

**2014
FLORIDA YOUTH
SUBSTANCE ABUSE SURVEY**

Clay County

Methodology

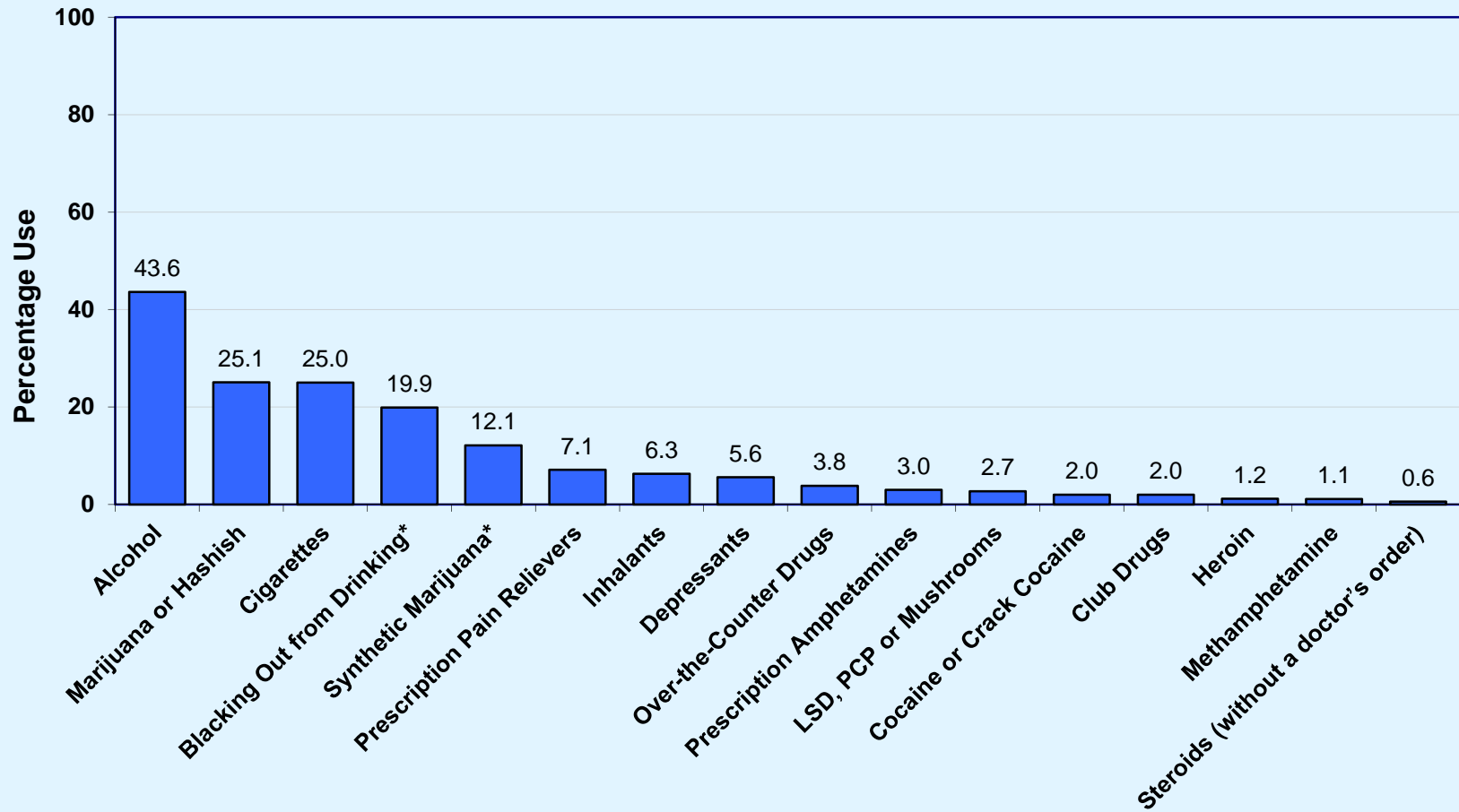
- Survey administration: February of 2014.
- Sampling strategy: schools and classrooms were selected to generate statistically representative county-level estimates.
- Final sample size was 1,713 across grades 6 through 12.
- The margin of error is less than 3.6 percentage points for M.S. prevalence rates and 6.2 percentage points for H.S. prevalence rates.

Lifetime and Past-30-Day ATOD Prevalence Rates

2014 Results

**Graph
1**

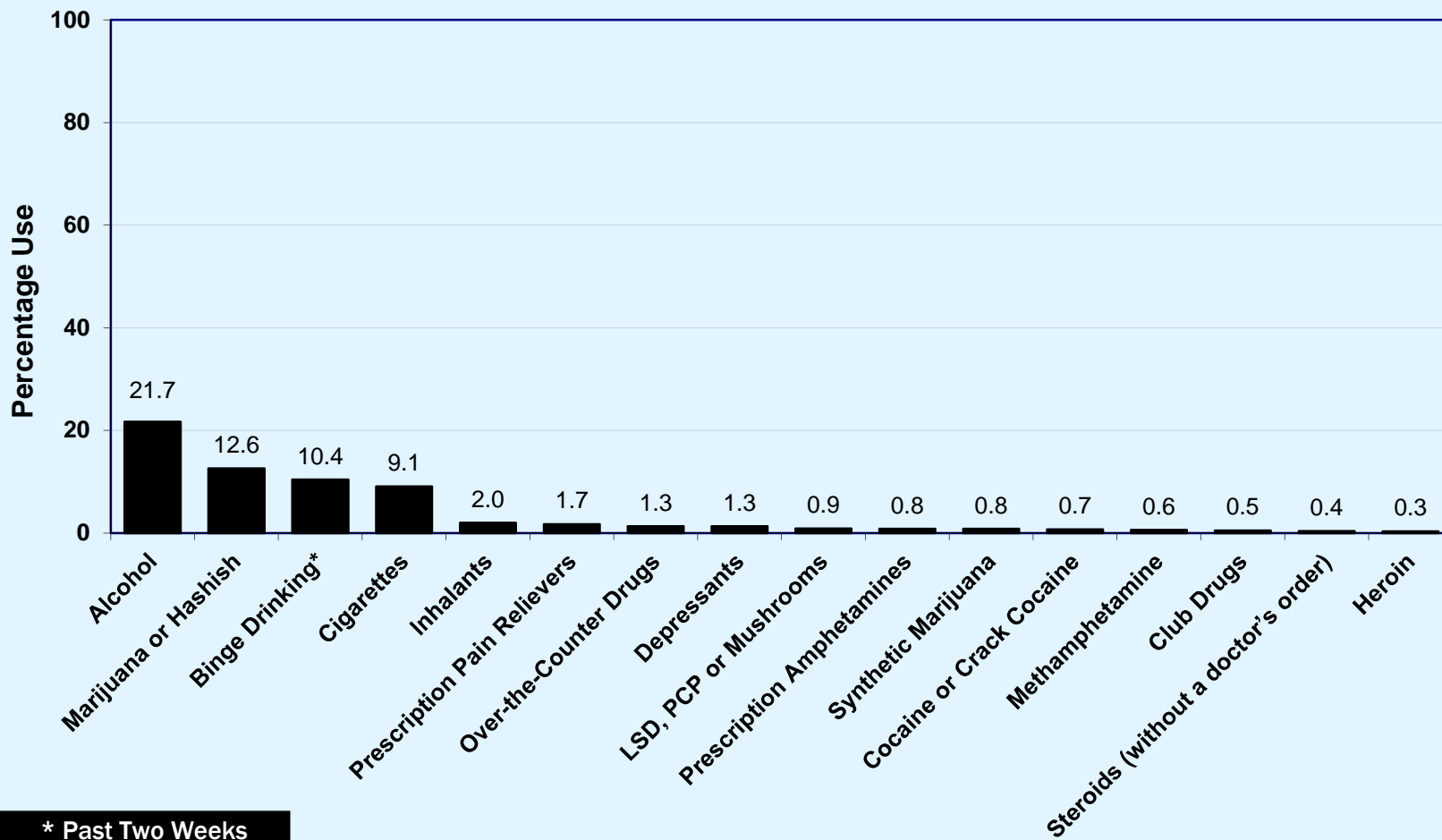
Lifetime use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among Clay County students, 2014



* High School Only

**Graph
2**

Past-30-day use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among Clay County students, 2014



Key Findings

- With overall prevalence rates of 43.6% for lifetime use and 21.7% for past-30-day use, alcohol is the most commonly used drug among Clay County students.
- After alcohol, students reported marijuana (25.1% lifetime and 12.6% past-30-day) and cigarettes (25.0% lifetime and 9.1% past-30-day) as the most commonly used drugs.
- 19.9% of high school students reported blacking out after drinking on one or more occasions.
- For other ATOD categories, past-30-day prevalence ranges from 2.0% for inhalants to 0.3% for heroin.

