

**2002 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey  
Comprehensive Report**

**Prepared by  
The Bureau of Epidemiology  
for  
The Division of Health Awareness  
and Tobacco**

## **Acknowledgements**

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## **Additional Information**

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Reports from the Florida Youth Tobacco Surveys and other reports related to tobacco are available from the Bureau of Epidemiology at the Florida Department of Health, or by visiting the bureau's web site at: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease\\_ctrl/epi/diseases.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/epi/diseases.htm). Click on "Tobacco." Future reports will be posted at this web site as well.

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## Chapter 1. Introduction

The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) tracks outcome indicators for use in monitoring and evaluating the progress of the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program in achieving its goals:

- 1) To prevent initiation of tobacco use.
- 2) To reduce tobacco use.
- 3) To protect youths from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

The mission of the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program is to “implement a comprehensive, statewide tobacco control program that focuses on young people by developing them into anti-tobacco advocates and agents of change.”<sup>1</sup>

### 1.1 The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

In February 1998, the Florida Department of Health conducted the first Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) in the form of a self-administered, school-based survey of public middle and high school students (grades 6 through 12). Follow-up surveys have been conducted each year since 1998. The 2002 FYTS provides the fifth year of data for evaluating the performance of the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program.

The 2002 survey was based on a two-stage cluster probability sample of students attending public middle and high schools in Florida. First, a random sample of public middle schools and high schools was selected for participation in the survey. Then, within each selected school, a random sample of at least one classroom was selected, and all students in that classroom were invited to participate in the survey.

The 2002 FYTS was administered in March 2002. Participants in the 2002 FYTS included a sample of 15,251 students attending 168 middle schools (grades 6 through 8) and 8,895 students attending 83 high schools (grades 9 through 12) across the state. Overall response rates were 77 percent for the middle school survey and 73 percent for the high school survey, based on school response rates of 94 percent for middle schools and 93 percent for high schools and student response rates of 82 percent for middle schools and 78 percent for high schools. The responses of the survey participants were carefully calculated to reflect the prevalence

of youth tobacco use among all Florida public middle school and high school students.

The data were weighted to provide estimates that would be generalizable to all public school students in grades six through 12 in the seven regions and the state (see Figure 1-1). Survey data were analyzed and point estimates were calculated using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Variance estimates and 95 percent confidence limits (CIs) were calculated using the Software for Statistical Analysis of Correlated Data (SUDAAN) to take into account the clustering of the sample within schools and classrooms. Statistical tests that result in a probability value (P-value) of less than 0.05 are considered statistically significant.

Annual survey response rates, sample sizes by schools and students, and overall response rates for 1998 through 2002 are shown in Table 1-1.

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<sup>1</sup>Florida Tobacco Control Program Plan 2002-2003. Florida Department of Health.

**Table 1-1: School, student, and overall response rates for the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998-2002**

Year	Middle School					High School				
	Number of	School	Number of	Student	Overall	Number of	School	Number of	Student	Overall
	schools	response	students	response	response	schools	response	students	response	response
	participating	rate	participating	rate	rate	participating	rate	participating	rate	rate
1998	169	97%	11,865	82%	80%	86	95%	10,675	76%	72%
1999	161	93%	11,724	88%	82%	81	89%	9,254	79%	70%
2000	158	91%	13,961	90%	82%	83	91%	9,784	89%	81%
2001	73	94%	4,366	78%	73%	73	94%	4,327	79%	74%
2002	168	94%	15,251	82%	77%	83	93%	8,895	78%	73%

## 1.2 The Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program

The Florida Department of Health supports two separate but interdependent tobacco control efforts: 1) a settlement-funded, youth-focused tobacco prevention and control effort formerly known as the Florida Pilot Program on Tobacco Control, and 2) a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-funded, adult- and community-oriented tobacco control program. These efforts are known collectively as the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program.

The mission of Florida’s tobacco prevention and control program is to prevent and reduce youth tobacco use in an effort to reduce tobacco-related morbidity and mortality throughout the lifespan. Program philosophy emphasizes achieving prevention and reduction of youth tobacco use by implementing innovative and effective marketing campaigns, community education, curricula, and activities that empower youth to live tobacco-free. The program goals that support the overall mission are to:

- Change attitudes about tobacco among youth and adults.
- Empower youth to lead community action against tobacco.
- Reduce availability and accessibility of tobacco products to youth.
- Reduce youth exposure to secondhand smoke.

The Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program is organized around five components or activity areas, which are designed to be mutually supportive and integrated into a

comprehensive youth tobacco control program. The five activity areas are:

- Youth development.
- Education and training.
- Community partnerships.
- Marketing.
- Evaluation and research.

Counter-marketing activities include development and support of the “truth” brand and logo, tobacco manipulation media messages and related “truth” events (like the “truth” train in 1998). Education and training activities include distributing tobacco use prevention education (TUPE) curricula to elementary, middle, and high schools, and training teachers in using the curricula. Youth development activities include Students Working Against Tobacco (S.W.A.T.) teams and local advocacy for tobacco control policies. Community partnerships promote tobacco control at the local level by uniting community members and SWAT in a collaborative and coordinated effort. Evaluation and research activities include monitoring program implementation and short- and long-term outcomes through surveillance and special studies employing both quantitative and qualitative methods.

Data from the 1998 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey established baseline estimates of tobacco use, attitudes, and related behaviors against which program progress can be measured. Since its inception, the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program has incorporated dynamic growth and revision. Evaluation data have been used to identify the strengths and successes of the program, as well as opportunities for program improvement.

### 1.3 Florida Leadership Council for Tobacco Control

The Florida Leadership Council for Tobacco Control was formed in 1998 from a restructuring of the Tobacco-Free Florida Coalition. Strategic planning for the coordination of a comprehensive tobacco control program was conducted in 1999. Out of those meetings grew the Comprehensive Plan for Action (the Action Plan), which was most recently updated in 2001. The mission of the Leadership Council is: “to promote community and individual responsibility to prevent tobacco use by encouraging agencies, organizations and individuals to work together toward a common vision of a tobacco-free Florida.”<sup>2</sup>

The goals of the Florida Leadership Council for Tobacco Control are to:

Prevent youth tobacco initiation/use.

Reduce youth tobacco use.

Reduce adult tobacco use.

Reduce exposure to environmental (secondhand) tobacco smoke.

Sustain a coordinated, comprehensive statewide tobacco control initiative.<sup>3</sup>

The Leadership Council is actively engaged in both youth-focused and adult-oriented tobacco control efforts.

### 1.4 Organization of this Report

The remainder of this report is organized around the mission and goals of Florida’s tobacco prevention and control program.

Chapter Two concentrates on the prevention of tobacco use initiation among middle and high school students. The impact that TUPE has had on students’ attitudes and behaviors toward tobacco is described. Students’ knowledge of Florida tobacco laws regarding age and tobacco retailers’ practices are covered. This chapter also addresses students’

reactions to peer pressure and influences from other sources, such as medical professionals, the media, or certain tobacco company marketing strategies.

Chapter three discusses the reduction of tobacco use among Florida’s middle and high school students. Described in this chapter are: (a) students’ current tobacco use status and trends over time; (b) students’ efforts to quit smoking in the past; (c) students’ participation in events to discourage their peers from using tobacco; and (d) students’ tendency to smoke in the future.

Chapter four describes students’ exposure to second-hand smoke. Rules about smoking in the home as well as parental attitudes or behaviors toward tobacco use, which may influence students dramatically, are discussed.

Chapter five estimates the level of success that the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program has achieved in 2002. Based on the program’s Operational Plan 2002-2007, different indicators are used to measure the performance of the three tobacco control program goals:

- 1) Prevention of initiation of tobacco use.
- 2) Reduction of tobacco use.
- 3) Protection from secondhand smoke.

In addition to the 2002 data, this report also includes trends for specific indicators among the overall student population from 1998 through 2002. The data were analyzed for significant disparities among the following student demographics: sex, grade level, race/ethnicity, geographic region (see Figure 1-1: Florida Geographic Region), and smoking status.

### 1.5 Florida’s Geographic Regions

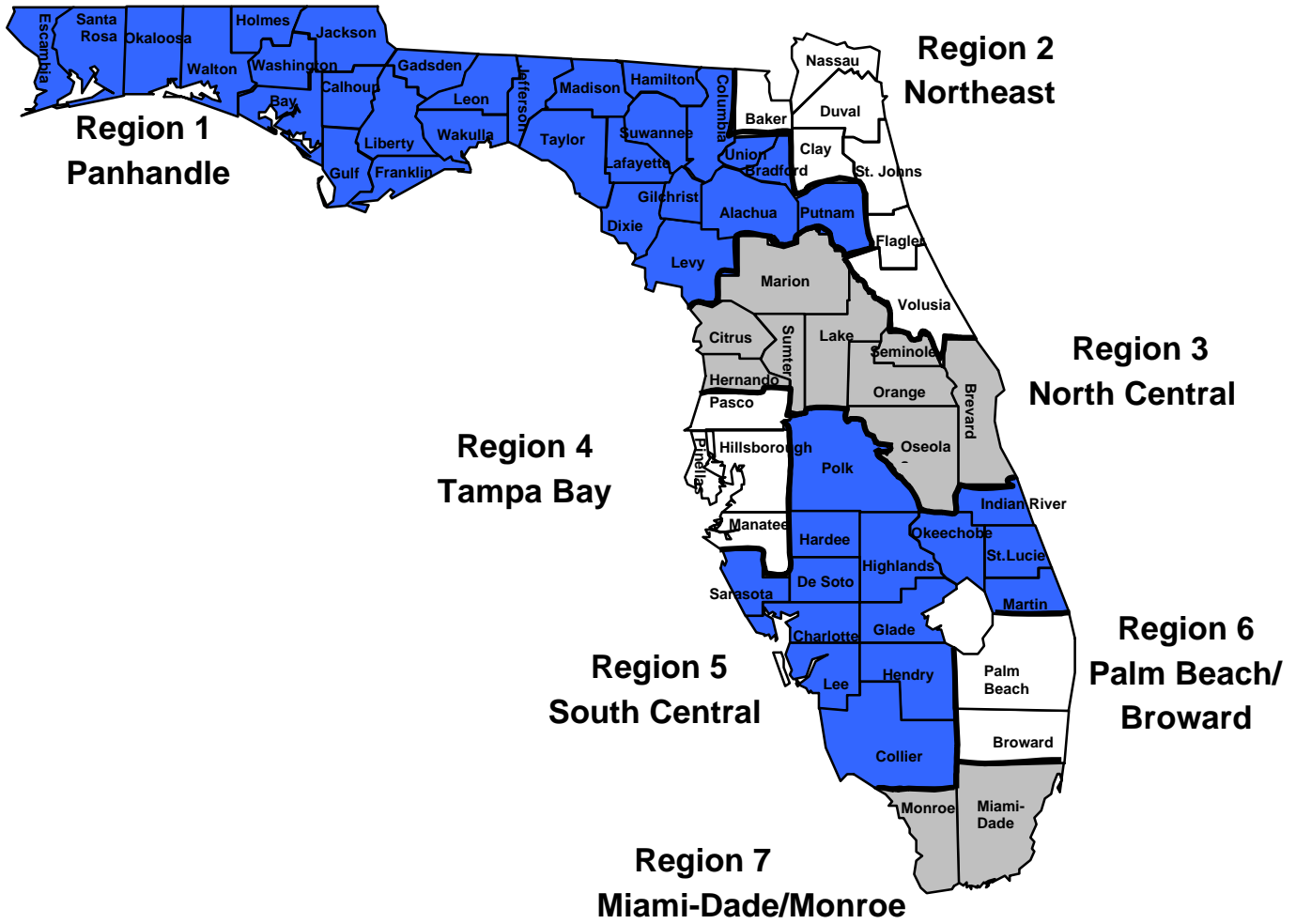
The Bureau of Epidemiology divides the state of Florida into seven regions in order to describe geographic variation at the sub-state level for a variety of diseases, conditions, and behaviors of public health importance. The seven regions were formed by combining the 15 former Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) Health Districts and are approximately equal in population (range 1.6 to 2.2 million).

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<sup>2</sup>Tobacco Prevention and Control: *Florida’s Comprehensive Plan for Action 2001-2003*. Prepared by the Florida Leadership Council on Tobacco Control and the Tobacco-Free Florida Partners Network for the Florida Department of Health, February 2002.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

Figure 1-1: Florida Geographic Region



## Chapter 2. Prevent Initiation of Tobacco Use

### 2.1 Tobacco Use Prevention Education in Florida Public Middle and High Schools

In 1994, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued guidelines for the development of school-based health programs to prevent tobacco use and addiction.<sup>4</sup>

The CDC's Recommendations for School Health Programs to Prevent Tobacco Use and Addiction include the following seven strategies:

1. Develop and enforce a school policy on tobacco use.
2. Provide instruction about the short- and long-term negative physiologic and social consequences of tobacco use, social influences on tobacco use, peer norms regarding tobacco use, and refusal skills.
3. Provide tobacco-use prevention education in kindergarten through 12th grade; this instruction should be especially intensive in junior high or middle school and should be reinforced in high school.
4. Provide program-specific training for teachers.
5. Involve parents or families in support of school-based programs to prevent tobacco use.
6. Support cessation efforts among students and all school staff who use tobacco.
7. Assess the tobacco-use prevention program at regular intervals.

#### 2.1.1 Definition of TUPE

Based on the items described in strategy two and recommendations from the CDC's Office on Smoking and Health (OSH), students completing the FYTS were asked the following questions:

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

2. *During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the reasons why people of your age smoke cigarettes?*
3. *During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes that most people your age do not smoke cigarettes?*
4. *During this school year, did you practice in any of your classes ways to say "no" to tobacco (for example, in role plays)?*
5. *During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the effects of smoking, like it makes your teeth yellow, causes wrinkles, or makes you smell bad?*

Response options to these questions were:

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

A student was categorized as receiving at least some TUPE if he or she responded "Yes" to one or more of the five questions. A student was categorized as receiving comprehensive TUPE if he or she responded "Yes" to all five questions.

#### 2.1.1.1 Any TUPE

Overall, 66 percent of Florida public middle and high school students received at least some TUPE during the 2001-2002 school year. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-1 at the end of this report. Key findings are summarized below:

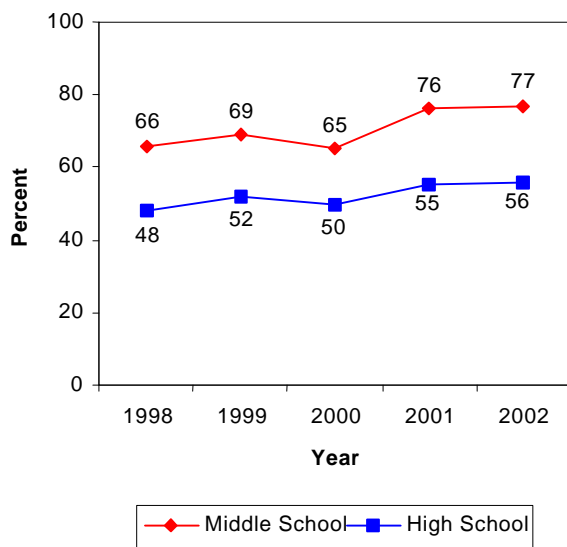
- A larger percentage of middle school students (77 percent) received at least some TUPE compared to high school students (56 percent).
- A larger percentage of female students (67 percent) than male students (64 percent) received at least some TUPE.
- Among high school students, a smaller percentage of non-Hispanic White students (54 percent) reported receiving at least some TUPE than did non-Hispanic Black students (60 percent) and Hispanic students (57 percent); no significant difference was found between non-Hispanic Black students and Hispanic students in having received at least some TUPE.
- The prevalence of having received at least some TUPE decreased with increasing grade level.

<sup>4</sup>"Guidelines for School Health Programs to Prevent Tobacco Use and Addiction," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, February 25, 1994, Volume 43, Number RR-2, pages 1-18 (available at [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)).

- Middle school students in Palm Beach/Broward and Miami-Dade/Monroe regions reported the lowest prevalence (74 percent) of having received at least some TUPE, while high school students in the North Central region reported the lowest prevalence (50 percent) of having received at least some TUPE.

The overall trend of receiving at least some TUPE among Florida public middle and high school students increased from 1998 to 2002, except in 1999 to 2000 when there was a decrease for all students (see Figure 2-1).

**Figure 2-1: Percentage of Students Who Had Received Any TUPE During the Current School Year Florida 1998-2002**



- Higher percentages of middle school students reported receiving at least some TUPE each year since 1998, compared to high school students.
- Among high school students, the prevalence of receiving at least some TUPE increased by 16 percent from 48 percent in 1998, and to 56 percent in 2002.
- Among middle school students, the prevalence of receiving at least some TUPE increased by 16 percent from 66 percent in 1998, and to 77 percent in 2002.

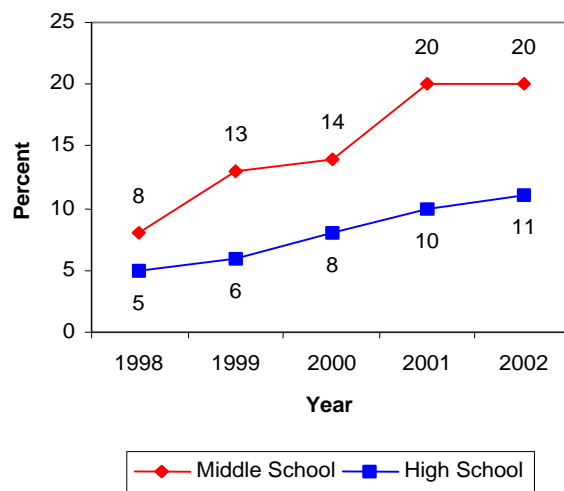
### 2.1.1.2 Comprehensive TUPE

Overall, 15 percent of Florida public middle and high school students received comprehensive TUPE during the 2001-2002 school year. Detailed data are presented in Table

2-2 at the end of this report. Key findings are summarized as follows:

- A larger percentage of middle school students (20 percent) received comprehensive TUPE than did high school students (11 percent).
- A larger percentage of male students (16 percent) than female students (14 percent) received comprehensive TUPE, which is the opposite of the findings for having received at least some TUPE.
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (18 percent) than non-Hispanic White (14 percent) or Hispanic (15 percent) students received comprehensive TUPE. No significant differences were found between non-Hispanic White students and Hispanic students in having received comprehensive TUPE.
- The prevalence of having received comprehensive TUPE decreased with increasing grade level.
- The Northeast region (20 percent) had the highest percentage of students receiving comprehensive TUPE among the seven regions of Florida.

**Figure 2-2: Percentage of Students Who Had Received Comprehensive TUPE During the Current School Year Florida 1998-2002**



The overall trend of having received comprehensive TUPE among Florida public middle and high school students increased from 1998 to 2002 (see Figure 2-2).

- For each year since 1998, middle school students reported a higher prevalence of receiving comprehensive TUPE than did high school students.

- Among high school students, the prevalence of receiving comprehensive TUPE increased by 136 percent from 5 percent in 1998 to 11 percent in 2002.
- Among middle school students, the prevalence of receiving comprehensive TUPE increased by 138 percent from 8 percent in 1998 to 20 percent in 2002.
- A smaller percentage of non-Hispanic White students (25 percent) than non-Hispanic Black (31 percent) and Hispanic (29 percent) students received this program component.
- Receiving this program component was more prevalent among middle school students (34 percent) than among high school students (22 percent).

### 2.1.1.3 Specific TUPE Programs Given in School as Reported by Students

Specific TUPE components were analyzed to understand which components were given to most students. These components are defined by the FYTS questions described in Section 2.1.1 as well as additional questions on tobacco use education. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-3 at the end of this report. Key findings for each TUPE component are summarized below:

- a. *During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the reasons why people of your age smoke cigarettes?*

Forty-eight percent of students said that they were taught this program component. Specifically:

- A larger percentage of female students (49 percent) than male students (46 percent) received this program component.
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (49 percent) than non-Hispanic White (47 percent) and Hispanic (47 percent) students received this program component.
- Receiving this program component was more prevalent among middle school students (55 percent) than among high school students (41 percent).
- Of the seven regions in Florida, the prevalence of receiving this program component was highest (54 percent) in the Northeast region.

- b. *During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes that most people your age do not smoke cigarettes?*

Twenty-eight percent of students said that they were taught this program component. Specifically:

- A larger percentage of male students (29 percent) than female students (26 percent) received this program component.

- Of the seven regions, the Northeast region had the largest percentage of students (34 percent) who received this program component.

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

Thirty-five percent of students said that they were taught this program component. Specifically:

- No differences between male and female students were found regarding whether this program component was received.
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (41 percent) than non-Hispanic White (32 percent) and Hispanic (35 percent) students received this program component.
- A larger percentage of middle school students (48 percent) than high school students (24 percent) received this program component.
- The Northeast region had a larger percentage of students (40 percent) who received this program component than the other six regions in Florida.

- d. *During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the effects of smoking, like it makes your teeth yellow, causes wrinkles, or makes you smell bad?*

Fifty-six percent of students said that they were taught this program component. Specifically:

- A larger percentage of female (58 percent) than male students (53 percent) received this program component.
- No difference was found among racial/ethnic groups in whether or not this program component was received.

- Receiving this program component was more prevalent among middle school students (66 percent) than among high school students (47 percent).
  - Receiving this program component was more prevalent among students (62 percent) in the Northeast region than among students in the other six regions of Florida.
- e. *During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the health effects of smoking, like it causes cancer and heart disease?*

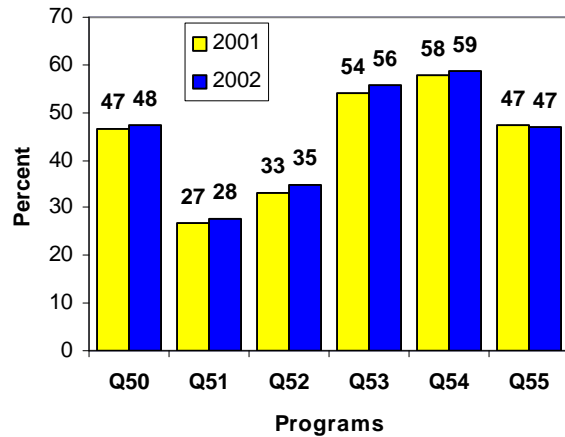
Fifty-nine percent of students said that they were taught this program component. Specifically:

- Receiving this program component was more prevalent among female students (61 percent) than male students (56 percent).
  - A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (60 percent) than non-Hispanic White students (58 percent) received this program component. This was the only significant difference found among racial/ethnic groups.
  - A larger percentage of middle school students (69 percent) than high school students (50 percent) received this program component.
  - Students in the Northeast region of Florida reported a greater prevalence (64 percent) of receiving this program component than students in the other six regions.
- f. *During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the effects of using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, like it makes your teeth brown or damages your gums?*

Forty-seven percent of students said that they were taught this program component. Specifically:

- No gender differences were found regarding whether or not this program component was received by students.
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic White students (48 percent) than Hispanic students (45 percent) received this program component. This was the only significant difference found among racial/ethnic groups.
- Receiving this program component was more prevalent among middle school students (55 percent) than among high school students (40 percent).

**Figure 2-3: Percentage of Students Who Said That Each of the Following TUPE Programs Was Given by School During Current School Year, Florida 2002**



Note: Year 2001 had different question numbers.

- Q50. Taught the reasons why people your age smoke cigarettes.
- Q51. Taught that most people your age do not smoke cigarettes.
- Q52. Practiced to say "No" to tobacco (... in role plays).
- Q53. Taught effects of smoking ... makes teeth yellow, causes wrinkles, makes you smell bad.
- Q54. Taught health effects of smoking, like it causes cancer and heart disease.
- Q55. Taught the effects of smokeless tobacco, like it makes your teeth brown or damages your gums.

- Students in the Northeast region of Florida had a greater prevalence (54 percent) of receiving this program component than students in the other six regions.

From Figure 2-3, we can see that:

- For both 2001 and 2002, TUPE program components covering the health effects of smoking (for example: cancer and heart disease) were given most often.
- TUPE content that covered peer smoking was given least often for both 2001 and 2002 school years.
- Except for content on smokeless tobacco, a larger percentage of students received each of the above program components in 2002 than in 2001. No significant difference was found between 2001 and 2002 in students receiving TUPE content on smokeless tobacco.

## 2.1.2 Results of Tobacco Use Prevention Education

### 2.1.2.1 Students' Attitudes Toward Tobacco

A successful youth tobacco use prevention and control program should shift both health beliefs and social attitudes about tobacco use from pro-tobacco to pro-health. Monitor-

ing health beliefs and social attitudes about tobacco provides an assessment of the magnitude and direction of attitude change as tobacco use prevention program activities are implemented and revised.

### 2.1.2.1.1 Health Attitudes

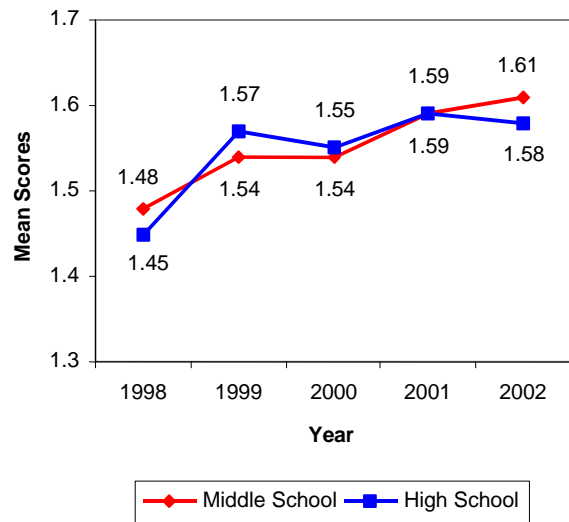
The health belief scale is constructed from responses of three survey questions:

- a. *Do you think people can get addicted to cigarette smoking just like they can get addicted to cocaine or heroin?*
- b. *Do you think that smokers have shorter lives than non-smokers?*
- c. *Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?*

Response choices for all three questions were: “Definitely yes,” “Probably yes,” “Probably not,” and “Definitely not.” The health belief scale ranges from 1 (“Definitely yes”) to 4 (“Definitely not”), with higher scores indicating pro-tobacco beliefs and lower scores indicating anti-tobacco (pro-health) beliefs. If health beliefs about tobacco are changing in a “pro-health” (anti-tobacco) direction, average scale scores will decline over time. In 2002, the overall mean score for health attitudes among all students was 1.59. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-4 at the end of this report. Key findings are summarized as follows:

- The mean health attitudes score was higher among current smokers (1.71) than non-smokers (1.56). The same difference between smokers and non-smokers was observed regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, grade level and region.
- The mean health attitudes score was significantly higher among middle school students (1.61) than among high school students (1.58).
- The mean health attitudes score was significantly higher among male students (1.67) than among female students (1.51).
- Non-Hispanic Black students had the highest mean health attitudes score (1.76) compared to the scores of non-Hispanic White students (1.52) and Hispanic students (1.60).
- Panhandle region students had the lowest scores (1.53) compared to students in the other six regions in Florida.

**Figure 2-4: Mean Health Attitude Toward Tobacco Scores Among Students Florida 1998-2002**



From 1998 to 2002, the overall trends for mean scores increased both in middle school and high school students (see Figure 2-4).

- The overall mean scores for health attitudes among both middle and high school students did not significantly change from 2001 to 2002.
- Among high school students, the mean health attitudes score increased by 9 percent from 1.45 in 1998 to 1.58 in 2002.
- Among middle school students, the mean health attitudes score increased by 9 percent from 1.48 in 1998 to 1.61 in 2002.

### 2.1.2.1.2 Social Attitudes

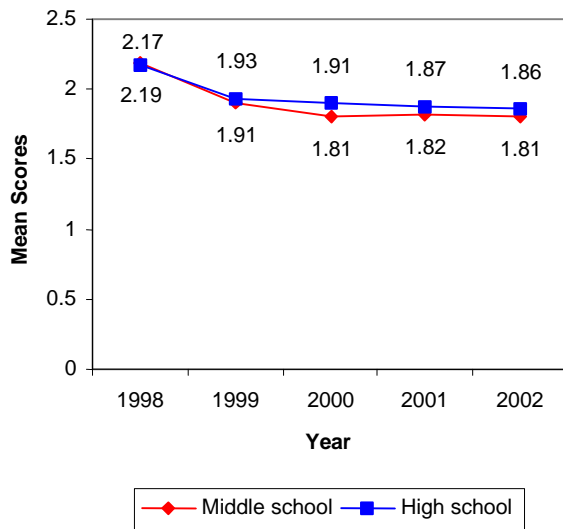
The social attitude scale is constructed from responses to three survey questions:

- a. *Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?*
- b. *Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?*
- c. *Do you think smoking cigarettes helps people feel more comfortable at parties and in other social situations?*

Response choices for all three questions were: “Definitely yes,” “Probably yes,” “Probably not,” and “Definitely not.” The health [this is what they call it] belief scale ranges from 1 (“Definitely yes”) to 4 (“Definitely not”), with higher scores indicating pro-tobacco attitudes and lower scores indicating anti-tobacco attitudes. If social attitudes are becoming more anti-tobacco, average scale scores should decline over time. In 2002, the overall mean score for social attitudes among all students was 1.84. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-5 at the end of this report. Key findings are summarized as follows:

- The mean social attitudes score was higher among current smokers (2.24) than among non-smokers (1.76). The difference between smokers and non-smokers was observed regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, grade level and region.
- The mean social attitudes score was significantly higher among high school students (1.86) than among middle school students (1.81).
- Male students had a mean social attitudes score (1.88) significantly higher than female students (1.79).
- Non-Hispanic Black students had the lowest mean social attitudes score (1.79) compared to non-Hispanic White students (1.85) and Hispanic students (1.83).

**Figure 2-5: Students' Mean Scores of Social Attitudes Toward Tobacco Florida 1998-2002**



- No regional differences were found regarding students' mean social attitudes scores.

From 1998 to 2002, the overall trends for mean scores decreased for both middle school and high school students (see Figure 2-5).

- The means of the social attitudes scores among both middle and high school students did not significantly change from 2001 to 2002.
- Among high school students, the mean social attitudes score decreased by 14 percent from 2.17 in 1998 to 1.86 in 2002.
- Among middle school students, the mean social attitudes score decreased by 17 percent from 2.19 in 1998 to 1.81 in 2002.

#### 2.1.2.2 Saying “No” to Friends Who Offer Cigarettes

To grasp the impact of TUPE during the current school year, students were asked whether what they had learned helped them feel it was okay to say “no” to friends who offered them cigarettes. Overall, 77 percent of students who had received some TUPE reported that what they had learned in school helped them feel it would be okay to refuse friends' offers of cigarettes. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-6 at the end of this report. Key findings are summarized below:

- A higher percentage of non-smokers (80 percent) than current smokers (57 percent) said that what they had learned helped them to refuse friends' offers of cigarettes. This difference was significant even after adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, grade level and region.
- A higher percentage of middle school students (84 percent) than high school students (70 percent) reported that what they had learned helped them to refuse friends' offers of cigarettes.
- A higher percentage of female students (79 percent) than male students (75 percent) reported that what they had learned helped them to refuse friends' offers of cigarettes.
- The prevalence of reporting that what they had learned helped them to refuse friends' offers of cigarettes was highest among non-Hispanic Black high school students (75 percent) than their non-Hispanic White (69 percent) and Hispanic (67 percent) counterparts.
- Students in lower grade levels were more likely than students in higher grade levels to report that what

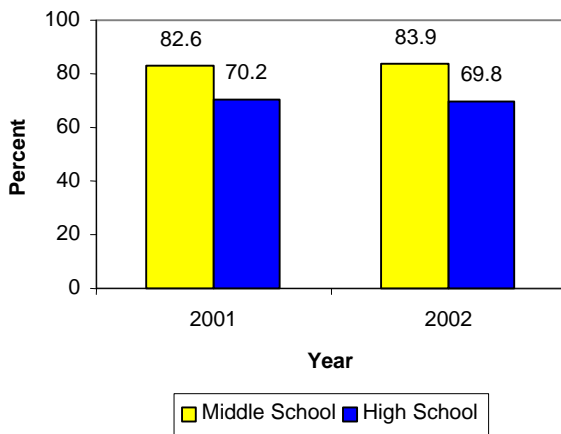
they had learned helped them to refuse friends' offers of cigarettes.

- Among middle school students, those in the Tampa Bay region had the highest prevalence (87 percent) of reporting that what they had learned helped them to refuse friends' offers of cigarettes compared to middle school students in the other regions in Florida. High school students in the Northeast region had the highest prevalence (73 percent) of reporting that what they had learned helped them to refuse friends' offers of cigarettes, compared to high school students in the North Central (67 percent) or Tampa Bay (67 percent) regions.

As shown in Figure 2-6:

- For both 2001 and 2002, a higher percentage of middle school students than high school students reported that what they had learned in school helped them to feel it is okay to refuse a friend's offer of cigarettes.
- There was no significant change from 2001 to 2002 in the percentage of middle school students or high school students who said that what they had learned in school helped them to feel it is okay to say "No" to friends who offer cigarettes.

**Figure 2-6: Percentage of Students Who Said That What They Had Learned in School Helped Them Feel It is Okay to Say "No" to Friends Who Offer Them Cigarettes Florida 2002**



### 2.1.2.3 Tobacco Use on School Property

In the 2002 survey, three questions asked about tobacco use on school property:

- During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?*

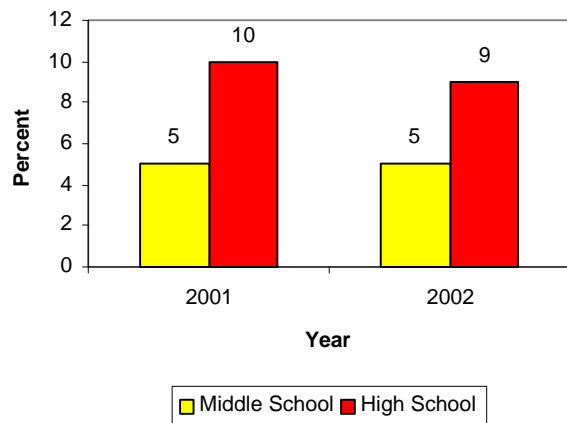
- During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property?*

- During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on school property?*

If students reported using any of the above tobacco products on at least one day, they were categorized as belonging to the "current tobacco use on school property group." If they had not used any of the three tobacco products on school property during past 30 days, they were categorized as belonging to the "non-tobacco use on school property group." In general, 7 percent of students reported using tobacco products on school property during the 30 days prior to the survey. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-7 at the end of this report. In summary, the prevalence of current tobacco use on school property was:

- Higher among high school students (9 percent) than middle school students (5 percent).
- Higher among male students (9 percent) than female students (5 percent).
- Lowest among non-Hispanic Black students (4 percent) compared to non-Hispanic White and Hispanic students.
- Lowest among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students (3 percent) and highest in 11<sup>th</sup> grade students (10 percent).
- Higher among high school students in the Panhandle region (12 percent) than high school students in any of the other regions of Florida.

**Figure 2-7: Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use on School Property in Past 30 Days Florida 2001-2002**



When compared to 2001 (see Figure 2-7):

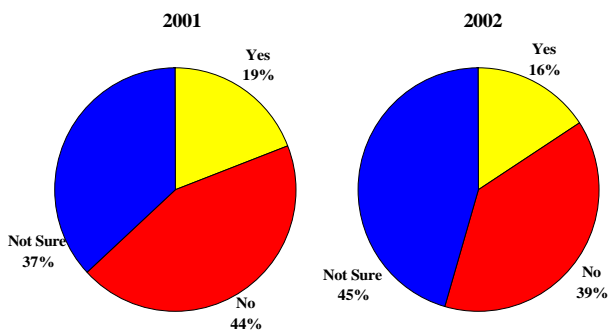
- High school students reported a higher prevalence of current tobacco use on school property than middle school students in both years.
- The prevalence among high school students decreased by 16 percent from 10 percent in 2001 to 9 percent in 2002.
- Middle school students reported the same prevalence of current tobacco use on school property in both years (5 percent).

### 2.1.3 Any Groups/Classes for Students Who Want to Quit Tobacco in School

Tobacco use prevention programs are not the only intervention available in Florida public middle and high schools. Also of interest are the long-term effects of school-based tobacco use cessation (quit) programs for students who are current tobacco product users. Students were asked whether their school had “any special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco” (see Figure 2-8).

