

Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Florida Public Middle School Students

Results from the 2013 Florida Middle School Health Behavior Survey (MSHBS)

Fact Sheet 3



Introduction

The Florida Middle School Health Behavior Survey (MSHBS) is a self-administered, school-based, anonymous survey that has been conducted in Florida public middle schools every two years since 2009. It is part of a national survey effort led by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth in the United States. In 2013, a total of 6,738 out of 8,080 sampled students in 96 public middle schools in Florida completed the MSHBS. The overall response rate was 83%. The data presented in this fact sheet are weighted to represent the entire population of public middle school students in Florida. The prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI, represented by the error bars) were calculated using SAS® 9.3. The difference in prevalence between two different populations is statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals of the two prevalence estimates do not overlap. Data are presented by sex and by three racial/ethnic groupings: non-Hispanic (NH) white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic.

Ever drank alcohol (other than a few sips)

In 2013, 24.8% of students (approximately 144,900) have had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, in their lifetimes. This behavior did not vary significantly by sex. Non-Hispanic black students were significantly more likely to have had a drink of alcohol in their lifetimes than non-Hispanic white students.

Figure 1: Middle School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2013

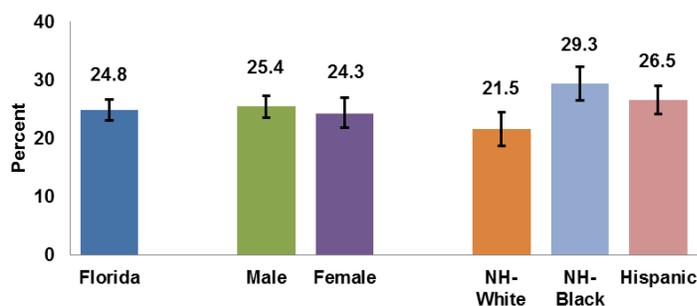
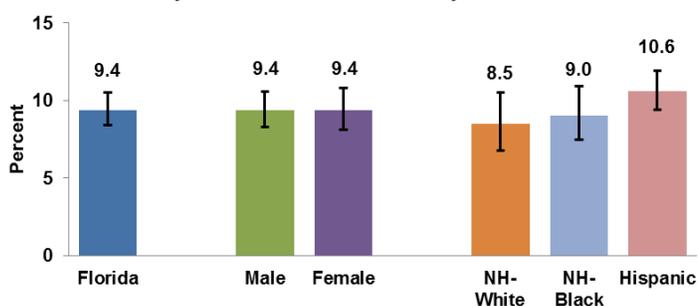


Figure 2: Middle School Students Who Currently Drink Alcohol, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2013



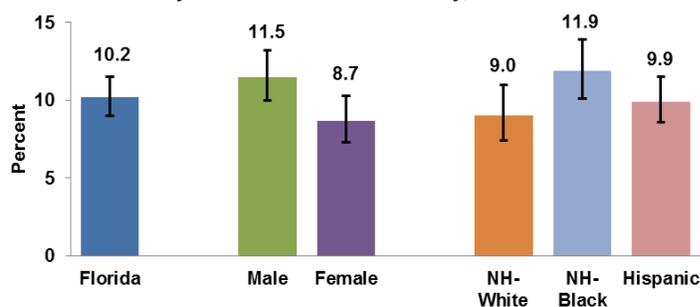
Current alcohol use

In 2013, 9.4% of students (approximately 52,200) had at least one drink of alcohol during the past 30 days. This behavior did not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity.

Ever used marijuana

In 2013, 10.2% of students (approximately 61,600) had used marijuana in their lifetimes. This behavior did not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity.

Figure 3: Middle School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2013





Ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high)

In 2013, 7.2% of students (approximately 43,900) have ever used an inhalant to get high. This behavior did not vary significantly by sex. Hispanic students were significantly more likely to have ever used inhalants than non-Hispanic white students.