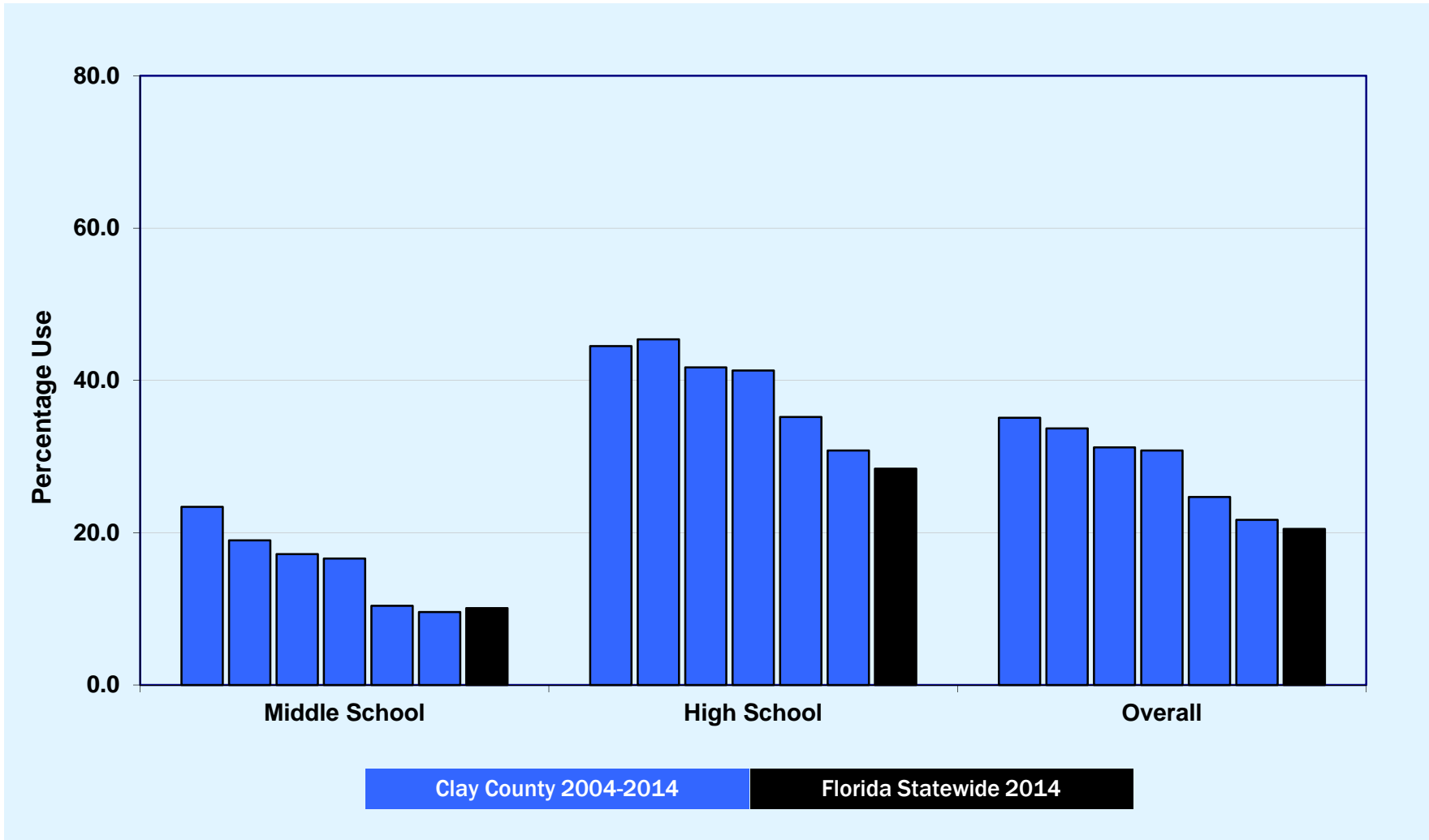
Alcohol, Cigarettes and Marijuana

2004-2014 Trends

**Early Initiation and Risk of Harm
ATODs and Driving**

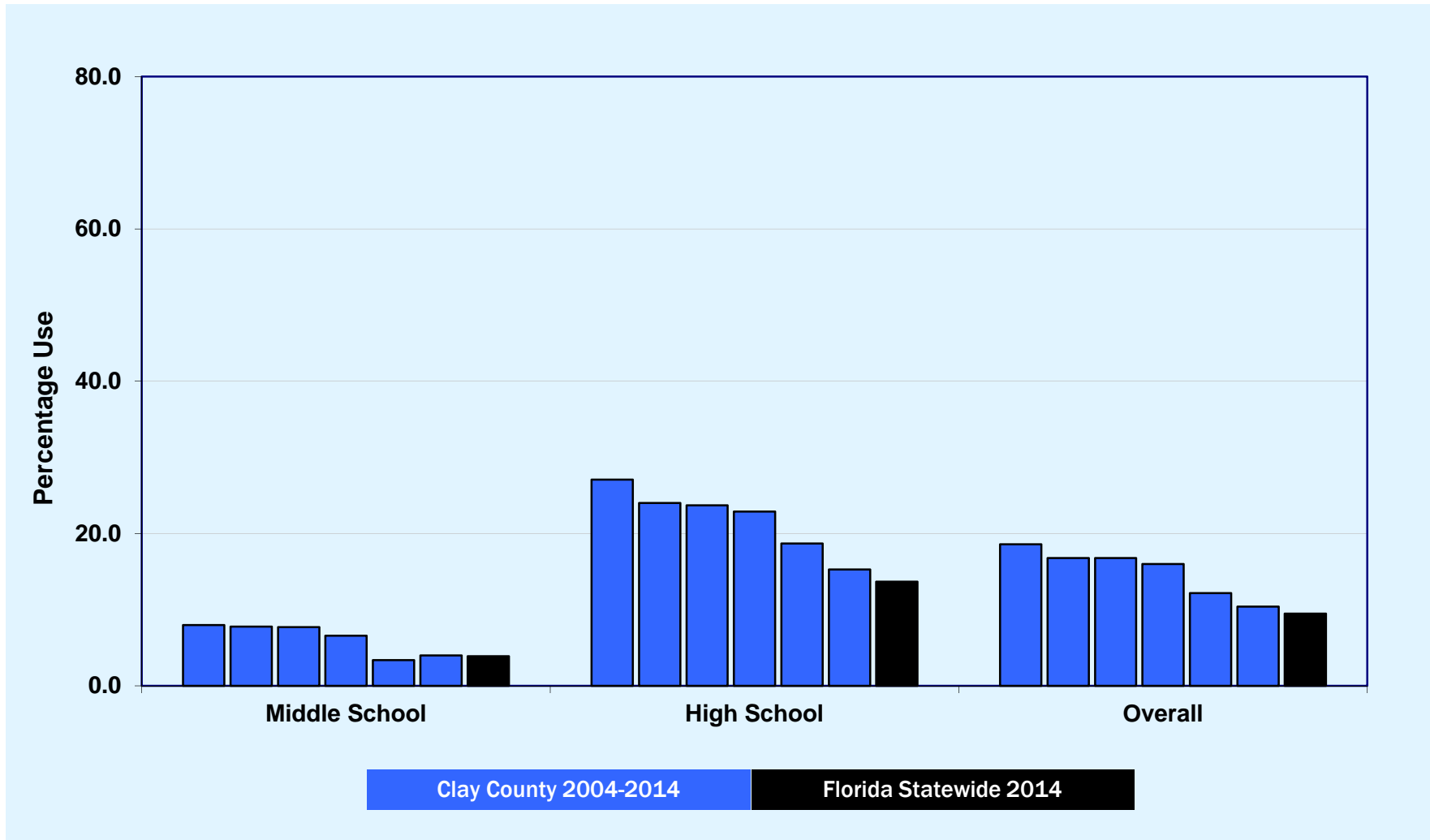
**Graph
3**

Past-30-day alcohol use, Clay County 2004-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



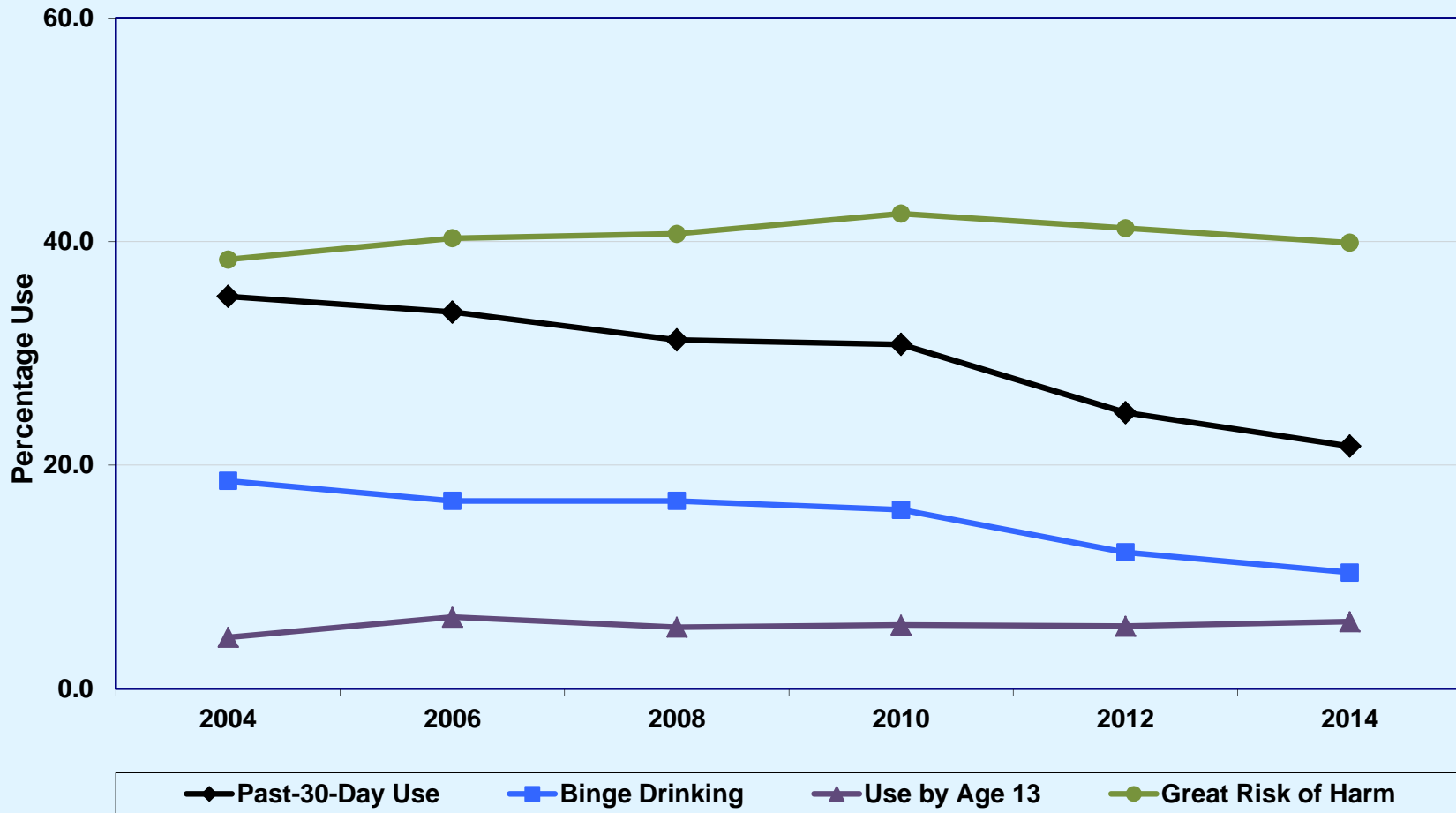
**Graph
4**

Binge Drinking, Clay County 2004-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



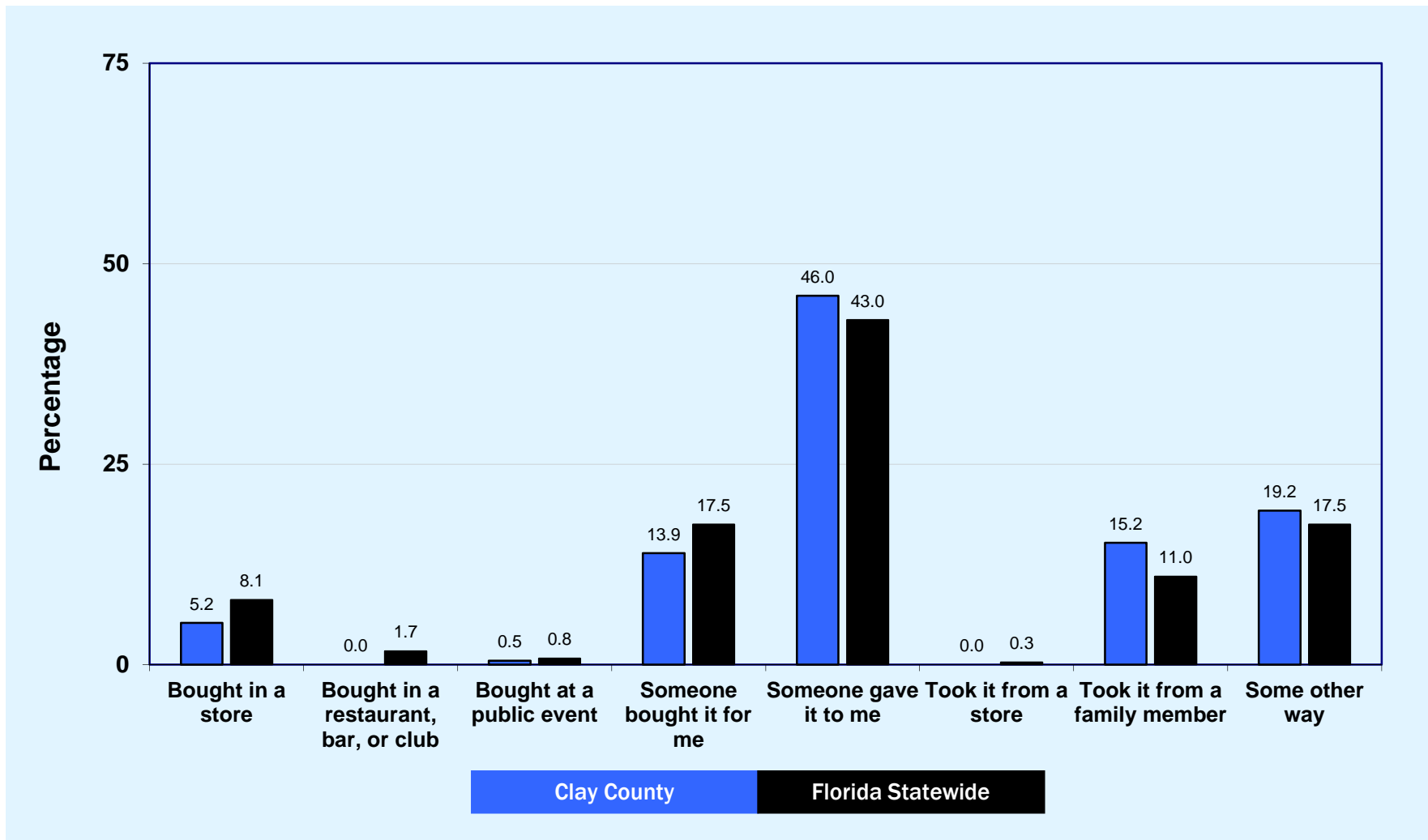
**Graph
5**

Alcohol trends summary for Clay County, 2004-2014



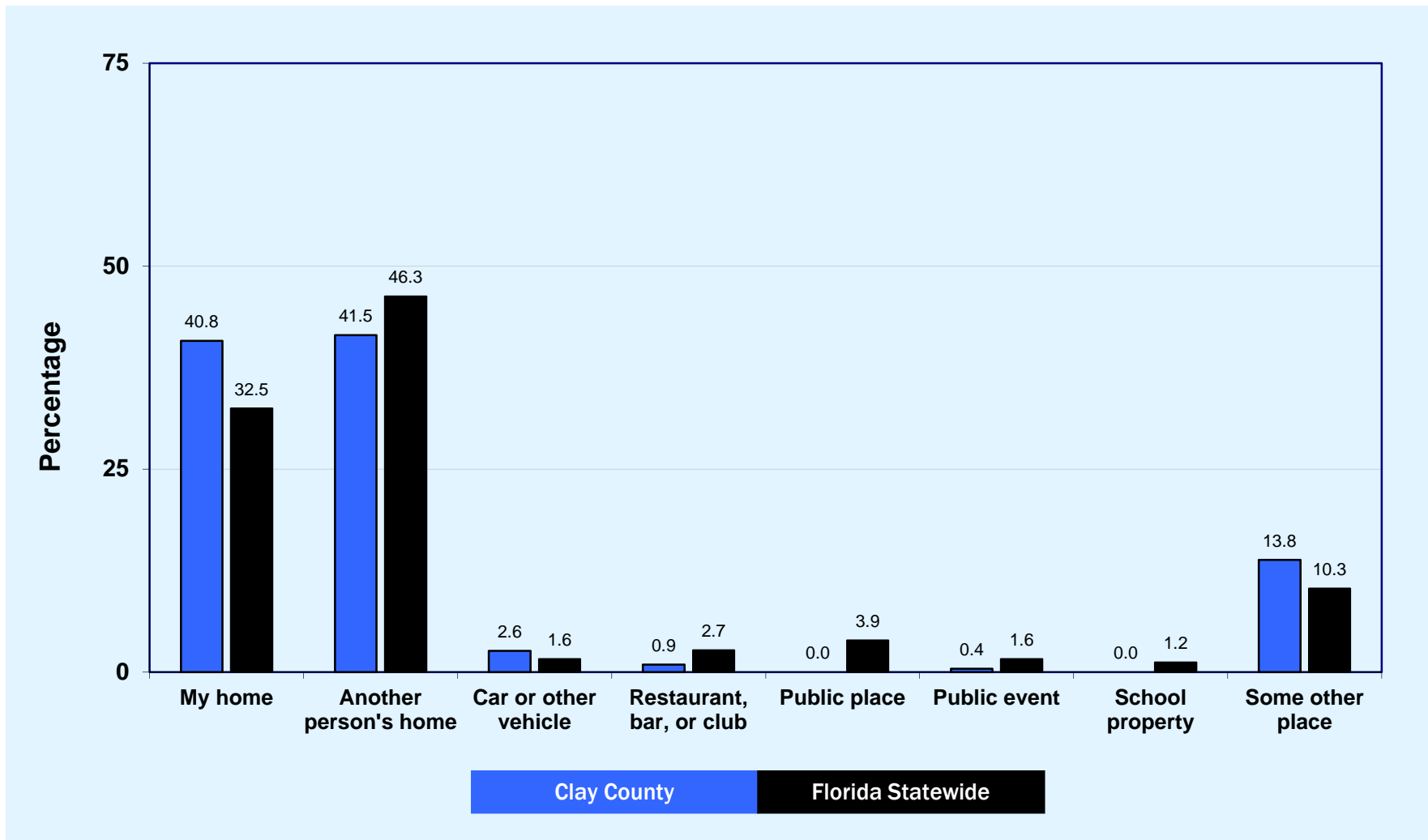
**Graph
6**

Usual source of alcohol within the past 30 days among **high school** drinkers, Clay County and Florida Statewide, 2014



