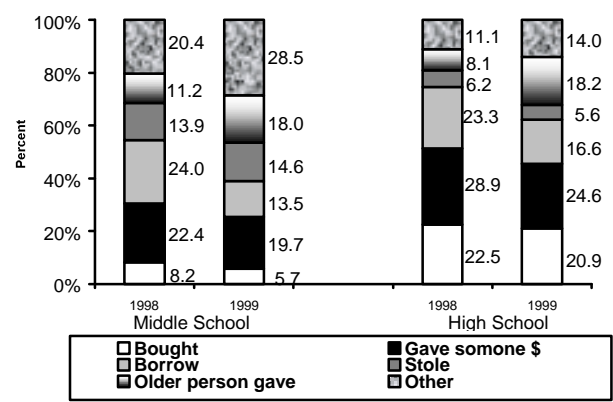


## Highlights from Pilot Program Areas – at the end of year 1

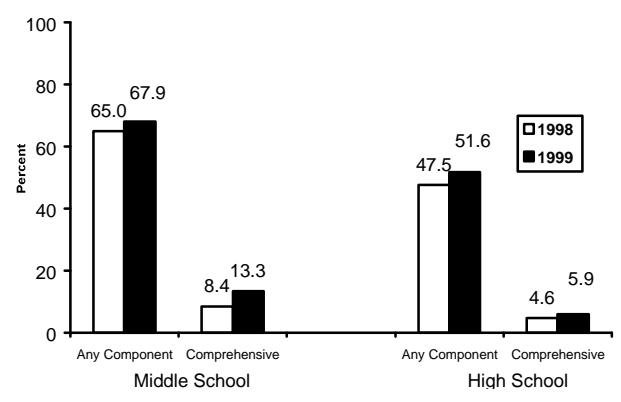
---

June 10, 1999 Volume 2, Report 2

**Figure 1. Source of cigarettes for Florida public middle and high school current smokers under 18 years of age, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 2. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who received all or part of a comprehensive tobacco use prevention education curriculum, 1998 & 1999**



### Sources of Cigarettes

- ▷ More than 20% of underage high school cigarette smokers purchased their cigarettes in stores in 1998 and 1999.
- ▷ The percent of minor high school cigarette smokers who were given cigarettes by an adult increased from 8.1% in 1998 to 18.2% in 1999.
- ▷ In 1999, middle school cigarette smokers were as likely as their high school counterparts to have been given their cigarettes by an adult.
- ▷ Minors who smoke cigarettes must have a source; therefore, as one source decreases another must increase – even if the absolute number of minors getting cigarettes is declining.

### Tobacco Use Prevention Education

- ▷ The percentage of middle school students who received at least one component of a comprehensive\* TUPE program increased slightly from 1998 to 1999. The increase is statistically significant.
- ▷ The percentage of students who received a comprehensive TUPE program increased by 60% among middle school students and 28% among high school students, but still reached only a small percentage of students.
- ▷ In 1998 and 1999, middle school students were more likely than high school students to receive tobacco use prevention education.

### In This Report....

<b>Program Description .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Summary and Regional Comparisons ..</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Tobacco Use Prevention Education .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Receptivity to Tobacco Promotions .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Sources of Tobacco .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Community Activities .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ETS Exposure .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Detailed Tables.....</b>	<b>14</b>

\*See Volume 1 Report 5 for a definition of "comprehensive" tobacco use prevention education (TUPE)

## Program Description

---

### ***Pilot Program Goals***

The vision of the Office of Tobacco Control is that Florida youth live tobacco-free. The five goals of the program activities are to:

- ▷ Change attitudes about tobacco
- ▷ Empower youth to lead community action against tobacco
- ▷ Reduce availability and accessibility of tobacco products to youth
- ▷ Reduce exposure to second-hand smoke
- ▷ Reduce tobacco use among high risk populations aged 14-20 through targeted interventions in non-traditional settings outside of schools (this goal will be adopted in July 1999)

### ***Pilot Program Components***

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

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

**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 and follow-up information one year later. The association between community event participation and tobacco use is discussed.

***Media and Communications.*** Key issues relevant to media and communications are presented here: a measure of how receptive students are to tobacco company promotional materials; and a measure of the percentage of students who have seen or heard anti-tobacco commercials in the 30 days prior to the two surveys (one year apart).

***Education and Training.*** This report describes data on the proportion of students who say they received tobacco use prevention education (TUPE) during this school year and whether they practiced tobacco refusal skills in any of their classes.

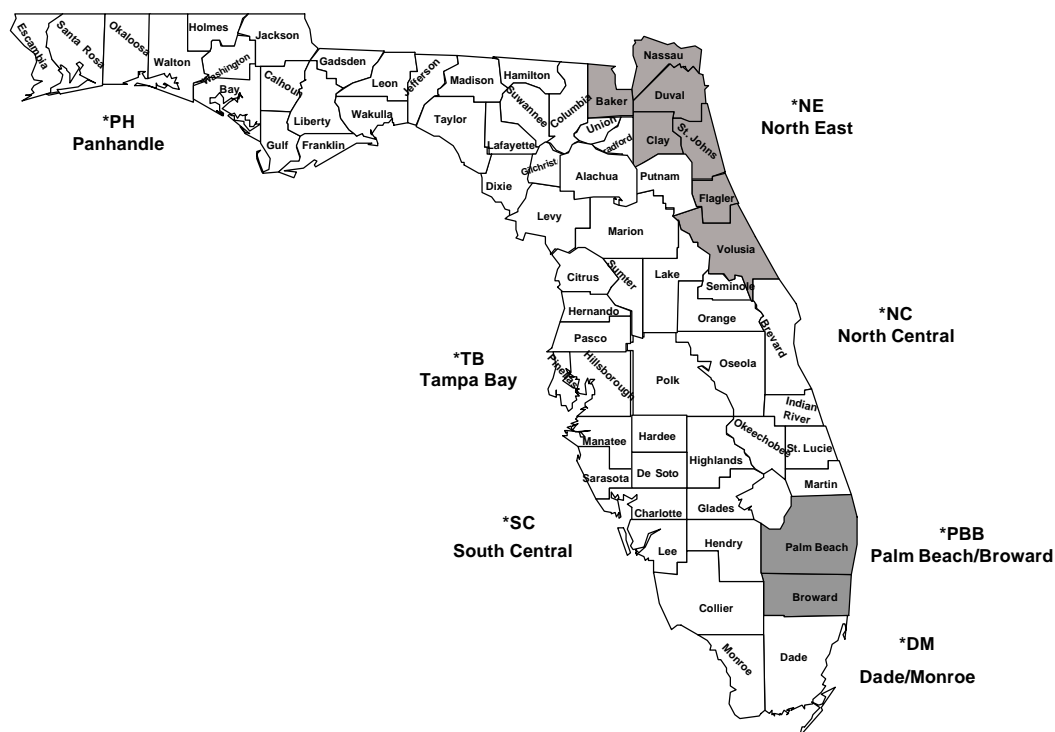
***Enforcement.*** Data on how students who smoke cigarettes, smoke cigars, and/or use smokeless tobacco are getting these tobacco products are presented in this report. This report also describes how access to tobacco products has changed for underage students between the two survey years.

***Evaluation and Research.*** Each pilot program activity is evaluated through a rich and complex evaluation strategy that combines quantitative and qualitative studies with process evaluation. The FYTS is a cornerstone of the pilot program evaluation activities. In addition to providing key surveillance information on the prevalence of youth tobacco use, the FYTS provides insights into factors associated with youth tobacco use and how those associations change over time.

***Purpose of the FYTS*** The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) measured attitudes, behaviors and experiences related to tobacco among a representative sample of public middle and high school students. The FYTS surveyed more than 20,000 students in 1998 and in 1999.