- From 2001 to 2002, the percentage of students who reported their schools as having tobacco use cessation classes or groups significantly decreased from 19 percent to 16 percent. The percentage of students who reported that their schools *did not* have tobacco use cessation classes or groups also decreased from 44 percent in 2001 to 39 percent in 2002.
- Compared to 2001, a greater proportion of students in 2002 were not sure whether their specific school had any classes or groups for students who wanted to quit using tobacco (37 percent versus 45 percent, respectively).

**Figure 2-8: Students’ Responses on Whether Their School Had Tobacco Use Cessation Groups/Classes for Students, in Percentage Florida 2001 & 2002**



## 2.2 Age-related Issues of Tobacco Use

### 2.2.1 Age of First Use of Tobacco

FYTS respondents were asked how old they were when they smoked a cigarette for the first time. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-8 at the end of this report. Key findings are summarized below:

- The overall average age of initial cigarette use among students was 11.8 years. This is significantly lower than the average age reported by both cigar smokers (12.9 years) and smokeless tobacco users (12.1 years).
- On average, male students (11.6 years) were younger when they first smoked a cigarette than female students (12.0 years).
- Non-Hispanic Black students (11.6 years) were, on average, younger when they smoked their first cigarette than either Hispanic students (12.0 years) or non-Hispanic White students (11.9 years).
- On average, middle school students were younger (11 years) when they smoked their first cigarette compared to high school students (12 years).

Similarly, students who responded to the survey were asked how old they were when they used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) for the first time. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-8 at the end of this report. In summary:

- The overall average age of initial smokeless tobacco use among students was 12.1 years; this is significantly lower than the average age of initial use among cigar smokers (12.9 years).

On average, male students (11.7 years) were younger than their female counterparts (12.2 years) when they first used smokeless tobacco products.

The average age of initiation in using smokeless tobacco was lower among non-Hispanic Black students (11.3 years) than among both non-Hispanic White students (12.3 years) and Hispanic students (12.2 years).

High school students (11 years) were younger on average than middle school students (13 years) when they first used smokeless tobacco.

Finally, students were also asked how old they were when they smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar for the first time. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-8 at the end of this report. To summarize:

- Among middle and high school students who ever smoked a cigar, the average age of initiation was 12.9 years. This was significantly higher than among both cigarette smokers (11.8 years) and smokeless tobacco users (12.1 years).
- Age of initiation of cigar smoking was lower, on average, among males (12.7 years) than among females (13.2 years).
- On average, non-Hispanic Black students initiated cigar smoking earlier (12.5 years) than non-Hispanic White students (13.1 years) and Hispanic students (12.7 years).
- The average age of initiation was lower among middle school students (11 years) than among high school students (14 years).

The average age of initiation of tobacco use (cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or cigar) remained the same from 2001 to 2002 (see Table 2-9).

### 2.2.2 Knowledge About Florida’s Youth Tobacco Possession Laws

	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Cigars
Year				
2001		11.9	12.2	13.0
2002		11.8	12.1	12.9

#### 2.2.2.1 Overall Knowledge

Students who responded to the FYTS survey were asked three questions to determine their overall knowledge of Florida’s youth tobacco possession laws and its penalties. If a respondent gave the correct answer to either of the following three survey questions, then the respondent was categorized as having knowledge of Florida’s youth tobacco possession laws:

- What is the youngest age a person can legally buy cigarettes in Florida?*
- According to Florida law, can your driver’s license be suspended if you are under 18 and caught with tobacco?*

- Does Florida have a law that punishes anyone under age 18 who has cigarettes or any other tobacco product in their possession?*

Overall, 83 percent of students have some knowledge of Florida’s youth tobacco possession laws. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-10 at the end of this report. Briefly:

- Even after adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, a smaller percentage of non-smokers (81 percent) compared to current smokers (92 percent) had knowledge of the Florida youth tobacco possession laws.
- A smaller percentage of middle school students (77 percent) reported knowledge of the Florida youth tobacco possession laws than did high school students (88 percent).
- Male high school students were less likely (86 percent) to know about Florida’s youth tobacco possession laws than female high school students (90 percent).
- A smaller percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (76 percent) reported knowledge of Florida’s youth tobacco possession laws than did their non-Hispanic White (87 percent) and Hispanic (80 percent) counterparts.
- Compared to Florida’s other six regions, the Miami-Dade/Monroe region has the smaller percentages of students (77 percent) who reported knowledge of Florida’s youth tobacco possession laws.

#### 2.2.2.2 Specific Knowledge about Florida’s Youth Tobacco Possession Laws

Key findings regarding students’ specific knowledge about Florida’s youth tobacco possession laws are summarized below. Detailed data are in Table 2-11 at the end of this report.

- What is the youngest age a person can legally buy cigarettes in Florida?*
  - Overall, 68 percent of middle and high school students knew the correct legal age for purchasing cigarettes in Florida.
  - Of students who knew the legal age for purchasing cigarettes, 69 percent were female and 67 percent were male.

- Just over half the non-Hispanic Black students (54 percent) knew the correct legal age for purchasing cigarettes in Florida, compared to 76 percent for non-Hispanic White students and 64 percent for Hispanic students. The difference between non-Hispanic White students and Hispanic students was also significant.
  - A smaller percentage of middle school students (57 percent) knew the correct legal age for purchasing cigarettes than did high school students (77 percent).
  - Only 65 percent of non-smokers knew Florida's legal age requirement for purchasing cigarettes compared to 86 percent of current smokers.
- b. *According to Florida law, can your driver's license be suspended if you are under 18 and caught with tobacco?*
- Overall, 38 percent of middle and high school students responded with the correct answer, which is "yes."
  - A smaller percentage of Hispanic students (34 percent) knew the correct answer compared to both non-Hispanic Black students (37 percent) and non-Hispanic White students (39 percent).
- c. *Does Florida have a law that punishes anyone under 18 who has cigarettes or any other tobacco product in their possession?*
- Overall, less than half (48 percent) of the students who responded to this question knew the correct answer, which is "yes."
  - Smaller percentages of non-Hispanic Black students (42 percent) and Hispanic students (42 percent), compared with non-Hispanic White students (52 percent), responded with the correct answer regarding whether Florida law has penalties for under-age possession of tobacco.
  - Middle school students (43 percent) were less likely than high school students (51 percent) to respond with the correct answer regarding penalties for violating Florida's youth tobacco possession laws.
  - Finally, 47 percent of non-smokers compared to 55 percent of current smokers reported knowing that Florida's youth tobacco possession law has penalties for being under 18 and caught with tobacco.

### 2.2.3 *Retailers' Tobacco Sales Practice with Regard to Students Who Are Under 18-Years-Old*

Survey respondents were asked the following two questions to assess Florida retailers' cigarette sales practices:

- a. *When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show proof of age?*
- b. *During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?*

Please refer to Table 2-12 for detailed data results. In summary, among middle and high school students under 18-years-old, who were current cigarette smokers and who tried to purchase cigarettes in a store within the past 30 days, the data show:

- Less than half (43 percent) were asked to show proof of age.
- Only 42 percent were refused because of age.

Similarly, survey respondents were asked the following two questions to assess how Florida retailers practiced sales of smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip):

- a. *When you bought or tried to buy chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show proof of age?*
- b. *During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip because of your age?*

Please refer to Table 2-12 for detailed data results. In summary, among middle and high school students under 18-years-old, who were current smokeless tobacco users and who tried to purchase smokeless tobacco in a store within the past 30 days, the data show:

- Only 27 percent of smokeless tobacco users were asked to show proof of age. This is significantly lower than among cigarette smokers (43 percent).
- Only 28 percent were refused because of age. This is significantly lower than among cigarette smokers (42 percent).

Finally, survey respondents were asked the following two questions to assess Florida retailers' cigar sales practices:

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

- b. During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars because of your age?

Please see Table 2-12 for detailed data results. In summary, among middle and high school students under 18-years-old, who were current cigar smokers and who tried to purchase cigars in a store within the past 30 days, the data show:

- Only 28 percent were asked to show proof of age. This prevalence rate is significantly lower than among cigarette smokers (43 percent).
- Only 30 percent were refused because of age. This prevalence rate is significantly lower than among cigarette smokers (42 percent).

### 2.2.4 Fake ID Used

Survey respondents were asked whether or not they used or tried to use a fake ID to purchase or try to purchase cigarettes during the past 30 days. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-13 at the end of this report. The following estimates refer *only* to those middle and high school students under 18-years-old who are current smokers and who tried to purchase cigarettes in a store within the past 30 days:

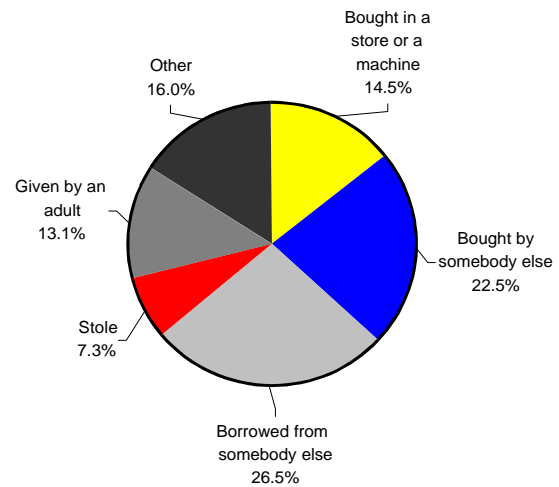
- Overall, only 17 percent of middle and high school students who are current smokers tried to purchase cigarettes from a store using a fake ID within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Twenty-five percent of middle school students reported trying to purchase cigarettes using a fake ID; 14 percent of high school students reported trying to purchase cigarettes using a fake ID.
- At 25 percent, students in Palm Beach/Broward were more likely to report having tried to purchase cigarettes using a fake ID than were Miami-Dade/Monroe students (7 percent).

### 2.2.5 Sources of Tobacco Products (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars)

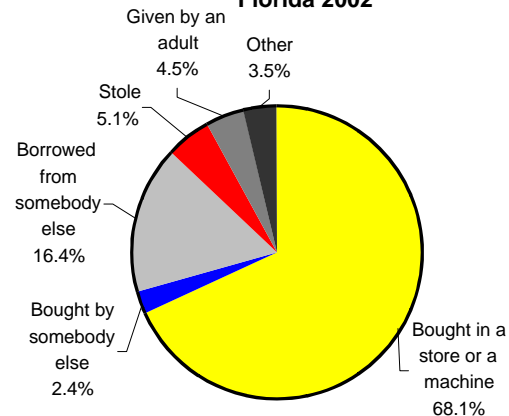
FYTS respondents were asked where they acquired their cigarettes during the past 30 days. Key findings are summarized below (see Figures 2-9a and 2-9b). Among students who are current cigarette smokers and under the age of 18, the data show:

- Approximately one out of seven (15 percent) were able to purchase cigarettes in a store or a vending machine.
- Over one-fifth (23 percent) had their cigarettes bought for them by somebody else.

**Figure 2-9a: Cigarette Sources During Past 30 Days for Students Who are Current Smokers and Under 18-Years-Old Florida 2002**



**Figure 2-9b: Cigarette Sources During Past 30 Days for Students Who are Current Smokers and at Least 18-Years-Old Florida 2002**

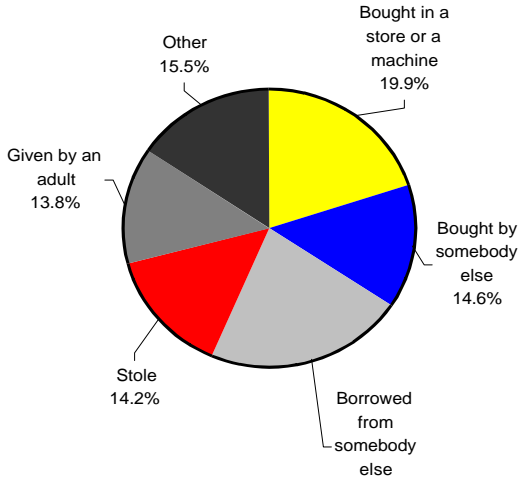


Among students who are current cigarette smokers and at least 18-years-old, the data show that:

- Two out of three (68 percent) bought their cigarettes in a store or a vending machine.
- Only 2 percent had their cigarettes bought for them by somebody else (see Figure 2-9b).

Similarly, FYTS respondents were asked where they acquired their smokeless tobacco products during the past 30 days (see Figures 2-10a and 2-10b). Among current

**Figure 2-10a: Sources for Smokeless Tobacco Products During Past 30 Days Among Users Younger Than 18-Years-Old Florida 2002**



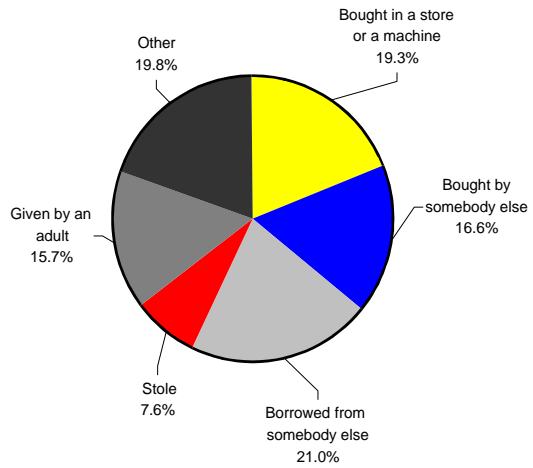
- Over half (53 percent) bought their smokeless tobacco in a store or a vending machine.
- Only 4 percent had their tobacco bought for them by somebody else (see Figure 2-10b).

Finally, the FYTS respondents were asked where they acquired their cigars during the past 30 days (see Figures 2-11a and 2-11b). Among current cigar smokers under the age of 18 who are middle and high school students, the data show:

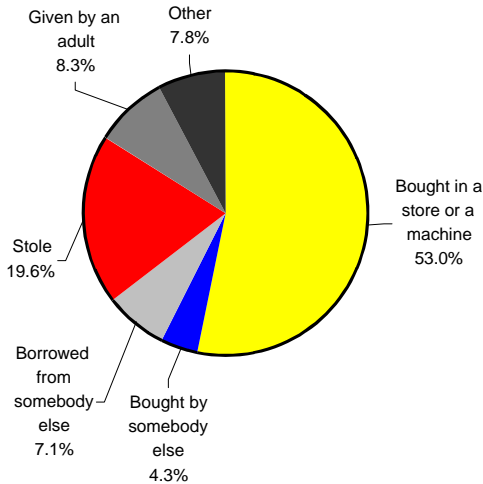
smokeless tobacco users under the age of 18 who are middle and high school students, the data show:

- One-fifth were able to purchase their smokeless tobacco in a store or a vending machine.
- Approximately one out of seven (15 percent) had their tobacco bought for them by somebody else.

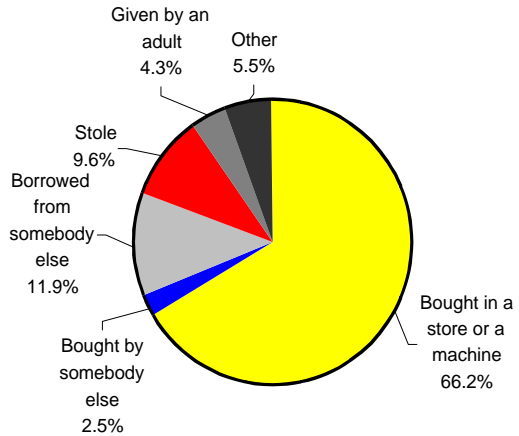
**Figure 2-11a: Sources for Cigars During Past 30 Days for Current Cigar Users Under 18-Years-Old Florida 2002**



**Figure 2-10b: Sources for Smokeless Tobacco Products During Past 30 Days Among Users at Least 18-Years-Old Florida 2002**



**Figure 2-11b: Sources for Cigars During Past 30 Days for Current Cigar Users at Least 18-Years-Old Florida 2002**



Among current smokeless tobacco users at least 18-years-old and who are middle and high school students, the data show that:

- Approximately one out of five (19 percent) were able to purchase their cigars from a store or vending machine; and
- 17 percent had their cigars bought for them by somebody else.

Among current cigar smokers at least 18-years-old who are middle and high school students, the data show that:

- Two-thirds bought their cigars from a store or vending machine; and
- Only 3 percent had their cigars bought for them by somebody else (see Figure 2-11a).

### 2.2.6 Law Enforcement

Survey respondents were asked if they or anyone they knew had gotten a ticket, paid a fine, or had to go to court for using or possessing tobacco. The data show that:

- Among current smokers, 13 percent had gotten a ticket, paid a fine, or had to go to court for using or possessing tobacco. This was higher than among non-smokers (2 percent).
- Similarly, 39 percent of current smokers knew somebody who had gotten a ticket, paid a fine, or had to go to court for using or possessing tobacco. Approximately one in seven (15 percent) of non-smokers knew somebody who had gotten a ticket, paid a fine, or had to go to court for using or possessing tobacco.

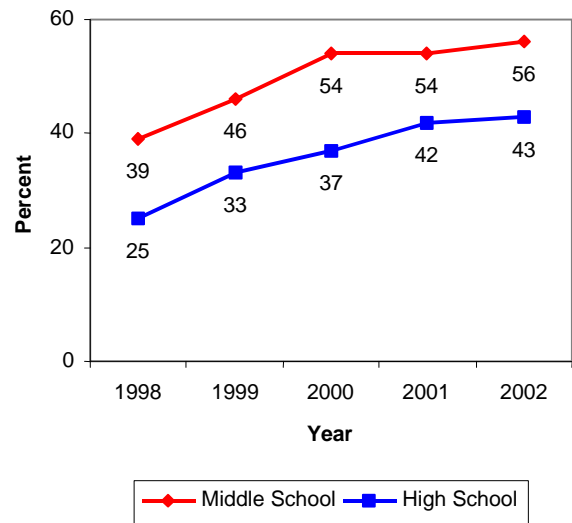
## 2.3 Tobacco Use Status

### 2.3.1 Committed Never-smoker

Committed never-smoking is a measure of a student's intention not 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 offers one. In 2002, approximately half (49.4 percent) of middle and high school students were committed never-smokers. For more detailed data, please refer to Table 2-14 at the end of this report.

- Overall, non-Hispanic Black students had a higher prevalence of being committed to never smoking (64 percent) than did non-Hispanic White students (44 percent) and Hispanic students (49 percent).
- Two-thirds of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students were committed to never smoking, a prevalence that was the highest among all students.

Figure 2-12: Percentage of Students Who Were Committed Never-smokers  
Florida 1998-2002



- Students in the Miami-Dade/Monroe region had the highest prevalence of being committed to never smoking (56 percent).

More students were committed to never smoking in 2002 than in 1998. Figure 2-12 shows the increase in percentage of committed never-smokers over the past five years.

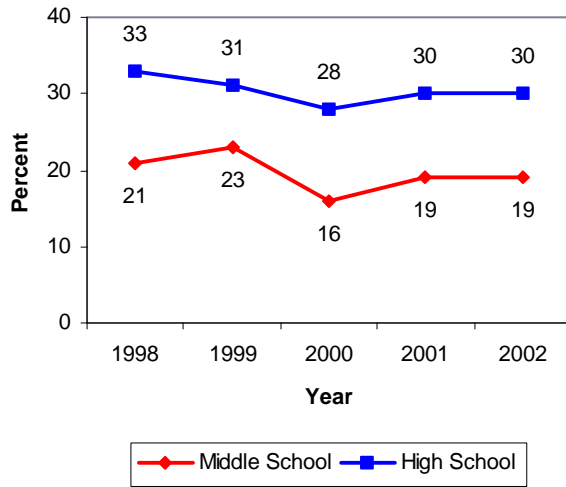
- The percentage of middle school students who were committed never-smokers increased significantly to 56 percent in 2002 from 39 percent in 1998.
- The percentage of high school students who were committed never-smokers increased significantly to 43 percent in 2002 from 25 percent in 1998.

### 2.3.2 Experimenters of Cigarettes

Experimenters are students who have tried smoking cigarettes, but who have never smoked cigarettes daily and are not current smokers. In 2002, one-fourth (25 percent) of middle and high school students reported having experimented with cigarettes. For more detailed data, please see Table 2-15 at the end of this report. Some key findings are:

- A smaller percentage of middle school students (19 percent) experimented with cigarettes than high school students (30 percent).
- In 2002, approximately one-third of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students experimented with cigarettes, while only one-eighth of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students did so.

**Figure 2-13: Percentage of Students Who Had Experimented With Cigarettes But Are Not Current Smokers Florida 1998-2002**



- There was no racial/ethnic difference in experimentation for both middle and high school students.
- High school students in the Panhandle region (34 percent) had the highest prevalence of experimenting with cigarettes, compared to high school students in other regions.
- Middle school students in the Panhandle region (20 percent) and South Central region (22 percent) had the highest prevalence of experimenting with cigarettes compared to middle school students in other regions.

The prevalence of student experimentation with cigarettes declined during 1998-2001 and was level from 2001 to 2002. Figure 2-13 shows the percentage of students who experimented with cigarettes by year. Over the past five years, experimenting with cigarettes:

- Dropped by 13 percent among middle school students, from 21 percent in 1998 to 19 percent in 2002.
- Declined by 7 percent among high school students, from 33 percent in 1998 to 30 percent in 2002.

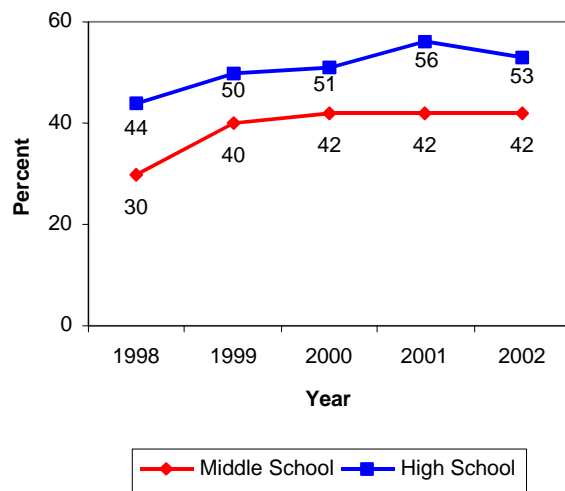
### 2.3.3 Experimenters Who Are Committed to Not Smoking in the Future

Within the group of experimenters is a subgroup of students who are committed to never smoking cigarettes again. Nearly half of the middle and high school students who had experimented with cigarettes are also committed to not smoking cigarettes again in the future. Detailed data are presented

in Table 2-16 at the end of this report. The percentage of experimenters who were committed to not smoking was higher among:

- Female high school students (56 percent) compared to male high school students (51 percent).
- Non-Hispanic Black students (63 percent) compared to non-Hispanic White (46 percent) or Hispanic students (44 percent).

**Figure 2-14: Percentage of Students Who Have Experimented With Cigarettes, But Are Committed to Not Smoking in the Future Florida 1998-2002**



- 6<sup>th</sup> grade students (50 percent) compared to other middle school students, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (59 percent) compared to other high school students.

Figure 2-14 shows changes, from 1998 to 2002, in the percentage of students who have experimented with cigarettes and who have committed to never smoking again.

- For every year from 1998 to 2002, the percentage of experimenters who are committed to never smoking in the future was consistently higher among high school students than among middle school students.
- Since 1998, the percentage of experimenters who are committed never-smokers has increased by 20 percent among high school students and by 39 percent among middle school students.

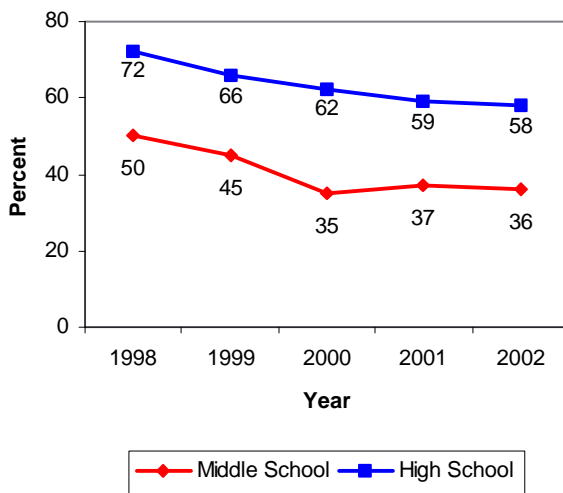
### 2.3.4 Lifetime Tobacco Use

Lifetime tobacco use is defined as having ever tried tobacco, even just one or two puffs (as in the case of cigarettes and cigars). FYTS respondents were asked about their lifetime use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and cigars.

Almost one-half (48 percent) of the middle and high students had ever tried any tobacco products. Please see Table 2-17 at the end of this report for more detailed data on the prevalence of using any tobacco products. Following are some key findings:

- In 2002, a larger percentage of high school students (58 percent) had ever tried tobacco than had middle school students (36 percent).
- A larger percentage of male students (50 percent) had ever tried tobacco than had female students (45 percent).
- Among all students in 2002, a larger percentage of non-Hispanic White students (53 percent) had ever tried tobacco compared to non-Hispanic Black (37 percent) or Hispanic students (46 percent).
- Nearly two-thirds of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students had ever tried tobacco; this percentage was the highest of all students and 2.7 times higher than that among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students.

**Figure 2-15: Percentage of Students Who Had Ever Used Any Tobacco Products Florida 1998-2002**



- Overall, students in the Panhandle region had a higher prevalence (55 percent) of ever trying tobacco than did students in other regions.

Figure 2-15 shows the percentage of students who have ever tried any tobacco product by year.

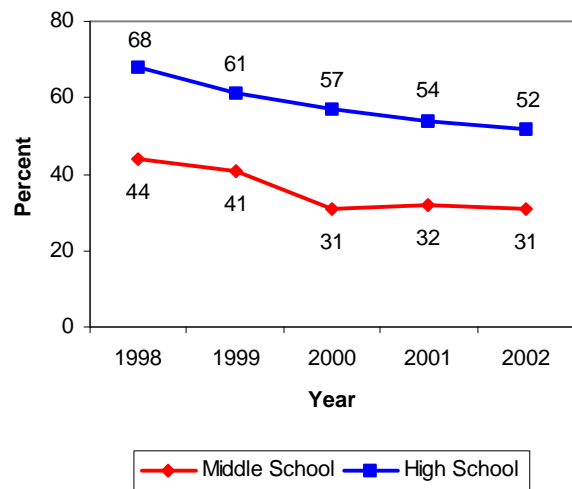
- For every year from 1998 to 2002, the prevalence of having ever tried tobacco was higher among high school students than among middle school students.
- The prevalence of having ever tried tobacco decreased by 20 percent among high school students from 72 percent in 1998 to 58 percent in 2002; however, the prevalence remained unchanged from 2001 to 2002.
- The prevalence of having ever tried tobacco decreased by 29 percent among middle school students from 50 percent in 1998 to 36 percent in 2002; however, the prevalence remained unchanged from 2001 to 2002.

### 2.3.5 Lifetime Cigarette Use

In 2002, approximately two out of five (42 percent) students reported having tried a cigarette. Detailed data are listed in Table 2-18 at the end of this report. The prevalence of having tried a cigarette was:

- Higher among high school students (52 percent) than among middle school students (31 percent).
- Higher among non-Hispanic White students (48 percent) than non-Hispanic Black students (32 percent) or Hispanic students (41 percent).
- Consistently increased with increasing grade level from 6<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grades.
- The highest among students in the Panhandle region (50 percent) compared to the other six regions.

**Figure 2-16: Percentage of Students Who Had Ever Smoked Cigarettes Florida 1998-2002**



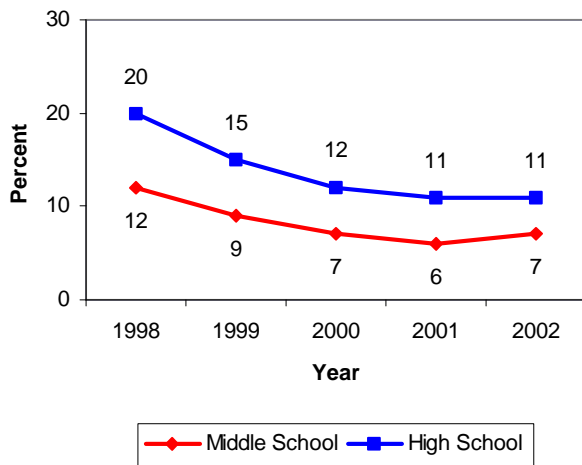
From 1998 to 2002, the prevalence of having ever tried cigarettes declined dramatically among students; see Figure 2-16. The prevalence decreased by 23 percent among high school students, from 68 percent to 52 percent; and by 30 percent among middle school students, from 44 percent to 31 percent. During 2001-2002, the prevalence among middle school students declined significantly, but for high school students the decrease in prevalence was not statistically significant.

### 2.3.6 Lifetime Smokeless Tobacco Use

The 2002 FYTS asked survey respondents if they had ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip. Overall, 9 percent of students, including 7 percent of middle school students and 11 percent of high school students, reported having ever used smokeless tobacco. Detailed data are listed in Table 2-19 at the end of this report. Some key findings are:

- The prevalence of having ever tried smokeless tobacco was three to four times higher among boys (14 percent) than among girls (4 percent).
- The prevalence of having ever tried smokeless tobacco was greater among non-Hispanic White students (13 percent) than among non-Hispanic Black (4 percent) or Hispanic students (5 percent).
- Students in 12<sup>th</sup> grade had the highest prevalence (12 percent) of lifetime smokeless tobacco use, while those in 6<sup>th</sup> grade had the lowest prevalence (5 percent).

**Figure 2-17: Percentage of Students Who Had Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco Products Florida 1998-2002**



- Students in the Panhandle region had the highest prevalence (16 percent) of having ever tried smokeless tobacco, compared to the other six regions.

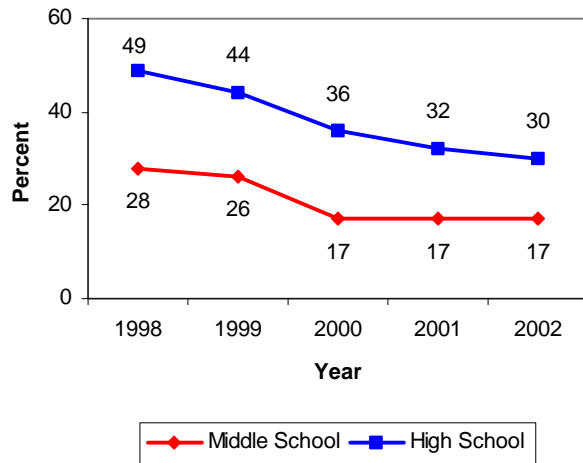
The prevalence of having ever tried smokeless tobacco has decreased since 1998. Figure 2-17 shows the percentage of students who have ever tried smokeless tobacco from 1998 to 2002.

- Among high school students, the prevalence of having ever tried smokeless tobacco declined by 48 percent from 20 percent in 1998 to 11 percent in 2002. However, the prevalence among high school students of having ever tried smokeless tobacco was level from 2001 to 2002.
- The prevalence of having ever tried smokeless tobacco decreased by 38 percent among middle school students, from 12 percent in 1998 to 7 percent in 2002. However, prevalence of this behavior increased from 6 percent in 2001 to 7 percent in 2002.

### 2.3.7 Lifetime Cigar Use

FYTS survey respondents were asked, "Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or

**Figure 2-18: Percentage of Students Who Had Ever Smoked Cigars Florida 1998-2002**



two puffs?” Nearly one-fourth (24 percent) of Florida middle and high school students had ever tried smoking cigars. Table 2-20 at the end of this report presents detailed data.

- In 2002, the prevalence of having ever tried cigars was significantly higher among boys (29 percent) than among girls (19 percent).
- Non-Hispanic White students (29 percent) had a significantly higher prevalence of having ever tried cigars compared to non-Hispanic Black students (14 percent) and Hispanics (23 percent).
- Approximately one-third (37 percent) of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students had ever tried cigars, the highest prevalence among all students. In contrast, only one-tenth of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students had ever tried cigars.
- Students in the Miami-Dade/Monroe region (17.4 percent) had the lowest prevalence of lifetime cigar use compared to those in other regions.

The prevalence of having ever tried cigars decreased from 1998 to 2002. Figure 2-18 shows changes in the percentage of students who experimented with cigars during the past five years. Among high school students, the prevalence of having ever tried cigars decreased by 38 percent, from 49 percent in 1998 to 30 percent in 2002. Among middle school students, prevalence of this behavior decreased also by 38 percent, from 28 percent in 1998 to 17 percent in 2002.

## 2.4 Influences from Outside World

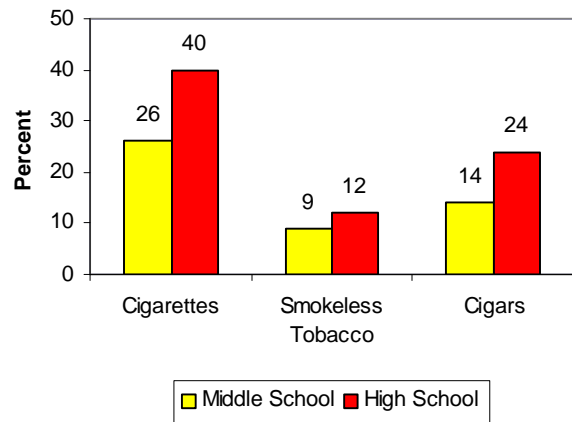
### 2.4.1 Influence from Peers

#### 2.4.1.1 Having Best Friends Who Are Tobacco Users

FYTS respondents were asked how many of their four closest friends used tobacco (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and cigars, respectively); response options were: *None, One, Two, Three, Four and Not sure*. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-21 at the end of this report. The data show that:

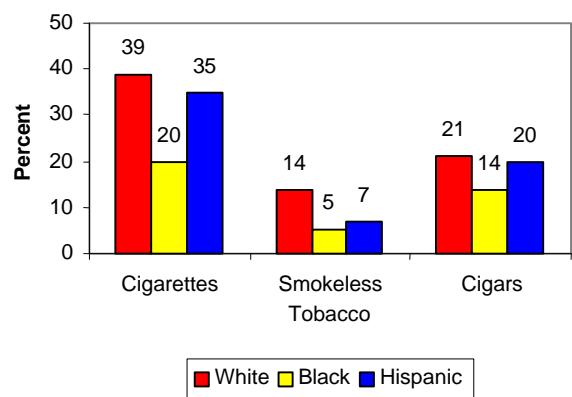
- Approximately one-third of students have at least one best friend who smokes cigarettes.
- A larger percentage of high school students reported that their best friend(s) smoked cigarettes (40 percent), used smokeless tobacco (12 percent), and smoked cigars (24 percent) compared to their middle school counterparts (26 percent, 9 percent, and 14 percent, respectively) (see Figure 2-19).

**Figure 2-19: Percentage of Students Whose Best Friend(s) Use Tobacco Products by School Level, Florida 2002**



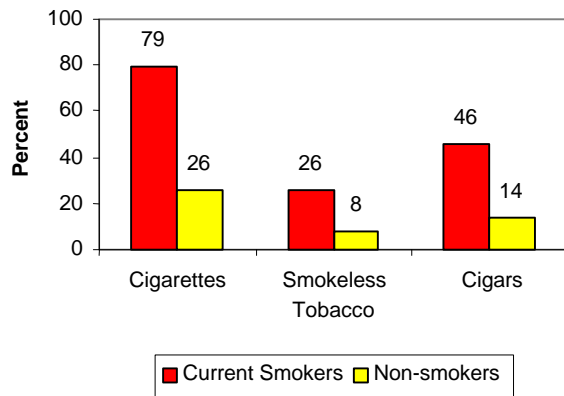
- A greater percentage of male students than female students reported that their best friend(s) used smokeless tobacco products (13 percent versus 9 percent) or smoked cigars (22 percent versus 16 percent).
- Among racial/ethnic groups, non-Hispanic White students had the highest prevalence of having a best friend(s) who smoked cigarettes (39 percent) or cigars (21 percent) or used smokeless tobacco products (14 percent).
- Compared to non-Hispanic White and Hispanic students, non-Hispanic Black students had the lowest prevalence of having a best friend(s) who smoked cigarettes (20 percent) or cigars (14 percent) or used smokeless tobacco (5 percent) (see Figure 2-20).