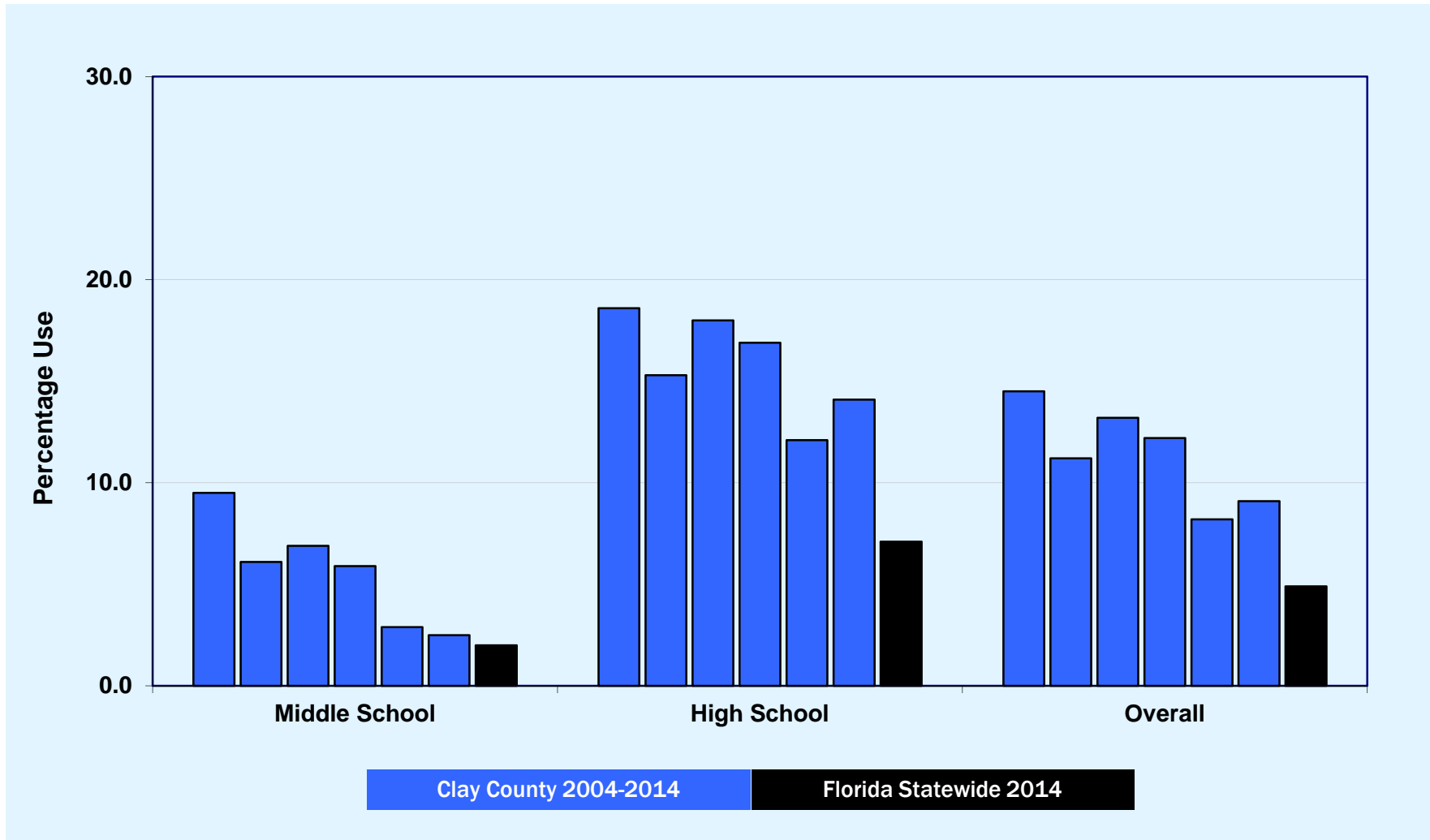
**Graph
7**

Usual drinking location within the past 30 days among **high school** drinkers, Clay County and Florida Statewide, 2014



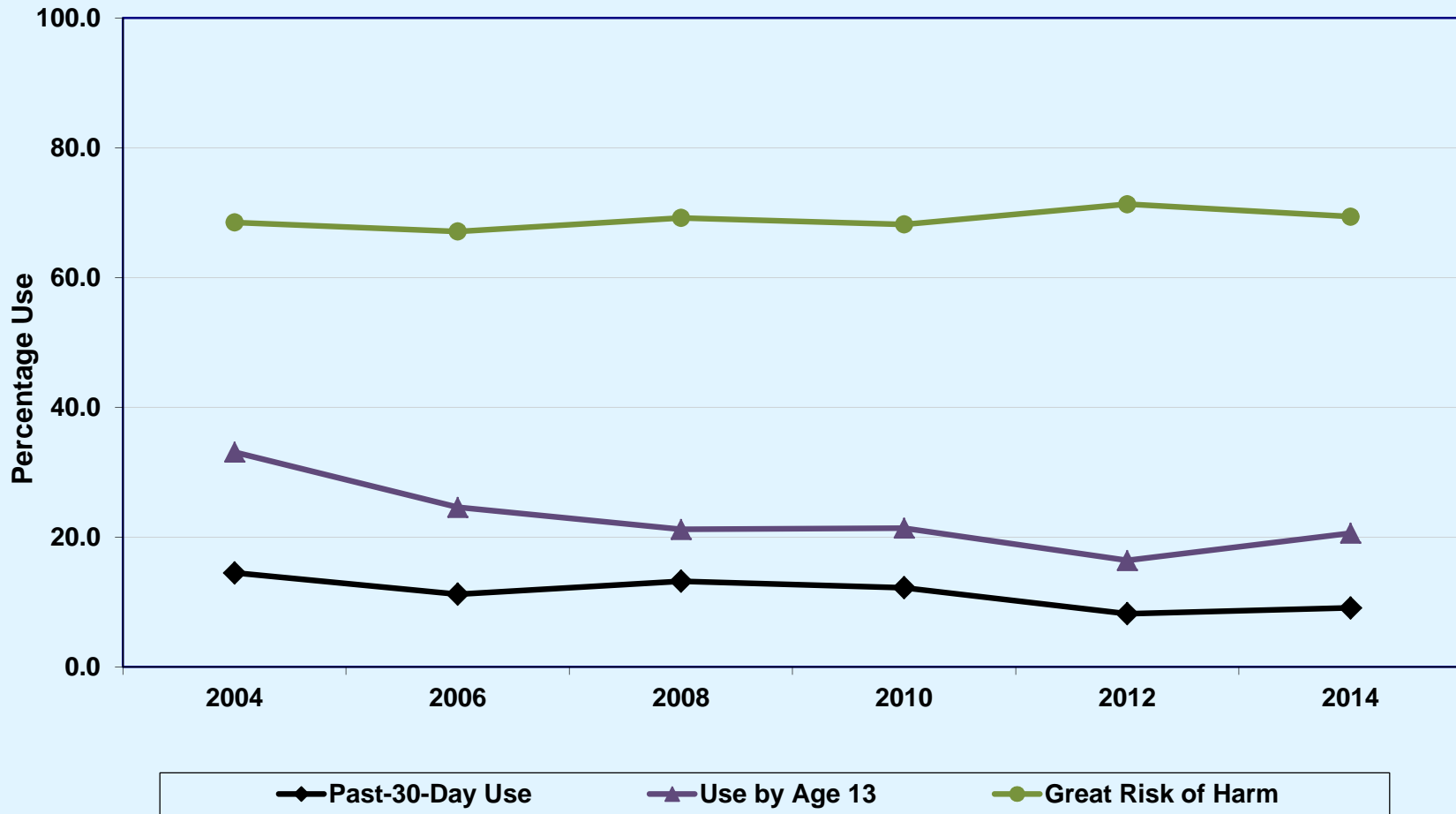
**Graph
8**

Past-30-day cigarette use, Clay County 2004-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



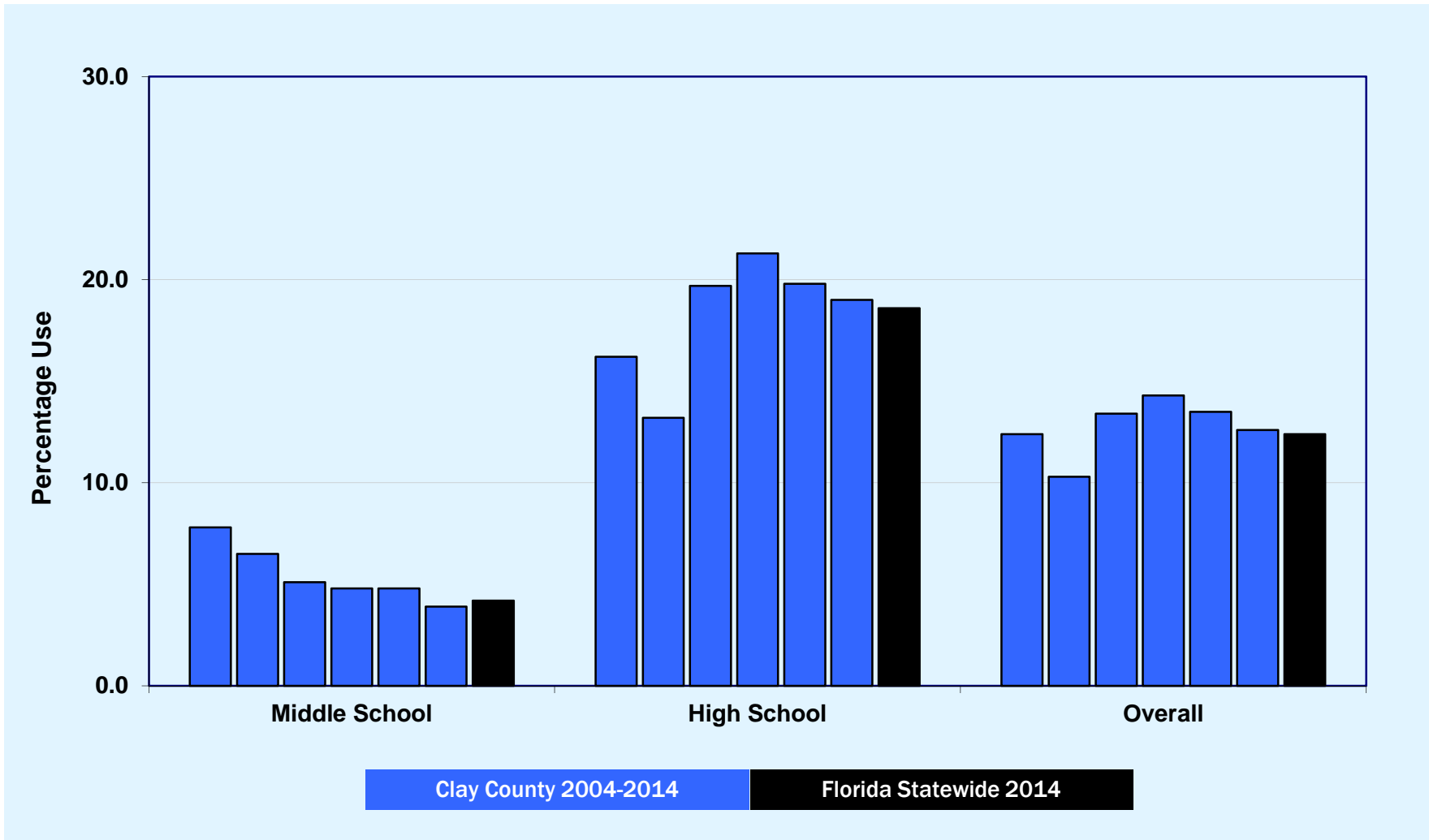
**Graph
9**

Cigarette trends summary for Clay County, 2004-2014



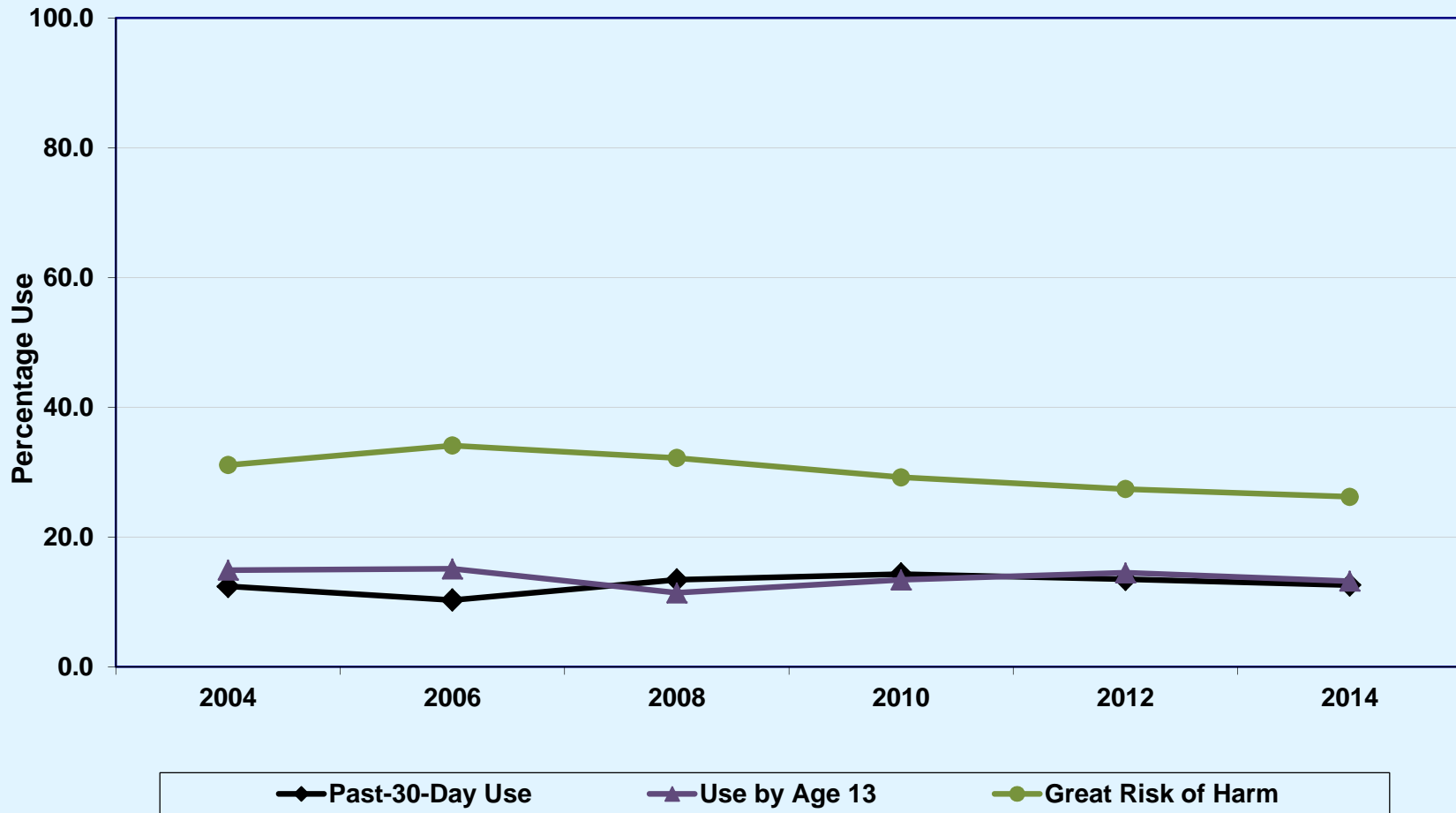
**Graph
10**

Past-30-day marijuana use, Clay County 2004-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



