

# Adult Tobacco Report

1999

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - BRFSS



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## Summary of Key Findings

- **Time Trends in Tobacco Use:** The prevalence of cigarette smoking among Florida adults declined from 23.6% in 1997 to 20.6% in 1999. Over the past decade and a half smoking prevalence among adults living in Florida has declined by nearly a third (from 28.8% in 1986 to 20.6 in 1999;  $p < 0.001$ ).
- **Tobacco Use and Cessation:** 20.6% of Florida adults are current smokers, 26.8% are former smokers and 52.7% have never smoked cigarettes (all prevalence figures are similar to those in 1998). Among current daily smokers, 51.3% quit for at least 24 hours in the past 12 months (similar to the percentage in 1998). Of current daily smokers, 44.2% stated that they would like access to some type of smoking cessation program.
- **Family Rules About Tobacco Use:** Two-thirds of adults with children do not tolerate tobacco use in their families, about the same as in 1998. However, fewer than half (46%) of those with children have explicitly talked about household rules regarding tobacco, 7 percentage points less than in 1998 (53%;  $p = 0.001$ ).
- **Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) at Home:** Smoking is prohibited in 76.9% of all homes in Florida, up from 73.7% in 1998 ( $p = 0.001$ ). Of all adults living in homes with children, 12.7% state that the youngest child living at home is exposed to ETS for one or more hours per day, on average; this figure did not change significantly from 1998.
- **Workplace Policies Regarding Smoking:** Of adults who are employed for pay and work indoors, 83.0% work in settings that prohibit smoking in all work areas; 12.3% work in places that allow smoking in some work areas. Workplace policies regarding smoking did not change from 1998 to 1999.

# PURPOSE AND METHODS

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## **Purpose**

Florida's youth tobacco control program was implemented in early 1998 with the mission of preventing and reducing youth tobacco use in Florida. Because youth tobacco use occurs in the context of family and community values and norms, preventing and reducing youth tobacco use will be enhanced by changes in adult attitudes and behaviors related to tobacco. The purpose of this report is to provide data on adult tobacco use and related attitudes, thus providing insight about the social context in which youth tobacco use occurs. As part of a series of annual and semi-annual reports, this report provides information on long-term trends in adult tobacco use and related attitudes and behaviors, which are important for understanding the impact of tobacco control activities and the environment in which they occur.

The Adult Tobacco Report describes temporal changes in adult tobacco use, attitudes and rules about tobacco, and exposure to ETS as part of the overall evaluation of tobacco use prevention and control programs in Florida. Specifically, the 1999 Adult Tobacco Report combines data on cigarette use and attitudes about tobacco with demographic information from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). These data are summarized in the following five substantive components: time trends in tobacco use, tobacco use and cessation, family rules about tobacco use, environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) at home and workplace policies regarding smoking. In order to track trends in tobacco use and attitudes over time for various social groups, current cigarette use is reported for 1986 through 1999. Data tables from the 1998 Adult Tobacco Report are included at the end of this document to facilitate comparisons from 1998 to 1999.

## **BRFSS Methodology**

The BRFSS is a state-based telephone survey of the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population with telephones.

The BRFSS was developed and is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Florida Department of Health has conducted the Florida BRFSS annually since 1986. The BRFSS is designed to monitor trends in risk behaviors related to preventable chronic diseases and conditions. Respondents are asked about *health status* including diabetes and blood pressure; *health behaviors* such as nutrition, physical activity, tobacco and alcohol use; *use of screening services* such as mammography; and *access to health insurance and health care*. Additional modules measuring an array of tobacco-related attitudes and behaviors were first added to the BRFSS in 1998. The core survey, combined with the tobacco modules, form the basis of the information provided in this report.

The BRFSS data are weighted to reflect the age and sex distribution of Florida's adult population, and to account for differences in the probability of selection (e.g., households with more than one telephone line have a higher probability of selection) and for non-response. The response rate for the 1999 survey is 37%. After excluding data for which the sex of the respondent is missing, the total number of respondents included in the 1999 Florida BRFSS survey is 5,166.

The 1999 Florida BRFSS survey contains 9 questions on cigarette use and cessation; 4 questions on rules about tobacco use in the home; 3 questions on ETS in the home and 1 question on workplace policies about smoking. The variables, described on the next page, were analyzed by age, sex, race/ethnicity, region, education, and income. In addition to providing overall prevalence data for use of and attitudes about tobacco, the analyses highlight the relationships between sociodemographic categories and attitudes and behaviors related to tobacco use.

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# DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

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## Adult Cigarette Use and Cessation

- **Cigarette Smoking Status** is classified into “current” (has ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smokes every day or some days), “former” (has smoked at least 100 cigarettes but currently does not smoke at all) or “never” (has smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime).
- **Daily Cigarette Smokers** were asked about the number of cigarettes smoked per day and whether s/he had quit smoking for 24 hours or more in the last 12 months.
- **Occasional Cigarette Smokers** were asked how many cigarettes s/he smoked per day in the past 30 days.
- **All Current Smokers** were asked if they were advised to quit smoking by a “doctor or other health professional” within the last 12 months, how many times they had attempted to quit for 24 hours or more within the past 3 months, and how long they went without smoking on the last quit attempt. Current smokers were also asked whether they would like access to some type of smoking cessation program.
- **Former Smokers** were asked how long it had been since they last smoked a cigarette.

## Family Rules About Tobacco Use

- **Rules About Smoking in the Home:** Respondents were asked whether the rules about smoking inside their homes are best described as: smoking is allowed anywhere in the home, smoking is allowed in some places or at some times, or no one is allowed to smoke anywhere in the home.

The following three questions are asked only of parent or guardians of a child regarding the child in the home who is closest to 12 years of age:

- **Ground Rules about Smoking:** This question asked which of the following best describes ground rules in their family about smoking: tobacco use is not tolerated in the family, tobacco use is “okay for me or for other adults but not for the child,” children are allowed to use tobacco in the house, children are allowed to use tobacco outside the house only, and there are no ground rules for smoking in the family.
- **Rules Discussed:** Respondents are asked if they have talked about rules regarding smoking with the child, if the child knows how the respondent feels about tobacco use but the adult does not recall a specific conversation about smoking, and if the respondent feels that the child is too young to discuss tobacco use.
- **Adult Reaction** to learning that the child has tried tobacco is classified as: the respondent has no problem with the child using tobacco, the adult would not like the child to use tobacco but would not do anything about it, the adult would sit down with the child and talk it out, and the adult would punish the child.

## Environmental Tobacco Smoke at Home

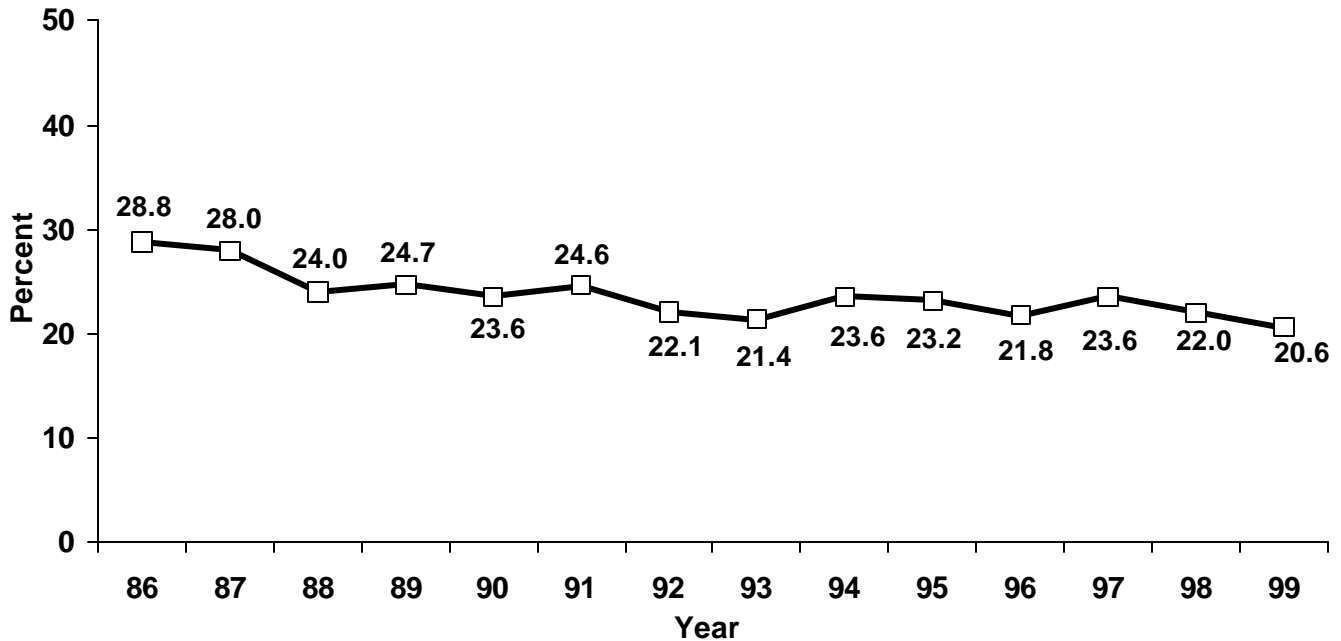
- **Smoked in the Home:** classified as “Yes” if anyone, including the respondent, smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes anywhere inside the home within the past 30 days.
- **Number of Days Someone Smoked in Home:** classified as whether someone smoked in the home on 0 days, 1-7 days, 8-14 days or 15 or more days.
- **Youngest Child’s Exposure to ETS:** asked only of respondents in households with children *under 18 years of age*. Respondents reported the average number of hours per day their youngest child spent in a room where someone had been smoking.

