



This report summarizes results of the Department of Health analysis of data from the 1998 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS). The report highlights findings relevant to each of the four program areas within the Florida Pilot Program on Tobacco Control.

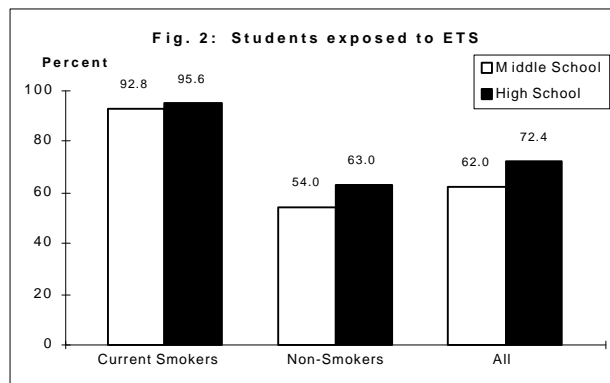
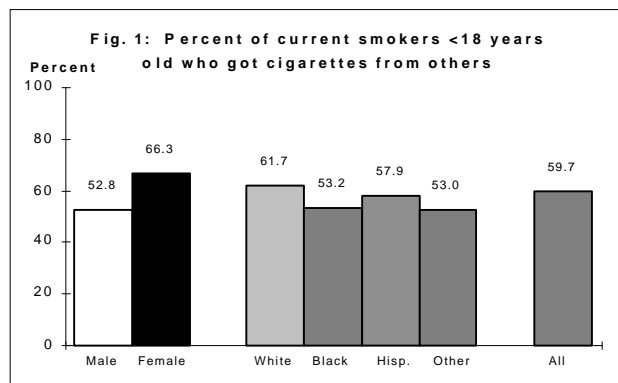
## Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

# Highlights from Pilot Program Areas

Report No. 2

### Findings at a Glance

June 19, 1998



### Assistance Obtaining Cigarettes

- ▷ Overall, about 60% of under-age current smokers (<18 years of age) obtained their cigarettes with the assistance of others: they gave money to others to buy their cigarettes, borrowed them, or were given cigarettes by an older person.
- ▷ About 66% of female students reported obtaining cigarettes with someone's assistance compared to about 53% of male students.
- ▷ Reported assistance obtaining cigarettes was highest in the 8th and 9th grades; over 60% of current smokers in these grades reported getting cigarettes with the assistance of others.
- ▷ In the 11th grade, 33.5% of under-age smokers reported buying their own cigarettes. In the 12th grade, 36.1% of under-age smokers reported purchasing their own cigarettes.

### Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

- ▷ Overall, almost two-thirds of middle school students and nearly three-quarters of high school students reported being exposed to ETS during the 7 days prior to the survey.
- ▷ Middle school students who currently smoke were 72% more likely to be exposed to ETS than middle school students who do not smoke. High school current smokers were 52% more likely than their nonsmoking counterparts to be exposed to ETS.
- ▷ Among high school students, 80.4% of White, non-Hispanic students, 61.5% of Hispanic students and 57.2% of Black, non-Hispanic students reported exposure to ETS.
- ▷ Exposure to ETS increased steadily from the 6th grade through the 12th grade. Overall, 12th grade students were 38% more likely than 6th grade students to report exposure to ETS.

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## Highlights from Four Program Areas

Table 1. Highlights:	Community Partnerships	Media	Education	Enforcement	ETS
Middle School / High School	Participated in events to discourage tobacco use (%)	Saw commercials about NOT smoking (%)	Taught in school to say "no" to tobacco (%)	Aware of FL law about tobacco possession by those < 18 (%)	Exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (%)
Panhandle	● / ●	○ / ◎	◎ / ◎	◎ / ◎	◎ / ◎
Northeast	● / ◎	● / ◎	● / ●	● / ●	○ / ○
North Central	○ / ◎	○ / ◎	○ / ◎	◎ / ●	◎ / ◎
Tampa Bay	○ / ◎	○ / ○	◎ / ○	◎ / ●	○ / ○
South Central	● / ◎	● / ○	○ / ◎	● / ●	○ / ○
Palm Beach-Broward	◎ / ●	● / ●	● / ●	○ / ○	● / ◎
Dade-Monroe	◎ / ○	○ / ●	◎ / ◎	○ / ○	● / ●

○ WORSE THAN state average

◎ SAME AS state average

● BETTER THAN state average

## Program Information

### Pilot Program Goals

The Florida Pilot Program on Tobacco Control has four goals:

- ▷ Change attitudes by de-glamorizing tobacco use among youth
- ▷ Lower prevalence by reducing and preventing youth tobacco use
- ▷ Reduce youth exposure to second hand smoke
- ▷ Increase youth involvement against tobacco.

### Pilot Program Components

Each of the first four program areas is designed to implement activities that will contribute to the achievement of the four goals. The fifth program component, Evaluation and Research, will measure progress toward the achievement of each goal.

- ▷ Youth and Community Partnerships
- ▷ Media and Communications
- ▷ Education and Training
- ▷ Enforcement
- ▷ Evaluation and Research.

### Purpose of the FYTS

The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) measured attitudes, behaviors and experiences related to tobacco among nearly 23,000 public middle and high school students. It is the key measure of program outcomes for the Florida Pilot Program on Tobacco Control.

This report highlights key information from the FYTS relevant to each of the first four program areas or the program goals.

**Youth and Community Partnerships.** This report presents baseline information on the percent of students who participated in community events to discourage tobacco use in the year prior to the implementation of the Pilot Program.

**Media and Communications.** Two key issues relevant to media and communications are presented here: a measure of how receptive students are to tobacco company promotional materials; and a baseline measure of the quantity of anti-tobacco TV ads youth reported they had seen in the 30 days prior to the survey (and prior to the launching of the media campaign).

**Education and Training.** This report presents data on the proportion of students who say they received tobacco prevention education and tobacco refusal skills in any of their classes during this school year.