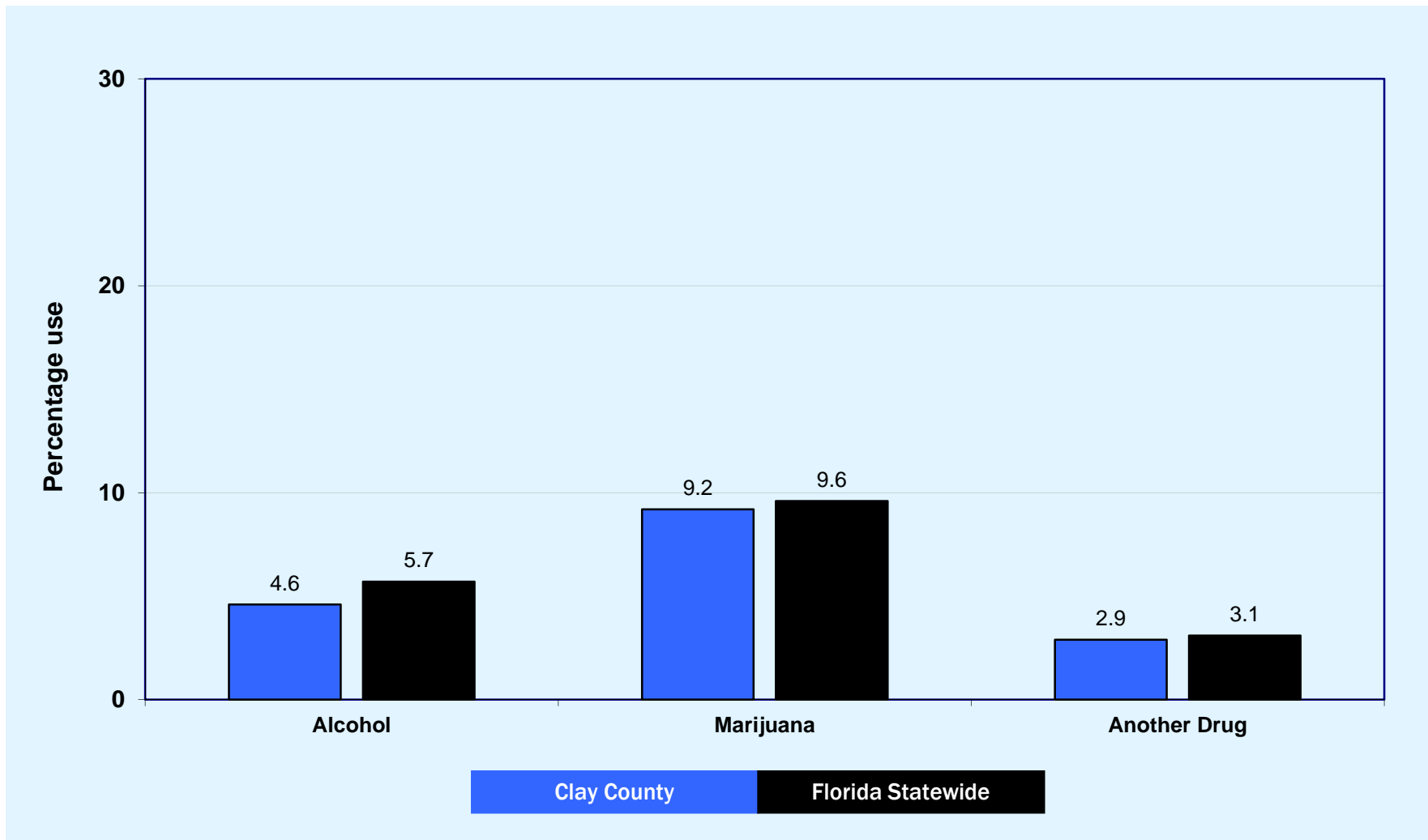
**Graph
11**

Marijuana trends summary for Clay County, 2004-2014



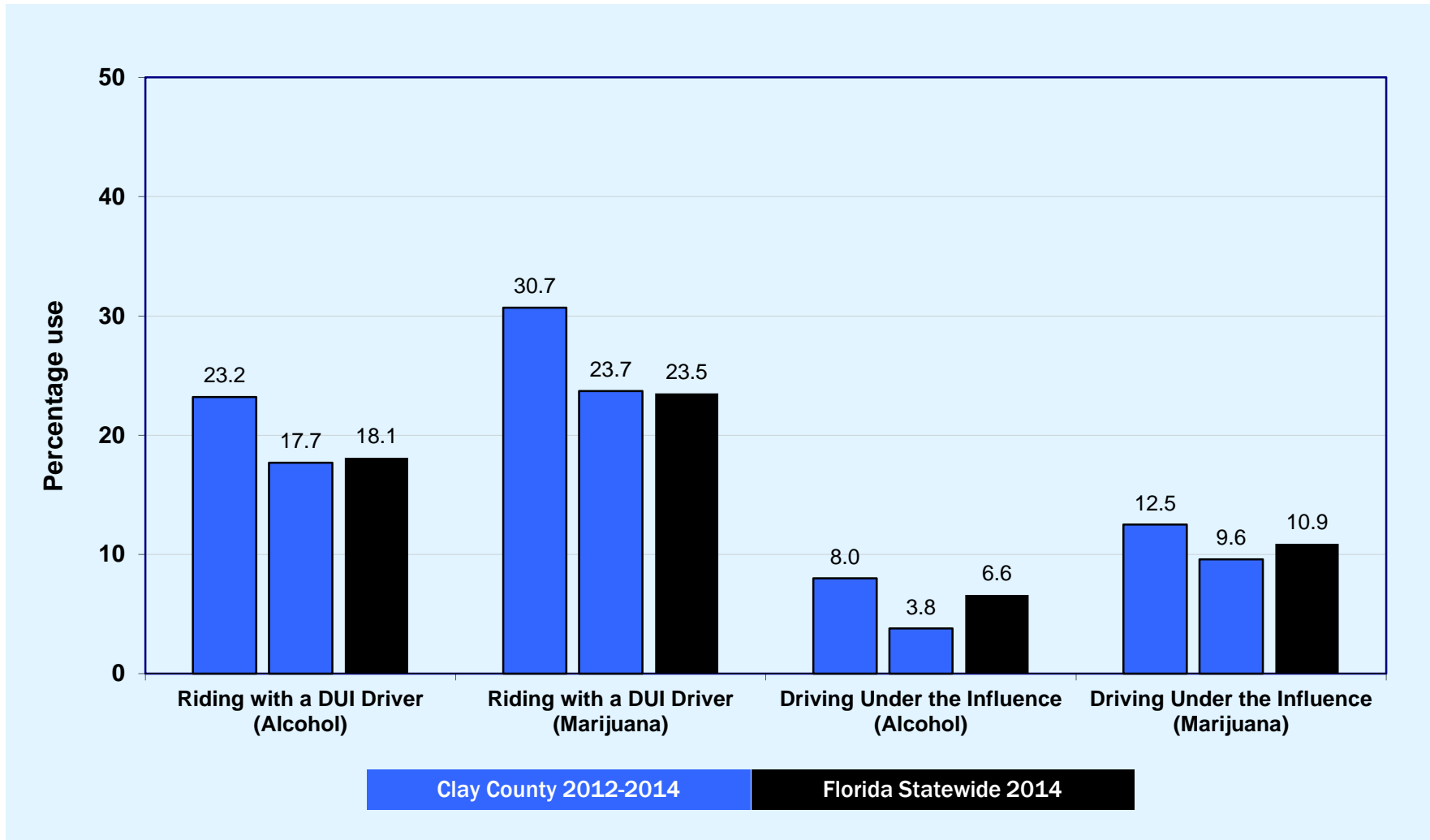
**Graph
12**

ATOD Use Before or During School, Clay County and Florida Statewide, 2014



**Graph
13**

DUI or riding with a driver under the influence, Clay County 2012-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



Note: DUI does not imply intoxication but only indicates use prior to driving.

Key Findings

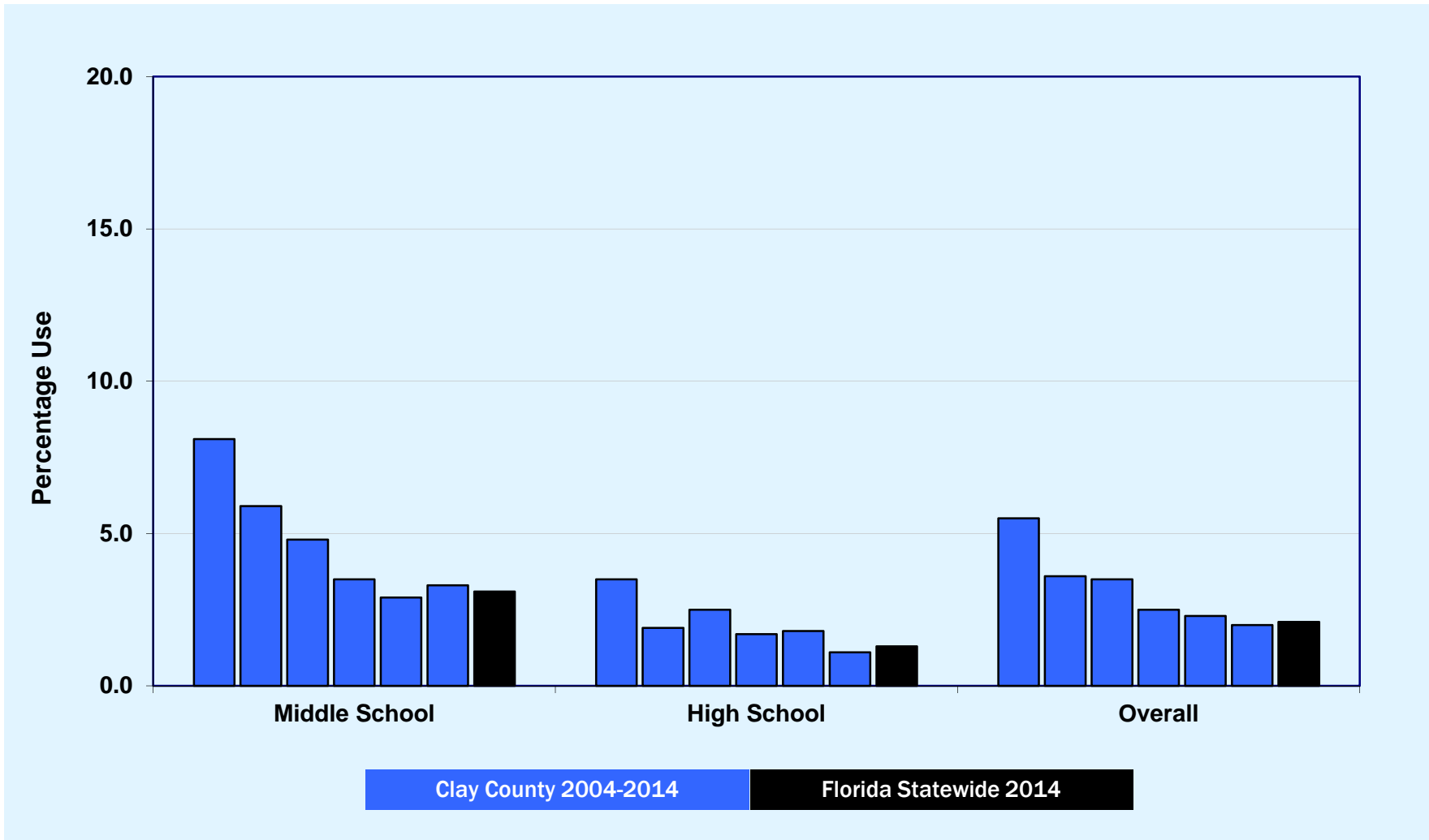
- In Clay County, past-30-day alcohol use was reported at 21.7%, compared to 24.6% across the statewide sample.
- While binge drinking remained steady from 2006 to 2010 (16.8% to 16.0%), it declined in 2014 to 10.4%.
- After increasing to 14.3% in 2010, past-30-day marijuana use decreased to 12.6% in 2014.
- 17.7% of high school students have ridden in a car with a driver who was under the influence of alcohol, and 23.7% have ridden with a driver under the influence of marijuana.

