



Monitoring Program Outcomes in 2001

Introduction

The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) tracks outcome indicators for use in monitoring and evaluating the progress of Florida's youth-focused tobacco control program in achieving its goals to prevent and reduce tobacco use and eliminate youth exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

The 2001 FYTS was administered to a sample of 4,366 students attending 73 middle schools (grades 6-8) and 4,327 students attending 73 high schools (grades 9-12) across the state in the Spring of 2001. Overall response rates were 73.0% for the middle school survey and 73.6% for the high school survey, based on school response rates of 93.6% (for both middle and high school) and student response rates of 78.0% for middle school and 78.6% for high school.

Like previous FYTS, the 2001 survey was based on a two-stage cluster probability sample of students attending public middle and high schools in Florida. However, in a departure from the 1998, 1999, and 2000 surveys, the 2001 FYTS was based on a smaller sample of students attending a newly selected sample of public middle and high schools around the state. Thus, the cohort of 266 schools selected in 1998 and followed in 1999 and 2000 (through the end of the two-year pilot phase of the program) was abandoned in 2001. In addition, region-level sampling was not continued in 2001, so estimates are available only for middle and high school students in the state as a whole, not at the region level. Finally, like the 1998 and 1999 FYTS, the 2001 survey was conducted in the spring semester. However, the 2001 survey was conducted in March, April and May, rather than in February and March (when the 1998 and 1999 surveys were fielded). By contrast, the 2000 survey was conducted in December 1999 and January 2000. As a result, students who participated in the 2001 survey were up to five months older at the time of the survey than their counterparts who participated in the survey in the previous year.

As in previous years, the 2001 FYTS survey instrument was modified, expanded and improved, while key core sections of the questionnaire and the consistency checking algorithms remained identical across the four years. In 2001, two sections of the questionnaire were expanded to gather additional information on youth smokers who attempt to quit smoking and to more fully understand youth exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

This report describes lifetime and current use of cigarettes, intentions to use cigarettes, experimentation, quit attempts and cessation-related behaviors, and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke among public middle and high school students from 1998 to 2001. The report is organized around the broad program goals of prevention of tobacco use, reduction of tobacco use, and elimination of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

***What's Changed and
What's Remained the
Same Since 1998?***

Understanding and interpreting the information gathered in the 2001 FYTS requires some historical context and an understanding of what has changed and what has remained the same since Florida's program began. Since the first FYTS was administered in 1998, the entire cohort of middle school students in the state has been "replaced." Students who were in grades 6 through 8 in 1998 were in grades 9 through 11 in 2001. Students who were in middle school in 2001 were all in elementary school in 1998 and were younger than the target age of 12 to 17 years when Florida's youth tobacco control program was first implemented. While the initial high school cohort from 1998 has not been entirely replaced - 9th grade students in 1998 were in 12th grade in 2001 - substantial "turn-over" has occurred at the high school level. Florida high schools are now mostly filled with students who, as middle schoolers, showed high receptivity to tobacco control program messages early in the program's history.

In addition to changes in the student body as students age and move up in grade over time, Florida's youth tobacco control program has undergone changes, as well. Community partnerships have been established in every county. Students Working Against Tobacco (S.W.A.T.) teams have grown and expanded locally. School-based tobacco use prevention education curricula have been developed. The "truth" message itself has evolved and matured, and resonated with youth throughout the state. By virtue of its age, however, it may have become less novel or "cutting edge." Since 1998, the program's budget has been reduced, with spending on paid advertising particularly hard hit. Funding for program-specific enforcement activities was completely eliminated in 2001, while direction of media and marketing activities was separated from the main program in 1999. All of these changes have had an impact, positive or negative, on program performance, program monitoring and program outcomes.

And the tobacco industry and marketing of tobacco products have changed too. The Master Settlement Agreement between 46 state attorneys general and the tobacco industry introduced restrictions on tobacco product promotions. The industry responded by taking down billboards, launching a youth tobacco use prevention campaign of its own, and publicizing its charitable activities. How these actions may have supported, confused or hampered public health prevention efforts is unknown. However, tobacco use prevention efforts always occur

in the context of lavishly funded tobacco product advertising and promotional campaigns and public health programs must remain vigilant against the industry's efforts to recruit new tobacco users.

In this context, the ongoing challenges to Florida's tobacco control program will be to

- integrate its activities into the Department of Health's overall health promotion infrastructure,
- coordinate and focus its varied tobacco control activities to maximize program efficiency,
- secure adequate funding and high-level leadership support to maintain peak program performance,
- keep the "truth" message on the cutting-edge, innovative, and "out front."

These measures will be essential to sustaining and expanding program impact over time.

Prevention

One indicator of progress toward preventing tobacco use among middle and high school students is the percentage of students who have ever tried a cigarette. As tobacco use in general and cigarette use in particular becomes less normative, curiosity about and opportunities to try tobacco should decline. In addition to ever use of tobacco products, other indicators include: intentions to use cigarettes and experimentation with cigarettes.

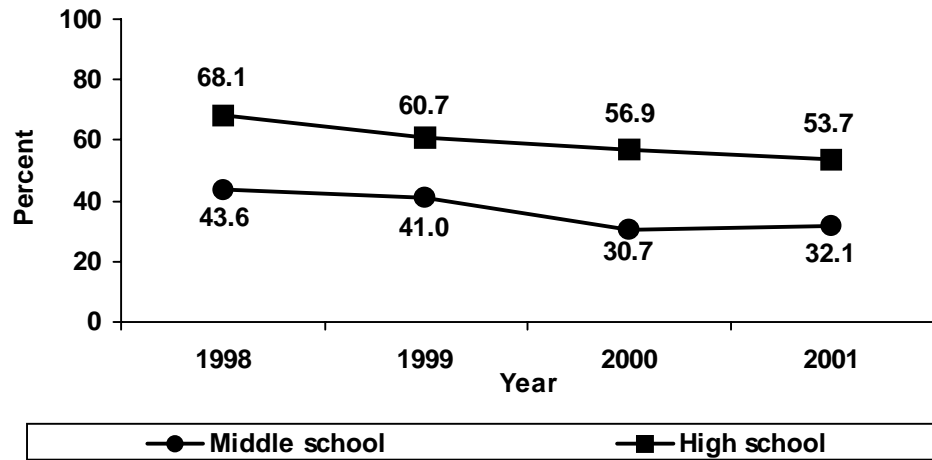
Ever Tried a Cigarette

Overall in 2001, one-in-three (32.1%) middle school students and more than half (53.7%) of high school students have tried smoking a cigarette. Since 1998, when 43.6% of middle school students and fully two-thirds of all high school students had tried a cigarette, the proportion of students who have tried cigarettes has declined dramatically. However, from 2000 to 2001, the percent of middle school students who have ever tried smoking a cigarette remained unchanged (at 30.7% and 32.1%, respectively, $p=0.3$), while the percent of high school students who have ever tried a cigarette decreased by 6%, from 56.9% to 53.7% ($p=0.04$). See *Figure 1*.