## Workplace Policies Regarding Smoking

- **Work Area Policy** summarizes the official smoking policy for work areas and is classified as: no official policy, smoking is allowed in all work areas, smoking is allowed in some work areas and smoking is not allowed in any work area. This variable was only analyzed for those who are employed for pay and who work indoors, other than in households (e.g., in offices, factories, warehouses, restaurants).

# TIME TRENDS IN CIGARETTE USE

Percentage of Adults who are Current Cigarette Smokers, by Year,  
Florida BRFSS - 1986 to 1999



Thirty-five years after the release of the Surgeon General's landmark report on the health consequences of cigarette use,<sup>1</sup> just over 20% of adults in Florida are cigarette smokers. The percentage of current cigarette users among those aged 18 and older declined steadily from 28.8% in 1986, when the state began tracking adult cigarette use, to 21.4% in 1993. Prevalence of cigarette use has remained relatively stable through the 1990s, ranging from 20.6%-24.6%. The decline in adult cigarette use from 1997 to 1999 is the first statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) decline since rates declined from 1991 (24.6%) to 1993 (21.4%;  $p = 0.04$ ). In 1999, the prevalence of adult cigarette use in Florida was below the median for the 50 states and the District of Columbia (median, 22.7; range 13.9 to 31.5).<sup>2</sup> Since Florida's Tobacco Control Program was implemented in 1998, there have been notable reductions in cigarette smoking among youth in Florida.<sup>3</sup> Current cigarette use declined from

18.5% to 11.1% among middle school students and from 27.4% to 22.6% among high school students between 1998 and 2000. The prevalence of youth who have never smoked cigarettes increased significantly for both middle and high school students. If youth tobacco use continues to decline, adult cigarette use is also likely to decline over the next decade, and living tobacco-free will become more normative for future youth.

For more information on adolescent tobacco use, the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, and the 1998 Adult Tobacco Report, visit the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology web site at: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/index.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/index.html). Select "Publications" from the Menu and select the report title.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Public Health Service. Smoking and Health. Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control. PHS Publication No. 1103, 1964.

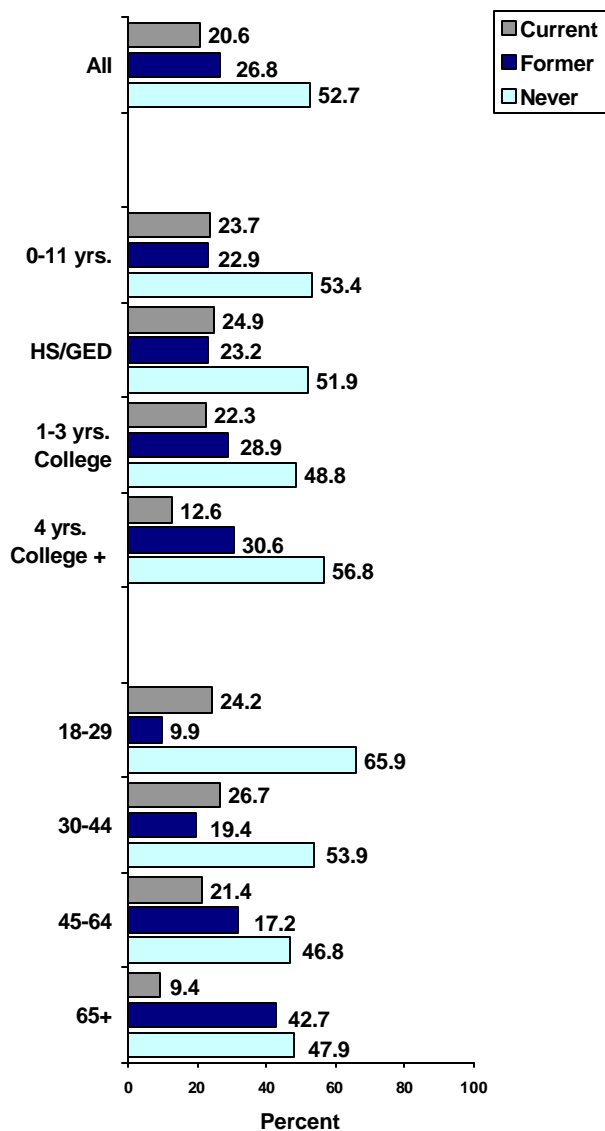
<sup>2</sup> Centers For Disease Control and Prevention. "State specific prevalence of current cigarette smoking among adults and the proportion of adults who work in a smoke-free environment -- United States - 1999." Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. 49:978-982.

<sup>3</sup> Bauer, Ursula et. al. 2000. "Changes in Youth Cigarette Use and Intentions Following Implementation of a Tobacco Control

Program: Findings from the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998-2000." Journal of the American Medical Association, 284: 723-728.

# CIGARETTE USE

Prevalence of Cigarette Use by Education and Age, 1999 Florida BRFSS



Overall, 20.6% of Florida adults are current smokers, 26.8% are former smokers, and 52.7% have never smoked cigarettes. Whether one is a current, former or never smoker varies by sociodemographic status (see Detailed Tables, pp. 15-16).

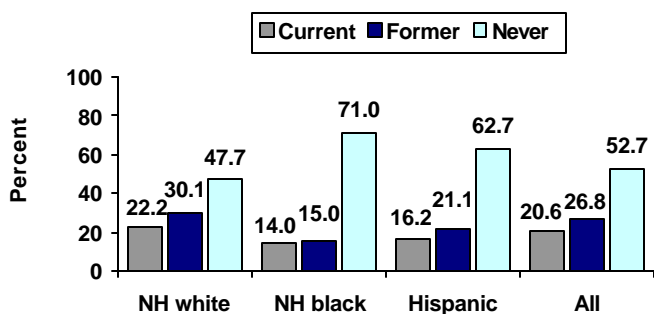
**Sex:** Smoking prevalence is higher among men (22.2%) than among women (19.1%) and a greater proportion of men than women are former smokers (31.4% and 22.6%, respectively). Women who are current daily smokers smoke fewer cigarettes per day than men who smoke daily; 65.9% of women who smoke daily smoke more than a half of a pack of cigarettes per day compared to 77.1% of men.

**Race/Ethnicity:** Cigarette smoking is considerably lower among non-Hispanic blacks (14.0%) and Hispanics (16.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (22.2%). Although the same proportion of Hispanic and non-Hispanic black adults are current smokers, a greater proportion of Hispanics (21%) are former smokers than are non-Hispanic blacks (15%), indicating that a greater proportion of Hispanic adults initiate smoking than do non-Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic blacks are more likely to have never smoked (71%) than are Hispanic (62.7%) and non-Hispanic white adults (47.7%). Also, Hispanic and black adults who smoke daily are lighter smokers than are white adults: about 50% of Hispanic and black smokers smoke 10 or fewer cigarettes per day compared to only 23.5% of white smokers.

**Age:** Overall prevalence of current cigarette use is lowest among those aged 65 years and older (9.4%) and is highest among those aged 30-44 years of age (26.7%). Of current daily smokers, a greater proportion of adults aged 30-64 smoke 11 cigarettes or more per day (74.4%) than do smokers 18-29 years of age (62.5%).

**Income and Education.** Smoking prevalence is lowest among adults with incomes of \$50,000/year or more (18%) compared to adults earning less than that (23%). Smoking prevalence is lower among adults with 4 or more years of college (12.6%) than for those with less education: 23.7% of those with less than a high school diploma, 24.9% for those with a high school diploma and 22.3% of those with 1-3 years of college are current smokers. The percentage of former smokers is higher among adults with at least some college (29.8%) than for adults with a high school degree or less education (23.1%).

Prevalence of Cigarette Use by Race/Ethnicity 1999 Florida BRFSS



# CIGARETTE USE

## Cigarette Use, continued

Among non-Hispanic whites, smoking prevalence is lower for those with 1-3 years of college than for those with less education and is lower for those with 4 or more years of college than those with fewer years of college. Among non-Hispanic blacks, smoking prevalence is lowest among those with 4 or more years of college but does not differ across lower levels of education. Among Hispanic adults, there is no association between education and cigarette use.

**Regions.** Although smoking prevalence is lower in the Palm Beach-Broward region than elsewhere in the state, there are no regional differences in smoking prevalence after controlling for other strong predictors of smoking, including race/ethnicity, age, income and education. Thus, regional differences in smoking prevalence are due to differences in the demographic composition of regions in Florida.