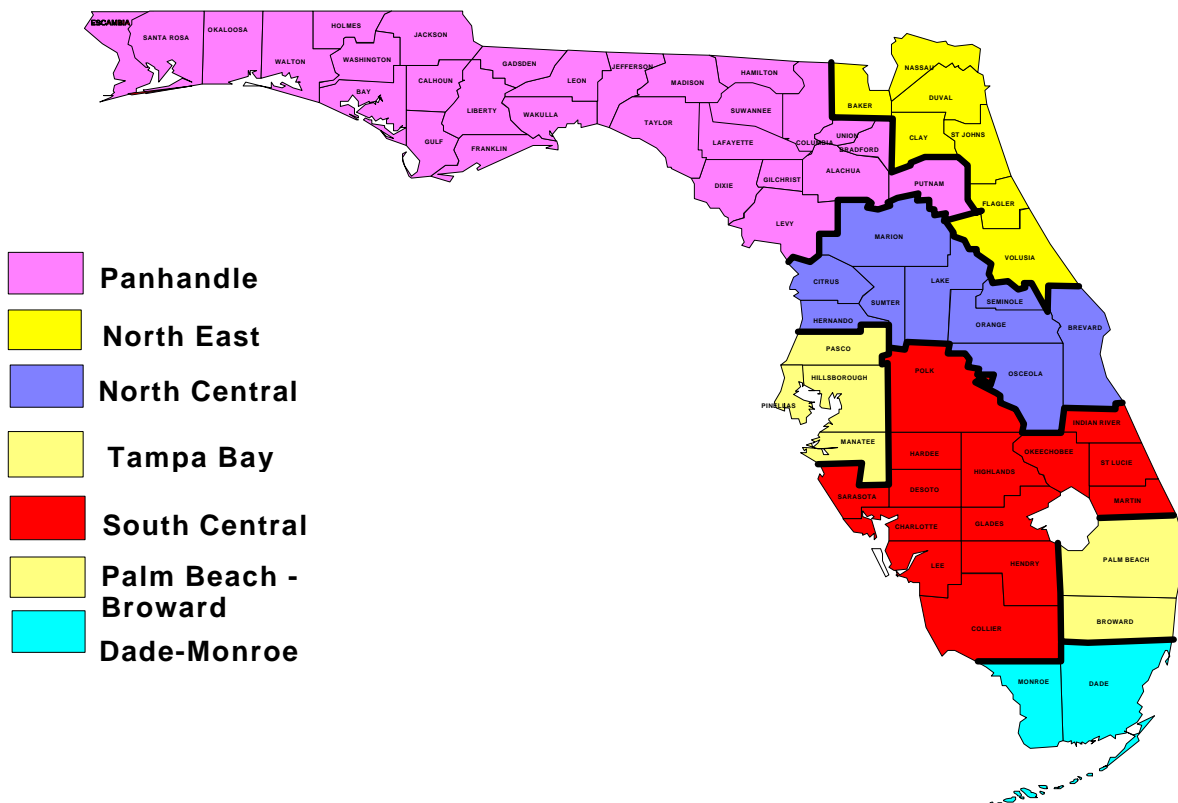
**Enforcement.** This report summarizes data on how students who smoke are getting their cigarettes; whether those who are under-age and tried to purchase cigarettes were asked to show proof of age; and whether merchants refused to sell cigarettes to those who are under age 18.

**Evaluation and Research.** The FYTS is the cornerstone of the Pilot Program evaluation activities.

## Highlights from Four Program Areas

<b>Table 2. Highlights: Community</b>					
	<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>Media</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Enforcement</b>	<b>ETS</b>
<b>Middle School / High School</b>	<b>Participated in events to discourage tobacco use (%)</b>	<b>Saw commercials about NOT smoking (%)</b>	<b>Taught in school to say “no” to tobacco (%)</b>	<b>Aware of FL law about tobacco possession by those &lt; 18 (%)</b>	<b>Exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (%)</b>
<b>Panhandle</b>	19.0 / 14.1	62.8 / 59.4	33.9 / 16.7	43.2 / 49.8	63.0 / 73.0
<b>Northeast</b>	18.5 / 13.4	67.5 / 58.2	39.6 / 17.7	48.6 / 58.1	64.0 / 74.9
<b>North Central</b>	12.7 / 12.1	61.2 / 57.7	26.6 / 14.7	42.5 / 53.3	62.6 / 71.5
<b>Tampa Bay</b>	13.1 / 13.7	59.0 / 56.0	32.5 / 13.9	43.1 / 57.2	65.9 / 79.7
<b>South Central</b>	17.3 / 12.4	68.1 / 56.1	27.8 / 15.0	44.7 / 57.7	69.6 / 78.2
<b>Palm Beach-Broward</b>	16.5 / 14.5	67.1 / 62.1	39.0 / 17.8	37.9 / 47.9	58.4 / 71.1
<b>Dade-Monroe</b>	16.8 / 11.9	74.2 / 63.3	30.2 / 15.8	34.8 / 33.8	52.5 / 61.1
<b>Florida</b>	16.0 / 13.0	65.7 / 59.1	32.5 / 15.8	41.8 / 50.8	62.0 / 72.4

**1998 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey Sampling Regions**



**Results:**

There was strong regional variation in the five domains of Pilot Program activities presented in this report. Overall, participation in community events to discourage tobacco use was highest in the Panhandle and North East regions and lowest in North Central, Tampa Bay and Dade-Monroe regions. Students in Dade-Monroe were most likely to report seeing anti-tobacco ads on TV, while those in the Tampa Bay region were least likely to report seeing such ads. Middle school students in the Panhandle and North East regions were most likely to receive tobacco use prevention education in school, while those in Dade-Monroe were least likely. Middle school students in the South Central region and high school students in the Tampa Bay region were least likely to report having been taught to say “no” to tobacco. ETS exposure was most common in the Tampa Bay and South Central regions.

# Use of Any Tobacco Products, from FYTS Report No. 1

## Definition:

**Any Tobacco Use (Fig. 3 & 4):** Current use of any tobacco product refers to the use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco or cigars/cigarillos on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey. Frequent use refers to use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or cigars/cigarillos, or any combination of the three on at least 20 of the 30 days preceding the survey. For example, a student who reported cigarette use on 10-19 of the previous 30 days, smokeless tobacco use on 3-5 days and cigar use on 6-9 days would be considered a frequent tobacco user.

**Smoking (Fig. 5 & 6):** The same Florida Youth Tobacco Survey item was used in both the high school and the middle school surveys:

“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

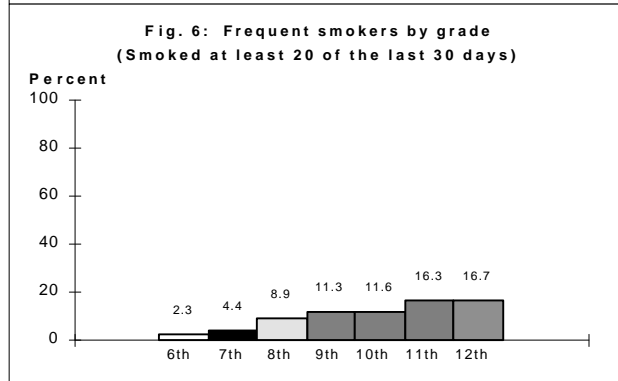
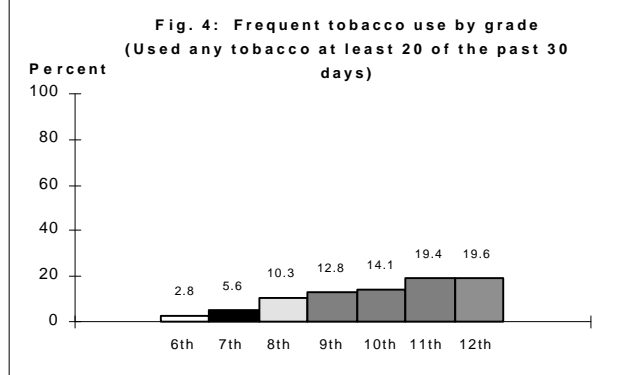
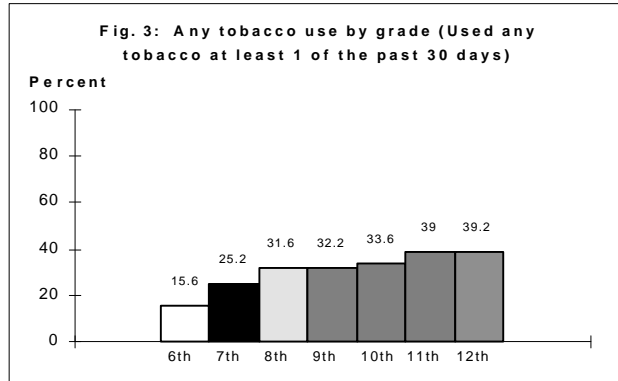
- a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days.
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 days.”