Other Illicit, Over-the-Counter, and Prescription Drugs

2004-2014 Trends

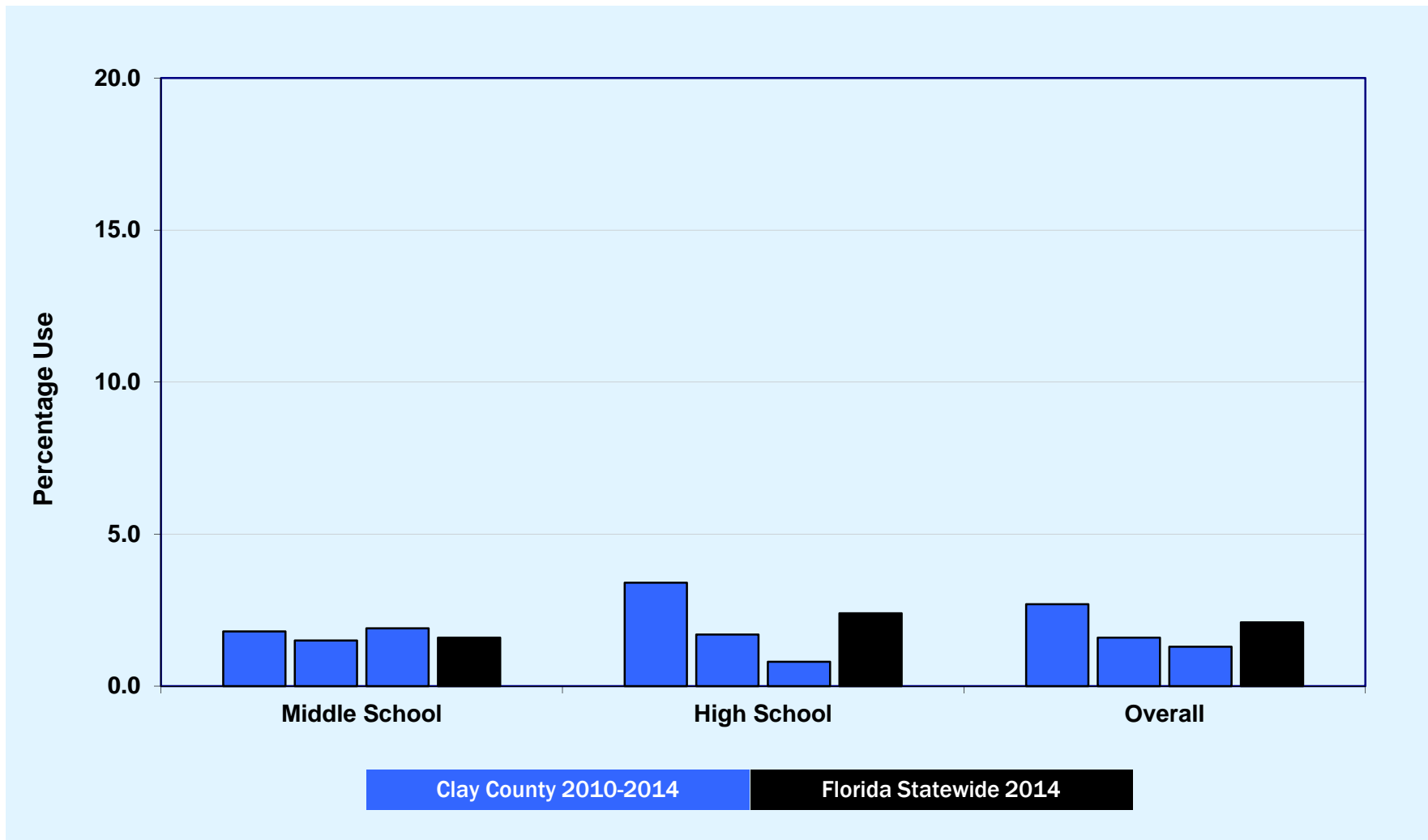
**Graph
14**

Past-30-day inhalant use, Clay County 2004-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



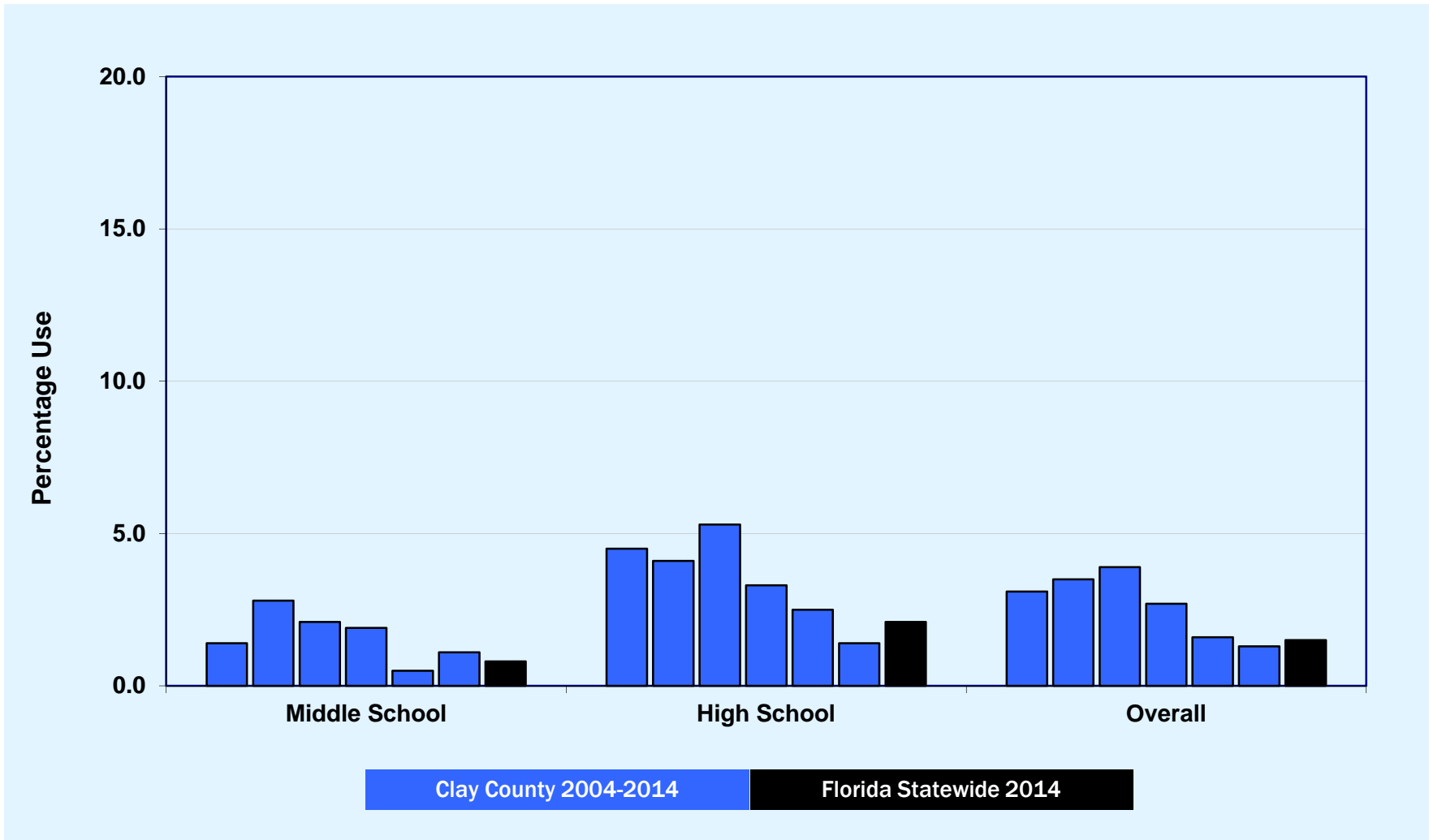
**Graph
15**

Past-30-day over-the-counter drug use, Clay County 2010-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



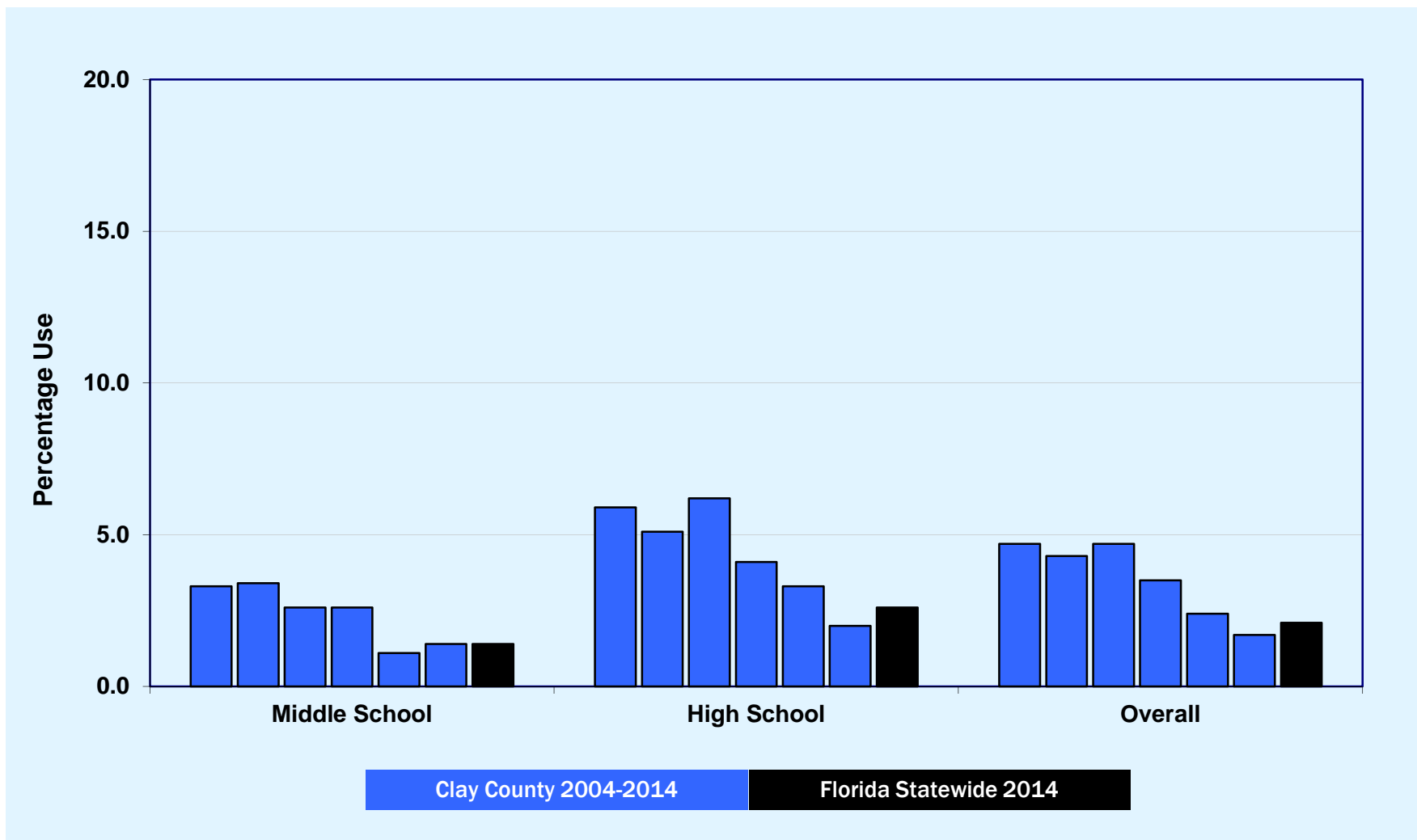
**Graph
16**

Past-30-day depressants use, Clay County 2004-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



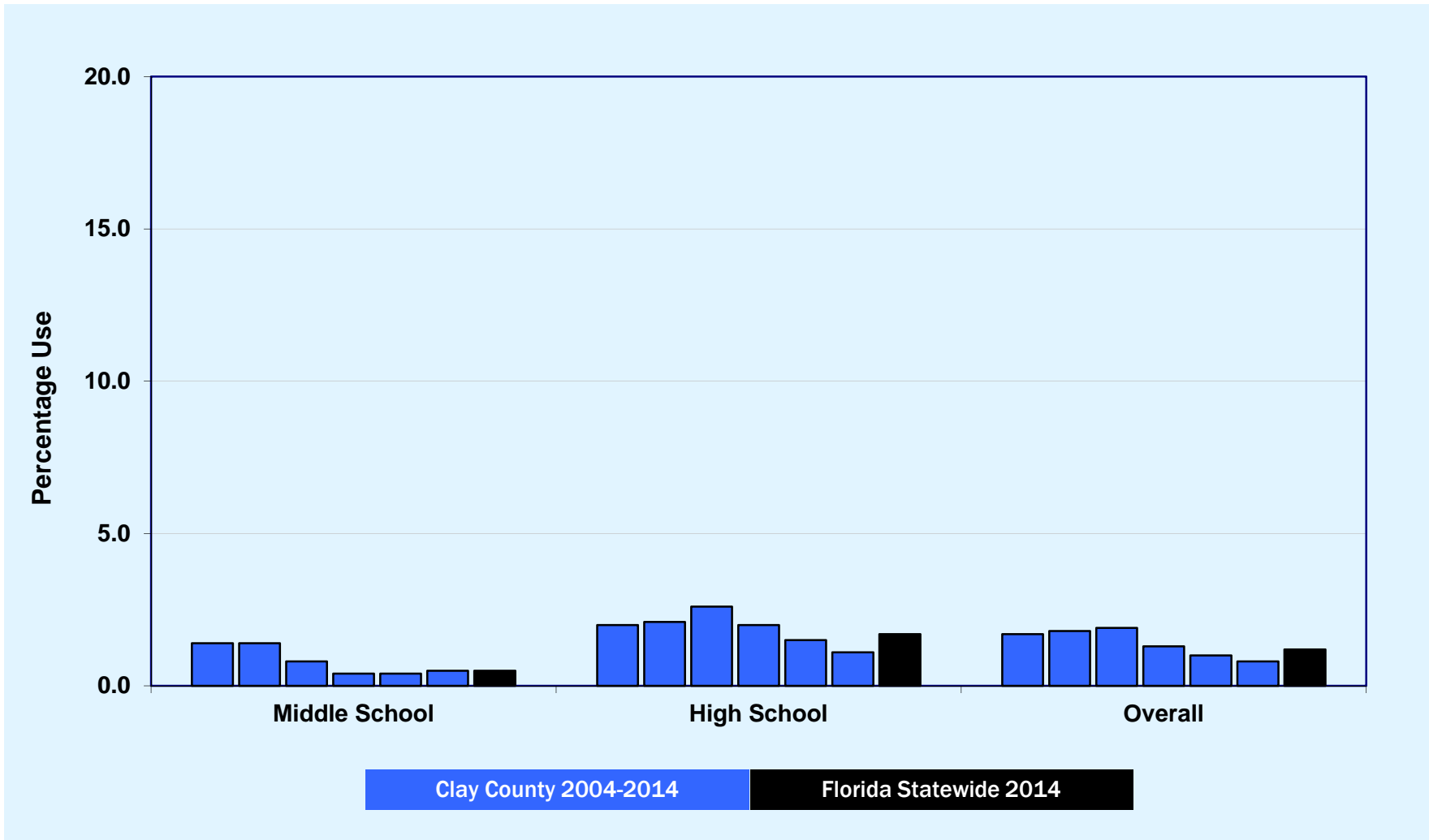
**Graph
17**

Past-30-day prescription pain reliever use, Clay County 2004-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



