



2005 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey:

Insights From The Data

Contact Information

Hal Johnson FYSAS Coordinator

h.johnson2@miami.edu

(850) 413-6768

Liz Marbury Research Associate II

emarbury@med.miami.edu

(850) 413-6769

Comprehensive Drug Research Center
Department of Epidemiology & Public Health
University of Miami School of Medicine

SURVEY WEBSITE:

<http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications/fysas/>

SHORTCUT

www.preventioninflorida.org

Then click on the FYSAS link

Presentation Outline

- Methodology/Administration/Validation
- 2005 Prevalence Rates
- 2000 – 2005 Trends
- Risk & Protective Factors
- Special Topics
- Surprising Findings

Methodology

- Sampling strategy: schools were selected to generate stat-level estimates
- Students surveyed in 35 out of 67 Florida counties
- Final sample size was 8,501 across grades 6 through 12
- The margin of error is ± 1.5 percentage points for middle school and high school prevalence rate estimates

Survey Administration

- Survey administered in April and May of 2005

Survey Validation

- 539 respondents (5.8%) identified and eliminated by one or more of the four strategies:
- 1. ATOD exaggeration – 275
- 2. Antisocial behavior exaggeration – 115
- 3. Inconsistency – 349
- 4. Fictitious drug -- 385



2005

Prevalence
Rates

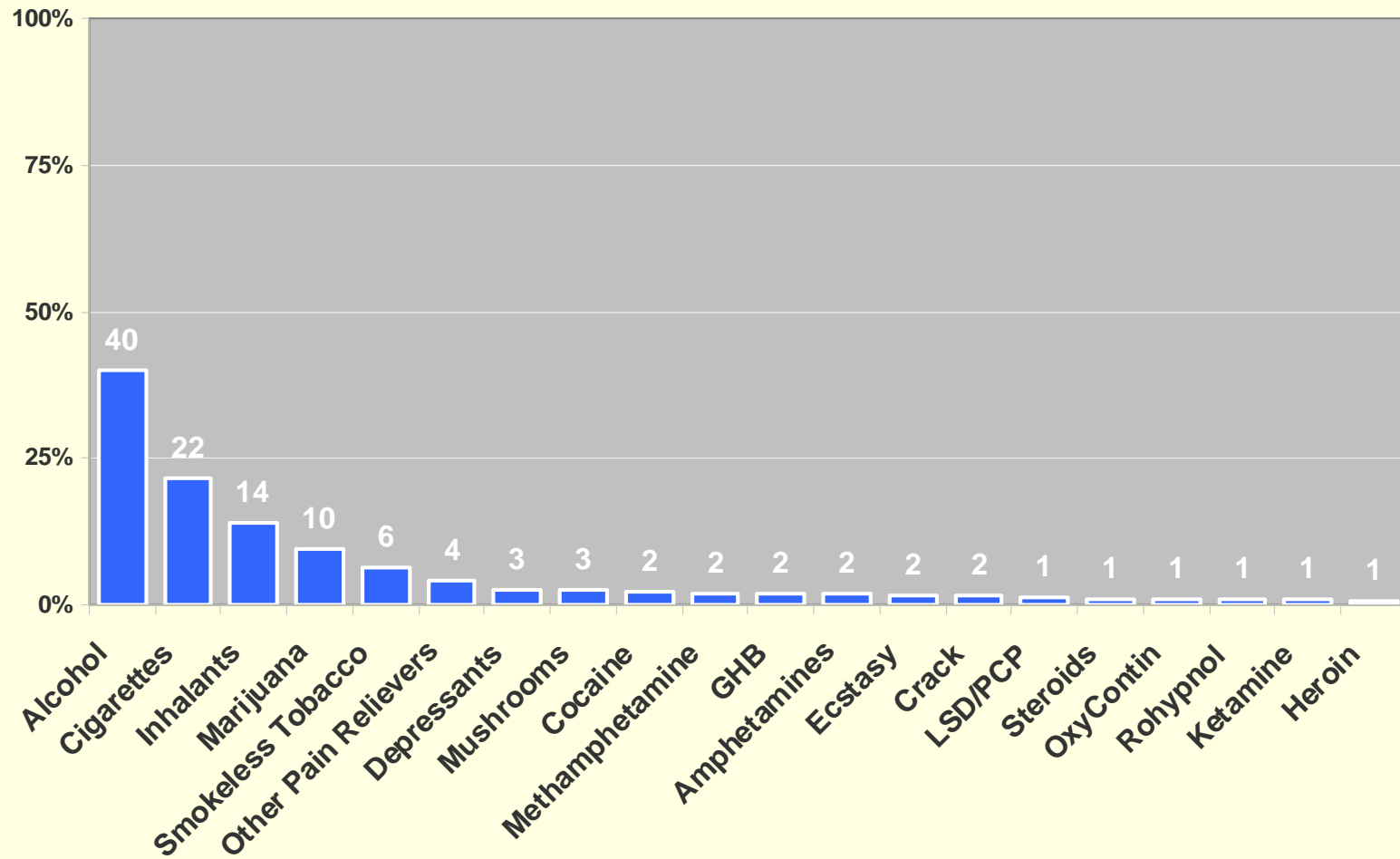


Lifetime and Past 30-Day ATOD Prevalence Rates for:

Middle School and High School Students

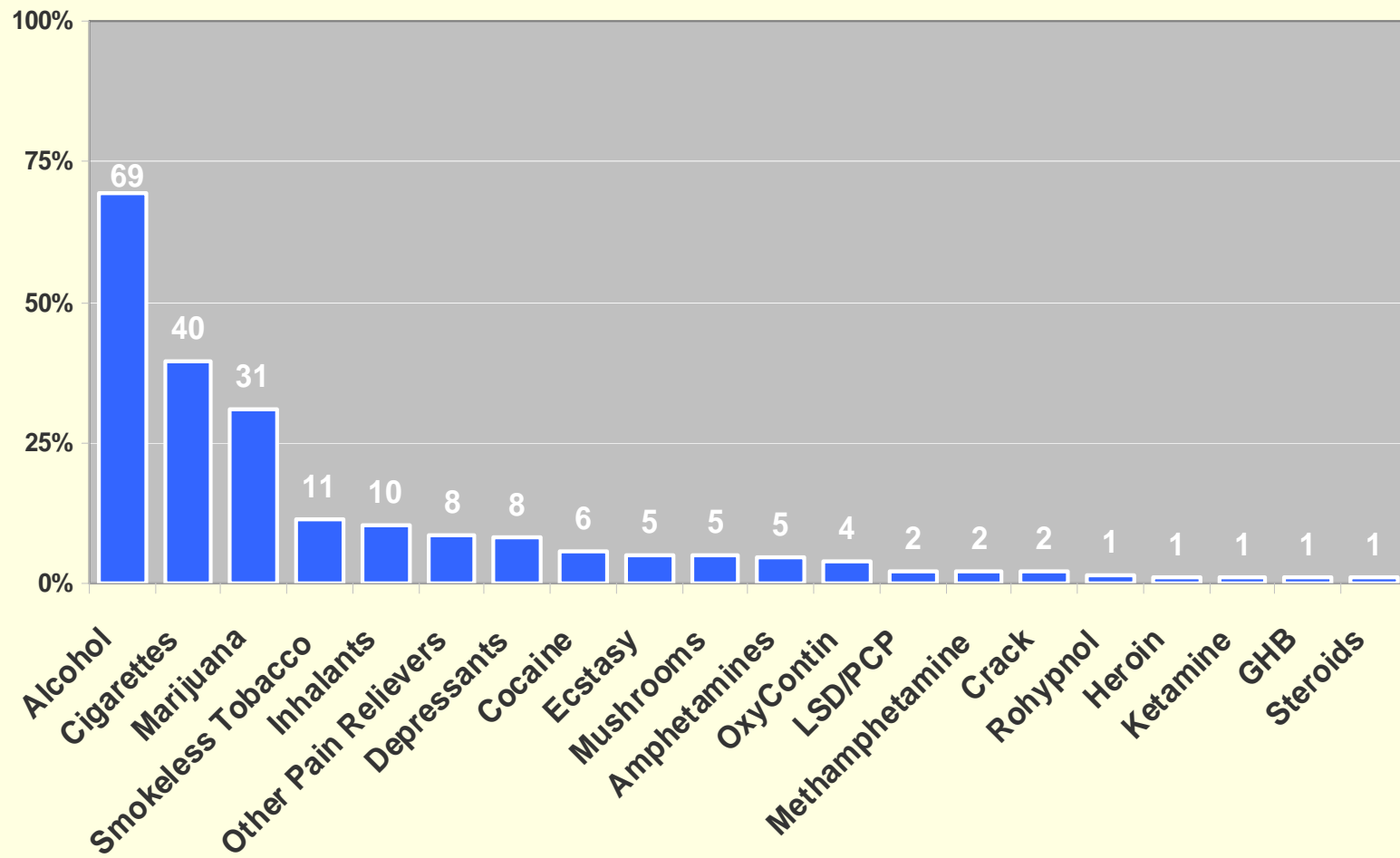
Lifetime Prevalence

Middle School



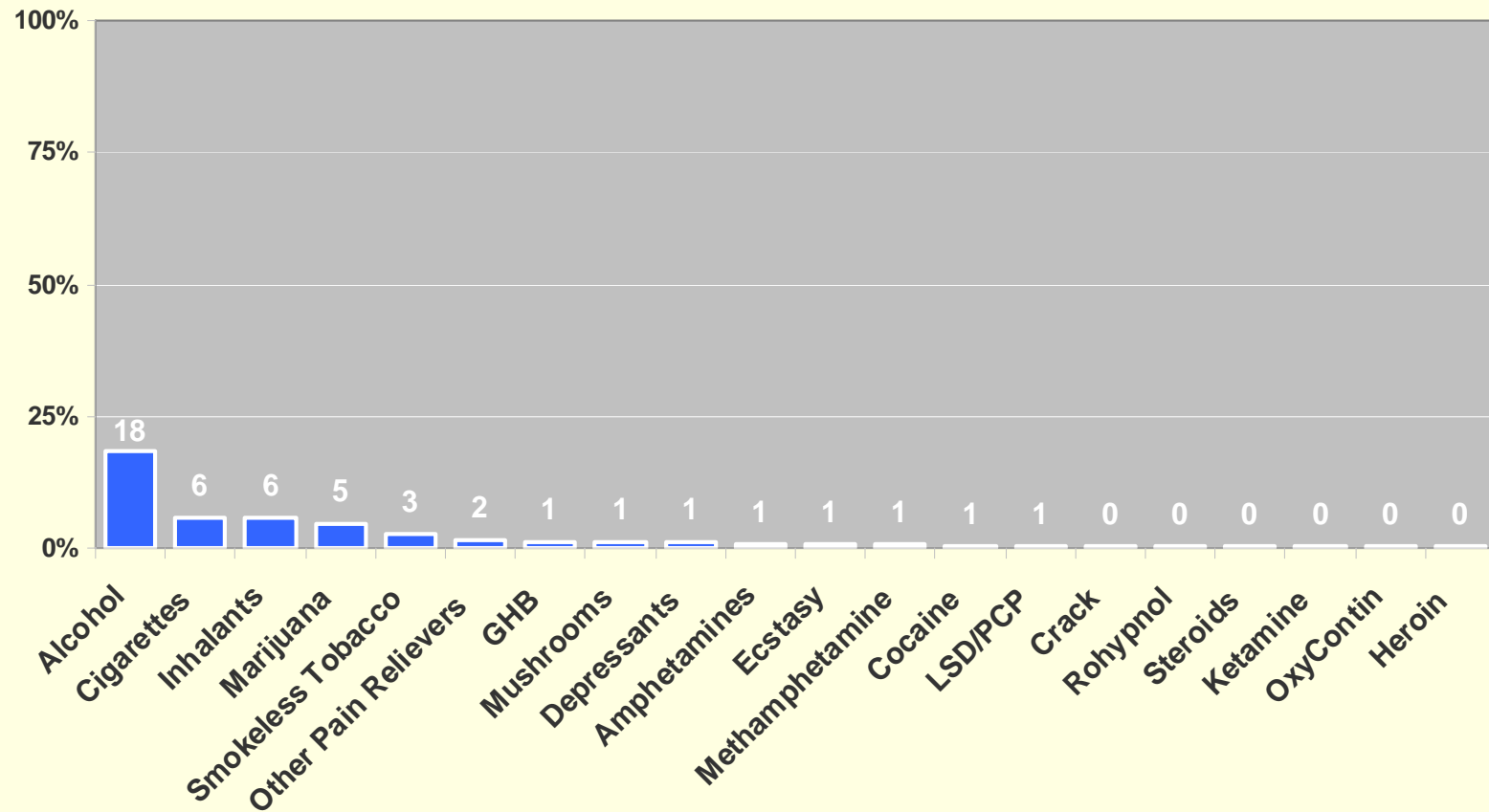
Lifetime Prevalence

High School



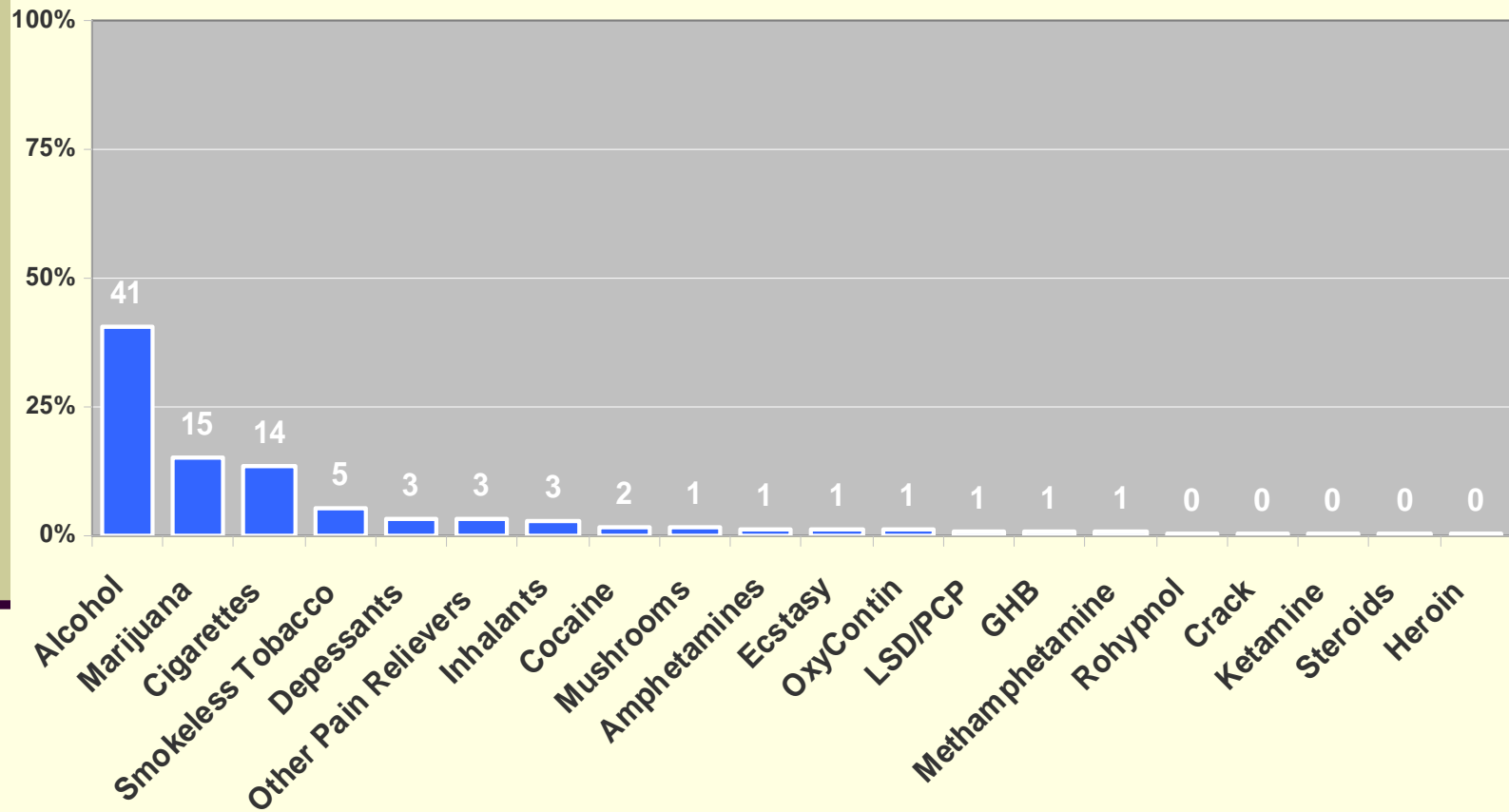
30-Day Prevalence

Middle School



30-Day Prevalence

High School



2005 Prevalence Rates

Drugs with a prevalence of usage rate of less than 2%

- Mushrooms – 1.3%
- Cocaine – 1.1%
- Amphetamines – 1.1%
- Ecstasy – 1.0%
- GHB – 0.9%
- OxyContin -0.8%
- Methamphetamine -0.7%
- LSD/PCP – 0.6%
- Rohypnol - 0.4%
- Crack - 0.4%
- Ketamine - 0.4%
- Steroids – 0.4%
- Heroin - 0.3%

2005 Prevalence Rates Continued

- Alcohol most commonly used drug with lifetime use at 56.5% and past 30-day use at 30.8%.
- Binge drinking (consumption of five or more drinks in a row in last two weeks) is more prevalent than past-30-day tobacco, marijuana or other illicit drug use

2005 Prevalence Rates Continued

- Cigarettes (31.7% lifetime, 10.2% past 30-day use) and marijuana (21.7% lifetime and 10.4% past 30-day use) most commonly used drugs after alcohol
- Both lifetime and past 30-day prevalence rates for depressants (5.7% and 2.2%, respectively) and prescription pain relievers (6.5% and 2.4%, respectively) are higher than for all other illicit drugs, except marijuana and inhalants.

2005 Prevalence Rates Continued

- Across the majority of ATOD categories, White, non-Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence of use, followed by Hispanic/Latino and African American students.

- Past 30-day cigarette use:

White, Non-Hispanic – 14.2%

Hispanic/Latino – 9.2%

African American – 4.0%



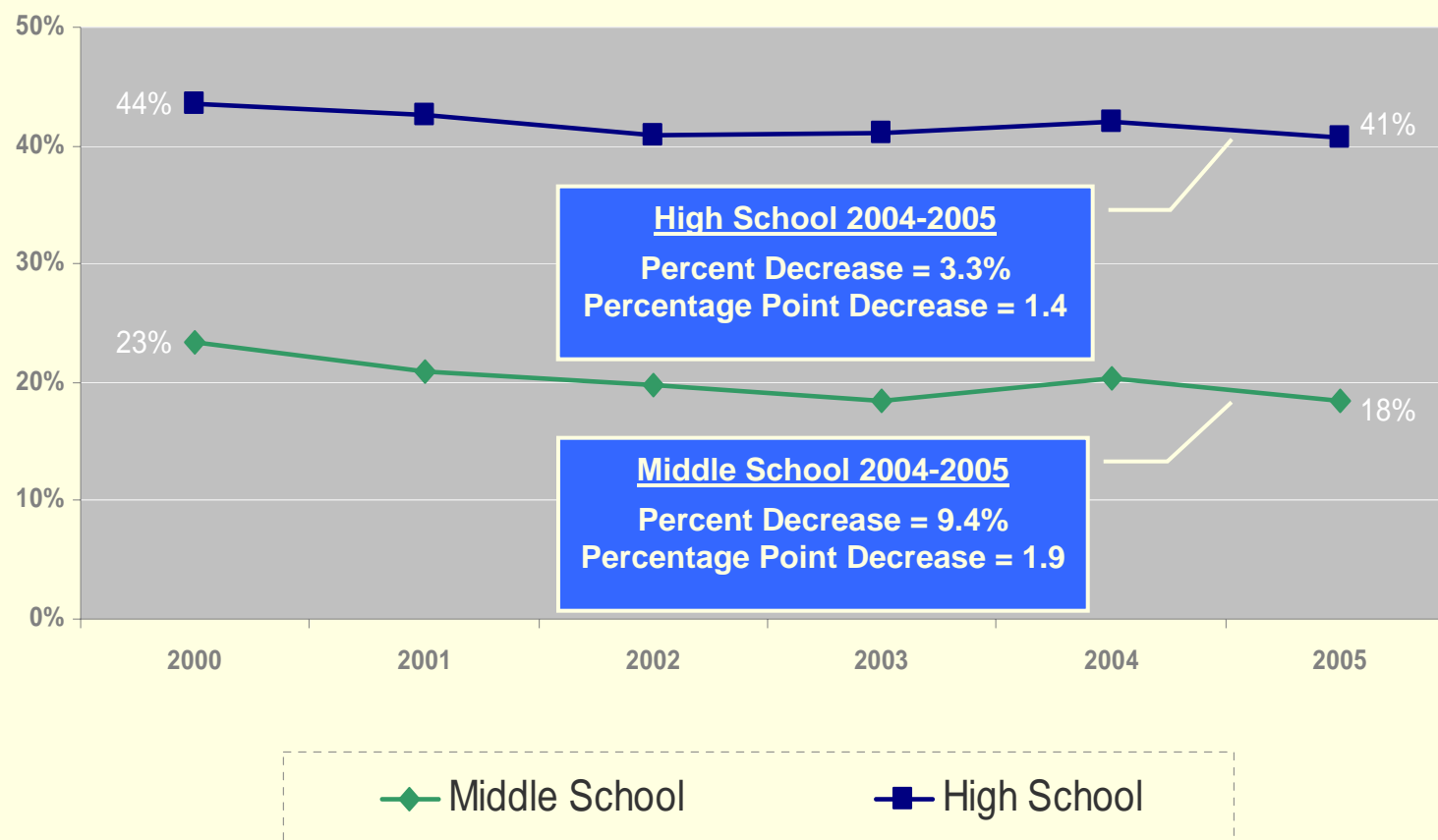
2000 – 2005 ATOD Trends



Results by Grade Cohort and Gender
Comparisons

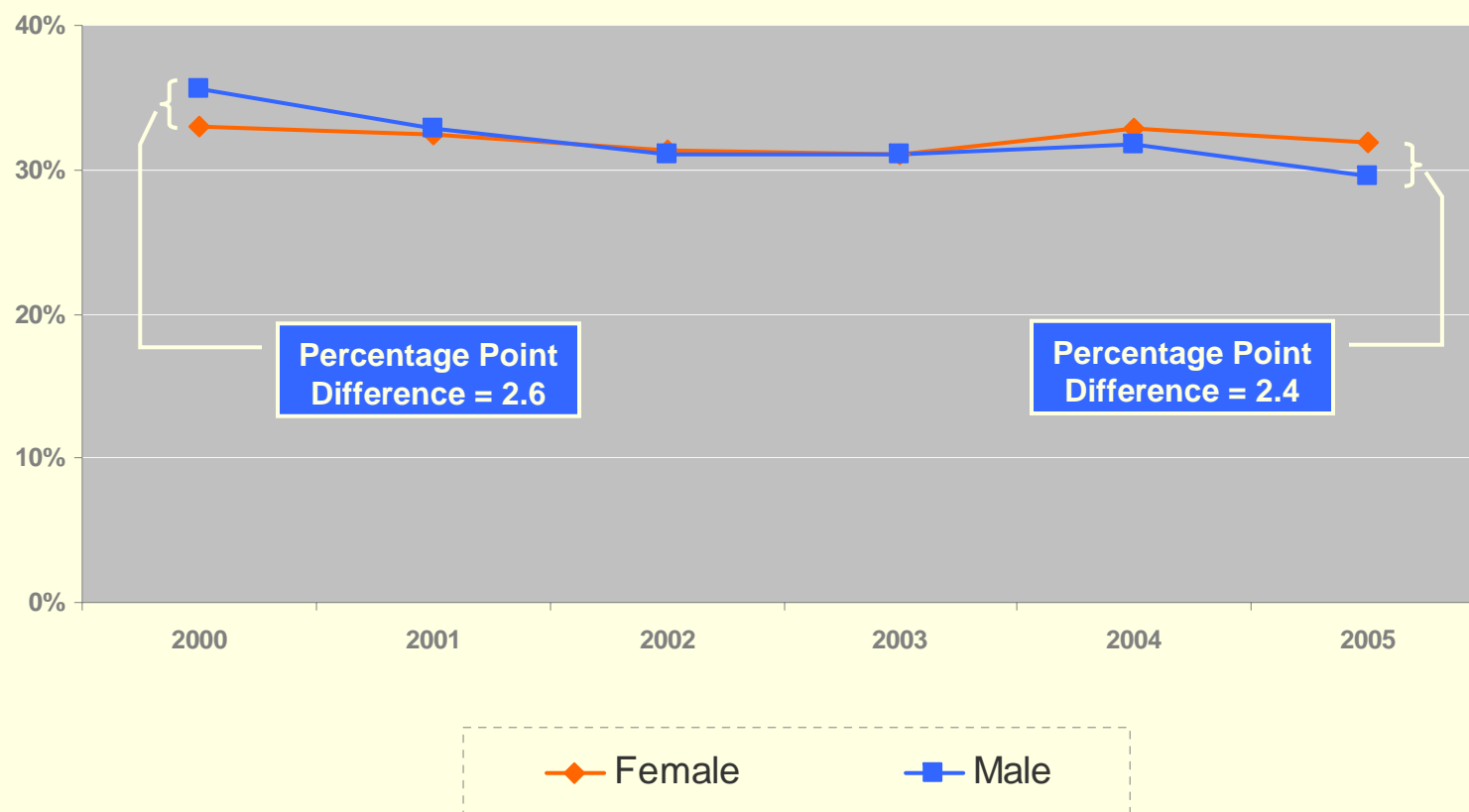
Alcohol

30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort



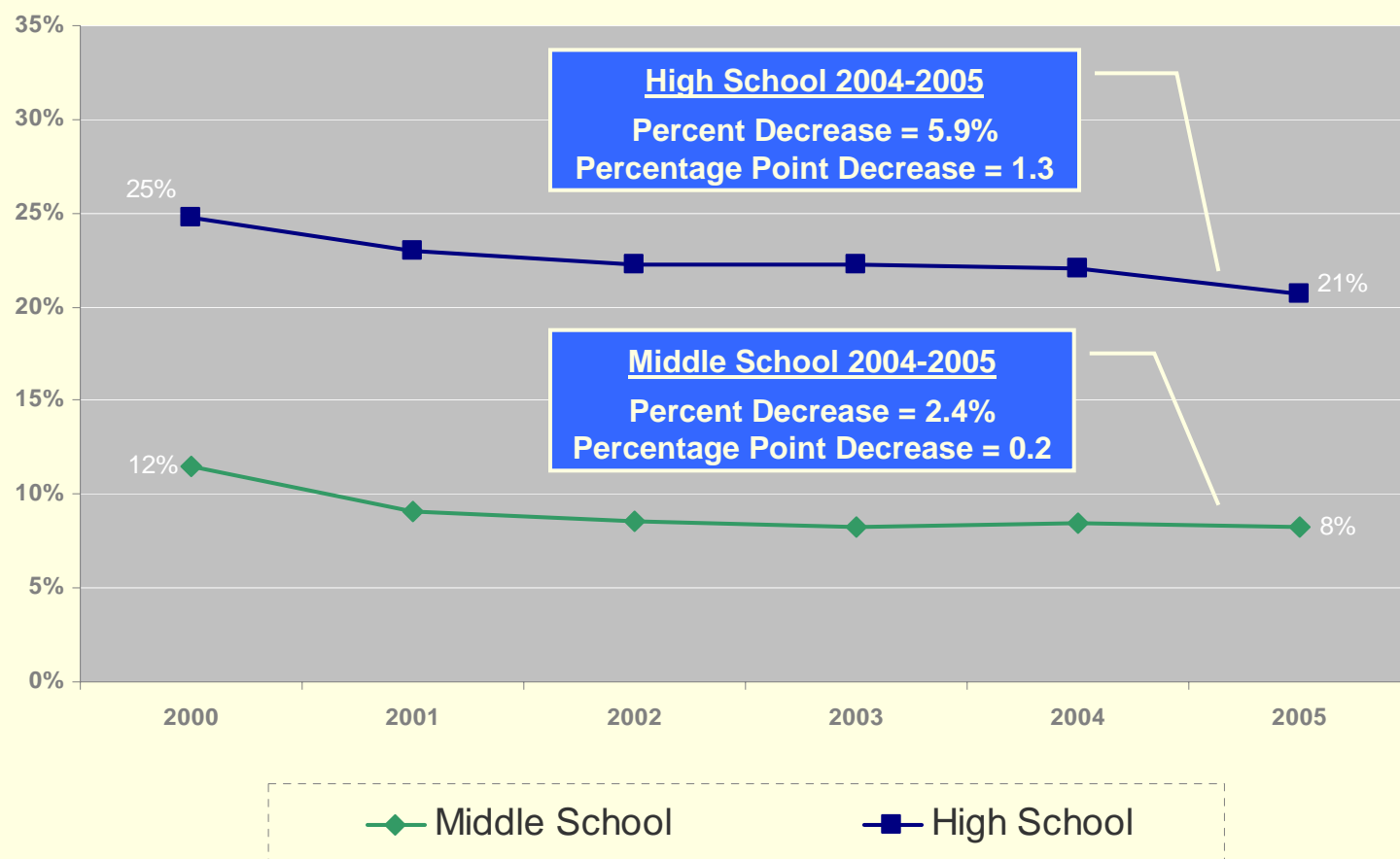
Alcohol

30-Day Prevalence by Gender



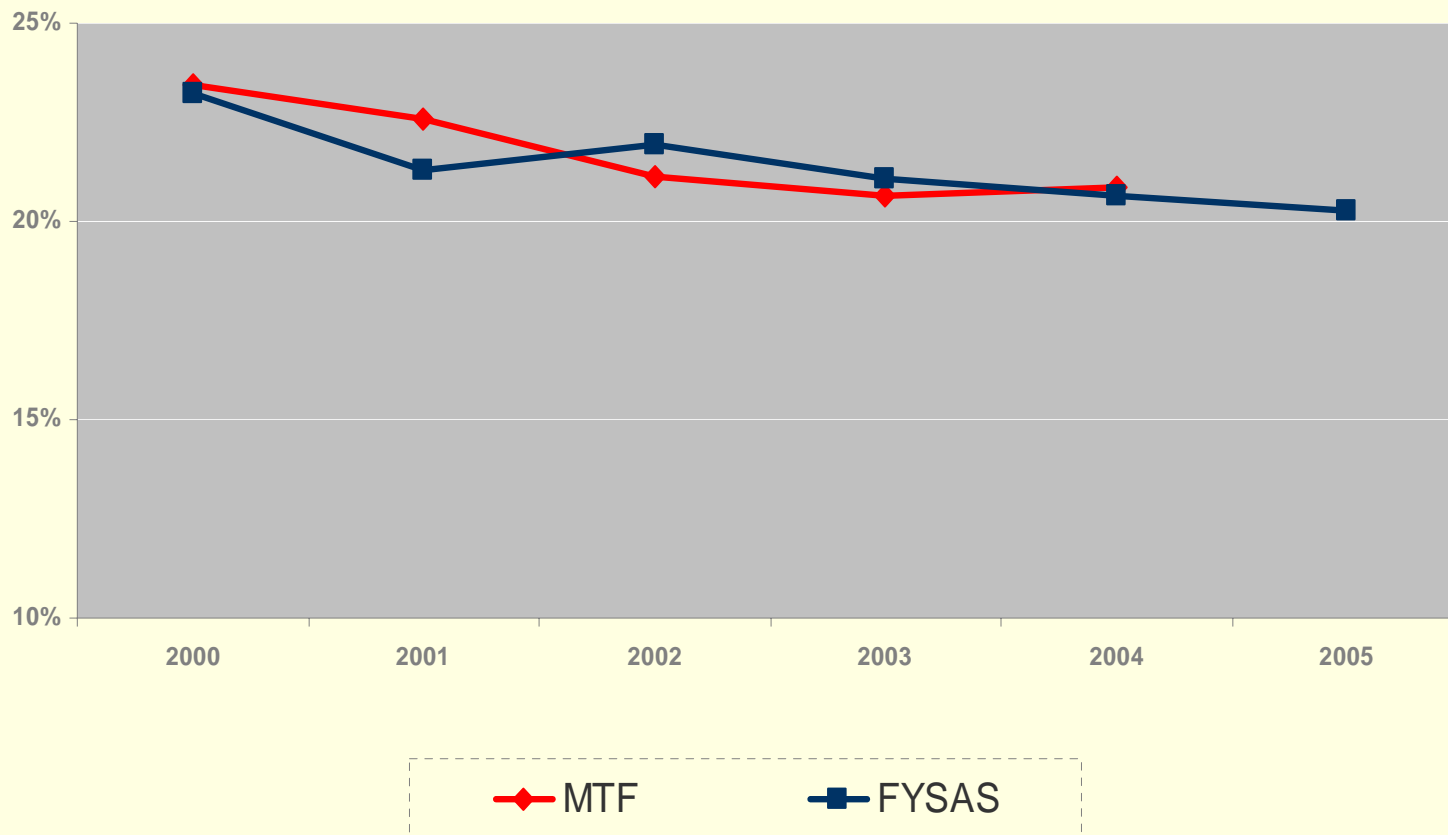
Binge Drinking

Prevalence by Grade Cohort



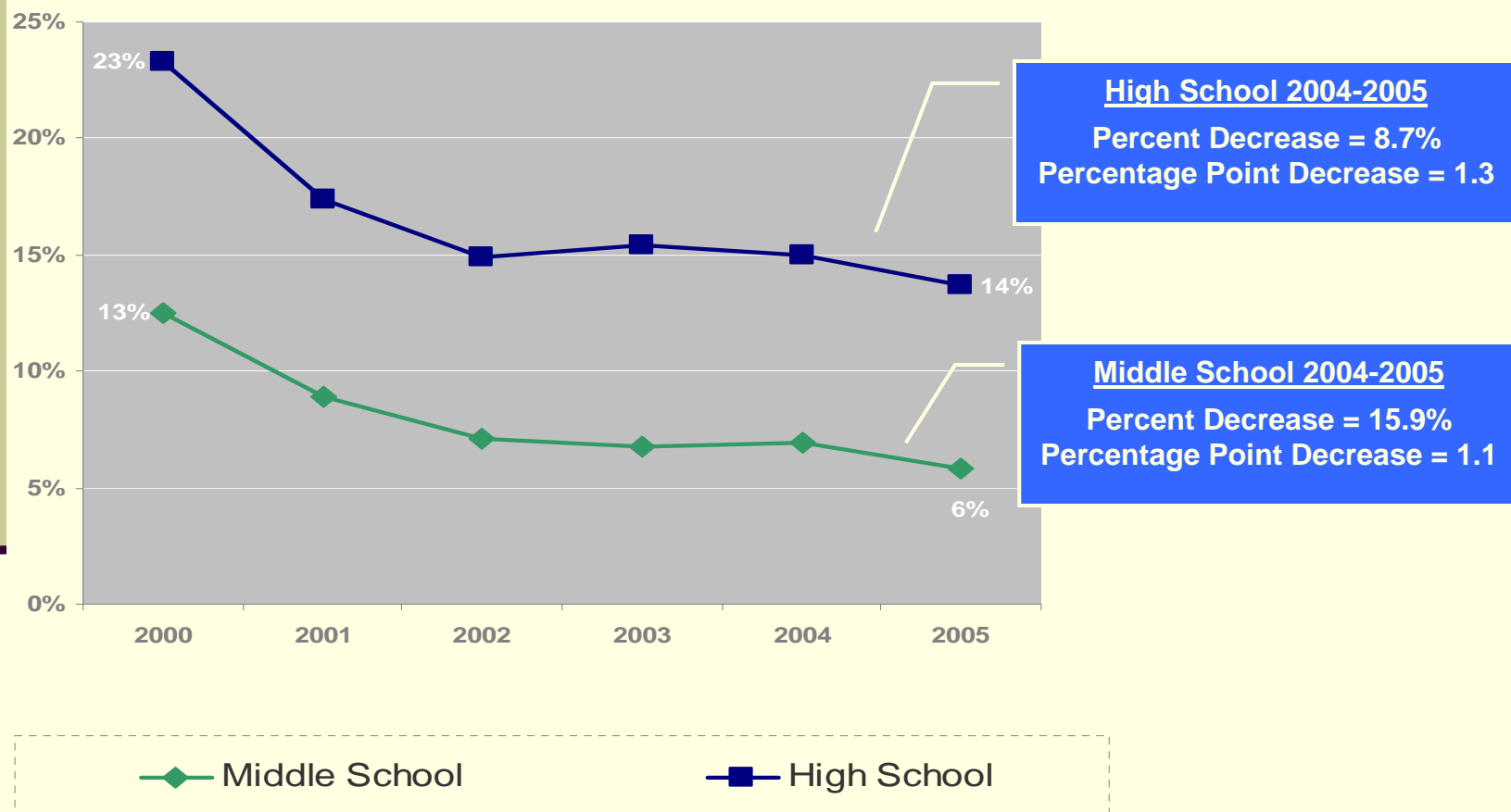
Binge Drinking

Prevalence for 8th, 10th, & 12th Graders



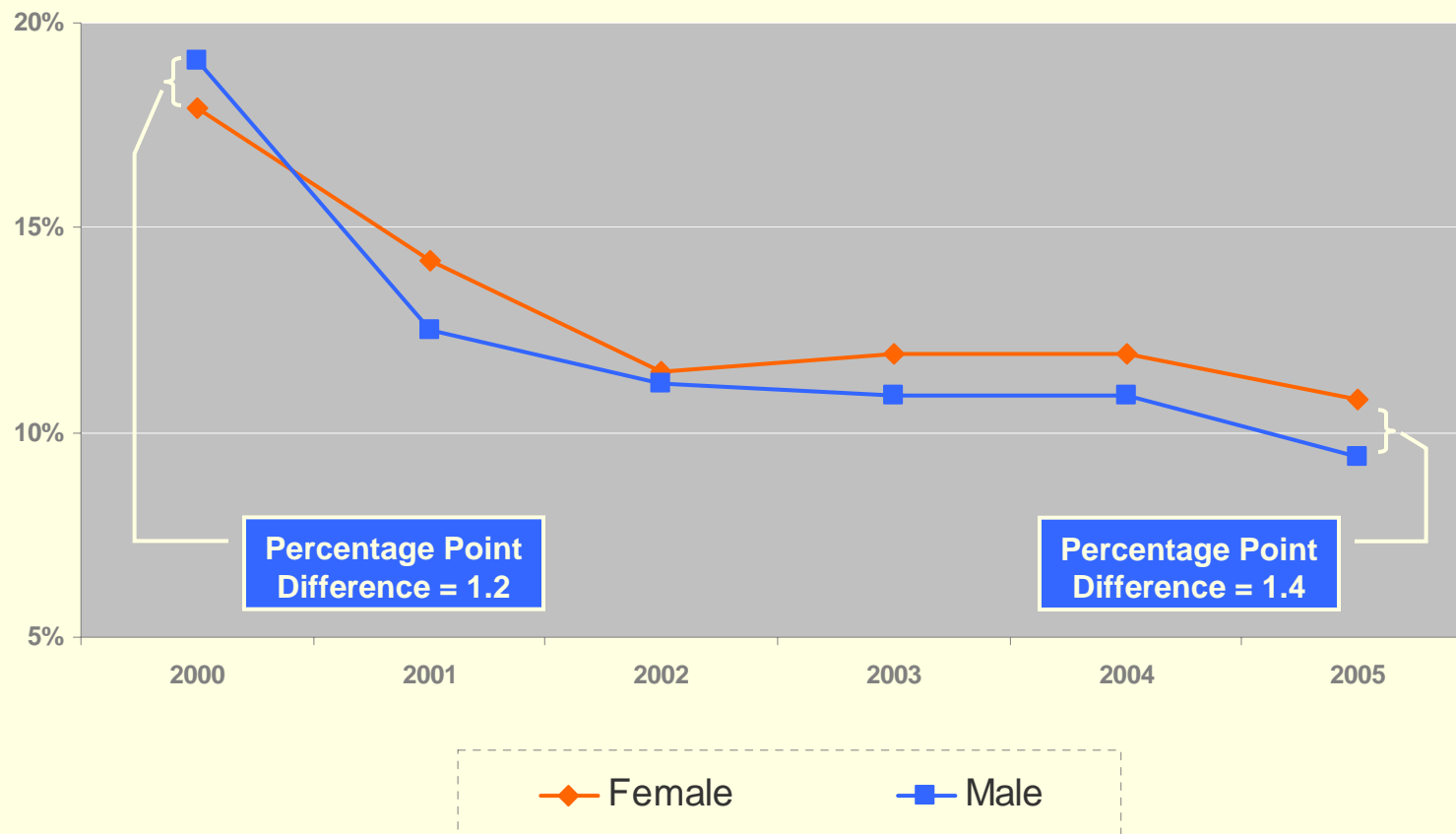
Cigarettes

30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort



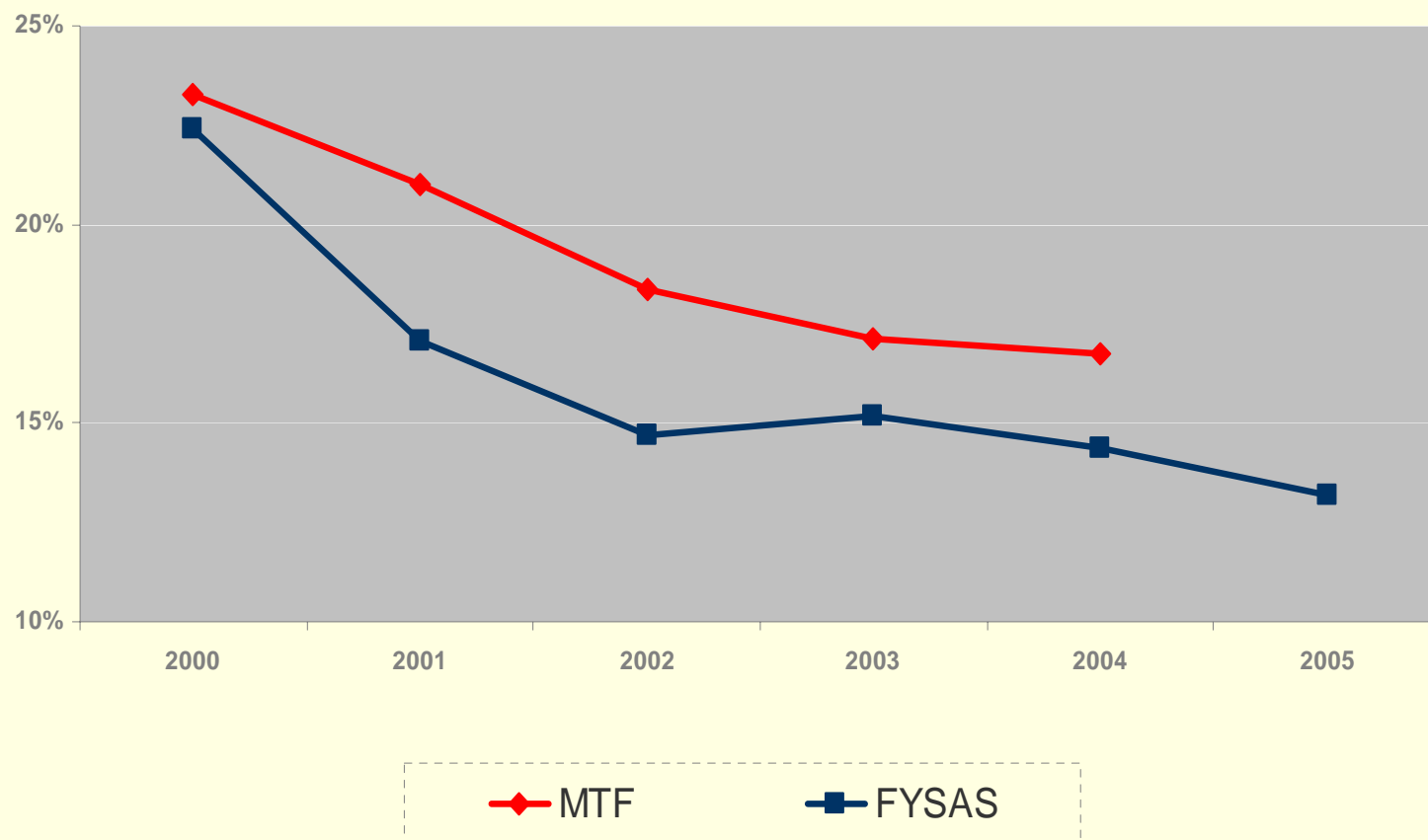
Cigarettes

30-Day Prevalence by Gender



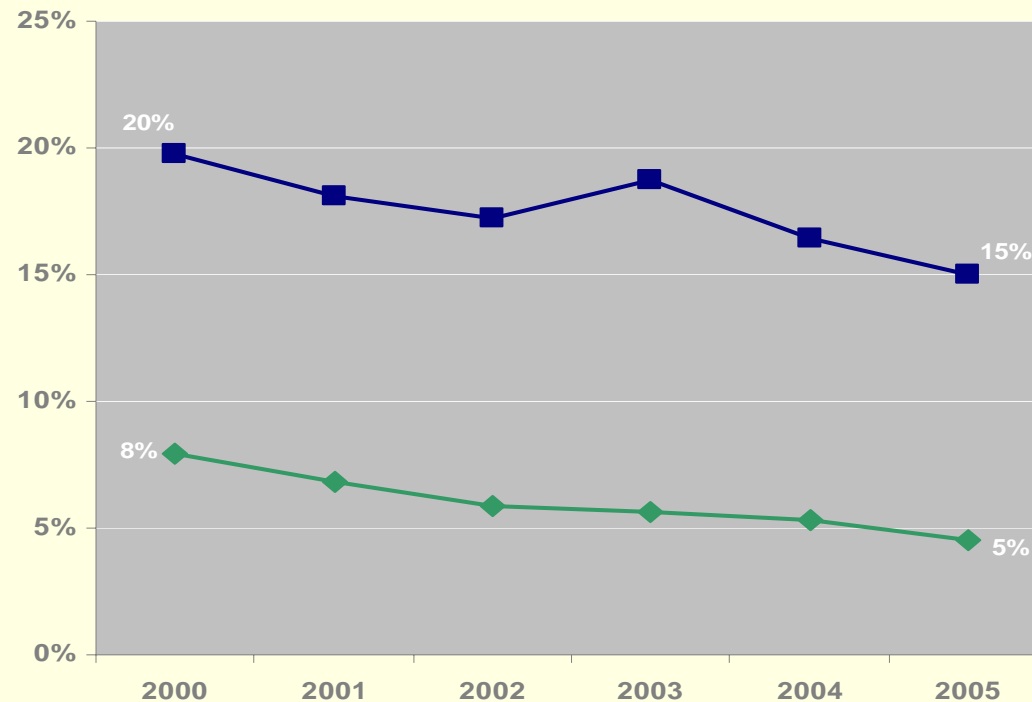
Cigarettes

30-Day Prevalence for 8th, 10th, & 12th Graders



Marijuana

30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort



—◆— Middle School

—■— High School

High School Rates 2000-2005