Current smokers are those who answer that they have smoked cigarettes on one or more days in the past 30 days, while frequent smokers are those who have smoked on 20 to 29 or 30 days in the past 30 days.

## Results:

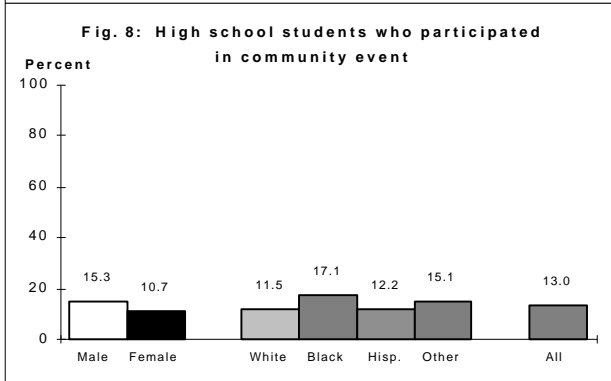
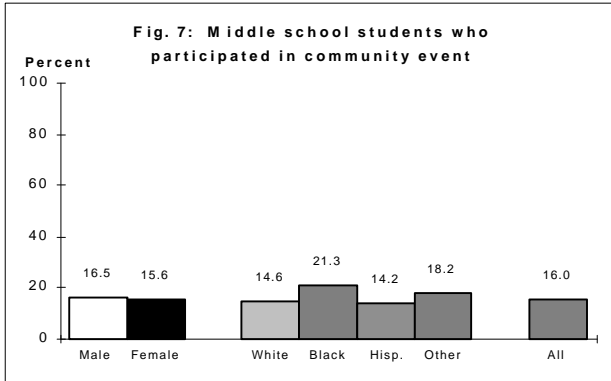
Overall, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product rises with higher grade level, peaking at nearly 40% among 12th grade students. Current tobacco use is already at 15.6% among sixth grade students. Prevalence in ninth grade (32%) approaches the 12th grade value, suggesting that relatively few students initiate tobacco use after the first year of high school.

By sixth grade, 10.5% of public middle school students have used cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 30 days, and one out of five of those students report smoking frequently. The prevalence of current smoking reaches 29.8% by 12th grade. **For more information, refer to the “Florida Youth Tobacco Survey Report No. 1,” published April 22, 1998, at [www.state.fl.us/tobacco](http://www.state.fl.us/tobacco).**



the “Florida Youth Tobacco Survey Report No. 1,”

# Tobacco Use Prevention Community Events



**Definition:**

Middle and high school students were asked:

*During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community events to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or snuff?*

- a. Yes
- b. No

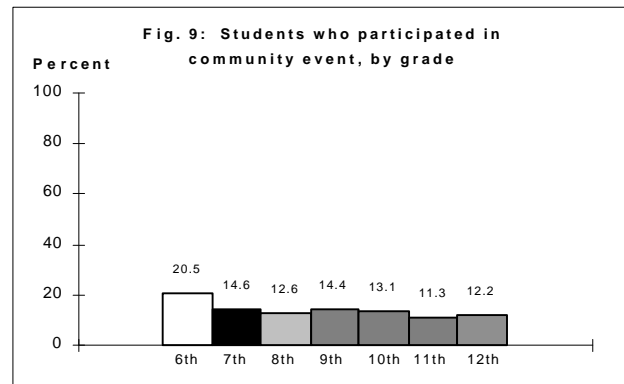
This survey question measures baseline participation in community events to discourage tobacco use in 1997, BEFORE the Pilot Program and its Community Partnership program were implemented.

**Results:**

Overall, participation in community events to discourage tobacco use among young people was low, under 20%. Among both middle and high school students, African Americans and students reporting other race/ethnic identity (primarily Asian and Pacific Islander and American Indian or Alaskan Native) were most likely to report participating in anti-tobacco activities.

Middle school boys and girls were equally likely to participate in such events, whereas in high school boys were 50% more likely than girls to report such participation.

Participation in community events to prevent tobacco use tended to decrease with increasing grade level, from 20.5% to 12.2% in grades 6 through 12.



# Receptivity to Tobacco Promotion

## Definition:

The receptivity scale measures a person's responsiveness or receptivity to tobacco promotional materials. It is a three point scale indicating low (1), medium (2), and high (3) receptivity.

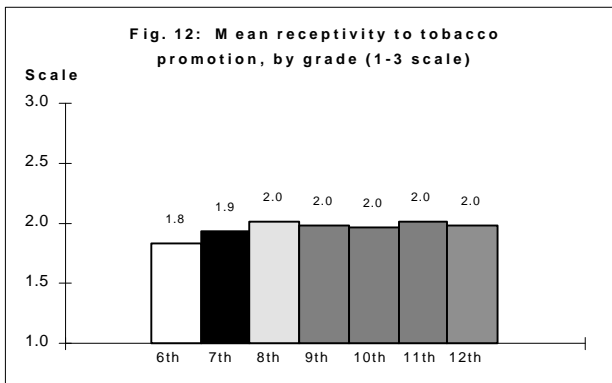
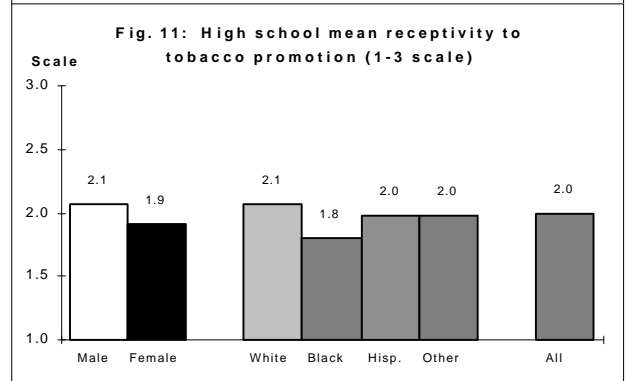
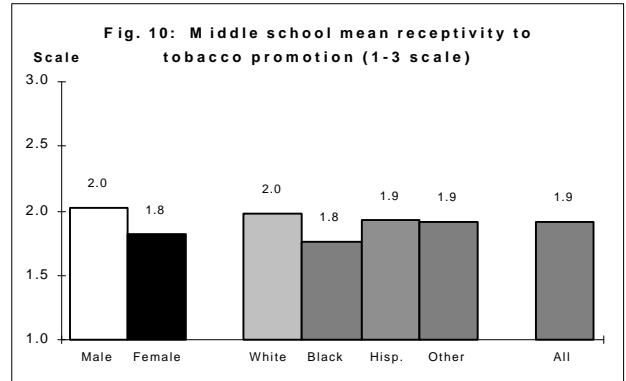
The scale is based on responses to two survey questions, asked of middle and high school students.