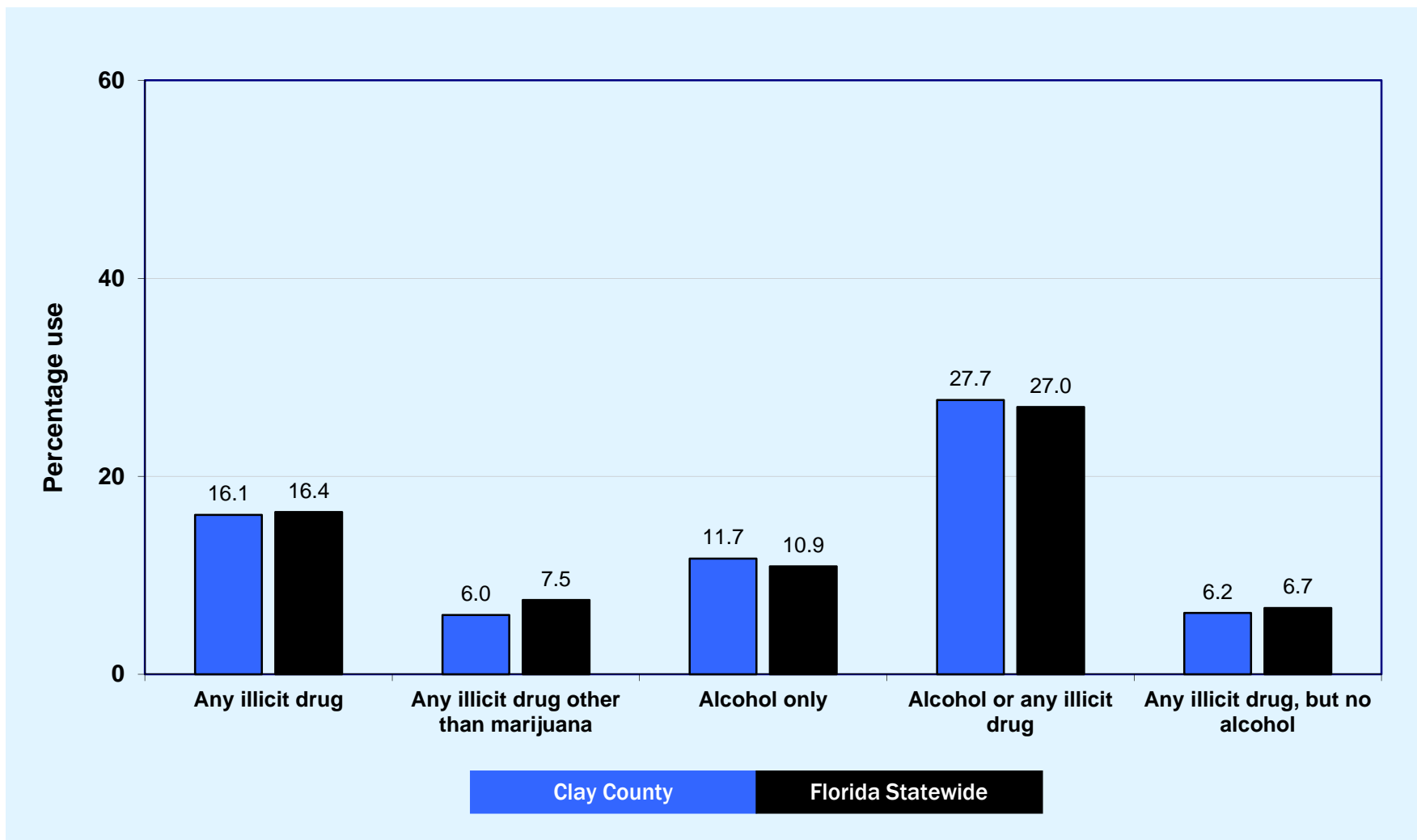
**Graph
18**

Past-30-day prescription amphetamines use, Clay County 2004-2014 and Florida Statewide 2014



**Graph
19**

Past-30-day drug combination rates for Clay County and Florida Statewide, 2014



Key Findings

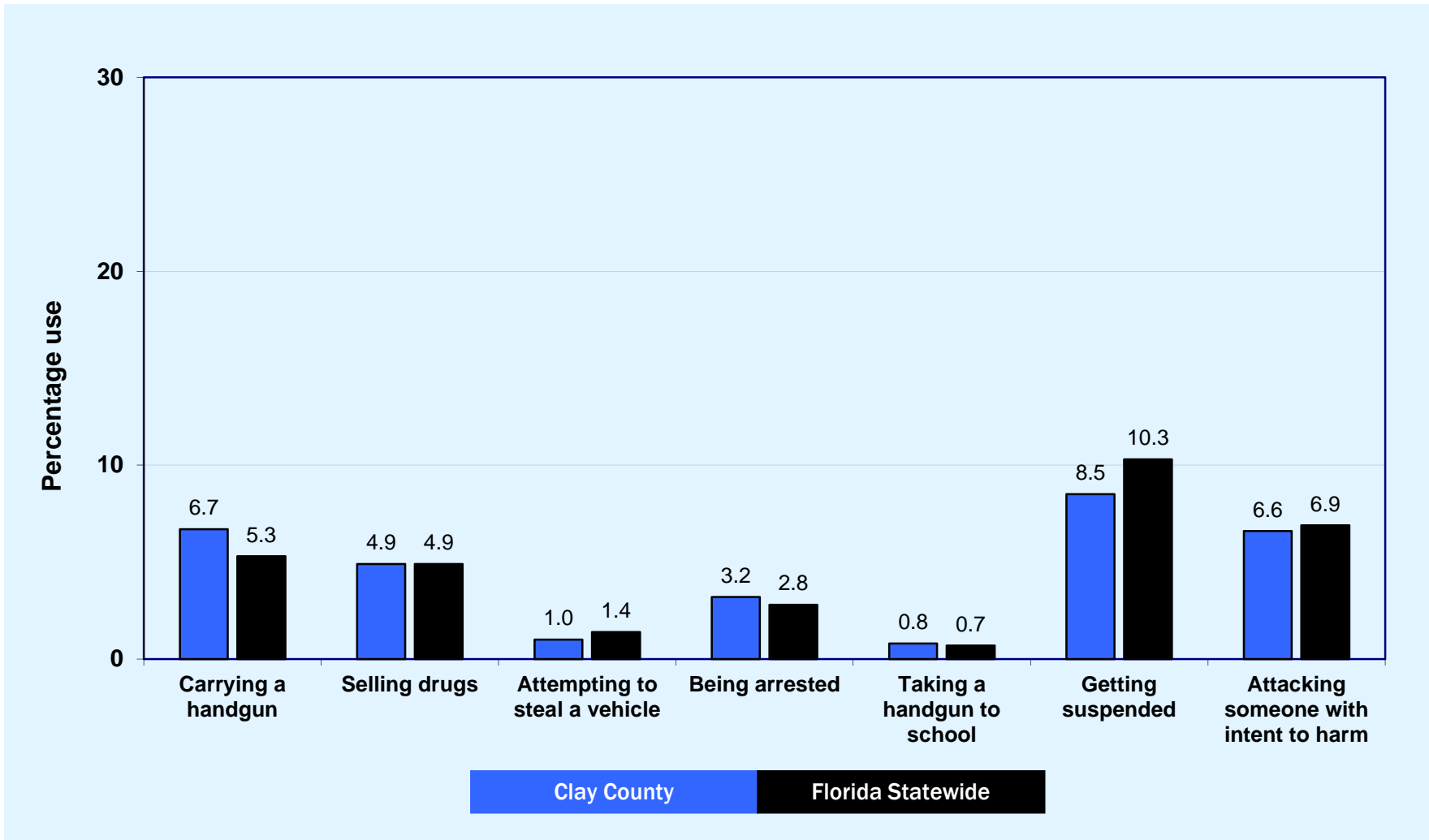
- In Clay County, 6.0% of surveyed students reported the use of any illicit drug other than marijuana in the past 30 days, compared to 8.2% across the statewide sample.
- Past-30-day inhalant use decreased from 2.3% in 2012 to 2.0% in 2014.
- Past-30-day Rx pain reliever use was reported at 1.7%, compared to 2.3% across the statewide survey.
- Among middle school students, 3.3% reported the use of inhalants in the past 30 days, a rate higher than any other illicit drug (except marijuana).

Other Antisocial Behaviors, Including Bullying-Related Behaviors

2014 Results

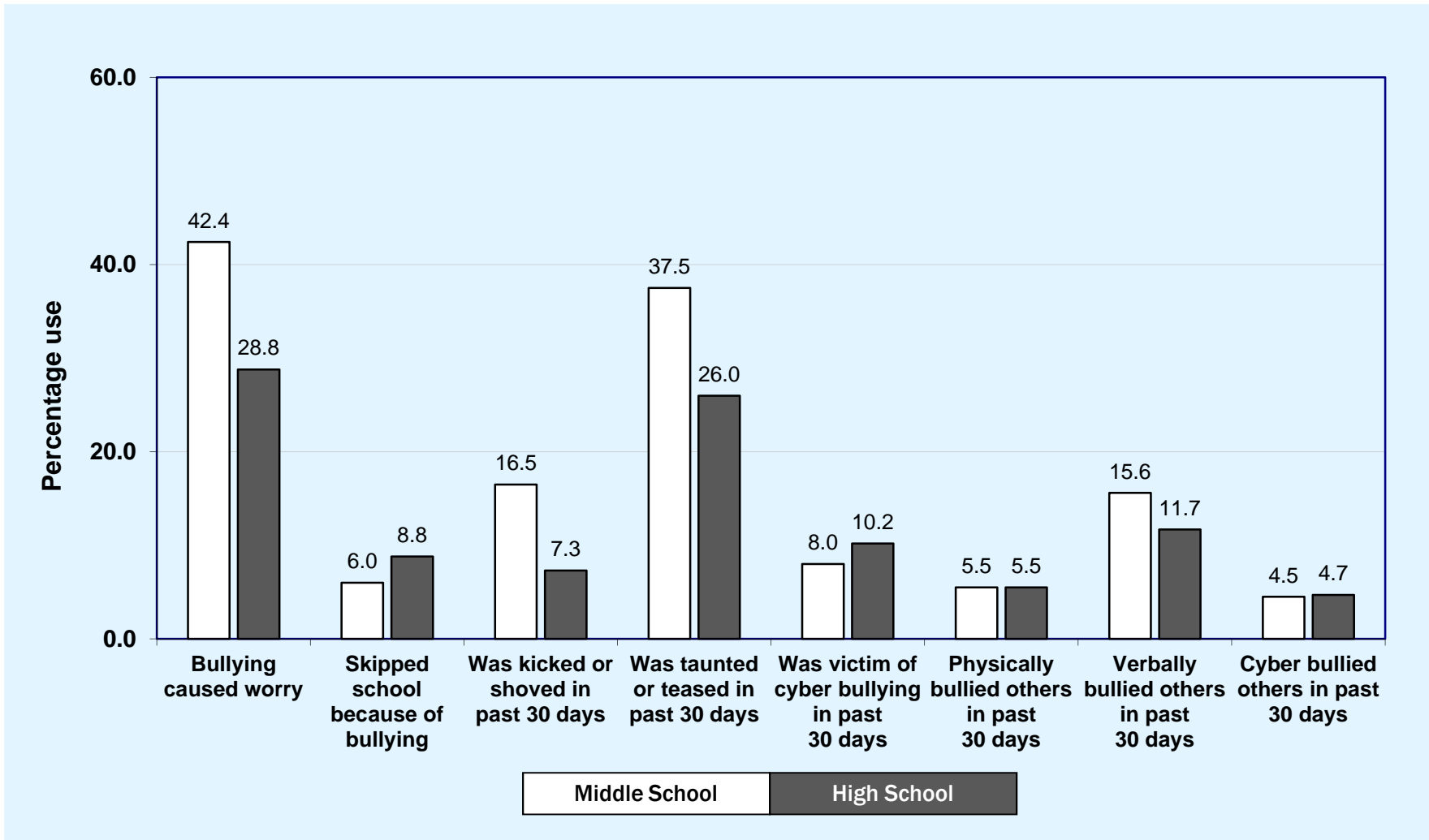
**Graph
20**

Comparisons of past-12-month delinquent behavior for Clay County and Florida Statewide, 2014