## Summary and Regional Comparisons - 1999

Table 1.	Community Partnerships	Media	Education	Enforcement	ETS
Middle School / High School	Participated in events to discourage tobacco use (%)	Saw or heard commercials about NOT smoking (%)	Practiced tobacco refusal skills in school (%)	Aware of FL law about tobacco possession by those < 18 (%)	Exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (%)
Panhandle	22.3 / 11.6	86.6 / 82.9	32.1 / 16.2	53.6 / 57.0	67.8 / 74.4
Northeast	17.5 / 10.5	85.6 / 85.7	41.2 / 16.9	63.5 / 69.9	67.0 / 70.4
North Central	17.3 / 11.0	87.0 / 88.6	33.8 / 18.7	55.9 / 60.6	70.8 / 73.2
Tampa Bay	17.4 / 7.9	87.3 / 89.4	44.6 / 10.0	51.6 / 61.4	71.2 / 81.4
South Central	19.9 / 11.6	84.1 / 87.3	32.9 / 16.8	57.6 / 69.9	72.2 / 77.5
Palm Beach-Broward	17.8 / 12.2	83.8 / 84.6	39.2 / 18.1	49.4 / 58.1	64.9 / 73.7
Dade-Monroe	16.5 / 9.4	79.1 / 88.8	38.1 / 13.5	45.0 / 39.7	54.9 / 66.7
<b>Florida</b>	<b>18.4 / 10.6</b>	<b>85.1 / 86.9</b>	<b>37.2 / 15.8</b>	<b>53.8 / 59.4</b>	<b>67.7 / 74.1</b>



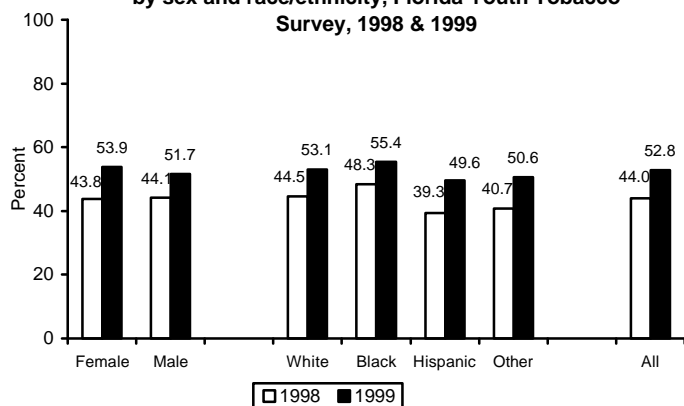
### Results:

In general, measures of activities associated with components of the Tobacco Pilot Program improved from 1998 to 1999. Overall, no striking regional variation was evident among the program component measures listed in Table 1. In the 10 months since the implementation of Tobacco Pilot Program prevention activities (in April 1998), the percentage of middle school students who participated in community events, saw anti-tobacco commercials, were taught tobacco refusal skills and are aware of Florida's law about youth tobacco possession increased. Among high school students, improvements were observed in awareness of media and knowledge about youth tobacco possession laws.

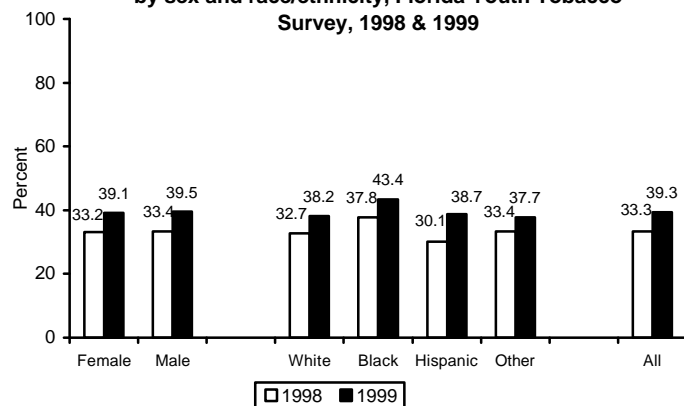
In 1999, middle school students were 33% more likely and high school students were 50% more likely to report seeing or hearing commercials about NOT smoking. Overall, non-smoking students were more likely to report exposure to ETS in 1999 compared to 1998, perhaps due to a greater awareness of the issue and/or others smoking around them. ETS exposure among non-smokers was highest in the Tampa Bay and South Central regions, where youth tobacco use overall is highest.

# Tobacco Use Prevention Education (TUPE)

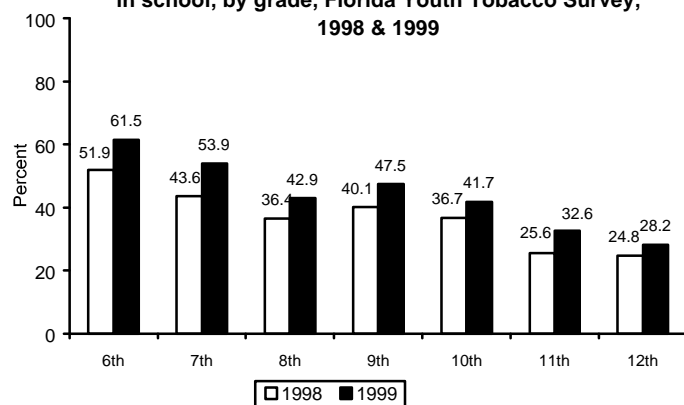
**Figure 3. Percent of Florida public middle school students who were taught about tobacco use in school, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 4. Percent of Florida public high school students who were taught about tobacco use in school, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 5. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who were taught about tobacco use in school, by grade, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



## Definitions:

Florida middle and high school students were asked:

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

*The response options were: (a) Yes, (b) No, (c) Not Sure*

Middle and high school students were asked 7 questions about what they were taught about tobacco in this school year, and an 8<sup>th</sup> question about whether what they were taught helped them refuse tobacco from friends who offered it. The information on this page refers only to the responses to the first general question described above.

## Results:

Overall, the percentage of students who were taught about tobacco in school increased significantly from 1998 to 1999. As expected, there were no differences in the magnitude of the increase among gender or race/ethnicity groups. However, among grade levels, substantial variation in the magnitude of the change from 1998 to 1999 was evident. The largest increases occurred among 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade students. In 1999, the decline with increasing grade level was substantially reduced.

## Program Implications:

Important gains were made in the past year in providing TUPE to Florida's middle and high school students. However, at the current rate of increase, it will take 6 years for all Florida middle school students to receive tobacco use prevention education and 10 years for all Florida high school students to receive it.

Work remains in promoting the adoption of comprehensive tobacco use prevention education curricula and ensuring that complete implementation of the adopted curricula occurs.

# Tobacco Use Prevention Education (TUPE)

## Definitions:

Florida 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)?*

*The response options were: (a) Yes, (b) No, (c) Not Sure*

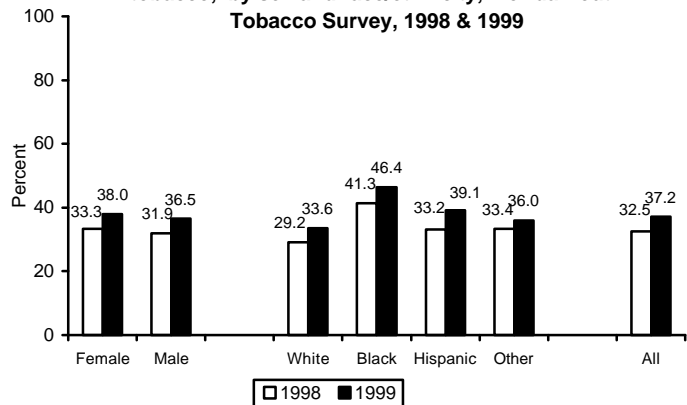
## Results:

The percentage of students practicing tobacco refusal skills increased at the middle school level and remained unchanged at the high school level. In middle school, in 1998 and 1999, non-Hispanic black and Hispanic students were more likely to report practicing tobacco refusal skills in school. The largest increases in practicing tobacco refusal skills were seen in these two race/ethnic groups. Tobacco use among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic students is lower than among non-Hispanic white students.

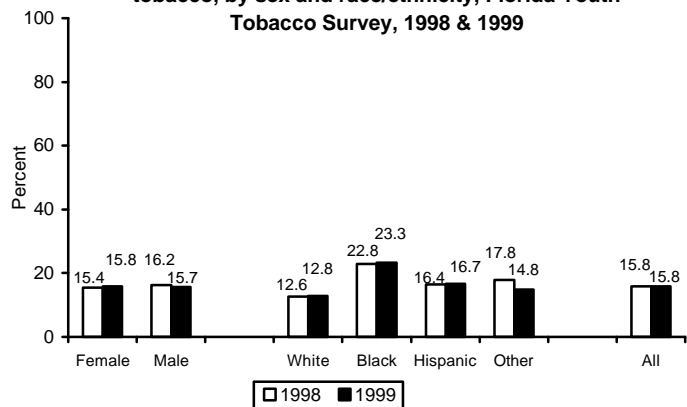
## Program Implications:

Developing and practicing tobacco refusal skills are considered important components of an effective tobacco use prevention education program. In Florida, just over one-third of middle school students and fewer than one in five high school students practice these refusal skills in school. Although practicing refusal skills increased at the middle school level, such practicing remained unchanged at the high school level. If practicing refusal skills is an important tobacco use prevention activity in high school, then the Tobacco Pilot Program will have to enhance its efforts to improve the practice of these skills. At the middle school level, the program should seek to understand why non-Hispanic white students are less likely to practice tobacco refusal skills in school than their non-Hispanic black and Hispanic counterparts, who have lower tobacco use.