*Some tobacco companies make items like sports gear, T-shirts, lighters, hats, jackets, and sunglasses that people can buy or receive free. During the past 12 months, did you buy or receive anything that has a tobacco company name or picture on it?*

- a. Yes
- b. No

*Would you ever use or wear something that has a tobacco company name or picture on it, such as a lighter, T-shirt, hat or sunglasses?*

- a. Definitely yes
- b. Probably yes
- c. Probably no
- d. Definitely no

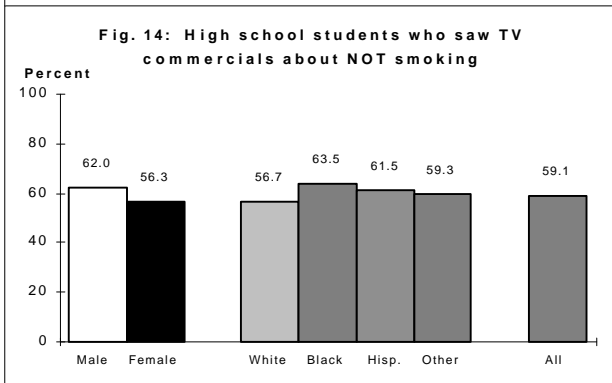
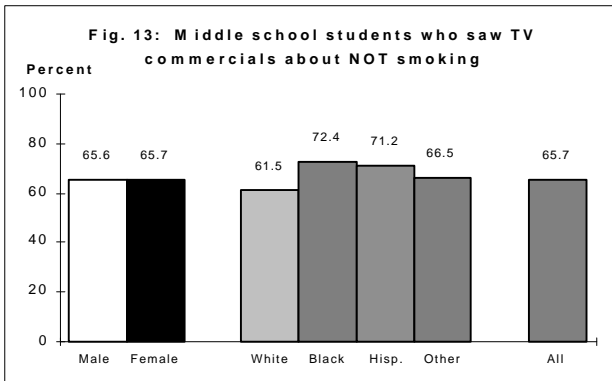


Respondents who answer “no” to the first questions and “definitely no” to the second question receive a receptivity score of low (1); those who answer “no” to the first question and anything but “definitely no” to the second question receive a score of moderate (2); and those who answer “yes” to the first question are considered highly receptive (3) to tobacco promotions (regardless of their response to the second question).

## Results:

Overall, middle and high school students are moderately receptive to tobacco company promotional items, and receptivity increases marginally from middle to high school. Boys are more receptive than girls in both middle and high school, which may reflect the type of items tobacco companies use to promote their products (caps, jackets, backpacks, etc.). White, non-Hispanic students are more receptive than African American students, while Hispanic students had an intermediate receptivity score.

# TV Commercials About Smoking



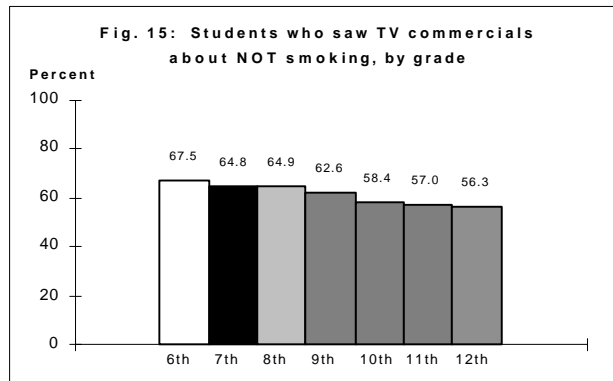
**Definition:**

Middle and high school students were asked:

*During the past 30 days, how many commercials have you seen on TV about NOT smoking cigarettes?*

- a. A lot
- b. A few
- c. None

This survey question measures baseline exposure to TV commercials encouraging individuals NOT to smoke cigarettes during January and February 1998, BEFORE the Pilot Program and media campaign were implemented. Figures 13 - 15 represent the percent of students who answered (a) "A lot" or (b) "a few" to the question.



**Results:**

Overall, 65.7% of middle school students and 59.1% of high school students reported seeing TV ads about NOT smoking.

In both middle school and high school, African-American students were most likely to report seeing such ads. In middle school, boys and girls were equally likely to report seeing anti-smoking ads, whereas in high school boys were about 10% more likely than girls to report seeing such ads on television.

Students are less likely to report seeing TV commercials about not smoking as grade level increases. Sixth graders are nearly 17% more likely than twelfth graders to report seeing such ads on TV.

# Tobacco Education and Refusal Skills

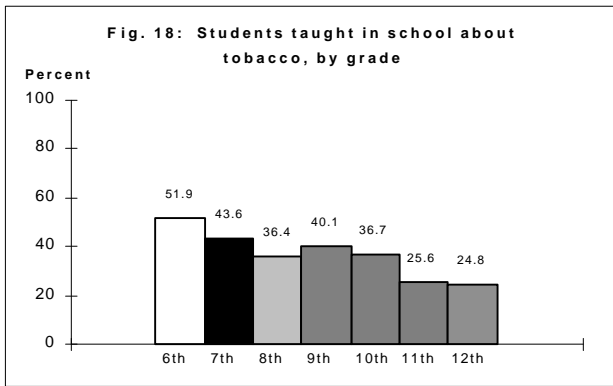
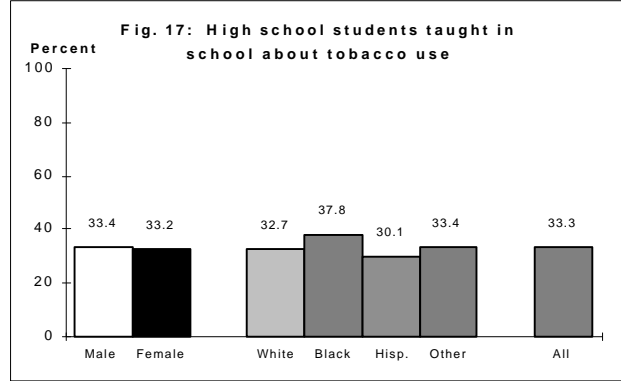
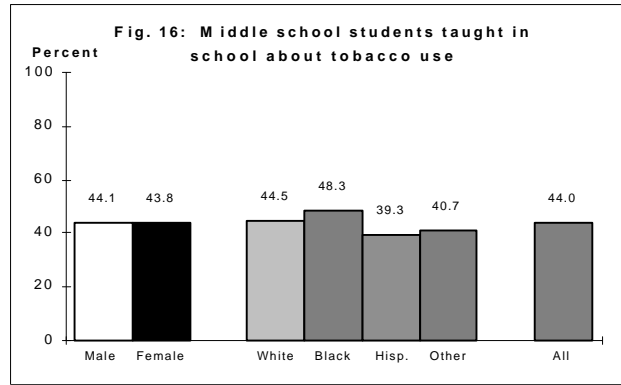
**Definition:**

Middle and high school students were asked:

*During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about tobacco use?*

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not sure

Figures 16 - 18 represent the percent of students who answered (a) "yes" to the question.