Percent Reduction
= 24.2%

Percentage Point
Decrease = 4.8

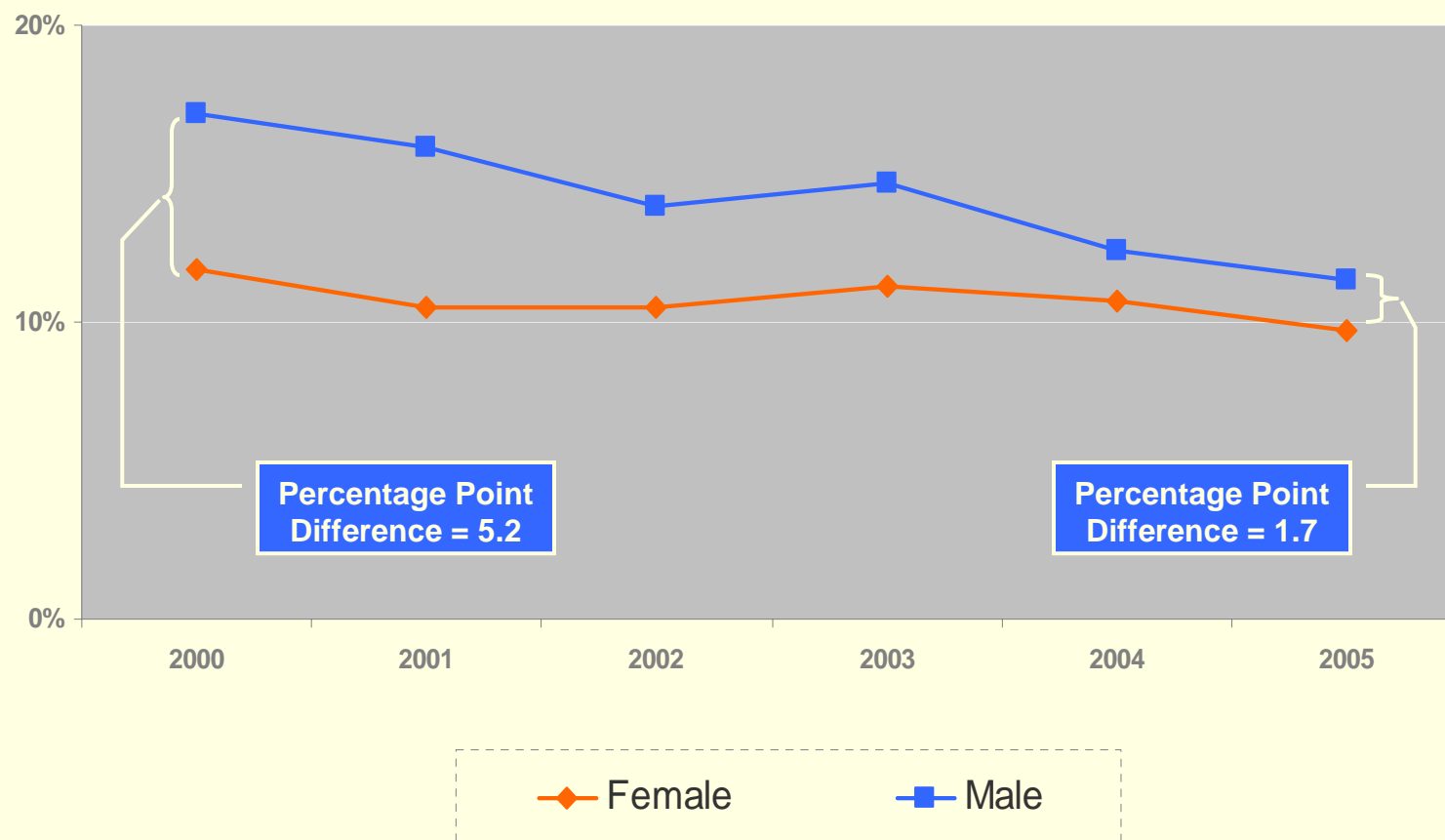
Middle School Rates 2000-2005

Percent Reduction
= 43.0%

Percentage Point
Decrease = 3.4

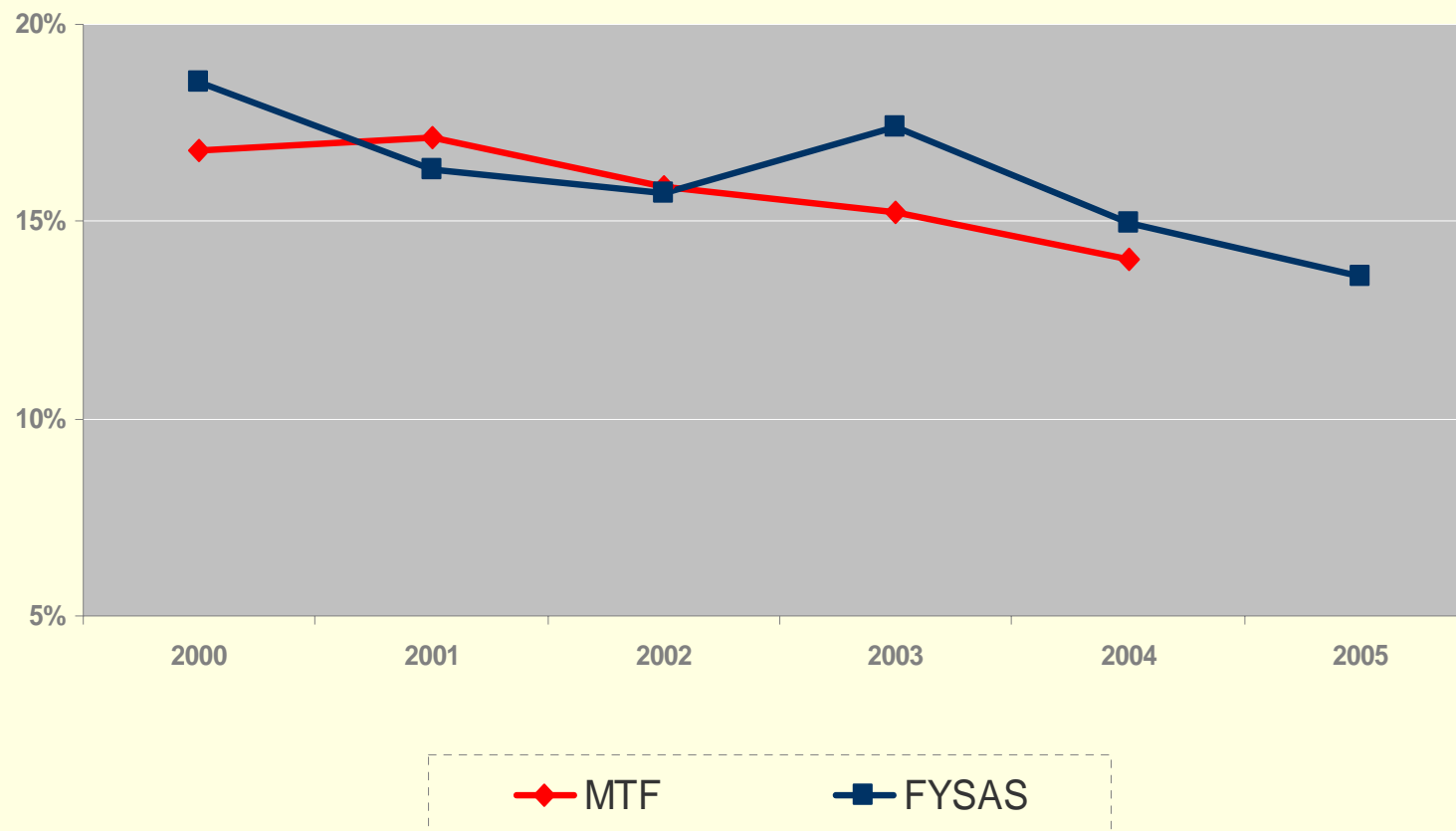
Marijuana

30-Day Prevalence by Gender



Marijuana

30-Day Prevalence for 8th, 10th, & 12th Graders



Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana Trends

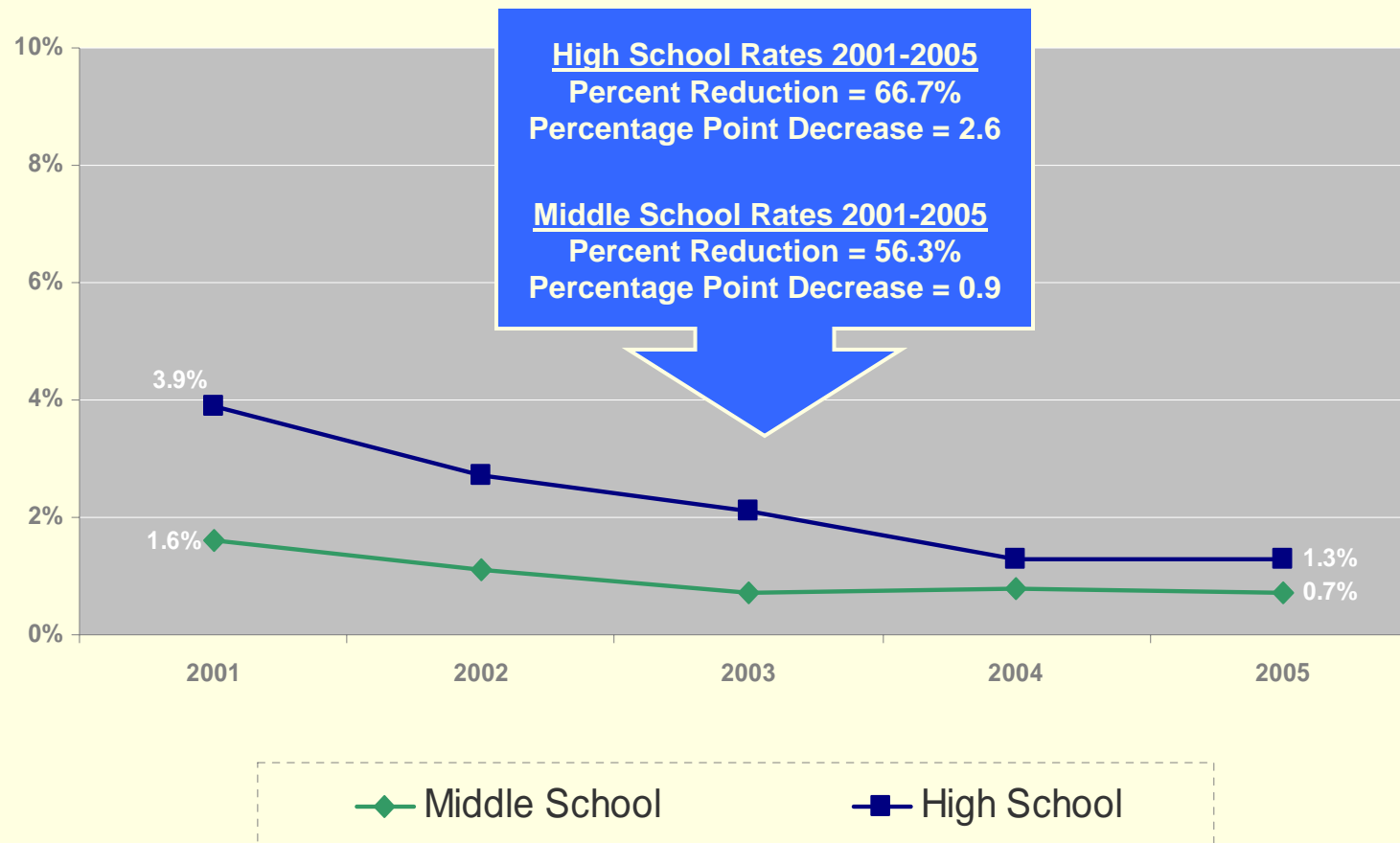
- In 2005, past 30-day alcohol, cigarette and marijuana use declined by 1.5, 1.2 and 1.1 percentage points, respectively.
- Between 2000 and 2005 prevalence rates among Florida students have dropped across the majority of ATOD categories.
- Example; past 30-day cigarette, marijuana, alcohol and Ecstasy declined 8.2, 4.0, 3.5 and 1.8 percentage points, respectively.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana Trends Continued

- Between 2000 and 2005, the rate of 30-day marijuana use dropped 43% among Middle School and 24% among High School students.