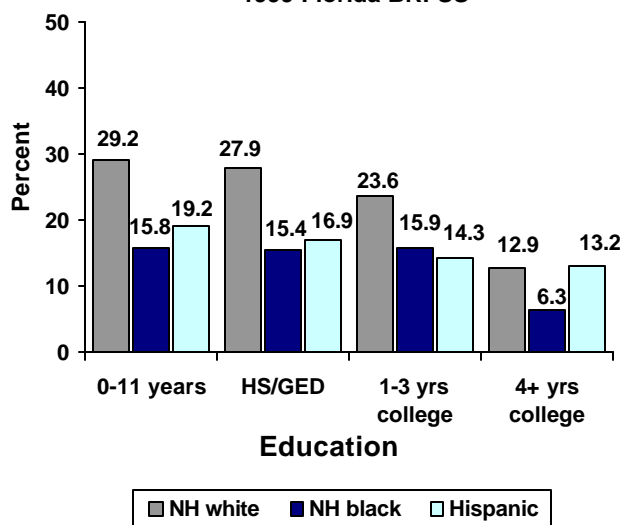
**Marital Status.** A much lower percentage of married adults (17.6%) than unmarried adults (24.8%) smoke cigarettes currently. Controlling for age, unmarried adults are 1.4 times more likely to smoke than married adults. The majority of this gap appears to be a result of a relatively high proportion of married adults who have quit smoking (29.9% of married adults and 22.3% of unmarried adults statewide).

### Comparison of 1998 and 1999 Data

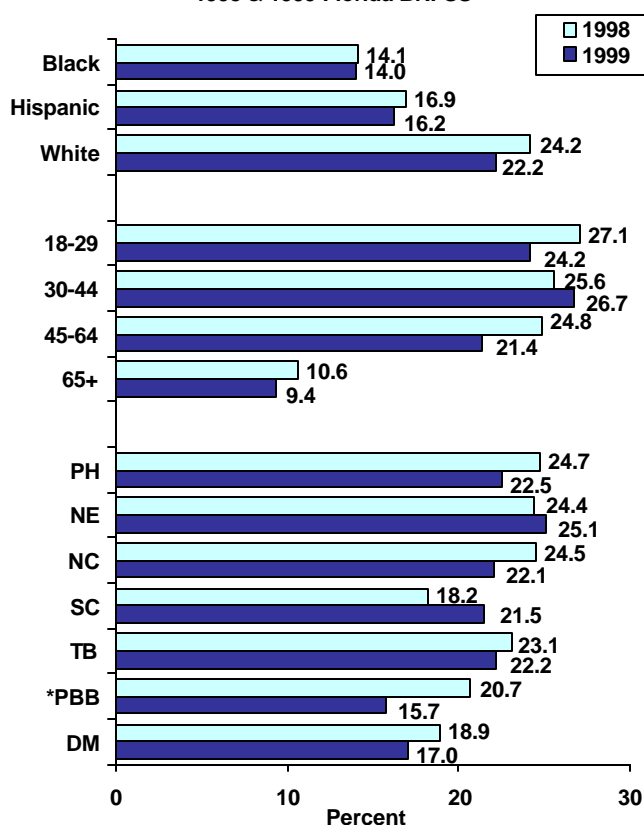
Overall, there are no significant differences in smoking prevalence from 1998 to 1999. However, there was one sub-group change from 1998 to 1999: the prevalence of current smoking declined from 1998 to 1999 within the Palm Beach-Broward region from 20.7% to 15.7%. Smoking prevalence need to be tracked for additional years before clear trends can be discerned. However, data from the last two years that show overall declines in smoking prevalence are encouraging.

See page 19 for regional map of Florida & counties in regions.

Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use by Education for Three Race/Ethnic Groups, 1999 Florida BRFSS



Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use by Race/Ethnicity, Age & Region: 1998 & 1999 Florida BRFSS



\*Significant at  $p \leq 0.05$

# CIGARETTE USE AND CESSATION

## Comparison of Florida and National Data on Smoking Prevalence

Adult cigarette smoking prevalence ranged from 13.9% - 31.5% in the U.S. in 1999.<sup>4</sup> Smoking prevalence in Florida for 1999 (20.6%) is below the national median of 22.7% and is lower than in states near Florida: 23.5% in Alabama, 23.7% in Georgia, 23.0% in Mississippi and 23.6% in South Carolina. Adult cigarette use in Florida approaches that of other states with established, comprehensive anti-tobacco programs including: California (18.7%), Oregon (21.5%) and Massachusetts (19.5%).

## Cessation

The US Preventive Services Task Force *Guide to Clinical Preventive Services* recommends that health care professionals obtain a complete history of tobacco use from all patients and recommends tobacco cessation counseling on a regular basis for all patients who use tobacco.<sup>5</sup>

### Quit Advice

Of current daily smokers, 76.1% were advised to quit smoking by a health care professional at some time in their lives and 56.3% were advised to quit within the past year. About 85% of current daily smokers visited a health care professional for a checkup within the past five years (compared to 93% of all adults in Florida) and 65.8% received a checkup within the past year (compared to 75.7% of all adults).

Of current daily smokers who received a medical checkup in the past year, 68.2% were advised by a health care professional within the past year to stop smoking. Also, among these smokers, there were no differences in the proportion of those who received advice to quit in the past year by gender, race-ethnicity, age, education or region.

### Quit Attempts

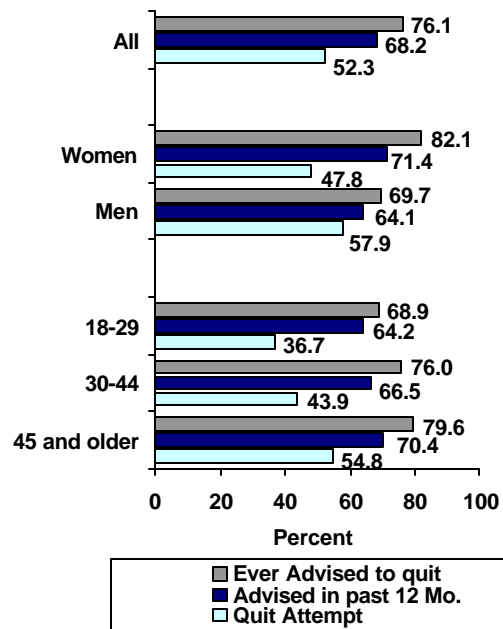
Among those advised to quit smoking within the past 12 months, 53.6% of current daily smokers made at least one quit attempt. There were no differences among these adults by sex, education,

race/ethnicity, or income. The only difference in the percentage of adults who tried to quit was between adults less than 30 years of age (62.2%) and those aged 45 and older (48.5%).

Among daily smokers who received a checkup in the past year, just over half (52.3%) quit smoking for at least 24 hours in the past 12 months, similar to the percentage who made quit attempts in 1998 (49.4%). A greater percentage of men in this category (57.9%) quit smoking for at least 24 hours than did women (47.8%) in this group. There are no differences in the proportion of daily smokers who quit among those who had a checkup in the past year by race-ethnicity or education. Among those who received a checkup, the percentage of current, daily smokers who attempted to quit smoking is lower among 18-29 year-olds (36.7%) than among daily smokers aged 45 and older (54.8%).

Among former smokers, 70% quit 5 or more years ago. Most former smokers (65.7%) made at least 11 quit attempts before quitting smoking cigarettes. Of current daily smokers, 44.2% stated that they would like access to some type of smoking cessation program.

Percentage of Current Daily Smokers Advised by a Health Care Professional to Quit Smoking and the Percentage who Quit for 24 Hours or more in the past 12 Months by Sex, and Age, 1999 Florida BRFSS



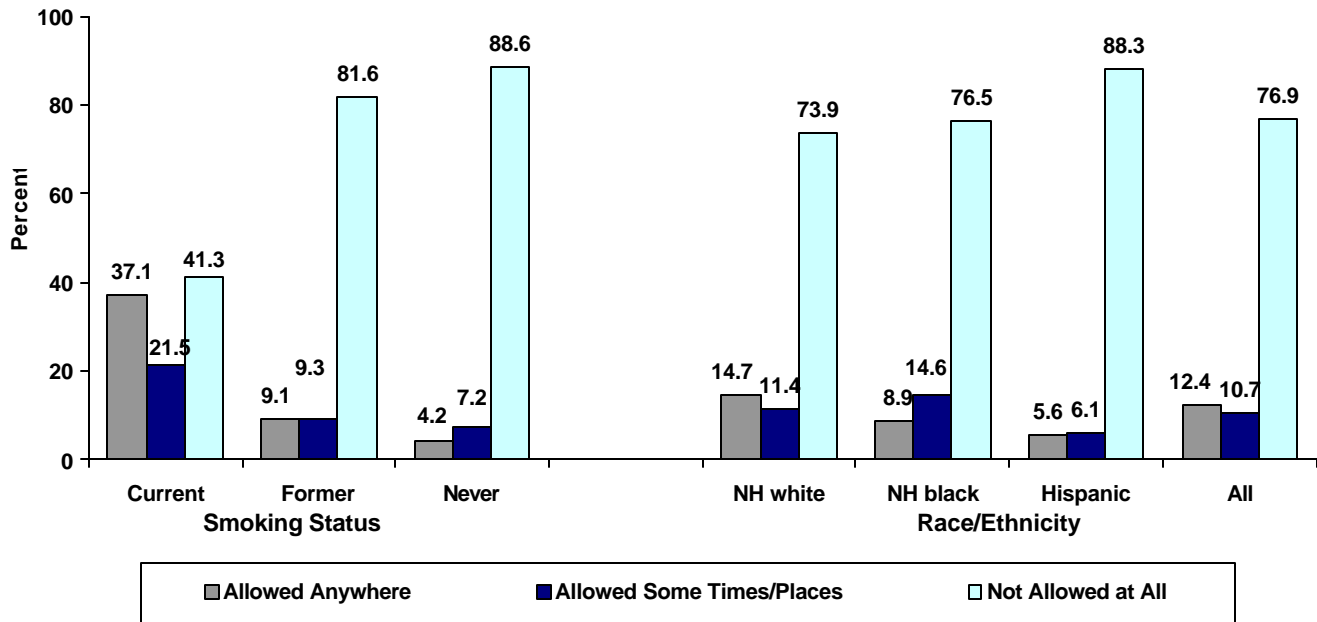
<sup>1</sup>Of all daily smokers for "Ever Advised." Of daily smokers who had a checkup in past 12 months for "Advised within past 12 Months" and for those who quit.