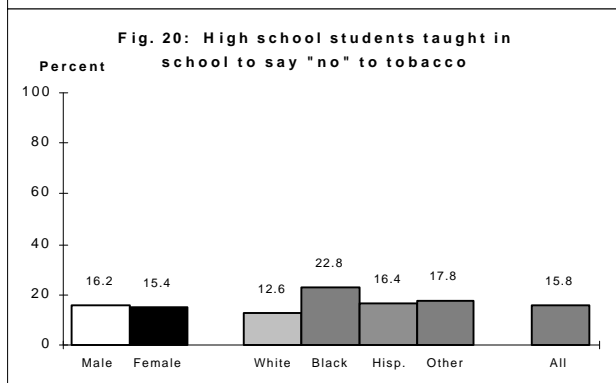
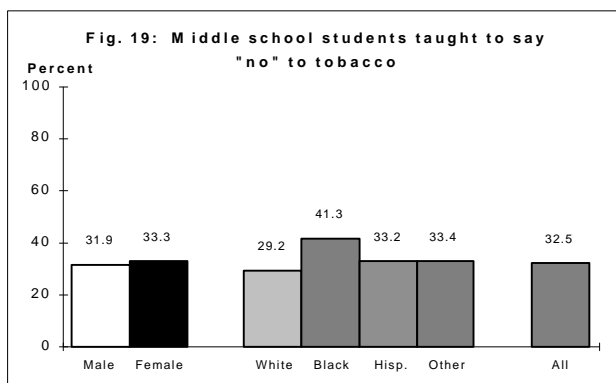


**Results:**

Tobacco use prevention education is more common in middle school than in high school; 44% of middle school students reported being taught about tobacco use in school, compared to 33.3% of high school students. Tobacco use prevention education declined with increasing grade level (except for 9th grade): fully half of sixth grade students reported being taught about tobacco, compared to only one-quarter of twelfth grade students. Boys and girls were equally likely to report being taught about tobacco. African American students were more likely to report receiving tobacco use education in school than were students of other race/ethnic identities.

The overall patterns observed for reported tobacco education in school by race/ethnicity, sex, and grade level are similar to those for practicing refusal skills in school, described on page 9.

# Tobacco Education and Refusal Skills



**Definition:**

Middle and high school students were asked:

*During this school year, did you practice in any of your classes ways to say 'no' to tobacco (for example, in role plays)?*

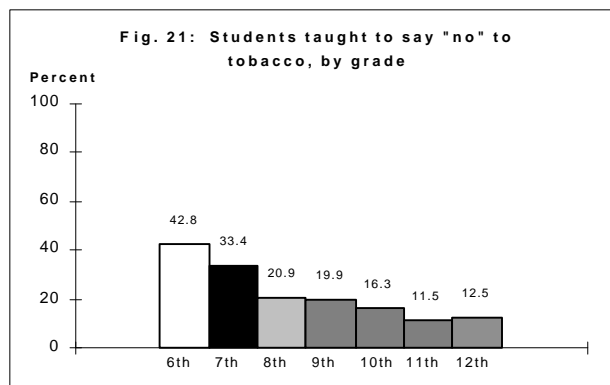
- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not sure

Figures 19 - 22 show the percent of students who answered (a) "yes" to the question.

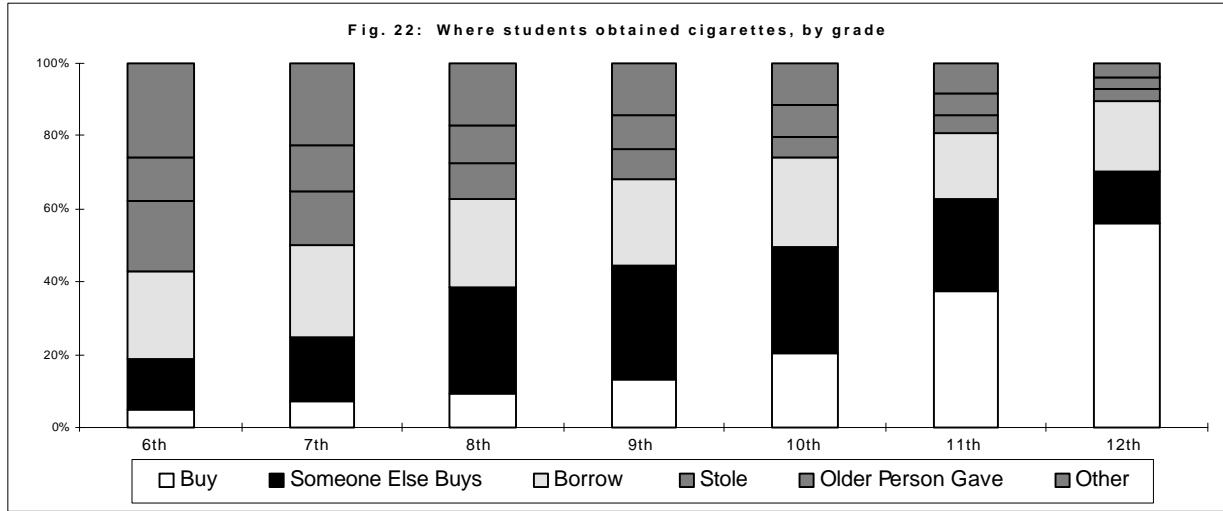
**Results:**

Overall, one-third of middle school students and 16% of high school students reported practicing ways to say "no" to tobacco in any of their classes during this school year. Once again, boys and girls were equally likely to report practicing such skills, and African American students were substantially more likely than students of any other race/ethnic identity to report practicing to say "no" to tobacco.

There was striking regional variation in the percent of middle school students who reported practicing to say "no" to tobacco. Middle school students in the North East and Palm Beach-Broward regions were more likely than students in other regions, especially the North and South Central regions, to practice these skills. Regional variation was much less pronounced at the high school level (see Table 2).