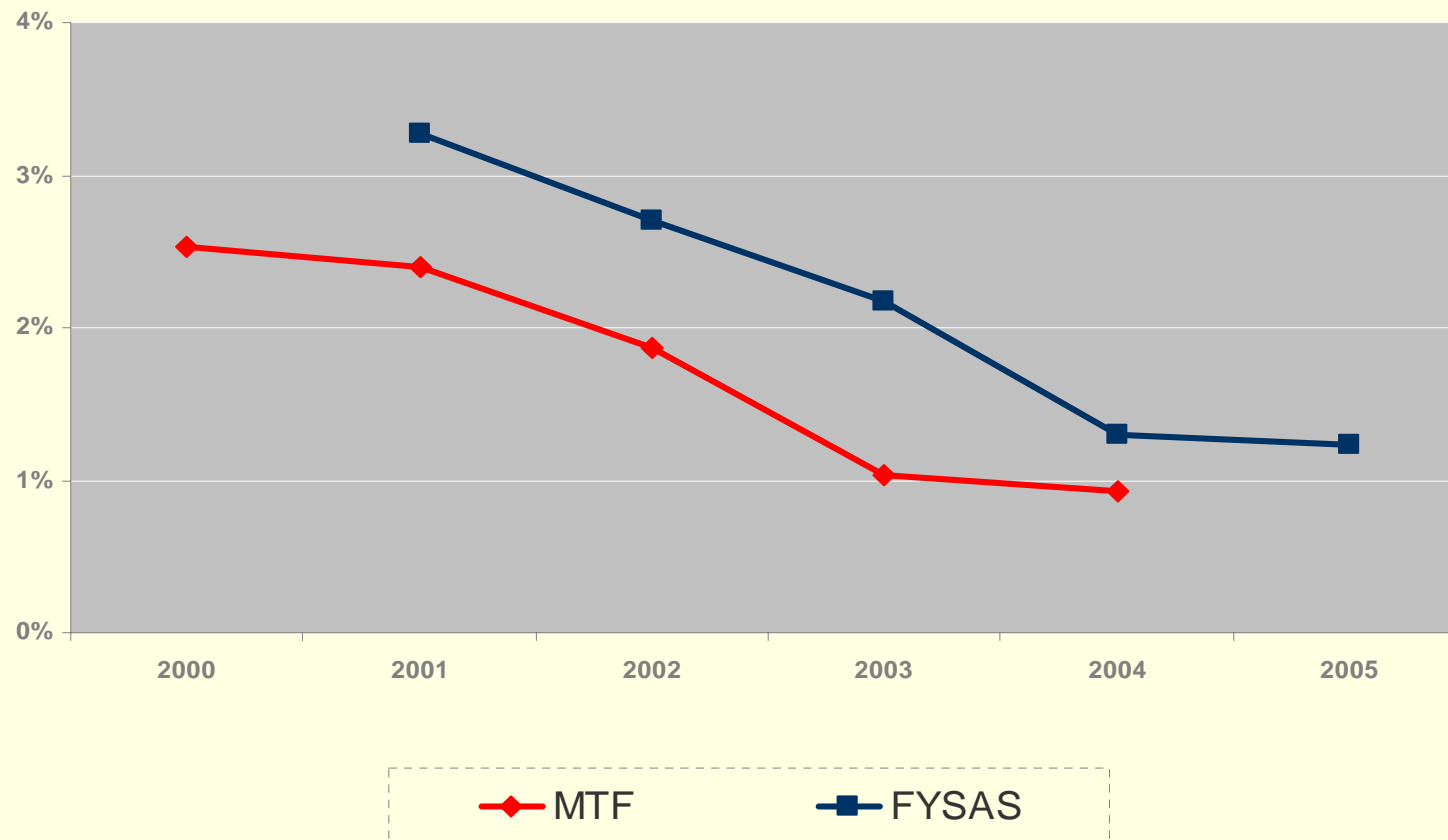
Ecstasy

30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort



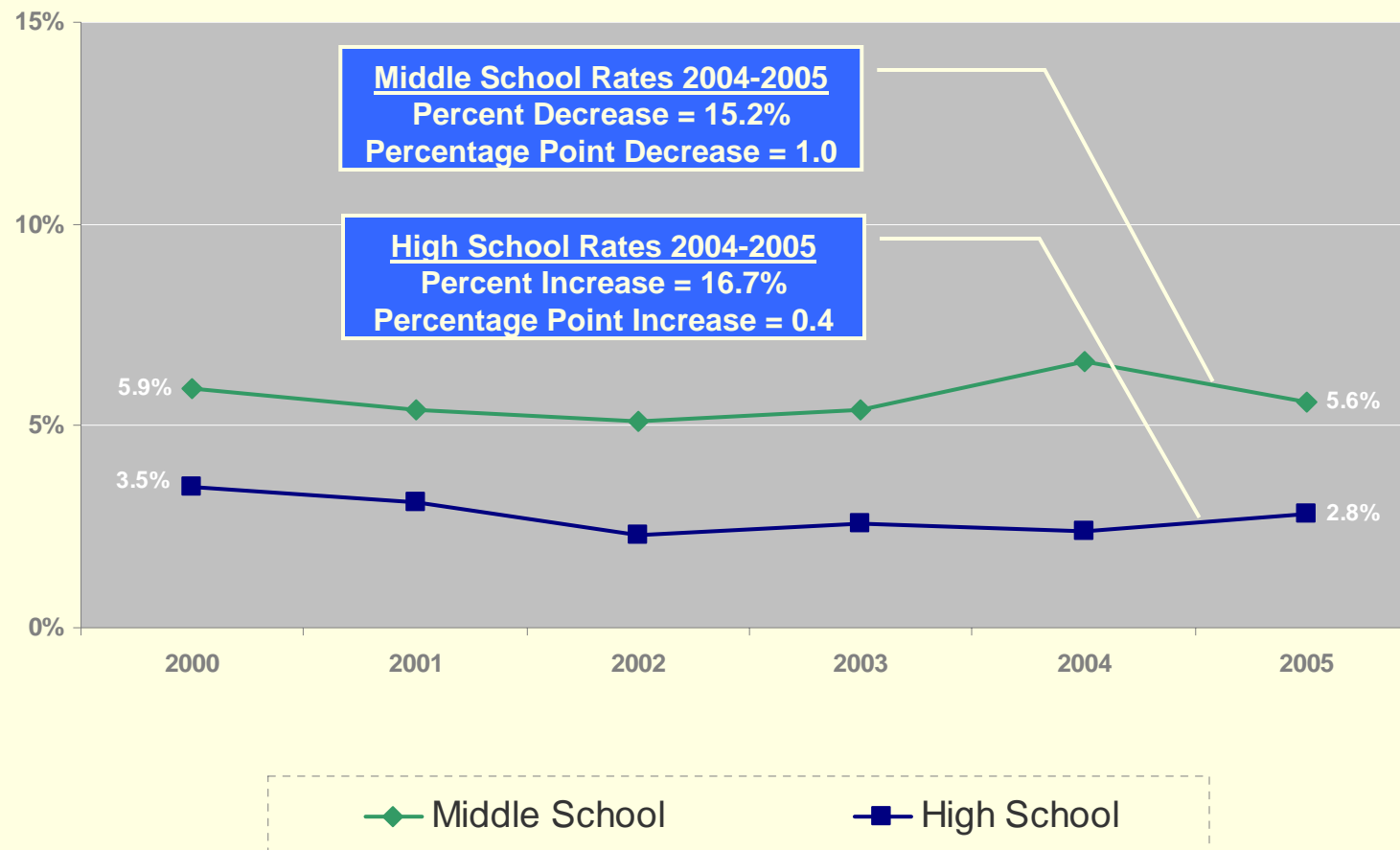
Ecstasy

30-Day Prevalence for 8th, 10th, & 12th Graders



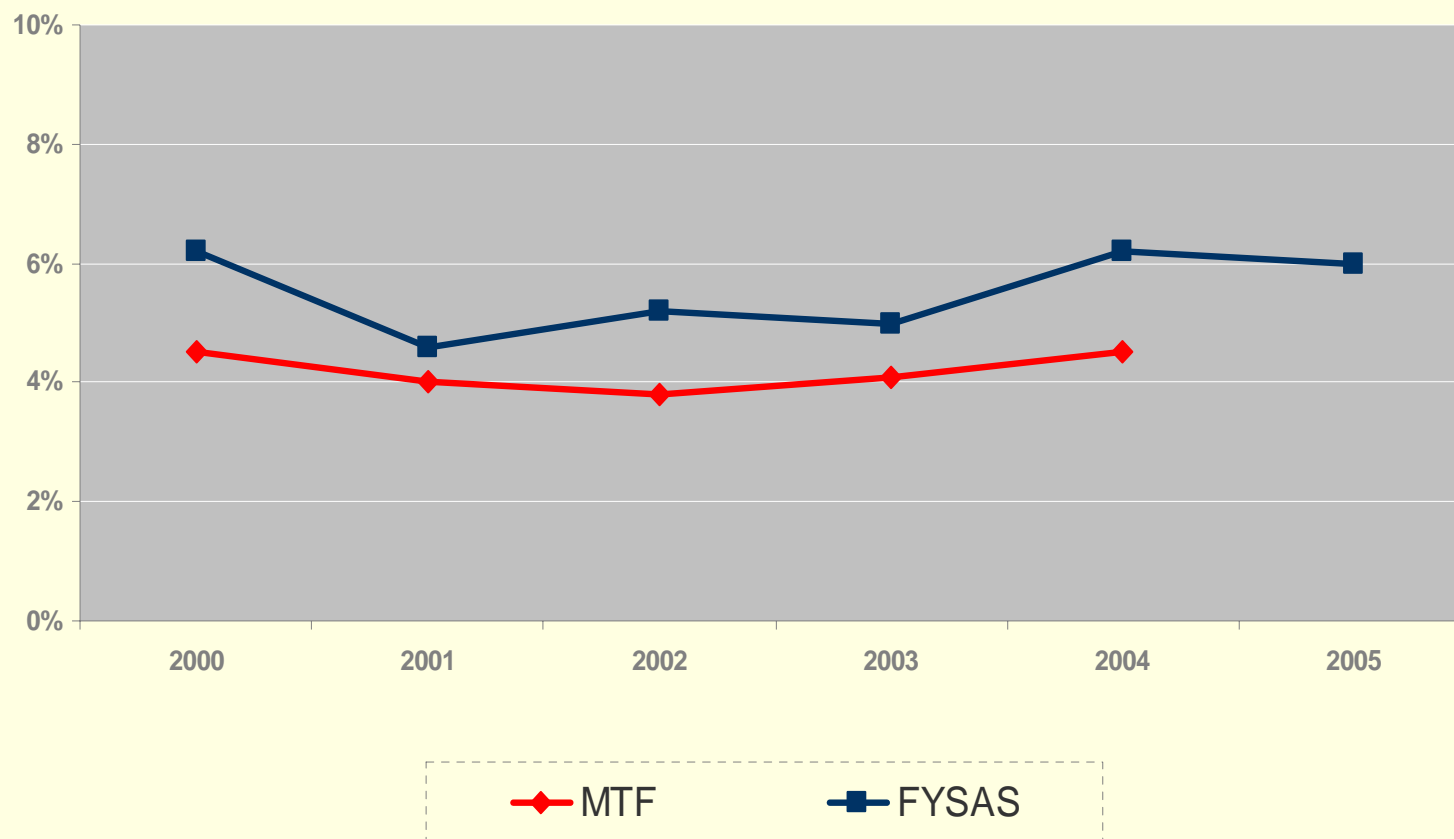
Inhalants

30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort



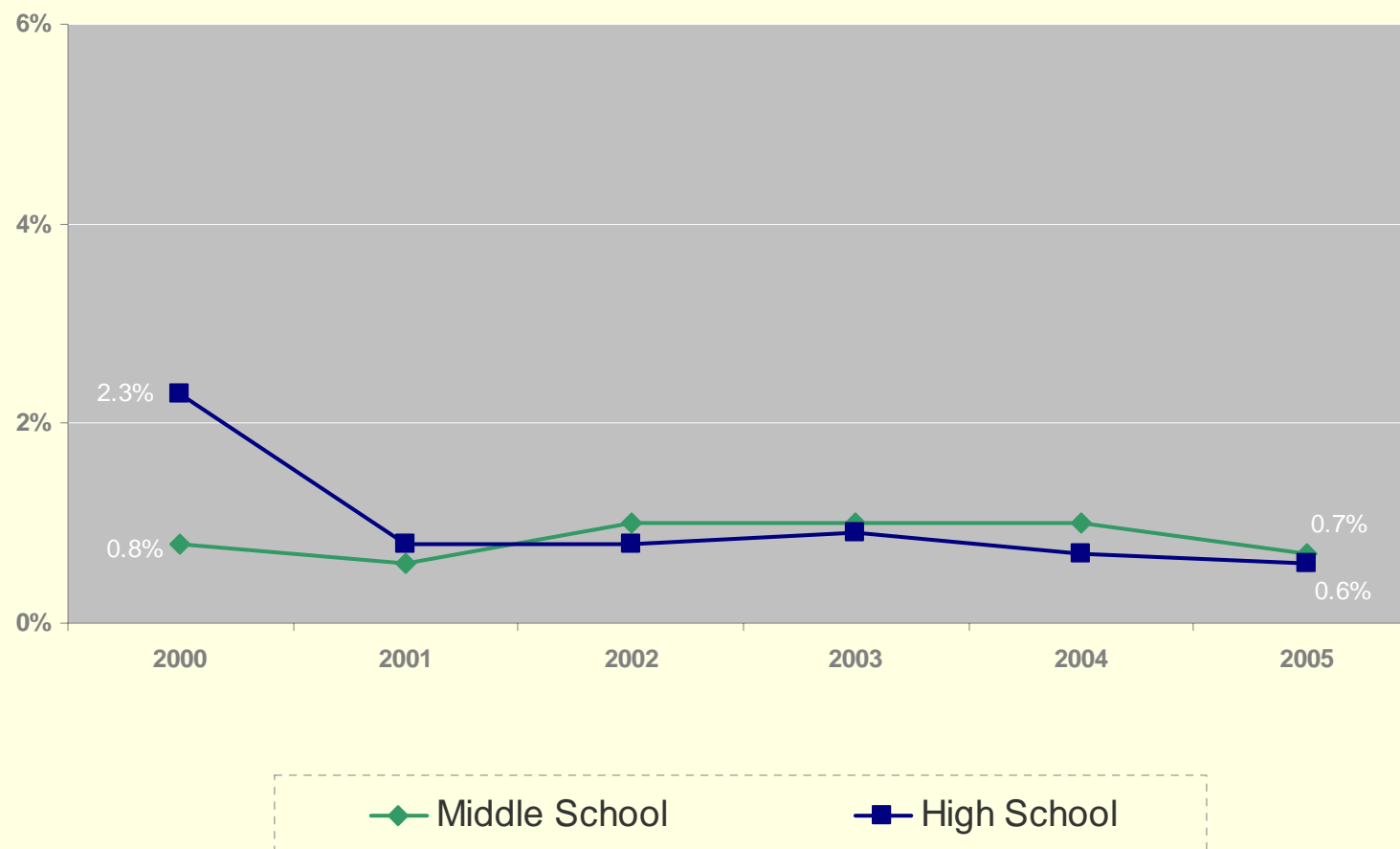
Inhalants

30-Day Prevalence for 8th Graders



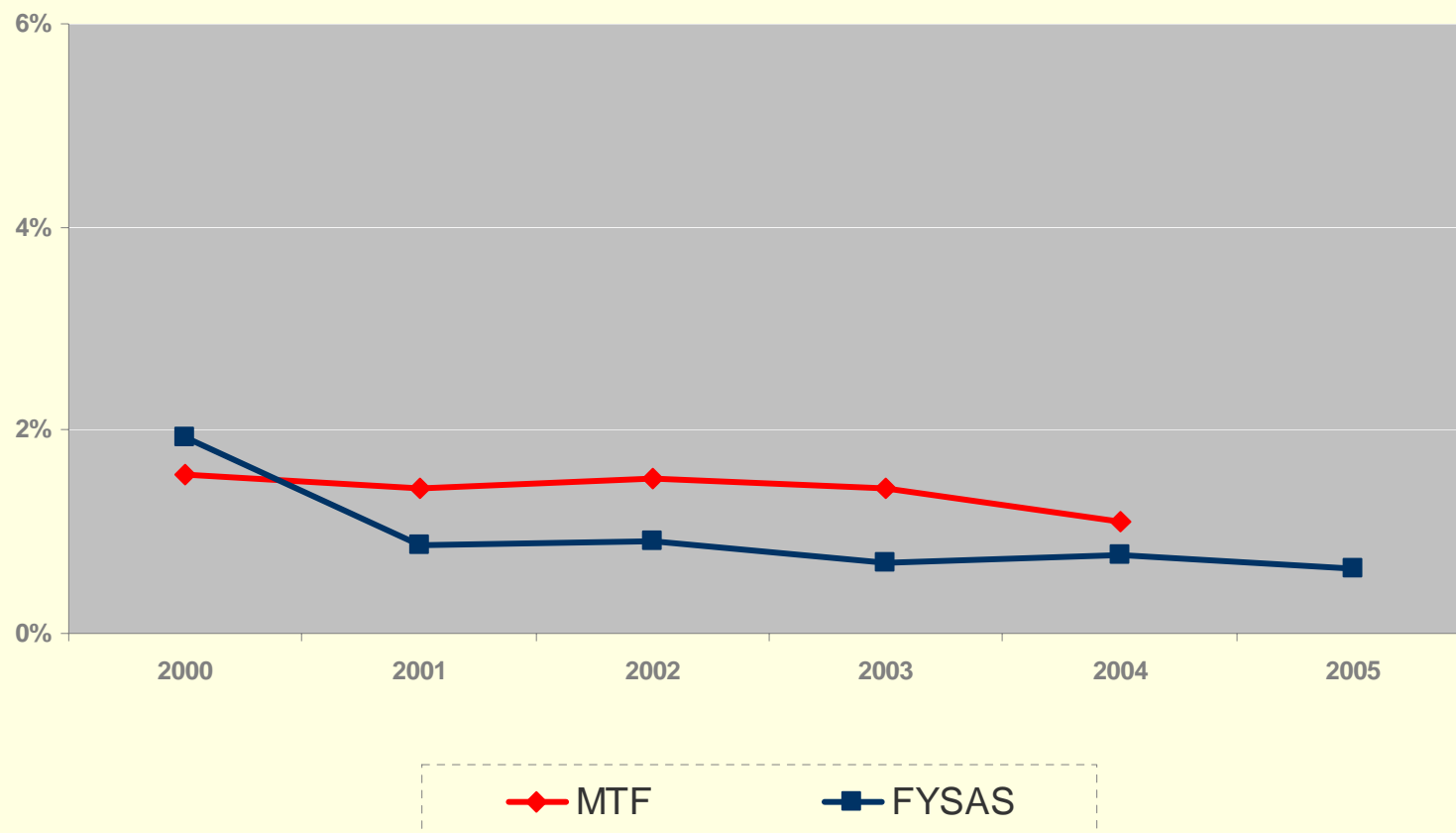
Methamphetamine

30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort



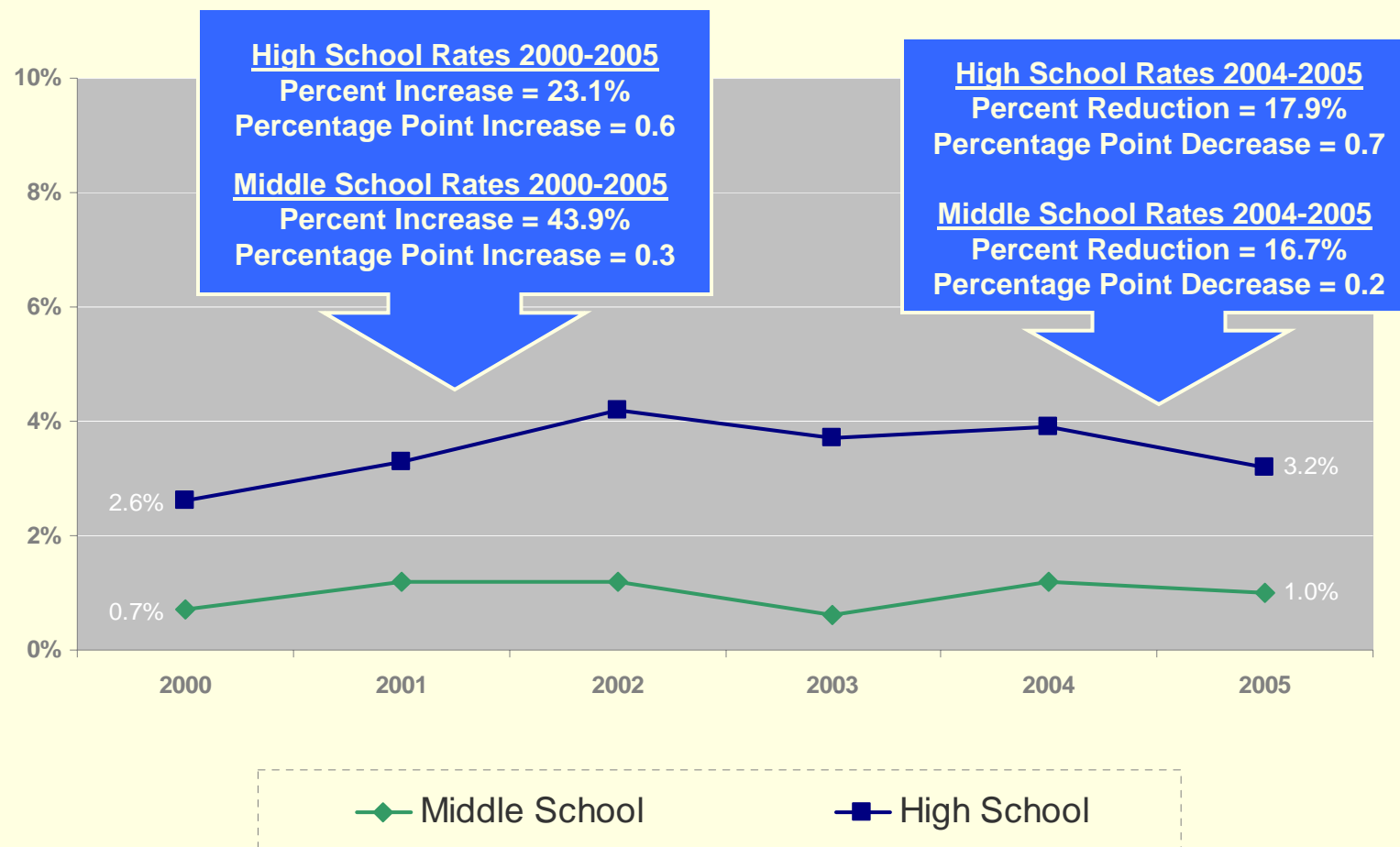
Methamphetamine

30-Day Prevalence for 8th, 10th, & 12th Graders



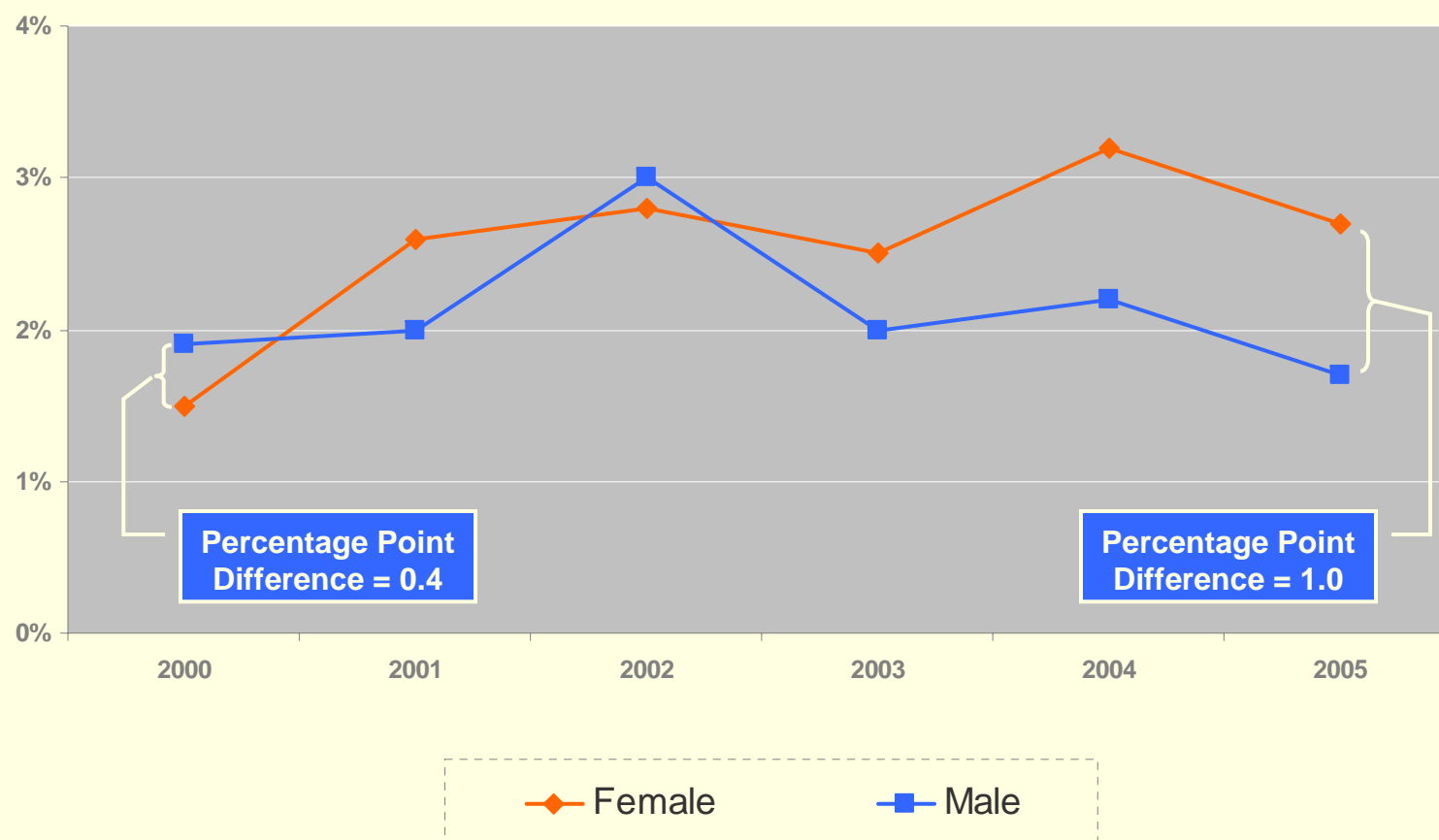
Depressants

30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort



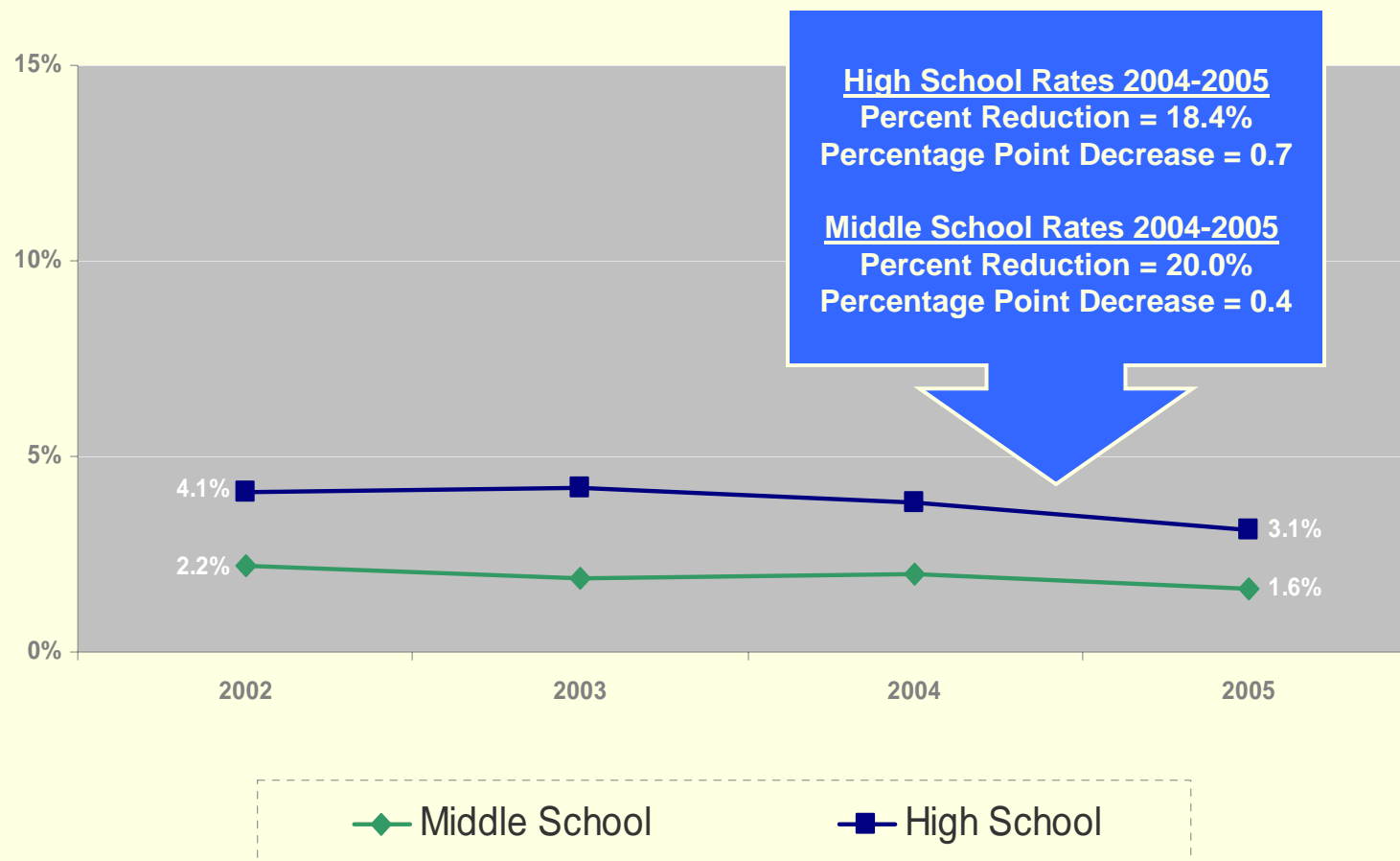
Depressants

30-Day Prevalence by Gender



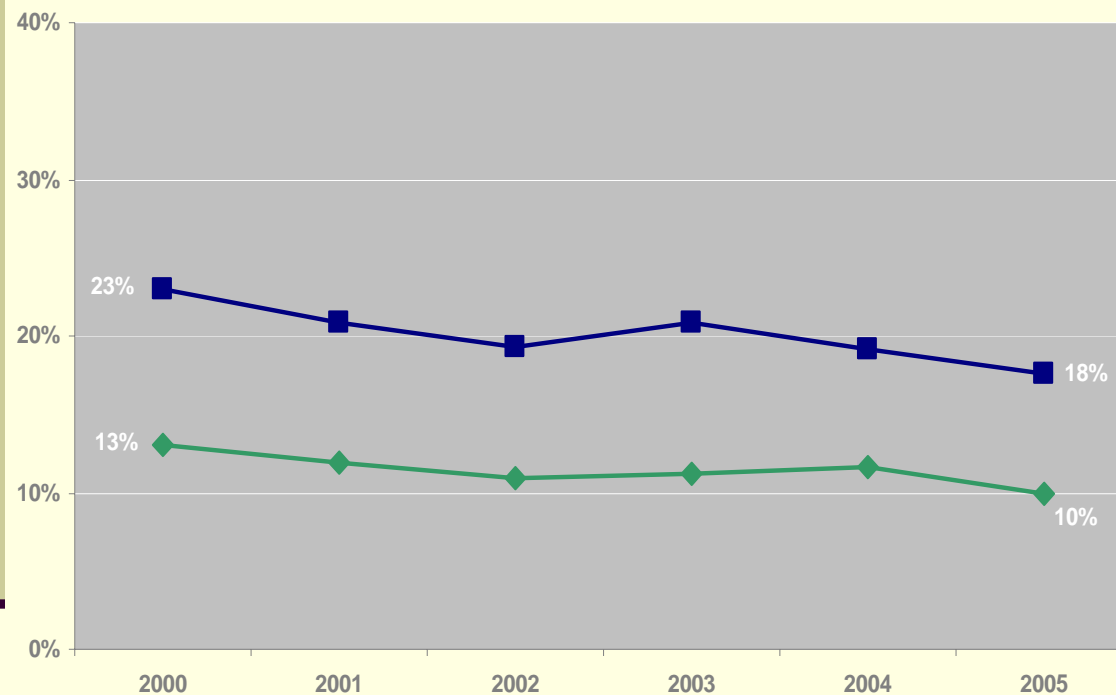
Other Prescription Pain Relievers

30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort



Use of Any Illicit Drug

30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort



—◆— Middle School

—■— High School

High School Rates 2000-2005

Percent Reduction
= 23.5%

Percentage Point
Decrease = 5.4

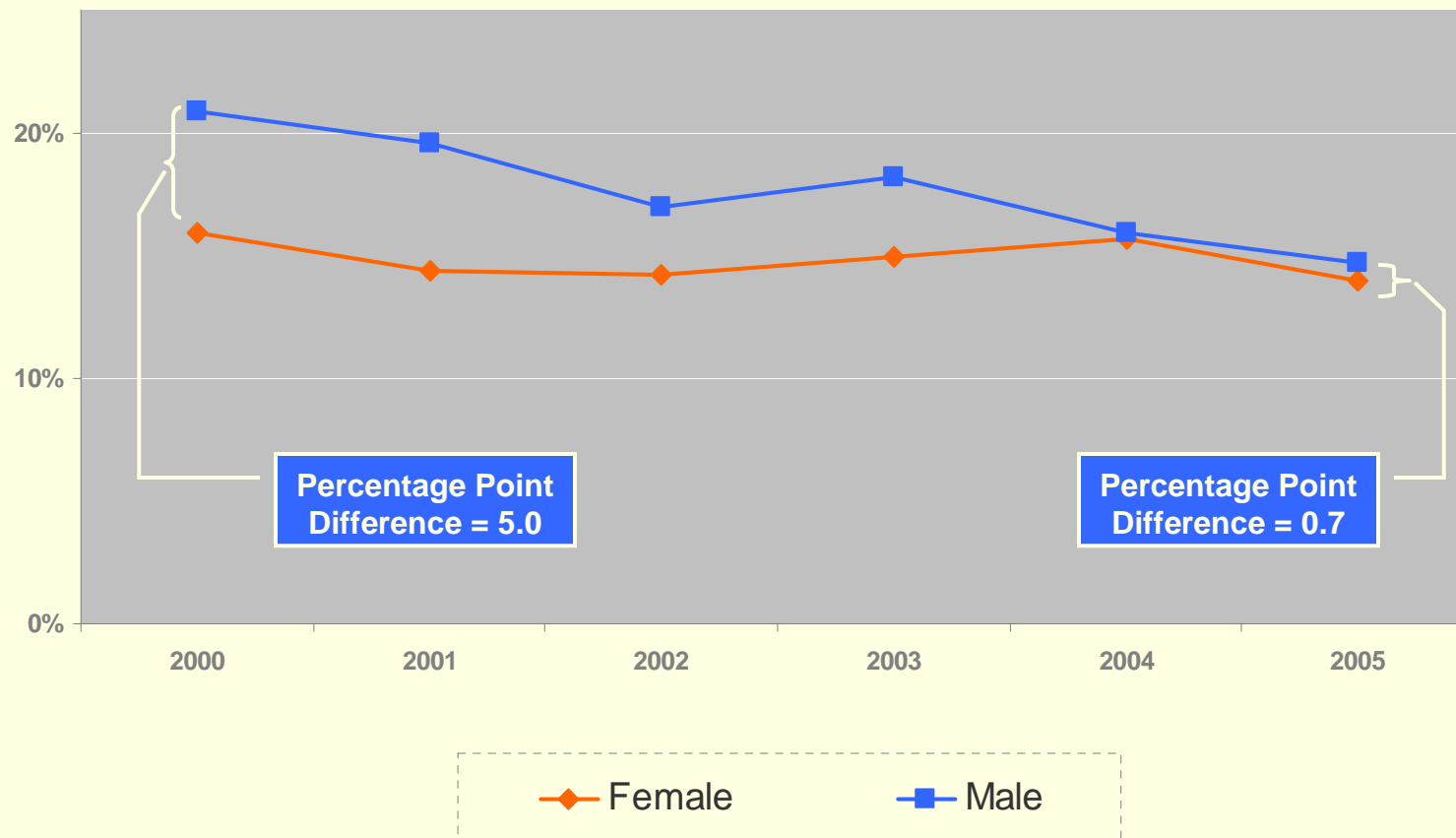
Middle School Rates 2000-2005

Percent Reduction
= 23.1%

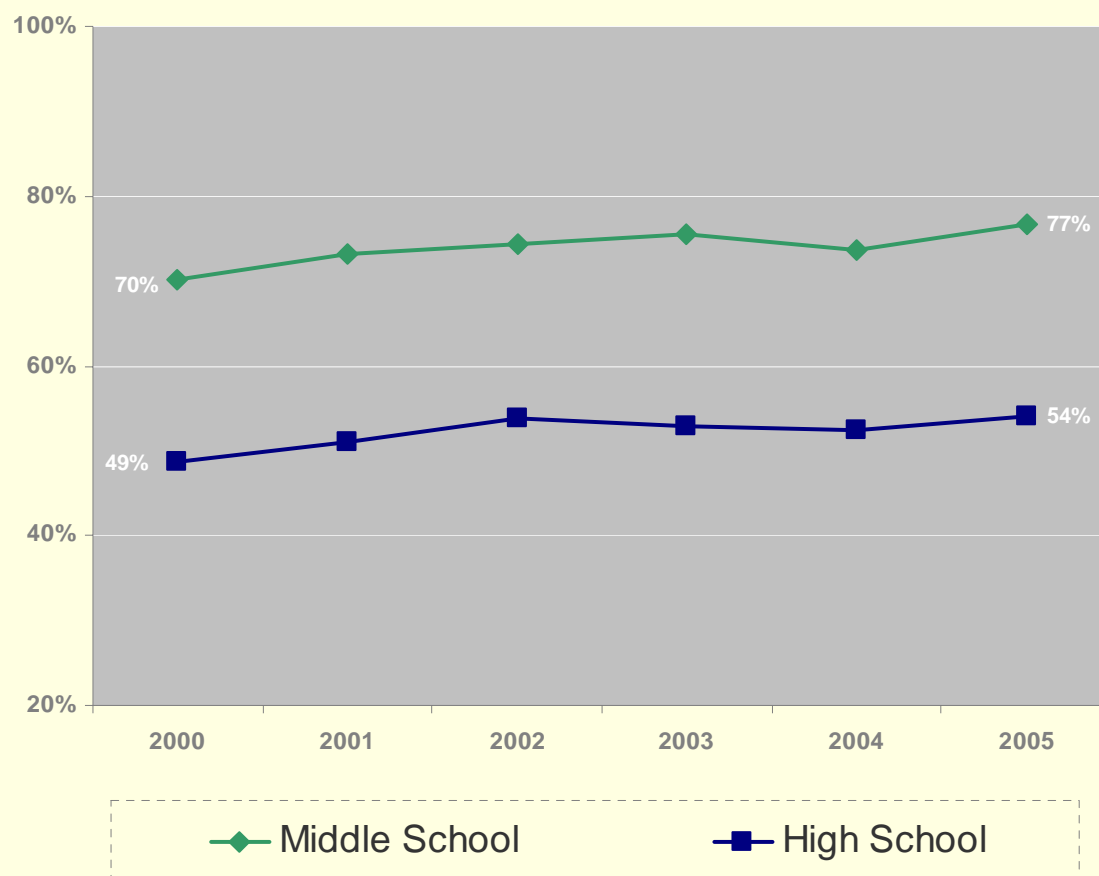
Percentage Point
Decrease = 3.0

Use of Any Illicit Drug

30-Day Prevalence by Gender



Students Reporting No ATOD Use in Past 30 Days



Middle School Rates 2000-2005

Percent Increase = 9.4%

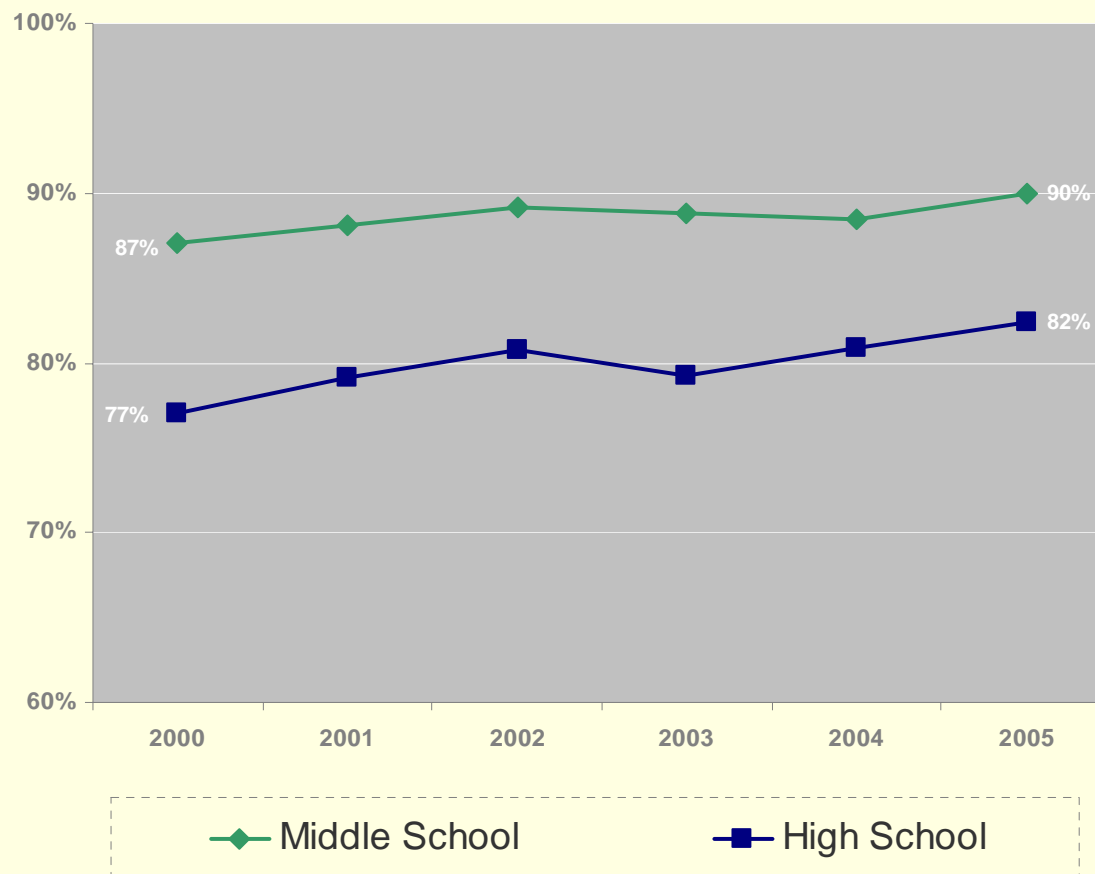
Percentage Point Increase = 6.6

High School Rates 2000-2005

Percent Increase = 11.1%

Percentage Point Increase = 5.4

Students Reporting No Illicit Drug Use in Past 30 Days



Middle School Rates 2000-2005

Percent Increase = 3.0%

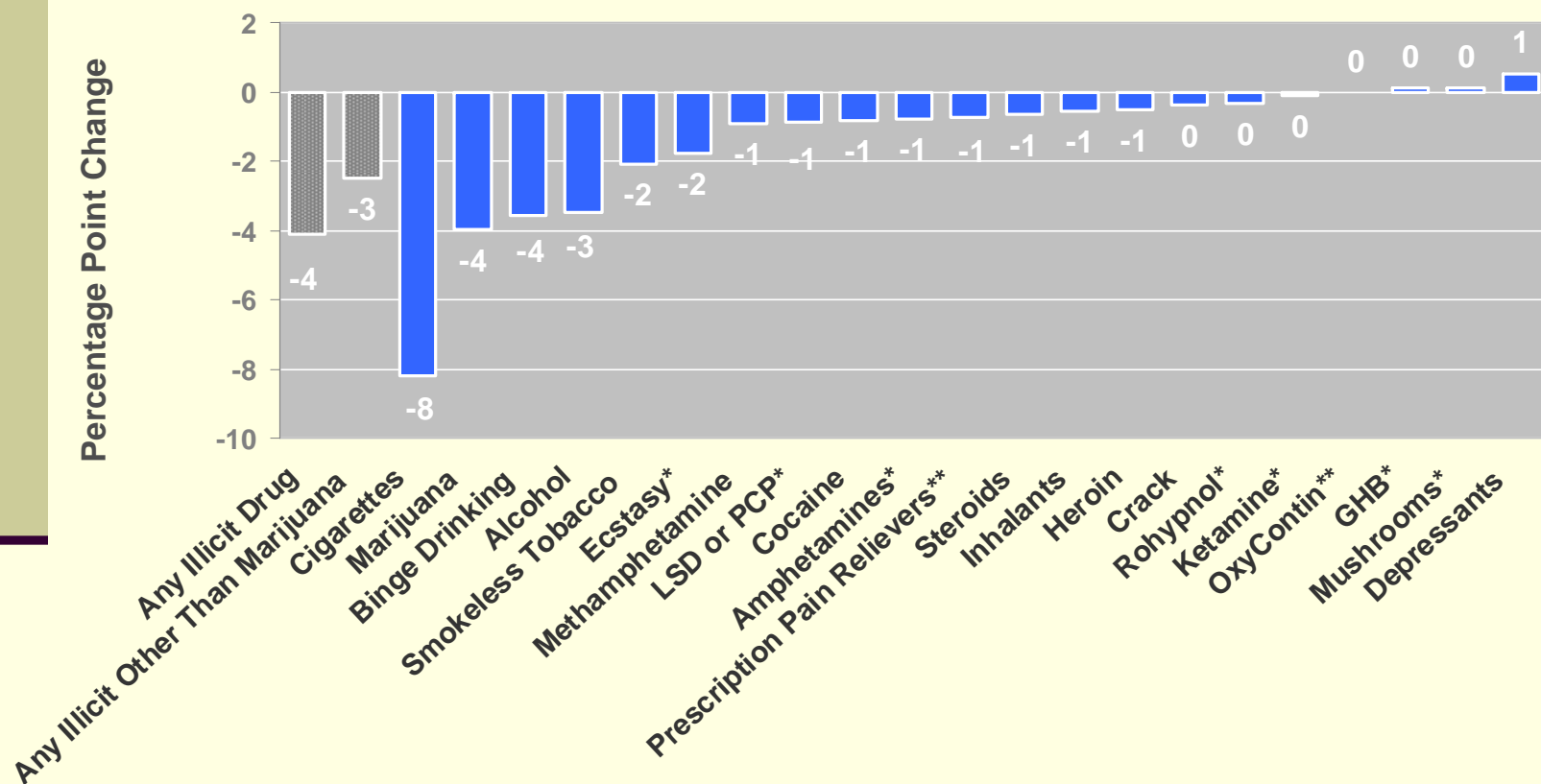
Percentage Point Increase = 3.4

High School Rates 2000-2005

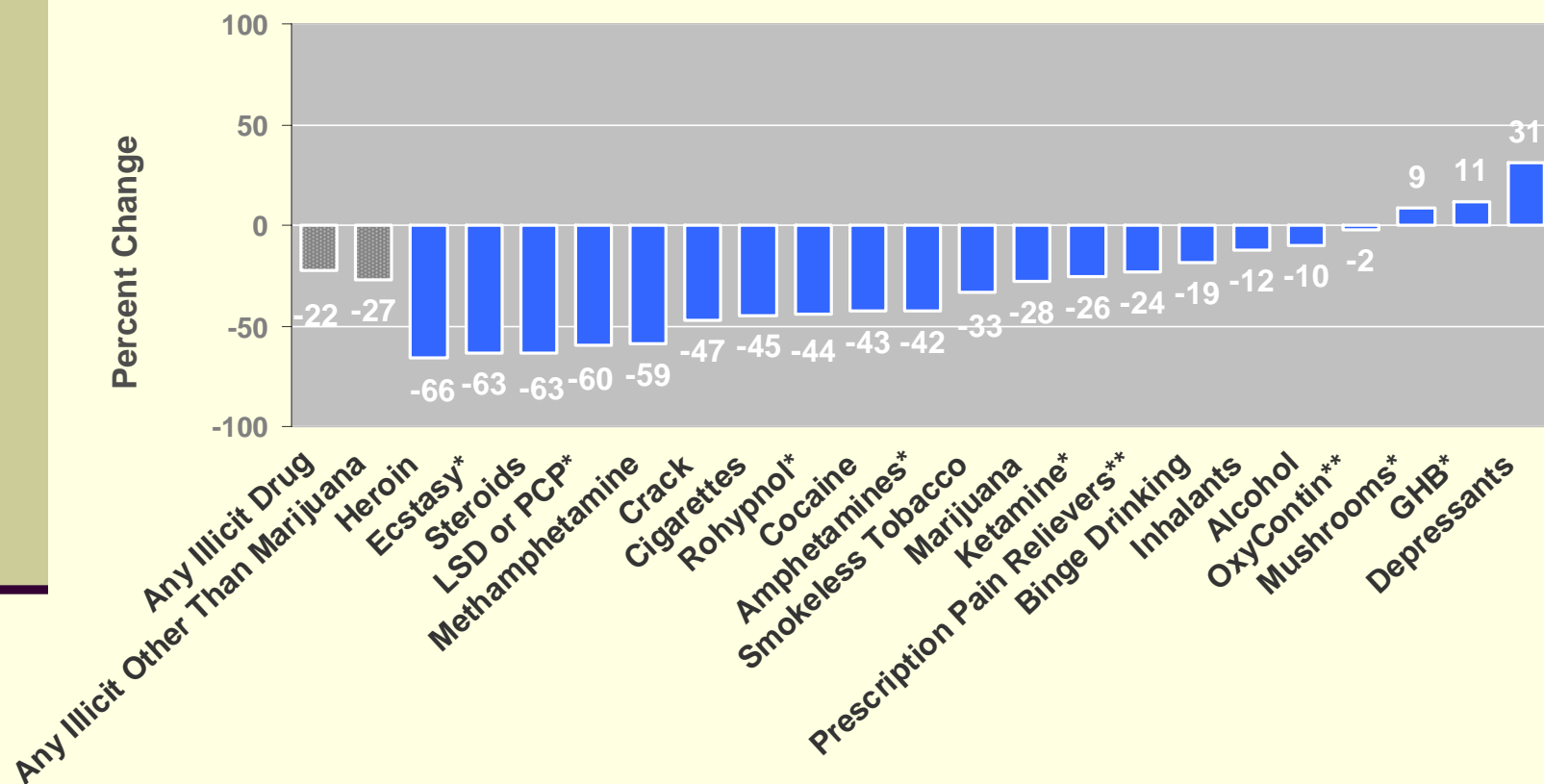
Percent Increase = 7.0%