<sup>4</sup>"State-Specific Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults & the Proportion of Adults who Work in a Smoke-Free Environment -- U.S., 1999." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Review*, 49:978-982.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. *Guide to Clinical Preventive Services*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996

# RULES ABOUT TOBACCO USE IN THE HOME

Percentage of Adults Who Have Each Rule Regarding Smoking in the Home by Smoking Status and Race-Ethnicity, 1999 Florida BRFSS



One of the strongest predictors of youth tobacco use is tobacco use by other household members.<sup>6</sup> Data on rules about whether smoking is tolerated in the family or is allowed inside of the home provide evidence of the degree to which parents convey pro- or anti-tobacco messages to their children.

The percentage of homes in which adults prohibit smoking completely increased significantly from 1998 (73.7%) to 1999 (76.9%). In 1999, 12.4% allowed smoking in some places or at some times (down from 14.4% in 1998) and 10.7% of adults allowed smoking anywhere inside the home (down from 12.0% in 1998). The proportion of current smokers who prohibit tobacco use in the home is 41.3% compared to 81.6% of former smokers and 88.6% of never smokers.

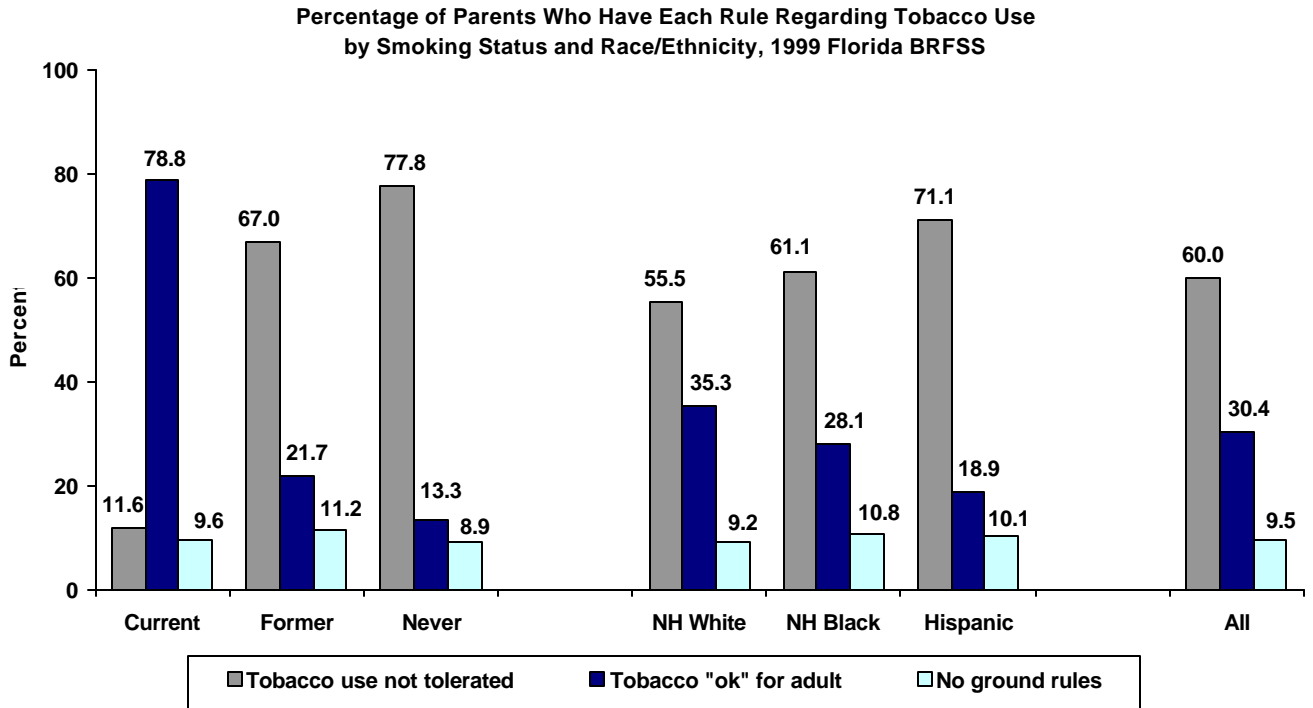
Race/ethnicity is related to whether smoking is allowed in the home, after adjusting for smoking status. Among all adults, 73.9% of non-Hispanic whites, 76.5% of non-Hispanic Blacks and 88.3% of Hispanics prohibit smoking in the home. Among *current smokers*, the proportion of adults

who prohibit smoking in the home is smaller among non-Hispanic whites and blacks (about 36% in each group) in contrast to 66.9% of Hispanic smokers. Rules about smoking in the home did not vary by whether children live in the home, by sex, age or region.

The proportion of adults who allow smoking in the home varies by education. A smaller percentage of adults who completed less than 4 years of college (74.4%) prohibit smoking in the home than of those who completed 4 or more years (83.4%). Trends for income are similar to those for education: 73.9% of those who earn less than \$50,000 annually prohibit smoking compared to 82.2% of those who earn \$50,000 or more.

<sup>6</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Preventing tobacco use among young people: A report of the surgeon general. Atlanta, GA:U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 1994;58-95.

# RULES ABOUT TOBACCO USE IN THE FAMILY



***The following findings refer to those who have children under 18 years of age living at home.***

In Florida, 60% of adults with children living at home do not tolerate tobacco use in their families. Another 30.4% have as their primary ground rule that tobacco use is acceptable for adults but not for children. Nearly one out of ten (9.5%) parents/guardians has no ground rules about tobacco use in their families.

Not surprisingly, smoking status is highly associated with family rules about tobacco use. Only 11.6% of current smokers say tobacco use is not tolerated in their families, compared to 67.0% of former smokers and 77.8% of never smokers. Just over 50% of white non-Hispanic adults prohibit smoking in their homes compared to 61.1% of black non-Hispanic and 71.1% of Hispanic adults. Because smoking status is such a strong predictor of family rules about smoking and since smoking status varies across most sociodemographic groups, rules about tobacco use in the family were examined within smoking status. Among non-smokers, a larger percentage

of Hispanic adults prohibit smoking in their families (81.3%) compared to non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks (71.8%). Among current smokers, there were no race/ethnic differences.

Neither sex, age, income nor region influenced rules for current or non-smokers. There is a positive association between education and rules about smoking in the family but there is no association between education and rules about tobacco use with adjustment for smoking status.

Overall, 46% of adults with children living at home discussed rules about tobacco use with their children, 18% state that the child knows the rules but they haven't discussed them and 35.4% think their children are too young to discuss tobacco use. A larger percentage of women (48.4%) than men (42.7%) have discussed ground rules about tobacco with their children. There are no differences by smoking status, race/ethnicity, education or income as to whether parents discuss rules about tobacco with their children.

# ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE EXPOSURE

## Environmental Tobacco Smoke at Home

Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is a "class A" carcinogen<sup>7</sup> and is a major health hazard for children and adults. The sequelae of exposure to ETS include an increased incidence of respiratory and ear infections and asthma. ETS exposure also increases the risk of lung and other cancers and heart disease among non-smokers.<sup>8</sup>

As noted above, 23.1% of adults in Florida allow smoking in the home. Of those who allow it, 76% had at least one adult smoke cigarettes at home in the past month. In households in which one or more people smoked during the past 30 days, smoking occurred on 1-7 days in 17.8% of households, on 7-14 days in 3.2% of households and on 15 or more days in 79% of households. Further, among those who live in homes where someone smoked, fully 71.7% lived in homes in which smoking occurred on all 30 days of the previous month.