**Figure 2-20: Percentage of Students Whose Best Friend(s) Use Tobacco Products, by Race/Ethnicity Florida 2002**



- Students who were current smokers (79 percent) were more likely to report that their best friend(s) smoked cigarettes than were students who did not smoke (26 percent). Also current smokers were more likely to have a best friend(s) who used smokeless tobacco products or who smoked cigars compared to students who did not smoke (see Figure 2-21).

**Figure 2-21: Percentage of Students Whose Best Friend(s) Use Tobacco Products, by Students' Smoking Status Florida 2002**



- Students in the Panhandle region had the highest prevalence of having a friend(s) who smoked cigarettes (38 percent) cigars (21 percent), or used smokeless tobacco products (17 percent), compared to students in all other regions.

#### 2.4.1.2 Resistance to Friends' Encouragement to Use Tobacco

In the FYTS, students were asked whether or not they would smoke if their best friends offered them cigarettes. Detailed data on students' responses to this question are presented in Table 2-22 at the end of this report. Key findings from the data include:

- Two out of three students reported that they would definitely not smoke cigarettes offered by their friends.
- A larger percentage of middle school students (70 percent) than high school students (63 percent) reported that they would not smoke cigarettes offered by a friend.
- Students in the lower grades were more likely to refuse to smoke cigarettes offered by a friend than students in the higher grades.

- More than three-fourths of non-smokers (77 percent) versus 8 percent of current smokers would definitely not smoke cigarettes even if offered by a friend. Smoking status was a significant factor in whether or not a student would smoke a cigarette offered by a friend, regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, and grade level.
- There was no difference between female students and male students in whether or not they would accept cigarettes offered by a friend.
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (81 percent) said that they would not smoke cigarettes offered by a friend compared to non-Hispanic White students (61 percent) and Hispanic students (66 percent).
- The Miami-Dade/Monroe region had the largest percentage of students (73 percent) who said that they would not smoke cigarettes offered by a friend, compared to students in the other six regions.

#### 2.4.1.3 Helping Friends to Quit Smoking

Students were asked whether they had ever asked any of their four closest friends to quit smoking. Detailed information is presented in Table 2-23 at the end of this report. Overall, 44 percent of students reported having asked any of their four closest friends to quit smoking. The prevalence of having ever asked any of their four closest friends to quit smoking was:

- Higher among high school students (46 percent) than among middle school students (41 percent).
- Higher among non-smokers (53 percent) than among current smokers (28 percent); this difference was significant regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, and region.
- Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (49 percent) than students of other grades.
- Higher among female students (48 percent) than among male students (40 percent).
- Higher among Hispanic students (50 percent) than among non-Hispanic White students (42 percent) and non-Hispanic Black students (45 percent).

<sup>9</sup>Fiore MC, Bailey, WC, Cohen, SJ, et al. *Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence. Clinical Practice Guideline*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. June 2000.

- Higher among students in the Miami-Dade/Monroe region (52 percent) than students in the other six regions.

#### 2.4.2 Influence From Doctors and Dentists

Studies show that while most adult smokers present to their primary physician, they are not offered assistance in quitting. These studies also show, however, that a dose-response relation exists between intensity of cessation assistance and its effectiveness. Doctors and other healthcare professionals thus have many opportunities to assist their patients with quitting smoking.<sup>5</sup> The FYTS asked students if, in the past 12 months, a healthcare professional such as a doctor or dentist talked to them about the danger of tobacco use.

##### 2.4.2.1 Physicians' Advice

FYTS respondents were asked: “*Has a doctor or someone in a doctor’s office talked to you about the danger of tobacco use in the past 12 months?*” Among students who had visited a doctor during the past 12 months, 23 percent of them said that the doctor talked with them about the danger of tobacco use. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-24 at the end of this report. Other key findings include:

- Doctors were more likely to talk to current smokers than non-smokers about the danger of smoking. More current smokers (28 percent) than non-smokers (22 percent) reported having been advised by a doctor, regardless of student’s sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, and region.
- Among middle school students, boys (25 percent) were more likely than girls (23 percent) to be advised by a doctor about the danger of tobacco use. However, no difference by sex was observed among high school students.
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (27 percent) and Hispanic students (26 percent) reported being advised by a doctor than did non-Hispanic White students (20 percent).
- Students in the Miami-Dade/Monroe region (26 percent) had the highest prevalence of being advised by a doctor about the danger of tobacco use compared to students in the other six regions.

##### 2.4.2.2 Dentists' Advice

FYTS respondents were asked: “*Has a dentist or someone in a dentist’s office talked to you about the danger of tobacco use in the past 12 months?*” Of students who had visited a dentist’s office during the past 12 months, 18 per-

cent said that a dentist talked with them about the danger of tobacco use. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-25 at the end of this report. Other key findings are:

- The prevalence of being advised by a dentist was higher among current smokers (21 percent) than non-smokers (17 percent), regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or region.
- Overall, male students had a higher prevalence (19 percent) of being advised by a dentist about the danger of tobacco use than did female students (17 percent).
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (24 percent) reported being advised by a dentist about the dangers of tobacco use than did non-Hispanic White (15 percent) or Hispanic students (21 percent). This pattern was consistent among middle school and high school students and across groups by students’ smoking status.
- Students in the Palm Beach/Broward (19 percent) and Miami-Dade/Monroe regions (20 percent) reported a higher prevalence of being advised by a dentist than did students in the other regions.

#### 2.4.3 Influence From Anti-Smoking Media Campaigns

##### 2.4.3.1 Anti-smoking Commercials on Television or on the Radio

To assess the effectiveness of the anti-smoking media campaigns, survey respondents were asked: “*During the past 30 days, about how often have you seen anti-smoking commercials on TV, or heard them on the radio?*” Overall, 83 percent of middle school and high school students said that they either saw anti-smoking commercials on TV or heard them on the radio in the 30 days preceding the survey administration. Detailed data can be found in Table 2-26 at the end of this report. In summary:

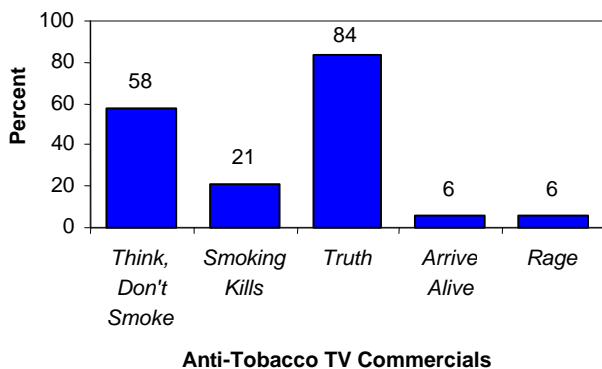
- The prevalence of having seen or heard anti-smoking commercials was higher among current smokers (86 percent) than non-smokers (83 percent).
- A larger percentage of high school students (85 percent) reported having either seen or heard anti-smoking commercials than did middle school students (81 percent); this difference was consistent across race/ethnicity, sex, grade level, and region.

- Female students (87 percent) were more likely to report having seen or heard anti-smoking commercials than were male students (79 percent).
- The prevalence of having seen or heard anti-smoking commercials was higher among non-Hispanic White students (87 percent) than among non-Hispanic Black students (74 percent) or Hispanic students (83 percent).
- The prevalence of having seen or heard anti-smoking commercials was the highest for 11<sup>th</sup> grade students (87 percent) among all high school students, and the highest for 8<sup>th</sup> grade students (82 percent) among middle school students.
- The prevalence among middle school students of having seen or heard anti-smoking commercials was the highest in the North Central region (85 percent), while the prevalence among high school students was the highest in the Tampa Bay region (88 percent).

#### 2.4.3.2 Television Anti-smoking Commercials

To assess the extent to which television commercials reach students, we asked students which television commercials they saw in the six months preceding the survey administration. The FYTS listed five specific programs: *Think, Don't Smoke*; *Smoking Kills*; *Truth*; *Arrive Alive*; and *RAGE*. *Truth* was the commercial that most students (84 percent) reported seeing, followed by *Think, Don't Smoke* (58 percent), *Smoking Kills* (21 percent), *Arrive Alive* (6 percent) and *RAGE* (6 percent). Please see Figure 2-22 below and Table 2-27 at the end of this report for more detailed information.

**Figure 2-22: Percentage of Students Who Had Seen Anti-tobacco TV Commercials in the Past Six Months, by Commercial Florida 2002**



Data from the FYTS describe the audiences for the three anti-tobacco TV commercials seen the most:

- **Truth**

- A larger percentage of female students (86 percent) than male students (81 percent) saw *Truth* in the six months prior to the survey administration.
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic White students (86 percent) than non-Hispanic Black students (79 percent) and Hispanic students (83 percent) saw *Truth*.
- A larger percentage of high school students (87 percent) than middle school students (80 percent) saw *Truth*.
- The Tampa Bay region had the largest percentage of students (86 percent) who reported seeing *Truth* compared to the other six regions.
- No difference by students' smoking status was found.

- **Think, Don't Smoke**

- Female students (65 percent) were more likely than male students (52 percent) to report having seen *Think, Don't Smoke*.
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic White students (61 percent) than non-Hispanic Black students (51 percent) and Hispanic students (59 percent) reported having seen this anti-tobacco television ad.
- Middle school students (65 percent) were more likely than high school students (53 percent) to report having seen this television ad.
- As with the *Truth* commercial, the Tampa Bay region had the largest percentage of students (62 percent) who reported seeing *Think, Don't Smoke*.
- A larger percentage non-smokers (60 percent) than current smokers (53 percent) reported having seen this anti-tobacco television ad.

- **Smoking Kills**

- A larger percentage of female students (23 percent) compared to male students (19 percent) reported seeing *Smoking Kills*.
- Non-Hispanic White students (23 percent) were more likely than non-Hispanic Black students (17 percent) and Hispanic students (20 percent) to report having seen this anti-tobacco television ad.

- Middle school students (25 percent) were more likely than high school students (18 percent) to report having seen this television ad.
- No difference by region or by students' smoking status was found among students who saw the television ad, *Smoking Kills*.

#### 2.4.3.3 *Anti-smoking Program on Billboards or Outdoor Signs*

Students were asked: "During the past 30 days, about how often have you seen anti-smoking messages on billboards or outdoor signs?" More than two-thirds (69 percent) of students reported that they had seen anti-smoking messages on billboards or on outdoor signs at least once during the past 30 days. Students who were current smokers were more likely to report having seen these anti-smoking messages. Detailed data are listed in Table 2-28 at the end of this report. In summary, the prevalence of having seen anti-smoking messages on billboards or on outdoor signs in the past 30 days was:

- Higher among current smokers (74 percent) than among non-smokers (68 percent).
- Higher among female students (73 percent) than among male students (65 percent).
- Higher among non-Hispanic White students (71 percent) and Hispanic students (70 percent) than among non-Hispanic Black students (64 percent).
- Highest among students in the North Central (72 percent) and Tampa Bay regions (72 percent) compared to the other regions.

#### 2.4.4 *Attitudes Toward Tobacco Company's Influence*

##### 2.4.4.1 *Bought/Received Anything that Has a Tobacco Company Name or Picture on It*

Students were asked about their attitude toward tobacco products with the following question: "During the past 12 months, did you buy or receive anything that has a tobacco company name or picture on it?" Only one-sixth of students (15 percent) reported that they had bought or received something that carried a tobacco company's name or picture on it during the past 12 months. There was a significant difference between current smokers and non-smokers in buying or receiving something with a tobacco company's name or picture. One-third (34 percent) of current smokers reported having bought or received something with a tobacco company's name or picture, while only one-ninth (11 percent) of non-smokers did so. This difference was observed across sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, and region. Detailed data are listed in Table 2-29 at the end of this report. The

prevalence of buying or receiving something with a tobacco company's name or picture was:

- Higher among male students (16 percent) than female students (13 percent).
- Higher among non-Hispanic White students (17 percent) than non-Hispanic Black (9 percent) or Hispanic students (14 percent).
- Highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students (17 percent) in middle schools and among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (16 percent) in high schools.
- Higher among middle school students in the Panhandle region (16 percent) than middle school students in other regions.
- Higher among high school students in the Tampa Bay region (16 percent) and Northeast region (16 percent) than among high school students in other regions.

##### 2.4.4.2 *Would Ever Use or Wear Something With a Tobacco Company Name or Picture on It*

Students were also asked: "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?" The respondents were given four choices for their answers: *Definitely Yes*, *Probably Yes*, *Probably Not*, and *Definitely Not*. Overall, 43 percent of students reported that they would definitely not use or not wear something that has a tobacco company's name or picture on it. Another 30 percent of students said that they would probably not use something that carried a tobacco company image. Detailed data are presented in Table 2-30 at the end of this report. Specifically, the prevalence of definitely not using or not wearing something with a tobacco company's image was:

- Higher among non-smokers (47 percent) than among current smokers (22 percent). The difference between non-smokers and smokers was consistent across race/ethnicity, sex, grade level, and region.
- Higher among female students (47 percent) than among male students (39 percent).
- Higher among non-Hispanic Black students (56 percent) than among non-Hispanic White students (38 percent) or Hispanic students (44 percent).
- Higher among middle school students (48 percent) than among high school students (39 percent).
- Highest (47 percent) among students in the Palm Beach/Broward region.

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## Chapter 3. Reduce Tobacco Use

### 3.1 Tobacco Use

#### 3.1.1 Cigarette Use

##### 3.1.1.1 Current Cigarette Smokers

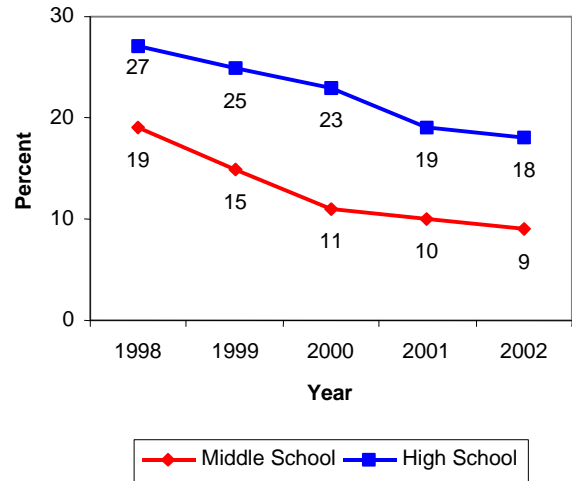
Survey respondents were asked about how many of the past 30 days they had smoked cigarettes. Respondents were considered to be current smokers if they had smoked cigarettes on at least one of the past 30 days. Overall, 14 percent of students were current smokers. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-1 at the end of this report.

- The prevalence of current smoking was higher among high school students (18 percent) than among middle school students (9 percent) and was significant even after adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, or region.
- There was no significant difference between male and female students in prevalence of current smoking.
- The percentage of current smokers was higher among non-Hispanic White students (18 percent) than among their non-Hispanic Black (5 percent) and Hispanic (12 percent) counterparts.
- The prevalence of current smoking increased with increasing grade from 6<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grades.
- Students in the Panhandle region had the highest prevalence of current smoking (19 percent) among all seven regions in Florida.

Figure 3-1 shows the consistently decreasing percentage of current smokers from 1998 to 2002:

- Over the five-year period since baseline data were collected in 1998, prevalence of current cigarette use has declined by 50 percent among middle school students from 19 percent in 1998 to 9 percent in 2002.
- Prevalence of current cigarette use has declined by 35 percent among high school students from 27 percent in 1998 to 18 percent in 2002.

**Figure 3-1: Percentage of Students Who Had Smoked Cigarettes on One or More of the Past 30 Days (Current Smokers) Florida 1998-2002**



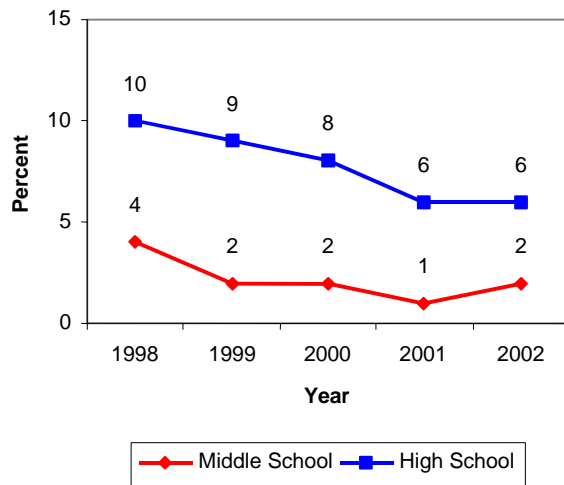
- Prevalence of current cigarette use has been higher among high school students than among middle school students each year since 1998.

##### 3.1.1.2 Current Daily Smokers

Current daily smokers are defined as those survey respondents who reported that they had smoked cigarettes on *all* of the past 30 days. Overall, only 4 percent of students were current daily smokers. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-2 at the end of this report.

- The prevalence of current daily smoking was significantly higher among high school students (6 percent) than among middle school students (2 percent), even after adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, or region.
- There was no difference in prevalence of daily cigarette use between male students (4 percent) and female students (3 percent).
- Non-Hispanic White students (6 percent) had a higher prevalence of daily cigarette use than their non-Hispanic Black (1 percent) and Hispanic (2 percent) counterparts.
- The prevalence of current daily smoking increases with increasing grade level.

**Figure 3-2: Percentage of Students Who Had Smoked Cigarettes on All of the Past 30 Days (Current Daily Smokers) Florida 1998-2002**



- Students in the Miami-Dade/Monroe region had the lowest prevalence (1 percent) of current daily smoking compared to the other six regions in Florida.

Figure 3-2 shows the changes in prevalence of current daily smoking from 1998 to 2002:

- Over the past five years, the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking declined by 45 percent among high school students, from 10 percent in 1998 to 6 percent in 2002.
- Among middle school students, the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking declined by 63 percent, from 4 percent in 1998 to 2 percent in 2002.
- The prevalence of daily cigarette smoking did not change significantly from 2001 to 2002, for either middle or high school students.

### 3.1.2 Smokeless Tobacco Use

#### 3.1.2.1 Current Smokeless Tobacco Users

Survey respondents were asked on how many of the past 30 days they had used smokeless tobacco. Respondents were considered to be current smokeless tobacco users if they had used smokeless tobacco on at least one of the past 30 days. Overall, only 4 percent of students were current smokeless tobacco users. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-3 at the end of this report.

- The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among high school stu-

dents (5 percent) than middle school students (3 percent).

- The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among male students (7 percent) was significantly higher than among female students (2 percent).
- Non-Hispanic White students had a higher prevalence (5 percent) of current smokeless tobacco use than their non-Hispanic Black (2 percent) and Hispanic (3 percent) counterparts.
- The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among students of higher grades for both middle and high school.
- Students in the Panhandle region (6 percent) had the highest prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use compared to the other six regions.

**Figure 3-3: Percentage of Students Who Had Used Smokeless Tobacco on At Least One of the Past 30 Days Florida 1998-2002**

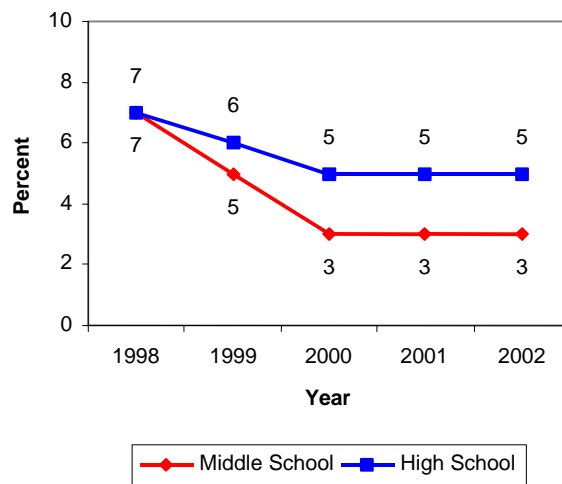


Figure 3-3 shows the percentage of students who were current smokeless tobacco users by year.

- Over the past five years, the percentage of students who were current smokeless tobacco users declined by 31 percent among high school students, from 7 percent in 1998 to 5 percent in 2002.
- In middle schools, the percentage of students who were current smokeless tobacco users declined by 51 percent, from 7 percent in 1998 to 3 percent in 2002.

### 3.1.2.2 Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users

As discussed above, survey respondents were asked on how many of the past 30 days they had used smokeless tobacco. Respondents were considered to be current daily smokeless tobacco users if they had used smokeless tobacco on *all* of the past 30 days. Overall, only 1 percent of students were current daily smokeless tobacco users. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-4 at the end of this report.

- The prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among high school students (1.1 percent) than middle school students (0.7 percent).
- Male students (1.6 percent) had a significantly higher prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use than female students (0.2 percent).
- Among high school students, non-Hispanic White students (1.1 percent) had a significantly higher prevalence of daily smokeless tobacco use than their non-Hispanic Black (0.7 percent) and Hispanic (0.6 percent) counterparts.
- The percentage of students who were daily smokeless tobacco users was higher among students of higher grades.
- Among middle school students, there were no significant regional differences in prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use. Among high schools, Northeast region students (1.7 percent) had a significantly higher prevalence of current daily smokeless tobacco use than Palm Beach/Broward (0.6 percent) and Miami-Dade/Monroe (0.7 percent) students.

### 3.1.3 Cigar Use

#### 3.1.3.1 Current Cigar Smokers

Survey respondents were asked on how many of the past 30 days they had smoked cigars. Respondents were considered to be current cigar smokers if they had smoked cigars on at least one of the past 30 days. Overall, 10 percent of students were current cigar smokers. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-5 at the end of this report.

- The prevalence of current cigar smoking was significantly higher among high school students (12 percent) than middle school students (7 percent). This relationship was significant even after adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, or region.

- Male students had a significantly higher prevalence of current cigar use (12 percent) than female students (7 percent).
- Non-Hispanic Black students had the lowest prevalence of current cigar use (6 percent) compared to their non-Hispanic White (11 percent) and Hispanic (9 percent) counterparts.
- The percentage of students who were current cigar smokers increased with increasing grade.
- Miami-Dade/Monroe students had the lowest prevalence (6 percent) of current cigar use among all seven regions in Florida.

**Figure 3-4: Percentage of Students Who Had Smoked Cigars on One or More of the Past 30 Days Florida 1998-2002**

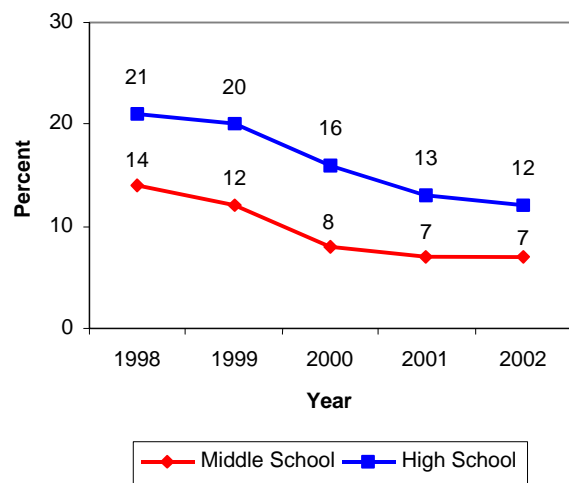


Figure 3-4 shows the prevalence of current cigar smoking among students by year.

- Over the past five years, the prevalence of current cigar smoking declined by 44 percent among high school students, from 21 percent in 1998 to 12 percent in 2002.
- Among middle school students, the prevalence of current cigar smoking declined by 51 percent, from 14 percent in 1998 to 7 percent in 2002.

#### 3.1.3.2 Daily Cigar Smokers

As discussed above, survey respondents were asked on how many of the past 30 days they had smoked cigars. Respondents were considered to be current daily cigar smokers if they had smoked cigars on *all* of the past 30 days. Overall,

only 1 percent of students were current daily cigar smokers. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-6 at the end of this report.

- The prevalence of current daily cigar smoking was significantly higher among high school students (1.1 percent) than middle school students (0.8 percent).
- Male students (1.5 percent) had a significantly higher prevalence of current daily cigar use than female students (0.3 percent).
- There was no significant difference in prevalence of current daily cigar smokers among race/ethnic groups.
- The percentage of students who were daily cigar smokers was higher among students of higher grades.
- Middle school students in the North Central region had a significantly lower prevalence (0.4 percent) of current daily cigar smoking than middle school students in the Panhandle region (1.0 percent). In contrast, high school students in the Panhandle region had a significantly lower prevalence (0.5 percent) than students in the Northeast (1.3 percent) and Tampa Bay (2.0 percent) regions.

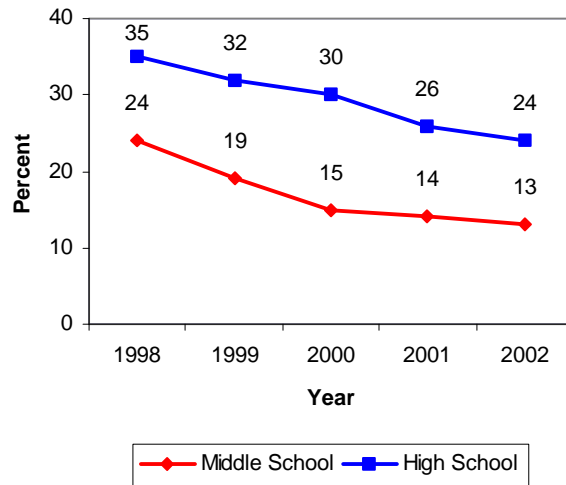
### 3.1.4 Any Tobacco Use

#### 3.1.4.1 Current Use of Any Tobacco Products

Respondents to the 2002 FYTS were considered to be current tobacco users if they had smoked cigarettes, used smokeless tobacco, or smoked cigars on at least one of the past 30 days. Overall, 19 percent of students were current tobacco users. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-7 at the end of this report.

- The percentage of students who were current tobacco users was significantly higher among high school students (24 percent) than middle school students (13 percent). This relationship was significant even after adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, or region.
- Male students (21 percent) had a significantly higher prevalence of current use of any tobacco products than female students (17 percent).
- Non-Hispanic Black students (10 percent) had a significantly lower prevalence of current tobacco use than their non-Hispanic White (24 percent) and Hispanic (17 percent) counterparts.

**Figure 3-5: Percentage of Students Who Had Used Any Tobacco Products on One or More of the Past 30 Days Florida 1998-2002**



- The percentage of students who were current tobacco users increased with increasing grade.
- Panhandle region students (24 percent) had the highest prevalence of current tobacco use among all students in Florida’s seven regions.

Figure 3-5 shows the consistently decreasing prevalence of current tobacco use from 1998 to 2002:

- Over the past five years, the prevalence of current tobacco use declined by 31 percent among high school students, from 35 percent in 1998 to 24 percent in 2002.
- Among middle school students, the prevalence of current tobacco use declined by 47 percent, from 24 percent in 1998 to 13 percent in 2002.

### 3.1.5 Bidis

#### 3.1.5.1 Students Who Had Ever Smoked Bidis

Bidis (pronounced “beedies”) are small brown cigarettes from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf tied with a thread. Students were asked if they have ever tried smoking bidis, even one or two puffs. Overall, 7 percent of students had ever smoked bidis. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-8 at the end of this report.

- A larger percentage of high school students (8 percent) had ever smoked bidis compared to middle school students (4 percent).
- The overall prevalence of having ever smoked bidis was higher among male students (8 percent) than female students (5 percent).
- Among high school students, fewer non-Hispanic Black students (7 percent) had ever smoked bidis than both their Hispanic (10 percent) and their non-Hispanic White counterparts (8 percent).
- The prevalence of having ever smoked bidis among all students increased with increasing grade level.
- High school students who lived in the Panhandle region had the lowest prevalence of having ever smoked bidis (6 percent) compared to high school students in the other six regions.

### 3.1.5.2 Students Who Are Current Bidi Smokers

As discussed above, survey respondents were asked on how many of the past 30 days they had smoked bidis. Respondents were considered to be current bidi smokers if they had smoked bidis on at least one of the past 30 days. Overall, 3 percent of students were current bidis smokers. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-9 at the end of this report.

- The prevalence of current bidi smoking was higher among high school students (4 percent) than among middle school students (3 percent).
- The overall prevalence of current bidi smoking was higher among male students (4 percent) than among female students (2 percent).
- We found no significant difference in the prevalence of current bidi smokers among racial/ethnic groups.
- The prevalence of current bidi smoking among all students increased with increasing grade level.
- Middle school students who lived in either the Panhandle region (3 percent) or the Palm Beach/Broward region (3 percent) had a higher prevalence of current bidi smokers than their North Central regional counterparts (2 percent). However, high school students in the Panhandle region had the lowest prevalence of current bidi smokers (2 percent) among all high school students.

### 3.1.6 Kreteks (“Clove Cigarettes”)

#### 3.1.6.1 Students Who Had Ever Smoked Kreteks

Kreteks are cigarettes containing tobacco and clove extract. Students were asked if they have ever tried smoking kreteks, even one or two puffs. Overall, 7 percent of students had ever smoked kreteks. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-10 at the end of this report.

- A larger proportion of high school students (9 percent) had ever smoked kreteks than middle school students (4 percent).
- The overall prevalence of having ever smoked kreteks was higher among male students (8 percent) than among female students (6 percent).
- A smaller proportion of non-Hispanic Black students (3 percent) had ever smoked kreteks than their non-Hispanic White and Hispanic counterparts.
- The prevalence of having ever smoked kreteks among all students increased with increasing grade level.
- Middle school students who lived in the Northeast region (5 percent) had a higher prevalence of having ever smoked kreteks than their Miami-Dade/Monroe counterparts (3 percent). However, high school students who lived in the Tampa Bay region (13 percent) had the highest prevalence of having ever smoked kreteks among all high school students.

#### 3.1.6.2 Students Who Are Current Kretek Smokers

As discussed above, survey respondents were asked on how many of the past 30 days they had smoked kreteks. Respondents were considered to be current kretek smokers if they had smoked kreteks on at least one of the past 30 days. Overall, 3 percent of students were current kretek smokers. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-11 at the end of this report.

- A larger percentage of high school students (4 percent) were current kretek smokers compared to middle school students (3 percent).
- The overall prevalence of current kretek smokers was higher among male students (4 percent) than among female students (2 percent).
- Non-Hispanic Black students (2 percent) had the lowest percentage of current kretek smokers compared to non-Hispanic White and Hispanic students.

- The overall prevalence of current kretek smoking increased with increasing grade level.
- High school students in the Tampa Bay region (5 percent) had a higher prevalence of current kretek smoking than did their Miami-Dade/Monroe counterparts (3 percent).

### 3.2 Efficacy in Quitting Cigarette Use

Students who responded to the FYTS were asked several questions that assessed the ability of current cigarette smokers to quit smoking. Current cigarette smokers were categorized into two groups: 1) regular smokers and 2) non-regular smokers. Regular smokers are defined as students who had smoked cigarettes every day during the 30 days preceding the survey. Non-regular smokers are defined as students who had smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days, but not every day. See Table 3-12 at the end of this report for more detailed data results. Key findings are as follows:

- Among regular smokers who had tried to quit smoking, only 20 percent were able to stay off cigarettes for more than 30 days compared to 50 percent of non-regular smokers who had also tried to quit smoking.
- Among regular smokers, only 6 percent could go without smoking for more than seven days before they would feel like they needed a cigarette, compared to 56 percent of non-regular smokers.
- Among regular smokers, 87 percent smoked their first cigarette within two hours of waking up on a weekday, while only 44 percent of non-regular smokers smoked their first cigarette within that two-hour time frame.
- During the weekend, 88 percent of regular smokers reported having their first cigarette within two hours after waking up, while only 35 percent of non-regular smokers smoked their first cigarette within that two-hour time frame.
- In response to the following statement, “When I go without a smoke for a few hours, I experience craving,” 38 percent of regular smokers said it was very true for them, while only 7 percent of non-regular smokers said it was very true for them.
- Similarly, survey respondents were asked how true the following statement was for them: “I sometimes have strong cravings where it feels like I’m in the grip of a force that I can’t control.” Twenty percent of regular smokers compared to 7 percent of non-

regular smokers said the above statement was very true for them.

#### 3.2.1 Attempts to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

##### 3.2.1.1 Attempts During the Past 12 months

Students were asked if they had tried to stop smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months. Among those who had smoked cigarettes during the past 12 months:

- Overall, 72 percent had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months prior to taking the survey.
- More female students (77 percent) attempted to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months than did male students (68 percent).

See Table 3-13 at the end of this report for more detailed information.

Survey respondents were asked if they had participated in any particular smoking cessation program(s) during the past 12 months. Those who had smoked cigarettes during the past 12 months indicated the following:

- Approximately one in five (21 percent) students had attended a smoking cessation program in their schools.
- Among state regions, students in the Panhandle region (28 percent) were more likely to have attended a smoking cessation program in their schools than students in both the Northeast region (20 percent) and the North Central region (14 percent).
- Overall, 13 percent had attended smoking cessation programs based elsewhere in their communities.
- A larger percentage of male students (15 percent) had attended a smoking cessation program in their communities than female students (10 percent).
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (26 percent) had attended a program in their communities to help them quit smoking than either non-Hispanic White students (11 percent) or Hispanic students (10 percent).
- One in seven (14 percent) students had called a help line or a quit line to help them quit smoking.
- Among state regions, students who lived in the Dade/Monroe region (24 percent) were more likely

to have called a help line or quit line than students in the Tampa Bay region (10 percent).

- Nearly half (49 percent) of students reported using nicotine gum or a nicotine patch to help them quit smoking
- Fewer non-Hispanic Black students (32 percent) had used nicotine gum or a nicotine patch than either non-Hispanic White students (51 percent) or Hispanic students (47 percent).
- Overall, one out of seven (14 percent) students had used some kind of medication to help them quit smoking during the past 12 months.

See Table 3-13 at the end of this report for more detailed information.

### 3.2.1.2 Attitudes and Behaviors Regarding Smoking Cessation Among Current Smokers

FYTS respondents were asked if they wanted to completely stop smoking cigarettes. Among Florida public school students who were current smokers, more than half (55 percent) wanted to stop smoking cigarettes completely. Detailed data are presented in Table 3-14 at the end of this report. Key findings are as follows:

- The prevalence of wanting to completely stop smoking was higher among female students (58 percent) than among male students (52 percent).
- Among state regions, students in the South Central region (59 percent) were more likely to want to quit smoking cigarettes completely compared to students in the Northeast region (52 percent).

Similarly, FYTS respondents were asked if they were seriously thinking about quitting cigarette smoking. Among Florida public school students who were current smokers, one in three (34 percent) reported that they were seriously thinking about quitting cigarettes within the next six months. Detailed data are presented in Table 3-14 at the end of this report. Some key findings are:

- The prevalence of seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months was lower among middle school students (30 percent) than among high school students (36 percent).
- A larger percentage of students from the Palm Beach/Broward region (42 percent) reported having seriously considered quitting smoking within the next six months, compared to students in the other six regions.

Finally, FYTS respondents were asked how many times, if any, they have ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes. Among Florida public school students who were current smokers (see Table 3-14):

- Two-thirds (64 percent) had tried to quit smoking at least one time.
- A larger percentage of female students (67 percent) had tried to quit smoking at least once compared to male students (60 percent).

## 3.3 Students' Participation in Anti-tobacco Use Events

### 3.3.1 Events to Discourage Peers from Using Tobacco

#### 3.3.1.1 Community Events

Students were asked if, in the past 12 months, they had participated in any community event to discourage people their age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or cigars. Overall, one in nine (11 percent) students participated in community events to discourage people their age from using tobacco products during the 12 months preceding the survey. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-15 at the end of this report.

- A smaller percentage of high school students (9 percent) had participated in such an event compared to middle school students (12 percent).
- The prevalence of having participated in an event to discourage their peers from tobacco use was lower among both non-Hispanic White students (10 percent) and Hispanic students (9 percent) than among non-Hispanic Black students (13 percent).
- The prevalence of having participated in such an event decreased with increasing grade level.
- Among state regions, students in the Panhandle region (13 percent) were more likely to take part in an event that discouraged tobacco use among their peers than students in the other six regions.
- There was no difference between smokers and non-smokers regarding the prevalence of having taken part in a community event that discouraged tobacco use among peers.

#### 3.3.1.2 School-Sponsored Events

Students were asked if, in the past 12 months, they had participated in any school-sponsored event to discourage people their age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco,

snuff, dip, or cigars. Overall, 12 percent of students reported participating in school-sponsored events to discourage people their age from using tobacco products during the 12 months preceding the survey. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed information, see Table 3-16 at the end of this report.