Percentage Point Increase = 5.4

Percentage Points Change in 30-Day ATOD Use, Overall—2000-2005



Percent Change in 30-Day ATOD Use, Overall—2000-2005



30-Day Use: Overall Decrease (2000-2005)

Substance	% Current Use	2000-05		2004-05
Heroin	0.3%	66%	↓	10%
Ecstasy	1.0%	63%	↓	7%
LSD/PCP	0.6%	60%	↓	13%
Steroids	0.4%	63%	↓	26%
Methamphetamines	0.7%	59%	↓	27%
Cigarettes	10.2%	45%	↓	11%
Amphetamines	1.1%	42%	↓	16%
Cocaine	1.2%	43%	↓	24%
Crack Cocaine	0.4%	47%	↓	30%
Marijuana	10.4%	28%	↓	9%
Alcohol	30.8%	10%	↓	5%

ATOD Trends (cont.)

- Depressants only category with an increase in usage between 2000 and 2005.
- Lifetime use of Depressants increased from 4.9% in 2000 to 5.7% in 2005.
- 30-day depressant usage increased from 1.7% to 2.2%
- Between 2004 and 2005 lifetime usage decreased by 1.4 percentage points and past 30-day use decreased by 0.6 percentage points.

Other ATOD Trends

- All other ATOD categories decreased or remained extremely low.
- Number of middle schools reporting no current ATOD use increased from 70% in 2000 to 77% in 2005.
- Number of high schools reporting no current ATOD use increased from 49% to 54%.

ATOD Trends Continued

- Inhalant use among middle school students dropped 15% (1.0 percentage points) in 2005.
- Across a number of ATOD categories, prevalence rates among girls are either approaching or exceeding boys.

Subgroup Analysis

Males vs. Females

- Males have a higher rate for past-30-day marijuana use (11.4% among males versus 9.7% among females)
- Males have a higher rate for past-30-day smokeless tobacco use (6.3% among males versus 2.2% among females)

Males Versus Females cont.

- Females have slightly higher rates of past-30-day alcohol use (31.9% among females versus 29.5% males), cigarette use (10.8% among females versus 9.4% among males), depressants use (2.7% among females versus 1.7% among males), other prescription pain reliever use (3.0 % among females versus 1.9% among males).