Figure 4: Middle School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2013

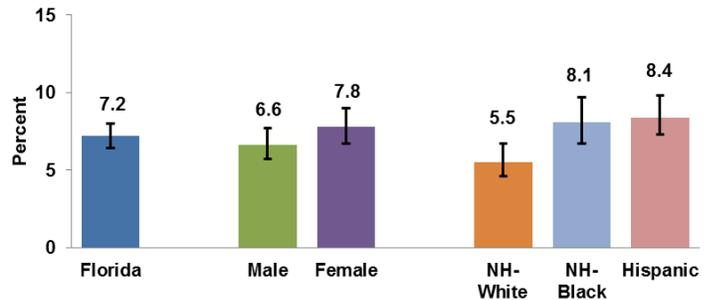
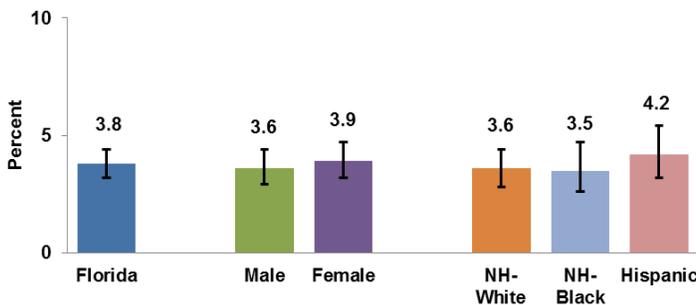


Figure 5: Middle School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2013



Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, during their life)

In 2013, 3.8% of students (approximately 22,100) have ever taken a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription to get high. This behavior did not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity.

Ever used OTC drugs to get high

In 2013, 2.4% of students (approximately 13,700) have ever taken an over-the-counter (OTC) drug to get high. This behavior did not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity.



Figure 6: Middle School Students Who Ever Took Over-the-Counter (OTC) Drugs to Get High, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2013

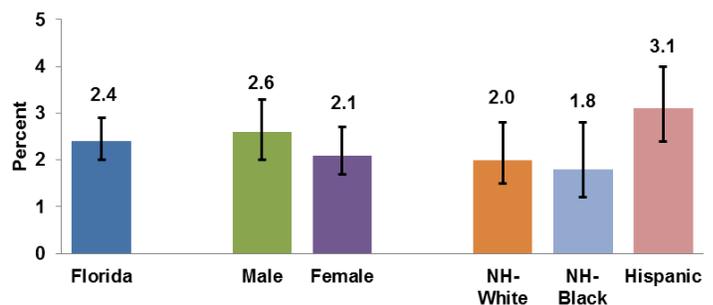
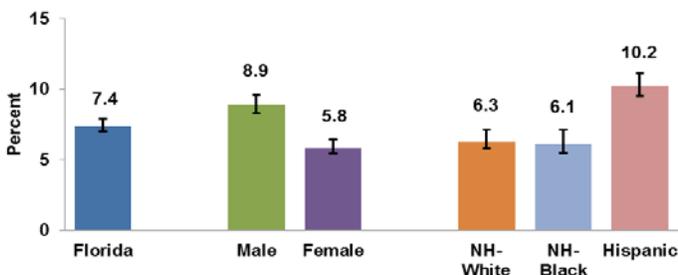


Figure 7: Middle School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property to Get High in the Past Year, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2013



Offered, sold, or given drugs on school property to get high

In 2013, 7.4% of students (approximately 41,000) were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property to get high in the past year. Males were significantly more likely to have been offered, sold, or given drugs on school property to get high in the past year than females. Hispanic students were significantly more likely to have been offered, sold, or given drugs on school property to get high in the past year than non-Hispanics black and non-Hispanic white students.

For more information about the MSHBS, please contact the Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section located in the Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health, at (850) 245-4401 or visit our website at: www.floridahealth.gov/MSHBS. This document was developed by the Bureau of Epidemiology for the Florida Department of Education in cooperation with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health Project Number 1U87PS004277-01.