In 2001, the percent of middle and high school students who have ever tried smoking cigarettes did not vary by gender, but differences by race/ethnicity and grade that were observed in earlier years persisted in 2001. In particular, a smaller percent of non-Hispanic black students has ever tried smoking cigarettes than students of other race or ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic white and American Indian students were most likely to have ever tried cigarettes. Ever trying cigarettes increased with increasing grade level from 6th through 12th grades. See *Table 1 in "Detailed Tables."*

Although students at higher grade levels are more likely than those at lower grade levels to have tried smoking cigarettes, an important strategy in preventing cigarette use is to prevent or reduce the experimentation with and use of cigarettes as students age and move up in grade. Figure 2 illustrates the percentage of students who have tried cigarettes, first in sixth grade, and then, one

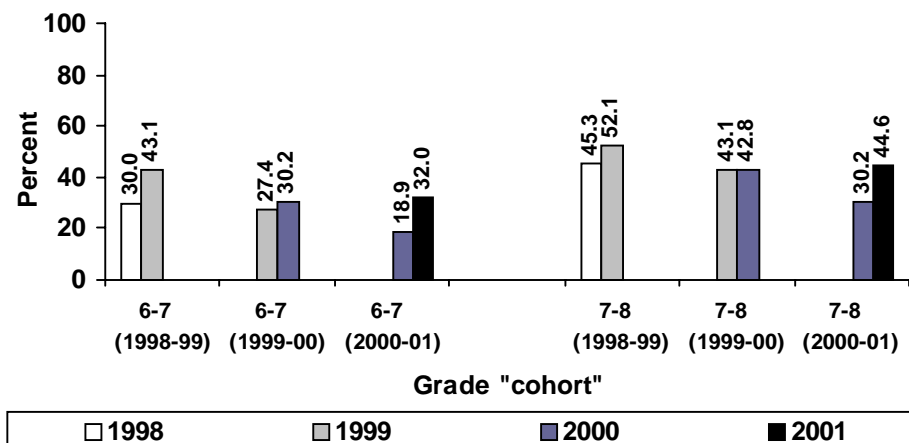
FIGURE 1. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who ever tried smoking a cigarette, by year, FYTS 1998-2001



year later, in seventh grade. As sixth graders in 1998 moved to seventh grade in 1999, the percent who ever tried cigarettes increased from 30.0% to 43.1%, a 44% increase. By contrast, as sixth graders in 1999 moved to seventh grade in 2000, the increase was much smaller, at 10.3% (from 27.4% to 30.2%). However, as sixth graders in 2000 moved to seventh grade in 2001, the percent who ever tried cigarettes increased by 69.3% (from 18.9% to 32.0%). Seventh graders in 2001 were just as likely as seventh graders in 2000 (and sixth graders in 1998) to have ever tried cigarettes.

The same pattern is evident among seventh graders moving to eighth grade one year later. The percent increase in ever trying cigarettes was three times greater for seventh graders in 2000 moving to eighth grade in 2001, compared to seventh graders in 1998 moving to eighth grade in 1999. See Figure 2.

FIGURE 2. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who have ever tried smoking a cigarette, by grade "cohort," 6th-8th grades, FYTS 1998-2001



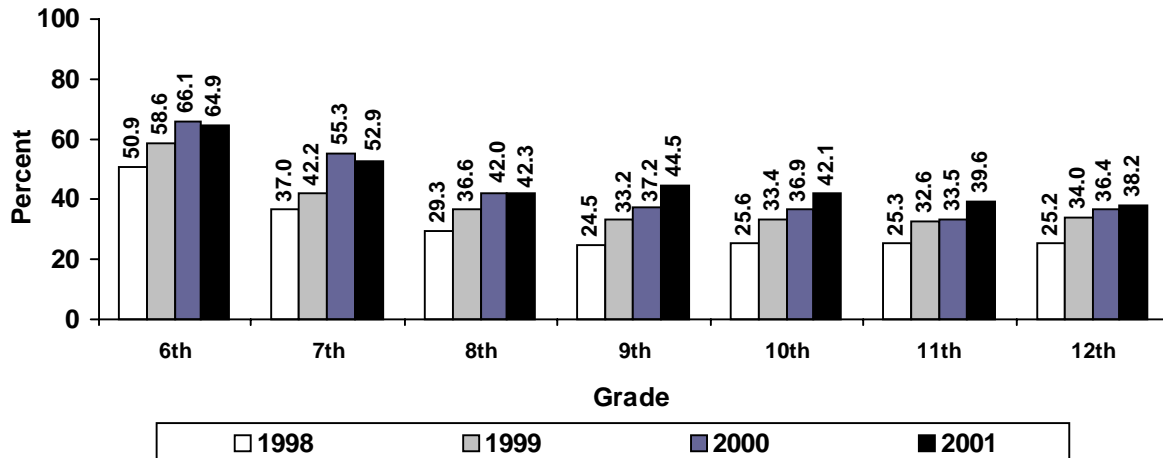
Committed Never-Smokers

Committed never-smoking is a measure of attitudes about tobacco, reflecting a student’s intention to smoke in the future. Committed never-smokers are students who have never tried a cigarette (even one or two puffs), and will “definitely not” try a cigarette soon, in the future, or if a best friend offered one. Between 1998 and 2000, important increases were observed in the percent of middle and high school students who were committed never-smokers: from 38.9% to 54.4% among middle school students, and from 25.0% to 36.6% among high school students. However, in 2001, the percent of middle school students who were committed never-smokers remained unchanged at 53.6% (p=0.6). The percent of high school students who were committed never-smokers increased to 41.8% (p=0.002) in 2001.

