9	21.6	42.2	45.2
Hispanic/Latino	30.6	29.7	28.4	25.1	31.2	41.3
White, non-Hispanic	27.7	21.6	28.8	25.0	27.4	41.6
Age						
11	33.6	26.5	18.7	18.3	34.0	50.8
12	31.9	28.4	25.2	23.4	34.5	49.3
13	31.7	27.9	29.8	25.9	36.6	49.2
14	30.0	26.9	31.0	28.1	33.6	44.3
15	28.7	25.2	29.3	25.3	31.8	41.6
16	29.9	23.1	29.6	24.7	30.1	37.6
17	29.0	20.9	27.5	22.7	28.0	35.7
18	28.3	22.8	25.2	21.7	30.3	33.6
Grade						
6th	32.6	28.7	22.5	20.8	35.2	49.4
7th	31.9	27.8	27.7	25.8	35.9	49.2
8th	31.6	28.0	32.1	28.5	36.0	47.6
9th	28.3	25.4	28.3	24.8	31.9	41.8
10th	29.0	23.9	29.7	25.0	30.0	39.2
11th	29.8	22.3	28.2	24.2	29.5	37.2
12th	28.1	20.5	26.3	21.5	27.4	33.1
Middle School	32.0	28.1	27.5	25.1	35.7	48.7
High School	28.8	23.1	28.2	23.9	29.7	37.9
Total	**30.2**	**25.3**	**27.9**	**24.4**	**32.3**	**42.6**

Table 59. Average number of hours of sleep on a school night reported by surveyed Florida youth—2018 to 2020

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

Table 60. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who reported symptoms of depression, 2020

	Sometimes I think that life is not worth it	At times I think I am no good at all	All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure	In the past year, depressed or sad on most days
	%	%	%	%
Sex				
Female	39.5	55.8	36.6	57.0
Male	21.9	33.5	20.8	35.5
Race/Ethnic group				
African American	29.9	39.7	23.7	46.0
Hispanic/Latino	29.2	43.9	29.4	47.6
White, non-Hispanic	30.7	46.2	29.6	44.2
Age				
11	27.3	43.5	27.5	41.2
12	28.1	43.8	28.2	43.5
13	31.4	45.9	29.2	45.0
14	31.3	45.2	28.6	46.5
15	32.0	45.2	29.5	47.6
16	31.4	45.9	29.7	48.5
17	31.7	44.6	27.8	47.9
18	31.2	41.8	28.7	48.1
Grade				
6th	28.6	43.6	28.1	43.0
7th	29.8	45.2	28.6	44.4
8th	31.3	45.2	29.6	46.1
9th	30.9	44.7	28.0	46.4
10th	31.8	45.6	29.9	48.1
11th	31.8	45.9	29.1	49.0
12th	31.1	42.2	27.5	46.8
Middle School	29.9	44.7	28.8	44.5
High School	31.4	44.6	28.6	47.6
Total	**30.7**	**44.7**	**28.7**	**46.2**

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

Table 61. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who reported adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), 2020

	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	20.8	11.9	8.7	43.1	11.0	30.3	38.0	29.3	36.6	8.7
Male	10.6	9.1	2.2	37.1	6.6	23.1	22.8	24.3	21.7	6.1
Race/Ethnic group										
African American	13.4	10.6	5.0	46.7	8.2	18.1	19.4	31.6	28.5	7.4
Hispanic/Latino	14.9	10.5	4.4	36.2	7.4	22.2	22.9	22.5	28.9	6.2
White, non-Hispanic	16.3	9.3	5.8	39.2	9.4	33.4	38.4	26.5	28.6	7.9
Age										
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	14.9	9.7	3.9	38.4	9.0	24.8	28.8	27.7	29.7	7.4
15	15.2	10.5	5.0	38.5	7.8	26.0	29.3	26.9	29.6	6.6
16	16.7	10.8	5.7	41.9	9.6	27.7	32.1	28.2	29.7	7.7
17	15.3	10.2	6.4	41.2	8.4	25.6	30.2	24.7	28.0	7.4
18	16.4	11.5	5.6	39.2	10.2	30.5	32.3	27.9	29.4	8.8
Grade										
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	14.9	10.4	4.6	38.9	8.9	25.3	28.4	28.0	29.3	7.5
10th	16.0	10.4	5.4	40.2	8.7	27.0	31.2	27.3	30.4	6.7
11th	15.7	10.7	5.9	41.0	8.7	27.0	30.7	26.6	28.4	7.5
12th	16.3	10.7	6.2	40.6	9.2	27.8	31.7	25.0	28.6	8.1
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	15.7	10.5	5.5	40.1	8.8	26.8	30.5	26.8	29.2	7.4
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 62. Number of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) reported by surveyed Florida high school youth, 2020

	Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex											
Female	25.8	20.0	14.5	12.1	9.9	6.9	5.0	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.4
Male	38.4	22.1	14.0	9.8	6.3	4.5	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnic group											
African American	31.4	23.1	16.0	11.0	6.9	5.2	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
Hispanic/Latino	34.8	22.7	14.4	10.3	7.5	4.8	3.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	31.4	19.5	13.2	11.4	9.1	6.0	4.0	2.7	1.6	0.7	0.4
Age											
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	33.4	21.5	13.5	10.8	8.4	5.4	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.4
15	32.7	21.5	14.9	10.4	7.7	5.6	3.3	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.3
16	31.1	20.1	14.1	11.4	8.9	5.6	4.3	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.4
17	31.4	22.8	14.1	10.7	7.2	6.1	3.7	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.3
18	32.3	17.8	14.2	12.1	9.3	5.5	3.4	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.3
Grade											
6th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9th	33.7	20.4	14.3	10.8	7.9	5.3	3.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.3
10th	31.2	21.4	14.5	10.7	8.3	6.1	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.4
11th	31.3	21.7	14.2	11.5	7.8	5.3	4.0	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.4
12th	31.9	20.6	14.1	10.7	8.4	6.1	3.5	2.5	1.4	0.5	0.3
Middle School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High School	32.1	21.0	14.3	10.9	8.1	5.7	3.7	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.3
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--

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

Table 63. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated protective factor scale scores, 2020

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Family Domain			
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	57	57	57
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50	53	52
School Domain			
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	51	60	56
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	44	54	49
Peer and Individual Domain			
Religiosity	42	52	47
Protective Factor Average	**49**	**55**	**52**

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

Table 64. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated risk factor scale scores, 2020

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	41	32	36
Perceived Availability of Drugs	34	20	26
Perceived Availability of Handguns	23	31	27
Family Domain			
Poor Family Management	43	35	39
Family Conflict	42	34	37
School Domain			
Poor Academic Performance	46	46	46
Lack of Commitment to School	69	63	66
Peer and Individual Domain			
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	49	38	43
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	35	32	33
Early Initiation of Drug Use	24	17	20
Risk Factor Average	**41**	**35**	**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 65. 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 66. 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 67. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2008 to 2020

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53	56	59	60	60	58	57
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49	50	55	55	56	50	50
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	45	47	50	51	53	54	51
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	43	45	52	50	49	45	44
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	52	51	50	47	49	46	42
Protective Factor Average	**48**	**50**	**53**	**53**	**53**	**51**	**49**

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

Table 68. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2008 to 2020

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53	55	56	58	59	57	57
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54	53	54	56	56	51	53
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59	60	61	62	63	64	60
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56	59	61	60	59	55	54
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	61	60	59	57	57	54	52
Protective Factor Average	**57**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**59**	**56**	**55**

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

Table 69. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2008 to 2020

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Community Domain							
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	44	44	38	36	37	38	41
Perceived Availability of Drugs	49	48	40	40	37	35	34
Perceived Availability of Handguns	27	25	23	24	24	24	23
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	49	48	43	40	40	43	43
Family Conflict	43	42	38	38	38	39	42
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	45	43	41	42	42	43	46
Lack of Commitment to School	55	54	48	52	53	60	69
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	48	47	41	38	39	43	49
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	40	41	34	32	32	35	35
Early Initiation of Drug Use	37	35	29	25	23	24	24
Risk Factor Average	**44**	**43**	**38**	**37**	**37**	**38**	**41**