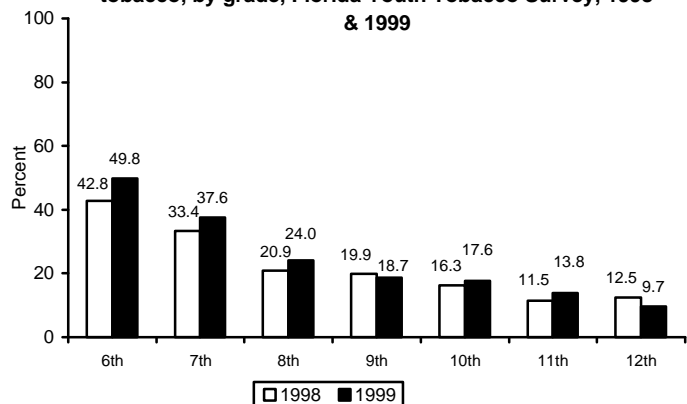
**Figure 6. Percent of Florida public middle school students who practiced in school saying 'no' to tobacco, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 7. Percent of Florida public high school students who practiced in school saying 'no' to tobacco, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**

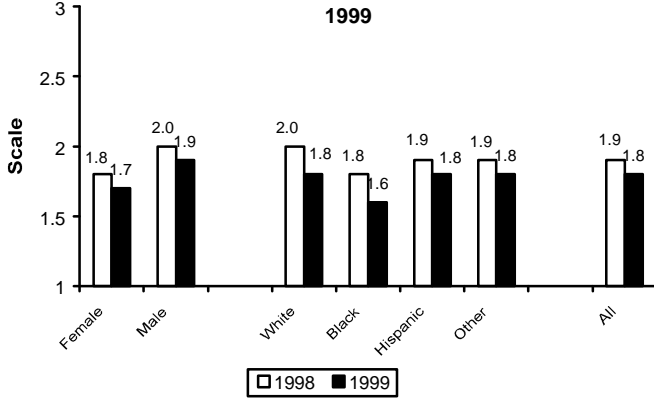


**Figure 8. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who practiced in school saying 'no' to tobacco, by grade, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**

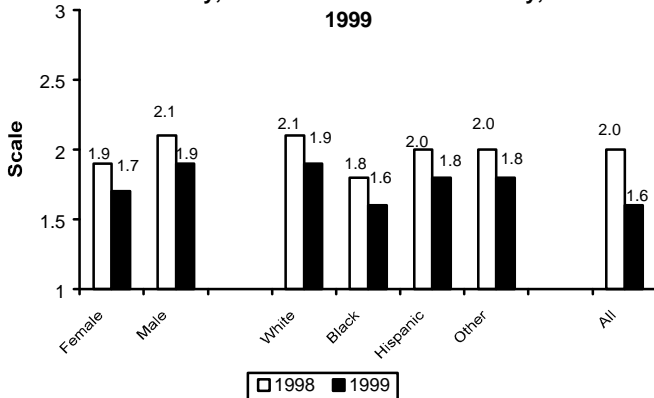


# Receptivity to Tobacco Company Promotions

**Figure 9. Florida public middle school student mean receptivity to tobacco promotion, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 10. Florida public high school student mean receptivity to tobacco promotion by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Definitions:**

The receptivity scale measures a person's responsiveness or receptivity to tobacco company 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.

*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 question 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). 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:**

The receptivity scale is a marker of youth attitudes toward tobacco and the allure or glamour of tobacco to youth. An early program goal was to deglamourize tobacco use. Currently, the program seeks to change attitudes about tobacco. The receptivity scale is a measure of progress toward achieving these goals.

Reductions in average receptivity to tobacco company promotions were evident across all gender and race/ethnic groups in middle and high school.

At the high school level, declines in mean receptivity were evident across all grade levels and all regions of the state, except the Panhandle (where there was no change in tobacco use over the one-year time period). Among middle school students, mean receptivity decline in each grade and in four of seven regions: the Panhandle, Northeast, Tampa bay and Palm Beach-Broward. The decline in receptivity among middle school students was largest in the Tampa Bay region, which also showed the largest decline in tobacco use among middle school students over the one-year period.

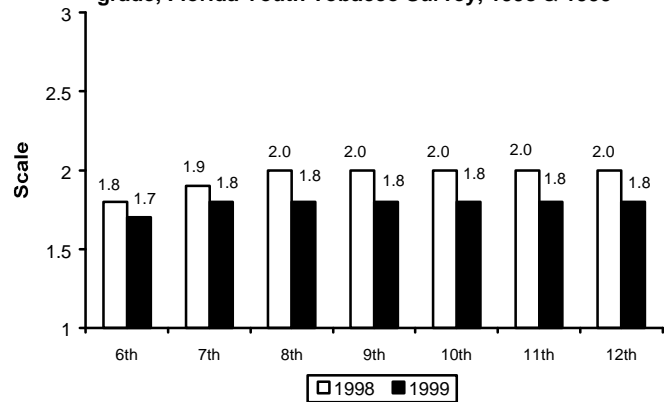
# Receptivity to Tobacco Company Promotion

## Program Implications:

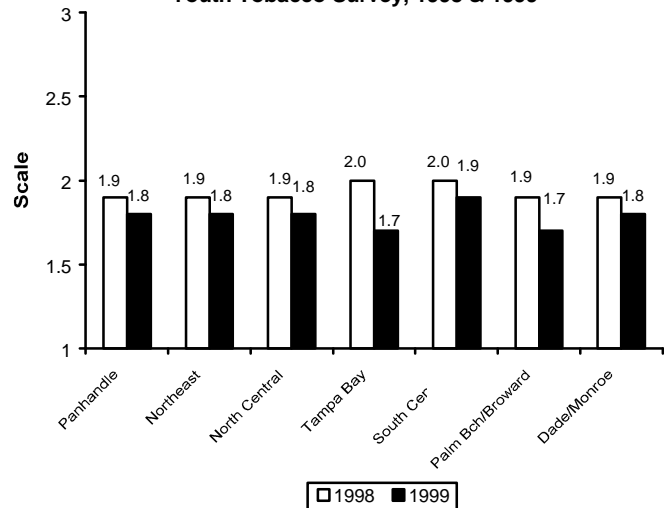
In 1998, average scale scores of receptivity to tobacco company promotions increased with increasing grade level through the middle school grades. In 1999, there was no trend with grade level. Average receptivity to tobacco company promotions remained stagnant (and lower than in 1998) across all grade levels.

Average receptivity to tobacco company promotions declined by more than 8% from 1998 to 1999, for middle and high school students.

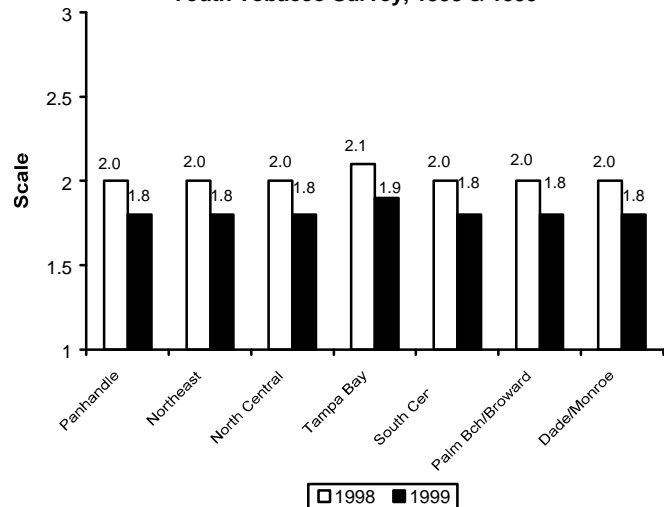
**Figure 11. Florida public middle and high school mean student receptivity to tobacco promotion, by grade, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 12. Florida public middle school student mean receptivity to tobacco promotion, by region, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**