In 2001, as in previous years, the percent of middle and high school students who are committed never-smokers did not vary by gender. However, in both middle and high school, a larger percent of non-Hispanic black students were committed to never-smoking compared to non-Hispanic white and Hispanic students, and the percent of students who were committed never smokers decreased with increasing grade. Moreover, in middle school grades, in particular, the magnitude of the decrease with increasing grade actually grew as sixth and 7th graders in 2000 moved to 7th and 8th grades in 2001, relative to the same transition in earlier years. Specifically, the percent of students who were committed never smokers decreased by 6% among 7th graders in 2000 relative to 6th graders in 1999, but decreased by 20% among 7th graders in 2001 relative to 6th graders in 2000. A similar pattern of little change in 1999-2000 and larger change in 2000-2001 is evident among 7th graders moving to 8th grade. See Table 2 in “Detailed Tables.”

Although increases in the percent of students who are committed never smokers were not observed in the middle school grades in 2001 compared to 2000,

FIGURE 3. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who are committed never-smokers by grade and year, FYTS 1998-2001



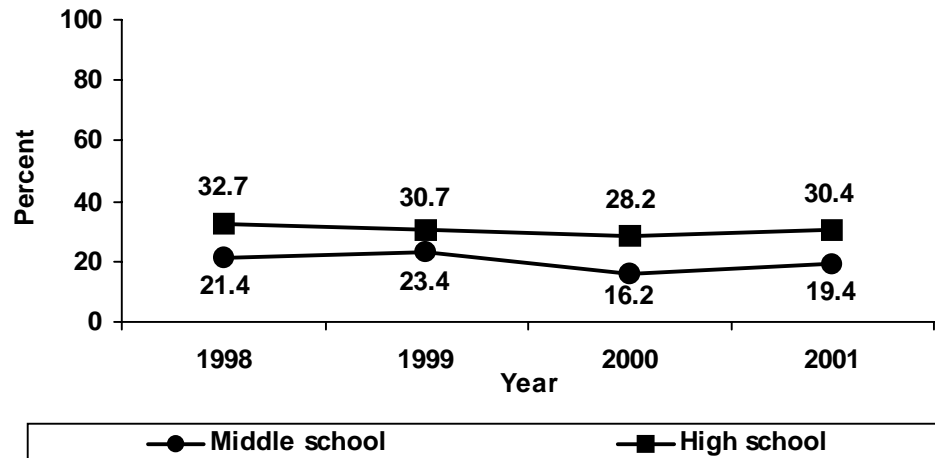
still in every grade from 6th through 12th students in 2000 were substantially and significantly more likely to be committed to never smoking cigarettes than were their same grade counterparts in 1998. See Figure 3.

Experimenters

Experimenters are students who have tried smoking cigarettes but who have never smoked cigarettes daily and are not current smokers (having smoked on one or more of the past 30 days). Among both middle and high school students experimentation increased from 2000 to 2001: by 16% (p=0.001) and 7% (p=0.02), respectively. Experimentation among middle school students has fluctuated over time, actually increasing in 1999 before decreasing in 2000. High school students experienced a steady decline in experimentation until 2001. Although, for both middle and high school students, experimentation remained lower in 2001 than in 1998 (p=0.04 for middle school students and p=0.02 for high school students), the increases or lack of decreases should prompt program review and possibly program refinement. See Figure 4.

At each grade level from 6th through 12th grades, the percent of students who experimented with cigarettes in 2001 either equalled or exceeded the percent in the same grade level that had experimented with cigarettes in 2000. See Table 3 in "Detailed Tables." In addition, greater increases were observed as sixth and seventh grade students in 2000 moved to seventh and eighth grade in 2001 than in any other two-year period since tracking began in 1998. The percent of seventh grade students who experimented with cigarettes in 2001 was 81% greater than the percent of sixth grade students who had experimented in 2000. By contrast, seventh grade students in 2000 were no more likely than sixth grade students in 1999 to have experimented with cigarettes. And, eighth grade students in 2001 were 60% more likely to have experimented with cigarettes compared to seventh grade students in 2000, while eighth grade students

FIGURE 4. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who experimented with cigarettes, by year, FYTS 1998-2001



in 2000 were only 9% more likely than seventh grade students in 1999 to have experimented with cigarettes. See Figure 3.

Reduction and Cessation

Reductions in youth tobacco use are achieved by a combination of preventing those who have never used tobacco from starting or from progressing on to regular use, and by promoting cessation among current tobacco users. Several indicators are used to monitor progress toward achieving reductions in tobacco use: the percent of students who currently use tobacco; percent who currently smoke cigarettes daily, number of cigarettes smoked per month, percent of students who are “former” smokers, percent of smokers who want to stop smoking; and the percent who have tried to quit smoking. Many of these indicators are described below.

Current Cigarette Use

Cigarettes continue to be the most common form of tobacco used by middle and high school students in Florida. Among those who have used some form of tobacco in the past 30 days, fully 77% smoked cigarettes. In 2001, nearly one of ten (9.8%) middle school students and one of five (19.0%) high school students had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. For middle school students this was statistically unchanged from 2000, when 11.1% of middle school students were current smokers ($p=0.09$). However, for high school students, this represents a statistically significant 12% drop in current cigarette use ($p=0.004$). Over the four years since base line data were collected in 1998, current cigarette use has declined by 47% among middle school students and by 30% among high school students. See Figure 5.

Among both middle and high school students, prevalence of current smoking did not differ for girls and boys, was highest among non-Hispanic white and American Indian students and lowest among non-Hispanic black students, and

increased with increasing grade from 6th through 12th grades. See Table 4 in "Detailed Tables." However, the percent of students who are current smokers was lower in 2001 than in 2000 in every grade level except sixth and seventh.