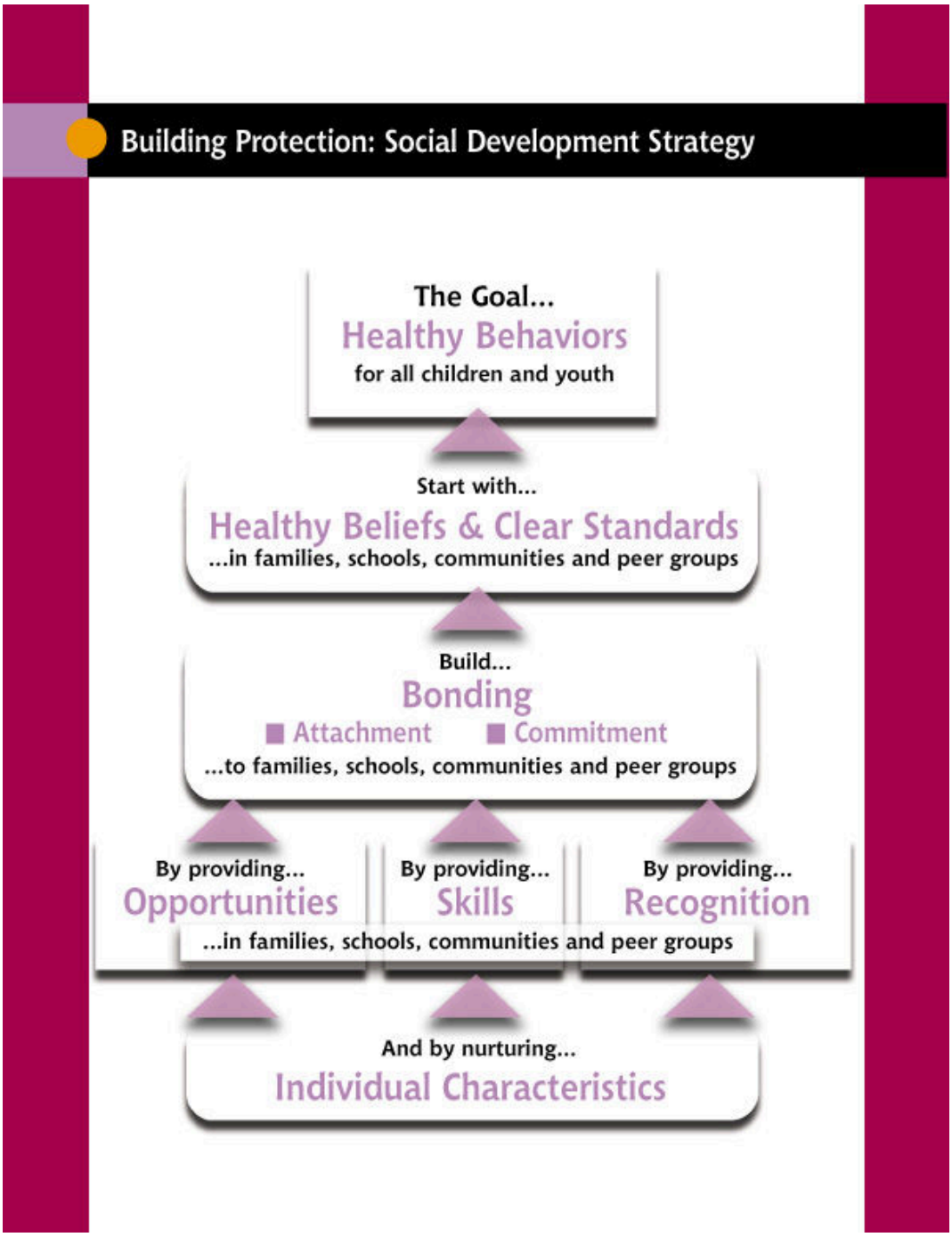
Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table 70. Percentage of Florida high school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2008 to 2020

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Community Domain							
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	35	38	35	33	31	32	32
Perceived Availability of Drugs	40	37	32	31	27	24	20
Perceived Availability of Handguns	41	38	34	37	36	34	31
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	49	46	41	38	38	37	35
Family Conflict	37	37	35	33	33	34	34
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	44	46	44	43	44	43	46
Lack of Commitment to School	47	51	46	52	54	57	63
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	47	41	38	36	35	36	38
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	40	40	39	38	36	34	32
Early Initiation of Drug Use	35	33	30	26	22	19	17
Risk Factor Average	**42**	**41**	**37**	**37**	**36**	**35**	**35**

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

Appendix C
The Social Development Strategy



Appendix D
References

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Felitti, V. J., Anda, R. F., Nordenberg, D., Edwards, V., Koss, M. P. & Marks, J. S. (1998). Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 14, 245-258.

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

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

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

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

Johnston, L. D., Miech, R. A., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., Schulenberg, J. E., & Patrick, M. E. (2020). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2019: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use*. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan, 124 pp.

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

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

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

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