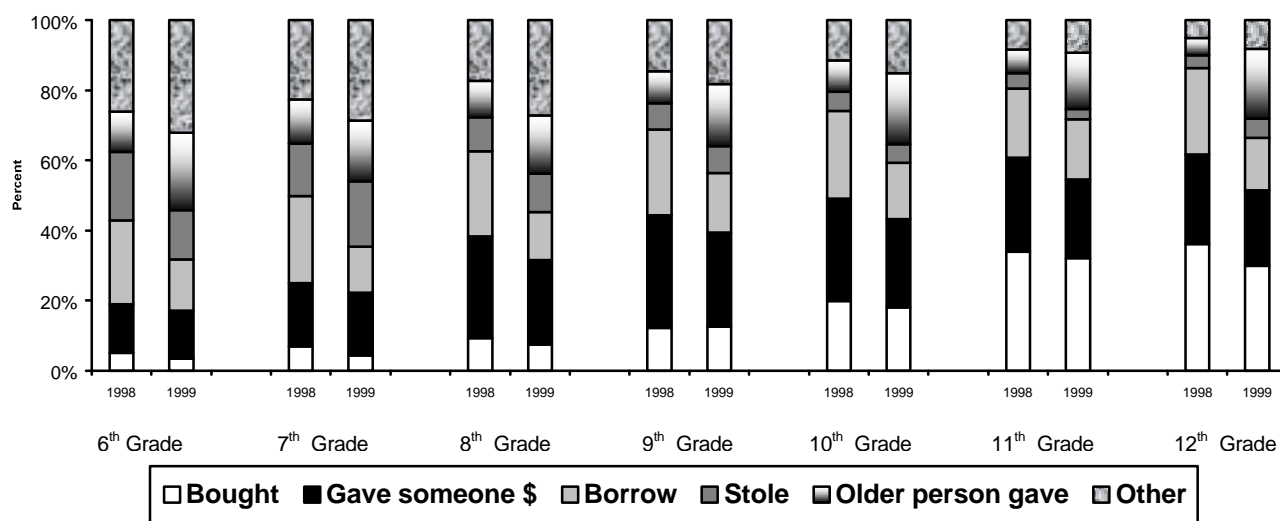


**Figure 13. Florida public high school student mean receptivity to tobacco promotion, by region, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



## Sources of Tobacco

Figure 14. Source of cigarettes for Florida public middle and high school students less than 18 years of age, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999



### Definitions:

Florida public middle and high students were asked:

*During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own [cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip]?*

*The response options were: (a) I did not [smoke cigarettes; smoke cigars, cigarillos, little cigars; use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip] during the past 30 days (b) I bought [them; it] in a store (c) I bought [them; it] from a vending machine (d) I gave someone money to buy [them; it] for me (e) I borrowed [them; it] (f) I stole [them; it] from a store (g) I stole [them; it] from someone I know (h) I got [them; it] from my parents (i) Another person 18 or older gave [them; it] to me (j) I got [them; it] some other way.*

Responses (c) and (j) were combined as 'Other.' Responses (f) and (g) were combined as 'Stole.'

*In 1998 questionnaires, response options were different: (a) I did not [smoke cigarettes; smoke cigars, cigarillos, little cigars; use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip] during the past 30 days (b) I bought [them; it] in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, or gas station (c) I bought [them; it] from a vending machine (d) I gave someone money to buy [them; it] for me (e) I borrowed [them; it] (f) I stole [them; it] (g) An older person gave [them; it] to me (h) I got [them; it] some other way.*

Figure 14 shows the usual source of cigarettes among those students who currently smoke cigarettes and are less than 18 years of age by grade, in 1998 and 1999. Figures 15 and 16 show the usual source of cigars and smokeless tobacco products among middle and high school minor students who use these products for 1999 only.

### Results:

Overall, the proportion of minor middle and high school student smokers who had assistance getting cigarettes (gave someone money to buy cigarettes or an older person gave cigarettes to the student) and the proportion of students who stole cigarettes increased between 1998 and 1999. Among middle school students, the proportion who bought cigarettes in a store decreased; among high school students that proportion remained stable between the survey years. However, because the percentage of students who use cigarettes declined in 1999, the number of students who are purchasing cigarettes also declined: from an estimated 31,038 to 26,792 high school students purchasing cigarettes and from 7,613 to 3,683 middle school students purchasing cigarettes (in 1998 and 1999 respectively).

## Sources of Tobacco

### Results (continued):

Thus, while the proportion of underage middle school smokers who bought cigarettes in a store declined by 30% between 1998 and 1999, the number of underage cigarette purchasers decreased by 52%. Moreover, whereas the proportion of underage high school smokers who bought cigarettes in a store remained unchanged between 1998 and 1999, the number of these students decreased by 14% over the same time period.

Among underage middle school students who currently smoke cigars, most (65.9%) were assisted in obtaining cigars (gave someone money to purchase or an older person gave the student cigars). Nearly 15% stole cigars while 8.5% bought cigars from a store. Among underage high school cigar smokers, 21.5% bought cigars from a store and nearly 30% were assisted in obtaining cigars.

Among underage middle school students who currently use smokeless tobacco, one in ten bought smokeless tobacco from a store, one in five stole smokeless tobacco, and about 31% received assistance getting the product. Among underage high school smokeless tobacco users, nearly one in four bought the product from a store, 15.6% stole smokeless tobacco, and one in four received assistance getting the product.

Figure 15. Source of cigars for Florida public middle and high school students less than 18 years of age, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1999

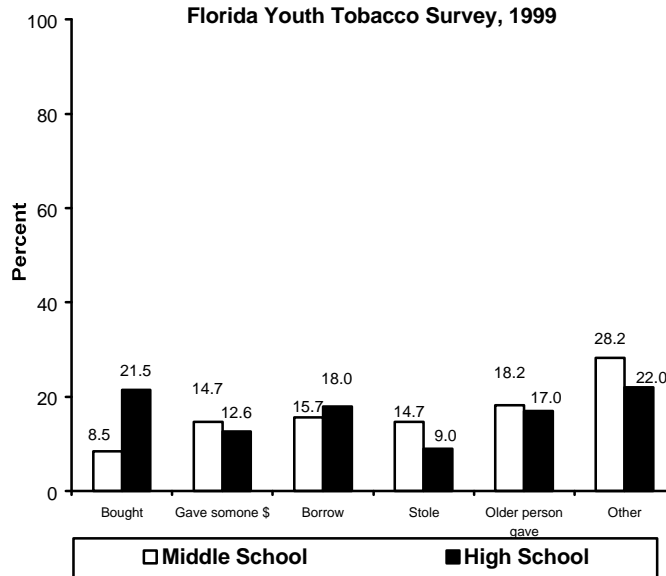
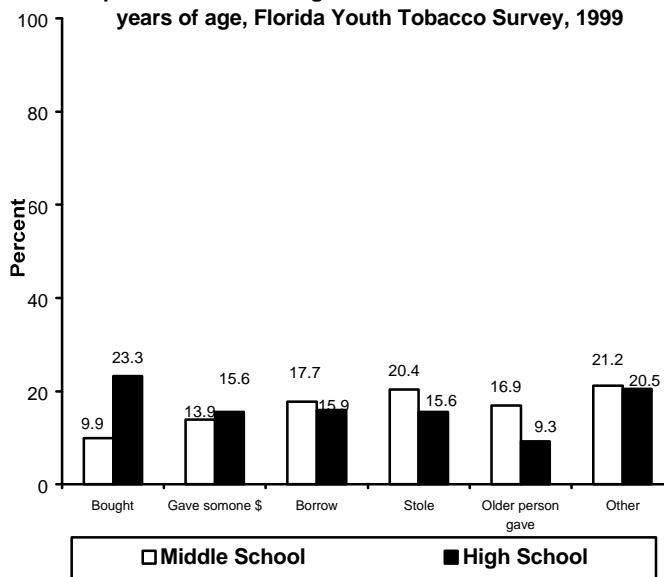


Figure 16. Source of smokeless tobacco for Florida public middle and high school students less than 18 years of age, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1999



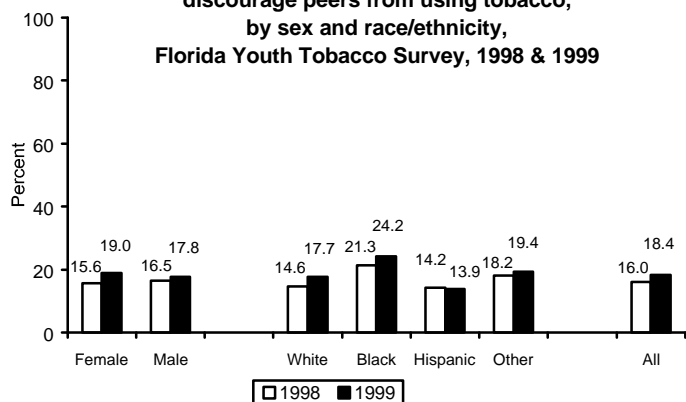
### Program Implications:

Enforcement efforts to decrease cigarette sales to underage students appear to have had considerable impact at the middle school level, but have had little effect among underage high school smokers who continue to purchase cigarettes from stores. In 1999, an increased greater proportion of students obtained cigarettes through an older person giving cigarettes to them or by giving someone else money to buy cigarettes. A large proportion of underage students in both middle and high school purchased cigars and smokeless tobacco from a store.