FIGURE 5. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by year, FYTS 1998-2001

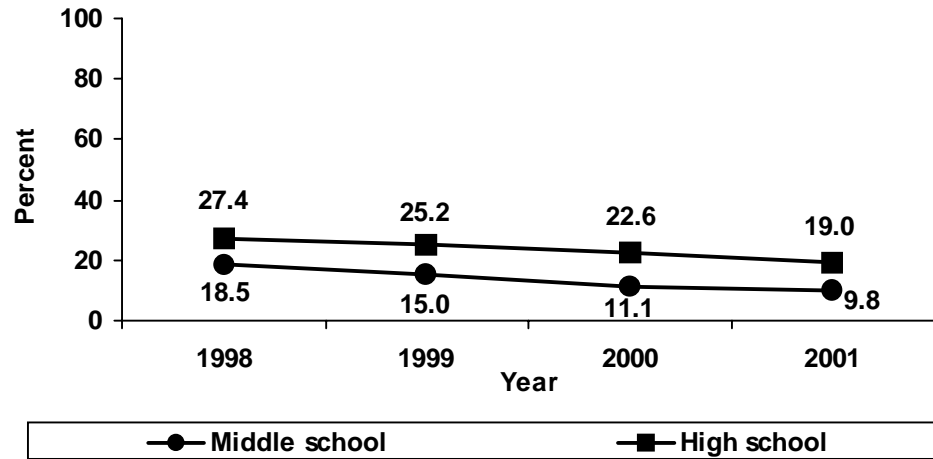
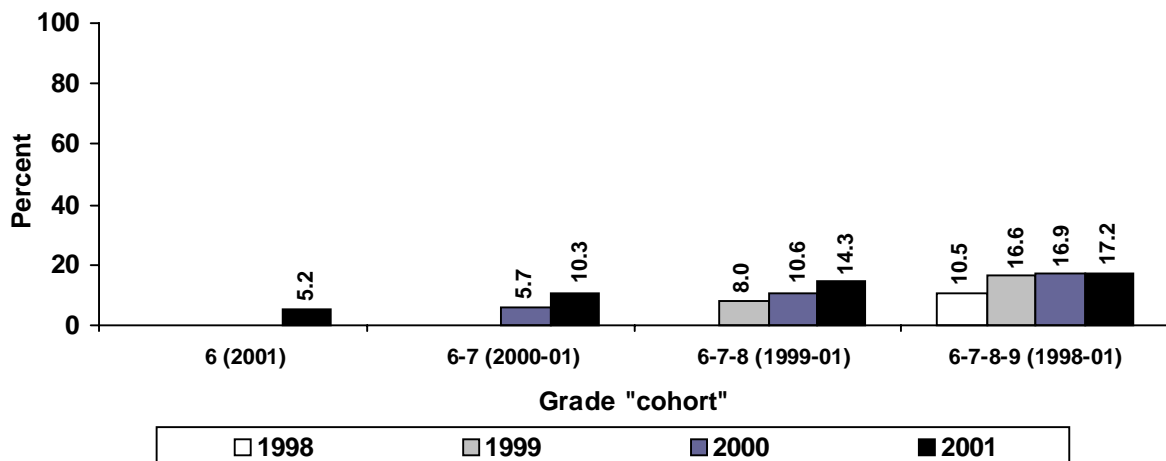


FIGURE 6. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade "cohort", FYTS 1998-2001



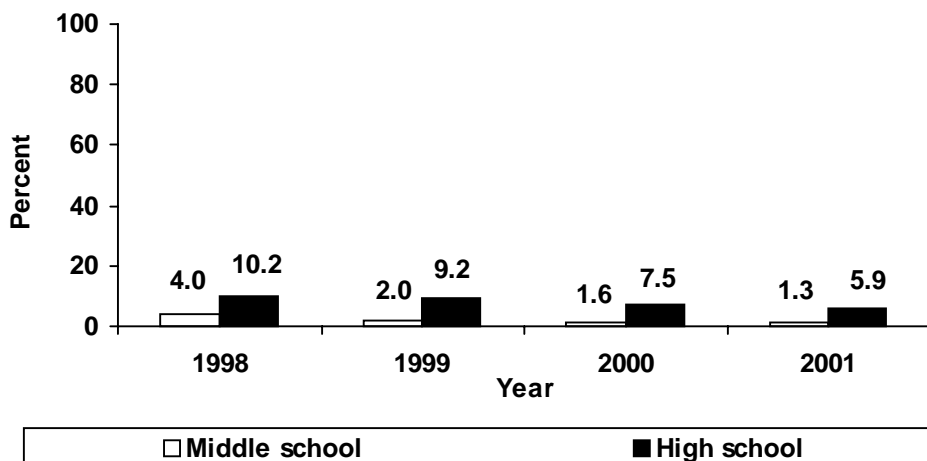
In addition to the lack of decline in current cigarette use among sixth and seventh grade students in 2001 compared to 2000, the percent of seventh and eighth grade students who were current smokers in 2001 was substantially higher than the percent of sixth and seventh grade students who were current smokers a year earlier (in 2000). Figure 6 shows these grade "cohorts" of par-

ticular concern: students in 6th grade in 2000 and 7th grade in 2001, and students in 7th grade in 2000 and 8th grade in 2001. The prevalence of current smoking increased by 84% among students in 7th grade in 2001 compared to students who were in 6th grade in 2000, while current cigarette use increased by only 34% among students who were in 7th grade in 2000 compared to those in 6th grade in 1999. Current cigarette use increased by 34% among eighth graders in 2001 compared to seventh graders in 2000 while virtually no change in current cigarette use occurred as seventh graders in 1998 and 1999 moved to eighth grade in 1999 and 2000.

Current Daily Cigarette Use

Among middle school students in 2001, 1.3% smoked cigarettes on all of the past 30 days (i.e., were current daily smokers), compared to 1.6%, 2.0% and 4.0% in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. See Figure 7. The decline from 2000 and 2001, although small, was statistically significant (p=0.003). Current daily smoking was more common among high school than middle school students in all four years. Current daily smoking among high school students declined significantly to 5.9% in 2001 from 7.5% in 2000 (p=0.009), 9.2% in 1999 and 10.2% in 1998. See Table 7 in "Detailed Tables."