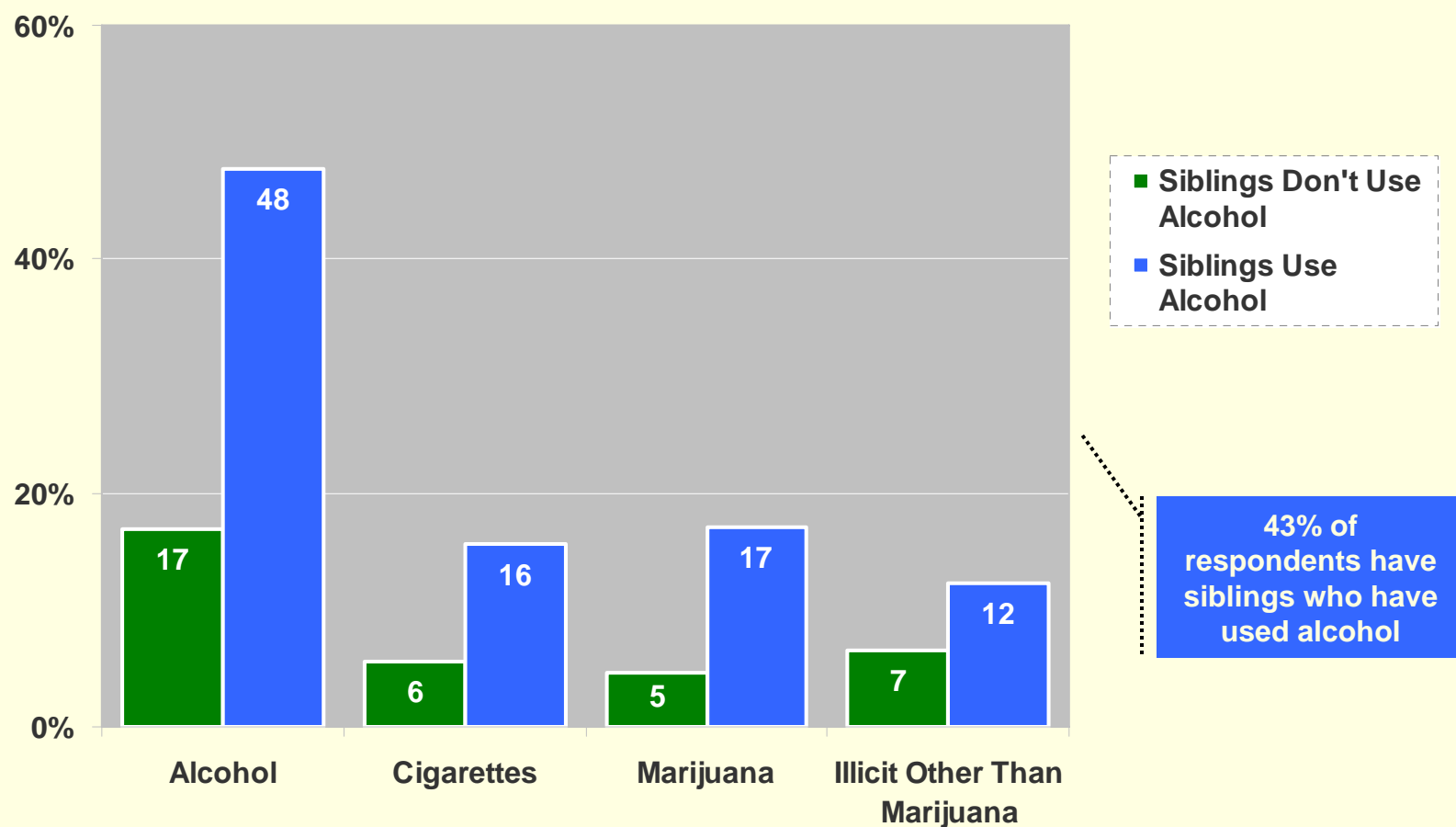
Risk and Protective Factors

ATOD Use Among Family
Members and Other Adults

Accumulation of Risk and
Protection

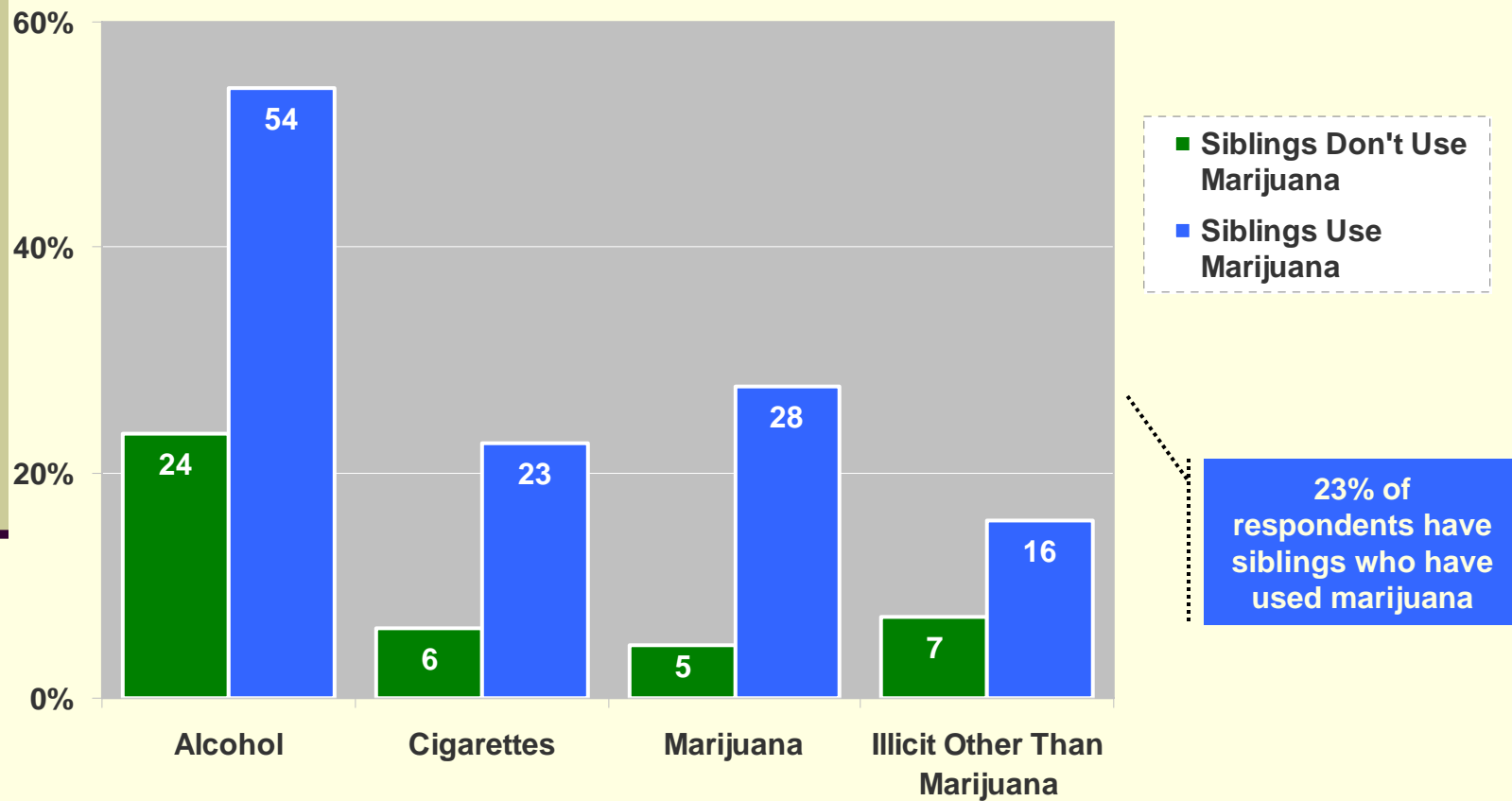
Impact of Sibling Alcohol Use

30-Day Prevalence



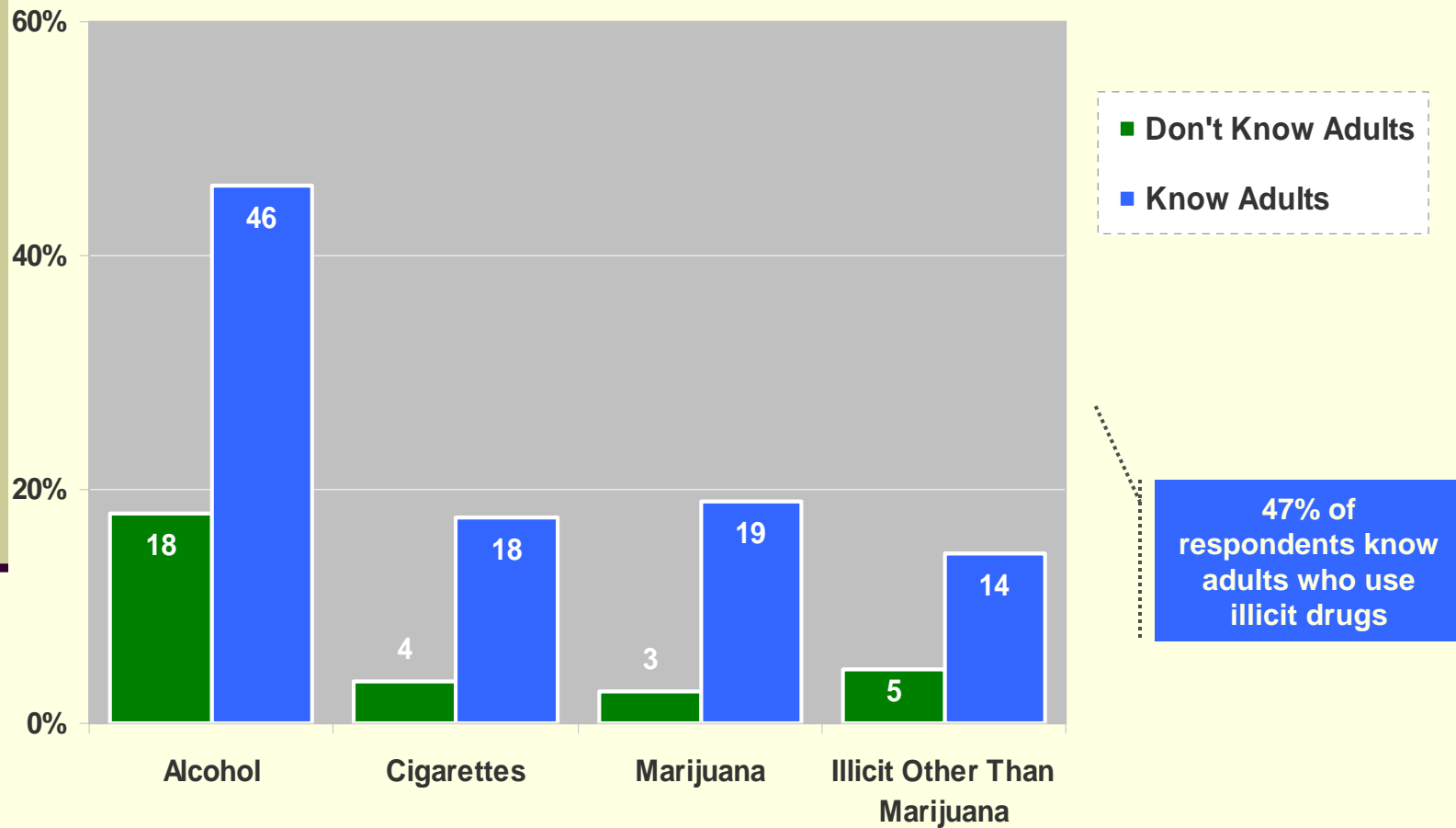
Impact of Sibling Marijuana Use

30-Day Prevalence

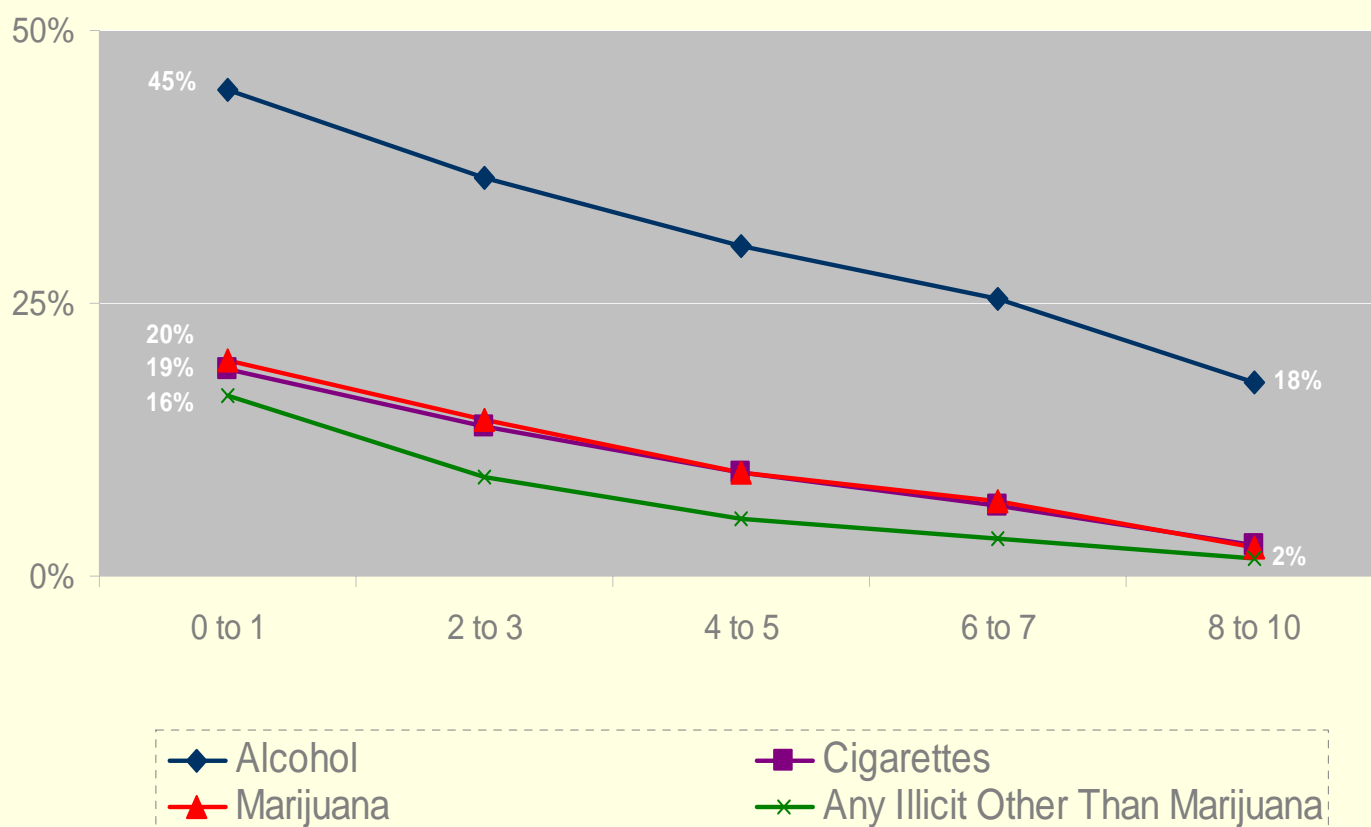


Know Adults Who Use Drugs

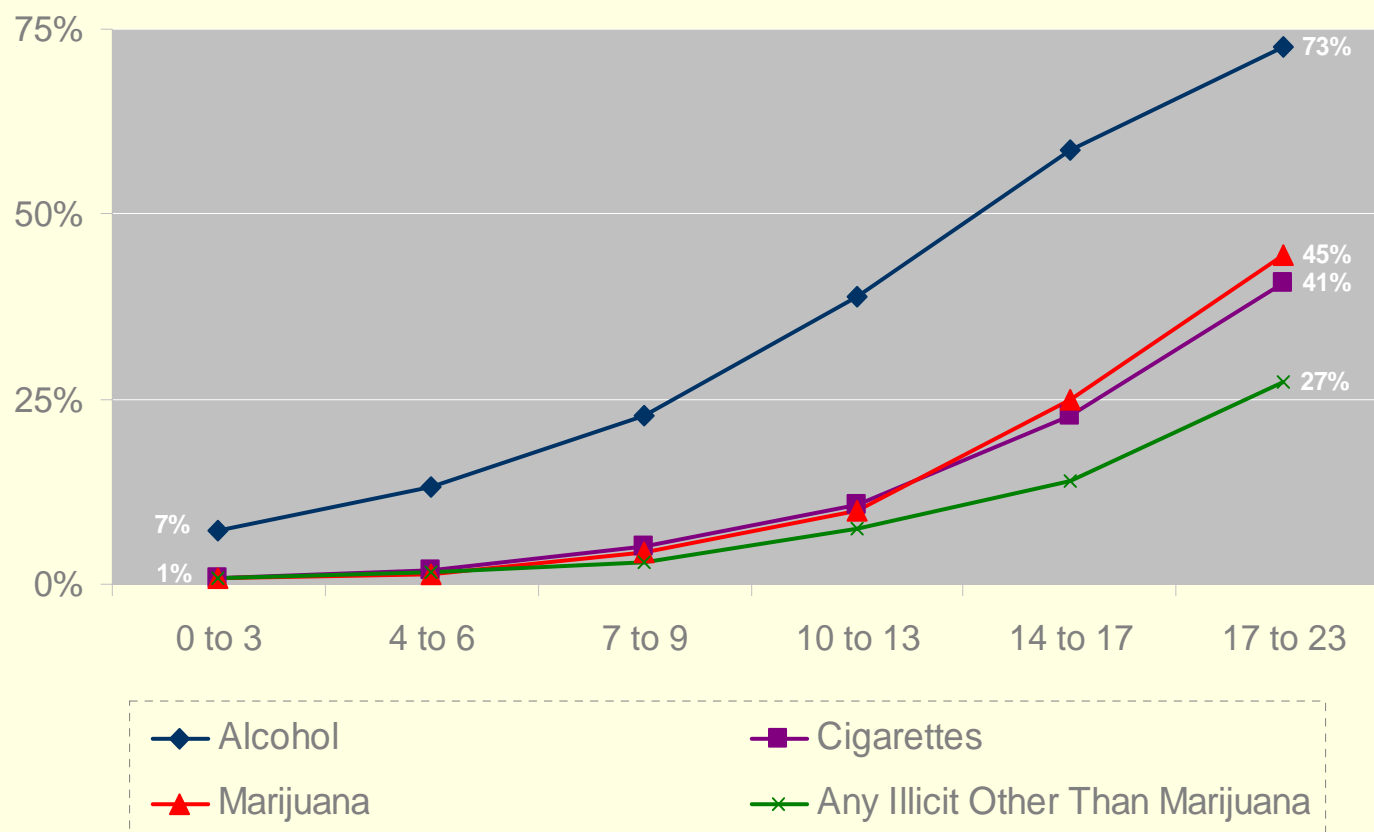
30-Day Prevalence



ATOD Use by # of Protective Factors – 30-Day Prevalence



ATOD Use by # of Risk Factors – 30-Day Prevalence



Special Topics

- Changes in ATOD – Related Attitudes
- Drug Use Initiation
- Behaviors Related To ATOD Use

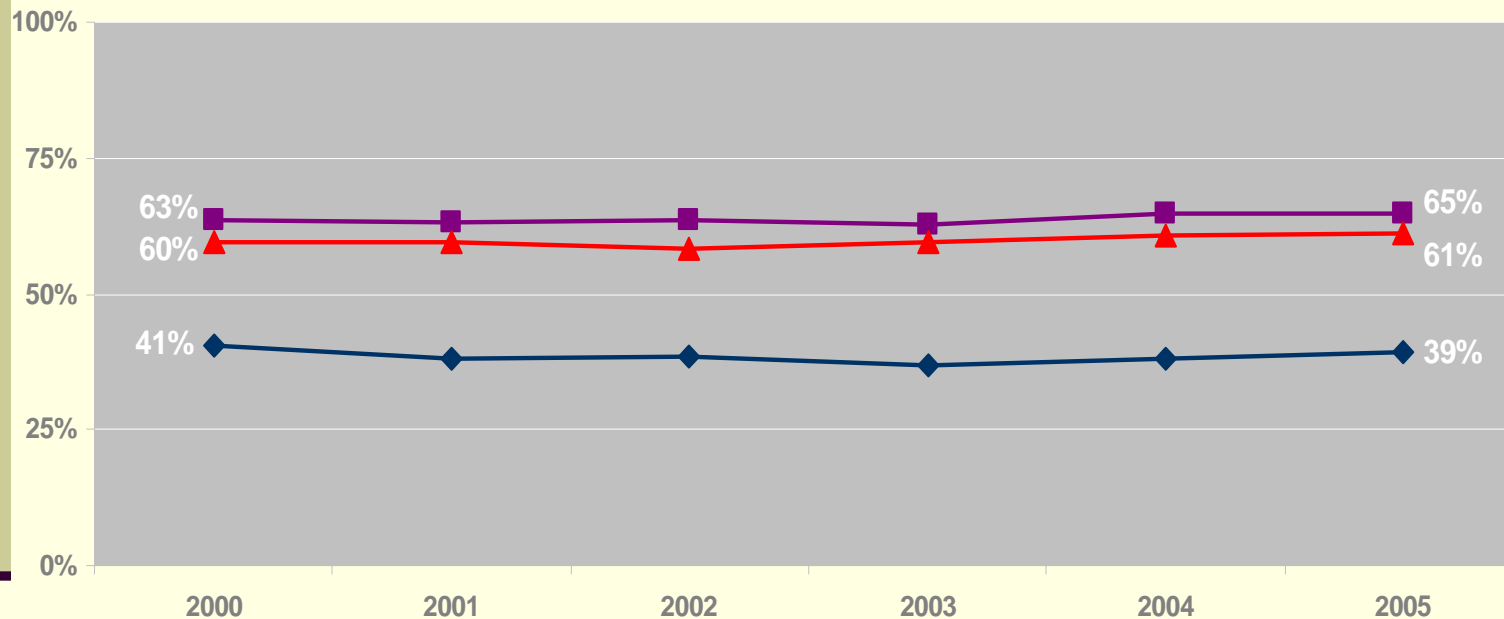


Changes in ATOD- Related Attitudes

Risk of Harm and
Disapproval

Perceived Risk of Harm

Percent Reporting "Great Risk"



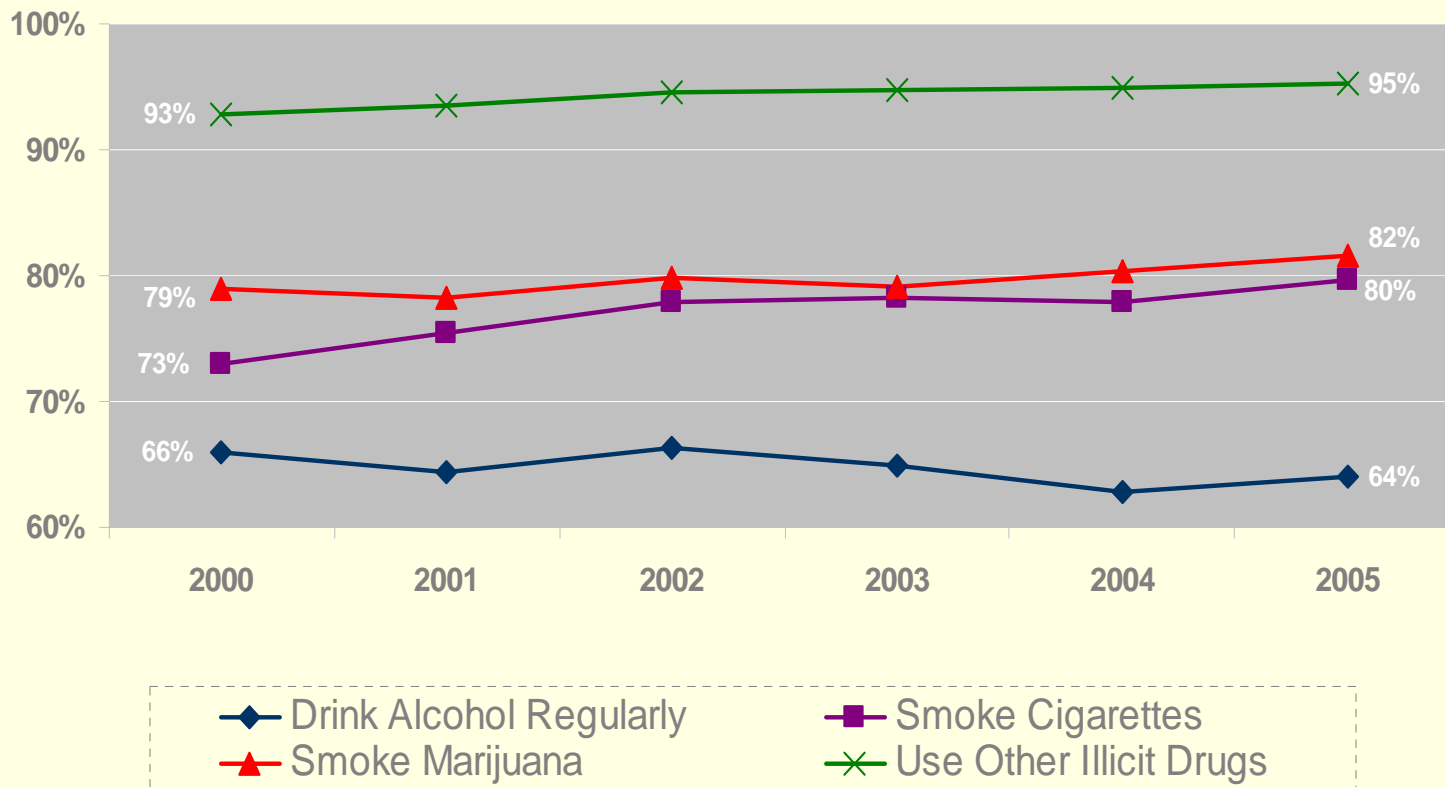
—◆— Alcohol

—■— Cigarettes

—▲— Marijuana

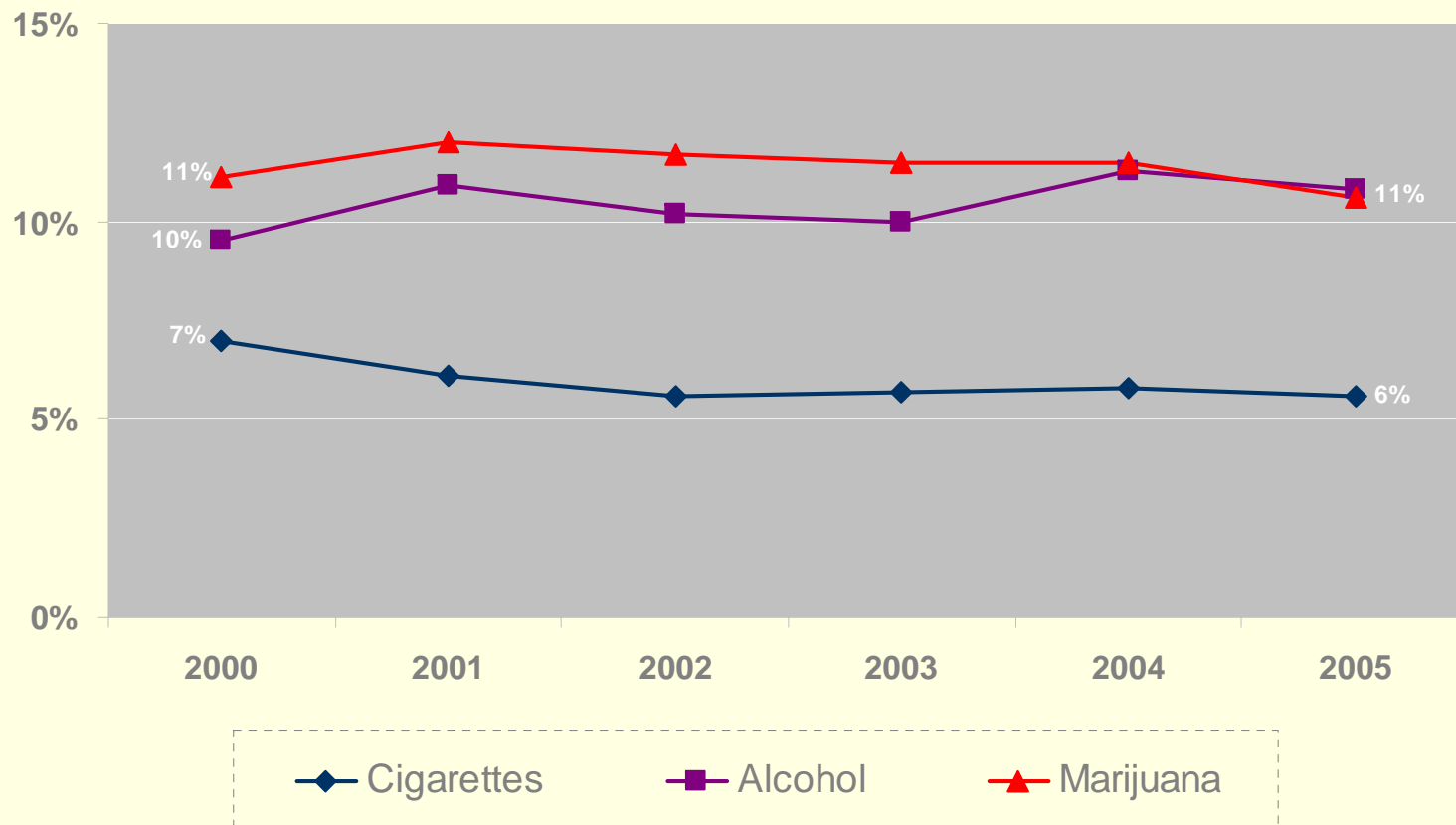
Disapproval of ATOD Use

Percent Reporting “Wrong” or “Very Wrong”



Peer Approval of ATOD Use

Percent Reporting “Pretty Good” or “Very Good”
Chance of Being Seen as Cool When Using