- The proportion of students participating in school-sponsored anti-tobacco events was significantly larger among middle school students (15 percent) than among high school students (9 percent).
- Students' sex was not a significant factor in whether or not students reported participating in these events.
- Non-Hispanic Black students (13 percent) had a significantly higher rate of participation than did non-Hispanic White (11 percent) and Hispanic students (11 percent).
- For middle and high school students combined, the Panhandle (16 percent) and Miami-Dade/Monroe (17 percent) regions had higher estimates of participation than any other region in Florida. For high school students alone, the Panhandle (12 percent) had the highest estimate of participation of all seven regions of Florida.
- Among middle school students, the estimates of participation significantly decreased with increasing grade level; in high school, no significant differences in event participation were found among grade levels.
- Overall, a greater proportion of non-smokers (12 percent) than current smokers (10 percent) had participated in school-sponsored anti-tobacco use events in the past 12 months.

### 3.3.1.3 Non-school-sponsored Events

Students were asked if, in the past 12 months, they had participated in any non-school-sponsored events to discourage people their age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or cigars. Overall, for 2002, 8 percent of students reported having participated in an anti-tobacco use event not sponsored by their school. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed estimates, see Table 3-17 at the end of this report.

- For 2002, a larger percentage of middle school students (10 percent) compared to high school students (7 percent) reported having participated in an anti-tobacco use event not sponsored by their school.
- No differences by sex were found in the participation reported by either middle or high school stu-

dents.

- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (11 percent) participated in non-school-sponsored events than did non-Hispanic White (7 percent) and Hispanic students (7 percent).
- The Panhandle region had the highest proportion of students (11 percent) among all seven regions in Florida who had participated in non-school-sponsored events to discourage people their age from using tobacco.
- In general, reported participation in non-school-sponsored events decreased with increasing grade level.
- No differences were found between non-smokers and current smokers in reported participation in non-school-sponsored events.

### 3.3.2 S.W.A.T. Membership

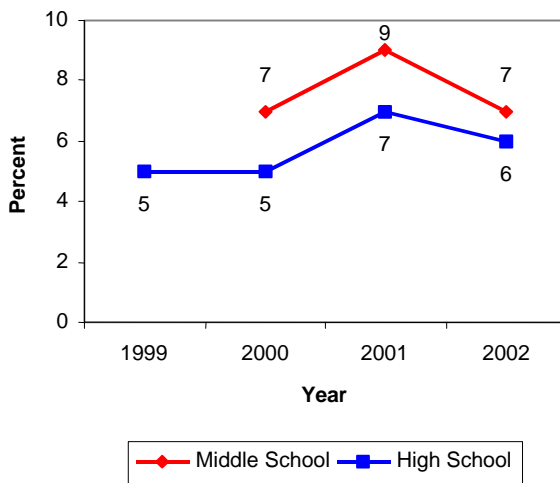
Students Working Against Tobacco (S.W.A.T.) developed in 1998, and membership in S.W.A.T. has been assessed through the FYTS since 1999. In 2002, 7 percent of students reported being a member of S.W.A.T. Other key findings are discussed below. For more detailed estimates, see Table 3-18.

- A larger percentage of middle school students (7 percent) than high school students (6 percent) reported being a member of S.W.A.T.
- Membership in S.W.A.T. did not differ by sex for either middle or high school students.
- A significantly larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (9 percent) reported being members of S.W.A.T. than did non-Hispanic White (6 percent) and Hispanic (7 percent) students.
- Students in the Panhandle region (11 percent) had the highest membership in S.W.A.T. compared to students in the other six regions.
- A significantly larger percentage of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students reported membership in S.W.A.T. compared to 6<sup>th</sup> grade students; among high school students, however, there were no differences in membership found among grade levels (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>).
- An equal proportion of non-smokers and current smokers (7 percent) reported being members of S.W.A.T.

As shown in Figure 3-6:

- S.W.A.T. membership among middle school students increased significantly by 23 percent from 7 percent in 2000 to 9 percent in 2001.
- S.W.A.T. membership among high school students also increased significantly by 35 percent from 5 percent in 2000 to 7 percent in 2001.
- S.W.A.T. membership among middle school students decreased significantly from 9 percent in 2001 to 7 percent in 2002; however, S.W.A.T. membership among high school students did not change significantly (7 percent in 2001 and 6 percent in 2002).
- From 1999 when S.W.A.T. information was first collected from high school students, S.W.A.T. membership has increased by 38 percent from 5 percent to 6 percent in 2002.

**Figure 3-6: Percentage of Students Who Were Members of Students Working Against Tobacco (S.W.A.T.) Florida 1998-2002**



Note: S.W.A.T. began after the 1998 survey. In 1999, middle school students were not asked about S.W.A.T. membership.

### 3.4 Intention to Smoke Cigarettes

#### 3.4.1 Intention to Try a Cigarette Soon

To assess intentions to use tobacco products, students were asked if they thought they would try a cigarette soon. Response options included: (a) *I have already tried smoking cigarettes*; (b) *Yes*; and (c) *No*. Of all students who participated in the 2002 FYTS, 70 percent reported that they would not try a cigarette soon. Key findings are discussed

below. For more detailed estimates, see Table 3-19 at the end of this report.

- A significantly larger percentage of middle school students (76 percent) than high school students (64 percent) reported that they would not try a cigarette soon.
- A larger percentage of male students (72 percent) than female students (68 percent) reported that they would not try a cigarette soon.
- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (84 percent) than non-Hispanic White (64 percent) or Hispanic (71 percent) students reported that they would not try a cigarette soon.
- As grade level increased, the proportion of students reporting that they would not try a cigarette soon decreased.
- Overall, the Miami-Dade/Monroe region had the highest percentage of students who would not try a cigarette soon compared to the other six regions.
- The proportion of students who would not try a cigarette soon was significantly larger among non-smokers (80 percent) than current smokers (11 percent); this relationship was significant even after adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, or region.

#### 3.4.2 Intention to Smoke Cigarettes Within the Next Year

Students were also asked whether they thought they would smoke a cigarette at any time in the next year. Response options included: (a) *Definitely yes*; (b) *Probably yes*; (c) *Probably not*; and (d) *Definitely not*. Of all students who participated in the 2002 FYTS, 65 percent reported that they definitely would not smoke a cigarette in the next year. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed estimates, see Table 3-20 at the end of this report.

- The proportion of students who would definitely not smoke a cigarette within the next year was significantly larger among middle school students (69 percent) than high school students (61 percent).
- Among middle school students, a larger percentage of boys (70 percent) than girls (68 percent) reported that they would definitely not smoke a cigarette within the next year; among high school students, boys and girls did not differ in whether or not they thought they would smoke a cigarette within the next year.

- The percentage of non-Hispanic Black students (79 percent) who reported that they would definitely not smoke a cigarette during the next year was greater than the proportion of non-Hispanic White (59 percent) or Hispanic (63 percent) students.
- As grade level increased, the proportion of students who definitely would not smoke a cigarette in the next year decreased.
- Overall, the Miami-Dade/Monroe region had the highest percentage of students (70 percent) who would definitely not smoke a cigarette during the next year compared to students in the other six regions.
- Smoking status was a significant factor in students' expectations of future tobacco use. Three-fourths (75 percent) of non-smokers reported that they would definitely not smoke a cigarette in the next year compared to 8 percent of current smokers. This relationship was significant even after adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, or region.
- Of students who reported that they would definitely not be smoking cigarettes five years from now, the largest proportion (69 percent) were in the 6<sup>th</sup> grade and the smallest proportion (61 percent) were in the 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Overall, the Panhandle (62 percent) and South Central (62 percent) regions had lower estimates of students who would definitely not smoke a cigarette five years from now than the other five regions.
- A smaller percentage of current smokers (19 percent) compared to non-smokers (73 percent) reported that they would definitely not be smoking cigarettes five years from now, even after adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, or region.

### 3.4.3 *Intention to Smoke Cigarettes Five Years From Now*

Students were asked if they thought they would be smoking cigarettes five years from now. Response options included: (a) *Definitely yes*; (b) *Probably yes*; (c) *Probably not*; and (d) *Definitely not*. Of all students who participated in the 2002 FYTS, 65 percent reported that they definitely would not be smoking cigarettes five years from now. Key findings are discussed below. For more detailed estimates, see Table 3-21 at the end of this report.

- Nearly equal proportions of middle school students (64 percent) and high school students (65 percent) reported that they would definitely not be smoking cigarettes five years from now.
- Among high school students, a larger percentage of female students (67 percent) than male students (64 percent) reported that they would definitely not be smoking cigarettes five years from now; there was no difference by sex among middle school students who said they would definitely not be smoking cigarettes five years from now.
- Of students who reported that they would definitely not be smoking cigarettes five years from now, a larger percentage were found among non-Hispanic Black students (77 percent) compared with non-Hispanic White (61 percent) or Hispanic (63 percent) students.

### 3.4.4 *Belief in Ability to Quit Smoking If Wanted to*

Students were asked to respond with “Yes” or “No” to the following question: “*Do you think you would be able to quit smoking cigarettes if you wanted to?*” Of current smokers, 86 percent reported that they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to. No differences by sex or race/ethnicity were found among students who reported that they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to. More key findings are discussed below. For detailed information, see Table 3-22 at the end of this report.

- A significantly larger percentage of current smokers in high school (87 percent) compared to current smokers in middle school (84 percent) reported that they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to.
- The smallest percentage of current smokers who said they could quit smoking if they wanted to were in the 6<sup>th</sup> grade (81 percent); the largest percentage of current smokers who said this were in the 11<sup>th</sup> grade (89 percent).
- The North Central region has the largest percentage (90 percent) of current smokers in middle school who report that they could quit smoking if they wanted to, compared to the Northeast (81 percent), South Central (82 percent) and Palm Beach/Broward (78 percent) regions.
- Regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, or region, non-regular smokers have a significantly larger percentage of students (92 percent) who said they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to, compared to regular smokers (70 percent).

## Chapter 4. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Reducing youth exposure to secondhand smoke is a goal of the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program.

### 4.1 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke during the Past Seven Days

Students were asked if they had been exposed to secondhand smoke in a room or in a car during the seven days prior to taking the FYTS. In 2002, 65 percent of all students were exposed to secondhand smoke either in a room or in a car (see Table 4-1 at the end of this report). The prevalence of being exposed to secondhand smoke varied by student's race/ethnicity, sex, grade level, residential region, and smoking status:

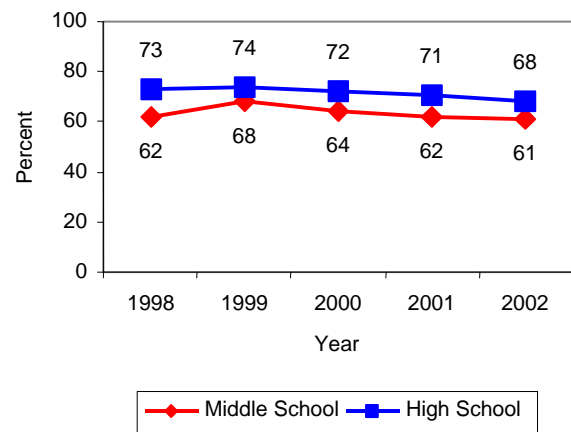
- The percentage of students who were exposed to secondhand smoke was significantly higher among current smokers (92 percent) than non-smokers (60 percent). The difference in the prevalence of being exposed to secondhand smoke between current smokers and non-smokers was significant across all genders, races/ethnicities, grades, or regions.
- The prevalence of being exposed to secondhand smoke was higher among high school students (68 percent) than middle school students (61 percent).
- Female students (69 percent) reported a higher prevalence of being exposed to secondhand smoking than their male counterparts (61 percent).
- Among race/ethnic categories, non-Hispanic White students (73 percent) reported a higher prevalence of being exposed to secondhand smoke than both their non-Hispanic Black (49 percent) and Hispanic counterparts (61 percent).
- The prevalence of being exposed to secondhand smoke increased with increasing grade level of education. Seventy-one percent of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students were exposed to secondhand smoke, while only 59 percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students were exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Students in Miami-Dade/Monroe (56 percent) had the lowest prevalence of exposure in all seven regions of Florida.

In the past five years, exposure to secondhand smoke decreased slightly for both middle school and high school students (see Figure 4-1).

The data show that:

- Among middle school students, the prevalence of being exposed to secondhand smoke decreased from 62 percent in 1998 to 61 percent in 2002. However, there was no significant change in the prevalence from 2001 to 2002.
- Among high school students, the prevalence decreased from 73 percent in 1998 to 68 percent in 2002. The prevalence decreased from 71 percent in 2001 to 68 percent in 2002.

**Figure 4-1: Percentage of Students Who Had Been Exposed to Secondhand Smoke During Past 7 Days Florida 1998-2002**

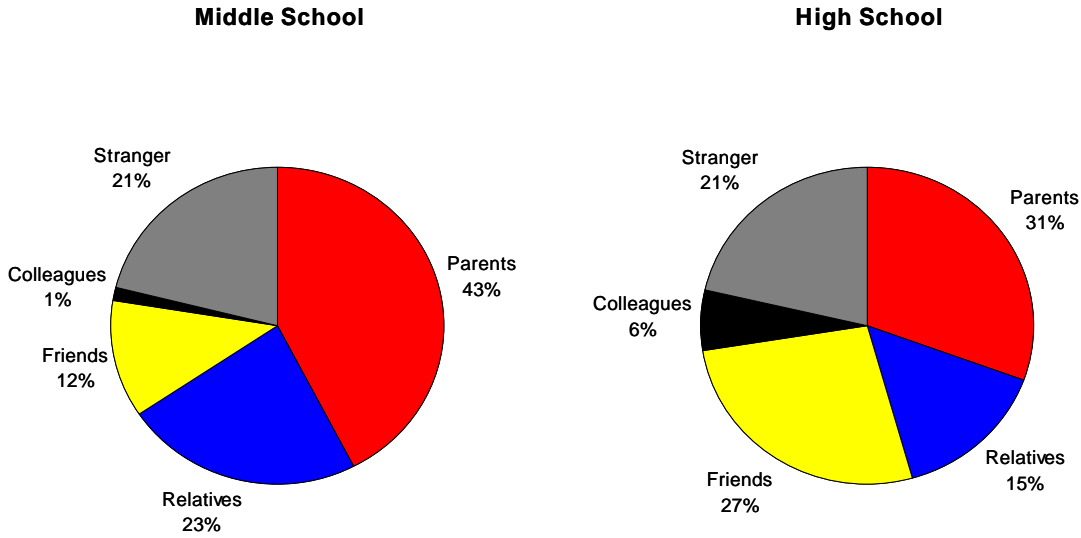


### 4.2 Source of Secondhand Smoke

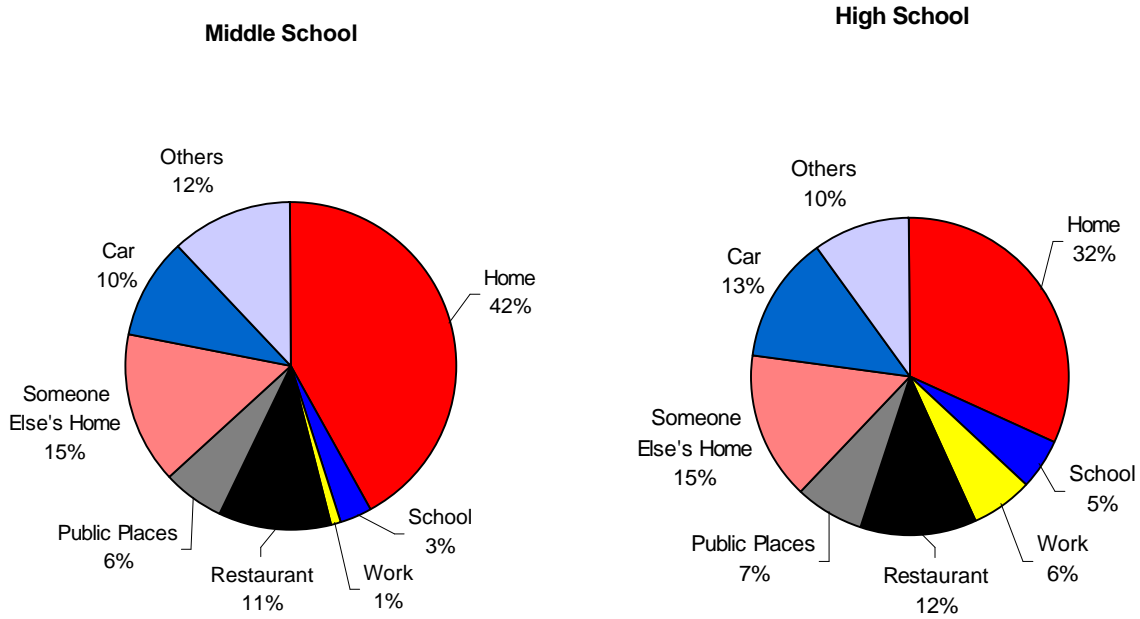
FYTS respondents who reported having been exposed to secondhand smoke indoors during the seven days prior to taking the survey were also asked who was smoking when they were exposed. Most students who were exposed to secondhand smoke reported that their parents were the main source of the exposure (see Figure 4-2).

- Among middle school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke, their parents (43 percent) and relatives (23 percent) were the main sources of secondhand smoke.
- Similarly, among high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke, their parents (31 percent), friends (27 percent) and relatives (15 percent) counted for more than two-thirds of sources of secondhand smoke.

**Figure 4-2: Who Was Smoking When Students Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke During Past 7 Days  
Florida 2002**



**Figure 4-3: Places Where Students Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke During Past 7 Days  
Florida 2002**



### 4.3 Location of Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Students who were exposed to secondhand smoke during the seven days before taking the survey were asked where they had been exposed. FYTS respondents reported that the main locations of secondhand smoke exposure were their homes (36 percent), someone else's home (15 percent), cars (12 percent), and restaurants (11 percent) (see Figure 4-3).

- Among middle school students, home was the main location of exposure to secondhand smoke. In particular, 42 percent were exposed in their homes; 15 percent were exposed to someone else's home.
- Similarly, among high school students, home was the most common location of exposure to secondhand smoke. Nearly half (46 percent) of high school students were exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes. In addition, cars, schools and work places were other locations where high school students were exposed to secondhand smoke.

### 4.4 Rules About Smoking in the Home

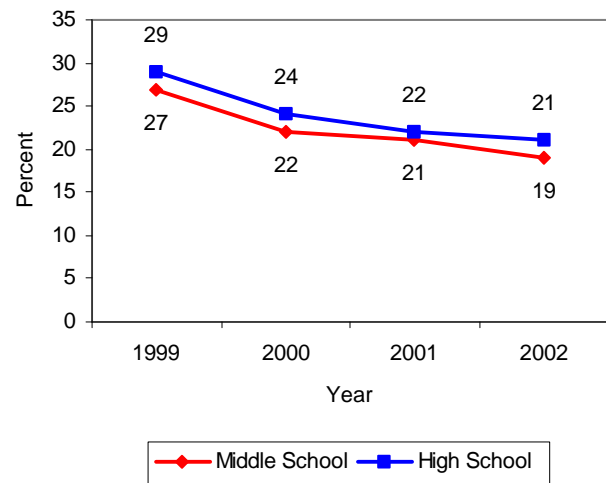
Survey respondents were asked whether smoking was allowed inside their homes. Overall, 20 percent of students reported that smoking was allowed inside their homes (see Table 4-2).

- The prevalence of smoking being permitted in the home was higher among current smokers (35 percent) than non-smokers (17 percent). The difference between current smokers and non-smokers was consistently observed across genders, races/ethnicities, grades, and regions.
- A higher percentage of middle school students (21 percent) reported that smoking was permitted in their homes than did high school students (19 percent).
- Among middle school students, a larger percentage of females (22 percent) reported that smoking was permitted in their homes than male students (20 percent).
- Non-Hispanic White students (24 percent) reported the highest prevalence of smoking being allowed inside their homes compared to non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic students.
- Among Florida's seven regions, Miami-Dade/Monroe had the lowest percentage (15 percent) of stu-

dents who reported that smoking was allowed inside their homes.

The prevalence among students who reported that smoking was allowed inside their homes has decreased since 1999, the first year for which these data were collected. Over the past four years, the prevalence has decreased by 28 percent among both middle school and high school students (see Figure 4-4).

**Figure 4-4: Percentage of Students Who Reported That Smoking Was Allowed Inside Their Home, Florida 1999-2002**



Note: This information was not collected in 1998.

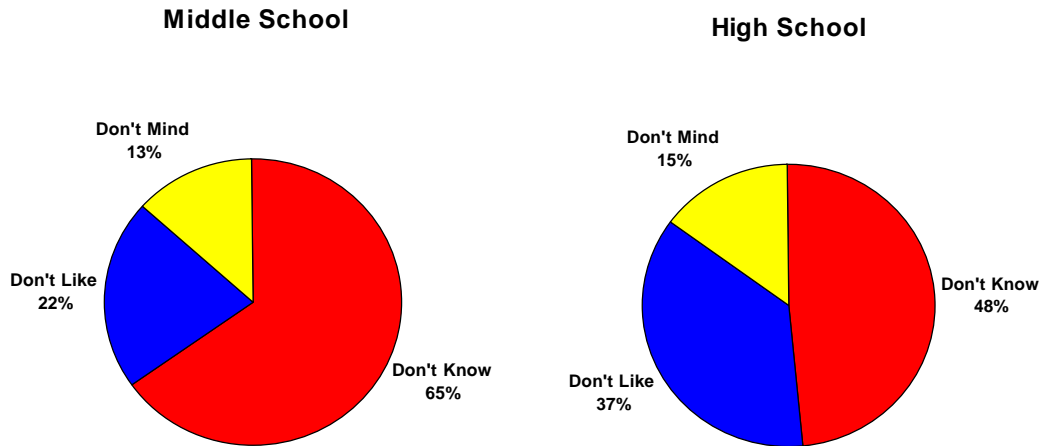
### 4.5 Parental Attitudes on Smoking Among Middle and High School Students

#### 4.5.1 Parental Reactions to Smoking Among Middle and High School Students

Students were asked to choose which one of the following statements best describes them: 1) *I do not smoke*; 2) *I smoke and my parents don't know about it*; 3) *I smoke and my parents don't like it*; and 4) *I smoke and my parents don't mind*. Responses from current smokers are shown in Figure 4-5. The data also show that:

- Among middle school students who were current smokers, 65 percent of them said that their parents did not know about their smoking; 22 percent said that their parents did not like their smoking; and 13 percent of them said that their parents did not mind their smoking.
- Among high school students who were current smokers, 48 percent of them said that their parents did not know about their smoking; 37 percent of

**Figure 4-5: Parents' Reactions to Their Children's Smoking  
Florida 2002**



them said that their parents did not like their smoking; and 15 percent of them said that their parents did not mind their smoking.

by their parents among students in the seven regions of Florida.

#### 4.5.2 Parents Offered Cigarettes to Their Children

Five percent of students reported that their parents had offered them cigarettes. Detailed data are presented in Table 4-3 at the end of this report. In summary:

- The prevalence of being offered a cigarette by their parents was significantly higher among current smokers (18 percent) than non-smokers (3 percent).
- The prevalence of being offered cigarettes by their parents was higher among high school students (6 percent) than middle school students (5 percent).
- A higher percentage of male students (6 percent) said that their parents had offered them cigarettes than did female students (4 percent).
- Non-Hispanic White students had a higher prevalence (7 percent) of being offered cigarettes by their parents than students of other race/ethnicity categories.
- The prevalence of being offered cigarettes by their parents increased with increasing level of education.
- Students in Miami-Dade/Monroe had the lowest prevalence (4 percent) of being offered cigarettes

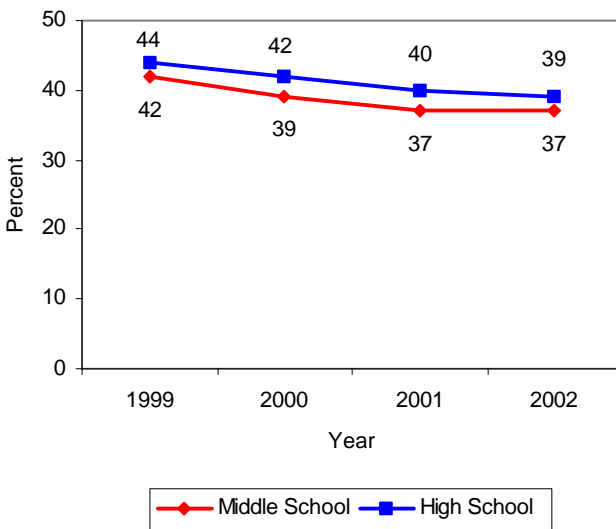
## 4.6 Tobacco Use in the Home

### 4.6.1 Cigarette Use by Someone Else in the Home

Thirty-eight percent of students reported that someone else living in their home smoked cigarettes. Specifically, the prevalence of having somebody smoking at home was (see Table 4-4):

- Higher among middle school students (39 percent) than among high school students (37 percent).
- Higher among female students (40 percent) than male students (36 percent).
- The highest among non-Hispanic White students (43 percent), and the lowest among non-Hispanic Black students (26 percent).
- Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students than among students of 6<sup>th</sup> through 9<sup>th</sup> grades.
- The lowest among students in Miami-Dade/Monroe region (32 percent) among students in the seven regions.

**Figure 4-6: Percentage of Students Who Reported That Someone Else Smoked Cigarettes in Their Home, Florida 1998-2002**



Note: This information was not collected in 1998.

Over the past five years, the prevalence of having somebody smoking at home has decreased overall since 1998. Specifically, the prevalence decreased by 13 percent among middle school students and by 10 percent among high school students (see Figure 4-6).

#### 4.6.2 Smokeless Tobacco Use in the Home

FYTS respondents were asked whether someone else who lived in their home used smokeless tobacco. Overall, 7 percent of respondents reported that someone else living in their home used smokeless tobacco. Detailed data are presented in Table 4-5 at the end of this report.

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the home was higher among middle school students (8 percent) than among high school students (7 percent).
- A higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the home was reported among male students (8 percent) than female students (7 percent).
- Non-Hispanic White students had the highest prevalence (10 percent) among all students.
- 8<sup>th</sup> grade students had a higher prevalence (9 percent) of smokeless tobacco being used in their home than did students in the 6<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grades.
- Students in the Miami-Dade/Monroe region (3 percent) had the lowest prevalence of smokeless to-

bacco use in the home, while the Panhandle region had the highest prevalence (13 percent).

#### 4.6.3 Students' Reactions to Home Smoker

Fifty-eight percent of FYTS respondents reported that, in the past 12 months, they had asked a smoker in their household to quit smoking. For detailed data, see Table 4-6. Summary data show that:

- The percentage of middle and high school students who had asked a smoker in their household to quit smoking was significantly higher among non-smokers (62 percent) than current smokers (42 percent); this difference was observed in all groups by gender, race/ethnicity, grade level, or residential region.
- The prevalence of asking someone to quit smoking was higher among middle school students (61 percent) than among high school students (55 percent).
- The prevalence of students asking someone they live with to quit smoking was higher among female students (61 percent) than among male students (54 percent).
- The prevalence of asking someone to quit smoking was lower among non-Hispanic Black students (47 percent) than among non-Hispanic White (60 percent) and Hispanic students (60 percent).
- The percentage of students who have asked someone they live with to quit smoking was higher among students at lower grade levels.
- The prevalence of having asked someone to quit smoking was the highest among middle school students in the North Central (64 percent) and North-east (62 percent) regions, and among high school students in the Tampa Bay region (60 percent).

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## Chapter 5. Summary

Since the inception of Florida’s Tobacco Control Program in early 1998, youth tobacco use has declined dramatically. Among middle school students, current cigarette use declined by 50 percent over the four years of the pilot phase of the program, and use among high school students declined by 35 percent. Overall current tobacco use (cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or cigar) declined by 47 percent among middle school students and by 31 percent among high school students. Findings from the analysis of five years of data from the FYTS identify several key successes and challenges for the Florida Tobacco Control Program. For more detailed information, see Tables 5-1 through 5-8 at the end of this report.

### 5.1 Achieving Program Goals in 2002

#### 5.1.1 Committed Never-smokers

A committed never-smoker is someone who has never smoked a puff or two and who will “definitely not” smoke in the future, even if a best friend offers them a cigarette. It is a measure of attitudes about tobacco, reflecting a student’s intention not to smoke in the future.

- At 49 percent, the overall achieved estimate of students who were committed non-smokers has exceeded the projected prevalence of 48 percent.
- Specifically, this goal has been achieved both for middle school students (56 percent versus projected 55 percent) and for high school students (43 percent versus projected 42 percent).
- In general, the percentage of students who were committed never-smokers has been consistently increasing since 1998.
- Since 1998, the overall percentage of committed non-smokers has increased by 55 percent, from 32 percent in 1998 to 49 percent in 2002. Among middle school students, the percentage has increased by 45 percent; among high school students, it has increased by 73 percent since 1998.

#### 5.1.2 Experimental Cigarette Use

A student who has experimented with cigarette use is someone who has tried smoking cigarettes, but has never smoked daily and has not smoked during the past 30 days. A goal of the Florida Tobacco Control Program is to reduce the percentage of students who fit this description. The data show:

- At 25 percent, the overall achieved percentage of students who have experimented with cigarettes is higher than the percentage projected for 2002 (24 percent).
- Specifically, the goal of reducing experimental cigarette use among students has not been achieved either for middle school students (19 percent versus projected 18 percent) or for high school students (30 percent versus projected 29 percent).
- When compared to 2001, the percentage of students who experimented with cigarette use was slightly lower in 2002 both for middle and high school students; however this slight decrease was not statistically significant.
- Since 1998, the overall prevalence of experimental cigarette use has decreased by 9 percent, from 27 percent in 1998 to 25 percent in 2002. For middle school students, the percentage has decreased by 13 percent; for high school students, it has decreased by 7 percent since 1998.

#### 5.1.3 Committed to Not Smoking in the Future among Experimenters<sup>6</sup>

Among experimenters, the percentage of students who were committed to not smoking in the future is an estimate of these experimenters’ intention to smoke soon, during the next year, or when one of their best friends offered them a cigarette. A goal of the Florida Tobacco Control Program is to increase this percentage of committed non-smokers.

- At 50 percent, the overall percentage of experimenters who were committed to not smoking in the future falls short of the 53 percent projected for 2002.
- Specifically, this goal has not been achieved either for middle school students (42 percent versus projected 45 percent) or for high school students (53 percent versus projected 57 percent).
- Among middle school experimenters, the percentage of students who committed to not smoking in the future has increased from 41.7 percent in 2001 to 42.3 percent in 2002, but this increase was not statistically significant.
- Since 1998, the overall percentage of students who have experimented with cigarette use and who were committed to not smoking in the future has increased by 27 percent, from 39 percent in 1998 to

<sup>6</sup>Experimenter: Someone who has tried smoking cigarettes, but has never smoked daily and has not smoked during the past 30 days.

50 percent in 2002. Among middle school students, the percentage has increased by 39 percent; among high school students, it has increased by 20 percent since 1998.

#### 5.1.4 Average Age of Initiation of Tobacco Use

A goal of the Florida Tobacco Control Program is to increase the overall average age at which students first try tobacco.

- The achieved average age of initiation of cigarette use in 2002 was 11.8 years, not the projected age of 12.2 years.
- The achieved average age of initiation of cigar use in 2002 was 12.9 years, not the projected age of 13.4 years.
- The achieved average age of initiation of smokeless tobacco use in 2002 was 12.1 years, not the projected age of 12.6 years.
- When compared to 2001, the average age of initiation of each tobacco product use decreased slightly, yet not significantly.

#### 5.1.5 Percentage of Students Who Had Never Tried Tobacco

Another major goal of the Florida Tobacco Control Program is to increase the percentage of students who have never tried tobacco.

- The overall achieved percentage of students (53 percent) who had never used any tobacco products did not reach the projected percentage of 56 percent for 2002.
- Specifically, the data show that the projected goal for 2002 was not reached for any tobacco products: 57.7 percent versus projected 58.4 percent for cigarette use; 76 percent versus projected 77 percent for cigar use, and 92 percent versus projected 93 percent for smokeless tobacco use.
- Overall, the percentage of students who have never smoked cigarettes has been consistently increasing since 1998. This is also true for both smokeless tobacco use and cigar use.
- Since 1998, the overall percentage of students who had never used any tobacco products has increased by 32 percent, from 40 percent in 1998 to 53 percent in 2002.

- Specifically, since 1998, the prevalence of having never smoked a cigarette has increased by 32 percent; the prevalence of having never smoked a cigar has increased by 24 percent; and the prevalence of having never used a smokeless tobacco product has increased by 10 percent.

#### 5.1.6 Current Tobacco Use

- The overall achieved percentage of current tobacco users for 2002 (19.1 percent) was slightly higher than the projected number (18.9 percent); however, these two numbers were not statistically different.
- For 2002, the projected prevalence of current cigarette use was achieved (13.9 percent versus projected 14.2 percent).
- Similarly, the 2002 projected prevalence of current cigar use was achieved (9.5 percent versus projected 9.8 percent).
- The projected prevalence of current use of any tobacco products has been achieved among high school students (24 percent versus projected 25 percent).
- In general, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product has been consistently decreasing since 1998, among all tobacco products and among middle and high school levels.
- The overall prevalence of current use of any tobacco product has decreased by 40 percent from 32 percent in 1998 to 19 percent in 2002. It has decreased by 40 percent for cigarette use, by 47 percent for cigar use, and by 41 percent for smokeless tobacco use. It has decreased by 47 percent among middle school students and by 31 percent among high school students.

#### 5.1.7 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Protecting students from exposure to secondhand smoke is an important goal for the Florida Tobacco Control Program.

- The overall projected prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke among middle and high school students has been achieved (65 percent).
- Specifically, the prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke has not been achieved either among middle school students (61 percent versus projected 60 percent) or among high school students (68.4 percent versus projected 68.0 percent).

- In general, the prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke has been consistently decreasing since 1999, among both middle and high school students.
- The overall prevalence of exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke has decreased by 4 percent from 68 percent in 1998 to 65 percent in 2002. It has decreased by 2 percent among middle school students and by 6 percent among high school students.

### 5.1.8 *Smoking Permitted inside the Home*

The home is the most common location where students are exposed to secondhand smoke. Since 1999, students have been asked in the FYTS whether or not smoking was allowed inside their homes each year.

- The overall projected percentage of students who said that smoking was allowed inside their home has not been achieved (20 percent versus projected 19 percent).
- This goal has not been achieved either among middle school students (21 percent versus projected 19 percent) or among high school students (19.2 percent versus projected 19.0 percent).
- In general, the percentage of students who said that smoking was allowed inside their home has been consistently decreasing since 1999 among both middle and high school students.
- The overall percentage has decreased by 28 percent from 28 percent in 1999 to 20 percent in 2002. It has decreased by 28 percent for both middle school high school students since 1999.

## 5.2 *Challenges*

Adults play a special role in youth tobacco use. Tobacco use by household members exposes youth to second-hand smoke, models tobacco use behaviors, and establishes those behaviors as normative. Adults also serve as sources of tobacco products to youth - either through their complicity in retail sales or, more commonly, by provision of tobacco products through social contacts and interactions.

- For students who were under 18-years-old, three major sources of tobacco products were: 1) borrowed from somebody else, 2) bought by somebody else, and 3) bought in a store or a machine.
- Among current smokers who were under 18-years-old and had tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the 30 days prior to the survey, only 43 percent had been asked to show proof of age and had been re-

fused because of their ages, and 17 percent had used fake IDs to get cigarettes. This implies that retailers' tobacco sales practices need to be enforced by law.

- Overall, among students who had been exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke, 65 percent had been exposed in a car or room in the week prior to the survey, an estimate that has not decreased since 2001. Parents and other relatives were two major sources of secondhand smoke; and friends provided another common source of secondhand smoke, especially among high school students. The home was the most common location where students were exposed to secondhand smoke.
  - Twenty percent (20 percent) of students said that smoking was allowed inside their homes.
  - Five percent (5 percent) of students said that their parents had offered them cigarettes.
  - Thirty-eight percent (38 percent) of students reported that someone else living in their homes smoked cigarettes; 7 percent of students reported that someone else living in their homes used smokeless tobacco.
  - Thirty-four percent (34 percent) of students had at least one of their four best friends who smoked cigarettes.