FIGURE 7. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked on all of the past 30 days, by year, FYTS 1998-2001



Number of Cigarettes Smoked

Since 1998, average number of cigarettes smoked per month (by students who are current smokers) has been decreasing, indicating that students who smoke may be smoking less. Among middle and high school students who currently smoke, the average number of cigarettes smoked per month decreased from 80 in 2000 to 59 in 2001 (p=0.004), and from 125 in 2000 to 109 in 2001 (p<0.0001), respectively. See Table 8 in "Detailed Tables."

Former Smokers

Youth smokers are most likely to be situational or occasional smokers. In fact, in 2001 fully 55% of current smokers had smoked fewer than 100 cigarette in their entire lives. Among adults, former smokers are those who have smoked at

least 100 cigarettes in their lives, but who currently do not smoke at all. When this definition is applied to youth, 14.2% of middle and high school students were former smokers in 2001, a marginal increase from 11.5% in 1999 ($p=0.095$). The number of cigarettes smoked in a lifetime was not measured in 1998 or 2000. *Data not shown.*

Cessation Attempts

In 2001, students were asked whether they wanted to quit smoking completely, whether they had ever tried to quit smoking, and how many times they have tried to quit. Among students who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lives and who have smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, 54.2% would like to stop smoking completely and 59.8% have tried to quit sometime in the past 12 months. Among those who have ever tried to quit smoking, 61.4% tried one or two times and half (50.3%) quit for seven or fewer days on their most recent quit attempt. Among those who have tried to quit smoking at least one time, 86.7% never attended a program to help them quit smoking and 72.8% did not know of any special groups or classes for students who want to quit smoking. *Data not shown.*

Overall, students have an enormous sense of self-efficacy regarding their ability to quit smoking. Fully 84.4% of middle and high school students believe they can quit smoking if they want to. Even among current smokers, 76.4% of those who have tried to quit three or more times believe they can quit (compared to 87.4% of those who have never tried to quit). Regular smokers are only a bit more realistic about their chances. Nearly two-thirds (65.3%) of those who smoked cigarettes every day for the past 30 days believe they can quit smoking if they want to. *Data not shown.*

Counseling and advice to quit smoking from a health care professional have been shown to be efficacious in motivating adult smokers to attempt to quit, and, ultimately, to quit successfully. In 2000 and 2001, middle and high school students were asked if someone in a doctor's or dentist's office spoke to them about the dangers of smoking. In 2001, among non-smokers, 26.2% of middle and 22.1% of high school students who visited a doctor's office in the past year reported that someone in that office talked to them about the dangers of smoking. High school students who smoke were substantially more likely to report that someone in a doctor's office talked with them about smoking (30.5%), but middle school smokers were no more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to report such discussions. Roughly equal percentages of smokers and non-smokers in middle and high school reported that someone in the dentist's office spoke to them about the dangers of smoking. *See Figure 8.*

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Exposure

Reducing youth exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), also known as second-hand smoke, has been a program goal since the inception of Florida's tobacco control program in early 1998. Nonetheless, few program resources have been dedicated to this goal and, as a result, progress toward achieving this goal has not been demonstrated.

In 2001, 61.9% of middle school and 70.9% of high school students were exposed to ETS in a car or a room during the seven days prior to the survey.

FIGURE 8. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who visited a doctor's or dentist's office in the past 12 months and reported that a professional in the office talked to them about the dangers of tobacco, by smoking status, FYTS 2001

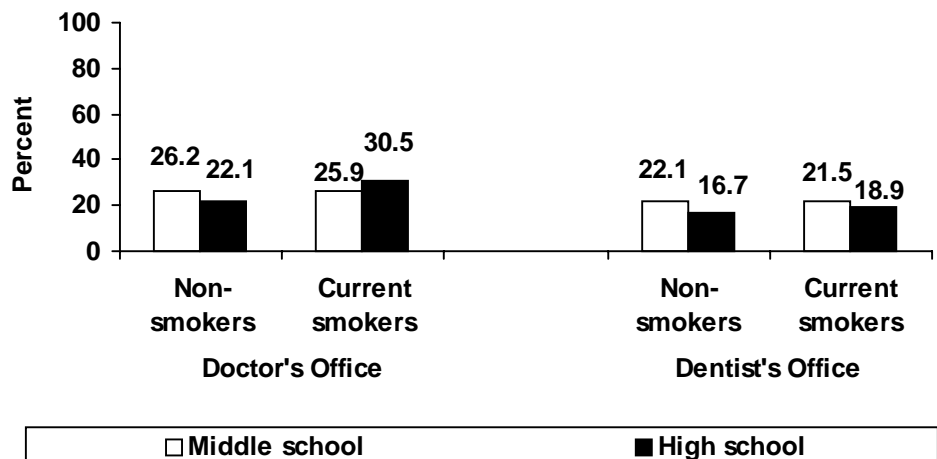
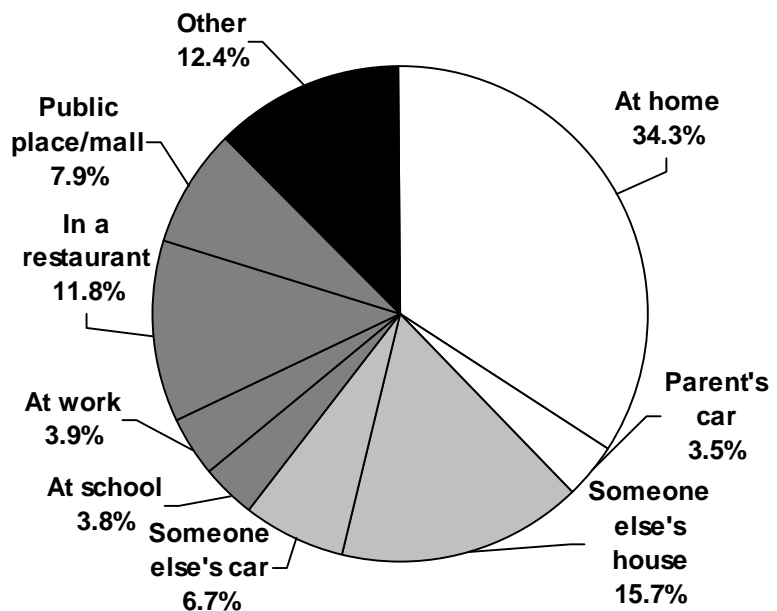