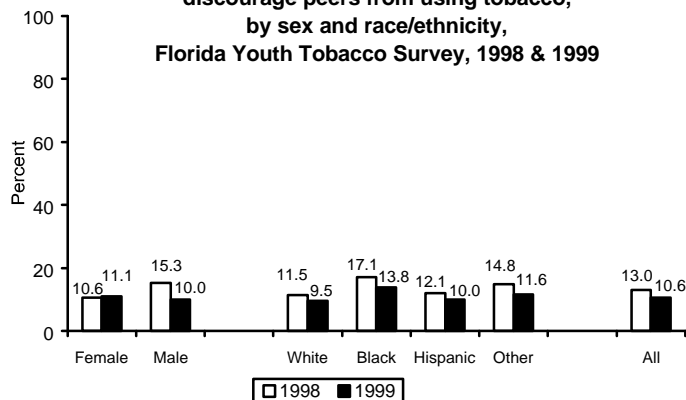
A small percentage of underage middle and high school tobacco users stole their tobacco products from stores or were assisted by adults in obtaining their tobacco. In order to reduce the availability and accessibility of tobacco to youth, the enforcement activities of the Tobacco Pilot Program will have to address the issue of adults supplying youngsters with tobacco. Enforcement officers may want to work with merchants to more effectively prevent theft of tobacco products by youth.

## Community Activities

**Figure 17. Percent of Florida public middle school students who participated in community events to discourage peers from using tobacco, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 18. Percent of Florida public high school students who participated in community events to discourage peers from using tobacco, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



### Definitions:

Florida 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, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?*

The response options were: (a) Yes, (b) No.

### Results:

Overall, 18.4% of middle school students participated in community events to discourage their peers from using tobacco products. This is a 15% increase from 1998 to 1999. The percentage of high school students who participated in such events declined by 18% between the two survey years from 13% to 10.6%.

Among middle and high school students, non-Hispanic black students were more likely to participate in tobacco use prevention community events than their counterparts in other race/ethnicity groups (although at the high school level, participation is declining among this group, as well).

The increase in participation among middle school students over the one-year period was entirely accounted for by the increase among girls. There was no statistically significant change among middle school boys. Among high school students, the decline in the percentage who participated in tobacco use prevention community events occurred only among boys. Participation among high school girls remained unchanged.

An increase in the percentage of students participating in tobacco use prevention community events was observed for all of the middle school grades, between 1998 and 1999. Participation increased by 18% among 7<sup>th</sup> grade students and by 19% among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students. Community event participation declined among 9<sup>th</sup> grade students by one-quarter and among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students by 30%.

Among middle school students, participation in tobacco use prevention community events increased in the Panhandle, Northeast, North Central, and South Central regions. The largest increase was observed in the North Central region with a 36% increase in participation. Among high school students, a decline in participation was observed for all regions. The Tampa Bay region had the greatest decrease between 1998 and 1999 with 42% fewer students participating in community events to discourage peer tobacco use.

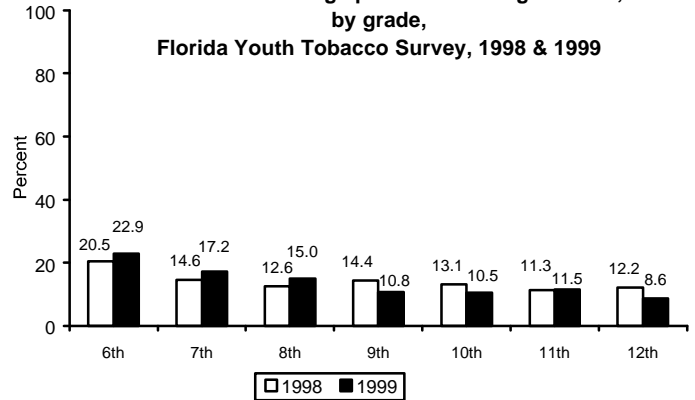
# Community Activities

## Program Implications:

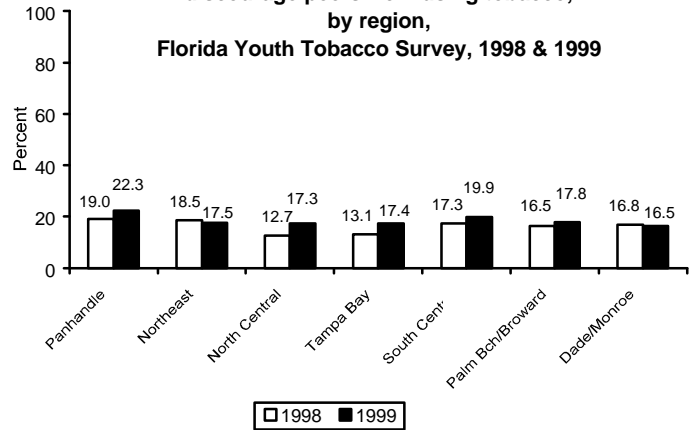
Participation in community anti-tobacco events increased among middle school students, but a declined among high school students. Elements of the Pilot Program that are appealing to younger students may be turning away older students.

Program components designed to elicit youth participation in anti-tobacco community events need to be examined to determine which strategies are ineffective among older students, and why participation lags among boys at all grade levels.

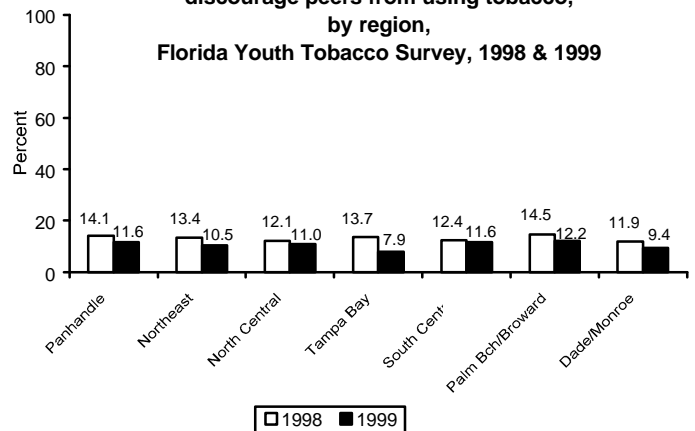
**Figure 19. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who participated in community events to discourage peers from using tobacco, by grade, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 20. Percent of Florida public middle school students who participated in community events to discourage peers from using tobacco, by region, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**

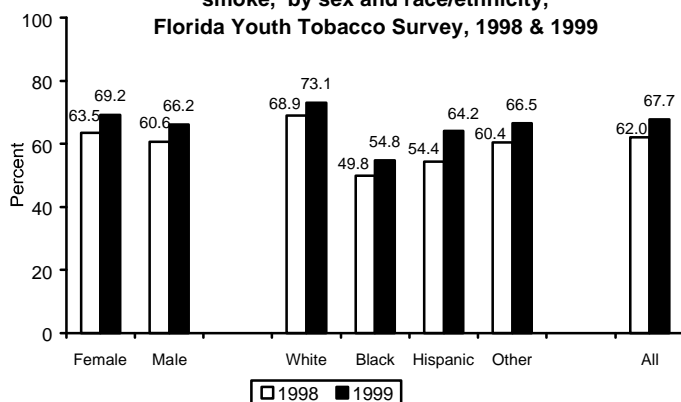


**Figure 21. Percent of Florida public high school students who participated in community events to discourage peers from using tobacco, by region, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**