Another important issue is the persistently high rates of tobacco use among non-Hispanic White students as well as the greater likelihood of exposure to secondhand smoke. Finally, it is noteworthy that current smokers demonstrate stronger pro-tobacco attitudes and behaviors than non-smokers.

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**Table 2-1: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who received any tobacco use prevention education (TUPE) during the current school year by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14873)		High School (n=8649)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	77.8	75.5-80.2	57.5	54.8-60.2
	Male	75.4	73.1-77.7	54.5	52.0-57.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	76.2	73.4-79.0	53.5	50.9-56.2
	Non-Hispanic Black	78.0	75.4-80.7	59.5	55.9-63.1
	Hispanic	76.6	73.7-79.5	57.3	53.1-61.4
	Other	75.6	72.4-78.9	58.1	53.4-62.8
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	81.8	79.0-84.6	65.7	60.9-70.5
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	76.9	73.9-80.0	61.3	57.0-65.7
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	70.8	67.4-74.3	44.8	41.7-47.9
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	42.7	39.2-46.3
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	75.7	69.3-82.1	54.1	46.1-62.0
	Northeast	81.3	77.4-85.2	61.8	55.4-68.2
	North Central	77.6	72.8-82.4	50.4	45.6-55.2
	Tampa Bay	81.1	75.3-86.9	53.5	48.5-58.5
	South Central	74.9	68.8-80.9	56.6	51.7-61.4
	Palm Beach/Broward	73.5	65.6-81.3	58.4	52.9-63.8
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	73.3	69.1-77.4	58.3	51.5-65.1
	<b>Total</b>	76.6	74.4-78.8	56.0	53.7-58.3

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-2: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who received comprehensive tobacco use prevention education (TUPE) during the current school year by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14956)		High School (n=8754)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	19.6	17.9-21.3	9.6	8.1-11.2
	Male	20.5	18.9-22.0	12.4	11.2-13.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	18.5	16.7-20.4	10.0	8.7-11.4
	Non-Hispanic Black	23.8	21.5-26.1	14.1	11.5-16.7
	Hispanic	20.2	18.0-22.4	10.6	8.1-13.0
	Other	19.6	17.0-22.2	10.7	7.3-14.0
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	23.2	20.8-25.6	12.9	11.0-14.9
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	20.3	18.3-22.3	12.3	10.2-14.5
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	16.5	14.5-18.5	8.6	6.9-10.3
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	8.5	6.5-10.5
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	16.7	11.9-21.5	8.2	5.7-10.7
	Northeast	24.0	20.2-27.8	16.8	12.0-21.6
	North Central	23.7	20.4-27.0	8.7	6.3-11.2
	Tampa Bay	22.6	17.0-28.1	8.4	6.2-10.7
	South Central	20.1	16.5-23.7	10.8	9.5-12.1
	Palm Beach/Broward	18.6	15.1-22.0	13.6	10.8-16.4
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	15.1	12.5-17.6	11.5	8.6-14.4
	<b>Total</b>	20.0	18.6-21.5	11.1	9.9-12.2

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-3: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who were taught the following tobacco use prevention education (TUPE) in class during the current school year by sex, race/ethnicity, school level, and region, Florida 2002. "During this school year, were you taught..."**

		Q50: ...reasons why people smoke (n=23714)		Q51: ... most your age do not smoke (n=23677)		Q52: ... ways to say "no" to tobacco (n=23692)		Q53: ... effects of smoking (n=23690)		Q54: ... health effects of smoking (n=23177)		Q55: ... effects of chewing tobacco (n=23169)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	48.8	46.7-51.0	26.1	24.4-27.8	35.4	33.0-37.9	58.2	55.9-60.6	61.3	59.1-63.6	47.8	45.5-50.1
	Male	46.2	44.1-48.2	29.0	27.5-30.5	34.4	32.0-36.7	53.3	50.9-55.7	55.8	53.5-58.1	46.3	44.1-48.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	46.6	44.3-48.9	25.2	23.5-26.8	32.4	29.7-35.0	54.9	52.4-57.5	57.7	55.2-60.2	47.5	45.0-49.9
	Non-Hispanic Black	49.4	46.6-52.1	31.1	28.6-33.6	40.5	37.0-44.0	56.9	53.7-60.1	59.8	57.0-62.6	47.3	44.4-50.1
	Hispanic	46.8	43.5-50.2	29.1	26.6-31.6	34.8	31.3-38.2	55.9	52.3-59.5	58.8	55.1-62.4	45.1	41.7-48.5
	Other	49.8	46.7-52.9	28.4	25.6-31.3	36.1	32.6-39.6	56.9	53.7-60.0	59.2	55.7-62.6	48.8	45.6-52.1
<b>School Level</b>	Middle	55.1	52.6-57.5	34.4	32.7-36.1	47.8	45.2-50.4	65.9	63.4-68.4	68.6	66.2-71.0	55.0	52.2-57.7
	High	41.0	38.7-43.4	21.7	20.2-23.2	23.9	22.1-25.8	47.1	44.5-49.7	50.0	47.7-52.4	40.3	37.9-42.7
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	45.6	40.1-51.1	23.2	19.4-27.0	32.2	27.0-37.4	53.8	47.5-60.0	57.7	51.7-63.6	48.9	43.4-54.5
	Northeast	54.4	49.1-59.7	34.3	30.8-37.9	40.1	34.5-45.6	61.5	56.4-66.6	63.7	58.6-68.7	53.8	48.8-58.7
	North Central	44.7	39.6-49.8	26.9	22.4-31.4	35.7	28.8-42.5	53.9	47.7-60.1	57.2	51.3-63.1	45.9	40.2-51.6
	Tampa Bay	47.4	42.0-52.8	26.4	21.9-30.8	36.3	28.2-44.3	57.9	51.4-64.4	60.5	53.9-67.1	50.5	43.7-57.2
	South Central	49.1	44.7-53.5	27.3	24.1-30.4	33.3	27.7-38.8	56.6	51.7-61.5	58.0	53.2-62.8	49.4	44.6-54.3
	Palm Beach/Broward	48.6	43.4-53.7	27.5	23.9-31.7	36.1	30.6-41.7	54.5	48.5-60.5	57.9	52.5-63.3	44.5	38.9-50.0
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	44.6	39.3-49.9	28.1	25.2-31.1	31.2	26.5-35.9	53.5	47.5-59.4	56.1	50.5-61.7	39.8	34.9-44.7
	<b>Total</b>	47.5	45.5-49.4	27.6	26.1-29.0	34.9	32.6-37.2	55.7	53.5-57.9	58.5	56.4-60.6	47.0	44.9-49.1

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-4: Mean health attitudes toward tobacco scores<sup>a</sup> among Florida public middle and high school students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=13945)		High School (n=8340)		Middle School (n=1354)		High School (n=1517)		Middle School (n=12175)		High School (n=6517)	
		Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	1.54	1.51~1.56	1.48	1.45~1.52	1.70	1.64~1.77	1.56	1.52~1.61	1.51	1.49~1.54	1.46	1.41~1.50
	Male	1.67	1.64~1.71	1.67	1.63~1.71	1.90	1.82~1.98	1.78	1.72~1.84	1.64	1.61~1.68	1.62	1.58~1.66
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	1.53	1.50~1.55	1.50	1.47~1.53	1.77	1.71~1.83	1.61	1.56~1.66	1.49	1.47~1.52	1.45	1.42~1.49
	Non-Hispanic Black	1.77	1.71~1.83	1.75	1.70~1.81	1.80	1.62~1.99	2.00	1.82~2.19	1.76	1.70~1.82	1.72	1.66~1.78
	Hispanic	1.63	1.59~1.68	1.57	1.52~1.63	1.85	1.72~1.98	1.67	1.57~1.76	1.61	1.56~1.65	1.54	1.48~1.61
	Other	1.60	1.54~1.65	1.58	1.50~1.66	1.89	1.72~2.06	1.80	1.63~1.98	1.55	1.50~1.60	1.51	1.44~1.59
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	1.59	1.55~1.63	1.58	1.54~1.62	1.87	1.76~1.98	1.76	1.68~1.84	1.57	1.53~1.61	1.53	1.49~1.57
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	1.61	1.58~1.65	1.57	1.53~1.62	1.76	1.67~1.84	1.68	1.60~1.76	1.59	1.55~1.63	1.53	1.48~1.58
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	1.61	1.58~1.65	1.55	1.50~1.60	1.81	1.73~1.89	1.57	1.49~1.64	1.57	1.53~1.61	1.53	1.48~1.58
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	1.61	1.55~1.67	~	~	1.64	1.55~1.73	~	~	1.59	1.51~1.66
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	1.52	1.47~1.57	1.53	1.46~1.60	1.72	1.63~1.81	1.62	1.50~1.74	1.49	1.43~1.54	1.49	1.41~1.57
	Northeast	1.64	1.55~1.73	1.62	1.54~1.70	1.83	1.69~1.97	1.70	1.61~1.78	1.61	1.51~1.71	1.58	1.49~1.66
	North Central	1.55	1.49~1.62	1.56	1.49~1.62	1.72	1.59~1.85	1.73	1.59~1.86	1.53	1.46~1.60	1.50	1.44~1.57
	Tampa Bay	1.55	1.50~1.61	1.57	1.51~1.62	1.84	1.70~1.98	1.72	1.62~1.82	1.51	1.46~1.56	1.51	1.45~1.57
	South Central	1.61	1.55~1.67	1.55	1.46~1.64	1.81	1.70~1.91	1.61	1.52~1.70	1.58	1.52~1.65	1.51	1.41~1.60
	Palm Beach/Broward	1.64	1.57~1.71	1.60	1.54~1.67	1.84	1.59~2.09	1.63	1.52~1.75	1.61	1.54~1.68	1.58	1.51~1.65
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	1.71	1.62~1.80	1.60	1.49~1.71	1.94	1.76~2.12	1.62	1.45~1.79	1.69	1.60~1.78	1.59	1.47~1.72
	<b>Total</b>	1.61	1.58~1.63	1.58	1.55~1.61	1.80	1.74~1.86	1.67	1.62~1.71	1.58	1.55~1.61	1.54	1.51~1.57

a. Health attitudes toward tobacco scores range from 1(anti-tobacco attitudes) to 4 (pro-tobacco attitudes)

b. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table2-5: Mean social attitudes toward tobacco scores<sup>a</sup> among Florida public middle and high school students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=14082)		High School (n=8367)		Middle School (n=1337)		High School (n=1476)		Middle School (n=12321)		High School (n=6581)	
		Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>b</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	1.79	1.77~1.81	1.79	1.77~1.81	2.30	2.25~2.36	2.04	1.98~2.09	1.73	1.72~1.75	1.73	1.70~1.75
	Male	1.83	1.81~1.86	1.93	1.90~1.96	2.48	2.41~2.55	2.32	2.27~2.38	1.76	1.73~1.78	1.83	1.80~1.86
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	1.83	1.80~1.85	1.87	1.85~1.89	2.35	2.29~2.40	2.15	2.11~2.19	1.75	1.73~1.77	1.78	1.75~1.80
	Non-Hispanic Black	1.77	1.74~1.81	1.80	1.77~1.84	2.52	2.34~2.71	2.20	2.05~2.36	1.73	1.70~1.77	1.77	1.73~1.81
	Hispanic	1.80	1.77~1.82	1.86	1.82~1.90	2.33	2.22~2.44	2.20	2.09~2.31	1.74	1.71~1.77	1.77	1.73~1.80
	Other	1.86	1.82~1.91	1.94	1.87~2.01	2.66	2.47~2.85	2.29	2.13~2.45	1.77	1.72~1.81	1.84	1.78~1.91
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	1.73	1.71~1.75	1.90	1.87~1.92	2.53	2.40~2.66	2.27	2.18~2.35	1.68	1.66~1.71	1.82	1.79~1.85
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	1.82	1.80~1.85	1.84	1.81~1.87	2.38	2.31~2.45	2.11	2.03~2.20	1.75	1.73~1.78	1.78	1.75~1.80
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	1.89	1.86~1.91	1.83	1.80~1.86	2.36	2.28~2.43	2.15	2.07~2.23	1.81	1.78~1.84	1.74	1.70~1.78
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	1.84	1.79~1.88	~	~	2.13	2.03~2.23	~	~	1.74	1.70~1.78
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	1.83	1.79~1.86	1.87	1.84~1.90	2.38	2.29~2.46	2.12	2.04~2.21	1.75	1.71~1.78	1.80	1.76~1.83
	Northeast	1.82	1.78~1.87	1.79	1.75~1.84	2.57	2.49~2.65	2.18	2.09~2.28	1.74	1.69~1.78	1.70	1.66~1.75
	North Central	1.81	1.76~1.87	1.87	1.83~1.91	2.37	2.27~2.48	2.21	2.14~2.27	1.74	1.70~1.78	1.77	1.73~1.82
	Tampa Bay	1.81	1.76~1.85	1.88	1.84~1.92	2.27	2.17~2.38	2.16	2.08~2.24	1.75	1.71~1.79	1.80	1.74~1.85
	South Central	1.78	1.75~1.82	1.88	1.84~1.93	2.29	2.19~2.39	2.22	2.12~2.32	1.72	1.68~1.76	1.79	1.75~1.83
	Palm Beach/Broward	1.84	1.79~1.90	1.86	1.81~1.91	2.49	2.30~2.67	2.12	2.02~2.22	1.78	1.72~1.84	1.78	1.74~1.82
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	1.78	1.74~1.82	1.85	1.80~1.90	2.44	2.18~2.71	2.18	2.04~2.33	1.74	1.69~1.78	1.80	1.76~1.84
	<b>Total</b>	1.81	1.79~1.83	1.86	1.84~1.88	2.39	2.34~2.44	2.17	2.14~2.21	1.75	1.73~1.76	1.78	1.76~1.80

a. Social attitudes toward tobacco scores range from 1(anti-tobacco attitudes) to 4 (pro-tobacco attitudes)

b. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-6: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who received any tobacco use prevention education (TUPE) during the current school year, and who said that what they had learned in school helped them feel it is okay to say "no" to friends who offer them cigarettes, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=11498)		High School (n=5807)		Middle School (n=1109)		High School (n=1073)		Middle School (n=10059)		High School (n=4504)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	86.0	84.8-87.3	72.4	70.7-74.0	65.5	60.4-70.5	61.4	57.5-65.4	88.4	87.2-89.6	75.0	73.0-76.9
	Male	81.8	80.4-83.3	67.3	64.7-69.9	52.6	47.6-57.7	51.1	46.2-56.0	85.0	83.6-86.4	71.6	69.2-74.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	84.0	82.7-85.3	68.6	66.4-70.8	60.0	55.5-64.4	56.6	52.3-60.9	87.3	86.1-88.5	73.0	70.6-75.5
	Non-Hispanic Black	84.7	82.5-86.9	75.2	72.3-78.0	75.1	64.1-86.1	65.4	55.8-75.1	85.6	83.3-87.8	75.8	72.8-78.8
	Hispanic	83.2	81.3-85.1	67.0	64.0-70.1	53.1	44.2-62.0	50.7	41.8-59.7	86.3	84.3-88.3	70.5	67.2-73.9
	Other	83.3	80.9-85.8	70.3	65.4-75.2	53.6	43.0-64.2	60.0	48.5-71.5	87.4	85.1-89.7	74.7	69.6-79.9
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	89.3	88.0-90.6	76.3	73.3-79.3	61.9	54.1-69.7	56.3	51.0-61.6	90.9	89.5-92.3	80.8	77.8-83.7
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	83.2	81.5-84.9	72.3	69.1-75.5	61.6	55.6-67.6	61.3	54.5-68.0	85.7	84.1-87.4	75.4	72.1-78.6
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	78.7	77.0-80.4	63.8	60.1-67.5	56.1	51.0-61.3	57.2	50.3-64.0	82.6	80.8-84.5	65.8	61.6-70.1
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	58.3	54.3-62.3	~	~	50.1	41.8-58.4	~	~	60.4	55.2-65.6
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	84.1	81.5-86.7	70.0	65.9-74.2	60.8	54.7-66.8	57.2	51.3-63.1	87.8	85.6-89.9	74.3	70.1-78.5
	Northeast	84.7	82.1-87.2	73.3	68.8-77.8	56.3	47.8-64.9	62.0	53.6-70.4	87.7	85.5-90.0	76.1	71.7-80.5
	North Central	84.0	81.6-86.4	67.1	62.2-72.1	56.2	46.7-65.7	50.9	41.7-60.1	87.2	84.4-89.9	71.4	66.6-76.3
	Tampa Bay	86.5	83.6-89.4	67.4	62.3-72.4	70.6	63.0-78.3	52.7	45.1-60.4	88.5	85.6-91.3	72.3	66.9-77.7
	South Central	83.6	80.7-86.4	69.7	66.5-72.8	57.5	50.0-65.5	59.9	51.8-67.9	86.8	83.9-89.7	73.5	70.4-76.6
	Palm Beach/Broward	82.8	78.7-87.0	71.4	67.3-75.5	59.7	45.2-74.1	61.3	51.5-71.2	85.6	81.8-89.4	73.3	69.6-77.0
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	81.7	79.2-84.2	70.6	65.6-75.5	47.2	34.0-60.3	54.2	40.1-68.2	83.9	81.6-86.3	73.1	68.1-78.2
	<b>Total</b>	83.9	82.8-85.0	69.8	68.1-71.5	59.2	55.5-62.8	56.5	53.0-60.0	86.7	85.6-87.8	73.3	71.6-75.0

a. . 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-7: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who used any tobacco products on school property during the past 30 days (current tobacco use in school), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle school Current Tobacco Use in School (n=14532)		High school Current Tobacco Use in School (n=8532)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
		<b>Sex</b>	Female	3.4	2.9-3.9
	Male	6.6	5.8-7.4	11.4	10.0-12.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	4.9	4.2-5.6	10.3	9.0-11.5
	Non-Hispanic Black	3.6	2.8-4.3	5.1	3.8-6.4
	Hispanic	5.6	4.4-6.9	7.8	6.2-9.5
	Other	7.4	5.7-9.0	10.2	7.2-13.3
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	2.8	2.2-3.3	7.6	6.4-8.8
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	4.8	4.0-5.6	8.4	6.5-10.2
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	7.5	6.4-8.5	10.1	8.4-11.8
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	9.2	7.4-10.9
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	5.5	3.9-7.0	11.5	6.6-16.3
	Northeast	5.7	4.2-7.1	8.2	5.8-10.6
	North Central	4.5	2.8-6.2	7.2	4.5-9.9
	Tampa Bay	4.7	3.3-6.1	10.0	7.9-12.0
	South Central	4.9	3.8-5.9	9.8	8.1-11.6
	Palm Beach/Broward	5.4	3.9-6.9	8.5	6.5-10.5
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	4.9	3.4-6.4	6.5	5.0-8.0
	<b>Total</b>	5.0	4.5-5.6	8.6	7.7-9.6

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-8: Average age of initiation of tobacco use for those students who ever used any tobacco products, by tobacco, sex, race/ethnicity, school level, and region, Florida 2002**

		Cigarettes (n=9421)		Smokeless Tobacco (n= 2437)		Cigars (n= 5297)	
		Mean	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	Mean	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
		<b>Sex</b>	Female	12.0	11.9-12.2	11.7	11.4-12.1
	Male	11.6	11.5-11.7	12.2	12.0-12.4	12.7	12.5-12.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	11.9	11.7-12.0	12.3	12.1-12.6	13.1	12.9-13.3
	Non-Hispanic Black	11.6	11.4-11.8	11.3	10.8-11.7	12.5	12.2-12.8
	Hispanic	12.0	11.8-12.3	12.2	11.7-12.8	12.7	12.5-13.0
	Other	11.2	11.0-11.5	10.9	10.4-11.3	12.1	11.8-12.5
<b>School Level</b>	Middle	10.7	10.6-10.8	12.8	12.5-13.0	11.3	11.2-11.5
	High	12.4	12.3-12.5	10.9	10.8-11.1	13.6	13.4-13.7
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	11.8	11.4-12.1	11.8	11.3-12.4	12.9	12.4-13.4
	Northeast	11.7	11.4-12.0	12.0	11.5-12.5	12.8	12.4-13.2
	North Central	11.7	11.3-12.0	12.0	11.5-12.6	12.8	12.3-13.3
	Tampa Bay	12.0	11.6-12.3	12.6	11.9-13.3	13.1	12.7-13.6
	South Central	11.8	11.4-12.1	12.3	11.7-12.9	13.0	12.5-13.4
	Palm Beach/Broward	11.9	11.6-12.3	11.8	11.2-12.4	12.7	12.2-13.2
Miami-Dade/Monroe	11.9	11.6-12.3	11.6	11.0-12.2	12.6	12.1-13.1	
<b>Total</b>		11.8	11.7-11.9	12.1	11.9-12.3	12.9	12.7-13.0

a. 95% Confidence Interval

Table 2-10: Percentage of students who knew Florida tobacco age laws among Florida public middle and high school students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=13964)		High School (n=8403)		Middle School (n=1379)		High School (n= 1543)		Middle School (n=12171)		High School (n=6551)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	76.3	74.7~77.8	89.1	87.6~90.6	89.7	87.0~92.4	95.8	94.0~97.6	74.9	73.3~76.4	87.6	86.0~89.3
	Male	76.6	75.4~77.9	86.0	84.4~87.6	82.9	78.9~86.9	94.3	92.2~96.4	76.1	74.8~77.4	84.7	82.8~86.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	79.9	78.5~81.3	92.9	92.0~93.9	89.1	86.5~91.8	97.4	96.4~98.4	78.8	77.3~80.2	91.8	90.7~92.9
	Non-Hispanic Black	71.9	69.6~74.1	78.2	75.7~80.6	78.8	69.6~88.1	81.4	72.4~90.5	71.7	69.4~74.0	78.3	75.7~80.8
	Hispanic	73.5	71.6~75.3	85.0	82.5~87.4	80.7	73.9~87.5	94.7	91.7~97.6	72.7	70.8~74.6	82.9	79.9~85.9
	Other	75.2	72.4~77.9	86.1	83.0~89.1	85.9	79.4~92.5	88.8	82.3~95.4	73.8	70.9~76.7	85.9	82.6~89.2
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	73.7	72.0~75.5	84.2	82.4~86.0	77.7	70.9~84.6	92.2	88.4~96.0	73.5	71.8~75.2	83.1	81.2~85.0
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	77.1	75.3~78.8	85.8	83.7~87.9	85.4	81.1~89.7	95.0	92.6~97.5	76.4	74.5~78.2	84.2	81.7~86.7
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	78.6	77.0~80.2	90.8	88.9~92.6	90.3	87.6~92.9	97.4	95.5~99.4	76.7	75.0~78.5	89.3	87.1~91.5
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	92.8	90.6~95.0	-	-	96.5	94.2~98.7	-	-	91.7	89.0~94.4
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	79.6	78.2~81.1	91.7	90.2~93.2	87.5	83.6~91.5	98.1	96.4~99.9	78.4	76.8~79.9	90.8	89.1~92.5
	Northeast	77.4	74.6~80.2	89.3	86.6~92.0	90.2	86.3~94.0	95.3	92.7~97.9	76.4	73.6~79.3	89.1	86.4~91.8
	North Central	78.8	75.3~82.3	88.5	86.1~91.0	88.5	82.7~94.3	92.1	87.1~97.1	77.5	73.8~81.1	87.7	84.7~90.6
	Tampa Bay	78.0	75.5~80.5	89.3	86.8~91.9	87.2	81.4~92.9	96.1	93.3~98.9	77.0	74.3~79.7	87.8	84.8~90.8
	South Central	77.1	74.3~79.9	89.7	87.5~92.0	88.8	83.6~94.0	95.2	93.1~97.2	75.8	73.2~78.5	88.5	86.3~90.7
	Palm Beach/Broward	73.7	70.7~76.8	86.5	84.2~88.8	80.0	69.5~90.4	95.4	92.8~98.0	73.1	70.3~76.0	84.7	82.2~87.1
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	71.8	69.0~74.6	80.7	76.1~85.2	78.2	65.3~91.0	93.5	86.0~100.0	71.6	68.7~74.4	79.0	74.3~83.8
	<b>Total</b>	76.5	75.4~77.5	87.6	86.3~88.9	86.3	83.7~88.8	95.1	93.7~96.4	75.5	74.4~76.6	86.1	84.7~87.6

a. 95% Confidence Interval

Table 2-11: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who knew each of the following Florida tobacco age laws by sex, race/ethnicity, school level, region, and current smoking status, Florida 2002

		Q96: ...youngest age a person can legally buy cigarettes in Florida (n=22385)		Q98: ...driver's license can be suspended if under 18 and caught with tobacco (n=22346)		Q99: ... punishes anyone under 18 with tobacco products in possession (n=22363)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	69.2	67.1~71.2	37.9	36.5~39.2	46.2	44.8~47.7
	Male	66.8	64.9~68.7	37.8	36.3~39.3	48.7	47.2~50.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	76.3	74.2~78.3	39.3	37.8~40.7	52.4	50.7~54.1
	Non-Hispanic Black	53.8	51.8~55.8	37.1	34.8~39.4	42.0	39.9~44.2
	Hispanic	63.9	61.0~66.8	34.2	32.1~36.4	41.8	39.8~43.8
	Other	64.3	61.3~67.3	40.7	38.1~43.3	46.9	44.5~49.4
<b>School Level</b>	Middle	56.8	55.5~58.2	36.8	35.6~38.1	43.1	41.8~44.3
	High	77.1	75.0~79.3	38.7	36.8~40.5	51.1	49.2~53.0
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	72.8	67.7~77.9	39.1	36.4~41.7	50.1	46.2~54.0
	Northeast	68.0	63.3~72.8	46.0	42.0~50.1	51.3	47.8~54.9
	North Central	71.2	66.7~75.8	39.2	36.6~41.7	49.5	46.2~52.9
	Tampa Bay	72.1	67.1~77.1	36.6	34.6~38.6	47.7	44.5~50.9
	South Central	71.9	67.0~76.8	39.1	35.6~42.5	50.7	47.2~54.2
	Palm Beach/Broward	63.9	58.9~69.0	37.1	34.3~39.9	46.5	43.4~49.5
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	58.7	54.1~63.3	30.9	28.5~33.2	39.2	35.9~42.6
	<b>Smoking Status</b>	Current smokers	85.7	83.7~87.7	36.4	34.1~38.6	54.6
Non-current smokers	65.2	63.5~67.0	38.1	36.9~39.3	46.5	45.3~47.8	
<b>Total</b>		68.0	66.1~69.8	37.8	36.7~39.0	47.5	46.2~48.7

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-12: Among Florida public middle and high school students who were under 18-years-old, current tobacco users, and who tried to buy tobacco in a store during the past 30 days, percentage who were asked to show proof of age, and percentage who were refused to get tobacco because of age, by sex, race/ethnicity, school level, and region, Florida 2002.**

		Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Cigars			
		Asked to show proof of age (n=773)		Were refused because of age (n=773)		Asked to show proof of age (n=367)		Were refused because of age (n=367)		Asked to show proof of age (n=565)		Were refused because of age (n=565)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	38.4	31.0~45.8	39.5	33.8~45.2	30.8	16.5~45.1	20.8	10.6~31.0	26.5	18.7~34.3	26.7	18.9~34.5
	Male	45.5	39.8~51.2	43.7	38.5~49.0	26.1	20.5~31.7	28.8	22.6~35.0	28.7	23.5~33.9	31.1	25.7~36.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	42.4	37.4~47.3	39.4	34.8~44.1	23.8	18.3~29.3	25.7	19.5~31.9	26.3	20.7~31.9	25.1	18.7~31.4
	Non-Hispanic Black	41.7	28.3~55.1	47.0	33.6~60.5	37.0	19.5~54.4	52.3	32.7~71.8	31.1	20.0~42.3	29.0	17.6~40.5
	Hispanic	47.7	38.1~57.3	50.8	40.9~60.7	35.5	17.1~53.9	25.1	8.3~41.8	29.4	18.9~39.8	43.7	33.4~53.9
	Other	36.2	22.1~50.3	37.6	24.2~51.1	22.1	7.9~36.3	17.9	4.9~30.9	29.4	15.5~43.2	26.1	12.8~39.4
<b>School Level</b>	Middle	35.6	28.9~42.2	45.7	38.4~53.1	28.3	20.7~35.8	34.3	25.7~42.9	31.2	25.5~36.9	34.5	28.6~40.4
	High	45.4	40.3~50.5	40.7	35.8~45.6	25.9	19.1~32.8	23.1	16.3~29.8	26.4	20.1~32.6	27.3	21.3~33.3
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	35.4	24.1~46.7	36.4	23.8~48.9	28.6	16.8~40.3	37.7	28.1~47.3	28.3	17.0~39.6	28.1	15.3~40.9
	Northeast	37.3	28.4~46.2	37.4	27.8~47.0	28.6	19.5~37.7	20.7	10.6~30.9	28.4	17.2~39.6	29.6	18.6~40.6
	North Central	41.5	34.0~49.1	42.0	34.1~49.9	21.7	5.6~37.8	26.7	13.0~40.3	32.3	21.6~43.1	32.8	23.2~42.5
	Tampa Bay	37.9	28.9~47.0	40.2	29.9~50.6	23.4	11.6~35.2	17.4	6.8~27.9	24.3	13.5~35.2	24.3	12.8~35.8
	South Central	47.6	41.4~53.8	39.3	30.7~47.9	33.0	22.2~43.8	28.6	12.5~44.6	33.8	21.0~46.6	22.9	12.3~33.5
	Palm Beach/Broward	53.9	40.4~67.4	53.4	41.9~64.9	25.6	10.0~41.2	43.4	24.4~62.3	30.3	20.6~40.0	37.2	24.5~49.9
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	37.1	18.9~55.3	39.6	23.9~55.3	29.0	10.6~47.4	25.9	4.1~47.7	21.1	6.4~35.9	32.3	20.8~43.8
	<b>Total</b>	42.7	38.5~47.0	42.1	38.0~46.1	26.9	21.7~32.0	27.5	22.1~32.9	28.2	23.6~32.7	30.0	25.6~34.3

a. . 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-13: Among Florida public middle and high school students who were under 18-years-old, current smokers and who tried to get cigarettes in a store during past 30 days: percentage who used a fake ID to buy cigarettes, by sex, race/ethnicity, school level, and region, Florida 2002.**

		Used Fake ID (n=773)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	12.8	9.2~16.5
	Male	19.9	15.7~24.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	16.5	12.8~20.2
	Non-Hispanic Black	14.0	5.2~22.8
	Hispanic	14.5	7.4~21.6
	Other	28.7	15.8~41.6
<b>School Level</b>	Middle	24.9	18.8~31.0
	High	14.3	10.9~17.7
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	14.1	7.2~20.9
	Northeast	18.3	11.0~25.6
	North Central	13.9	6.2~21.6
	Tampa Bay	17.4	9.9~24.8
	South Central	18.6	12.6~24.6
	Palm Beach/Broward	24.8	16.0~33.6
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	6.8	0.0~14.3
	<b>Total</b>	17.2	14.2~20.1

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-14: Percentage 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 sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=13813)		High School (n=7717)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	56.1	54.2~58.0	43.7	40.6~46.9
	Male	56.6	54.9~58.4	42.6	40.2~45.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	53.2	51.0~55.3	35.7	33.8~37.6
	Non-Hispanic Black	66.1	63.5~68.8	62.5	58.0~67.1
	Hispanic	55.8	53.7~57.9	42.1	39.2~45.0
	Other	55.1	51.7~58.5	44.5	39.8~49.1
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	67.4	65.6~69.3	45.4	42.6~48.2
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	54.2	52.1~56.4	43.3	39.8~46.9
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	47.0	44.8~49.2	43.0	39.6~46.5
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	39.1	35.1~43.1
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	52.0	48.9~55.1	35.6	30.7~40.4
	Northeast	56.2	52.2~60.1	47.4	43.0~51.7
	North Central	57.0	52.3~61.6	41.0	37.0~45.1
	Tampa Bay	55.7	52.0~59.4	40.2	36.7~43.6
	South Central	51.2	48.0~54.5	40.0	36.1~43.8
	Palm Beach/Broward	57.7	52.8~62.5	46.3	38.6~53.9
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	62.3	59.1~65.5	50.0	42.2~57.8
<b>Total</b>	56.4	54.8~57.9	43.2	40.8~45.5	

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-15: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who have tried smoking cigarettes, but have never smoked for 30 consecutive days (experimenters), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14759)		High School (n=8539)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	17.9	16.6–19.2	29.7	28.2–31.2
	Male	19.4	18.2–20.7	30.9	29.0–32.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	19.3	17.8–20.8	31.0	29.4–32.6
	Non-Hispanic Black	18.1	16.2–20.0	28.2	25.6–30.8
	Hispanic	18.2	16.4–20.0	31.1	28.3–34.0
	Other	18.2	16.1–20.4	29.2	25.6–32.8
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	13.0	11.6–14.3	27.9	25.7–30.2
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	19.4	17.8–21.0	30.5	28.4–32.5
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	24.0	22.3–25.7	31.8	28.8–34.7
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	32.9	29.9–36.0
	<b>Total</b>	18.7	17.7–19.7	30.3	29.0–31.6
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	20.3	18.1–22.5	34.0	31.4–36.5
	Northeast	18.9	16.4–21.5	29.2	25.7–32.8
	North Central	18.7	16.0–21.4	29.6	25.4–33.8
	Tampa Bay	19.6	16.9–22.3	30.5	27.2–33.7
	South Central	22.1	19.4–24.8	29.6	25.9–33.2
	Palm Beach/Broward	16.2	13.0–19.5	29.3	26.8–31.7
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	16.5	14.9–18.1	30.5	27.3–33.7
	<b>Total</b>	18.7	17.7–19.7	30.3	29.0–31.6

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-16: Among experimenters, percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who committed to not smoking cigarettes again, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=2842)		High School (n=2572)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	42.1	39.0–45.1	55.6	52.1–59.1
	Male	42.4	39.6–45.2	51.1	48.1–54.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	36.3	33.4–39.1	50.6	47.7–53.6
	Non-Hispanic Black	58.5	54.0–63.0	65.7	60.6–70.8
	Hispanic	37.7	33.0–42.5	47.0	42.9–51.2
	Other	53.6	46.5–60.6	57.3	48.1–66.4
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	49.9	45.1–54.7	47.3	42.9–51.8
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	41.4	38.0–44.8	54.4	50.7–58.2
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	38.5	35.0–42.0	55.7	51.7–59.7
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	59.0	54.0–64.1
	<b>Total</b>	42.3	40.0–44.5	53.3	50.9–55.6
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	43.6	39.3–48.0	57.6	52.6–62.6
	Northeast	45.8	40.3–51.4	53.8	47.8–59.8
	North Central	45.7	38.8–52.6	56.3	50.9–61.8
	Tampa Bay	40.1	34.4–45.7	46.2	39.2–53.2
	South Central	41.1	36.3–46.0	50.2	44.6–55.8
	Palm Beach/Broward	37.5	30.4–44.5	54.2	48.7–59.7
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	43.0	36.8–49.2	54.3	47.7–60.9
	<b>Total</b>	42.3	40.0–44.5	53.3	50.9–55.6

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-17: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who have ever tried any tobacco products (Cigarettes, Smokeless tobacco, or Cigars), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14751)		High School (n=8725)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	32.6	30.7–34.4	55.3	52.5–58.1
	Male	38.5	36.6–40.3	59.6	57.1–62.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	38.4	36.1–40.6	64.5	62.5–66.5
	Non-Hispanic Black	30.5	28.1–32.9	42.4	38.2–46.6
	Hispanic	33.5	31.1–35.9	56.3	53.4–59.1
	Other	36.7	33.7–39.7	56.6	52.8–60.5
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	24.1	22.3–26.0	52.2	49.3–55.2
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	37.0	34.8–39.2	56.5	53.2–59.8
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	45.8	43.6–48.0	60.6	57.2–64.1
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	65.0	61.5–68.5
	<b>Total</b>	35.6	34.0–37.1	57.5	55.1–59.8
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	41.8	38.6–45.0	66.2	61.2–71.2
	Northeast	38.0	33.8–42.1	55.9	51.4–60.4
	North Central	36.1	31.3–40.9	58.1	52.4–63.8
	Tampa Bay	36.7	32.6–40.8	61.9	59.2–64.7
	South Central	40.4	36.3–44.5	61.7	58.0–65.5
	Palm Beach/Broward	32.1	27.5–36.7	52.4	45.6–59.3
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	27.8	25.3–30.3	49.4	42.8–56.1
	<b>Total</b>	35.6	34.0–37.1	57.5	55.1–59.8