## Source of Cigarettes



**Definition:**

Middle and high school students were asked:

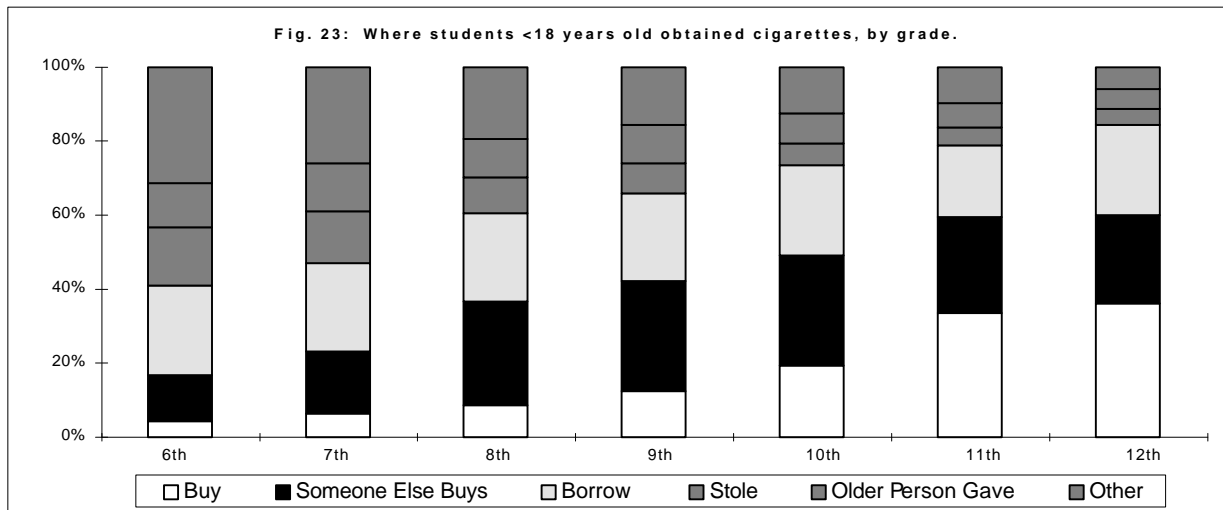
*During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?*

- a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
- b. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, or gas station
- c. I bought them from a vending machine
- d. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
- e. I borrowed them from someone else
- f. I stole them
- g. An older person gave them to me
- h. I got them some other way

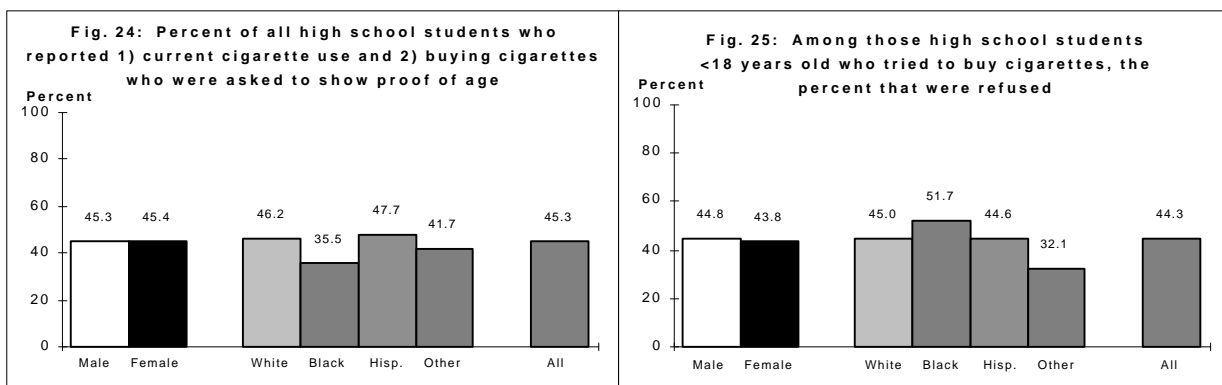
**Results:**

Even in 6th grade, some students reported buying their own cigarettes. By 12th grade, when most students are 18 years old, buying one's own cigarettes is the most commonly reported behavior. However, even among those under age 18 (Figure 23), buying one's own cigarettes was fairly common at the high school level.

Overall, giving someone else money to buy cigarettes, borrowing cigarettes, or having an older person give them cigarettes are the most common methods of procurement across grade levels. A significant proportion, about 15%, of 6th and 7th graders steal their cigarettes.



## Asked for ID and Refused to Sell Cigarettes



### Definition:

High school students were asked:

*When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show proof of age?*

- a. *I did not buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days*
- b. *Yes, I was asked to show proof of age*
- c. *No, I was not asked to show proof of age*

*During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?*

- a. *I did not try to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days*
- b. *Yes, someone refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age*
- c. *No, my age did not keep me from buying cigarettes*

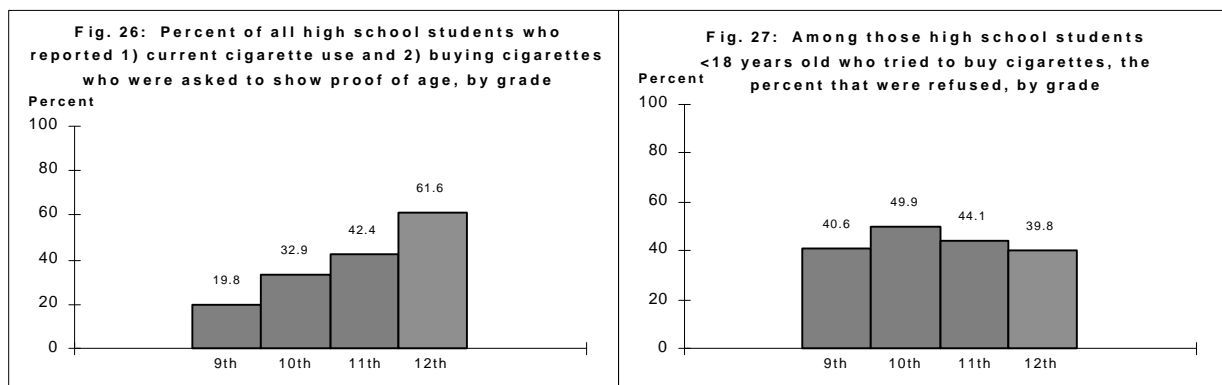
### Results:

Overall, less than half of all high school students who bought cigarettes during the 30 days prior to the survey were asked to show proof of age.

Among those high school students less than 18 years of age who tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days (N=1,452), 44.3% reported retailers refused to sell them cigarettes.

African American high school students were the least likely to report having to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes and the most likely to report retailers refusing to sell them cigarettes due to their age.

Identification checking tended to increase with increasing grade. However, no grade trend was apparent for refusal to sell cigarettes. Refusal to sell cigarettes was lowest in the Tampa Bay region where 37.6% of students who were less than 18 years of age and had attempted to purchase cigarettes reported retailers refused to sell cigarettes to them.



# Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke for All Students

## Definition:

Middle and high school students were asked:

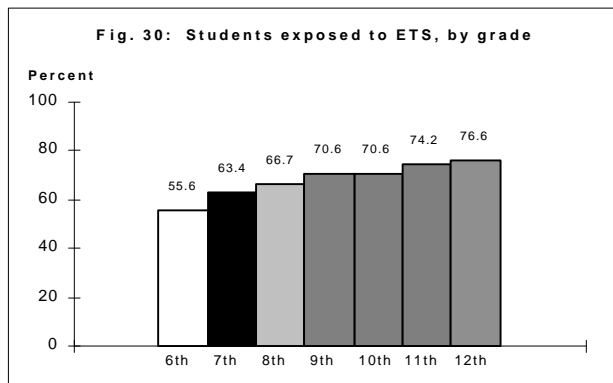
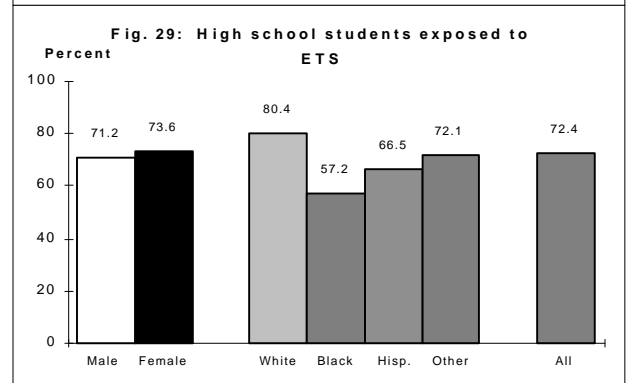
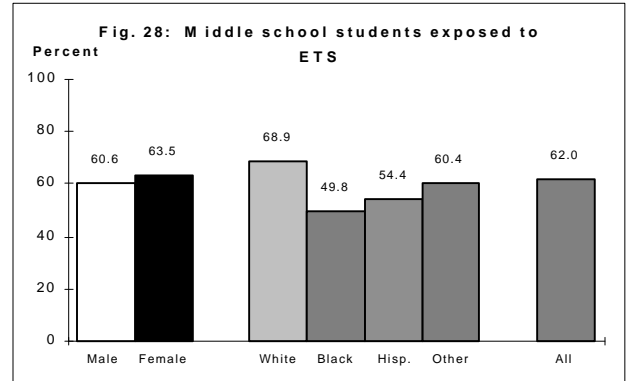
*During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?*

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 or 4 days
- d. 5 or 6 days
- e. 7 days

*During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?*

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 or 4 days
- d. 5 or 6 days
- e. 7 days

Exposure to ETS occurred if a student had a response of greater than 0 days for either of these questions.



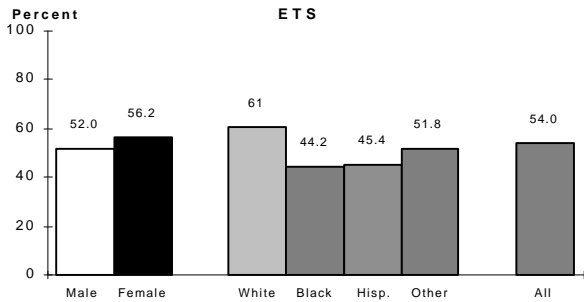
## Results:

Overall, 62% of middle school students and 72.4% of high school students reported being exposed to ETS. African American middle and high school students reported the least exposure to ETS, followed by Hispanics and those who reported other race/ethnic identities. White students reported the most exposure to ETS. In both middle school and high school, girls were more likely than boys to report exposure to ETS.

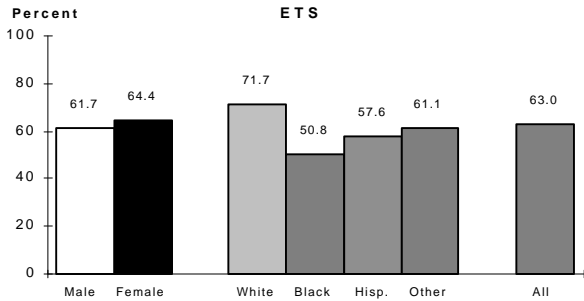
Over half of 6th graders reported being exposed to ETS. Exposure tended to increase with increasing grade. Over three-fourths of all students were exposed to ETS by the 12th grade.

# Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke for Non-Smokers

**Fig. 31: Middle school students who did not smoke in the last 30 days & were exposed to ETS**



**Fig. 32: High school students who did not smoke in the last 30 days & are exposed to ETS**



**Definition:**

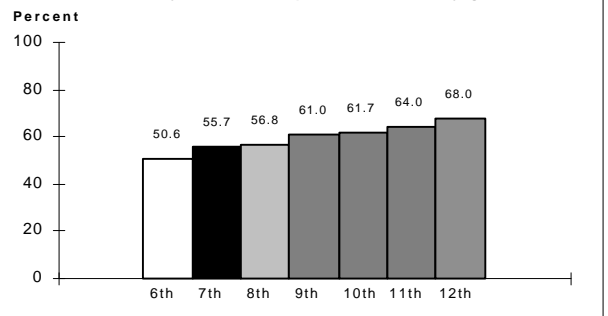
Exposure to ETS occurred if the student indicated that he/she had been in a room or had ridden in a car during the past 7 days with someone who was smoking. (ETS exposure criteria are described on page 12 of this report)

Students who do not currently smoke (non-smokers) are those who indicate that they have NOT smoked cigarettes on one or more days of the past 30 days. (Current smoker criteria are described on page 4 of this report.)

**Results:**

Overall, 54% of non-smoking middle school students and 63% of non-smoking high school students were exposed to ETS. In middle school and high school, African American non-smoking students were less likely to be exposed to ETS, followed by Hispanics and those who indicated other race/ethnic identifications. White students reported the most exposure to ETS. Females were slightly more exposed to ETS than males.

**Fig. 33: Students who did not smoke in the last 30 days & were exposed to ETS, by grade**



Fifty percent of non-smoking 6th grade students were exposed to ETS. Exposure to ETS for non-smoking students increased slightly each year through the 12th grade.

For middle school and high school students, the Dade-Monroe region had the lowest prevalence of non-smokers exposed to ETS and the Tampa Bay and South Central regions had the highest prevalence.

## Detailed Tables-- Middle School

**Table 3. Percentage of Florida middle school students who participated in anti-tobacco community events, saw anti-tobacco TV commercials, were taught about tobacco use in school, were taught in school to say "no" to tobacco, had assistance getting cigarettes and were exposed to ETS plus the mean receptivity to tobacco promotion value, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade. -- Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998.**

Category		Participated in Anti-tobacco community event N=10,991		Receptivity to tobacco Promotion N=11,299		Saw Anti-tobacco TV commercials N=11,384		Were taught in school about tobacco use N=11,666	
		%	95% CI	Mean	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Sex	male	16.5	± 1.2	2.0	± 0.02	65.6	± 1.6	44.1	± 2.7
	female	15.6	± 1.2	1.8	± 0.02	65.7	± 1.5	43.8	± 2.7
Race/Ethnicity	White	14.6	± 1.3	2.0	± 0.02	61.5	± 1.3	44.5	± 2.9
	Black	21.3	± 2.0	1.8	± 0.04	72.4	± 2.3	48.3	± 3.0
Hispanic	male	22.7	± 2.9	1.9	± 0.06	72.3	± 3.4	47.5	± 3.7
	female	19.8	± 2.5	1.7	± 0.04	72.6	± 2.9	49.1	± 3.7
Other	male	14.2	± 2.2	1.9	± 0.04	71.2	± 2.2	39.3	± 4.0
	female	15.0	± 2.9	2.0	± 0.06	72.1	± 2.9	39.5	± 4.5
Grade	6	13.3	± 2.4	1.8	± 0.06	70.3	± 3.6	39.2	± 4.8
	7	18.2	± 2.4	1.9	± 0.06	66.5	± 4.4	40.7	± 4.3
Total	male	17.5	± 3.3	1.8	± 0.06	65.0	± 4.4	42.1	± 5.0
	female	19.1	± 3.5	2.0	± 0.08	68.0	± 4.4	39.1	± 5.6
	8	20.5	± 1.8	1.8	± 0.04	67.5	± 1.9	51.9	± 4.5
	7	14.6	± 1.4	1.9	± 0.04	64.8	± 1.7	43.6	± 3.3
	8	12.6	± 1.4	2.0	± 0.04	64.9	± 2.0	36.4	± 3.1
Total		16.0	± 1.0	1.9	± 0.02	65.7	± 1.1	44.0	± 2.5