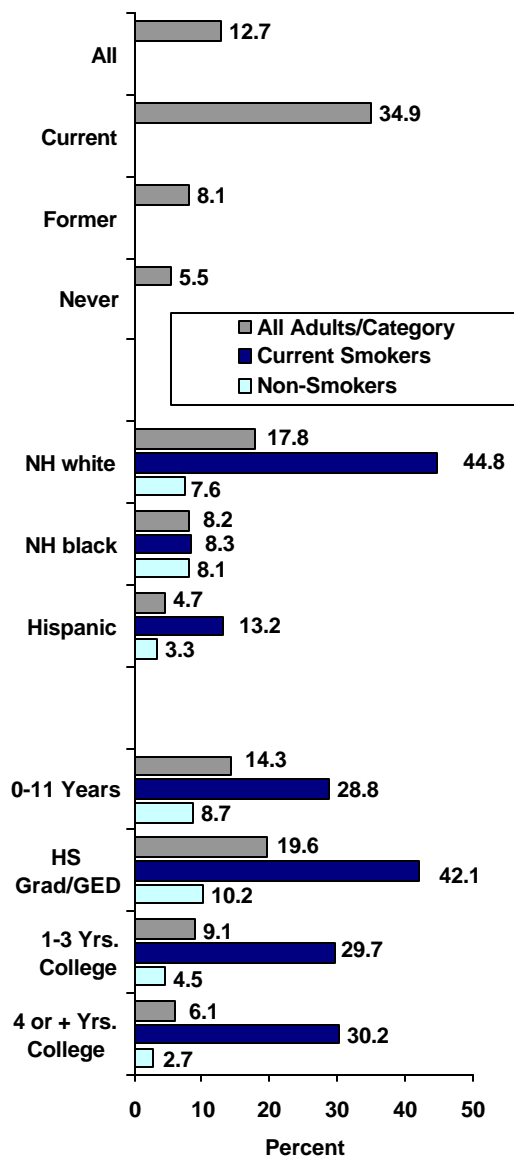
Of households with children, 12.7% state that the youngest child has been in a room in which someone has been smoking for at least one hour per day; this percentage is unchanged from 1998. Among current smokers with children, 34.9% report that the youngest child is exposed to ETS for one or more hours each day. Household exposure of children to ETS did not vary by sex or age of the adult respondent.

There are racial/ethnic differences in children's ETS exposure in the home. A greater proportion of non-Hispanic whites (17.8%) report that their youngest child is exposed to ETS one hour or more per day than do non-Hispanic blacks (8.2%) and Hispanics (4.7%). Further, among current smokers fully 44.8% of white smokers compared to 8.3% of black and 13.2% of Hispanic smokers report ETS exposure of their youngest children.

A smaller proportion of those with the lowest (\$0-\$20,000) and the highest levels of income (\$50,000 and over) reported ETS exposure of their youngest child. This finding held among smokers but was not present among non-smokers.

Smoking status influences the relationship between educational status and ETS exposure of children in the home. Among smokers, the percentage of adults who report that their children are exposed to tobacco smoke in the home does not vary by educational status. For non-smokers, the percentage of those whose children are exposed to ETS at home is higher for those who did not attend college compared to those with at least some college. There were no regional differences in ETS exposure after adjusting for smoking and demographic status.

**Percent of Homes with Children in which Youngest Child is Exposed to Environmental Tobacco Smoke for 1+ hours per day, by Smoking Status, Race/Ethnicity and Education, 1999 Florida BRFSS**



<sup>7</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders. U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development Publication No. EPA/600/6-90/006F, 1992.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Targeting Tobacco Use: The Nation's Leading Cause of Death. [WWW.CDC.GOV/TOBACCO](http://WWW.CDC.GOV/TOBACCO). 1999.

# WORKPLACE POLICIES ABOUT SMOKING

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## Workplace Policies Regarding Smoking

The Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (FCIAA) is the state law that regulates tobacco smoking in indoor public places by providing a uniform statewide code. The law prohibits smoking in a public place or at a public meeting except in designated smoking areas. Under the FCIAA, smoking areas cannot be designated in a variety of spaces including mass transportation, educational facilities, day care centers, hospitals and other common areas. The law requires workplaces to develop, implement and post a policy regarding the designation of smoking and non-smoking areas<sup>9</sup>. The data below address smoking policies within the workplace *among adults who are employed for wages outside the home and who work indoors*.

Of adults who work outside of the home and who work indoors, 3.1% work in places where there is no official policy about smoking in work areas, 1.7% state that smoking is allowed in all work areas, 12.3% report that smoking is allowed in some work areas and 83.0% work in settings in which smoking is completely prohibited in work areas. The percentage of specific workplace policies for smoking did not change between 1998 and 1999. The 1999 data show that a smaller percentage of smokers who work indoors work in places that prohibit smoking in work areas (73.4%) than do former and never smokers who work indoors (85.7%, combined). A larger percentage of women (85.5%) than men (79.9%) who work indoors work in places where smoking is prohibited in work areas. Among adults who work indoors there are no race-ethnic differences in the percentage of adults who work in places where smoking is prohibited in work areas.

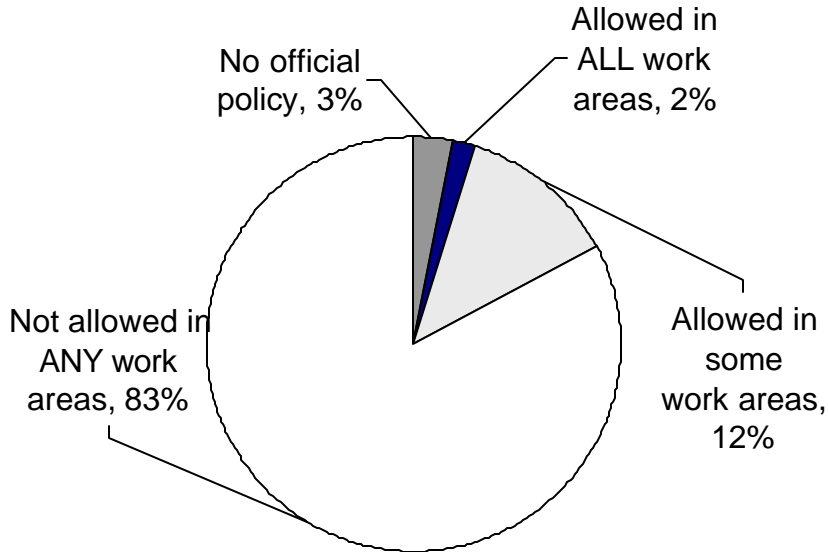
Of those who are employed indoors, 18-29 year olds are less likely than older adults to work in places that prohibit smoking in work areas (74.9% and 86% respectively). Both income and education are positively associated with working in places that prohibit smoking in all work areas: 79.0% of adults employed indoors who have a combined household income of less than \$50,000 per year compared to 88.7% of those whose household incomes are \$50,000 or more annually. Also, adults with less than 4 years of college are less likely to work in places where smoking is prohibited in work areas (79.9%) than are those with four or more years of college education (88.5%). There are small but notable differences by region in the proportion of adults employed indoors who work in places in which work areas are smoke-free: 77.9% of adults working indoors in the North Central region report that smoking in work areas is prohibited compared to 87.1% of those in the Panhandle region. The large government employment sector in the Panhandle region (which includes Tallahassee) might account for the relatively high percentage of employed people who work in smoke-free areas within the Panhandle.

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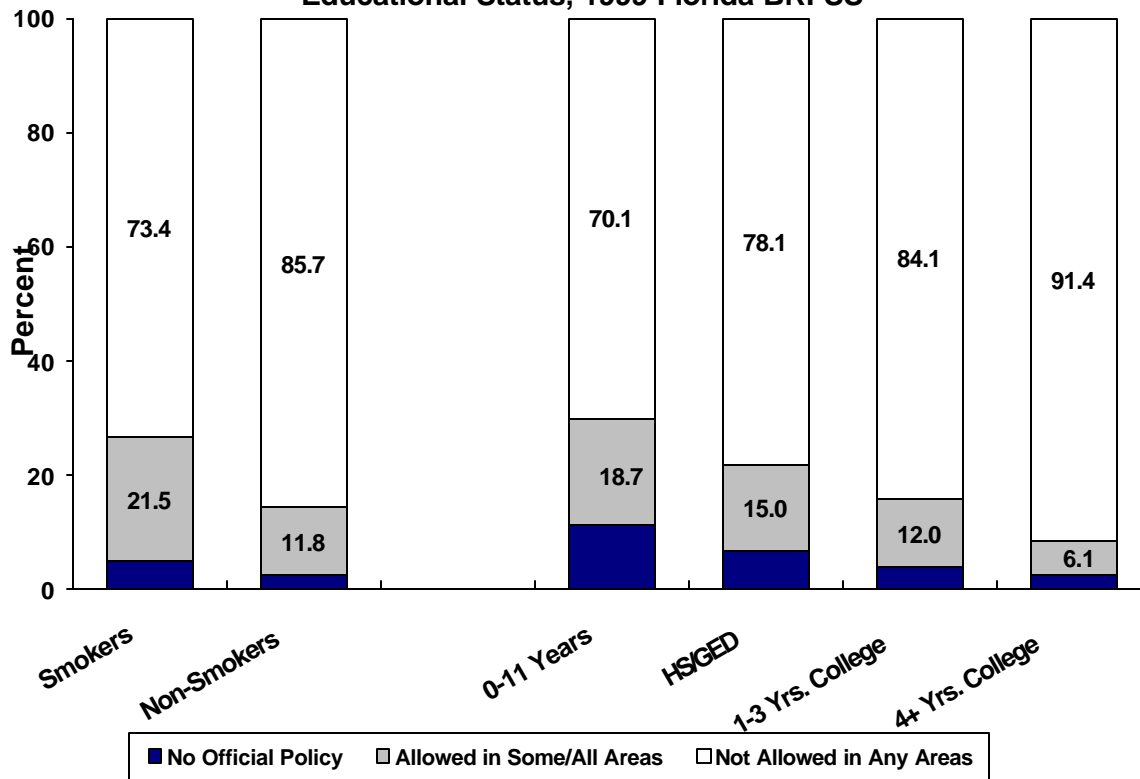
<sup>9</sup> For additional information on the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (FCIAA) visit the Florida Department of Health website at [WWW.DOH.STATE.FL.US](http://WWW.DOH.STATE.FL.US). Select the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act link or search on FCIAA. To receive additional information, request a printed copy of the FCIAA statute or to report a violation, you may call Donna Arnold or Sonja Bradwell at: 1-800-3FRESH-AIR.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Percentage of Adults Employed Outside the Home who Work Under Each Type of Smoking Policy for Work Areas, 1999 Florida BRFSS