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-18: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who have ever tried cigarettes at any time, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14940)		High School (n=8782)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	29.2	27.3–31.1	51.8	48.9–54.6
	Male	32.0	30.3–33.7	52.6	50.1–55.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	33.5	31.3–35.7	59.2	57.1–61.4
	Non-Hispanic Black	24.9	22.7–27.2	36.9	33.6–40.2
	Hispanic	29.1	27.0–31.3	51.2	48.1–54.4
	Other	31.5	28.8–34.2	52.1	48.2–56.0
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	19.8	18.1–21.4	46.8	44.0–49.7
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	31.9	29.7–34.1	51.3	48.0–54.6
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	40.6	38.4–42.7	55.3	51.9–58.6
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	60.0	56.3–63.7
	<b>Total</b>	30.6	29.1–32.2	52.2	49.9–54.5
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	36.0	32.7–39.3	61.6	56.9–66.2
	Northeast	31.7	27.7–35.7	50.1	45.8–54.5
	North Central	31.6	26.7–36.4	53.3	47.7–58.9
	Tampa Bay	31.9	27.9–35.9	55.4	52.5–58.3
	South Central	35.8	31.8–39.9	56.2	52.5–59.9
	Palm Beach/Broward	26.8	22.3–31.4	48.2	42.0–54.4
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	24.0	21.7–26.2	43.9	37.5–50.2
	<b>Total</b>	30.6	29.1–32.2	52.2	49.9–54.5

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-19: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who have ever tried smokeless tobacco at any time, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida**

	Middle School (n=14997)		High School (n=8745)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95%CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	4.3	3.7~4.9	3.8	3.1~4.5
Male	10.3	9.1~11.4	17.0	14.4~19.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Non-Hispanic White	9.8	8.5~11.1	15.5	13.6~17.3
Non-Hispanic Black	3.9	3.1~4.7	4.0	2.8~5.2
Hispanic	4.2	3.4~5.1	5.3	4.1~6.4
Other	9.9	8.2~11.7	11.4	8.5~14.3
<b>Grade</b>				
6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	4.8	3.9~5.8	8.9	7.1~10.7
7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	7.8	6.7~9.0	10.3	8.4~12.3
8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	9.5	8.2~10.8	11.5	9.7~13.3
/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	12.4	10.0~14.9
<b>Region</b>				
Panhandle	12.8	10.7~14.9	19.0	14.5~23.5
Northeast	9.1	6.6~11.6	13.8	9.1~18.4
North Central	7.9	4.8~10.9	10.1	6.3~14.0
Tampa Bay	7.0	5.3~8.6	11.2	8.6~13.7
South Central	9.9	7.6~12.2	13.7	11.2~16.2
Palm Beach/Broward	4.5	3.1~5.9	6.2	4.3~8.2
Miami-Dade/Monroe	3.2	2.1~4.2	3.9	2.5~5.3
<b>Total</b>	7.4	6.6~8.2	10.5	9.0~12.0

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-20: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who have ever tried cigars at any time, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

	Middle School (n=14896)		High School (n=8703)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95%CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	13.5	12.3~14.6	24.2	21.9~26.4
Male	20.2	18.9~21.6	36.3	33.7~38.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Non-Hispanic White	19.0	17.6~20.4	37.5	35.5~39.5
Non-Hispanic Black	10.7	9.2~12.1	16.6	13.6~19.7
Hispanic	17.5	15.3~19.6	28.5	25.3~31.6
Other	18.1	15.8~20.4	26.9	23.1~30.6
<b>Grade</b>				
6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	9.8	8.6~10.9	26.3	24.0~28.5
7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	17.0	15.5~18.5	28.9	25.9~31.8
8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	24.4	22.7~26.0	32.9	29.8~36.0
/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	36.7	32.6~40.8
<b>Region</b>				
Panhandle	19.3	17.3~21.3	34.7	30.0~39.5
Northeast	17.9	15.2~20.5	29.2	25.7~32.7
North Central	16.3	12.3~20.2	29.9	26.0~33.7
Tampa Bay	18.6	16.2~21.1	36.4	33.5~39.3
South Central	19.1	17.0~21.3	36.6	30.5~42.8
Palm Beach/Broward	16.4	13.2~19.7	26.8	19.8~33.8
Miami-Dade/Monroe	12.5	10.2~14.8	21.5	15.7~27.3
<b>Total</b>	17.0	15.9~18.0	30.3	28.1~32.4

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-21: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who indicated how many of their four closest friends use tobacco products, by sex, race/ethnicity, school level, region, and current smoking status, Florida 2002**

	# of Four Closest Friends Who Smoke Cigarettes (n=22993)			# of Four Closest Friends Who Use Smokeless Tobacco (n=23033)			# of Four Closest Friends Who Use Cigars (n=22657)		
	0	1-4	Not sure	0	1-4	Not sure	0	1-4	Not sure
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	57.4	34.7	7.9	85.3	7.8	6.9	75.4	16.2	8.4
Male	57.1	33.0	9.9	78.1	13.3	8.6	67.9	22.4	9.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
Non-Hispanic White	52.3	39.0	8.7	77.7	14.4	7.9	69.8	20.9	9.3
Non-Hispanic Black	71.0	20.4	8.6	88.4	5.0	6.6	77.9	13.9	8.2
Hispanic	56.4	34.9	8.7	84.8	7.3	7.9	70.9	20.0	9.1
Other	56.0	33.2	10.8	80.3	10.4	9.3	69.4	20.6	10.0
<b>School Level</b>									
Middle	64.9	26.1	9.0	83.4	8.6	8.0	76.9	14.2	8.9
High	51.0	40.2	8.8	80.2	12.3	7.5	67.2	23.6	9.2
<b>Region</b>									
Panhandle	52.5	37.7	9.8	73.7	17.1	9.2	68.1	21.2	10.7
Northeast	59.2	31.9	8.9	79.4	12.9	7.7	72.6	18.0	9.4
North Central	55.1	34.9	10.0	81.1	10.4	8.5	70.1	19.7	10.2
Tampa Bay	54.6	36.9	8.5	82.6	10.1	7.3	70.9	20.4	8.7
South Central	53.1	37.1	9.8	78.3	13.5	8.2	68.7	21.4	9.9
Palm Beach/Broward	59.3	32.7	8.0	85.1	7.9	7.0	73.2	18.2	8.6
Miami-Dade/Monroe	65.4	26.9	7.7	87.6	5.7	6.7	76.3	16.9	6.8
<b>Smoking Status</b>									
Current Smokers	10.6	79.0	10.4	65.4	25.5	9.1	42.1	46.2	11.7
Non-current Smokers	65.6	25.8	8.6	85.0	7.6	7.4	77.1	14.4	8.5
<b>Total</b>	57.3	33.8	8.9	81.6	10.7	7.7	71.6	19.3	9.1

Table 2-22: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who would definitely not smoke if a close friend offered a cigarette, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=14795)		High School (n= 8692)		Middle School (n=1452)		High School (n=1587)		Middle School (n=12895)		High School (n=6781)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	69.8	68.2-71.5	63.9	61.4-66.5	9.8	6.9-12.6	4.8	3.1-6.6	76.7	75.3-78.1	77.9	76.1-79.7
	Male	70.1	68.7-71.6	62.9	60.9-64.9	12.8	9.8-15.9	8.5	5.9-11.2	77.1	75.8-78.3	75.6	74.1-77.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	65.9	64.2-67.7	56.4	54.6-58.2	8.0	6.0-10.0	4.3	2.8-5.7	74.3	72.9-75.7	73.4	71.8-74.9
	Non-Hispanic Black	81.2	79.3-83.1	79.9	77.2-82.7	28.9	19.1-38.7	26.6	18.7-34.5	84.4	82.6-86.2	84.3	81.7-86.8
	Hispanic	69.5	67.4-71.5	62.7	59.8-65.6	13.3	8.5-18.2	5.7	2.7-8.8	75.4	73.4-77.5	75.2	72.8-77.7
	Other	69.2	66.1-72.3	64.4	60.4-68.5	12.5	6.7-18.2	9.9	2.9-16.8	77.4	74.6-80.2	77.8	73.4-82.1
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	78.6	77.1-80.1	64.0	61.7-66.4	14.9	9.8-19.9	8.6	5.9-11.3	82.3	80.9-83.8	75.0	72.9-77.2
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	68.5	66.8-70.2	63.2	60.3-66.2	12.5	9.1-16.0	7.2	4.1-10.3	75.8	74.2-77.3	75.2	73.1-77.3
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	62.5	60.6-64.4	63.8	60.8-66.9	8.9	6.4-11.3	4.1	2.0-6.3	71.8	70.1-73.5	79.5	76.9-82.2
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	62.2	58.5-65.8	-	-	6.2	2.9-9.4	-	-	79.5	76.8-82.2
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	66.9	64.7-69.0	59.2	54.0-64.4	10.8	6.9-14.7	7.6	4.3-10.9	76.0	74.0-78.0	75.1	71.1-79.0
	Northeast	69.7	66.4-73.0	66.0	62.3-69.7	12.3	8.1-16.4	8.0	4.7-11.4	77.3	74.8-79.8	78.5	75.9-81.0
	North Central	70.2	66.2-74.3	62.9	59.4-66.4	5.7	1.7-9.7	7.0	3.6-10.3	78.5	76.1-80.9	77.5	75.5-79.5
	Tampa Bay	68.2	65.2-71.3	58.2	55.7-60.8	9.2	5.1-13.4	5.7	2.9-8.5	75.5	72.5-78.5	72.7	69.5-76.0
	South Central	67.1	64.3-69.9	59.2	55.3-63.2	11.5	7.9-15.0	3.8	2.2-5.4	74.6	72.3-76.9	75.2	71.9-78.6
	Palm Beach/Broward	70.4	66.4-74.4	65.7	59.4-72.0	15.0	7.2-22.7	5.5	0.0-11.2	75.9	72.7-79.1	78.2	74.3-82.0
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	75.9	73.1-78.8	70.6	64.5-76.6	21.0	10.0-32.1	10.7	3.7-17.8	79.7	76.8-82.7	78.9	74.7-83.1
	<b>Total</b>	70.0	68.7-71.3	63.4	61.4-65.4	11.4	9.3-13.4	6.6	5.1-8.1	76.9	75.9-77.9	76.8	75.4-78.1

a. 95% Confidence Interval

Table 2-23: Among Florida public middle and high school students with at least one close friend who smoked, percentage of students who had ever asked any of their four closest friends to quit smoking, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=3688)		High School (n= 3423)		Middle School (n=1021)		High School (n=1227)		Middle School (n=2465)		High School (n=2048)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	45.1	42.0-48.1	49.5	46.2-52.8	24.1	20.2-28.0	29.4	25.6-33.3	53.6	50.1-57.1	61.6	58.2-65.1
	Male	37.1	34.5-39.6	42.1	39.4-44.9	26.0	21.1-30.8	28.9	24.1-33.6	40.8	37.5-44.0	49.1	45.6-52.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	38.0	35.7-40.3	43.2	40.8-45.7	22.1	18.5-25.6	27.0	24.0-30.0	45.5	42.6-48.5	54.1	51.2-57.1
	Non-Hispanic Black	45.1	39.8-50.3	44.9	40.1-49.8	28.0	12.1-43.9	33.0	19.1-47.0	47.6	41.5-53.7	47.8	42.5-53.1
	Hispanic	45.9	42.1-49.8	52.1	48.0-56.3	29.2	21.2-37.3	37.3	28.3-46.3	52.1	47.4-56.8	60.1	56.2-64.0
	Other	42.3	36.5-48.2	48.6	41.9-55.3	32.7	22.4-43.1	25.3	14.1-36.6	46.7	39.4-53.9	63.6	54.2-73.1
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	44.6	40.1-49.2	43.7	40.5-46.8	34.1	23.6-44.6	26.0	21.5-30.6	47.8	42.8-52.9	52.0	48.0-56.0
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	42.3	39.3-45.3	45.4	42.0-48.8	25.6	20.6-30.7	27.5	21.7-33.2	48.8	45.0-52.7	54.3	50.0-58.6
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	38.6	35.5-41.6	46.6	42.5-50.6	21.8	17.6-26.0	31.9	26.8-37.0	46.4	42.7-50.0	58.5	53.2-63.8
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	49.4	44.9-54.0	-	-	32.1	25.0-39.2	-	-	60.3	54.0-66.6
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	36.5	33.5-39.4	39.4	32.9-45.9	20.4	15.3-25.5	20.6	15.8-25.4	45.5	40.8-50.2	52.7	43.8-61.6
	Northeast	39.1	34.1-44.0	40.6	37.4-43.7	25.3	18.7-31.9	25.1	17.1-33.2	44.1	38.0-50.2	49.2	44.6-53.8
	North Central	39.5	31.8-47.2	44.6	41.1-48.0	21.2	12.8-29.7	27.1	20.8-33.5	48.7	39.9-57.4	55.1	50.5-59.7
	Tampa Bay	40.8	36.1-45.6	46.4	42.1-50.7	14.8	7.7-21.9	28.7	22.1-35.3	49.8	43.8-55.8	57.2	51.6-62.7
	South Central	37.9	33.4-42.5	46.4	41.7-51.0	26.1	19.2-33.1	30.4	24.7-36.1	43.1	38.2-48.0	58.0	51.6-64.4
	Palm Beach/Broward	44.0	39.8-48.2	48.7	41.1-56.3	40.6	29.4-51.9	36.3	29.4-43.1	44.5	38.8-50.1	54.4	46.5-62.4
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	50.9	44.9-56.9	53.0	48.3-57.6	33.4	24.1-42.8	38.8	21.7-55.8	56.5	49.4-63.6	58.7	54.5-63.0
	<b>Total</b>	41.2	39.1-43.3	45.9	43.7-48.1	25.0	21.8-28.3	29.2	26.0-32.3	47.6	45.1-50.1	55.4	53.0-57.8

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-24: Among Florida public middle and high school students who had visited a doctor's office during the past 12 months, the percentage whose doctor had talked to them about the health risks of smoking, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=11550)		High School (n=6848)		Middle School (n=1161)		High School (n= 1311)		Middle School (n=10058)		High School (n=5291)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	22.9	21.4–24.5	21.9	20.0–23.8	24.8	21.1–28.6	27.7	23.9–31.4	22.9	21.2–24.6	20.6	18.5–22.6
	Male	24.6	23.2–25.9	21.8	20.1–23.6	27.4	23.0–31.8	29.5	25.4–33.6	24.2	22.7–25.7	19.6	17.8–21.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	20.5	19.2–21.9	19.0	17.3–20.7	25.5	22.1–28.9	27.5	24.1–31.0	19.9	18.5–21.3	16.2	14.5–18.0
	Non-Hispanic Black	29.6	27.2–31.9	25.0	21.6–28.5	29.1	17.1–41.1	21.8	10.6–33.0	29.6	27.2–32.0	24.9	21.5–28.3
	Hispanic	26.6	24.3–29.0	25.7	22.5–28.8	29.9	22.2–37.7	31.7	23.7–39.6	26.4	23.8–28.9	24.2	20.8–27.6
	Other	22.9	19.8–26.0	21.2	17.3–25.0	20.6	12.7–28.4	36.0	25.5–46.5	23.3	19.8–26.8	17.6	13.7–21.5
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	24.8	22.6–27.0	20.2	17.7–22.6	25.8	16.9–34.7	21.9	17.1–26.7	24.7	22.5–26.9	19.6	17.0–22.2
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	23.8	21.8–25.7	20.8	18.6–23.0	23.6	19.2–27.9	24.8	19.3–30.3	23.8	21.7–25.8	20.1	17.4–22.7
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	22.8	21.4–24.2	24.2	21.8–26.6	28.2	24.1–32.2	37.2	31.4–43.0	22.1	20.5–23.6	20.6	17.9–23.3
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	23.6	20.5–26.6	~	~	31.2	24.6–37.8	~	~	20.8	17.2–24.3
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	23.3	21.3–25.4	23.3	19.2–27.4	28.0	24.1–31.9	28.9	22.8–35.0	22.7	20.3–25.0	21.3	16.0–26.7
	Northeast	22.5	18.8–26.2	21.4	18.7–24.1	22.8	17.1–28.6	28.6	23.6–33.6	22.6	18.5–26.6	19.7	16.6–22.8
	North Central	22.5	18.8–26.1	19.4	17.3–21.6	19.6	11.7–27.6	26.7	21.7–31.8	22.6	19.0–26.2	17.5	14.5–20.5
	Tampa Bay	22.4	19.9–24.9	18.1	15.0–21.3	23.1	16.7–29.4	24.1	16.7–31.6	22.6	19.7–25.5	16.3	13.6–19.0
	South Central	22.5	20.0–25.0	21.1	18.7–23.5	25.1	20.3–29.9	29.2	25.1–33.3	22.1	19.4–24.9	18.4	15.4–21.4
	Palm Beach/Broward	25.2	22.0–28.4	23.6	18.4–28.8	33.5	21.1–45.9	31.6	20.5–42.7	24.3	21.0–27.7	22.1	17.0–27.2
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	27.3	23.5–31.1	25.6	21.3–29.9	34.6	19.2–50.0	33.8	20.4–47.2	27.0	23.0–31.0	24.2	19.8–28.6
<b>Total</b>	23.8	22.6–24.9	21.8	20.4–23.3	26.1	23.1–29.2	28.5	25.6–31.4	23.5	22.3–24.8	20.1	18.6–21.6	

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-25: Among Florida public middle and high school students who had visited a dentist's office during the past 12 months, the percentage whose dentist had talked to them about the health risks of smoking, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=11208)		High School (n=6841)		Middle School (n=1119)		High School (n= 1294)		Middle School (n=9762)		High School (n=5298)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	18.6	17.2–20.0	15.2	13.7–16.8	17.1	13.3–20.8	17.5	13.9–21.0	18.9	17.4–20.4	14.9	13.2–16.6
	Male	21.3	19.7–22.8	17.2	15.5–18.9	25.6	21.2–29.9	24.6	20.1–29.0	20.8	19.2–22.5	15.4	13.8–17.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	16.3	15.2–17.3	13.3	12.0–14.7	19.6	16.1–23.0	19.6	16.6–22.6	16.0	14.8–17.1	11.2	9.7–12.7
	Non-Hispanic Black	26.5	23.8–29.2	21.9	19.0–24.8	27.1	14.4–39.7	22.0	12.2–31.8	26.5	23.8–29.1	22.0	18.7–25.2
	Hispanic	22.7	20.5–24.9	18.6	16.3–20.8	25.3	18.8–31.8	23.5	16.8–30.1	22.6	20.2–24.9	17.7	14.9–20.5
	Other	20.8	17.2–24.5	15.5	12.6–18.3	20.9	11.7–30.1	23.7	14.9–32.5	21.2	17.4–25.0	14.0	10.8–17.1
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	23.6	21.7–25.5	16.0	14.1–17.8	26.5	17.8–35.2	17.2	12.5–21.9	23.3	21.5–25.2	15.7	13.8–17.6
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	19.4	17.5–21.3	15.5	13.7–17.3	22.7	18.2–27.2	17.9	13.5–22.4	19.3	17.3–21.3	15.1	13.1–17.2
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	16.9	15.6–18.3	16.8	14.7–18.9	19.2	15.4–23.0	24.9	19.9–29.9	16.7	15.1–18.4	15.1	12.6–17.6
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	17.2	14.6–19.9	~	~	24.2	18.8–29.6	~	~	14.4	11.5–17.2
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	20.5	18.0–22.9	17.2	14.9–19.6	18.4	11.2–25.6	23.2	17.0–29.3	20.7	18.1–23.3	15.7	13.0–18.5
	Northeast	18.2	15.2–21.2	16.0	12.4–19.5	18.7	12.0–25.4	19.4	13.6–25.1	18.3	15.3–21.4	15.3	11.5–19.1
	North Central	20.0	16.8–23.2	13.0	10.9–15.1	19.3	11.4–27.2	13.0	9.0–16.9	19.8	16.6–23.0	13.1	10.4–15.7
	Tampa Bay	20.0	16.7–23.3	15.6	12.1–19.0	19.8	14.1–25.6	21.5	15.8–27.1	20.2	16.5–23.9	13.6	10.4–16.8
	South Central	17.7	15.5–19.9	15.6	13.4–17.8	20.1	16.0–24.1	22.9	19.0–26.9	17.5	15.4–19.6	13.3	11.1–15.5
	Palm Beach/Broward	21.2	17.5–24.8	17.5	14.8–20.2	28.8	20.6–36.9	21.6	11.9–31.3	20.5	16.7–24.4	16.5	13.8–19.3
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	21.2	18.0–24.4	18.8	15.6–22.0	26.6	12.4–40.9	28.9	20.0–37.8	21.3	18.0–24.5	17.9	14.2–21.6
<b>Total</b>	19.9	18.8–21.1	16.2	15.1–17.3	21.5	18.6–24.3	20.8	18.2–23.4	19.9	18.6–21.1	15.1	14.0–16.3	

a. 95% Confidence Interval

Table 2-26: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who had seen anti-smoking commercials on TV or heard them on the radio during the past 30 days, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002

	All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
	Middle School (n=14283)		High School (n=8485)		Middle School (n=1413)		High School (n=1548)		Middle School (n=12448)		High School (n= 6624)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	85.2	83.9-86.4	88.5	86.9-90.1	90.0	87.7-92.4	88.6	86.3-90.9	84.7	83.4-86.0	89.0	87.3-90.7
Male	76.4	74.9-77.9	81.0	79.2-82.9	80.1	76.3-83.9	85.2	82.0-88.3	76.3	74.7-78.0	80.8	78.8-82.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Non-Hispanic White	84.0	82.7-85.2	88.6	87.2-90.1	87.0	84.4-89.7	89.9	88.0-91.9	83.8	82.5-85.1	88.9	87.5-90.4
Non-Hispanic Black	72.2	69.6-74.8	75.9	73.4-78.4	81.9	73.9-89.9	74.2	66.2-82.2	72.2	69.6-74.9	76.3	73.9-78.8
Hispanic	81.2	79.2-83.2	84.0	81.3-86.7	81.9	76.4-87.4	82.0	76.1-87.9	81.3	79.1-83.4	85.0	81.9-88.1
Other	79.8	77.3-82.3	86.3	82.8-89.8	81.8	74.5-89.1	86.5	78.3-94.6	79.6	76.8-82.4	87.1	83.3-90.8
<b>Grade</b>												
6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	79.4	77.7-81.2	84.2	82.5-85.9	84.5	78.9-90.1	83.2	79.3-87.1	79.5	77.7-81.3	85.0	83.0-87.0
7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	80.6	78.8-82.3	85.9	83.8-87.9	83.9	79.7-88.1	87.1	82.9-91.3	80.5	78.5-82.4	86.0	83.8-88.2
8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	82.0	80.1-84.0	86.8	84.7-88.8	85.8	82.7-89.0	91.9	89.1-94.6	81.6	79.5-83.7	86.2	83.7-88.6
12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	82.3	79.1-85.5	~	~	86.8	82.8-90.8	~	~	81.7	78.1-85.2
<b>Region</b>												
Panhandle	80.2	77.5-82.9	85.1	81.6-88.6	87.8	83.1-92.5	87.0	80.2-93.8	79.5	76.6-82.4	85.7	81.9-89.5
Northeast	79.5	75.5-83.4	82.2	78.0-86.5	80.2	74.2-86.2	84.7	79.9-89.5	80.0	75.1-84.0	82.3	78.0-86.7
North Central	84.5	81.1-87.9	87.0	84.0-90.1	92.4	86.1-98.8	86.1	80.5-91.7	83.9	80.4-87.5	87.6	84.8-90.4
Tampa Bay	82.3	80.3-84.3	88.3	84.9-91.6	88.1	82.6-93.6	90.8	87.0-94.7	82.1	80.0-84.2	88.6	84.8-92.4
South Central	79.8	76.9-82.7	85.9	82.1-89.7	79.4	73.7-85.1	88.0	85.0-91.1	79.8	76.7-82.9	85.6	81.4-89.9
Palm Beach/Broward	78.9	75.2-82.7	82.0	77.4-86.6	80.2	73.8-86.6	87.0	82.6-91.5	79.3	75.4-83.3	81.7	77.6-85.7
Miami-Dade/Monroe	79.0	75.7-82.3	82.8	78.9-86.8	82.8	72.6-93.1	82.0	72.4-91.6	78.7	75.2-82.3	83.3	78.8-87.8
<b>Total</b>	80.7	79.5-81.9	84.8	83.2-86.3	85.0	82.6-87.4	87.0	84.9-89.0	80.5	79.2-81.8	84.9	83.3-86.5

a. 95% Confidence Interval

Table 2-27: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who had seen the following TV commercials during the past 6 months, by sex, race/ethnicity, school level, region, and current smoking status, Florida 2002.

	Think. Don't Smoke (n=22786)		Smoking Kills (n= 22786)		Truth (n=22786)		Arrive Alive (n= 22786)		Rage (n= 22786)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
	<b>Sex</b>									
Female	64.9	63.4-66.4	22.9	21.8-24.0	86.4	85.2-87.5	6.2	5.6-6.9	5.4	4.9-5.9
Male	51.8	50.4-53.3	18.8	17.8-19.7	81.1	79.7-82.4	6.3	5.7-6.9	6.2	5.6-6.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
Non-Hispanic White	61.0	59.4-62.5	22.5	21.4-23.7	86.4	85.3-87.6	8.3	7.6-9.0	6.4	5.8-7.0
Non-Hispanic Black	50.6	48.3-52.8	17.3	15.9-18.7	78.7	76.9-80.6	3.7	3.1-4.4	4.4	3.6-5.2
Hispanic	59.4	57.3-61.5	19.5	17.9-21.0	82.8	80.9-84.7	4.0	3.2-4.9	5.5	4.6-6.3
Other	58.7	55.7-61.6	23.0	20.5-25.4	81.9	79.6-84.2	6.4	5.0-7.8	6.6	5.2-7.9
<b>School Level</b>										
Middle	64.7	63.5-66.0	24.5	23.6-25.4	80.3	79.0-81.6	5.8	5.2-6.4	6.6	6.1-7.2
High	53.0	51.6-54.4	17.7	16.7-18.8	86.5	85.1-87.9	6.7	5.8-7.5	5.1	4.5-5.7
<b>Region</b>										
Panhandle	56.0	52.1-59.9	21.1	18.6-23.6	82.6	79.6-85.7	9.7	8.3-11.1	5.8	4.7-6.9
Northeast	58.8	55.8-61.9	19.9	18.0-21.8	83.6	80.9-86.3	5.3	4.3-6.2	5.8	4.8-6.7
North Central	59.4	55.7-63.1	20.7	18.6-22.8	85.1	82.6-87.6	5.8	4.3-7.2	5.7	4.3-7.1
Tampa Bay	62.2	59.7-64.8	21.9	19.6-24.2	86.0	83.9-88.1	7.5	5.9-9.2	6.9	5.9-7.9
South Central	59.4	56.3-62.6	21.8	19.5-24.1	83.5	80.5-86.5	7.9	6.7-9.0	6.5	5.3-7.6
Palm Beach/Broward	56.2	52.9-59.5	20.6	18.2-23.0	81.7	78.9-84.6	5.3	3.9-6.8	5.5	4.4-6.6
Miami-Dade/Monroe	56.2	52.5-60.0	19.8	17.8-21.8	83.3	79.7-86.8	3.7	2.6-4.8	4.8	3.6-5.9
<b>Smoking Status</b>										
Current smokers	53.4	50.9-55.9	19.5	17.6-21.4	84.1	82.1-86.0	7.5	6.4-8.6	6.5	5.5-7.6
Non-current Smokers	59.5	58.1-60.9	21.1	20.2-22.0	84.1	83.1-85.2	6.0	5.5-6.5	5.6	5.2-6.1
<b>Total</b>	58.3	57.0-59.6	20.8	20.0-21.6	83.7	82.6-84.8	6.3	5.8-6.8	5.8	5.4-6.2

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-28: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who had seen anti-smoking messages on billboards or on outdoor signs during the past 30 days, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=14253)		High School (n=8465)		Middle School (n= 1408)		High School (n=1545)		Middle School (n=12421 )		High School (n= 6609)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	71.3	69.7-72.8	74.4	72.7-76.1	78.6	75.4-81.8	76.1	73.5-78.7	70.5	68.9-72.1	74.4	72.5-76.3
	Male	61.8	60.2-63.5	67.9	65.8-69.9	69.5	65.5-73.5	72.0	68.2-75.9	61.2	59.4-63.1	67.4	65.2-69.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	68.4	67.0-69.8	72.7	71.1-74.3	73.4	70.4-76.5	74.1	71.6-76.6	67.8	66.3-69.4	72.8	70.8-74.7
	Non-Hispanic Black	61.3	58.8-63.9	66.3	63.2-69.4	82.1	74.8-89.3	63.5	55.4-71.7	60.8	58.1-63.4	66.3	63.1-69.5
	Hispanic	67.0	64.6-69.4	71.6	67.7-75.5	74.0	68.0-80.0	79.5	73.4-85.7	66.3	63.7-68.8	71.0	66.8-75.1
	Other	65.6	62.6-68.5	72.8	68.6-77.0	70.5	61.6-79.3	71.4	60.8-81.9	65.2	62.2-68.3	73.6	68.9-78.3
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	65.6	63.8-67.4	72.3	70.2-74.3	77.2	71.3-83.1	73.7	69.6-77.9	65.3	63.4-67.2	72.4	70.2-74.7
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	65.8	63.6-68.0	71.7	69.1-74.4	73.3	68.4-78.2	72.8	68.1-77.5	65.0	62.7-67.4	71.8	68.8-74.8
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	67.9	66.1-69.7	70.8	68.3-73.2	73.0	69.7-76.4	78.7	74.6-82.8	67.2	65.1-69.3	69.7	67.0-72.4
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	68.5	65.0-72.0	-	-	71.6	65.3-77.9	-	-	67.7	63.9-71.5
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	64.0	60.5-67.4	70.6	67.0-74.2	71.3	65.8-76.8	71.3	66.4-76.2	63.2	59.5-66.8	70.7	66.9-74.6
	Northeast	67.1	64.1-70.2	70.1	68.2-72.0	72.8	66.7-78.8	72.6	67.7-77.4	66.7	63.3-70.2	70.2	68.0-72.4
	North Central	70.8	67.7-74.0	73.4	70.3-76.5	82.8	77.4-88.3	75.5	70.4-80.6	69.7	66.1-73.3	72.9	69.8-76.0
	Tampa Bay	69.3	66.7-71.8	74.6	71.0-78.1	77.1	70.0-84.2	72.1	65.5-78.6	68.9	66.2-71.6	76.2	71.8-80.6
	South Central	63.4	60.2-66.7	66.0	63.5-68.5	65.6	59.2-72.0	66.7	61.0-72.3	62.9	59.1-66.8	65.7	62.6-68.8
	Palm Beach/Broward	64.5	60.3-68.8	70.8	66.4-75.2	71.0	64.2-77.9	79.2	74.2-84.2	64.2	59.7-68.6	69.9	66.0-73.8
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	60.5	62.0-68.1	70.9	64.6-77.1	75.1	61.5-88.7	86.1	75.5-96.8	64.1	60.7-67.5	69.6	63.4-75.9
<b>Total</b>		66.5	65.2-67.7	71.1	69.5-72.7	74.0	71.4-76.6	74.2	71.7-76.6	65.8	64.4-67.2	70.9	69.2-72.6

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-29: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who had bought/received anything that has a tobacco company name/picture on it during the past 12 months, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=14525)		High School (n=8573)		Middle School (n=1441)		High School (n=1565)		Middle School (n=12644)		High School (n= 6692)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	13.1	12.1-14.2	13.1	11.9-14.4	36.0	32.2-39.9	28.7	25.4-32.1	10.3	9.4-11.2	9.2	8.2-10.2
	Male	15.4	14.3-16.5	16.4	15.2-17.7	42.6	37.8-47.4	34.2	30.3-38.1	12.1	11.0-13.2	11.9	10.7-13.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	15.9	14.7-17.2	17.4	16.2-18.6	40.3	36.5-44.0	32.8	29.7-36.0	12.3	11.2-13.4	12.1	10.8-13.4
	Non-Hispanic Black	9.4	8.1-10.7	8.8	7.4-10.2	28.3	18.9-37.8	25.5	15.5-35.5	8.1	6.9-9.4	7.5	6.2-8.9
	Hispanic	13.4	11.8-15.0	14.4	12.6-16.1	36.7	29.3-44.1	27.1	21.0-33.3	10.7	9.0-12.3	10.7	9.1-12.4
	Other	17.9	15.8-20.0	15.6	12.5-18.8	47.7	39.1-56.4	34.6	25.3-43.8	13.7	11.5-15.9	10.5	7.2-13.8
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	12.1	11.0-13.3	14.5	12.8-16.2	39.6	32.2-47.1	32.3	26.8-37.9	10.5	9.3-11.6	11.0	9.5-12.5
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	14.2	13.0-15.4	14.7	12.7-16.6	39.1	33.8-44.4	33.7	28.7-38.7	10.9	9.9-12.0	10.3	8.5-12.1
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	16.6	15.2-18.1	15.0	13.2-16.8	39.4	35.6-43.3	30.5	25.2-35.8	12.4	11.1-13.7	10.7	8.8-12.6
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	15.5	13.4-17.6	-	-	28.7	23.7-33.7	-	-	10.0	7.7-12.3
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	15.9	13.8-18.0	15.6	13.0-18.2	41.8	36.6-47.0	29.1	26.0-32.2	11.6	9.7-13.5	10.6	8.1-13.2
	Northeast	14.8	12.6-17.1	16.2	13.8-18.6	43.3	37.5-49.1	36.6	33.0-40.2	11.1	9.3-13.0	11.6	9.2-13.9
	North Central	14.3	11.8-16.9	15.3	12.9-17.8	38.6	30.5-46.6	31.4	21.9-40.9	10.9	8.9-12.9	10.8	8.9-12.7
	Tampa Bay	15.3	12.8-17.8	16.4	14.2-18.5	38.6	29.7-47.5	30.9	23.8-38.1	12.3	10.1-14.6	11.9	8.9-14.9
	South Central	15.1	12.9-17.3	15.7	14.0-17.4	40.6	35.5-45.8	35.4	29.7-41.1	11.7	9.8-13.7	9.9	8.7-11.1
	Palm Beach/Broward	13.7	11.3-16.1	13.1	10.3-16.0	36.4	26.3-46.6	30.1	25.3-34.9	11.3	9.0-13.6	9.1	6.4-11.7
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	11.6	10.1-13.2	12.4	10.4-14.4	35.0	23.7-46.3	25.3	16.9-33.8	9.8	8.2-11.4	10.6	9.1-12.2
<b>Total</b>		14.3	13.4-15.1	14.8	13.8-15.7	39.4	36.4-42.3	31.3	28.8-33.9	11.2	10.5-12.0	10.6	9.7-11.4