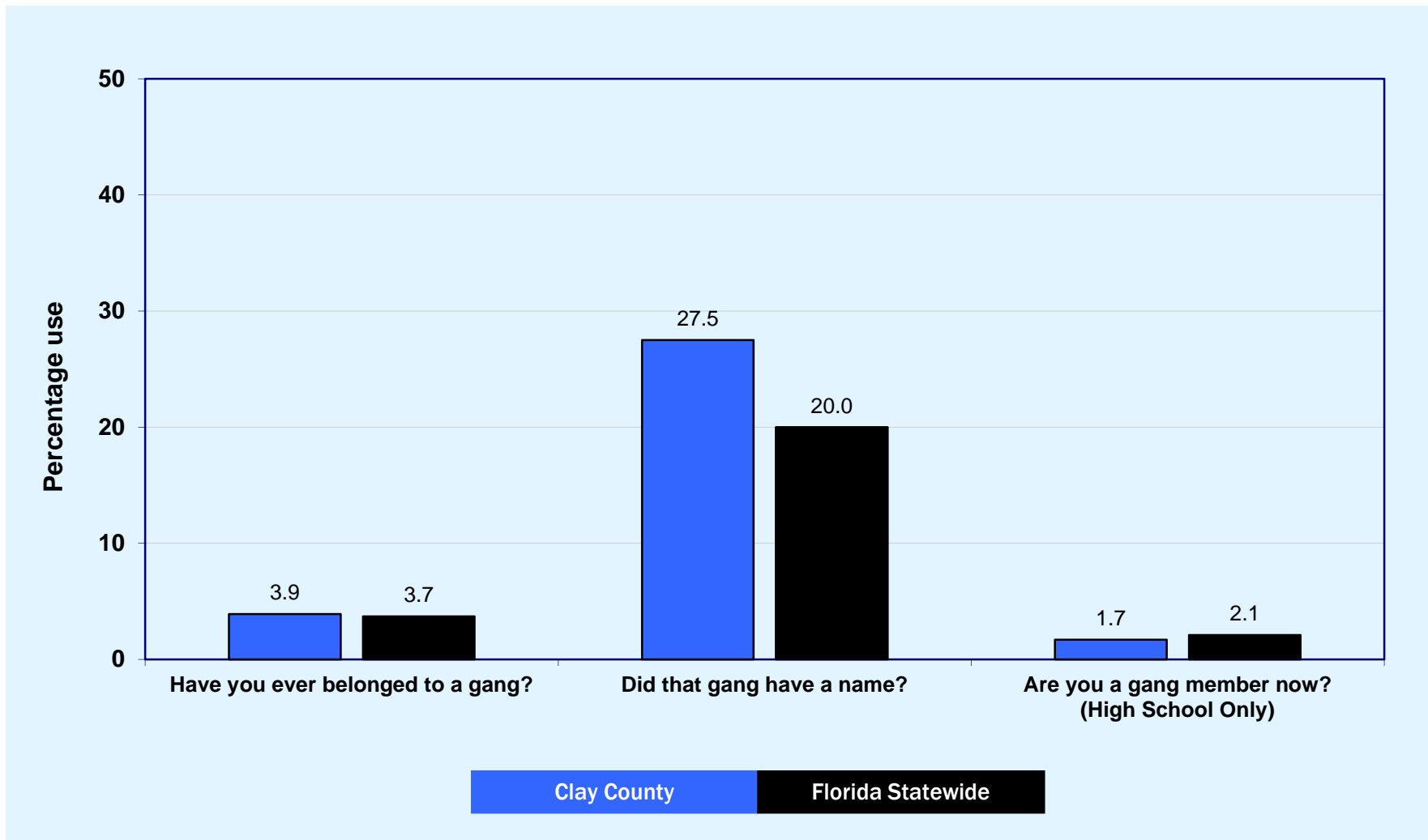
**Graph
21**

Bullying-related behaviors among Clay County middle and high school students, 2014



**Graph
22**

Gang involvement, Clay County and Florida Statewide, 2014



Key Findings

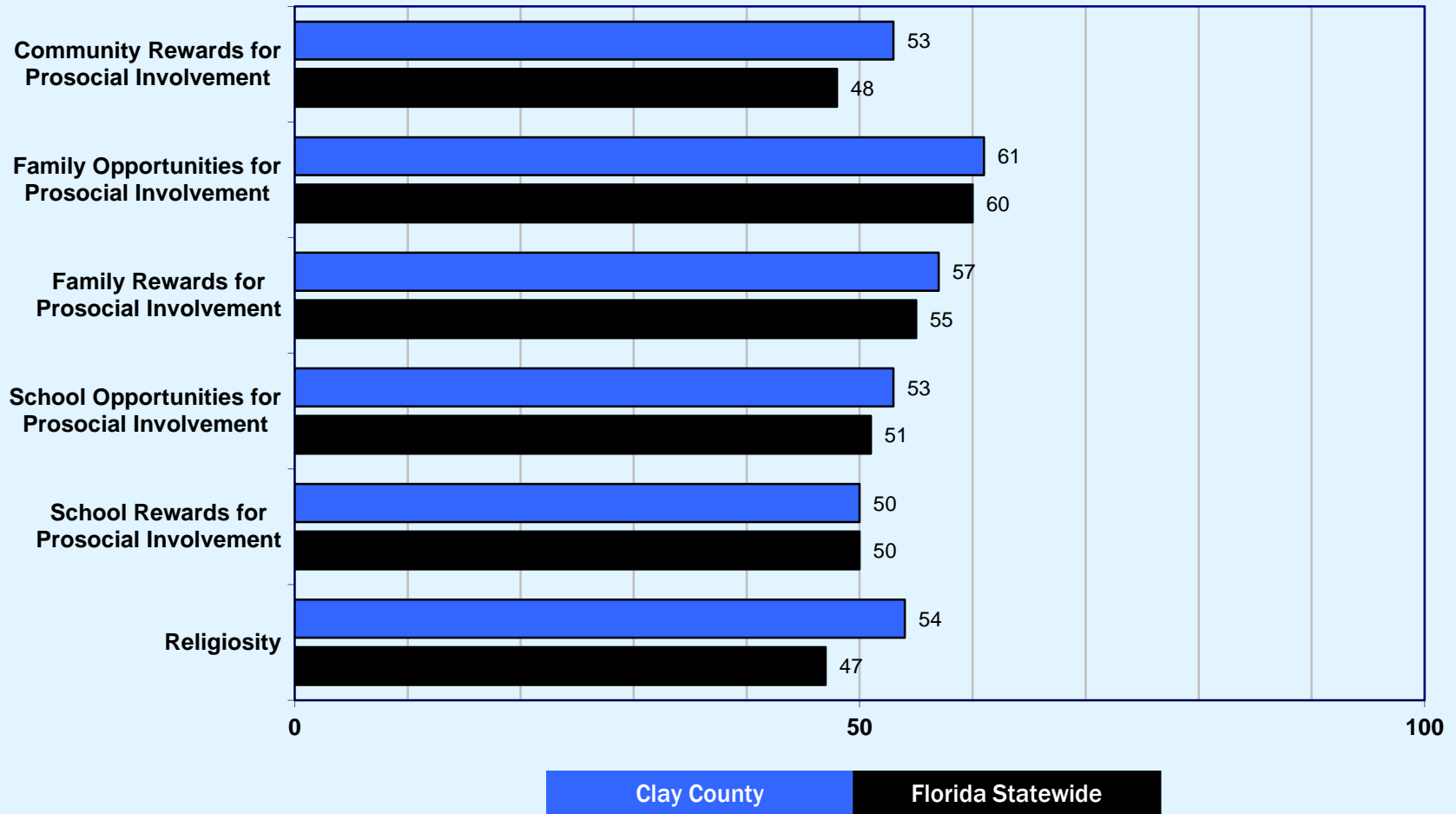
- In Clay County, prevalence rates for *Attempting to Steal a Vehicle* (1.0%) and *Taking a Handgun to School* (0.8%) are 1.0% or less.
- Higher prevalence rates were reported for *Getting Suspended* (8.5%) and *Carrying a Handgun* (6.7%).
- In Clay County, 30.9% of students have been socially bullied, 11.2% have been physically bullied, and 9.2% have been cyber bullied.
- 3.9% of students have belonged to a gang, and 1.7% of high school students are currently gang members.

Risk and Protective Factor Prevalence Rates for M.S. and H.S. Students

2014 Results

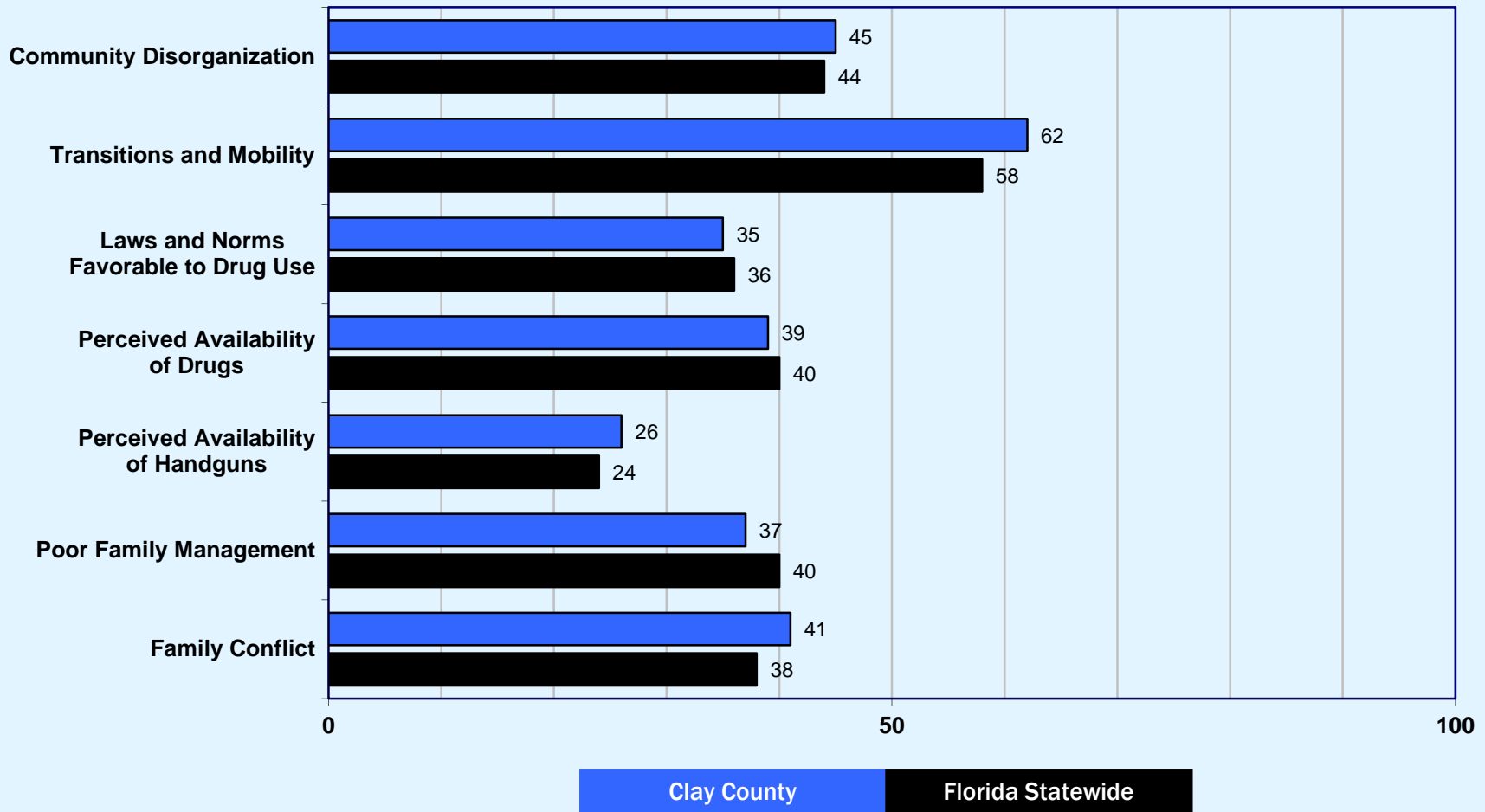
**Graph
23**

Protective factor prevalence rates for Clay County and Florida Statewide middle school students, 2014



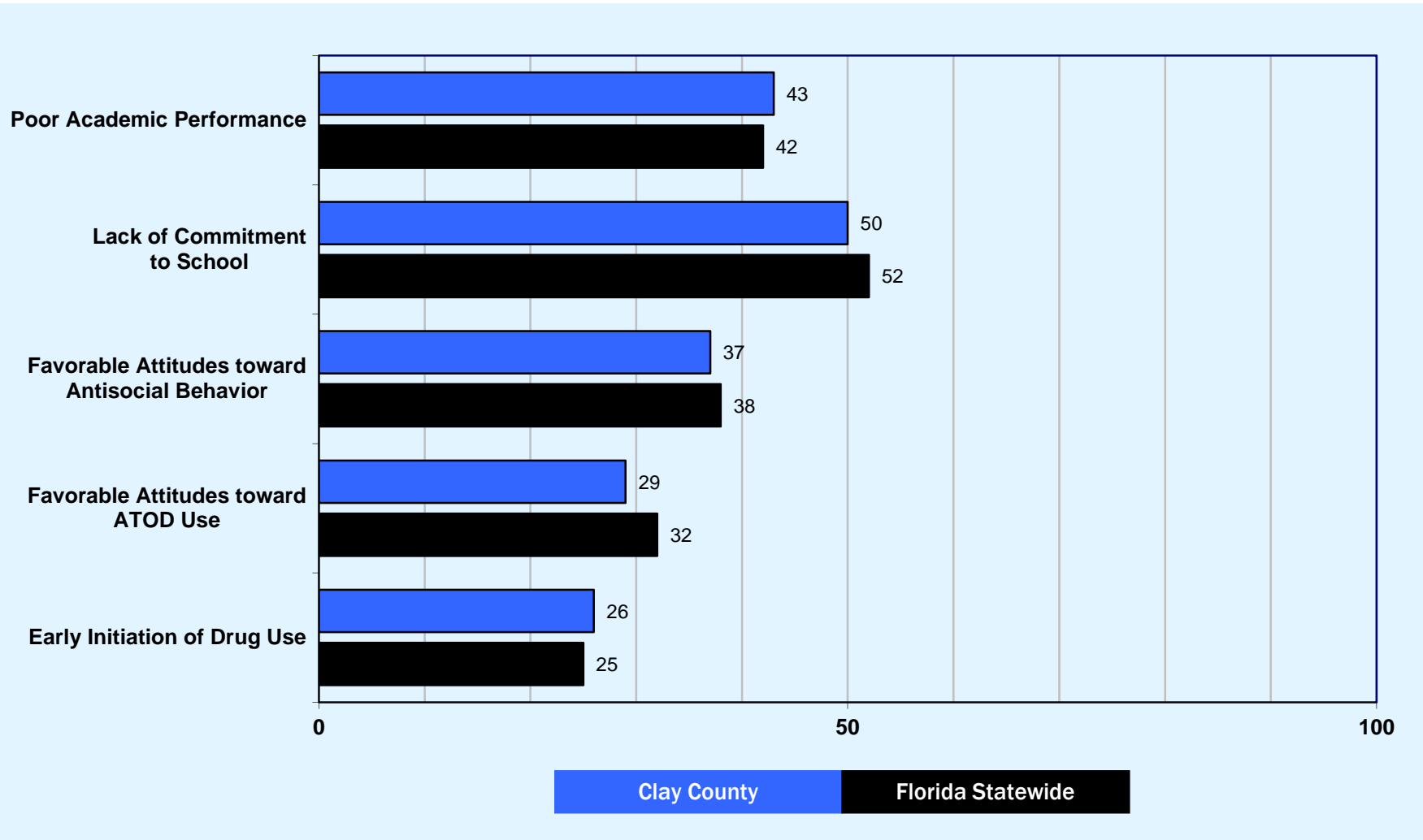
**Graph
24**

Community domain and family domain risk factor prevalence rates for Clay County and Florida Statewide middle school students, 2014