Percentage of Adults Employed Outside the Home who Work Under Each Type of Smoking Policy for Work Areas, by Educational Status, 1999 Florida BRFSS



## CONCLUSIONS

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Since surveillance of tobacco use began in Florida in 1986, adult cigarette use in Florida has declined substantially (from 28.8% in 1986 to 20.6% in 1999). Three significant declines occurred during the past decade and a half. The first drop, from 1986-1988, followed passage of Florida's Clean Indoor Air Act in 1985, the second from 1991-1993, coincided with legislative strengthening of the statute in 1991 and, most recently, from 1997 to 1999, in conjunction with the implementation of the youth tobacco control activities in early 1998. In addition, rates of cigarette use among Florida adults are below the median for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. However, despite progress in tobacco control in Florida, one of five Florida adults is a cigarette smoker and the Healthy People 2000 objective to reduce smoking prevalence to 15% of all adults by 2000 has not been met. Tracking trends in adult tobacco use will be essential for gauging progress toward achieving the Healthy People 2010 objective to reduce adult tobacco use to 13%.

The findings of this report provide useful information for Florida's youth tobacco control program. One of the goals of this program is to change attitudes about tobacco among youth and adults such that tobacco use is viewed as non-normative and undesirable. Youth tobacco use occurs within a family and community context, including adult role modeling of tobacco use behaviors. Hence, monitoring adult tobacco use and attitudes and monitoring the impact of interventions on people of all ages over time provides an indication of whether norms about tobacco use and exposure of youth to tobacco use are shifting.

Again, the data show a significant decline in cigarette use from 1997 to 1999, which indicates that social norms about smoking may be changing in the desired direction. Also, adult attitudes about tobacco have shifted recently, as indicated by slight but significant increases in the percentage of adults who live in households where smoking is prohibited.

The adult tobacco use data provided by the Florida BRFSS are useful for tracking whether reductions in youth tobacco use are sustained over time, as current cohorts of Florida youth become adults. If Florida's youth tobacco use prevention efforts are successful, we are likely to see increases in the prevalence of young adults who have never smoked and declines in the prevalence of current smoking among young adults. In addition, the percentage of adult smokers who attempt to quit may increase as adults respond to anti-tobacco programs in the state. However, more concerted efforts to build cessation programs into the broader anti-tobacco efforts might be necessary for significant increases in the percentage of smokers who attempt to quit or quit successfully.

Further evaluation of differences in attitudes and beliefs among adults about smoking across these race/ethnic groups and how attitudes have shifted over time might illuminate why smoking prevalence shifts for some groups over time and not others. Also, attempts should be made to better understand the social norms and cultural factors that explain lower smoking prevalence among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic adults in order to sustain low smoking prevalence in those groups and to improve smoking intervention for non-Hispanic white adults.

Smoking prevalence among adults who have completed four or more years of college is about half that of adults who have completed 11 or fewer years of education. Among adults, low educational attainment and being non-Hispanic white are the strongest risk factors for cigarette use. In addition, non-Hispanic white adults are most likely to report that the youngest child in their household is exposed to ETS for one or more hours each day. Hence, these findings indicate that non-Hispanic whites, particularly those with limited education, are clear targets for prevention messages and intervention. Specifically, these results suggest two ways of reducing smoking in the adult population: enhancing the educational attainment of all Floridians and, for those with less than a high school education and for non-Hispanic whites, in particular, increase the quality and availability of smoking prevention and cessation programs.

Although the majority of adults who smoke visited a health care professional within the past five years only about two-thirds had a checkup within the last 12 months. Of those adults, only about 65% were advised by a health care provider to quit smoking. Health care professionals need to advise every smoker they encounter in a health care visit to quit tobacco use and provide cessation support and information for current smokers. Non-smokers who visit a health care provider should be advised during every checkup to continue to avoid tobacco use.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Tobacco use among adults is important to Florida's youth tobacco control program because adult tobacco use promotes youth use. Adults who smoke model tobacco use for youth and reinforce attitudes supportive of tobacco use resulting in perceptions by youth that tobacco use is normative and acceptable. Hence, changing attitudes toward tobacco and tobacco use among adults is a key goal of Florida's tobacco control program. In an effort to prevent and reduce youth tobacco use as well as to enable all Floridians to live tobacco-free, following are recommendations for surveillance, research and program interventions.

### Recommendations

#### Program interventions:

- Promote smoking prevention and cessation, especially among white non-Hispanic adults.
- Establish campaigns or programs to reduce youth exposure to ETS in the home.
- Offer and publicize community-based cessation programs that are accessible to those who wish to quit smoking.
- Promote the implementation of tobacco-related Clinical Practice Guidelines by health care providers; including provision of cessation counseling and support to all tobacco users during routine care visits.

#### Surveillance:

- Continue to collect and analyze data on adult tobacco use and cessation, family rules about tobacco use and smoking in the home, youth exposure to ETS in the home, and policies about smoking in the workplace.
- Track tobacco use among 18-29 year-olds in order to assess the effects of current anti-tobacco programs for youth who will be entering young adulthood in the coming years.
- Monitor cohort differences in tobacco use over time. In particular, assess whether the effects of age, gender and race/ethnicity on smoking prevalence change over time in order to appropriately target tobacco use prevention and reduction.

#### Research:

- Factors that might influence smoking prevalence need further evaluation including the presence of well-coordinated anti-tobacco programs, and social norms about smoking.
- Identify factors that explain race/ethnic differences in attitudes about tobacco and tobacco use.

## DETAILED TABLES-1999

Sociodemographic Status	Cigarette Use						Percentage of adults who prohibit smoking in the home		Percentage of current smokers advised to quit in past 12 months*	
	N=5,165						N=5,076		N=852	
	Current		Former		Never		%	CI*	%	CI*
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
<b>All</b>	20.6	±1.1	26.8	±1.2	52.7	±1.4	76.9	±1.2	53.0	±3.0
<b>Sex</b>										
Women	19.1	±1.5	22.6	±1.6	58.3	±1.9	77.7	±1.6	60.7	±3.8
Men	22.2	±1.6	31.4	±1.8	46.5	±2.0	76.1	±1.7	45.7	±4.2
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>										
Non-Hispanic white	22.2	±1.4	30.1	±1.5	47.7	±1.6	73.9	±1.4	53.8	±3.3
Non-Hispanic black	14.0	±3.1	15.0	±3.2	71.0	±4.1	76.4	±3.9	61.5	±11.6
Hispanic	16.2	±2.4	21.1	±2.7	62.7	±3.2	88.3	±2.1	47.4	±8.1
<b>Age</b>										
18-29 Years	24.2	±2.7	9.9	±1.9	65.8	±3.0	76.2	±2.7	48.1	±7.9
30-44 Years	26.7	±2.3	19.4	±2.1	53.9	±2.6	75.5	±2.2	50.7	±4.9
45-64 Years	21.4	±2.0	31.8	±2.3	46.8	±2.5	76.6	±2.1	57.6	±5.4
65 Years & older	9.4	±1.7	42.7	±2.8	47.9	±2.8	79.4	±2.3	57.8	±9.3
<b>Education</b>										
0-11 Years	23.7	±3.2	22.9	±3.2	53.4	±3.8	74.5	±3.4	51.5	±7.9
HS Grad/GED	24.9	±2.1	23.2	±2.0	51.9	±2.4	71.3	±2.2	52.4	±4.9
1-3 Years College	22.9	±2.2	28.9	±2.4	48.8	±2.6	78.0	±2.2	54.4	±5.6
4 or + Years College	12.5	±1.7	30.6	±2.4	56.9	±2.6	83.4	±1.9	53.4	±7.3
<b>Region</b>										
Panhandle	22.5	±3.4	21.6	±3.4	55.9	±4.1	78.2	±3.4	58.1	±8.5
Northeast	25.2	±3.8	27.6	±3.9	47.2	±4.3	73.2	±3.9	55.3	±8.7
North Central	22.1	±2.8	27.3	±3.0	50.6	±3.3	75.1	±2.9	50.1	±7.2
Tampa Bay	22.2	±2.8	27.7	±3.0	50.1	±3.4	73.6	±3.0	53.8	±7.2
South Central	21.6	±3.0	31.8	±3.4	46.6	±3.6	74.5	±3.2	55.2	±7.8
Palm Beach-Broward	15.7	±2.4	29.6	±3.0	54.7	±3.3	78.5	±2.8	44.0	±8.4
Dade-Monroe	17.0	±2.7	20.1	±2.9	62.9	±3.5	85.0	±2.6	55.6	±8.9

\*Of all smokers -- not just those who had a checkup in the past 12 months.

