

2018 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

13.0% of high school students indicated that they had used alcohol 1-2 times in the past month.

Binge Drinking. Findings on binge drinking (defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks) are likely to be among the most important findings related to alcohol use. As Table 7 shows, 6.8% of Florida students reported binge drinking. The prevalence rate for binge drinking ranges from a low of 1.8% for 6th graders to a high of 13.6% for 12th graders, with averages of 3.1% for middle school students and 9.6% 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 decreased to 15.9% in 2016 and 14.2% in 2018.

2006-2018 Trend. As Table 5 and Graph 5 show, overall past-30-day alcohol use has decreased since 2006, with many of the largest reductions occurring over the last few survey cycles. Put together, past-30-day alcohol use among Florida students declined 16.7 percentage points between 2006 and 2018.

As Table 7 and Graph 6 show, results for binge drinking among Florida students reveal a similar pattern of change over time, declining steadily since 2006, with a 10.0 percentage point decrease between 2006 and 2018.

Source of Alcohol. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually get their alcohol

(within the past 30 days). As Table 48 shows, “Someone gave it to me” was the most common reported source (41.9%), followed by “Some other way” (17.8%) and “Someone bought it for me” (15.2%). Stores, restaurants, and public events were less common sources of alcohol for high school students.

Drinking Location. Starting in 2010, the *FYSAS* high school questionnaire included a new item asking respondents to report where they usually drank alcohol (within the past 30 days). As Table 49 shows, “My home” was the most common response (41.0%), followed by “Another person’s home” (38.3%) and “Some other place” (9.4%). 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 50 shows, among students who drank, 20.9% of surveyed high school students reported usually having “5 or more” drinks on the days they drink alcohol, 10.7% reported usually having four drinks, and 14.9% 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 2018 *FYSAS*. Another survey, the 2018 *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* (Florida Department of Health) was administered simultaneously with the 2018 *FYSAS*, and was specifically tobacco related. That survey is Florida’s official source for youth tobacco use information. The results of the 2018 *FYSAS* were largely consistent with the findings reported in the 2018 *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey*. Results for this survey can be accessed at this website:

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/florida-youth-survey/florida-youth-tobacco-survey/index.html>.

Throughout the 1990s, tobacco (including cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) was the second most commonly used drug among adolescents. National smoking

Graph 6 Comparison of binge drinking, 2006-2018

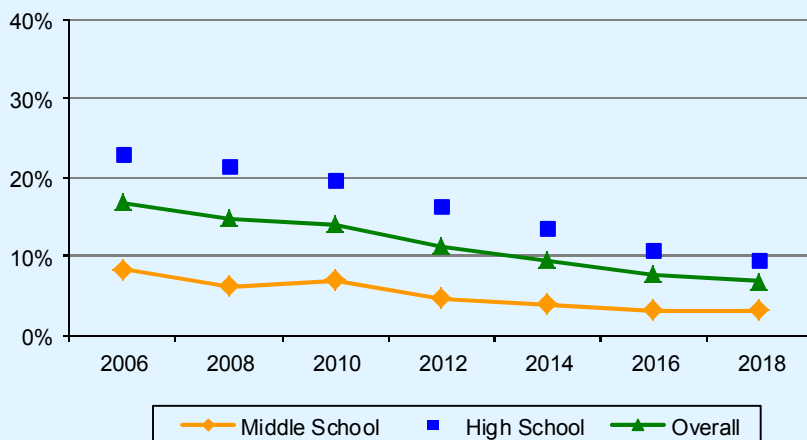


Table 58. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who have talked with a parent or guardian in the past 12 months about the dangers of taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you, 2018

	Talked with a Parent about Prescription Drug Abuse						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %
Sex							
Female							25.2
Male							23.7
Race/Ethnic group							
African American							20.4
Hispanic/Latino							26.2
White, non-Hispanic							25.7
Age							
11							28.6
12							27.0
13							25.1
14							24.9
15							25.2
16							24.0
17							22.1
18							19.9
Grade							
6th							27.8
7th							24.6
8th							25.6
9th							25.3
10th							25.5
11th							22.1
12th							20.5
Middle School							26.0
High School							23.4
Total							24.5

Table 59. Percentage of surveyed Florida youth who “agree” or “strongly agree” with statements indicating impulsiveness or a lack of self-control, 2018

	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	29.0	24.2	25.6	21.4	35.8	47.4
Male	28.3	22.3	25.9	25.5	32.1	34.6
Race/Ethnic group						
African American	31.6	27.8	23.4	20.7	42.1	44.2
Hispanic/Latino	30.6	27.2	26.0	24.3	32.6	38.6
White, non-Hispanic	25.8	19.0	26.9	23.7	29.7	39.7
Age						
11	29.7	25.1	16.4	19.5	32.8	44.9
12	29.1	26.1	20.4	21.4	34.2	45.3
13	28.7	24.8	26.1	24.1	37.0	45.0
14	28.5	24.4	28.5	26.5	36.9	44.7
15	28.1	24.3	27.6	23.3	33.6	40.2
16	28.8	22.6	29.3	23.6	33.3	38.5
17	29.4	20.2	26.9	23.5	32.2	36.0
18	26.9	16.9	25.3	23.4	29.6	32.3
Grade						
6th	30.3	26.3	18.4	20.8	34.5	45.3
7th	28.2	25.2	23.7	23.1	35.3	44.6
8th	29.3	25.2	27.9	26.6	38.2	45.2
9th	28.1	24.7	28.1	24.0	34.7	42.6
10th	27.3	22.3	28.0	23.2	32.6	38.9
11th	29.0	20.5	27.8	23.4	31.7	36.6
12th	28.7	18.7	26.7	23.3	30.9	33.7
Middle School	29.3	25.6	23.3	23.5	36.0	45.0
High School	28.3	21.6	27.7	23.5	32.5	38.0
Total	28.7	23.3	25.8	23.5	34.0	41.0