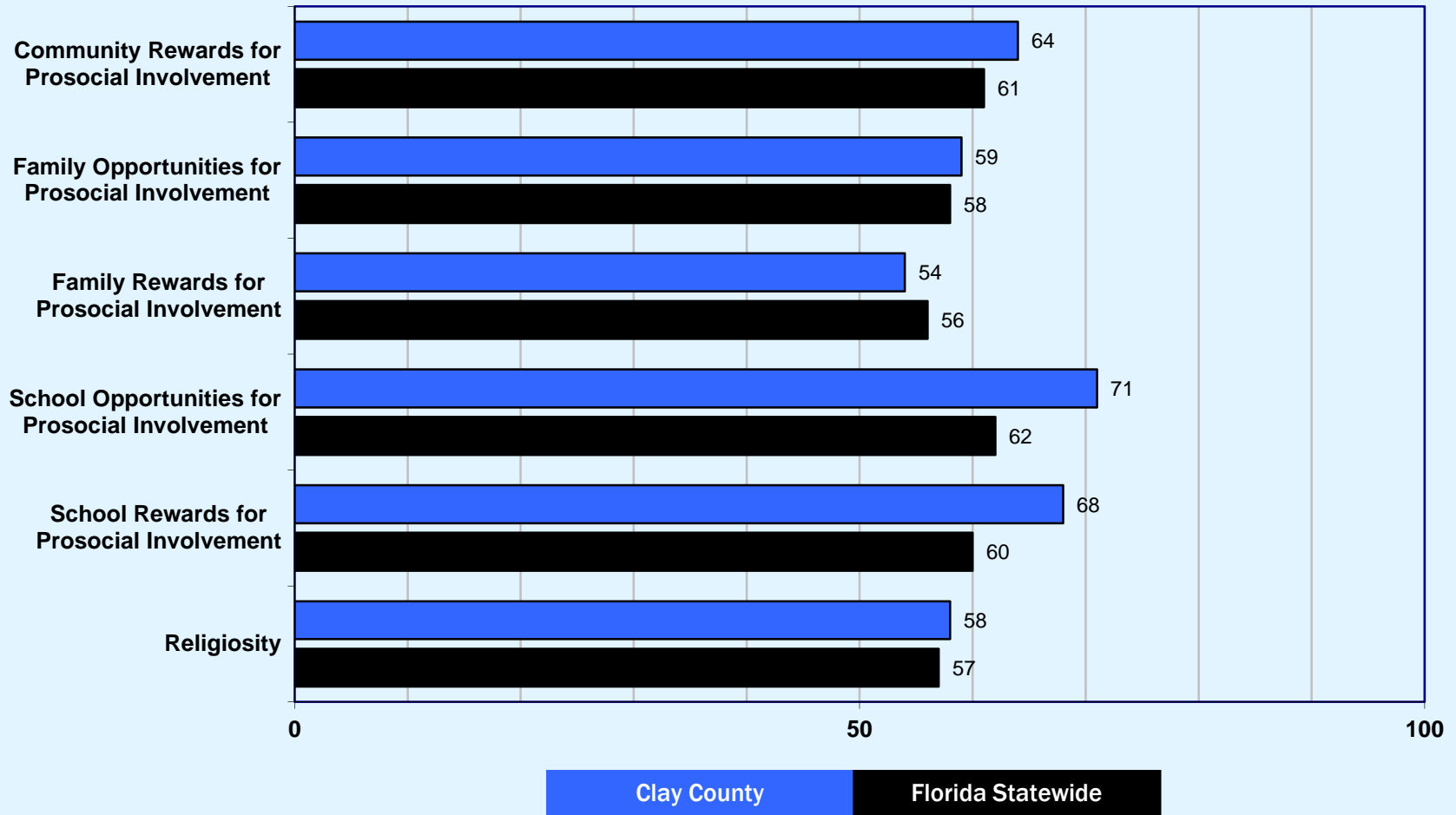
**Graph
25**

School domain and peer and individual domain risk factor prevalence rates for Clay County and Florida Statewide middle school students, 2014

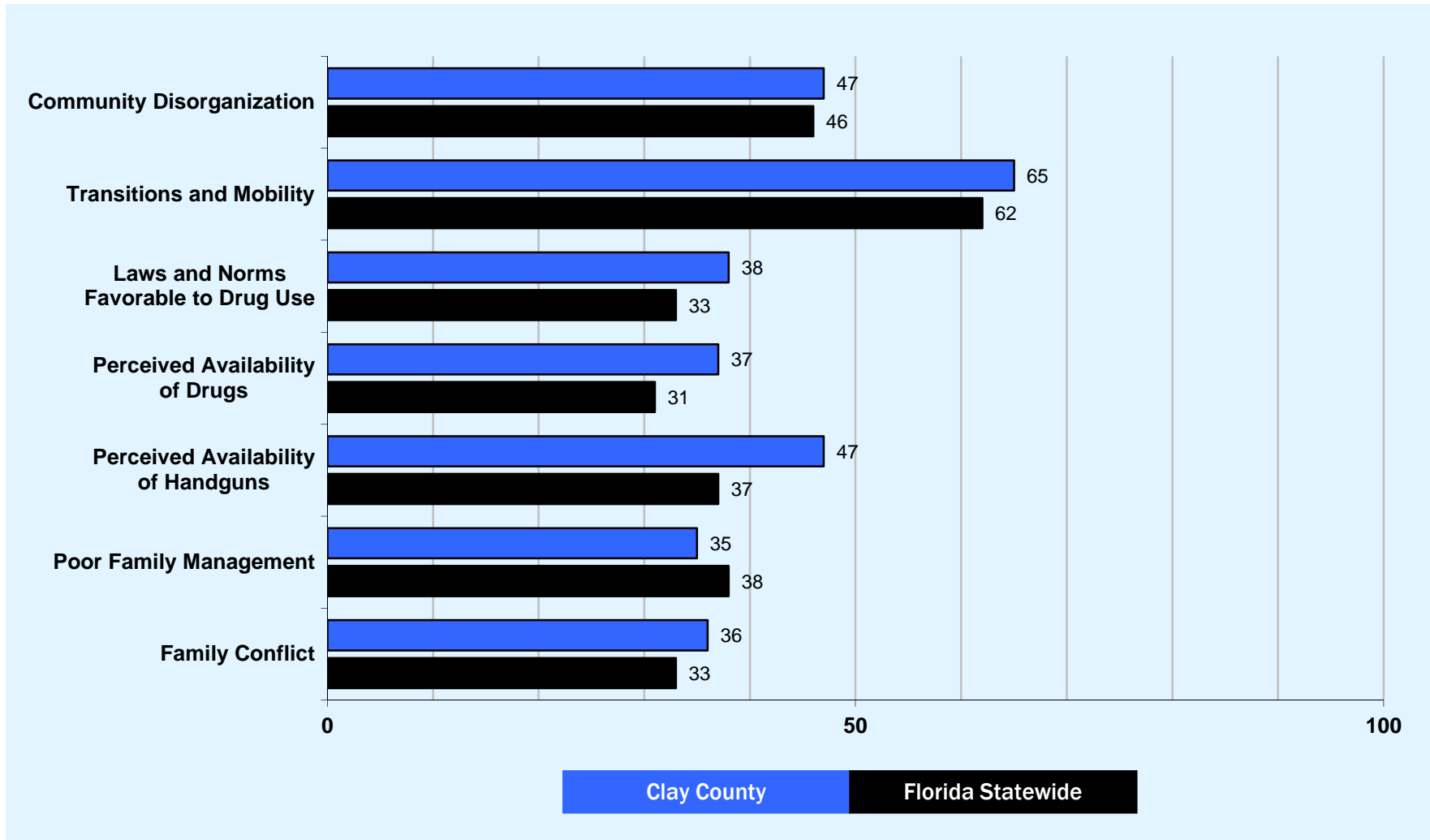


**Graph
26**

Protective factor prevalence rates for Clay County and Florida Statewide high school students, 2014

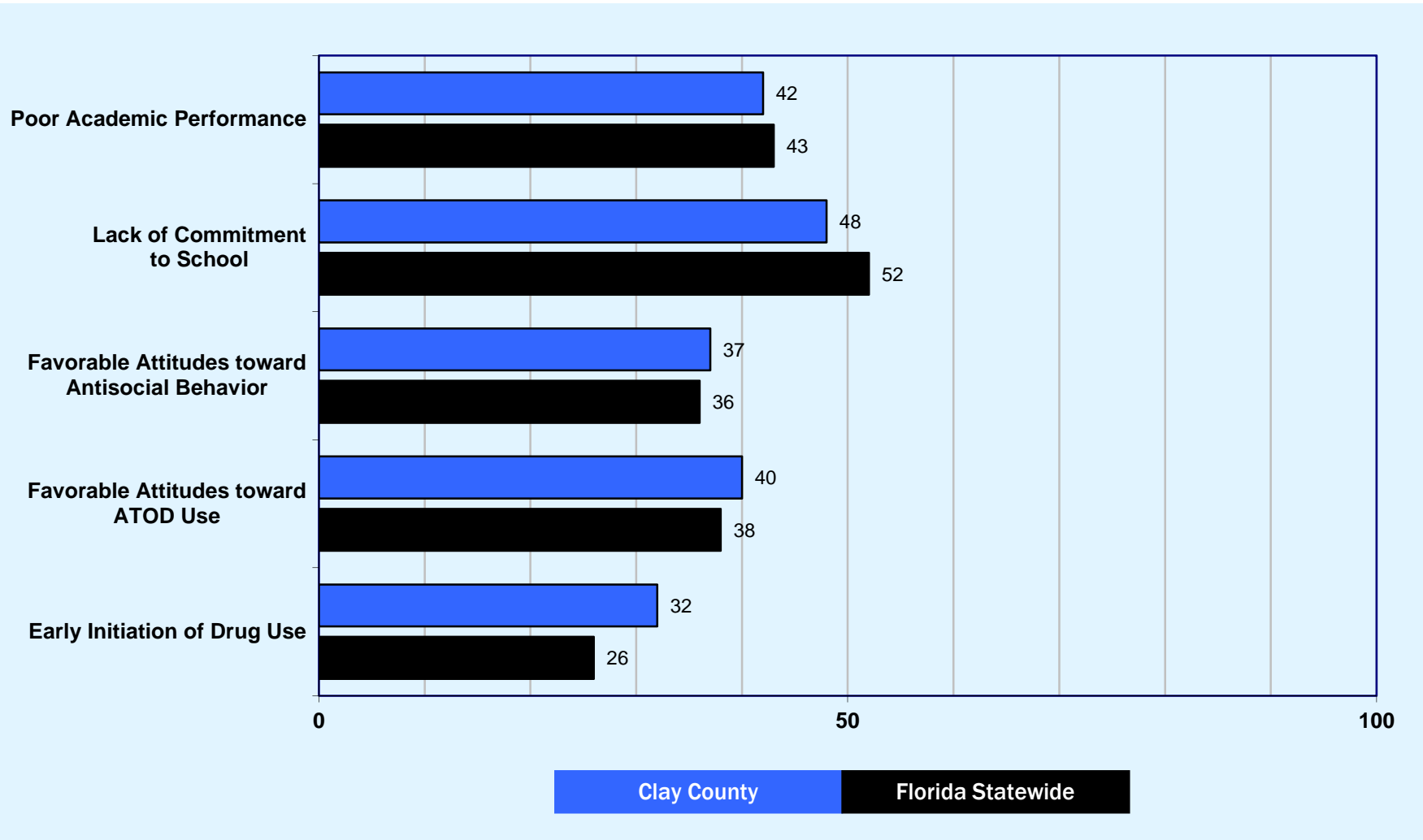


Community domain and family domain risk factor prevalence rates for Clay County and Florida Statewide high school students, 2014



**Graph
28**

School domain and peer and individual domain risk factor prevalence rates for Clay County and Florida Statewide **high school** students, 2014



Key Findings

- Protective factor prevalence rates—opportunities for improvement:
 - Middle school students reported the lowest rates of protection for the *School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (50%), *Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (53%) and *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* (53%) scales.
 - High school students reported the lowest rates of protection for the *Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement* (54%) and *Religiosity* (58%) scales.

Key Findings

- Risk factor prevalence rates—opportunities for improvement:
 - Middle school students reported the highest rates of risk for the *Transitions and Mobility* (62%) and *Lack of Commitment to School* (50%) scales.
 - High school students reported the highest rates of risk for the *Transitions and Mobility* (65%) and *Lack of Commitment to School* (48%) scales.