	Among those with children less than 18 years of age...									
	Percentage of smokers who attempted to quit in past 12 months		Percentage of adults who have each rule about tobacco use in the family				Percentage of adults who have talked about rules with child		Percentage of employed adults who work in setting that prohibits smoking in the work area	
	N=837		N=1,264				N=1,264		N= 2,251	
	%	CI*	Prohibited		Adults only		%	CI*	%	CI*
			%	CI*	%	CI*				
<b>All</b>	51.3	±3.4	59.9	±2.7	30.3	±2.5	46.0	±2.8	82.5	±1.6
<b>Sex</b>										
Female	49.1	±4.7	61.8	±3.5	30.4	±3.4	48.4	±3.7	85.3	±2.0
Male	53.7	±4.9	57.3	±4.2	30.3	±3.9	42.6	±4.2	79.3	±2.5
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>										
Non-Hispanic white	51.0	±3.8	55.2	±3.6	35.1	±3.4	47.4	±3.6	82.9	±1.9
Non-Hispanic black	44.7	±15.4	61.1	±7.5	27.9	±6.9	44.0	±7.7	83.3	±5.0
Hispanic	56.3	±9.5	71.1	±5.0	18.8	±5.9	43.1	±5.5	80.0	±3.9
<b>Education</b>										
0-11 Years	58.1	±8.5	53.2	±7.6	36.1	±7.3	42.5	±7.5	71.1	±7.1
HS Grad/GED	49.5	±5.5	52.8	±4.7	37.8	±4.6	44.5	±4.7	79.6	±3.1
1-3 Years College	50.0	±6.4	62.5	±5.2	26.7	±4.8	51.7	±5.4	81.4	±3.0
4 or + Years College	55.2	±8.6	70.0	±5.0	21.2	±4.4	44.0	±5.4	88.2	±2.3
<b>Region</b>										
Panhandle	52.4	±10.1	57.0	±8.0	32.9	±7.5	49.4	±8.1	86.3	±4.2
Northeast	58.6	±9.2	60.5	±8.2	32.6	±7.8	47.3	±8.5	82.0	±5.1
North Central	51.5	±8.2	55.7	±6.7	37.0	±6.5	47.7	±6.7	77.6	±4.2
Tampa Bay	55.4	±7.9	52.7	±7.1	35.2	±6.8	43.7	±7.2	84.5	±3.7
South Central	39.9	±8.6	51.1	±7.6	36.6	±7.3	39.2	±7.5	79.2	±4.7
Palm Beach-Broward	50.0	±9.8	66.1	±6.6	24.0	±6.0	51.8	±6.9	83.3	±3.7
Dade-Monroe	51.4	±10.3	73.9	±6.1	17.0	±5.2	42.4	±6.9	85.1	±3.8

## DETAILED TABLES -- 1999

Sociodemographic Status	Of Adults who Allow Smoking in the Home (N=1,172)				Of Households with Children Under 18 Years of Age	
	Someone smoked in the home within the past month		Number of days someone smoked in the home in the past month		Percentage of households in which the youngest child is exposed to ETS 1 or more hours per day	
	N=916		N=916		N=1,514	
	%	CI*	Mean	CI*	%	CI*
<b>All</b>	77.3	±7.6	25.0	±0.9	12.7	±1.8
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	76.0	±3.4	24.3	±1.2	13.5	±2.4
Male	76.0	±3.5	25.7	±1.4	11.6	±2.6
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic white	77.3	±2.7	25.6	±1.0	17.8	±2.7
Non-Hispanic black	71.0	±8.8	18.7	±3.2	8.0	±4.0
Hispanic	71.0	±8.9	24.1	±2.6	4.6	±2.2
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 Years	78.6	±5.4	23.7	±1.6	13.6	±3.5
30-44 Years	82.0	±4.1	25.3	±1.7	12.0	±4.5
45-64 Years	78.5	±4.3	25.4	±1.3	13.7	±5.3
65 Years & older	61.4	±6.2	25.4	±3.2	(N too small)	-----
<b>Education</b>						
0-11 Years	77.7	±6.4	27.5	±3.0	14.5	±5.0
HS Grad/GED	79.9	±3.7	25.4	±1.3	19.7	±3.6
1-3 Years College	82.1	±4.3	24.1	±1.9	9.1	±3.0
4 or + Years College	59.6	±6.3	23.5	±2.1	6.0	±2.5
<b>Region</b>						
Panhandle	77.3	±7.6	27.8	±3.0	8.4	±4.4
Northeast	74.6	±7.4	25.0	±2.2	16.0	±6.2
North Central	74.2	±5.9	25.1	±2.6	18.8	±5.0
Tampa Bay	79.6	±5.4	24.0	±2.1	14.6	±5.1
South Central	81.9	±5.6	24.5	±1.7	17.4	±5.6
Palm Beach-Broward	73.2	±6.5	24.5	±2.6	8.8	±3.8
Dade-Monroe	67.7	±8.8	25.0	±3.2	5.6	±3.0

\*95% Confidence Interval.

## DETAILED TABLES -- 1998

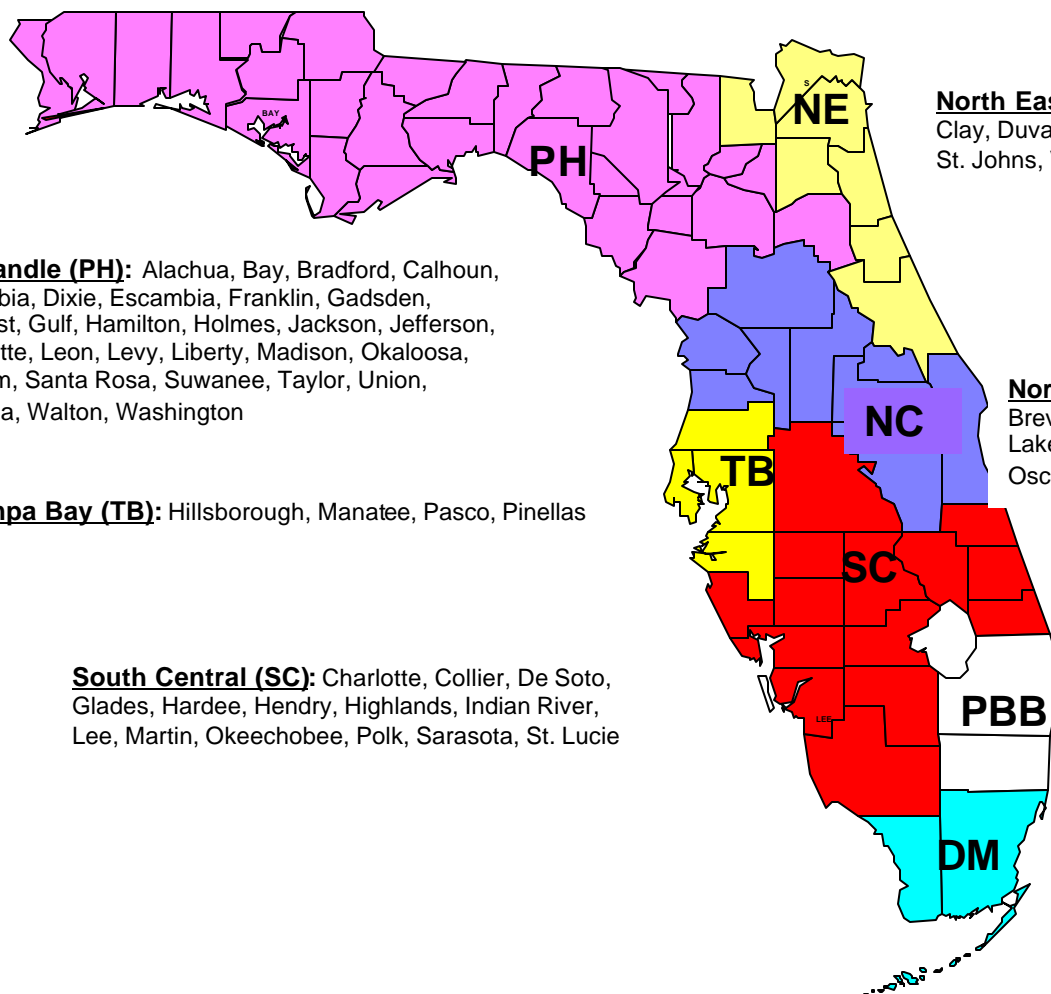
	Percent of Florida adults who...										Percent of current smokers who...	
	Use cigarettes				Use cigars				Do not allow smoking in the home		Attempted to quit in past 12 months	
	N=4,716				N=4,679				N=4,644		N=852	
	Current		Former		Current		Former					
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
<b>All</b>	22.0	±1.4	26.1	±1.4	6.3	±0.9	29.8	±1.6	73.7	±1.5	49.4	±3.9
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	20.6	±1.6	22.3	±1.7	2.1	±0.7	13.4	±1.5	74.7	±1.7	51.6	±5.0
Male	23.4	±2.2	30.3	±2.3	11.0	±1.7	47.9	±2.6	72.5	±2.3	47.2	±5.9
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>												
Non-Hispanic white	24.2	±1.7	30.3	±1.7	6.0	±1.0	32.8	±1.8	71.1	±1.8	45.9	±4.3
Non-Hispanic black	14.2	±3.3	13.0	±3.7	5.8	±2.6	12.8	±3.9	76.0	±4.3	66.3	±12.4
Hispanic	16.9	±3.3	17.5	±3.3	7.6	±2.8	25.8	±3.9	84.1	±3.2	63.2	±11.5
<b>Age</b>												
18-29 Years	27.1	±3.7	8.4	±2.2	12.2	±3.1	29.8	±3.8	72.4	±3.8	63.0	±8.3
30-44 Years	25.6	±2.6	19.3	±2.4	7.6	±1.8	29.2	±2.9	73.0	±2.7	49.2	±6.4
45-64 Years	24.8	±2.6	32.0	±2.8	4.3	±1.3	32.6	±2.5	71.6	±2.7	43.3	±6.7
65 Years & older	10.6	±2.0	40.5	±3.1	2.4	±1.0	28.6	±2.9	77.6	±2.5	40.5	±10.1
<b>Education</b>												
0-11 Years	28.3	±4.2	26.1	±3.9	6.6	±2.4	27.3	±4.1	69.9	±4.2	44.0	±9.4
HS Grad/GED	25.4	±2.4	25.0	±2.4	5.6	±1.5	27.6	±2.7	68.7	±2.7	47.6	±6.2
1-3 Years College	21.1	±2.5	26.3	±2.7	6.8	±1.8	30.3	±2.8	75.7	±2.7	54.5	±7.4
4 or + Years College	15.1	±2.3	27.2	±2.8	6.6	±1.7	33.5	±3.0	79.9	±2.6	51.2	±9.1
<b>Region</b>												
Panhandle	24.6	±3.9	21.9	±3.5	6.3	±2.5	31.2	±4.7	68.3	±4.3	45.8	±10.8
Northeast	24.4	±4.4	25.9	±4.5	7.6	±3.4	28.4	±4.4	69.0	±5.0	55.9	±11.4
North Central	24.5	±3.5	26.9	±3.7	5.3	±2.1	36.3	±4.3	75.0	±3.4	52.6	±8.8
Tampa Bay	23.1	±3.1	27.3	±3.5	6.6	±2.1	31.4	±3.8	72.7	±3.5	40.8	±8.3
South Central	18.2	±3.3	33.1	±3.8	4.4	±1.8	30.9	±3.6	74.4	±3.7	38.2	±10.9
Palm Beach-Broward	20.7	±3.4	26.3	±3.7	7.4	±2.5	24.5	±3.8	77.5	±3.7	51.1	±10.8
Dade-Monroe	18.9	±3.7	20.6	±3.6	6.7	±2.6	25.1	±3.9	76.5	±4.3	63.0	±11.8