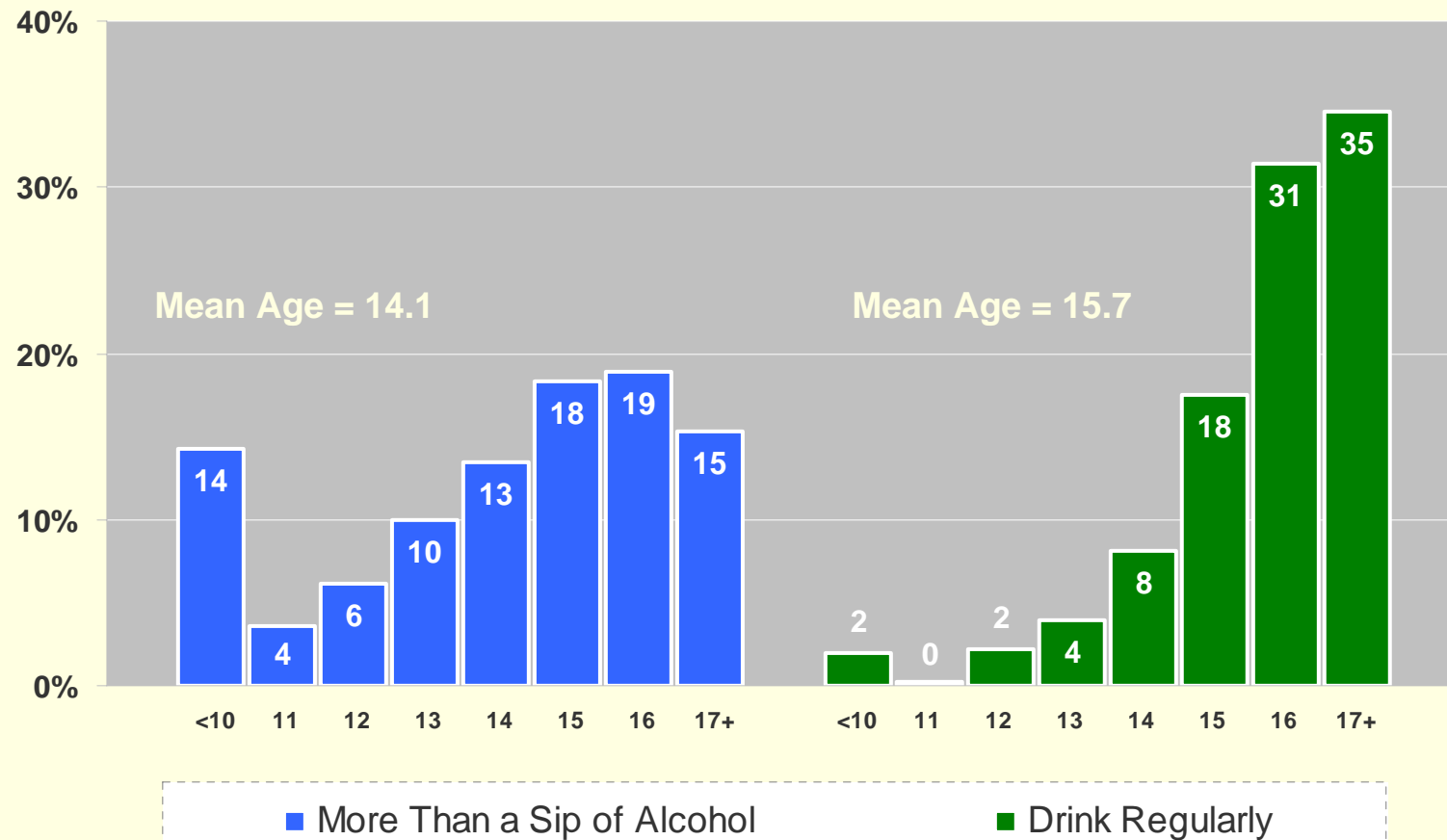
Drug Use Initiation

Age of First Use

Co-Occurrence of ATOD Use

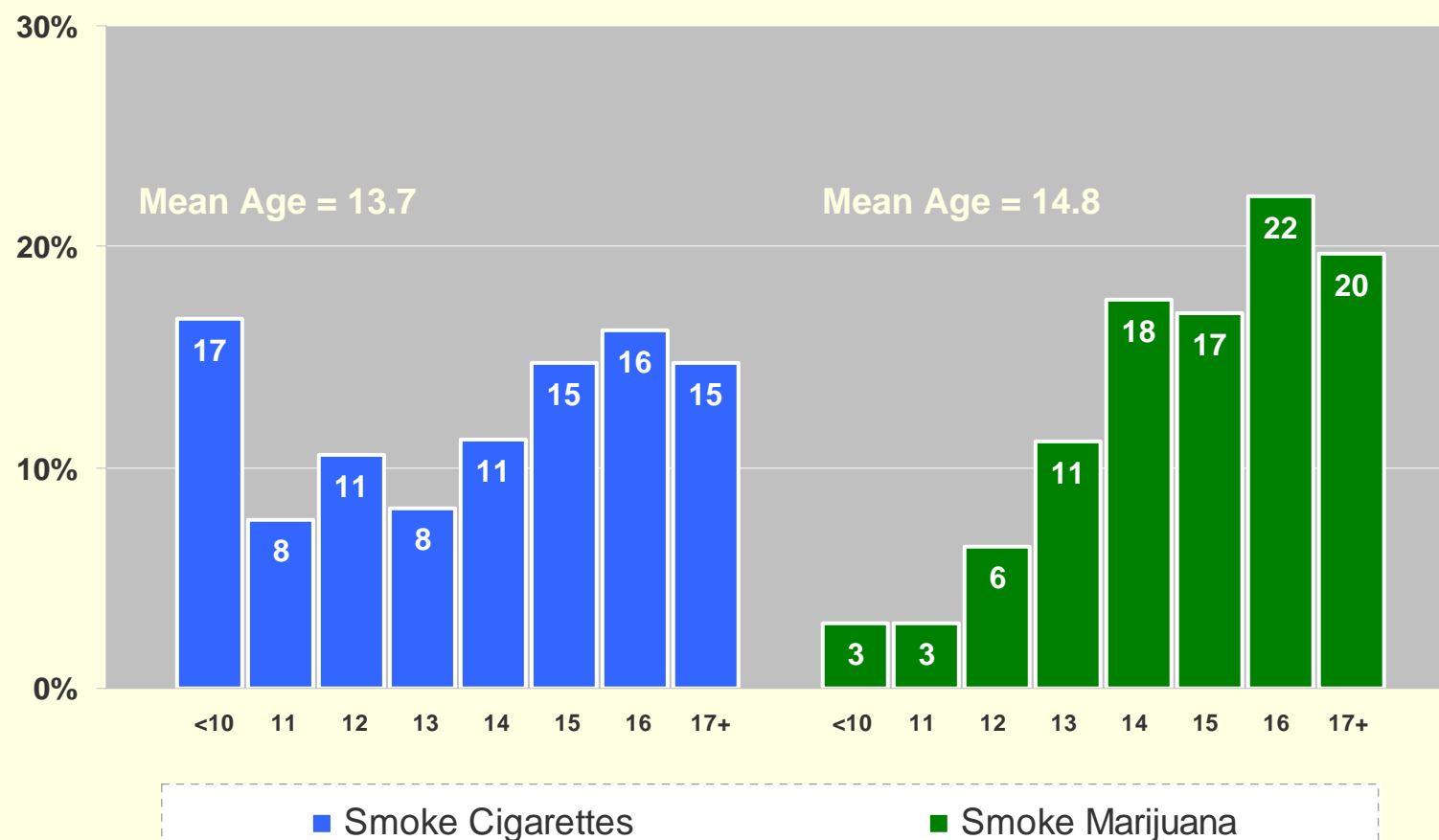
Age of First Use

12th Graders



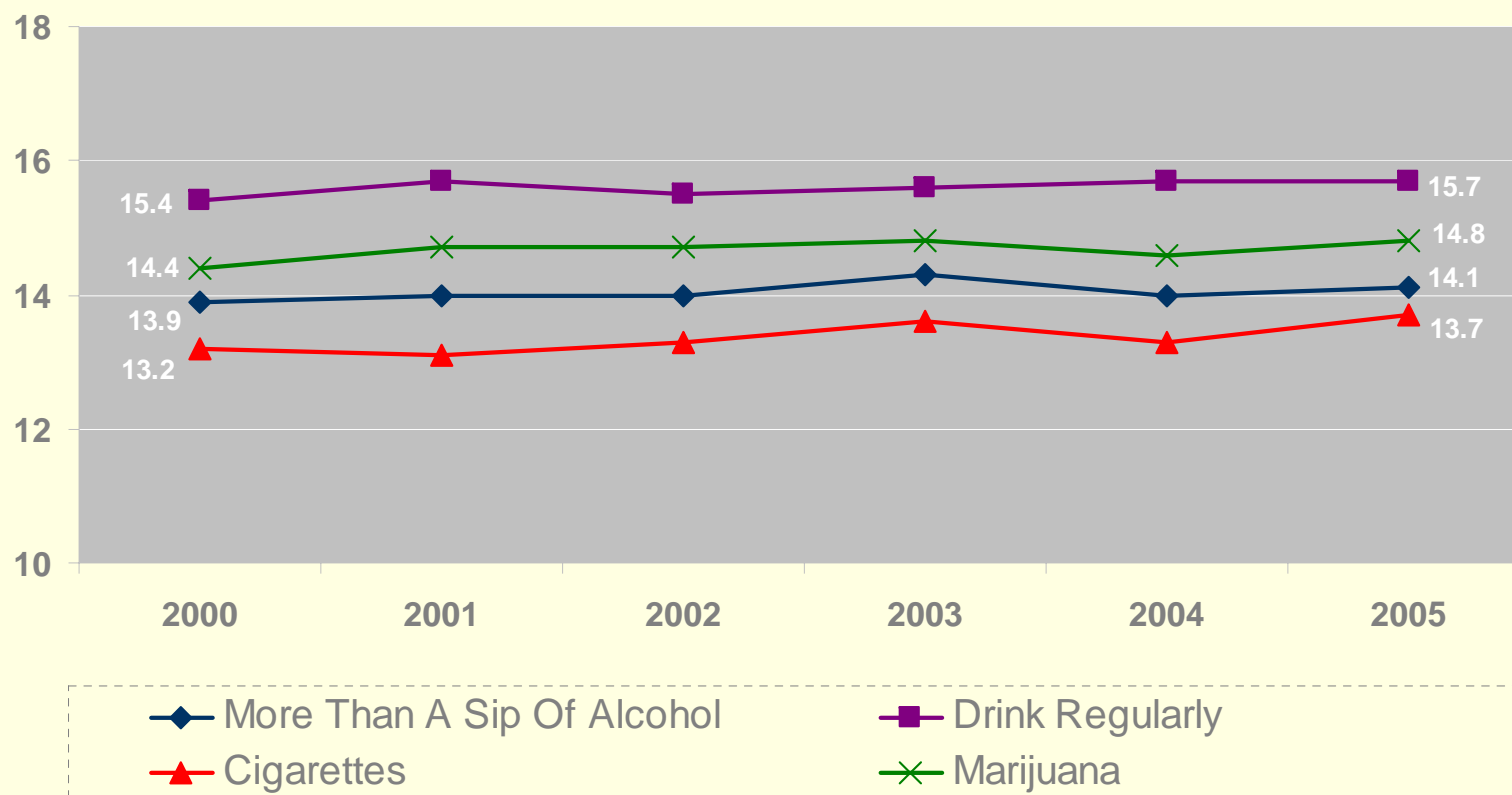
Age of First Use

12th Graders



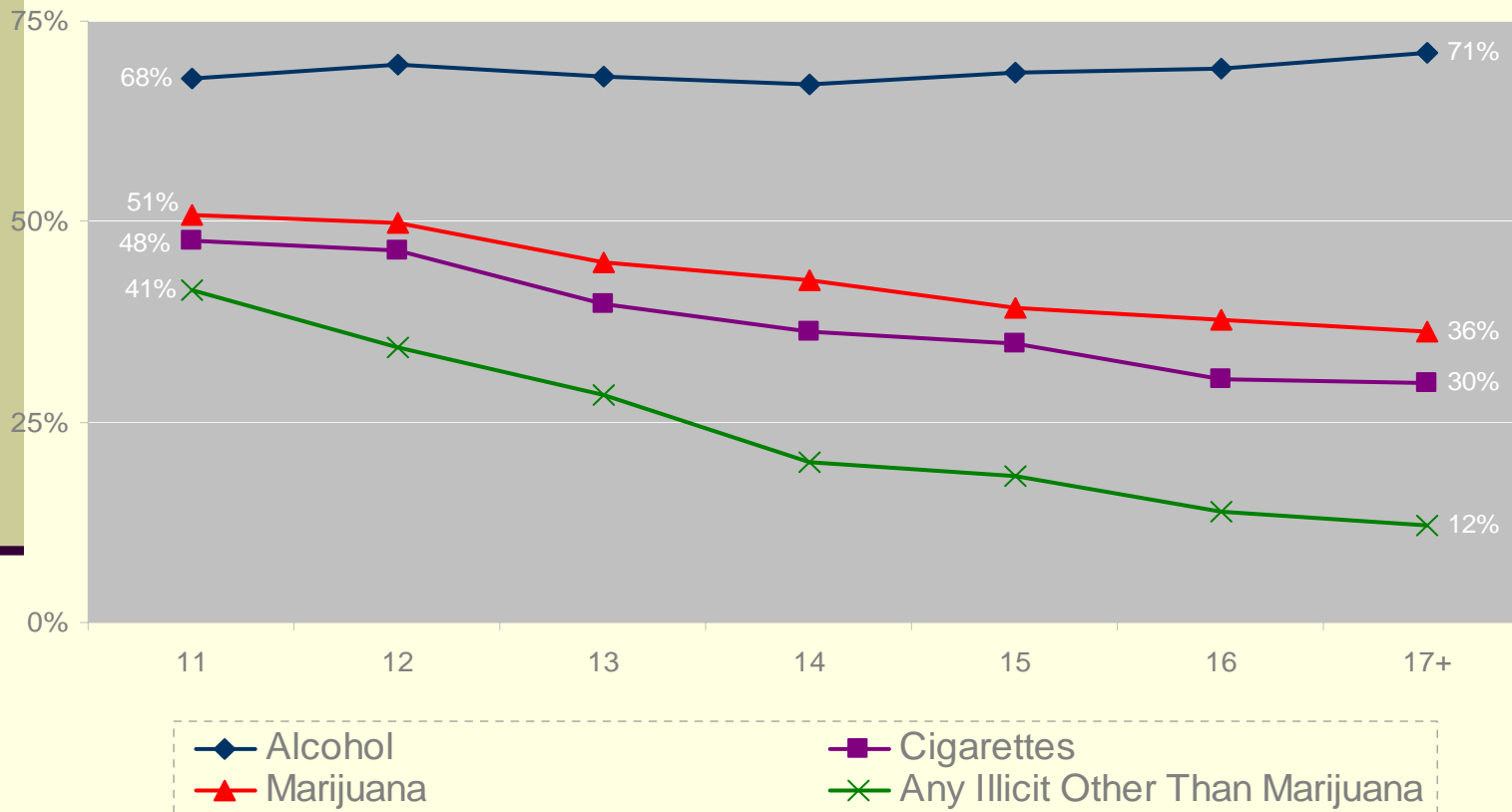
Age of First Use Trend

12th Graders



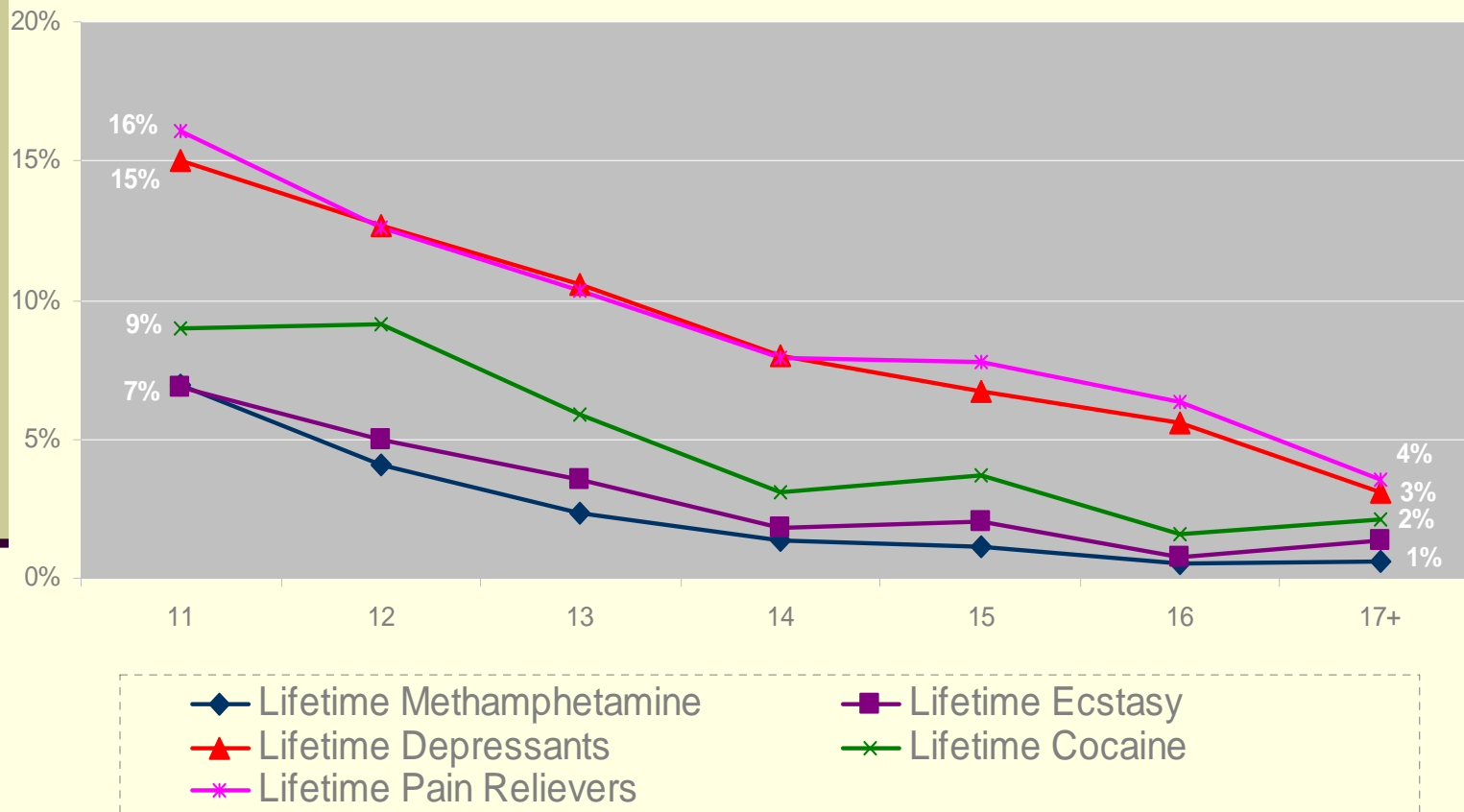
30-Day ATOD Use

By Age of First Marijuana Use - 12th Graders

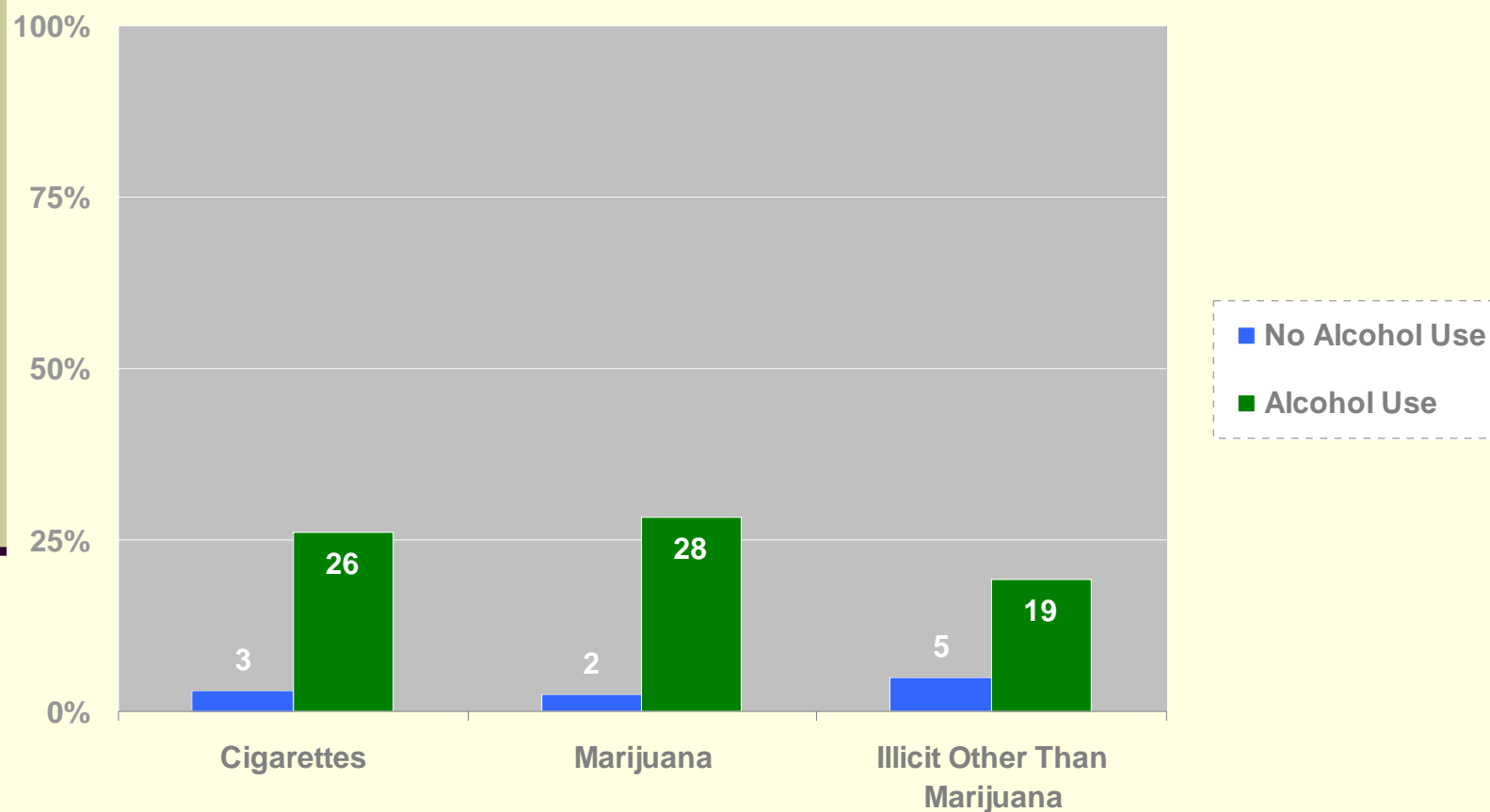


Lifetime ATOD Use

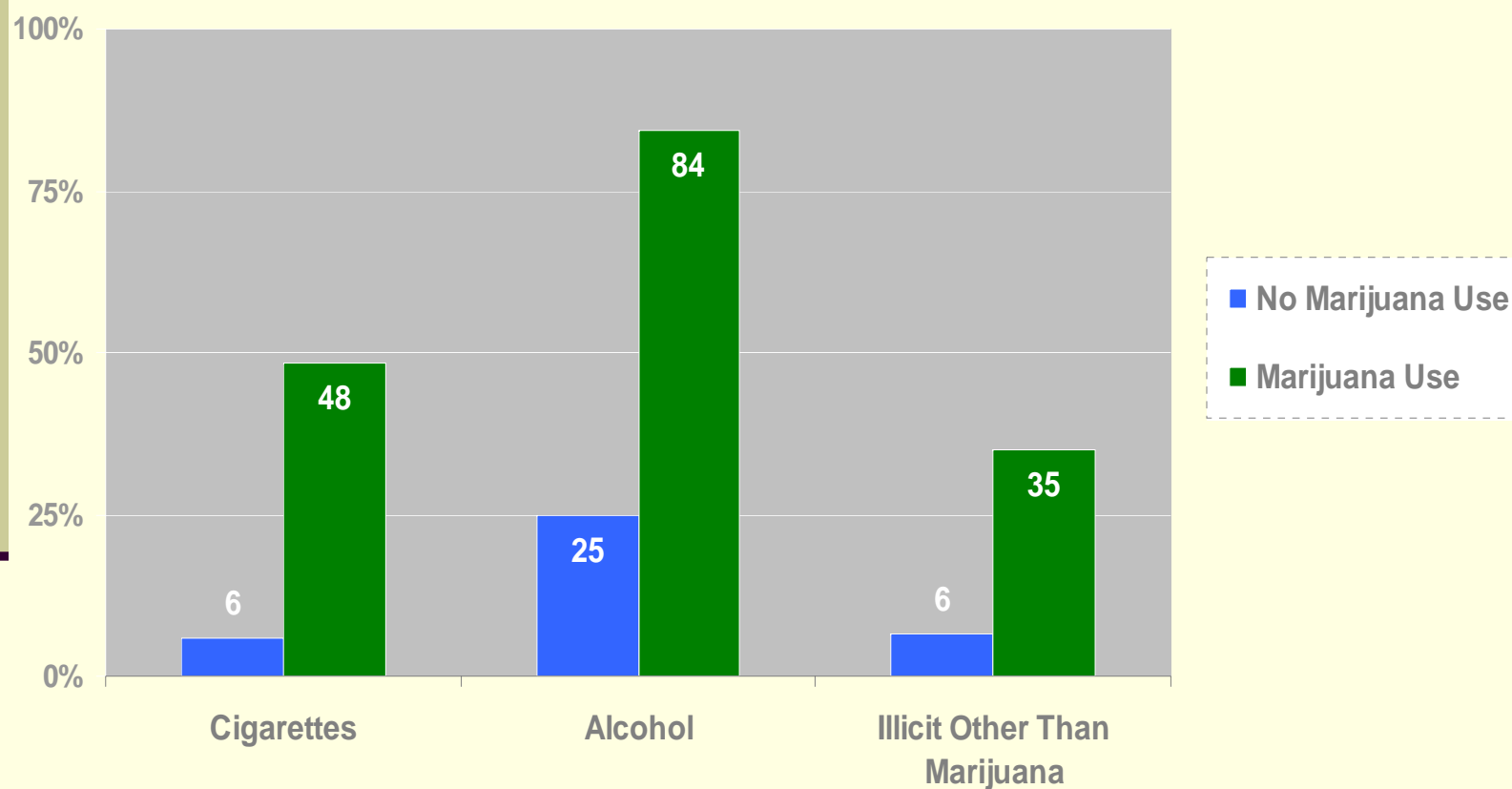
By Age of First Marijuana Use - 12th Graders



Co-Occurrence, Alcohol and Other ATODs - 30-Day Prevalence

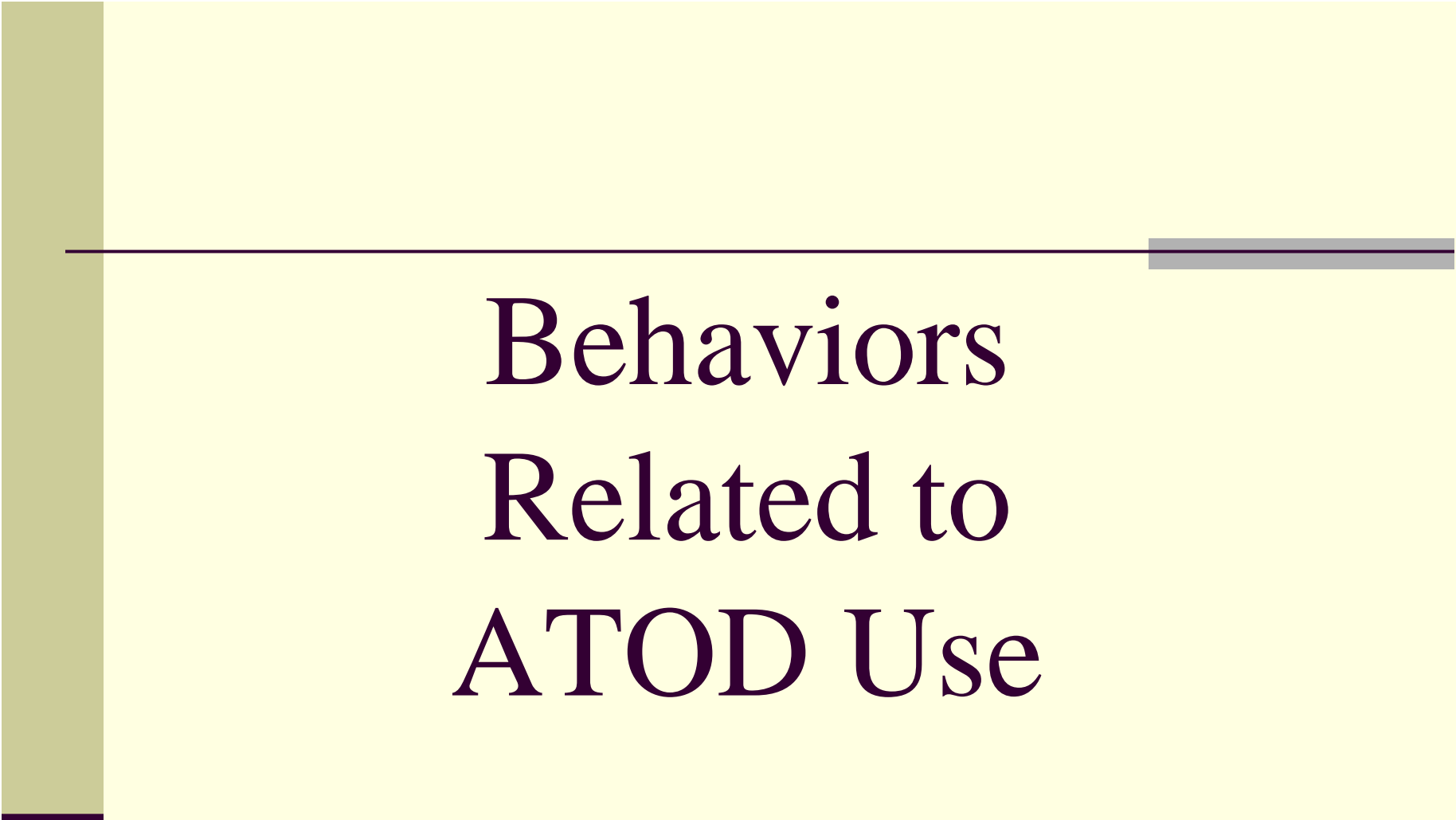


Co-Occurrence, Marijuana and Other ATODs - 30-Day Prevalence



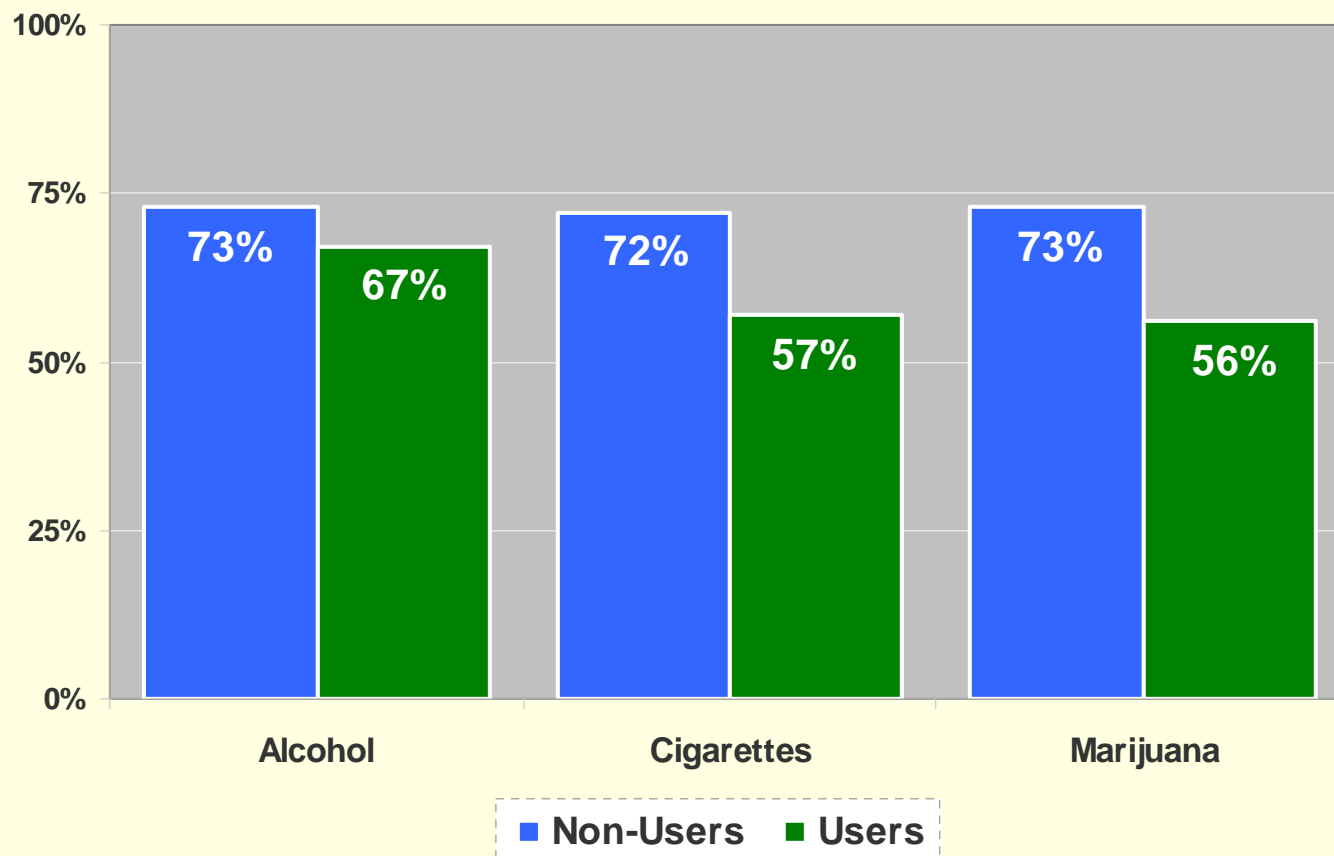
ATOD Initiation

- Age of first use: youngest for cigarettes, then alcohol, followed by marijuana.
- Early experimentation associated with higher rates of ATOD use.
- Prevalence-of-use rates are highly associated across substance categories.
- For example, students who use alcohol are 14 times more likely to be marijuana users than students who do not use alcohol.