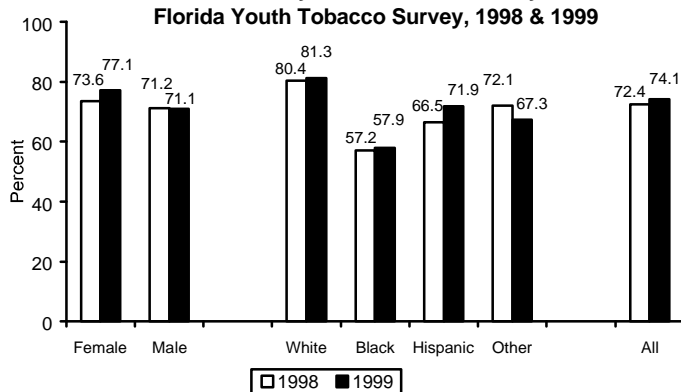


# Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke for All Students

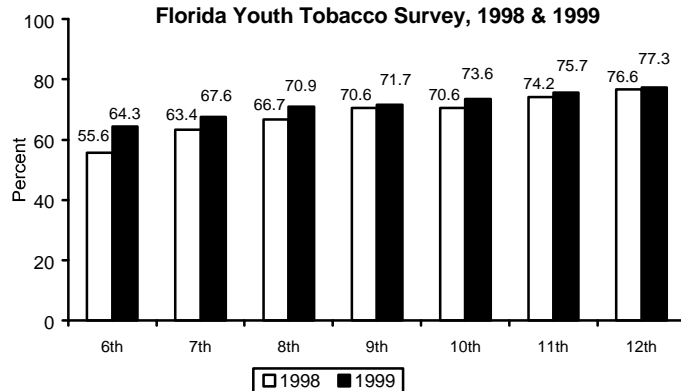
**Figure 22. Percent of Florida public middle school students who were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 23. Percent of Florida public high school students who were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



**Figure 24. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, by grade, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999**



## Definitions:

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?*

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

The response options for both questions were:

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

Exposure to ETS is defined as a student being in the same room or in a car with someone smoking a cigarette during the past 7 days (responses b through e). ETS exposure was stratified by current smoking status. Non-smoking students were those who did not smoke a cigarette during the past 30 days.

## Results (All Students):

Overall, in 1999, two of three middle school students and nearly three of four high school students were exposed to ETS during the 7 days prior to administration of the survey. The percentage of students exposed to ETS increased for both middle and high school students between the two survey years.

Among middle school students, girls were slightly more likely than boys to experience ETS exposure. ETS exposure was highest among non-Hispanic white students (73.1%) and lowest among non-Hispanic black students (54.8%). ETS exposure increased among boys, girls, and all race/ethnic groups between 1998 and 1999.

Among high school students, girls were more likely than boys to experience ETS exposure. As with middle school students, ETS exposure was highest among non-Hispanic white students (81.3%) and lowest among non-Hispanic black students (57.9%) – reflecting the higher prevalence of cigarette use among non-Hispanic white students and the low prevalence among African American students. ETS exposure increased between 1998 and 1999 among girls, non-Hispanic white, and Hispanic students. ETS exposure among high school students of other race/ethnicity showed a slight decline between 1998 and 1999.

# Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke for Non-Smokers

## All Students - Continued:

For both survey years, ETS exposure increased with increasing grade. Increases in exposure between 1998 and 1999 were highest among middle school students (grades 6 through 8).

## Results (Non-smokers):

Overall, for 1999, about two-thirds of middle and high school non-smoking students were exposed to ETS during the 7 days prior to administration of the survey.

Among non-smoking middle school students, striking increases in ETS exposure were observed for girls, boys and students in all race/ethnic groups between 1998 and 1999. Non-Hispanic white students were significantly more likely to experience ETS exposure compared to students in other race/ethnicity groups.

Among non-smoking high school students, ETS exposure increased for girls, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic students between 1998 and 1999. In 1999, girls were more likely than boys and non-Hispanic white students were more likely than their counterparts in the other race/ethnicity groups to experience ETS exposure.

In both survey years, exposure to ETS among non-smoking students increased with increasing grade. ETS increases between 1998 and 1999 were greatest among middle school students (grades 6 through 8).

## Program Implications:

The observed increases in the percentage of middle and high school students who report being exposed to second-hand smoke are likely the result of increasing awareness of this public health problem. Tobacco Pilot Program media messages draw attention to the issue of environmental tobacco smoke. The Pilot Program should consider additional ways to evaluate progress toward the goal of reducing exposure to second-hand smoke.

Figure 25. Percent of non-smoking Florida public middle school students who were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999

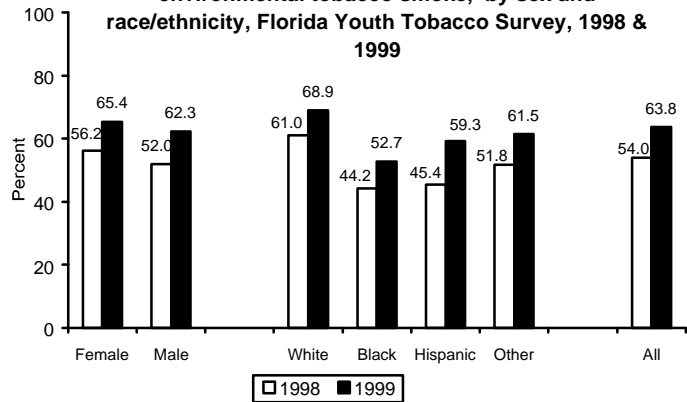


Figure 26. Percent of Florida non-smoking public high school students who were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, by sex and race/ethnicity, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999

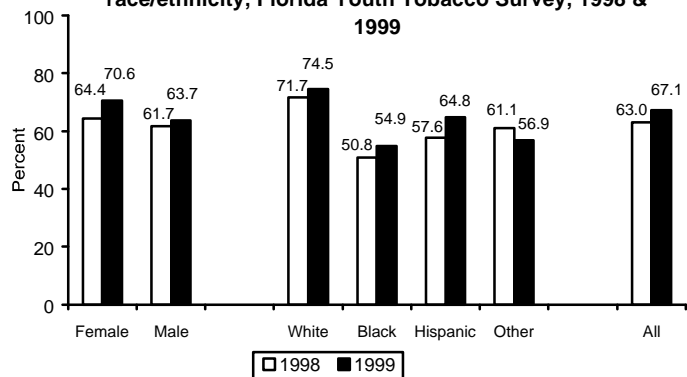
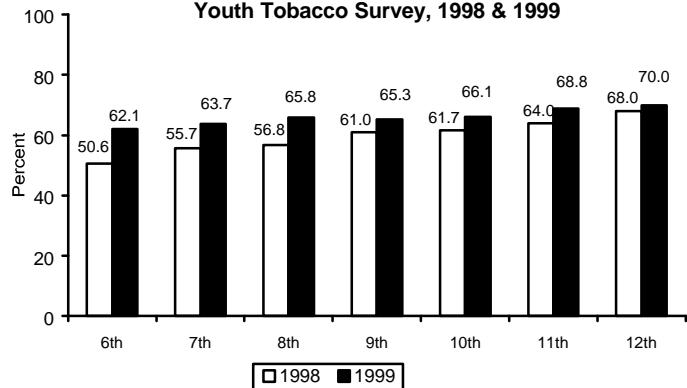


Figure 27. Percent of non-smoking Florida public middle and high school students who were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, by grade, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998 & 1999



## Detailed Tables -- Middle School

		Cigarette				Cigar				Smokeless			
		1998		1999		1999		1999		1999		1999	
		N=2,059		N=1,417		N=1,142		N=468		N=468		N=468	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Bought from a store</b>		8.2	±1.5	5.7	±1.6	8.5	±2.0	9.9	±3.2				
<b>Borrowed</b>		22.4	±2.2	19.7	±2.5	14.7	±2.3	13.9	±4.2				
<b>Older person gave</b>		24.0	±2.1	13.5	±2.0	15.7	±2.4	17.7	±5.4				
<b>Gave someone \$</b>		13.9	±1.8	14.6	±2.0	14.7	±2.3	20.4	±4.8				
<b>Stole</b>		11.2	±1.4	18.0	±2.3	18.2	±2.7	16.9	±3.4				
<b>Other source</b>		20.4	±1.9	28.5	±2.9	28.2	±3.3	21.2	±4.4				