Table 60. Average number of hours of sleep on a school night and average number of hours per week of unstructured and unsupervised time reported by surveyed Florida youth, 2018

	Hours of Sleep on a School Night							Hours of Unstructured/Unsupervised Time per Week						
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Sex														
Female							6.9							5.9
Male							7.0							7.1
Race/Ethnic group														
African American							6.9							5.9
Hispanic/Latino							6.9							6.1
White, non-Hispanic							7.0							7.0
Age														
11							8.2							4.5
12							7.9							4.9
13							7.5							5.7
14							7.0							6.3
15							6.7							6.7
16							6.4							7.2
17							6.3							7.8
18							6.2							8.0
Grade														
6th							8.0							4.7
7th							7.6							5.6
8th							7.3							6.0
9th							6.7							6.4
10th							6.5							7.1
11th							6.3							7.2
12th							6.2							8.3
Middle School							7.6							5.4
High School							6.4							7.2
Total							6.9							6.5

Table 61. Percentage of surveyed Florida high school youth who are aware of Florida's 911 Good Samaritan Law, 2018

	Aware of Florida's 911 Good Samaritan Law						
	2006 %	2008 %	2010 %	2012 %	2014 %	2016 %	2018 %
Sex							
Female							29.5
Male							31.5
Race/Ethnic group							
African American							27.2
Hispanic/Latino							32.1
White, non-Hispanic							31.3
Age							
11							--
12							--
13							--
14							27.6
15							30.3
16							31.3
17							30.2
18							32.0
Grade							
6th							--
7th							--
8th							--
9th							30.1
10th							31.3
11th							30.3
12th							30.1
Middle School							--
High School							30.5
Total							--

Table 62. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated protective factor scale scores, 2018

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Family Domain			
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58	57	57
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50	51	51
School Domain			
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54	64	60
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	45	55	51
Peer and Individual Domain			
Religiosity	46	54	51
Protective Factor Average	51	56	54

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

Table 63. Percentage of Florida youth with elevated risk factor scale scores, 2018

	Middle School	High School	Overall
Community Domain			
Community Disorganization	38	40	39
Transitions and Mobility	59	61	60
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	38	32	35
Perceived Availability of Drugs	35	24	29
Perceived Availability of Handguns	24	34	30
Family Domain			
Poor Family Management	43	37	39
Family Conflict	39	34	36
School Domain			
Poor Academic Performance	43	43	43
Lack of Commitment to School	60	57	58
Peer and Individual Domain			
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	43	36	39
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	35	34	34
Early Initiation of Drug Use	24	19	21
Risk Factor Average	40	38	39

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

Table 64. Percentage of youth from the national normative sample with elevated 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 65. Percentage of youth from the national normative sample with elevated risk factor scale scores

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

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

Table 66. Percentage of Florida middle school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2006 to 2018

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54	53	56	59	60	60	58
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49	49	50	55	55	56	50
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	44	45	47	50	51	53	54
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	42	43	45	52	50	49	45
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	53	52	51	50	47	49	46
Protective Factor Average	48	48	50	53	53	53	51

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 high school youth with elevated protective factor scale scores—2006 to 2018

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Family Domain							
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	52	53	55	56	58	59	57
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	52	54	53	54	56	56	51
School Domain							
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55	56	59	61	60	59	55
Peer and Individual Domain							
Religiosity	61	61	60	59	57	57	54
Protective Factor Average	56	57	57	58	59	59	56

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 middle school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2006 to 2018

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Community Domain							
Community Disorganization	47	48	51	47	44	42	38
Transitions and Mobility	62	61	61	59	58	59	59
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	44	44	44	38	36	37	38
Perceived Availability of Drugs	46	49	48	40	40	37	35
Perceived Availability of Handguns	26	27	25	23	24	24	24
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	52	49	48	43	40	40	43
Family Conflict	44	43	42	38	38	38	39
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	47	45	43	41	42	42	43
Lack of Commitment to School	55	55	54	48	52	53	60
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	52	48	47	41	38	39	43
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	45	40	41	34	32	32	35
Early Initiation of Drug Use	43	37	35	29	25	23	24
Risk Factor Average	45	43	43	39	39	39	40

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 high school youth with elevated risk factor scale scores—2006 to 2018

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Community Domain							
Community Disorganization	46	49	50	48	46	44	40
Transitions and Mobility	65	64	63	62	62	61	61
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	36	35	38	35	33	31	32
Perceived Availability of Drugs	42	40	37	32	31	27	24
Perceived Availability of Handguns	43	41	38	34	37	36	34
Family Domain							
Poor Family Management	51	49	46	41	38	38	37
Family Conflict	37	37	37	35	33	33	34
School Domain							
Poor Academic Performance	46	44	46	44	43	44	43
Lack of Commitment to School	49	47	51	46	52	54	57
Peer and Individual Domain							
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	48	47	41	38	36	35	36
Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	42	40	40	39	38	36	34
Early Initiation of Drug Use	39	35	33	30	26	22	19
Risk Factor Average	45	43	44	41	40	38	38

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

Appendix C

The Social Development Strategy

Building Protection: Social Development Strategy



Appendix D

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