Category		Taught in school to say "no" to tobacco N=10,316		Those <18 years of age and had assistance getting cigarettes N=1,625		All students exposed to ETS N=11,719		Non-smoking students exposed to ETS N=8,961	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Sex	male	31.9	± 2.4	64.8	± 1.9	36.3	± 1.8	28.1	± 1.6
	female	33.3	± 2.9	78.5	± 1.6	40.4	± 1.9	32.3	± 1.7
Race/Ethnicity	White	29.2	± 3.1	71.2	± 1.6	45.0	± 2.1	36.1	± 2.0
	Black	29.1	± 3.2	64.3	± 4.7	42.5	± 2.3	33.7	± 2.3
Hispanic	male	29.3	± 3.5	78.6	± 3.5	47.6	± 2.7	38.6	± 2.6
	female	41.3	± 2.5	74.6	± 4.2	25.1	± 1.9	20.7	± 1.8
Other	male	39.9	± 3.2	70.3	± 12.1	22.3	± 2.2	18.2	± 2.3
	female	42.7	± 3.6	81.4	± 9.4	27.9	± 3.0	23.1	± 2.8
Grade	6	33.2	± 3.0	71.0	± 3.1	32.5	± 3.3	24.9	± 3.4
	7	31.4	± 3.1	66.1	± 9.7	31.7	± 3.9	23.9	± 3.9
Total	male	35.1	± 4.2	77.4	± 7.9	33.4	± 3.9	25.9	± 4.2
	female	33.4	± 3.9	67.8	± 4.3	36.1	± 3.2	26.1	± 3.5
	8	33.0	± 5.0	60.5	± 11.7	36.0	± 4.0	24.7	± 4.2
	7	34.0	± 5.1	78.0	± 11.0	36.2	± 4.6	27.6	± 5.4
Total	6	42.8	± 5.1	64.0	± 3.2	33.1	± 2.2	28.0	± 2.1
	7	33.4	± 2.9	69.5	± 2.3	39.3	± 2.3	31.1	± 2.2
	8	20.9	± 2.1	76.5	± 1.6	41.9	± 2.7	31.7	± 2.9
Total		32.5	± 2.5	71.3	± 1.6	38.3	± 1.6	30.1	± 1.4

## Detailed Tables-- High School

**Table 4. Percentage of Florida high school students who participated in anti-tobacco community events, saw anti-tobacco TV commercials, were taught about tobacco use in school, were taught in school to say "no" to tobacco, had assistance getting cigarettes and were exposed to ETS plus the mean receptivity to tobacco promotion value, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade. -- Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998.**

Category		Participated in Anti-tobacco community event		Receptivity to tobacco Promotion		Saw Anti-tobacco TV commercials		Were taught in school about tobacco use	
		N=10,563	% 95% CI	N=9,882	Mean 95% CI	N=10,075	% 95% CI	N=11,666	% 95% CI
Sex	male	15.3	± 1.2	2.1	± 0.02	62.0	± 1.6	33.4	± 2.1
	female	10.7	± 1.2	1.9	± 0.02	56.3	± 1.6	33.2	± 2.0
Race/Ethnicity	White	11.5	± 1.2	2.1	± 0.04	56.7	± 1.8	32.7	± 2.4
	Black	17.1	± 2.0	1.8	± 0.04	63.5	± 2.4	37.8	± 3.0
Hispanic	male	20.2	± 2.7	1.9	± 0.06	65.8	± 3.3	39.3	± 3.3
	female	14.0	± 2.5	1.7	± 0.06	61.1	± 3.4	36.3	± 3.8
Other	male	16.2	± 2.3	2.1	± 0.04	63.5	± 3.4	29.8	± 6.0
	female	7.9	± 1.6	1.9	± 0.04	59.5	± 3.2	30.4	± 4.2
Grade	9	14.4	± 1.6	2.0	± 0.04	62.6	± 1.8	40.1	± 4.2
	10	13.1	± 1.7	2.0	± 0.04	58.4	± 2.5	36.7	± 3.0
Total	11	11.3	± 1.5	2.0	± 0.04	57.0	± 1.9	25.6	± 2.5
	12	12.2	± 2.0	2.0	± 0.04	56.3	± 2.8	24.8	± 3.4
Total		13.0	± 1.0	2.0	± 0.02	59.1	± 1.4	33.3	± 1.8

Category		Taught in school to say "no" to tobacco		Those <18 years of age and had assistance getting cigarettes		All students exposed to ETS		Non-smoking students exposed to ETS	
		N=10,316	% 95% CI	N=1,625	% 95% CI	N=10,457	% 95% CI	N=7,174	% 95% CI
Sex	male	16.2	± 1.5	57.9	± 3.9	45.7	± 2.3	32.4	± 2.3
	female	15.4	± 1.7	74.4	± 3.4	49.2	± 1.9	34.7	± 1.8
Race/Ethnicity	White	12.6	± 1.3	68.5	± 3.3	56.4	± 1.7	41.3	± 2.2
	Black	22.8	± 2.6	54.3	± 9.2	30.3	± 2.6	23.0	± 2.3
Hispanic	male	23.3	± 3.4	50.3	± 11.7	30.8	± 3.7	21.9	± 3.8
	female	22.3	± 3.5	62.8	± 16.2	29.8	± 3.0	24.1	± 2.9
Other	male	16.4	± 2.7	68.0	± 5.6	41.2	± 3.3	28.6	± 3.1
	female	16.6	± 3.5	58.4	± 6.9	40.6	± 5.0	27.8	± 5.7
Grade	9	16.2	± 2.7	77.5	± 8.1	41.8	± 3.7	29.4	± 3.5
	10	17.8	± 2.7	58.8	± 6.5	45.9	± 4.8	30.7	± 4.9
Total	11	16.9	± 4.0	46.4	± 8.8	47.0	± 6.0	32.1	± 6.9
	12	18.7	± 3.9	72.4	± 9.0	44.7	± 5.8	29.1	± 6.3
Total		15.8	± 1.4	66.7	± 2.9	47.4	± 1.7	33.5	± 1.6

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