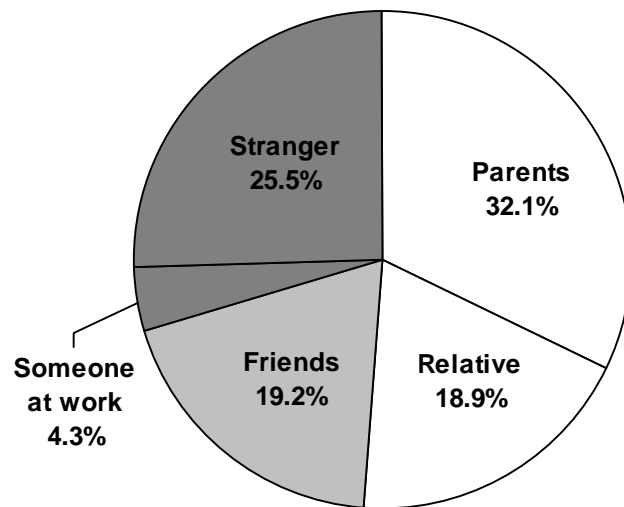
FIGURE 9. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who were exposed to ETS, by location, FYTS 2001



The rate of ETS exposure among middle and high school students has not changed since 1998. Typically girls are slightly more likely than boys and non-Hispanic white students are more likely than non-Hispanic black and Hispanic students to be exposed to ETS. ETS exposure also increases with increasing grade. See Table 9 in "Detailed Tables."

For the first time in 2001, additional information was gathered on where students usually were when they were exposed to ETS and who usually was doing the smoking. Figure 9 shows that among those students who were in a room or car in the past seven days where someone had been smoking, 37.8% were either in their home or in their parent's car, 22.4% were in someone else's home or car, and 27.4% were in a public place such as school, work, a restaurant, or mall (12.4% were in some other place). Figure 10 shows who was usually smoking when the student was in a room or car where someone has been smoking. Nearly one-third (32.2%) were exposed to ETS by a parent and another 18.9% were exposed by a relative. One of five (19.2%) students were exposed by a friend, and 29.9% were exposed by someone at work or by a stranger.

FIGURE 10. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who were exposed to ETS, by person smoking, FYTS 2001



The graphs in figures 9 and 10 are shaded according to the level of intervention necessary to reduce or eliminate the ETS exposure. The white areas (parents and relatives or homes and cars) require some sort of educational intervention to persuade parents and relatives to refrain from smoking around children and to make their homes and cars smoke-free. The light gray areas largely repre-

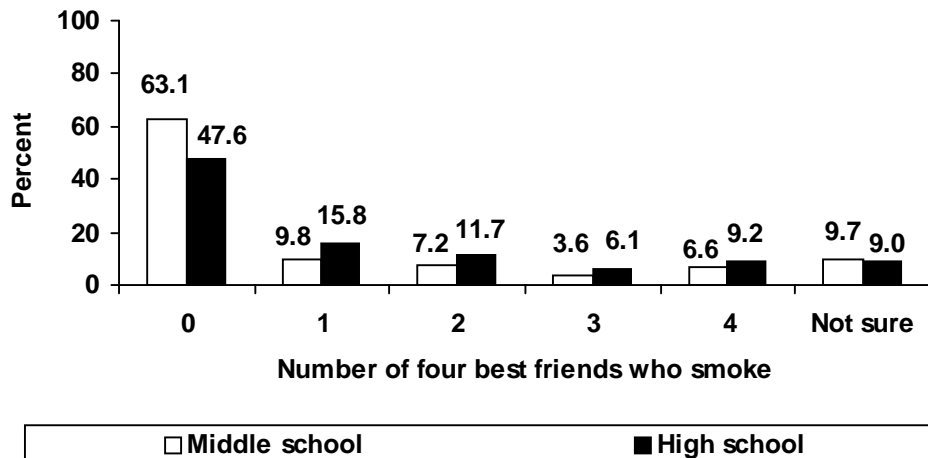
sent peer smoking. Interventions to reduce ETS exposure by peers who smoke include youth tobacco prevention and control programs. The dark gray areas (strangers and fellow workers or public places) require policy level interventions that eliminate smoking from public places and work sites.

Smoking in the Home and Among Friends

In 2001, 78.5% of middle and high school students lived in households where smoking is prohibited - about the same percent as in 2000 (77.3%), and an increase from 1999 (the first year data were collected) when 72.5% of students lived in households where smoking was prohibited. The percent of middle and high school students who report that smoking is not allowed in their homes did not vary by sex or grade, but was higher among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic middle and high school students than among non-Hispanic white students. See Table 10 in "Detailed Tables."

Living in a household where someone smokes is a risk factor for ETS exposure regardless of rules about smoking in the home. In 2001, 38.3% of middle and high school students lived in households where someone (else) smoked, down from 42.5% in 1998 ($p < 0.001$) and about the same as in 2000 (40.6%, $p = 0.12$). See Table 11 in "Detailed Tables."

FIGURE 11. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students reporting that 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 of their four best friends smoke cigarettes, FYTS 2001



Nearly one of five students exposed to ETS in the past seven days indicated that the person usually smoking was a friend. Figure 11 shows the percent of students with each number (up to four) of best friends who smoke cigarettes; the general distribution has remained unchanged since 1998. Most (63.1%) middle school students and just under half (47.6%) of high school students have no (of four) best friends who smoke cigarettes. About 10% of middle school students and 15% of high school students have three or four (of four) best friends who smoke. Among both middle and high school students, about 10% are not

sure how many of their four best friends smoke cigarettes. Over time, more and more students are aware of their friends' smoking status.

Summary

Trends in youth tobacco use in Florida from 2000 to 2001 are:

- The percent of middle school students who have ever tried a cigarette remained unchanged at 32.1%.
- The percent of high school students who have ever tried a cigarette declined by 6%, from 56.9% to 53.7%.
- The percent of middle school students who were committed never smokers remained unchanged at 53.6%.
- The percent of high school students who were committed never smokers increased by 14.2%, from 36.6% to 41.8%.
- The percent of middle school students who were current smokers remained unchanged at 9.8%.
- The percent of high school students who were current smokers decreased by 15.9%, from 22.6% to 19.0%.
- The percent of middle school students who smoke cigarettes daily decreased by 23.1%, from 1.6% to 1.3%.
- The percent of high school students who smoke cigarettes daily decreased by 21.3%, from 7.5% to 5.9%.
- The percent of middle and high school students who were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke on one or more of the past seven days remained unchanged at 61.9% and 70.9%, respectively.
- The percent of middle and high school students who live in homes where smoking is prohibited remained unchanged at 78.5% overall.
- One-third of middle and high school students who are exposed to environmental tobacco smoke are exposed in their homes by their parent(s).