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2-30: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who would definitely NOT use or wear something that has a tobacco company name/picture on it (Lighter, t-shirt...), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=14495)		High School (n=8563)		Middle School (n=1433)		High School (n=1563)		Middle School (n=12619)		High School (n=6683)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	52.2	50.5-53.8	43.3	40.9-45.7	20.6	17.3-24.0	26.5	23.3-29.6	55.8	54.2-57.4	47.5	44.9-50.1
	Male	44.5	42.9-46.1	34.5	32.1-36.9	17.7	14.3-21.1	18.6	15.5-21.8	47.6	46.0-49.2	38.2	35.5-40.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	44.0	42.2-45.9	32.5	30.8-34.3	15.6	12.7-18.6	20.4	17.8-22.9	48.1	46.3-50.0	36.6	34.6-38.5
	Non-Hispanic Black	58.7	56.5-60.9	53.8	51.0-56.6	33.6	23.1-44.1	44.4	34.8-54.0	60.1	57.8-62.3	54.8	51.8-57.7
	Hispanic	49.3	46.6-52.0	39.8	36.3-43.3	22.2	17.0-27.4	22.8	17.7-27.9	52.2	49.4-55.1	43.6	39.6-47.7
	Other	46.7	43.8-49.6	36.1	32.1-40.1	22.2	14.6-29.8	21.4	13.5-29.2	50.1	47.0-53.3	40.3	35.5-45.1
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	54.6	52.6-56.5	38.9	36.7-41.2	24.7	18.3-31.2	22.1	17.7-26.5	56.5	54.5-58.5	42.7	40.1-45.4
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	48.3	46.5-50.1	38.5	35.8-41.2	19.4	14.6-24.3	23.7	19.2-28.3	51.8	50.0-53.6	41.7	38.6-44.8
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	41.8	40.0-43.6	39.7	36.9-42.5	16.8	13.3-20.3	23.0	18.0-27.9	46.0	44.1-47.9	43.7	40.6-46.9
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	38.4	34.6-42.2	~	~	22.2	18.3-26.1	~	~	43.5	39.1-47.9
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	46.9	43.8-50.0	35.6	31.5-39.8	15.8	11.8-19.8	21.8	15.7-28.0	51.9	49.0-54.8	39.8	35.7-43.9
	Northeast	48.9	45.3-52.5	40.0	34.9-45.1	15.8	11.1-20.6	20.8	16.1-25.5	53.3	49.9-56.7	44.2	38.7-49.8
	North Central	48.1	43.4-52.7	37.8	33.7-41.9	17.5	9.1-25.9	26.7	20.9-32.5	52.1	47.9-56.4	40.9	36.6-45.2
	Tampa Bay	46.6	42.9-50.3	37.4	34.4-40.5	20.7	14.9-26.6	24.7	20.4-29.1	49.7	45.7-53.6	40.7	37.3-44.2
	South Central	46.7	43.7-49.8	36.8	34.8-38.8	21.5	17.1-26.0	19.6	16.1-23.2	50.1	47.1-53.1	42.1	39.5-44.7
	Palm Beach/Broward	50.0	46.5-53.4	44.2	40.3-48.1	22.1	12.7-31.4	22.3	15.4-29.1	52.8	49.7-55.9	49.3	45.7-53.0
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	50.1	46.9-53.3	38.9	31.3-46.6	22.3	12.9-31.6	20.6	14.1-27.2	51.7	48.5-54.9	41.3	33.2-49.5
<b>Total</b>		48.3	46.9-49.6	38.9	37.0-40.8	19.2	16.6-21.7	22.7	20.6-24.8	51.6	50.3-52.9	42.8	40.7-44.9

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-1: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (current cigarette smokers), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14752)		High School (n=8538)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	9.1	8.0-10.1	18.3	16.2-20.5
	Male	9.3	8.4-10.3	17.3	15.6-19.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	11.4	10.2-12.6	23.5	21.9-25.2
	Non-Hispanic Black	4.3	3.5-5.2	6.2	4.5-7.9
	Hispanic	8.2	6.6-9.8	16.3	13.6-18.9
	Other	10.9	9.1-12.7	18.1	14.6-21.6
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	4.8	4.1-5.6	15.0	13.1-17.0
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	9.3	8.1-10.4	16.7	14.2-19.1
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	13.7	12.2-15.1	19.8	17.3-22.4
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	22.3	19.1-25.5
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	12.7	11.2-14.4	23.3	19.0-27.7
	Northeast	9.9	7.7-12.1	16.5	14.1-18.9
	North Central	10.4	7.1-13.8	19.6	15.9-23.4
	Tampa Bay	9.3	7.7-10.9	20.6	17.6-23.6
	South Central	10.5	8.7-12.2	22.5	18.6-26.4
	Palm Beach/Broward	8.2	6.0-10.4	14.8	10.5-19.1
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	5.0	3.8-6.3	10.1	6.3-14.0
<b>Total</b>		9.2	8.4-10.0	17.8	16.1-19.5

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-2: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigarettes on all of the past 30 days (current daily smokers), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14752)		High School (n=8538)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	1.2	0.9-1.5	5.1	4.1-6.1
	Male	1.8	1.5-2.2	6.0	5.0-6.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	2.0	1.6-2.5	8.3	7.3-9.3
	Non-Hispanic Black	0.5	0.2-0.8	1.1	0.5-1.7
	Hispanic	1.0	0.6-1.5	3.1	2.1-4.2
	Other	2.3	1.4-3.1	6.9	4.9-8.9
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	0.6	0.3-0.8	4.0	3.2-4.9
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	1.5	1.1-1.9	4.8	3.6-6.0
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	2.5	2.0-3.1	6.6	5.0-8.1
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	8.3	6.3-10.3
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	2.0	1.3-2.7	7.5	5.3-9.7
	Northeast	2.6	1.6-3.5	5.7	4.3-7.0
	North Central	1.4	0.6-2.2	5.6	3.7-7.4
	Tampa Bay	1.8	0.9-2.6	6.5	4.6-8.4
	South Central	1.9	1.2-2.5	8.9	7.1-10.8
	Palm Beach/Broward	1.1	0.5-1.8	4.7	2.9-6.6
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	0.6	0.2-1.0	1.5	0.5-2.5
<b>Total</b>		1.5	1.3-1.8	5.5	4.7-6.4

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-3: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the past 30 days (current smokeless tobacco users), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida**

		Middle School (n=14991)		High School (n= 8749)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95%CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	1.9	1.5-2.2	1.2	0.8-1.5
	Male	5.0	4.2-5.7	8.0	6.7-9.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	4.0	3.4-4.7	6.2	5.1-7.2
	Non-Hispanic Black	2.4	1.7-3.0	2.2	1.5-3.0
	Hispanic	2.7	1.9-3.4	3.0	2.1-3.9
	Other	4.7	3.4-5.9	6.3	4.1-8.6
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	2.1	1.6-2.6	4.1	3.0-5.1
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	3.5	2.8-4.1	4.4	3.3-5.6
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	4.8	4.0-5.6	4.8	3.8-5.8
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	5.7	4.4-6.9
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	5.3	4.2-6.5	6.7	4.0-9.4
	Northeast	4.3	3.1-5.6	5.8	3.0-8.6
	North Central	3.3	1.5-5.0	4.4	2.5-6.2
	Tampa Bay	3.4	2.3-4.4	5.2	3.7-6.6
	South Central	3.5	2.6-4.5	5.5	3.9-7.1
	Palm Beach/Broward	3.0	2.1-3.9	3.3	2.1-4.5
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	2.1	1.2-3.0	3.0	1.7-4.2
	<b>Total</b>	3.4	3.0-3.9	4.6	3.9-5.4

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-4: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who used smokeless tobacco on all of the past 30 days (current daily smokeless tobacco users), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14991)		High School (n= 8749)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95%CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	0.2	0.1-0.3	0.2	0.0-0.3
	Male	1.1	0.8-1.4	2.0	1.4-2.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	0.6	0.4-0.9	1.4	0.9-1.9
	Non-Hispanic Black	0.6	0.2-1.0	0.7	0.2-1.1
	Hispanic	0.6	0.3-0.9	0.7	0.2-1.2
	Other	1.1	0.4-1.7	1.7	0.6-2.9
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	0.4	0.2-0.6	1.0	0.5-1.4
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	0.6	0.3-0.9	1.0	0.5-1.4
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	1.0	0.7-1.3	1.1	0.6-1.6
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	1.6	1.0-2.2
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	0.7	0.4-1.0	1.1	0.2-2.0
	Northeast	0.7	0.3-1.1	1.7	0.2-3.3
	North Central	0.4	0.0-1.0	1.3	0.7-2.0
	Tampa Bay	0.7	0.3-1.2	1.4	0.5-2.2
	South Central	0.6	0.3-1.0	1.1	0.4-1.8
	Palm Beach/Broward	0.8	0.3-1.3	0.6	0.1-1.2
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	0.8	0.2-1.3	0.7	0.1-1.4
	<b>Total</b>	0.7	0.5-0.8	1.1	0.8-1.4

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-5: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigar on one or more of the past 30 days (current cigar smokers), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14971 )		High School (n= 8750)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95%CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	5.0	4.3-5.7	7.8	6.9-8.8
	Male	8.8	7.9-9.7	15.2	13.7-16.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	7.6	6.7-8.6	14.1	12.7-15.4
	Non-Hispanic Black	4.6	3.7-5.5	7.4	5.8-9.1
	Hispanic	7.0	5.8-8.3	10.2	8.3-12.1
	Other	8.4	6.7-10.0	10.7	8.2-13.2
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	4.1	3.4-4.9	10.4	9.1-11.6
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	6.9	5.9-7.8	11.5	9.2-13.8
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	10.0	8.8-11.2	11.6	10.1-13.2
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	13.9	12.1-15.7
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	8.5	6.9-10.1	13.2	10.1-16.3
	Northeast	7.0	5.4-8.7	11.4	8.8-13.9
	North Central	7.5	4.8-10.3	11.2	9.0-13.4
	Tampa Bay	6.8	5.7-7.8	14.4	12.0-16.8
	South Central	7.8	6.5-9.1	13.3	10.7-15.8
	Palm Beach/Broward	6.9	5.2-8.7	11.3	7.7-15.0
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	4.9	3.4-6.3	7.2	4.7-9.7
	<b>Total</b>	7.0	6.3-7.6	11.6	10.5-12.7

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-6: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked cigar on all of the past 30 days (current daily cigar smokers), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14971)		High School (n=8750 )	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95%CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	0.4	0.2-0.5	0.3	0.1-0.5
	Male	1.1	0.8-1.5	1.9	1.4-2.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	0.7	0.5-0.9	1.1	0.7-1.5
	Non-Hispanic Black	0.8	0.3-1.2	0.9	0.4-1.4
	Hispanic	0.6	0.3-0.9	1.1	0.5-1.7
	Other	1.5	0.7-2.3	2.0	0.8-3.2
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	0.5	0.3-0.7	0.8	0.4-1.2
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	0.7	0.4-1.0	1.1	0.6-1.6
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	1.1	0.7-1.4	1.2	0.7-1.7
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	1.6	0.9-2.4
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	1.0	0.5-1.5	0.5	0.0-1.0
	Northeast	0.7	0.4-0.9	1.3	0.8-1.8
	North Central	0.4	0.0-0.9	1.2	0.5-1.8
	Tampa Bay	0.7	0.3-1.1	2.0	0.7-3.2
	South Central	0.8	0.5-1.2	1.1	0.6-1.5
	Palm Beach/Broward	0.8	0.2-1.4	0.9	0.2-1.5
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	0.9	0.3-1.6	0.9	0.4-1.4
	<b>Total</b>	0.8	0.6-0.9	1.1	0.8-1.4

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-7: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who used any tobacco products (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars) on one or more of the past 30 days (current tobacco user), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14632)		High School (n=8585)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	11.3	10.1-12.4	21.4	19.2-23.6
	Male	14.6	13.4-15.9	27.0	24.8-29.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	15.3	13.8-16.8	31.2	29.4-33.0
	Non-Hispanic Black	7.9	6.7-9.0	11.8	9.4-14.2
	Hispanic	11.8	9.9-13.7	20.7	17.8-23.6
	Other	14.6	12.5-16.7	24.4	20.1-28.7
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	7.4	6.4-8.4	21.1	19.0-23.2
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	13.5	12.1-14.8	22.3	19.1-25.6
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	18.3	16.5-20.1	26.4	23.7-29.1
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	30.1	26.5-33.7
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	17.3	15.3-19.3	29.8	24.3-35.4
	Northeast	14.1	11.5-16.7	24.7	20.7-28.7
	North Central	13.8	9.6-17.9	24.6	20.0-29.2
	Tampa Bay	13.2	11.3-15.1	29.2	26.4-31.9
	South Central	14.7	12.5-16.9	29.3	25.5-33.2
	Palm Beach/Broward	11.9	9.1-14.8	20.8	15.0-26.6
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	7.9	6.3-9.5	14.9	10.4-19.4
	<b>Total</b>	13.0	12.0-14.0	24.3	22.3-26.3

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-8: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who have ever smoked bidis, even one or two puffs, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n= 15016)		High School (n= 8766)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	3.3	2.7-3.8	5.9	5.0-6.9
	Male	5.4	4.8-6.1	10.9	9.6-12.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	4.2	3.6-4.8	8.4	7.1-9.7
	Non-Hispanic Black	3.9	3.0-4.8	6.7	5.2-8.1
	Hispanic	4.7	3.9-5.4	9.8	8.0-11.5
	Other	5.6	4.3-6.9	9.8	7.3-12.4
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	3.0	2.5-3.6	6.1	5.0-7.2
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	4.0	3.4-4.5	7.1	5.7-8.5
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	6.2	5.2-7.2	9.9	8.5-11.4
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	13.0	10.7-15.3
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	4.7	3.5-5.8	6.4	3.5-9.3
	Northeast	4.5	3.2-5.7	7.3	5.7-8.8
	North Central	3.6	2.1-5.2	8.9	7.8-10.0
	Tampa Bay	4.5	3.5-5.4	8.7	6.6-10.8
	South Central	3.8	3.0-4.6	8.1	4.7-11.6
	Palm Beach/Broward	5.1	3.7-6.4	9.1	6.4-11.8
Miami-Dade/Monroe	4.5	3.5-5.4	9.5	7.4-11.6	
<b>Total</b>	4.4	3.9-4.8	8.4	7.5-9.3	

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-9: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked bidis on one or more of the past 30 days (current bidis smokers), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14903)		High School (n= 8717)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	1.7	1.4-2.0	1.9	1.5-2.3
	Male	3.5	2.9-4.0	5.3	4.5-6.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	2.3	1.9-2.8	3.1	2.5-3.6
	Non-Hispanic Black	2.2	1.6-2.9	3.3	2.3-4.4
	Hispanic	2.8	2.0-3.7	4.5	3.1-6.0
	Other	4.1	2.9-5.3	5.1	3.3-7.0
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	1.7	1.3-2.1	2.8	2.1-3.6
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	2.5	2.0-3.0	3.3	2.4-4.2
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	3.7	3.0-4.3	3.9	3.1-4.8
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	5.0	3.7-6.2
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	3.0	2.0-3.9	2.1	1.0-3.2
	Northeast	2.7	1.9-3.4	2.9	1.7-4.1
	North Central	2.0	0.9-3.0	4.0	3.1-4.9
	Tampa Bay	2.4	1.6-3.2	3.7	2.0-5.4
	South Central	2.5	1.9-3.1	3.3	2.7-3.8
	Palm Beach/Broward	3.1	2.1-4.1	4.0	3.1-5.0
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	2.7	1.7-3.7	4.4	2.9-5.8
	<b>Total</b>	2.6	2.3-3.0	3.6	3.1-4.1

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-10: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who have ever smoked kreteks, even one or two puffs, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n=14999)		High School (n=8760)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	3.0	2.5-3.5	7.6	6.3-8.9
	Male	4.8	4.2-5.4	10.3	9.1-11.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	4.5	3.9-5.1	11.8	10.4-13.3
	Non-Hispanic Black	2.5	1.8-3.2	3.1	2.4-3.9
	Hispanic	3.5	2.5-4.4	7.5	6.1-8.9
	Other	5.1	3.9-6.3	10.9	7.7-14.2
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	2.6	2.0-3.1	5.9	4.9-6.9
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	3.6	3.0-4.2	7.8	6.4-9.2
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	5.7	4.8-6.6	10.6	8.8-12.5
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	14.6	11.6-17.6
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	4.0	2.9-5.1	7.7	4.7-10.6
	Northeast	4.7	3.6-5.8	9.1	6.1-12.2
	North Central	3.7	2.2-5.1	8.8	6.5-11.0
	Tampa Bay	4.2	3.3-5.1	12.6	9.8-15.4
	South Central	3.7	3.0-4.3	9.5	6.8-12.2
	Palm Beach/Broward	4.1	2.7-5.4	8.9	5.7-12.1
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	3.3	2.3-4.4	6.4	4.4-8.4
	<b>Total</b>	3.9	3.5-4.3	9.0	7.9-10.1

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-11: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who smoked kreteks on one or more of the past 30 days (current kreteks smoker), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle school (n= 14927)		High school (n=8730 )	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95%CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	1.7	1.4~2.1	2.5	1.9~3.0
	Male	3.5	3.0~4.0	5.0	4.2~5.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
	Non-Hispanic White	2.7	2.3~3.1	4.3	3.6~5.0
	Non-Hispanic Black	1.9	1.2~2.6	1.9	1.1~2.6
	Hispanic	2.6	1.7~3.5	3.6	2.6~4.6
	Other	3.9	2.7~5.0	5.8	3.7~7.9
<b>Grade</b>					
	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	1.7	1.2~2.1	2.6	1.9~3.4
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	2.5	2.0~3.0	3.3	2.5~4.1
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	3.7	3.1~4.4	4.2	3.2~5.2
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	5.9	4.5~7.4
<b>Region</b>					
	Panhandle	2.8	2.1~3.4	2.8	1.7~3.9
	Northeast	2.5	1.9~3.0	4.1	2.4~5.7
	North Central	2.3	1.0~3.5	3.4	2.4~4.4
	Tampa Bay	2.4	1.8~3.0	5.0	3.4~6.6
	South Central	2.5	1.9~3.0	4.2	3.3~5.1
	Palm Beach/Broward	3.3	2.2~4.4	4.1	2.6~5.6
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	2.6	1.7~3.6	2.7	1.2~4.1
<b>Total</b>		2.6	2.3~3.0	3.7	3.2~4.3

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-12: Differences between regular and non-regular smokers regarding staying off cigarettes temporarily, Florida 2002**

	Regular Smokers (n=809)	Non-regular Smokers (n=2347)
	%	%
Stay off cigarettes <30 days since last time's trying to quit	80.5	49.5
Go without smoking <7 days before feeling like a cigarette	93.8	44.0
Smoke first cigarette within 2 hours after waking up on weekday	87.4	44.1
Smoke first cigarette within 2 hours after waking up on weekend	87.7	35.1
Very true that craving when going without a smoke for a few hours	38.1	6.8
Very true that sometimes having strong cravings where it feels like in the grip of a force that can't be controlled	19.6	6.7

**Table 3-13: Among Florida public middle and high school students who had smoked during the past 12 months, the percentage who tried to quit smoking, and the percentage who participated in each of the following smoking cessation programs during the past 12 months, by sex, race/ethnicity, school level, and region, Florida 2002**

		Ever Tried to Quit Smoking (n=1049)		Attended a Program in School (n=1049)		Attended a Program in Community (n=1049 )		Called a Help Line or Quit Line (n=1049)		Used Nicotine Gum or Nicotine Patch (n=1049 )		Used any Medications (n=1049 )	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	77.3	73.4~81.2	22.6	18.0~27.1	9.7	6.8~12.6	12.8	9.1~16.5	48.6	43.4~53.8	15.9	12.4~19.3
	Male	68.0	62.9~73.1	19.0	15.3~22.7	15.4	11.9~18.9	15.5	12.1~18.8	49.3	44.2~54.5	11.8	8.7~15.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>													
	Non-Hispanic White	74.4	70.4~78.5	21.2	17.2~25.1	10.8	8.0~13.7	13.5	10.3~16.6	50.6	46.2~55.0	14.4	11.4~17.4
	Non-Hispanic Black	63.3	52.0~74.6	20.5	11.0~29.9	26.4	16.1~36.7	19.1	7.3~31.0	31.9	18.1~45.6	10.2	4.6~15.7
	Hispanic	71.8	64.3~79.3	22.2	13.7~30.6	10.0	4.8~15.1	15.5	10.4~20.6	47.1	37.6~56.7	12.1	6.3~17.9
	Other	67.4	57.0~77.7	14.3	6.3~22.4	18.6	9.5~27.6	12.3	5.2~19.4	58.7	46.7~70.6	15.2	7.1~23.3
<b>School Level</b>													
	Middle	70.8	66.5~75.0	17.9	14.2~21.6	13.2	10.1~16.3	16.9	13.0~20.8	49.6	45.0~54.1	16.0	12.1~19.8
	High	73.1	68.4~77.7	22.4	18.2~26.6	12.7	9.6~15.8	12.5	9.2~15.8	48.6	44.0~53.3	12.0	9.0~15.0
<b>Region</b>													
	Panhandle	71.5	65.0~78.1	28.0	21.0~35.1	12.0	6.5~17.6	11.4	5.8~17.0	44.9	34.9~55.0	14.1	9.0~19.2
	Northeast	73.4	64.8~81.9	19.6	12.3~26.9	11.9	7.2~16.6	14.3	8.1~20.6	54.6	46.2~63.1	15.1	10.4~19.8
	North Central	72.3	65.1~79.6	13.8	7.0~20.7	14.0	8.1~19.9	12.6	5.4~19.7	53.5	47.1~59.8	14.4	9.0~19.8
	Tampa Bay	71.7	62.6~80.9	21.9	14.3~29.5	10.1	5.1~15.1	9.9	4.3~15.6	51.4	43.3~59.4	13.7	7.0~20.3
	South Central	75.9	70.7~81.1	20.9	14.9~26.9	10.5	6.3~14.8	14.0	8.6~19.5	49.2	42.0~56.3	14.0	9.4~18.6
	Palm Beach/Broward	75.6	67.6~83.6	20.3	14.4~26.2	16.6	9.6~23.6	16.2	9.6~22.9	44.7	35.1~54.3	13.7	5.6~21.8
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	61.5	45.1~77.8	22.8	9.3~36.4	13.7	4.3~23.1	24.1	15.0~33.2	43.9	28.6~59.3	9.5	1.3~17.7
<b>Total</b>		72.1	68.9~75.4	20.6	17.7~23.5	12.9	10.6~15.1	14.3	11.8~16.8	49.0	45.6~52.4	13.6	11.2~16.0

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-14: Among Florida public middle and high school students who were current smokers, the percentage who wanted to completely stop smoking cigarettes, who thought seriously about quitting smoking within six months, and who had tried at least one time to quit smoking, by sex, race/ethnicity, school level, and region, Florida 2002**

		Wanted to Stop Smoking Completely (n=2645)		Thought to Quit Smoking Within 6 Months (n= 2468)		Tried at Least One Time to Quit Smoking (n=2997)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	58.0	55.3~60.7	34.4	30.9~38.0	67.2	64.8~69.6
	Male	52.4	49.1~55.7	33.9	30.3~37.6	59.8	56.8~62.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	56.1	53.9~58.2	33.4	30.7~36.2	64.8	62.5~67.2
	Non-Hispanic Black	58.2	50.0~66.5	37.3	28.5~46.1	62.0	53.3~70.7
	Hispanic	53.7	47.9~59.5	36.5	31.0~42.0	60.2	55.2~65.2
	Other	50.3	41.4~59.2	32.4	23.6~41.3	63.0	56.8~69.2
<b>Grade</b>	Middle	52.2	48.9~55.6	29.7	26.0~33.4	62.6	59.5~65.7
	High	56.5	54.1~58.9	36.1	32.8~39.4	63.9	61.3~66.4
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	56.9	52.9~60.9	37.1	30.2~43.9	64.2	57.8~70.7
	Northeast	51.6	46.1~57.1	28.6	23.0~34.1	64.3	60.0~68.6
	North Central	54.1	48.8~59.5	34.4	29.3~39.5	63.3	60.1~66.5
	Tampa Bay	52.4	47.5~57.4	30.5	25.5~35.4	60.3	55.4~65.1
	South Central	59.0	55.3~62.6	31.3	26.9~35.7	66.7	63.1~70.4
	Palm Beach/Broward	58.8	53.2~64.3	41.6	30.8~52.5	65.9	58.2~73.7
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	51.8	41.9~61.7	35.5	26.8~44.3	58.5	53.8~63.2
	<b>Total</b>	55.2	53.2~57.3	34.2	31.6~36.8	63.5	61.5~65.5

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-15: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who participated in any community events to discourage their peers from using tobacco during the past 12 months, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002.**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=14643)		High School (n=8624)		Middle School (n=1446)		High School (n=1572)		Middle School (n=12754)		High School (n=6729)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	12.4	11.4~13.5	9.7	8.3~11.0	9.2	6.9~11.6	7.7	5.4~10.0	12.8	11.6~14.0	9.9	8.5~11.2
	Male	12.1	11.0~13.1	8.5	7.5~9.4	15.8	12.5~19.2	9.3	6.6~11.9	11.4	10.2~12.6	7.9	6.9~8.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	10.7	9.7~11.7	8.9	7.8~10.0	11.3	9.0~13.5	8.0	6.1~10.0	10.6	9.5~11.6	8.8	7.6~9.9
	Non-Hispanic Black	16.4	14.8~18.1	10.9	9.1~12.8	20.5	9.0~32.1	14.6	7.2~22.0	15.8	14.2~17.5	10.7	9.0~12.4
	Hispanic	11.5	9.6~13.4	6.9	5.5~8.3	11.4	6.9~16.0	8.9	5.6~12.3	11.5	9.5~13.4	6.2	4.8~7.6
	Other	13.8	11.4~16.2	11.1	8.5~13.8	16.1	9.6~22.6	4.8	0.8~8.7	13.5	10.8~16.1	11.5	8.6~14.4
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	14.4	13.0~15.8	9.9	8.5~11.3	16.1	10.4~21.8	8.9	5.5~12.3	14.1	12.6~15.6	10.0	8.6~11.5
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	12.0	10.7~13.3	7.9	6.6~9.2	12.8	9.7~15.9	9.7	6.3~13.1	11.8	10.5~13.2	7.3	5.9~8.7
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	10.4	9.2~11.5	9.5	7.8~11.1	11.3	8.5~14.0	8.0	4.6~11.3	10.1	8.9~11.3	9.7	7.8~11.6
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	8.6	6.6~10.6	~	~	7.1	4.1~10.2	~	~	7.8	6.0~9.7
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	14.6	12.4~16.9	11.8	9.2~14.4	15.1	10.8~19.4	10.1	7.1~13.2	14.3	11.9~16.7	12.1	9.4~14.7
	Northeast	12.1	10.8~13.4	9.6	7.3~11.8	18.5	13.3~23.7	7.2	3.6~10.7	11.2	9.9~12.4	9.5	7.2~11.7
	North Central	11.3	9.0~13.6	8.3	6.5~10.2	6.8	3.3~10.4	4.9	2.2~7.7	11.4	8.9~13.9	8.9	6.9~10.8
	Tampa Bay	11.6	9.7~13.4	7.4	5.6~9.2	9.4	4.1~14.7	7.7	3.7~11.6	11.9	9.8~14.0	6.7	5.1~8.4
	South Central	12.1	10.3~13.8	9.2	7.4~11.1	11.6	7.8~15.5	7.4	4.0~10.8	12.1	10.4~13.9	9.3	6.9~11.7
	Palm Beach/Broward	11.2	8.6~13.7	10.9	7.7~14.0	14.9	5.5~24.3	15.2	6.5~23.9	10.7	8.1~13.2	9.6	7.1~12.2
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	13.6	10.5~16.7	7.0	5.7~8.2	15.1	7.7~22.5	7.1	1.9~12.3	13.6	10.4~16.7	7.2	5.9~8.6
	<b>Total</b>	12.3	11.4~13.1	9.1	8.2~10.0	12.6	10.5~14.7	8.5	6.6~10.3	12.1	11.2~13.0	8.9	8.0~9.7

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-16: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who participated in any school sponsored events to discourage their peers from using tobacco during the past 12 months, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

	All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
	Middle School (n=14315)		High School (n=8489)		Middle School (n=1415)		High School (n=1546)		Middle School (n=12472)		High School (n=6630)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	14.9	13.4~16.3	9.3	7.9~10.7	12.1	9.0~15.1	7.5	5.2~9.7	15.3	13.8~16.8	9.7	8.3~11.1
Male	14.3	13.1~15.5	8.5	7.3~9.7	16.0	12.6~19.4	9.1	6.2~12.0	13.9	12.6~15.2	7.7	6.6~8.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Non-Hispanic White	13.2	11.9~14.5	8.6	7.5~9.8	11.6	8.9~14.4	8.1	5.9~10.4	13.4	12.1~14.7	8.5	7.2~9.7
Non-Hispanic Black	17.1	15.2~19.0	10.5	8.4~12.7	22.3	13.0~31.5	13.1	5.8~20.4	16.5	14.5~18.5	9.9	7.7~12.1
Hispanic	15.1	12.3~17.9	7.7	6.0~9.4	17.2	11.5~23.0	8.6	5.1~12.2	15.1	12.1~18.1	7.2	5.5~8.9
Other	15.3	12.6~17.9	9.9	6.2~13.6	15.4	8.7~22.1	3.2	0.0~6.7	15.5	12.6~18.2	10.8	6.5~15.1
<b>Grade</b>												
6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	17.4	15.8~19.1	9.4	8.0~10.9	20.3	14.4~26.1	8.7	6.0~11.4	17.2	15.5~18.9	9.3	7.9~10.8
7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	14.7	12.9~16.4	8.3	6.8~9.8	15.1	11.3~18.9	9.6	5.7~13.5	14.7	12.9~16.6	7.8	6.2~9.4
8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	11.6	10.2~13.1	9.4	7.3~11.5	11.3	8.4~14.2	6.6	3.1~10.2	11.5	10.1~13.0	9.8	7.5~12.2
/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	8.3	6.5~10.0	~	~	8.0	4.2~11.8	~	~	7.4	5.6~9.2
<b>Region</b>												
Panhandle	15.7	12.2~19.3	11.8	8.3~15.3	14.7	8.7~20.6	12.3	7.1~17.5	15.7	12.4~19.1	11.5	8.0~15.0
Northeast	13.4	11.2~15.7	8.3	5.8~10.8	13.9	9.8~18.0	6.7	3.4~10.1	13.4	11.0~15.9	8.1	5.7~10.5
North Central	14.3	11.7~17.0	9.8	7.9~11.7	12.4	7.2~17.6	8.8	4.3~13.2	14.3	11.5~17.1	9.8	7.6~12.1
Tampa Bay	13.5	10.3~16.8	6.7	5.0~8.5	12.8	6.1~19.6	4.8	1.8~7.8	13.6	10.2~16.9	6.7	4.7~8.6
South Central	14.2	12.0~16.3	8.8	5.7~11.9	11.9	6.9~16.8	7.9	3.7~12.0	14.4	12.4~16.5	8.6	5.6~11.6
Palm Beach/Broward	14.2	11.8~16.8	8.5	6.1~11.0	17.5	11.8~23.2	7.6	2.3~12.9	13.9	11.3~16.5	8.2	6.3~10.1
Miami-Dade/Monroe	16.6	12.3~20.9	9.1	5.1~13.1	16.5	6.1~26.9	10.6	2.0~19.1	16.8	12.2~21.4	8.7	4.7~12.6
<b>Total</b>	14.6	13.4~15.7	8.9	7.9~10.0	14.0	11.9~16.2	8.2	6.4~10.1	14.6	13.4~15.8	8.7	7.6~9.8

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-17: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who participated in any non-school sponsored events to discourage their peers from using tobacco during the past 12 months, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

	All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
	Middle School (n=14245)		High School (n=8469)		Middle School (n=1406)		High School (n=1542)		Middle School (n=12410)		High School (n=6620)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	10.0	9.0~10.9	6.5	5.5~7.4	6.9	5.0~8.7	5.9	3.9~8.0	10.4	9.4~11.4	6.4	5.4~7.3
Male	10.7	9.8~11.6	7.1	6.2~8.0	14.0	10.3~17.7	9.3	6.2~12.3	10.2	9.2~11.2	6.3	5.5~7.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Non-Hispanic White	9.1	8.2~9.9	6.1	5.4~6.8	8.6	6.6~10.7	6.0	4.5~7.5	9.2	8.2~10.1	5.9	5.1~6.6
Non-Hispanic Black	13.5	12.0~15.0	8.6	6.9~10.3	22.2	10.0~34.5	17.4	10.9~23.8	13.0	11.4~14.6	7.9	6.2~9.5
Hispanic	9.4	7.8~10.9	5.7	4.2~7.1	9.2	5.1~13.4	9.2	4.3~14.1	9.4	7.7~11.1	4.7	3.5~5.9
Other	12.7	10.4~14.9	9.7	7.4~12.1	14.6	8.2~21.0	6.9	1.6~12.3	12.5	10.1~15.0	9.6	6.9~12.3
<b>Grade</b>												
6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	12.6	11.3~13.8	8.1	7.0~9.2	15.9	9.5~22.4	9.2	5.4~13.0	12.3	11.0~13.7	7.6	6.5~8.7
7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	9.7	8.6~10.8	6.1	5.1~7.1	10.2	7.2~13.2	6.6	3.6~9.5	9.7	8.5~10.9	5.9	4.8~7.0
8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	8.7	7.6~9.8	6.2	5.0~7.5	8.9	6.1~11.7	6.0	3.5~8.6	8.6	7.4~9.8	6.0	4.7~7.4
/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	5.9	4.7~7.0	~	~	7.8	4.3~11.2	~	~	4.8	3.5~6.1
<b>Region</b>												
Panhandle	11.8	10.3~13.4	9.5	7.1~11.8	12.5	9.4~15.7	11.1	7.3~15.0	11.5	9.9~13.1	8.7	6.1~11.2
Northeast	10.6	9.3~11.9	6.7	5.1~8.2	12.6	8.6~16.7	5.3	2.3~8.2	10.4	8.8~12.0	6.5	5.0~8.0
North Central	11.0	8.7~13.3	6.6	5.0~8.2	9.8	5.7~13.8	7.3	3.4~11.2	11.0	8.3~13.7	6.3	4.7~7.9
Tampa Bay	10.2	7.8~12.6	5.0	3.5~6.6	7.1	3.0~11.1	5.9	3.1~8.7	10.6	8.1~13.1	4.7	3.0~6.3
South Central	9.7	8.3~11.1	7.5	5.6~9.5	8.5	4.7~12.2	5.2	3.2~7.3	9.9	8.4~11.3	7.7	5.3~10.1
Palm Beach/Broward	9.0	7.1~10.8	7.5	6.0~8.9	13.1	2.4~23.8	6.8	1.5~12.1	8.6	6.6~10.5	7.2	6.2~8.2
Miami-Dade/Monroe	10.5	8.3~12.7	5.6	3.5~7.8	9.8	3.1~16.5	12.6	0.4~24.9	10.7	8.3~13.0	4.8	2.9~6.6
<b>Total</b>	10.3	9.6~11.1	6.8	6.1~7.5	10.5	8.4~12.6	7.5	5.7~9.4	10.3	9.5~11.1	6.4	5.7~7.0

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-18: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who were members of Students Working Against Tobacco (SWAT), by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=14186)		High School (n=8438)		Middle School (n= 1393)		High School (n=1534)		Middle School (n=12373)		High School (n=6598)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	7.6	6.4-8.8	6.3	4.8-7.7	6.7	4.4-9.1	4.4	2.6-6.1	7.7	6.4-9.0	6.3	4.8-7.9
	Male	7.2	6.2-8.1	6.2	5.2-7.3	10.8	7.8-13.9	6.9	4.9-9.0	6.6	5.6-7.6	5.4	4.3-6.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	6.0	5.0-7.1	5.1	4.0-6.2	7.4	5.3-9.5	4.5	2.8-6.1	5.8	4.7-6.9	4.7	3.7-5.8
	Non-Hispanic Black	10.3	8.7-11.9	8.3	6.5-10.2	15.4	5.8-25.0	14.5	6.1-22.9	9.9	8.2-11.5	7.5	5.8-9.2
	Hispanic	8.2	6.2-10.2	5.9	3.8-8.0	9.4	4.6-14.1	6.5	3.0-10.0	8.1	6.0-10.3	5.4	3.1-7.7
	Other	6.7	5.0-8.4	8.9	5.6-12.3	10.4	5.4-15.4	3.9	0.2-7.6	5.9	4.3-7.5	9.4	5.3-13.5
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	6.6	5.4-7.8	6.2	4.9-7.4	8.9	4.5-13.4	6.9	4.2-9.6	6.4	5.2-7.6	5.6	4.4-6.9
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	7.5	6.2-8.7	6.5	4.7-8.4	7.6	5.0-10.2	6.7	3.7-9.7	7.4	6.0-8.7	5.9	4.2-7.7
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	8.0	6.4-9.6	5.7	4.1-7.2	9.5	6.7-12.4	3.9	1.7-6.1	7.7	6.0-9.5	6.0	4.1-7.9
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	6.5	4.9-8.1	~	~	4.5	1.8-7.2	~	~	6.2	4.5-7.8
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	12.4	8.6-16.2	9.8	5.4-14.2	12.8	9.1-16.6	9.8	4.1-15.6	12.4	8.2-16.5	9.4	5.3-13.5
	Northeast	6.1	4.8-7.4	6.5	3.9-9.2	10.2	5.4-15.0	7.1	3.6-10.5	5.5	4.0-7.0	5.7	3.1-8.2
	North Central	5.4	3.3-7.6	5.2	3.2-7.2	2.7	0.0-6.0	5.9	2.3-9.4	5.7	3.5-7.9	4.8	2.9-6.8
	Tampa Bay	5.7	4.4-6.9	4.3	3.2-5.4	7.2	1.8-12.5	4.2	1.5-6.9	5.3	3.9-6.6	3.7	2.6-4.8
	South Central	7.6	4.8-10.5	5.7	3.8-7.6	7.7	3.2-12.2	4.6	1.2-7.9	7.6	4.7-10.5	5.2	3.4-7.1
	Palm Beach/Broward	6.4	4.6-8.2	5.5	4.3-6.6	9.9	2.5-17.3	1.6	0.0-3.9	6.2	4.5-7.9	5.5	4.2-6.7
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	9.3	6.0-12.6	7.7	3.1-12.3	15.5	6.1-25.0	7.1	3.1-11.0	8.8	5.2-12.3	7.6	2.7-12.5
	<b>Total</b>	7.4	6.4-8.3	6.2	5.1-7.4	8.8	6.8-10.8	5.6	4.1-7.0	7.2	6.2-8.1	5.9	4.7-7.1