		Received any TUPE*				Received comprehensive TUPE*				Taught about tobacco use in school this year				Practiced saying 'no' to tobacco use in school this year			
		1998		1999		1998		1999		1998		1999		1998		1999	
		N=11,762		N=11,724		N=11,762		N=11,724		N=11,666		N=11,561		N=11,685		N=11,563	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Sex</b>																	
	Female	65.5	±2.6	68.4	±3.4	8.5	±1.3	13.5	±1.9	43.8	±2.5	53.9	±3.8	33.3	±2.9	38.0	±3.2
	Male	64.6	±2.4	67.4	±2.8	8.2	±1.2	13.0	±1.5	44.1	±2.7	51.7	±3.2	31.9	±2.4	36.5	±2.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																	
	White	62.4	±2.9	66.0	±3.6	7.7	±1.4	12.1	±1.9	44.5	±2.9	53.1	±3.9	29.2	±3.1	33.6	±3.3
	Black	72.5	±2.5	72.5	±3.5	10.6	±1.8	17.3	±2.1	48.3	±3.0	55.4	±4.2	41.3	±2.5	46.4	±3.4
	Hispanic	65.7	±3.3	69.0	±3.7	8.1	±1.6	13.2	±2.1	39.3	±4.0	49.6	±4.8	33.2	±3.0	39.1	±4.2
	Other	64.0	±3.6	67.1	±5.5	8.0	±2.0	10.9	±2.9	40.7	±4.3	50.6	±5.7	33.4	±3.9	36.0	±5.6
<b>Grade</b>																	
	6 <sup>th</sup>	74.6	±3.5	77.6	±4.0	13.1	±2.5	19.0	±3.5	51.9	±4.5	61.5	±4.8	42.8	±5.1	49.8	±5.1
	7 <sup>th</sup>	65.4	±2.9	68.4	±4.0	8.0	±1.3	12.5	±2.1	43.6	±3.3	53.9	±4.7	33.4	±2.9	37.6	±3.9
	8 <sup>th</sup>	54.9	±3.3	57.5	±4.4	4.1	±0.8	8.3	±1.7	36.4	±3.1	42.9	±4.8	20.9	±2.1	24.0	±3.6
<b>Region</b>																	
	Panhandle	69.4	±3.3	67.5	±6.6	9.8	±1.7	12.0	±1.9	52.1	±5.0	55.1	±6.7	33.9	±4.7	32.1	±4.0
	Northeast	69.7	±5.4	71.3	±7.4	11.3	±4.4	17.4	±5.2	52.9	±6.1	57.3	±9.2	39.6	±7.5	41.2	±8.0
	North Central	58.6	±6.9	61.3	±8.0	5.9	±2.6	10.3	±3.7	38.0	±7.8	47.0	±9.0	26.6	±5.3	33.8	±7.5
	Tampa Bay	63.7	±4.9	70.8	±6.8	7.8	±2.0	16.0	±3.7	44.1	±5.5	58.1	±7.4	32.5	±5.3	44.6	±8.6
	South Central	66.2	±4.2	67.8	±7.6	6.5	±1.6	11.1	±3.5	45.6	±3.6	52.0	±9.1	27.8	±4.1	32.9	±7.3
	Palm Bch/Broward	66.6	±8.7	70.1	±6.2	12.9	±4.8	15.3	±4.1	46.5	±9.1	55.4	±6.8	39.0	±10.4	39.2	±6.1
	Dade/Monroe	63.8	±3.9	69.1	±4.9	5.2	±1.7	11.1	±2.8	33.3	±4.5	43.3	±7.9	30.2	±4.0	38.1	±6.2
<b>Total</b>		65.0	±2.3	67.9	±2.8	8.4	±1.2	13.3	±1.5	44.0	±2.5	52.8	±3.2	32.5	±2.5	37.2	±2.7

		Receptivity to tobacco promotion				Participated in tobacco prevention community event				All exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)				Non-smokers exposed to ETS			
		1998		1999		1998		1999		1998		1999		1998		1999	
		N=11,245		N=11,277		N=10,941		N=11,328		N=11,696		N=11,264		N=8,947		N=8,479	
		Mean	95% CI	Mean	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Sex</b>																	
	Female	1.82	±0.02	1.67	±0.04	15.6	±1.2	19.0	±1.5	63.5	±1.7	69.2	±1.9	56.2	±1.8	65.4	±2.0
	Male	2.02	±0.02	1.86	±0.02	16.5	±1.2	17.8	±1.6	60.6	±1.8	66.2	±2.0	52.0	±1.9	62.3	±2.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																	
	White	1.98	±0.02	1.81	±0.04	14.6	±1.3	17.7	±1.3	68.9	±1.8	73.1	±2.0	61.0	±1.9	68.9	±2.1
	Black	1.76	±0.04	1.63	±0.04	21.3	±2.0	24.2	±2.1	49.8	±2.1	54.8	±3.0	44.2	±2.4	52.7	±3.7
	Hispanic	1.93	±0.04	1.77	±0.04	14.2	±2.2	13.9	±1.6	54.4	±3.8	64.2	±3.4	45.4	±4.3	59.3	±3.8
	Other	1.92	±0.06	1.83	±0.04	18.2	±2.5	19.4	±3.2	60.4	±3.3	66.5	±3.7	51.8	±3.8	61.5	±4.0
<b>Grade</b>																	
	6 <sup>th</sup>	1.83	±0.04	1.67	±0.08	20.5	±1.8	22.9	±1.7	55.6	±2.3	64.3	±2.5	50.6	±2.4	62.1	±2.8
	7 <sup>th</sup>	1.93	±0.04	1.81	±0.04	14.6	±1.4	17.2	±2.1	63.4	±1.9	67.6	±2.5	55.7	±2.1	63.7	±3.0
	8 <sup>th</sup>	2.01	±0.04	1.81	±0.04	12.6	±1.4	15.0	±2.0	66.7	±2.5	70.9	±2.5	56.8	±2.8	65.8	±2.6
<b>Region</b>																	
	Panhandle	1.90	±0.04	1.77	±0.04	19.0	±2.9	22.3	±3.3	63.0	±3.8	67.8	±4.3	54.6	±4.8	63.4	±4.2
	Northeast	1.90	±0.06	1.76	±0.06	18.5	±3.5	17.5	±1.7	64.0	±3.8	67.0	±5.1	55.1	±3.3	64.0	±5.3
	North Central	1.92	±0.06	1.76	±0.10	12.7	±1.7	17.3	±3.6	62.6	±3.5	70.8	±4.0	54.2	±3.5	66.8	±4.7
	Tampa Bay	1.97	±0.04	1.73	±0.06	13.1	±1.3	17.4	±2.0	65.9	±3.1	71.2	±3.0	57.4	±3.9	67.9	±3.2
	South Central	1.97	±0.06	1.86	±0.06	17.3	±2.0	19.9	±3.0	69.6	±3.2	72.2	±2.5	61.6	±2.7	67.0	±3.8
	Palm Bch/Broward	1.90	±0.04	1.74	±0.04	16.5	±3.6	17.8	±2.5	58.4	±4.0	64.9	±3.5	52.0	±4.2	62.3	±3.6
	Dade/Monroe	1.90	±0.06	1.78	±0.08	16.8	±2.3	16.5	±1.8	52.5	±4.9	54.9	±7.0	46.1	±5.1	50.4	±5.8
<b>Total</b>		1.92	±0.02	1.77	±0.02	16.0	±1.0	18.4	±1.1	62.0	±1.5	67.7	±1.6	54.0	±1.6	63.8	±1.8

\*Tobacco Use Prevention Education

## Detailed Tables -- High School

	Cigarette				Cigar				Smokeless			
	1998		1999		1999		1999		1999		1999	
	N=2,415		N=1,857		N=1,424		N=442		N=442		N=442	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Bought from a store	22.5	±2.3	20.9	±3.3	21.5	±2.4	23.3	±3.8				
Borrowed	28.9	±2.7	24.6	±2.4	12.6	±2.3	15.6	±4.3				
Older person gave	23.3	±2.2	16.6	±1.8	18.0	±1.7	15.9	±3.5				
Gave someone \$	6.2	±1.1	5.6	±1.3	9.0	±1.4	15.6	±4.6				
Stole	8.1	±1.3	18.2	±2.2	17.0	±2.3	9.3	±2.6				
Other source	11.1	±1.2	14.0	±2.0	22.0	±2.2	20.5	±4.6				