Conclusion

In the three years since the first FYTS was conducted in 1998, the number of middle and high school smokers has declined by 39,394 and 35,263, respectively. Had these 74,657 youngsters become and remained regular smokers, one-third to one-half would have had their lives cut short by smoking-related diseases. These preventable smoking-related deaths are associated with tremendous personal and economic costs to the individual, family, community and the state. Each year in Florida, more than 30,000 people die of tobacco-related causes and many more are diagnosed with tobacco-related diseases. The purpose of Florida's tobacco control efforts, ultimately, is to avoid these tobacco-related diseases and deaths by preventing and reducing tobacco use and eliminating exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey has documented enormous and unprecedented declines in youth tobacco use in Florida since the inception of Florida's tobacco control program in 1998. The program is making progress toward achieving most of its goals.

In its four-year history, Florida's program has made a significant impact on the current and future health of Florida's youth, while experiencing growing pains,

including funding cuts and administrative changes. At the same time that the "truth" message has captured the imagination of Florida's youth, changed attitudes about tobacco and the tobacco industry, and inspired a national anti-tobacco campaign, it has matured and perhaps lost its razor edge, simply by being four years old. Meanwhile, the tobacco industry has sought to recast its image by promoting its charitable activities and launching a youth tobacco use prevention campaign of its own that may have cluttered, diluted, or confused the state's anti-tobacco efforts. All of these changes may be weakening the program's overall impact and could potentially reduce its effectiveness.

For the first time, in 2001, no declines were observed in tobacco use among middle school students, and increases in cigarette use among 6th and 7th graders in 2000 moving to 7th and 8th grades in 2001 reached record high levels. While these developments need not sound alarm bells at present, if they are allowed to continue, the enormous declines in tobacco use among middle and high school students over the past four years will be at risk. Understanding why these shifts have occurred and what the implications might be for program activities and program effectiveness is difficult. However, interpretation should occur within the context of other changes that have taken place within the program, within Florida, within the tobacco control movement nationally, and in the context of tobacco industry activity. Several possible explanations should be explored, including the most obvious, which is that reductions in funding lead to reductions in program performance and program impact. Severe budget cuts to California's tobacco control program in the early 1990s resulted in actual increases in cigarette use in the short run that were only reversed when funding was restored. Budget reductions will necessarily be a piece of any explanation. But damage control efforts by the tobacco industry, including public relations and youth prevention campaigns, the "aging" of the "truth" brand and message, persistent modeling of tobacco use by Florida adults, and a new cohort of youth who may be tuning out the anti-tobacco messages they were too young to understand in the early years of the program may also have contributed to the lack of change in key outcome indicators among middle school students.

In coming years, Florida's innovative approach to tobacco control should be revitalized, strengthened, and vigorously supported. This can be accomplished by ensuring recurring funding at adequate levels, providing strong leadership support from the highest levels of government, and providing effective direction from public health professionals, and implementing tobacco control policies that demonstrate a high-level commitment to preventing and reducing tobacco use and eliminating exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. Given the program's success to date, citizens of Florida should continue to benefit from a strongly supported tobacco control effort.

Detailed Tables

TABLE 1. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who have ever tried smoking a cigarette, even one or two puffs (ever-smoker), by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Ever-smoker		High School Ever-smoker	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	31.8	± 2.8	53.7	± 2.5
Male	32.4	± 2.8	53.6	± 2.5
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	36.2	± 3.4	61.7	± 2.5
Non-Hispanic black	26.8	± 3.1	39.2	± 3.4
Hispanic	31.9	± 3.8	54.1	± 3.4
Other	31.5	± 6.5	52.9	± 7.2
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	20.5	± 2.8	48.4	± 3.6
7th / 10th	32.0	± 3.6	53.2	± 4.4
8th / 11th	44.6	± 3.5	56.6	± 4.8
-- / 12th	--	--	61.3	± 4.5
Total	32.1	± 2.3	53.6	± 1.9

TABLE 2. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who have never tried cigarettes, will definitely not try smoking a cigarette soon and will definitely not smoke a cigarette if it were offered by a friend (committed never-smoker), by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Committed never-smoker		High School Committed never-smoker	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	54.7	± 2.8	42.0	± 2.5
Male	52.4	± 2.8	41.5	± 2.4
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	50.2	± 3.1	33.0	± 2.3
Non-Hispanic black	61.5	± 3.0	59.3	± 3.6
Hispanic	50.8	± 4.4	40.3	± 3.7
Other	52.8	± 7.4	42.3	± 7.0
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	64.9	± 3.1	44.5	± 3.1
7th / 10th	52.9	± 3.4	42.1	± 4.7
8th / 11th	42.3	± 3.5	39.6	± 4.6
-- / 12th	--	--	38.2	± 5.0
Total	53.6	± 2.2	41.8	± 1.9

TABLE 3. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who have tried smoking cigarettes, but have never smoked for 30 consecutive days (experimenter), by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Experimenter		High School Experimenter	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	19.7	± 2.2	30.7	± 2.0
Male	19.1	± 2.1	30.1	± 2.1
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	20.8	± 2.4	30.6	± 1.9
Non-Hispanic black	18.7	± 2.6	29.7	± 3.2
Hispanic	19.0	± 3.0	31.6	± 3.1
Other	16.4	± 4.7	27.1	± 7.0
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	13.4	± 2.2	27.0	± 2.6
7th / 10th	19.0	± 2.7	31.4	± 3.2
8th / 11th	26.3	± 2.6	32.9	± 3.2
-- / 12th	--	--	32.4	± 3.3
Total	19.4	± 1.6	30.4	± 1.5