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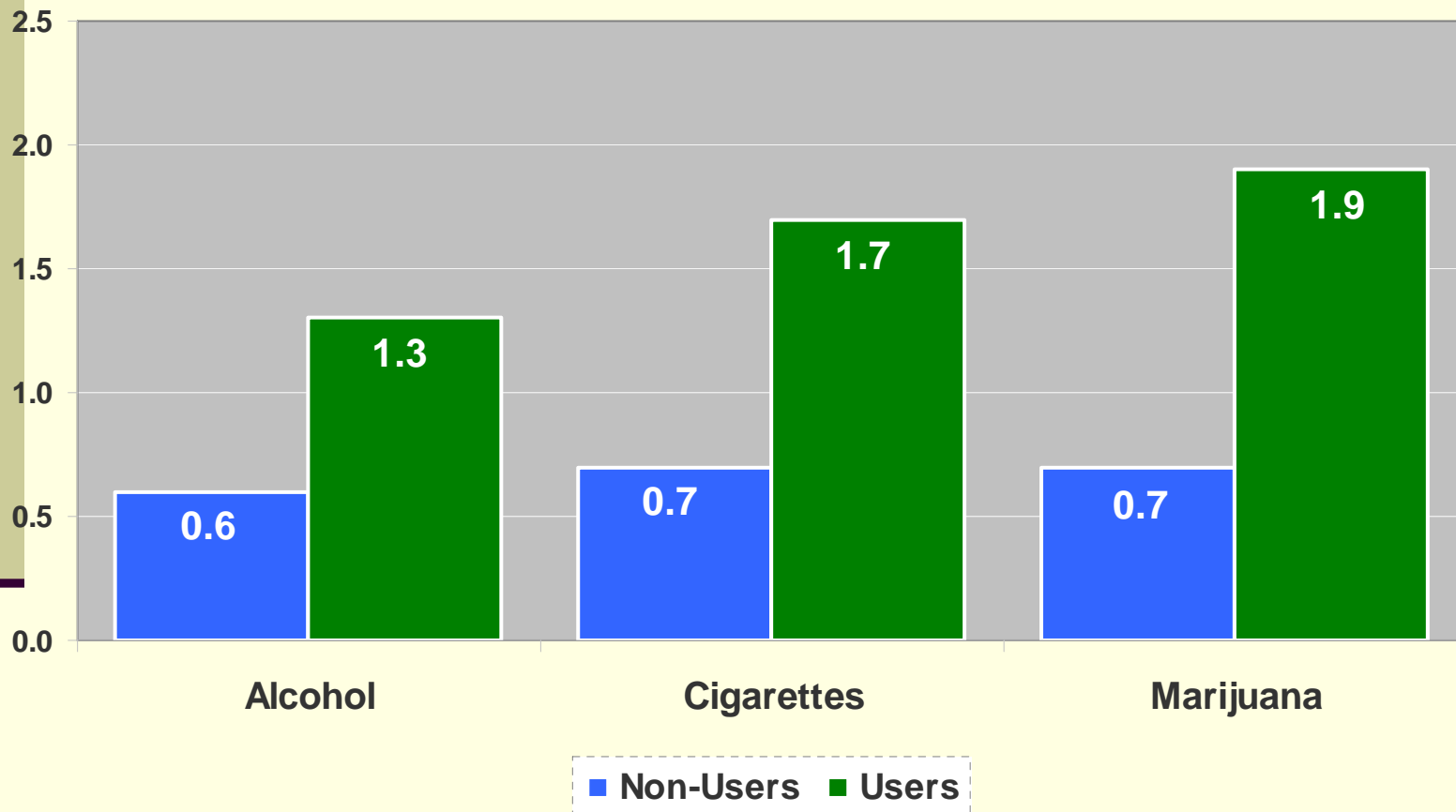
Behaviors Related to ATOD Use

Percent Reporting As and Bs



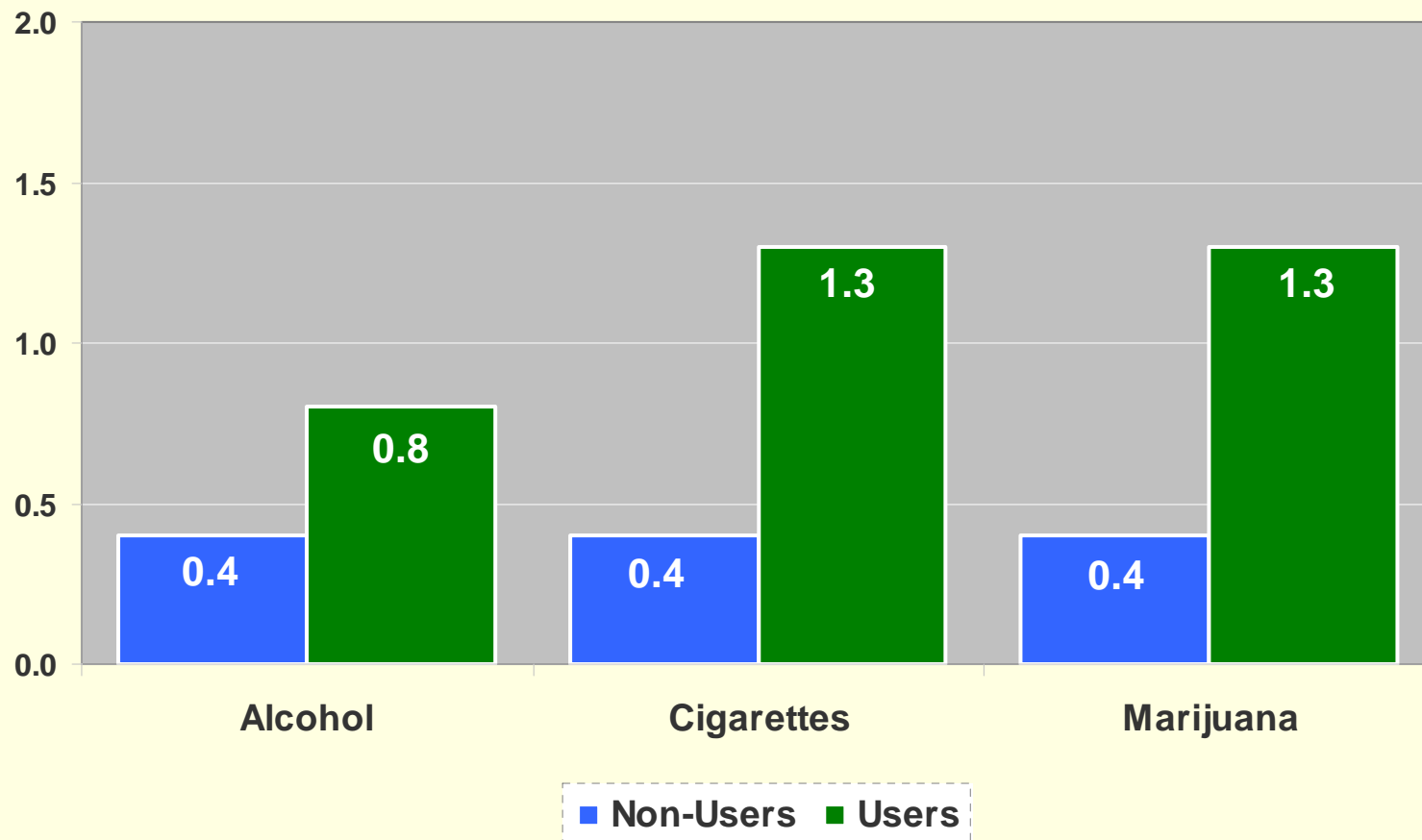
School Days Skipped

Number of Occasions in Past 30 Days



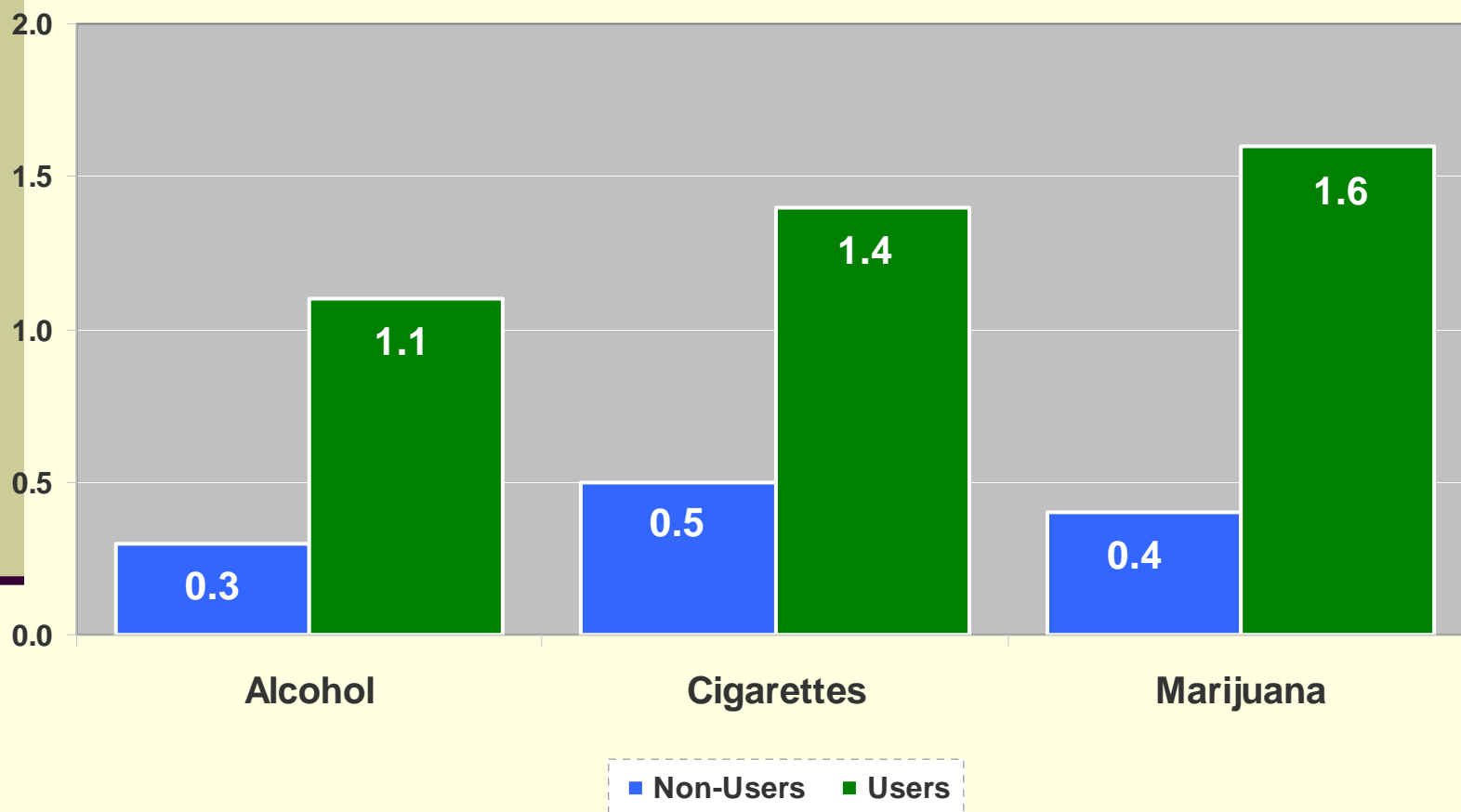
Suspended from School

Number of Occasions in Past 12 Months



Attack with Intent to Harm

Number of Occasions in Past 12 Months



Behaviors Related to ATOD Use

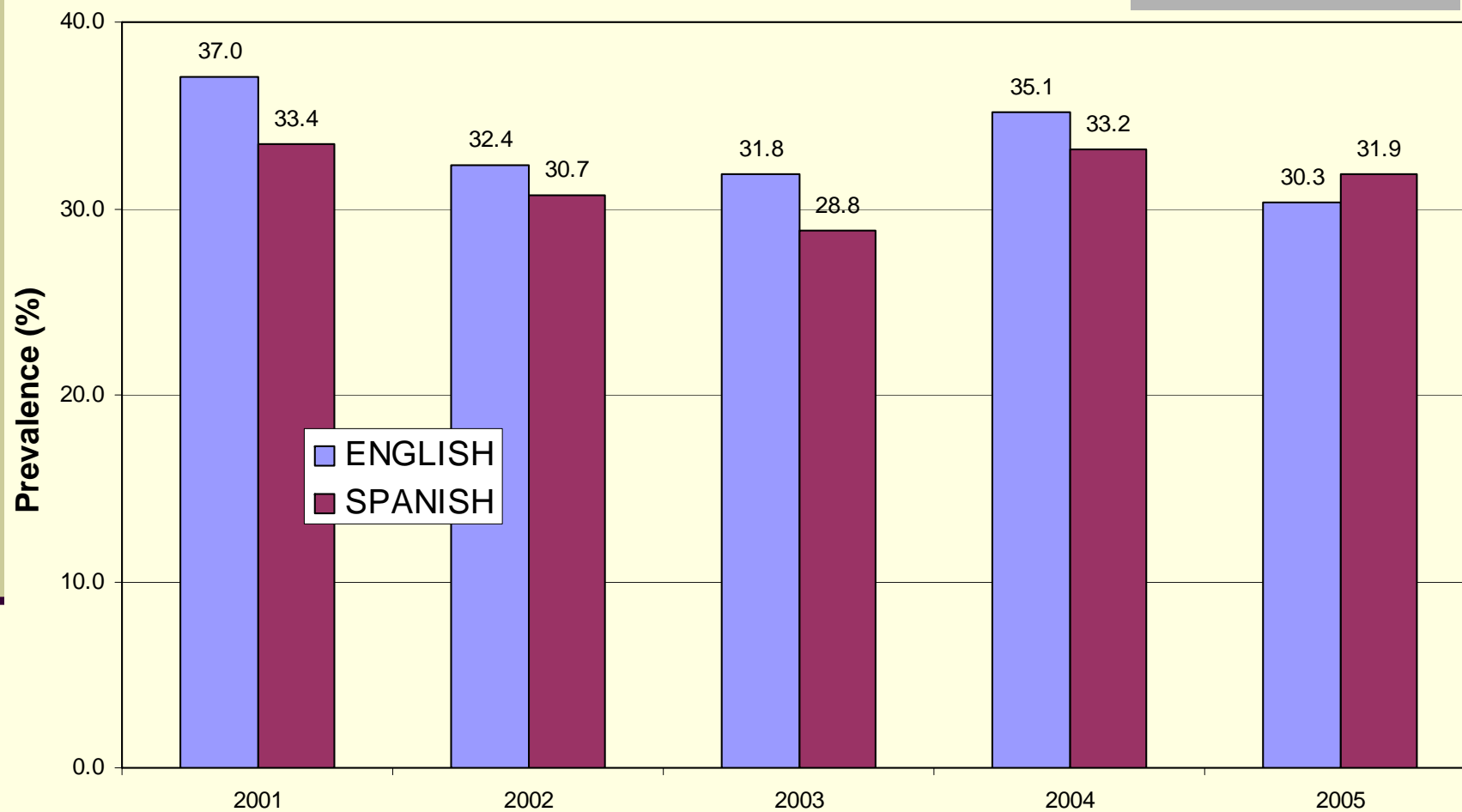
Users of alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana report:

- Lower grades
- More school days skipped
- More suspensions
- Higher rates of violent behavior

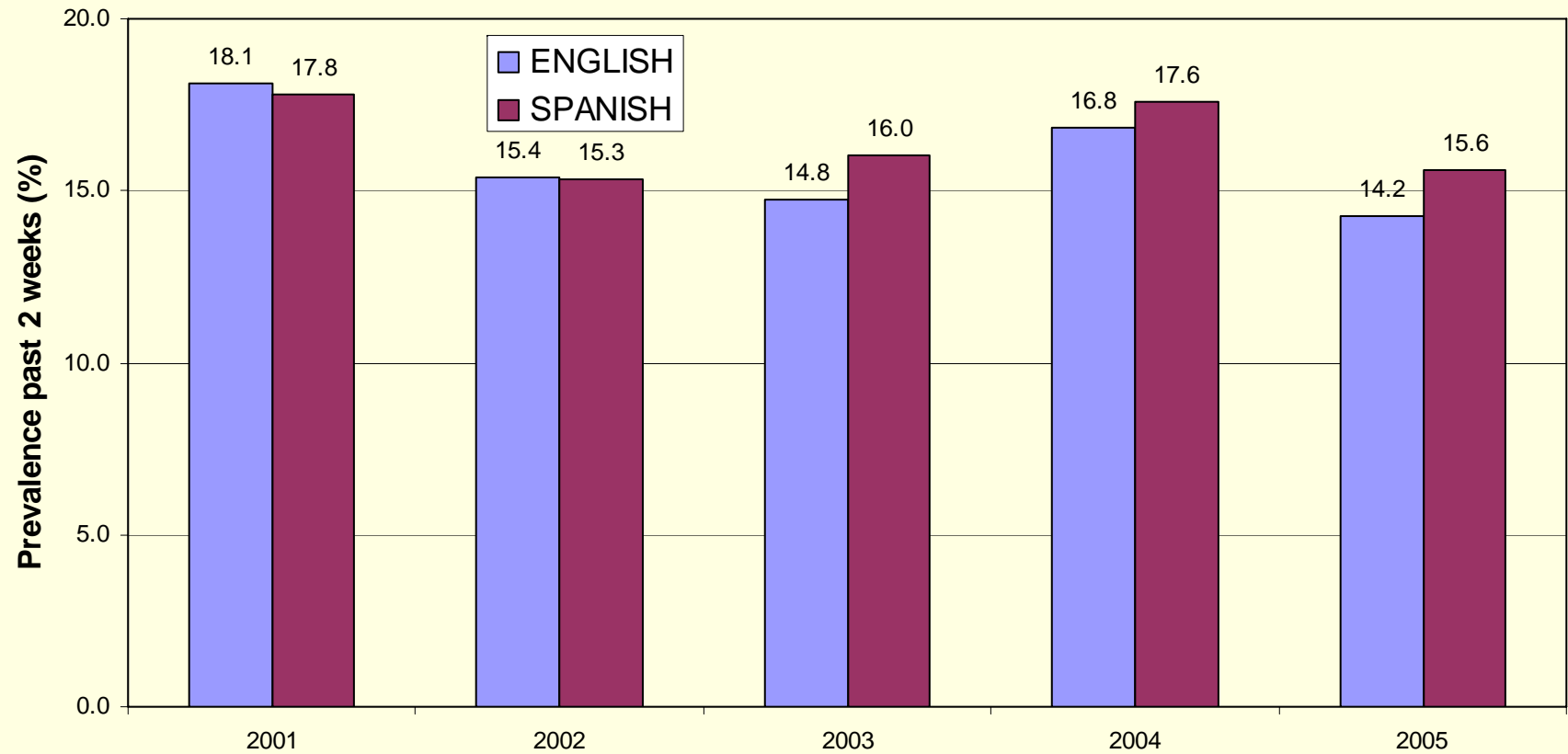
2005

Interesting Findings

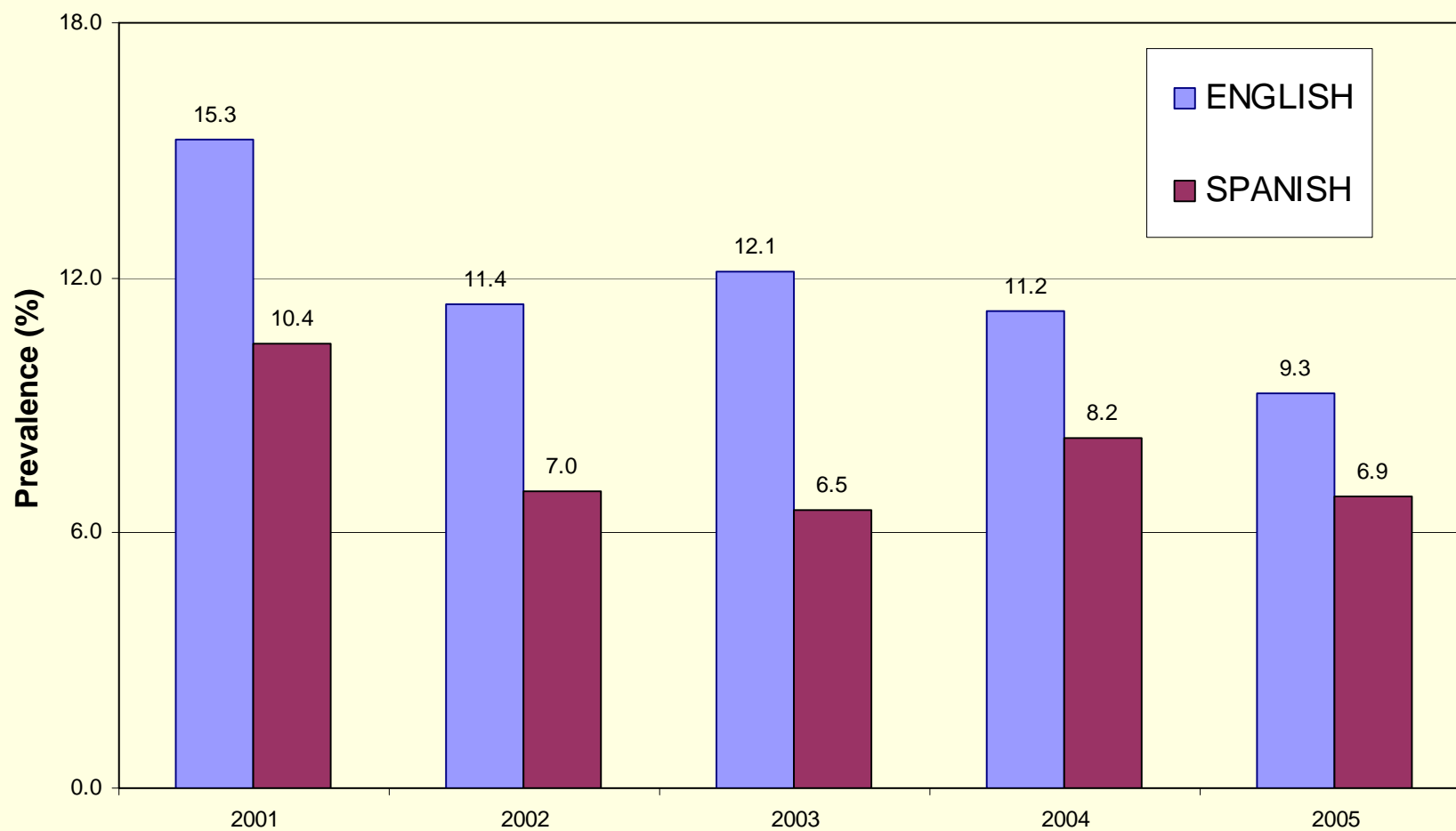
Past 30-day alcohol use by language spoken at home



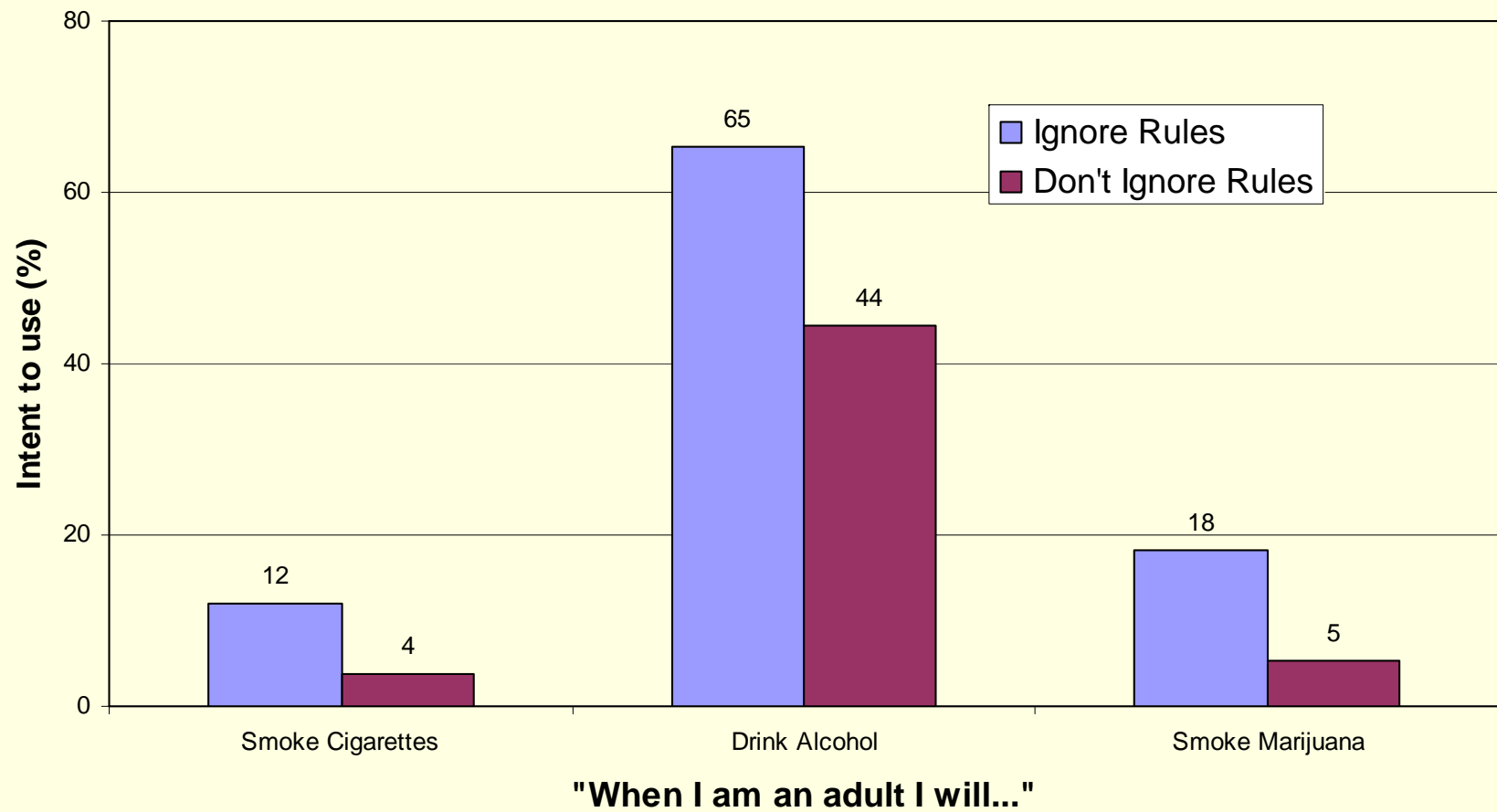
Binge Drinking by language spoken at home



Past 30 day marijuana use by language spoken at home



Intent to Use by attitude toward rules



Depression Status by gender