	Received any TUPE*				Received comprehensive TUPE*				Taught about tobacco use in school this year				Practiced saying 'no' to tobacco use in school this year			
	1998		1999		1998		1999		1998		1999		1998		1999	
	N=10,563		N=9,254		N=10,563		N=9,254		N=10,385		N=9,187		N=10,391		N=9,158	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Sex</b>																
Female	47.4	±2.2	51.5	±3.2	3.9	±0.6	5.7	±1.3	33.2	±2.0	39.1	±2.5	15.4	±1.7	15.8	±2.9
Male	47.5	±2.4	51.6	±2.7	5.3	±0.7	6.1	±0.8	33.4	±2.1	39.5	±2.4	16.2	±1.5	15.7	±2.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																
White	43.0	±2.6	48.3	±3.2	3.5	±0.5	4.9	±1.1	32.7	±2.4	38.2	±2.7	12.6	±1.3	12.8	±2.4
Black	56.0	±3.4	58.1	±3.4	7.4	±1.4	8.9	±1.4	37.8	±3.0	43.4	±3.3	22.8	±2.6	23.3	±3.1
Hispanic	48.8	±3.7	54.6	±3.6	4.9	±1.2	5.9	±1.0	30.1	±3.6	38.7	±4.1	16.4	±2.7	16.7	±3.1
Other	51.4	±5.1	51.3	±3.6	4.5	±1.4	4.5	±1.9	33.4	±2.7	37.7	±4.5	17.8	±2.7	14.8	±3.7
<b>Grade</b>																
9 <sup>th</sup>	55.6	±4.2	60.0	±3.6	5.6	±1.0	7.1	±1.3	40.1	±4.2	47.5	±3.7	19.9	±2.5	18.7	±2.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	50.9	±3.3	54.6	±4.5	5.1	±0.9	6.4	±1.2	36.7	±3.0	41.7	±3.1	16.3	±2.1	17.6	±3.8
11 <sup>th</sup>	38.8	±3.0	44.7	±3.8	3.4	±1.1	5.5	±2.9	25.6	±2.5	32.6	±3.2	11.5	±1.6	13.8	±4.8
12 <sup>th</sup>	37.7	±3.6	39.6	±3.5	3.6	±1.0	3.2	±0.9	24.8	±3.4	28.2	±3.1	12.5	±1.8	9.7	±2.2
<b>Region</b>																
Panhandle	47.9	±7.7	52.9	±5.8	4.4	±1.1	5.0	±1.2	36.3	±7.1	42.8	±6.1	16.7	±4.7	16.2	±2.2
Northeast	48.3	±6.5	53.1	±5.5	6.0	±1.8	6.9	±2.0	34.7	±5.3	42.3	±5.2	17.7	±4.1	16.9	±3.4
North Central	43.4	±4.1	52.0	±8.0	4.2	±0.9	5.9	±1.1	30.3	±2.9	38.5	±4.1	14.7	±3.8	18.7	±10.3
Tampa Bay	47.5	±5.9	44.6	±5.0	3.8	±1.1	4.2	±1.5	34.3	±5.0	32.7	±4.4	13.9	±3.0	10.0	±2.9
South Central	47.9	±5.2	55.3	±9.8	4.4	±1.4	5.7	±3.6	36.8	±5.9	43.1	±8.2	15.0	±2.5	16.8	±7.3
Palm Bch/Broward	50.6	±4.2	52.6	±6.5	6.0	±1.1	8.6	±3.3	34.8	±3.1	41.6	±5.5	17.8	±2.5	18.1	±2.7
Dade/Monroe	47.9	±5.3	53.1	±6.6	3.8	±1.8	4.5	±0.9	28.0	±4.3	37.1	±5.8	15.8	±4.6	13.5	±4.4
<b>Total</b>	47.5	±2.0	51.6	±2.7	4.6	±0.5	5.9	±0.8	33.3	±1.8	39.3	±2.1	15.8	±1.4	15.8	±2.3

	Receptivity to tobacco promotion				Participated in tobacco prevention community event				All exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)				Non-smokers exposed to ETS			
	1998		1999		1998		1999		1998		1999		1998		1999	
	N=9,845		N=8,990		N=9,763		N=9,020		N=10,493		N=8,979		N=7,149		N=6,520	
	Mean	95% CI	Mean	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Sex</b>																
Female	1.91	±0.04	1.71	±0.04	10.6	±1.3	11.1	±1.6	73.6	±1.7	77.1	±1.9	64.4	±2.1	70.6	±2.1
Male	2.06	±0.02	1.92	±0.02	15.3	±1.2	10.0	±1.2	71.2	±1.9	71.1	±2.1	61.7	2.4	63.7	±2.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																
White	2.06	±0.04	1.90	±0.02	11.5	±1.2	9.5	±1.5	80.4	±1.2	81.3	±1.5	71.7	±1.9	74.5	±2.0
Black	1.80	±0.04	1.62	±0.04	17.1	±2.0	13.8	±2.3	57.2	±3.2	57.9	±3.2	50.8	±3.5	54.9	±2.9
Hispanic	1.96	±0.04	1.80	±0.04	12.1	±1.4	10.0	±1.8	66.5	±3.4	71.9	±3.0	57.6	±4.1	64.8	±3.7
Other	1.98	±0.06	1.83	±0.08	14.8	±2.3	11.6	±3.0	72.1	±3.3	67.3	±4.7	61.1	±4.3	56.9	±6.4
<b>Grade</b>																
9 <sup>th</sup>	1.99	±0.04	1.83	±0.04	14.4	±1.6	10.8	±1.7	70.6	±2.5	71.7	±2.7	61.0	±2.8	65.3	±2.7
10 <sup>th</sup>	1.97	±0.04	1.82	±0.04	13.1	±1.7	10.5	±1.8	70.6	±2.3	73.6	±3.0	61.7	±2.5	66.1	±3.2
11 <sup>th</sup>	2.01	±0.04	1.82	±0.04	11.3	±1.5	11.5	±2.5	74.2	±2.1	75.7	±2.8	64.0	±2.7	68.8	±3.3
12 <sup>th</sup>	1.98	±0.04	1.79	±0.06	12.2	±2.0	8.6	±1.8	76.6	±3.0	77.3	±2.9	68.0	±3.7	70.0	±3.2
<b>Region</b>																
Panhandle	1.99	±0.08	1.84	±0.08	14.1	±2.2	11.6	±2.1	73.0	±3.2	74.4	±5.3	63.9	±3.3	66.7	±6.4
Northeast	1.99	±0.06	1.81	±0.08	13.4	±2.7	10.5	±1.5	74.9	±5.0	70.4	±3.6	65.8	±5.4	63.0	±3.2
North Central	1.96	±0.04	1.76	±0.08	12.1	±2.9	11.0	±2.2	71.5	±4.7	73.2	±2.2	61.5	±5.8	67.3	±2.0
Tampa Bay	2.06	±0.04	1.90	±0.06	13.7	±2.3	7.9	±1.5	79.7	±3.6	81.4	±2.7	69.3	±5.9	74.6	±2.8
South Central	1.99	±0.08	1.82	±0.06	12.4	±2.9	11.6	±6.4	78.2	±3.3	77.5	±2.7	69.3	±4.5	69.4	±5.4
Palm Bch/Broward	1.98	±0.06	1.82	±0.06	14.5	±1.6	12.2	±3.7	71.1	±4.0	73.7	±5.6	62.4	±3.6	66.5	±6.2
Dade/Monroe	1.97	±0.04	1.77	±0.03	11.9	±2.6	9.4	±2.5	61.1	±4.5	66.7	±6.6	53.9	±4.3	62.2	±4.6
<b>Total</b>	1.99	±0.02	1.82	±0.01	13.0	±1.0	10.6	±1.1	72.4	±1.5	74.1	±1.7	63.0	±1.8	67.1	±1.8

\*Tobacco Use Prevention Education

Florida Department of Health  
Bureau of Epidemiology  
2020 Capital Circle S.E.  
Bin # A-12  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1720

Reported by  
Ursula E. Bauer and Tammie M. Johnson  
Florida Department of Health  
Bureau of Epidemiology  
(850) 488-2905

Florida Department of Health  
Office of Tobacco Control  
(850) 488-5576

[WWW.STATE.FL.US/TOBACCO](http://WWW.STATE.FL.US/TOBACCO)

Jeb Bush  
Governor  
Health

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

---