TABLE 4. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (current cigarette smoker), by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Current cigarette smoker		High School Current cigarette smoker	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	9.5	± 1.5	19.0	± 2.0
Male	10.0	± 1.5	19.1	± 1.7
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	12.0	± 1.9	26.6	± 2.2
Non-Hispanic black	5.5	± 1.3	6.4	± 1.7
Hispanic	10.4	± 2.4	17.7	± 2.5
Other	11.8	± 4.5	20.9	± 6.6
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	5.2	± 1.3	17.2	± 2.5
7th / 10th	10.3	± 1.9	18.0	± 2.7
8th / 11th	14.3	± 2.7	19.3	± 3.4
-- / 12th	--	--	24.1	± 3.8
Total	9.8	± 1.1	19.0	± 1.4

TABLE 5. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigars on one or more of the past 30 days (current cigar smoker), by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Current cigar smoker		High School Current cigar smoker	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	4.7	± 1.0	8.1	± 1.2
Male	9.3	± 1.3	18.6	± 2.1
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	7.3	± 1.4	16.1	± 1.8
Non-Hispanic black	5.5	± 1.4	9.5	± 2.0
Hispanic	7.7	± 2.1	12.3	± 2.1
Other	9.4	± 4.0	15.3	± 4.9
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	4.2	± 1.1	12.2	± 1.9
7th / 10th	7.0	± 1.6	11.7	± 2.1
8th / 11th	10.1	± 2.0	15.4	± 5.1
-- / 12th	--	--	16.1	± 3.6
Total	7.0	± 0.9	13.4	± 1.3

TABLE 6. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the past 30 days (current smokeless tobacco user), by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Current smokeless tobacco user		High School Current smokeless tobacco user	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	1.5	± 0.5	1.4	± 0.5
Male	4.5	± 1.1	8.5	± 1.5
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	3.3	± 0.9	6.5	± 1.4
Non-Hispanic black	2.6	± 1.2	3.6	± 1.3
Hispanic	2.7	± 1.0	3.0	± 1.2
Other	4.1	± 2.5	7.0	± 3.1
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	2.2	± 0.7	4.7	± 1.6
7th / 10th	2.8	± 1.1	3.7	± 1.2
8th / 11th	4.0	± 1.5	7.0	± 2.2
-- / 12th	--	--	4.9	± 1.6
Total	3.0	± 0.6	5.4	± 0.7

* Indicates that the number of positive responses was too low to generate reliable estimates

TABLE 7. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigarettes on all 30 of the past 30 days (current daily smoker), by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Current daily smoker		High School Current daily smoker	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	1.1	±0.5	5.9	±1.0
Male	1.5	±0.5	5.9	±1.0
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	1.9	±0.7	9.3	±1.3
Non-Hispanic black	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	*	*	3.5	±1.3
Other	*	*	*	*
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	*	*	5.0	±1.2
7th / 10th	1.4	±0.7	6.0	±1.4
8th / 11th	2.0	±1.0	6.0	±1.7
-- / 12th	--	--	7.4	±1.9
Total	1.3	±0.3	5.9	±0.7

TABLE 8. Mean number of cigarettes smoked in the past 30 days by Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigarettes one or more of those days (current smoker), by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School		High School	
	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	Mean	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	41.4	±12.5	98.8	±14.9
Male	76.0	±20.8	118.1	±16.9
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	61.5	±15.6	118.9	±13.6
Non-Hispanic black	60.3	±37.4	90.4	±39.2
Hispanic	42.1	±17.4	72.1	±22.6
Other	103.0	±75.8	147.5	±56.4
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	37.6	±24.1	103.5	±22.2
7th / 10th	75.2	±30.1	109.7	±23.5
8th / 11th	55.5	±13.9	115.3	±22.6
-- / 12th	--	--	107.6	±25.5
Total	59.4	±12.5	108.5	±11.6

TABLE 9. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in a room or a car during the past 7 days, by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Exposed to ETS		High School Exposed to ETS	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	65.3	± 2.4	72.7	± 2.0
Male	58.7	± 2.6	69.1	± 2.5
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	73.2	± 2.3	80.5	± 2.0
Non-Hispanic black	50.9	± 2.7	54.2	± 3.5
Hispanic	55.2	± 4.1	69.5	± 3.5
Other	62.2	± 6.9	72.6	± 6.6
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	58.2	± 3.3	69.8	± 3.1
7th / 10th	62.1	± 4.1	71.1	± 3.6
8th / 11th	65.5	± 3.6	71.8	± 4.3
-- / 12th	--	--	71.3	± 4.3
Total	61.9	± 1.8	70.9	± 1.6

TABLE 10. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who report that smoking is allowed inside their home, by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Smoking allowed in home		High School Smoking allowed in home	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	21.7	± 1.7	21.9	± 1.9
Male	21.1	± 1.8	21.5	± 2.4
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	27.6	± 2.2	26.6	± 2.3
Non-Hispanic black	15.8	± 2.2	16.6	± 2.5
Hispanic	15.7	± 2.2	16.4	± 2.8
Other	28.4	± 5.9	23.3	± 6.0
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	20.7	± 2.7	23.4	± 3.4
7th / 10th	22.5	± 3.2	19.8	± 3.2
8th / 11th	20.9	± 2.5	22.0	± 3.3
-- / 12th	--	--	20.7	± 3.7
Total	21.4	± 1.3	21.7	± 1.5

TABLE 11. Percent of Florida public middle and high school students who report that someone else smokes cigarettes their home, by gender, race/ethnicity and grade, FYTS 2001

	Middle School Someone else smokes in home		High School Someone else smokes in home	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Gender				
Female	41.0	± 2.47	39.2	± 2.2
Male	38.1	± 2.0	45.2	± 2.8
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	46.9	± 2.6	45.2	± 2.8
Non-Hispanic black	27.5	± 3.1	24.3	± 2.8
Hispanic	38.7	± 3.2	33.9	± 3.9
Other	47.3	± 6.8	42.2	± 7.2
Grade (Middle/High)				
6th / 9th	37.9	± 3.8	39.6	± 3.5
7th / 10th	38.9	± 3.2	38.4	± 4.0
8th / 11th	41.6	± 3.4	33.1	± 4.1
-- / 12th	--	--	36.2	± 4.3
Total	39.5	± 1.7	32.2	± 1.8

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