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-19: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who said they would NOT try a cigarette soon, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=14826)		High School (n=8693)		Middle School (n= 1450)		High School (n=1591)		Middle School (n=12923)		High School (n=6773)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	74.5	72.8-76.2	62.7	60.0-65.5	8.5	5.5-11.4	6.5	4.7-8.2	82.0	80.7-83.4	76.1	74.1-78.2
	Male	78.1	76.7-79.5	65.9	63.6-68.1	18.3	14.9-21.7	12.0	8.8-15.2	85.1	84.0-86.3	78.1	76.2-80.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	73.3	71.5-75.1	55.7	53.7-57.6	10.6	8.4-12.8	5.9	4.2-7.6	82.4	81.0-83.8	71.7	69.8-73.6
	Non-Hispanic Black	85.0	83.3-86.7	82.5	80.0-84.9	28.4	18.8-38.0	32.0	23.3-40.6	88.0	86.4-89.6	86.9	84.9-89.0
	Hispanic	75.9	74.0-77.8	66.4	63.9-68.9	17.7	10.4-25.1	12.8	9.1-16.5	82.0	80.4-83.7	77.7	75.3-80.0
	Other	75.5	72.8-78.2	63.5	59.9-67.1	10.3	5.0-15.7	5.4	0.1-10.8	84.0	81.6-86.5	77.2	73.4-81.0
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	84.7	83.4-86.1	67.6	65.2-70.0	17.7	11.4-24.0	10.6	7.6-13.7	88.8	87.5-90.0	78.7	76.7-80.7
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	75.6	73.8-77.3	65.2	62.3-68.0	13.4	9.3-17.6	8.2	5.2-11.2	83.0	81.5-84.6	77.4	75.3-79.6
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	68.5	66.5-70.4	60.6	57.5-63.7	11.6	8.8-14.3	7.2	3.5-10.9	78.2	76.6-79.9	74.6	71.7-77.5
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	61.6	57.6-65.7	~	~	10.3	6.7-14.0	~	~	76.9	73.5-80.2
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	72.7	69.8-75.5	57.6	53.3-61.9	14.1	10.0-18.2	8.7	5.1-12.2	82.3	80.1-84.5	72.3	68.4-75.1
	Northeast	77.2	73.8-80.5	67.4	63.8-71.1	11.4	8.1-14.7	8.1	4.1-12.1	85.4	82.7-88.0	80.5	77.4-83.6
	North Central	76.1	71.8-80.5	63.0	59.5-66.4	9.2	2.6-15.7	12.6	9.2-15.9	84.3	81.6-87.0	76.2	73.4-79.1
	Tampa Bay	75.1	72.3-78.0	59.2	55.7-62.8	7.3	3.3-11.2	6.6	2.1-11.2	83.6	81.3-85.8	73.6	69.8-77.3
	South Central	73.8	70.7-76.9	59.1	54.4-63.9	17.0	12.8-21.2	5.2	3.0-7.5	81.6	79.1-84.1	74.8	71.7-78.0
	Palm Beach/Broward	78.0	74.1-81.9	66.6	59.6-73.5	18.4	8.2-28.7	8.5	2.9-14.0	83.4	80.4-86.4	78.1	72.8-83.3
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	80.3	78.4-82.3	74.6	70.1-79.0	22.3	12.2-32.3	16.2	9.0-23.5	84.4	82.4-86.5	82.4	79.3-85.4
	<b>Total</b>	76.4	75.1-77.6	64.3	62.2-66.5	13.5	11.0-16.0	9.1	7.3-11.0	83.6	82.7-84.6	77.1	75.6-78.7

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-20: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who said they would definitely NOT try a cigarette at anytime during the next year, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

	All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
	Middle School (n=14827)		High School (n=8691)		Middle School (n= 1467)		High School (n=1593)		Middle School (n=12909)		High School (n=6776)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	68.3	66.6-69.9	61.5	58.8-64.2	8.7	5.8-11.5	5.1	3.4-6.8	75.0	73.5-76.4	75.0	72.7-77.3
Male	70.1	68.6-71.6	60.7	58.7-62.7	12.6	9.4-15.7	7.3	4.9-9.7	77.1	75.8-78.5	73.2	71.6-74.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Non-Hispanic White	65.4	63.6-67.2	53.9	52.1-55.6	7.6	5.5-9.8	4.5	2.9-6.0	73.7	72.2-75.2	70.0	68.3-71.8
Non-Hispanic Black	80.2	78.2-82.1	78.5	75.1-81.9	21.8	13.0-30.6	24.8	16.5-33.2	83.3	81.5-85.1	82.8	79.4-86.2
Hispanic	68.0	66.1-69.9	59.1	56.5-61.8	14.0	8.7-19.3	4.5	1.8-7.2	74.1	72.2-75.9	71.1	68.9-73.2
Other	69.4	66.7-72.2	65.1	61.5-68.7	12.7	6.4-19.0	7.2	1.3-13.1	77.5	74.8-80.2	79.4	75.3-83.4
<b>Grade</b>												
6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	78.2	76.5-79.8	61.6	59.3-63.9	16.1	10.0-22.3	8.1	5.2-11.0	82.0	80.5-83.5	72.3	70.2-74.5
7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	67.9	66.2-69.6	61.7	59.1-64.4	11.5	7.0-16.1	8.2	4.9-11.4	75.0	73.5-76.5	73.1	70.9-75.2
8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	61.1	59.2-63.0	61.9	58.7-65.0	7.7	5.3-10.1	3.8	1.5-6.1	70.3	68.6-71.9	77.2	74.4-80.1
/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	58.7	54.7-62.8	~	~	4.1	1.8-6.4	~	~	75.6	72.3-78.9
<b>Region</b>												
Panhandle	66.2	64.0-68.4	57.4	52.5-62.2	8.9	5.2-12.6	5.7	3.1-8.2	75.5	73.2-77.7	73.4	70.3-76.5
Northeast	69.1	65.7-72.6	63.9	60.3-67.5	9.2	4.9-13.6	7.4	3.4-11.5	76.9	74.0-79.7	76.2	73.1-79.3
North Central	68.8	64.7-72.9	60.9	57.7-64.1	8.3	2.5-14.1	7.8	3.7-11.8	76.7	74.3-79.1	74.8	72.9-76.7
Tampa Bay	68.4	65.0-71.8	56.5	53.5-59.6	10.9	4.9-16.9	6.9	3.3-10.5	75.2	72.0-78.4	70.3	66.7-73.9
South Central	66.1	63.3-68.9	57.2	53.2-61.2	10.6	6.5-14.7	4.0	2.3-5.8	73.5	71.1-76.0	72.8	69.0-76.5
Palm Beach/Broward	69.8	65.4-74.1	64.2	57.4-70.9	11.4	4.8-18.0	5.9	0.1-11.8	75.7	72.0-79.3	76.2	72.3-80.1
Miami-Dade/Monroe	74.5	72.0-77.1	66.0	59.3-72.8	20.0	8.9-31.1	5.0	0.0-11.6	78.4	75.9-80.8	74.4	68.8-79.9
<b>Total</b>	69.2	67.9-70.5	61.1	59.1-63.1	10.7	8.5-12.9	6.2	4.7-7.7	76.1	75.0-77.1	74.1	72.6-75.6

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3-21: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who said they would definitely NOT be smoking cigarettes five years from now, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

	All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
	Middle School (n=14506)		High School (n=8572)		Middle School (n= 1423)		High School (n=1563)		Middle School (n=12649)		High School (n=6694)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	64.5	62.9-66.1	66.7	64.7-68.6	15.2	12.3-18.0	19.5	17.0-22.0	70.1	68.7-71.5	78.0	76.4-79.5
Male	63.8	62.4-65.2	64.2	62.4-65.9	19.0	15.8-22.2	20.6	17.8-23.5	69.2	67.9-70.6	74.4	72.8-75.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Non-Hispanic White	60.5	58.8-62.3	61.3	59.4-63.1	14.5	12.0-17.1	18.5	15.7-21.2	67.2	65.5-68.9	75.3	73.6-76.9
Non-Hispanic Black	74.8	72.7-76.8	78.3	75.7-80.8	30.8	21.9-39.7	40.9	29.2-52.6	77.3	75.2-79.4	81.3	78.7-83.9
Hispanic	62.4	60.6-64.1	62.6	59.9-65.2	18.6	13.3-24.0	18.4	13.5-23.3	67.3	65.4-69.1	72.3	69.8-74.9
Other	65.3	62.5-68.1	64.8	60.5-69.1	17.9	11.3-24.5	17.8	9.9-25.8	71.5	68.7-74.3	76.1	72.0-80.3
<b>Grade</b>												
6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	68.6	66.7-70.4	64.0	61.9-66.1	17.6	12.2-23.0	19.8	16.0-23.6	71.6	69.8-73.3	72.8	71.0-74.6
7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	63.1	61.3-65.0	65.3	62.8-67.8	16.4	12.7-20.2	20.3	16.0-24.7	69.1	67.3-70.9	75.1	73.0-77.1
8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	60.6	58.7-62.5	67.8	65.6-70.0	17.0	13.7-20.3	19.2	15.4-23.1	67.9	66.1-69.7	80.8	78.6-83.1
/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	65.7	62.3-69.1	~	~	21.2	16.3-26.0	~	~	79.4	76.7-82.1
<b>Region</b>												
Panhandle	61.5	58.9-64.1	62.6	58.2-67.0	15.2	11.6-18.9	20.4	15.0-25.8	68.6	66.0-71.1	75.1	71.2-79.0
Northeast	64.3	61.3-67.2	68.0	65.0-71.1	15.6	11.4-19.7	16.9	11.5-22.2	70.6	68.1-73.1	79.5	76.8-82.1
North Central	63.9	59.9-68.0	63.9	60.8-67.0	12.1	6.5-17.7	20.2	14.4-26.1	70.9	68.0-73.8	75.2	72.2-78.1
Tampa Bay	63.6	60.4-66.8	65.3	63.1-67.5	16.7	11.1-22.3	20.0	14.5-25.4	69.0	66.1-72.0	77.9	75.9-79.9
South Central	60.9	58.6-63.2	62.6	59.5-65.8	20.1	15.0-25.2	18.1	14.4-21.7	66.5	64.4-68.6	75.8	73.7-77.8
Palm Beach/Broward	66.0	62.5-69.5	67.5	62.5-72.4	23.6	16.6-30.6	27.0	21.0-33.1	70.2	66.8-73.6	76.7	73.5-79.9
Miami-Dade/Monroe	67.4	64.0-70.9	67.0	61.7-72.3	17.6	8.7-26.5	15.8	8.4-23.1	70.8	67.4-74.2	73.9	69.9-77.8
<b>Total</b>	64.2	62.9-65.4	65.4	63.8-67.0	17.1	14.9-19.3	20.1	17.9-22.2	69.7	68.5-70.8	76.1	74.9-77.4

a. 95% Confidence Interval

Table 3-22: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who said they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002

		Current Smokers				Regular Smokers				Non-regular Smokers			
		Middle School (n=1433)		High School (n=1577)		Middle School (n= 255)		High School (n=509)		Middle School (n=1178)		High School (n=1068)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	85.3	82.5-88.1	88.7	86.3-91.1	57.9	46.6-69.2	72.6	67.1-78.1	89.5	86.9-92.2	94.9	92.4-97.3
	Male	82.8	79.7-85.9	85.1	82.2-88.0	66.8	58.0-75.6	70.3	64.3-76.2	86.7	83.5-89.8	92.6	89.9-95.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	84.2	81.8-86.7	87.5	85.3-89.7	61.5	53.9-69.1	73.0	68.6-77.4	89.2	86.8-91.6	95.3	93.4-97.1
	Non-Hispanic Black	81.6	74.0-89.1	83.6	74.9-92.3	49.5	15.5-83.5	60.6	35.3-85.8	85.4	77.9-92.9	88.3	81.4-95.3
	Hispanic	83.4	78.5-88.3	89.4	85.2-93.7	67.1	46.6-87.5	69.6	53.6-85.7	85.7	80.7-90.6	93.8	90.4-97.2
	Other	85.9	79.6-92.2	78.9	71.4-86.5	72.9	56.2-89.7	65.8	51.7-79.9	89.5	83.0-96.1	87.5	78.7-96.2
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	80.5	75.6-85.5	86.2	82.3-90.1	57.7	38.2-77.1	73.8	64.1-83.5	83.9	78.6-89.2	90.4	86.5-94.4
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	86.0	82.7-89.3	86.3	82.8-89.8	63.6	52.2-75.0	66.3	58.0-74.6	90.3	87.0-93.5	94.4	91.2-97.6
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	83.9	80.5-87.3	89.2	85.9-92.5	65.4	55.2-75.6	75.2	69.0-81.4	88.1	85.0-91.1	95.8	93.3-98.4
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	86.0	81.7-90.3	~	~	69.6	60.3-78.9	~	~	95.8	92.8-98.8
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	85.4	81.8-89.0	89.7	85.9-93.5	67.5	53.6-81.5	80.6	73.8-87.4	88.8	85.0-92.5	93.7	88.9-98.6
	Northeast	81.0	76.1-85.9	85.5	81.2-89.8	65.0	52.0-77.9	67.8	57.8-77.7	86.8	80.9-92.7	94.5	90.4-98.6
	North Central	90.3	85.5-95.1	83.6	78.3-88.8	65.4	47.8-82.9	59.0	49.4-68.6	94.1	90.0-98.2	93.3	88.7-97.9
	Tampa Bay	83.2	78.2-88.3	88.4	84.0-92.8	59.8	41.9-77.7	74.2	62.3-86.0	88.5	83.7-93.3	94.8	89.9-99.7
	South Central	81.6	77.1-86.1	84.6	80.5-88.7	56.6	41.0-72.1	71.6	65.7-77.6	86.9	84.0-89.7	92.8	89.8-95.8
	Palm Beach/Broward	78.0	70.4-85.7	87.0	82.5-91.5	53.0	27.1-78.8	71.2	58.8-83.5	82.2	74.7-89.7	94.5	88.9-100.0
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	88.7	82.0-95.5	91.4	86.7-96.1	100.0	100.0-100.0	82.9	58.0-100.0	87.5	79.6-95.5	92.9	88.9-96.9
<b>Total</b>		84.0	81.9-86.1	86.9	85.2-88.7	63.3	56.7-69.9	71.4	67.3-75.5	88.1	86.1-90.1	93.8	92.1-95.5

a. 95% Confidence Interval

Table 4-1: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke in a room or a car during the past 7 days, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=14512)		High School (n=8591)		Middle School (n=1443)		High School (n=1578)		Middle School (n=12629)		High School (n=6695)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	65.8	64.0-67.6	71.8	69.2-74.3	93.1	90.7-95.5	94.3	92.5-96.1	62.8	61.1-64.6	66.7	64.1-69.4
	Male	56.2	54.5-57.8	65.1	62.5-67.6	87.1	83.6-90.6	91.3	89.1-93.5	52.5	50.8-54.2	58.9	56.2-61.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	68.7	67.1-70.4	77.2	75.2-79.1	92.4	90.3-94.7	94.4	93.0-95.9	65.4	63.7-67.0	71.8	69.5-74.0
	Non-Hispanic Black	47.1	44.3-49.8	51.1	47.7-54.5	80.9	72.6-89.3	76.0	66.3-85.6	45.0	42.2-47.9	49.1	45.6-52.6
	Hispanic	55.6	53.2-57.9	65.6	63.1-68.2	84.7	78.4-91.0	94.5	91.9-97.1	52.7	50.3-55.1	59.7	56.6-62.9
	Other	61.1	58.2-64.0	66.8	63.2-70.4	93.1	88.8-97.4	91.1	85.1-97.2	56.7	53.4-59.9	60.3	56.0-64.6
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	58.7	56.5-60.9	66.2	63.1-69.3	88.2	83.0-93.4	88.4	85.3-91.5	57.0	54.8-59.2	61.8	58.4-65.2
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	59.8	57.6-62.0	67.9	64.8-71.0	89.5	86.3-92.8	94.2	91.1-97.2	56.3	54.1-58.5	62.3	59.2-65.5
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	64.3	62.3-66.4	70.8	67.8-73.9	91.0	88.2-93.8	95.8	93.7-98.0	59.8	57.7-61.8	64.8	61.5-68.0
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	70.7	67.0-74.3	~	~	94.1	91.0-97.3	~	~	63.3	59.4-67.3
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	64.4	61.7-67.2	69.9	66.2-73.6	90.7	87.3-94.0	90.9	89.0-92.9	60.1	57.3-63.0	63.9	60.1-67.7
	Northeast	62.0	57.5-66.5	68.4	65.0-71.9	91.3	88.2-94.5	94.3	91.2-97.5	58.0	53.6-62.5	63.0	59.4-66.6
	North Central	66.3	62.3-70.3	70.8	66.3-75.3	95.5	91.9-99.1	92.8	89.3-96.3	62.5	58.6-66.4	65.2	60.7-69.7
	Tampa Bay	64.6	61.2-67.9	75.7	71.1-80.2	93.3	89.5-97.1	96.2	93.8-98.5	61.4	58.3-64.5	70.4	64.9-75.9
	South Central	63.2	59.4-67.0	71.5	67.6-75.5	89.5	86.3-92.7	92.1	89.2-95.1	59.6	55.8-63.5	65.2	61.1-69.4
	Palm Beach/Broward	56.7	53.5-59.9	64.9	58.8-71.0	85.9	76.7-95.2	91.5	85.6-97.3	54.4	51.2-57.5	59.5	54.0-65.0
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	50.8	47.4-54.2	59.7	53.2-66.3	76.8	64.4-89.1	91.6	84.6-98.6	49.0	45.4-52.6	55.4	49.0-61.7
<b>Total</b>		60.9	59.5-62.3	68.4	66.1-70.7	90.0	87.8-92.3	92.8	91.4-94.3	57.6	56.2-58.9	62.8	60.5-65.1

a. 95% Confidence Interval

Table 4-2: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who reported that smoking was allowed inside their home, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002

	All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
	Middle School (n= 14101)		High School (n= 8403)		Middle School (n= 1386)		High School (n= 1541)		Middle School (n= 12291)		High School (n= 6560)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	21.7	20.1~23.4	19.5	17.5~21.5	45.4	40.9~50.0	31.7	27.5~35.9	19.1	17.6~20.5	16.7	14.8~18.6
Male	19.5	18.2~20.9	18.8	17.4~20.3	40.9	36.2~45.7	31.0	26.8~35.3	17.1	15.8~18.4	16.1	14.4~17.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Non-Hispanic White	25.3	23.4~27.3	23.4	21.3~25.4	45.3	41.2~49.4	32.0	28.4~35.6	22.5	20.7~24.3	20.5	18.4~22.6
Non-Hispanic Black	14.4	13.0~15.9	13.5	10.9~16.1	35.6	25.0~46.3	25.1	14.9~35.2	13.4	11.9~15.0	12.6	9.9~15.3
Hispanic	14.9	12.9~16.8	14.8	12.6~17.0	35.0	28.5~41.6	30.5	24.1~36.9	12.7	10.8~14.6	11.5	9.1~14.0
Other	22.6	19.8~25.5	20.3	16.5~24.1	51.5	42.8~60.1	34.0	23.0~44.9	18.6	15.7~21.6	17.3	13.4~21.2
<b>Grade</b>												
6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	20.1	18.2~22.0	19.7	17.7~21.7	47.0	39.7~54.4	35.4	29.8~40.9	18.5	16.8~20.3	16.9	14.9~19.0
7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	21.0	19.1~22.8	18.8	16.7~21.0	43.1	37.8~48.4	32.9	28.3~37.5	18.4	16.7~20.2	15.7	13.5~17.9
8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	20.7	19.2~22.3	18.9	16.6~21.2	41.9	37.3~46.5	29.2	23.8~34.6	17.1	15.8~18.5	15.9	13.4~18.5
/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	18.8	16.4~21.2	~	~	26.4	21.4~31.3	~	~	17.0	14.3~19.7
<b>Region</b>												
Panhandle	23.5	18.9~28.1	25.0	22.0~28.0	46.6	37.4~55.9	39.8	33.3~46.3	19.9	15.9~23.9	20.8	17.4~24.1
Northeast	23.2	19.6~26.7	21.7	18.8~24.7	49.2	43.2~55.3	36.5	30.0~42.9	19.8	16.7~23.0	18.4	15.3~21.5
North Central	22.2	18.3~26.2	20.5	15.7~25.2	37.1	27.7~46.6	28.9	19.5~38.2	20.5	17.0~24.0	18.5	13.5~23.5
Tampa Bay	22.3	19.4~25.3	18.6	14.0~23.1	44.7	33.9~55.5	28.0	19.8~36.3	19.8	17.5~22.1	15.6	11.2~20.0
South Central	24.5	20.9~28.1	20.7	18.0~23.4	46.2	39.6~52.8	31.4	24.5~38.3	21.6	18.1~25.0	17.8	15.1~20.5
Palm Beach/Broward	16.9	14.2~19.6	16.0	13.1~18.8	39.3	31.3~47.3	28.4	23.0~33.8	14.7	12.3~17.1	13.2	9.8~16.5
Miami-Dade/Monroe	14.0	11.3~16.6	15.2	11.8~18.6	39.1	23.8~54.5	28.7	19.5~37.8	12.5	9.7~15.2	13.6	9.7~17.6
<b>Total</b>	20.6	19.3~21.9	19.2	17.7~20.6	43.2	39.7~46.6	31.4	28.4~34.3	18.1	16.9~19.2	16.4	14.8~17.9

a. 95% Confidence Interval

Table 4-3: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who reported that their parents had ever offered them a cigarette, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002

	All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
	Middle School (n=14205)		High School (n=8452)		Middle School (n= 1394)		High School (n= 1544)		Middle School (n= 12382)		High School (n= 6603)	
	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	3.6	3.0~4.1	5.0	4.2~5.8	18.5	14.7~22.4	16.4	13.6~19.3	2.1	1.7~2.5	2.4	1.7~3.0
Male	5.4	4.8~6.0	7.1	6.2~8.1	23.2	19.3~27.1	18.4	14.9~21.9	3.2	2.8~3.7	4.0	3.3~4.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Non-Hispanic White	5.1	4.4~5.8	7.7	6.8~8.5	21.0	17.4~24.5	18.9	16.3~21.5	2.9	2.4~3.4	3.7	3.0~4.4
Non-Hispanic Black	2.7	2.0~3.4	3.2	2.3~4.1	22.6	13.6~31.7	14.7	7.2~22.2	1.7	1.1~2.3	2.0	1.3~2.8
Hispanic	3.8	3.1~4.5	4.6	3.3~5.8	15.5	10.3~20.8	13.8	9.0~18.7	2.5	1.8~3.2	2.4	1.6~3.2
Other	6.8	5.5~8.1	7.9	5.8~10.0	29.1	20.6~37.5	15.9	7.9~23.8	4.0	2.8~5.2	6.0	4.1~8.0
<b>Grade</b>												
6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	2.7	2.2~3.2	5.4	4.4~6.5	15.9	10.2~21.5	17.1	13.0~21.2	1.8	1.4~2.3	3.0	2.2~3.8
7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	4.8	4.2~5.5	5.7	4.5~7.0	21.3	16.9~25.7	16.1	12.4~19.8	3.1	2.5~3.7	3.2	2.2~4.2
8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	6.0	5.1~6.9	7.0	5.4~8.6	22.5	18.8~26.3	18.4	13.4~23.4	3.2	2.5~3.8	3.7	2.5~4.8
/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	6.5	5.3~7.8	~	~	17.9	14.1~21.7	~	~	2.9	1.8~3.9
<b>Region</b>												
Panhandle	5.6	4.6~6.5	6.8	4.7~9.0	23.1	19.6~26.6	17.9	11.7~24.1	2.8	2.2~3.5	3.4	2.0~4.8
Northeast	5.0	3.9~6.1	7.4	5.5~9.2	25.4	19.4~31.5	23.9	18.9~28.9	2.7	2.0~3.4	3.4	2.4~4.4
North Central	5.2	3.5~6.9	7.0	4.5~9.4	20.7	11.6~29.8	20.2	13.7~26.6	3.1	2.1~4.2	3.4	2.0~4.8
Tampa Bay	4.1	3.1~5.2	6.6	4.9~8.3	15.0	9.8~20.2	16.5	10.2~22.8	2.8	1.9~3.7	3.9	2.4~5.4
South Central	4.7	3.9~5.6	7.3	6.3~8.4	22.6	15.9~29.3	19.5	14.4~24.5	2.5	2.0~3.0	3.2	2.7~3.8
Palm Beach/Broward	3.8	2.6~4.9	4.8	3.4~6.3	20.9	10.3~31.5	13.3	10.1~16.6	2.0	1.2~2.8	2.5	1.2~3.9
Miami-Dade/Monroe	3.5	2.6~4.5	3.7	2.3~5.1	18.0	9.6~26.5	8.5	0.3~16.6	2.8	2.0~3.6	2.9	1.5~4.2
<b>Total</b>	4.5	4.1~4.9	6.1	5.4~6.8	20.9	18.1~23.7	17.4	15.0~19.7	2.7	2.4~3.0	3.2	2.7~3.7

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 4-4: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who reported that someone else had smoked in their home, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n= 14323)		High School (n= 8490)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	40.9	38.8–42.9	39.2	37.1–41.3
	Male	36.2	34.6–37.9	34.9	32.6–37.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	43.9	41.7–46.2	42.4	39.9–45.0
	Non-Hispanic Black	27.1	24.9–29.3	24.7	21.5–27.9
	Hispanic	36.2	33.6–38.9	35.6	32.9–38.3
	Other	38.9	35.6–44.2	39.6	34.8–44.4
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	37.9	35.4–40.4	38.7	35.9–41.5
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	38.7	36.5–40.9	36.3	33.0–39.6
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	39.0	37.1–41.0	37.2	34.1–40.2
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	34.5	31.4–37.6
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	39.4	35.9–42.9	40.1	35.5–44.7
	Northeast	40.3	35.1–45.5	39.7	36.4–43.0
	North Central	40.8	35.5–46.2	37.2	30.6–43.7
	Tampa Bay	41.8	37.4–46.2	40.3	34.3–46.2
	South Central	41.7	38.4–44.9	40.3	36.4–44.1
	Palm Beach/Broward	34.5	30.9–38.1	32.8	29.3–36.2
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	32.7	29.1–36.3	32.0	28.5–35.6
	<b>Total</b>	38.5	36.9–40.1	37.0	35.1–39.0

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 4-5: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who reported that someone else had used smokeless tobacco in their home, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		Middle School (n= 14131)		High School (n=8394)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	7.1	6.3–7.9	6.2	5.1–7.3
	Male	8.6	7.6–9.5	7.9	6.6–9.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	10.5	9.4–11.7	9.7	8.3–11.1
	Non-Hispanic Black	4.9	4.0–5.9	4.7	3.4–6.0
	Hispanic	3.9	3.0–4.8	3.4	2.2–4.6
	Other	9.3	7.4–11.2	7.2	4.9–9.4
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	6.8	5.7–7.9	7.3	5.9–8.6
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	7.9	6.8–9.0	6.8	5.2–8.4
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	8.8	7.7–9.9	7.1	5.5–8.6
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	7.1	5.5–8.8
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	13.6	11.1–16.0	12.0	7.7–16.2
	Northeast	9.1	7.5–10.6	10.4	7.3–13.4
	North Central	8.6	6.3–10.9	6.1	3.5–8.6
	Tampa Bay	7.2	5.2–9.2	7.1	5.2–9.0
	South Central	10.8	8.6–13.1	8.6	6.6–10.5
	Palm Beach/Broward	5.0	3.3–6.6	5.5	3.4–7.6
Miami-Dade/Monroe	3.1	2.1–4.2	3.2	1.3–5.0	
<b>Total</b>	7.8	7.1–8.6	7.1	6.0–8.1	

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 4-6: Percentage of Florida public middle and high school students who had asked any of the people who smoked in their home to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and region, Florida 2002**

		All				Current Smokers				Non-current Smokers			
		Middle School (n=7561)		High School (n=4187)		Middle School (n=1129)		High School (n=1060)		Middle School (n=6138)		High School (n=2944)	
		%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>	%	95% CI <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	Female	64.6	62.6–66.5	58.2	55.5–60.9	49.2	45.3–53.1	38.7	34.1–43.3	67.4	65.3–69.5	64.6	61.2–67.9
	Male	57.2	55.1–59.3	51.9	49.3–54.5	43.5	38.8–48.2	40.0	35.6–44.4	59.5	57.2–61.8	56.5	53.6–59.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic White	64.2	62.4–66.0	57.1	54.5–59.8	47.0	43.4–50.6	39.1	35.3–42.9	67.6	65.7–69.5	65.3	62.0–68.5
	Non-Hispanic Black	48.7	45.5–51.9	45.4	41.5–49.2	57.4	43.9–71.0	32.2	20.2–44.2	48.4	45.0–51.9	47.0	42.5–51.4
	Hispanic	61.1	58.0–64.2	58.6	53.8–63.4	43.3	35.2–51.3	46.1	38.0–54.3	64.2	60.9–67.6	63.0	57.6–68.4
	Other	63.9	59.8–68.0	53.4	47.6–59.2	41.6	31.4–51.9	31.8	21.0–42.5	68.5	64.5–72.6	62.0	53.9–70.1
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup>	63.1	60.3–65.9	59.1	55.5–62.6	53.4	44.4–62.3	41.7	35.2–48.2	64.5	61.7–67.3	64.9	61.3–68.4
	7 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup>	61.4	59.1–63.8	54.1	50.3–57.8	46.7	41.6–51.8	39.0	32.8–45.2	64.1	61.4–66.8	58.3	53.8–62.7
	8 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup>	58.2	56.0–60.4	52.2	48.2–56.2	43.6	39.0–48.2	39.3	32.7–45.8	61.8	59.1–64.5	58.2	53.2–63.2
	/12 <sup>th</sup>	~	~	51.3	47.1–55.4	~	~	35.5	27.6–43.5	~	~	57.2	51.3–63.1
<b>Region</b>	Panhandle	57.3	53.4–61.1	51.6	45.1–58.1	40.2	33.8–46.7	34.8	29.0–40.5	61.1	56.1–66.1	58.6	50.8–66.5
	Northeast	62.2	57.7–66.6	50.0	46.6–53.4	46.0	39.1–52.9	31.9	25.1–38.7	65.7	60.4–70.9	56.7	52.5–60.9
	North Central	64.0	60.4–67.7	57.3	53.4–61.2	53.0	44.6–61.3	38.3	28.2–48.5	65.8	61.4–70.3	64.7	60.8–68.5
	Tampa Bay	60.2	56.4–64.1	59.8	55.1–64.4	42.8	34.6–51.0	43.4	37.3–49.5	62.9	58.9–66.9	66.6	61.5–71.8
	South Central	60.6	57.2–64.1	52.9	46.6–59.3	41.0	35.5–46.5	37.0	27.9–46.1	64.2	60.4–68.0	60.0	51.1–68.9
	Palm Beach/Broward	61.2	57.1–65.4	56.4	52.1–60.7	48.9	39.5–58.4	41.8	33.1–50.5	63.7	58.9–68.5	60.5	55.3–65.8
	Miami-Dade/Monroe	59.2	53.5–64.9	54.6	46.0–63.1	57.0	41.5–72.4	49.4	40.2–58.6	60.2	54.5–66.0	55.9	46.2–65.6
	<b>Total</b>	60.9	59.3–62.4	55.1	52.9–57.2	46.4	43.3–49.4	39.3	36.1–42.6	63.5	61.7–65.2	60.6	57.9–63.2

a. 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 5-1: Percentage of middle and high school students who are committed never-smokers**

	Achieved Performance					Projected Performance					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Overall	31.8	39.9	44.7	47.4	49.4	48.4	50.1	51.7	53.0	54.1	55.1
Middle School	38.9	45.7	54.4	53.6	56.4	55.4	57.3	59.0	60.3	61.6	62.7
High School	25.0	33.2	36.6	41.8	43.2	42.4	44.4	46.0	47.6	48.8	50.0

**Table 5-2: Percentage of students who have experimented with cigarette use**

	Achieved Performance					Projected Performance					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Overall	27.3	27.4	22.9	25.3	24.9	23.9	23.4	23.0	22.8	22.5	22.1
Middle School	21.4	23.4	16.2	19.4	18.7	17.9	17.4	17.0	16.6	16.2	15.9
High School	32.7	30.7	28.2	30.4	30.3	28.6	28.2	27.8	27.5	27.2	27.0

**Table 5-3: Percentage of students who have experimented with cigarette use, but are committed to not smoking in the future**

	Achieved Performance					Projected Performance					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Overall	39.1	46	48.1	51.1	49.5	53	54.5	55.8	57	58	58.9
Middle School	30.4	39.6	41.9	41.7	42.3	45.3	47.0	48.2	49.4	50.4	51.3
High School	44.3	49.9	50.9	56.2	53.3	56.8	58.1	59.3	60.4	61.3	62.1

**Table 5-4: Average age of initiation of youth tobacco use**

	Achieved Performance					Projected Performance					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cigarettes	---	---	---	11.9	11.8	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0
Cigar	---	---	---	13.0	12.9	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0
Smokeless	---	---	---	12.2	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3

**Table 5-5: Percentage of students that report never having tried tobacco**

	Achieved Performance					Projected Performance					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Overall	39.9	44.3	52.7	52.7	52.5	55.8	57.6	59.0	60.5	61.8	62.9
Cigarettes	43.6	48.2	54.6	56.3	57.7	58.4	60.1	61.8	63.0	64.0	65.0
Cigar	61.3	64.5	72.7	75.2	75.8	77.0	79.0	80.6	82.0	83.1	84.1
Smokeless	83.8	87.5	90.0	91.5	91.9	92.8	93.9	94.8	95.4	96.0	96.6

**Table 5-6: Percentage of students who used tobacco products in the past 30 days**

	Achieved Performance					Projected Performance					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Overall	31.7	28.0	23.1	20.1	19.1	18.9	17.3	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.1
Cigarettes	23.3	20.8	17.5	14.8	13.9	14.2	13.1	12.2	11.4	10.7	10.0
Cigar	17.8	16.2	12.3	10.5	9.5	9.8	8.9	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.1
Smokeless	7.0	5.7	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.0
Middle School	24.4	19.2	14.7	13.5	13.0	11.2	9.5	8.1	6.9	5.8	4.9
High School	35.3	32.3	29.8	25.8	24.3	25.2	23.8	22.6	21.5	20.7	19.9

**Table 5-7: Percentage of students exposed to second-hand smoke**

	Achieved Performance					Projected Performance					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Overall Exposure	67.6	71.2	68.2	66.8	65.0	65.0	63.0	61.5	59.0	57.5	56.0
Middle School	62.0	67.7	63.4	61.9	60.9	60.0	57.5	55.5	53.5	52.0	50.0
High School	72.5	74.1	72.1	70.9	68.4	68.0	67.0	65.0	63.0	61.5	60.0

**Table 5-8: Percentage of students that report smoking is allowed in their home**

	Achieved Performance					Projected Performance					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Overall	---	27.5	22.7	21.5	19.8	19.0	17.1	15.5	14.2	12.8	11.7
Middle School	---	28.6	24.1	21.4	20.6	19.0	17.1	15.5	14.2	12.8	11.7
High School	---	26.7	21.6	21.7	19.2	19.0	17.1	15.5	14.2	12.8	11.7