	Among those with children less than 18 years of age...						Percent of employed adults who...					
	Rules about tobacco use in family			Percent who have talked about rules		Percent who would talk it out if child smoked:		Have workplace policies on smoking				
	N=1,434			N=1,434		N=1,415		N=1,766		N=1,758		
	Prohibited		Adults only						Not allowed in work area		Not allowed in common area	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
<b>All</b>	61.4	±2.8	27.9	±2.6	52.8	±3.0	79.7	±2.4	83.7	±1.9	79.8	±2.0
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	64.1	±3.3	27.9	±3.1	56.9	±3.5	81.7	±2.8	84.9	±2.2	83.1	±2.3
Male	57.9	±4.9	28.0	±4.5	47.3	±5.0	77.0	±4.2	78.5	±3.3	75.7	±3.4
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>												
Non-Hispanic white	54.6	±3.7	32.5	±3.5	52.4	±3.7	80.7	±3.0	82.4	±2.2	80.5	±2.3
Non-Hispanic black	72.8	±6.5	20.5	±5.8	53.0	±7.0	75.1	±6.2	82.2	±5.1	76.2	±6.3
Hispanic	73.6	±5.9	19.4	±4.9	52.3	±6.8	79.2	±6.0	81.1	±5.5	80.1	±5.5
<b>Education</b>												
0-11 Years	53.8	±8.5	34.9	±8.0	51.4	±8.5	71.6	±8.1	67.2	±9.8	69.4	±9.3
HS Grad/GED	55.2	±5.1	32.6	±4.7	49.2	±5.1	78.7	±4.4	77.0	±3.8	73.7	±4.2
1-3 Years College	63.0	±5.2	26.4	±4.5	57.1	±5.2	80.5	±4.1	83.3	±3.2	81.0	±3.3
4 or + Years College	72.5	±5.2	19.3	±4.7	53.7	±5.9	84.5	±4.0	88.0	±2.9	86.0	±3.1
<b>Region</b>												
Panhandle	58.5	±7.7	33.7	±7.2	52.7	±8.4	80.2	±6.8	83.6	±5.3	77.8	±6.1
Northeast	55.8	±8.7	34.7	±8.8	53.0	±9.1	79.5	±6.5	80.5	±5.9	78.2	±6.2
North Central	60.7	±6.5	26.5	±5.9	51.1	±6.6	81.5	±5.4	78.5	±2.6	77.9	±4.6
Tampa Bay	57.8	±6.8	30.1	±6.5	45.5	±7.7	80.1	±5.6	81.4	±4.8	78.9	±5.0
South Central	53.1	±7.8	32.0	±7.4	52.8	±7.7	76.7	±6.7	79.3	±5.3	79.7	±5.3
Palm Beach-Broward	69.4	±7.5	22.9	±7.0	55.5	±8.2	84.3	±5.7	87.7	±2.0	84.2	±4.5
Dade-Monroe	72.4	±7.0	19.52	±5.7	58.7	±7.5	76.6	±7.1	82.6	±5.4	81.4	±5.5

## DETAILED TABLES -- 1998

	All Adults in Florida...						Among all adults with children < 18 in the home...	
	Experienced smoking in the home, past month		Number of people who smoked in the home in the past month		Number of days someone smoked in home in the past month		Percent whose youngest child exposed to ETS 1 or more hours per day	
	N=916		N=916		N=918		N=1,514	
	%	CI*	Mean	CI*	Mean	CI*	%	CI*
<b>All</b>	73.3	±2.8	3.3	±0.4	22.6	±0.8	14.5	±2.0
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	74.3	±3.5	3.0	±0.4	22.0	±1.1	13.7	±2.5
Male	72.2	±4.3	3.6	±0.6	23.3	±1.2	15.6	±5.9
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
Non-Hispanic white	73.5	±3.1	3.3	±0.4	23.0	±0.9	19.3	±3.0
Non-Hispanic black	74.1	±8.2	3.1	±1.5	20.4	±2.7	9.6	±4.0
Hispanic	67.4	±10.5	3.1	±1.3	21.6	±3.1	5.1	±2.6
<b>Age</b>								
18-29 Years	74.2	±7.4	4.5	±1.0	22.4	±1.8	18.7	±5.1
30-44 Years	78.5	±4.4	2.9	±0.5	23.4	±1.4	12.6	±2.4
45-64 Years	78.0	±4.6	3.5	±0.7	23.4	±1.4	16.1	±5.0
65 Years & older	58.0	±6.2	2.3	±0.5	20.3	±2.1	-----	-----
<b>Education</b>								
0-11 Years	73.9	±7.1	3.6	±0.9	23.4	±2.0	17.5	±6.0
HS Grad/GED	74.9	±4.2	3.3	±0.6	22.7	±1.3	18.1	±3.6
1-3 Years College	75.4	±5.2	3.5	±0.8	22.5	±1.6	13.7	±3.4
4 or + Years College	66.3	±7.1	2.7	±0.7	22.1	±1.9	8.7	±4.3
<b>Region</b>								
Panhandle	72.8	±6.8	2.6	±0.5	22.2	±2.1	21.3	±7.7
Northeast	79.0	±7.8	3.4	±0.7	23.8	±1.8	20.8	±7.1
North Central	72.6	±6.9	3.8	±1.3	22.4	±2.1	13.1	±4.4
Tampa Bay	71.3	±6.7	3.4	±0.8	23.1	±2.0	17.0	±5.1
South Central	70.1	±7.5	4.2	±1.5	21.8	±2.1	17.4	±6.0
Palm Beach-Broward	73.0	±8.2	3.5	±0.8	23.4	±2.1	10.6	±4.5
Dade-Monroe	76.3	±7.8	2.2	±0.4	22.0	±2.5	6.2	±3.6

# Florida Regions



**North East (NE):** Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, Volusia

**Panhandle (PH):** Alachua, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, Dixie, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Putnam, Santa Rosa, Suwanee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, Washington

**Tampa Bay (TB):** Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas

**North Central (NC):** Brevard, Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter

**South Central (SC):** Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Indian River, Lee, Martin, Okeechobee, Polk, Sarasota, St. Lucie

**Palm Beach-Broward (PBB):** Palm Beach, Broward

**Dade-Monroe (DM):** Dade, Monroe

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Robert G. Brooks, M.D., Secretary  
Florida Department of Health