

2014 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey: Fact Sheet 6



Tobacco Use Prevention Education



Introduction

The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) was administered in the spring of 2014 to 36,979 middle school students and 32,921 high school students in 765 public schools throughout the state. The overall survey response rate for middle schools was 81%, and the overall survey response rate for high schools was 78%. The FYTS has been conducted annually since 1998. The data presented in this fact sheet are weighted to represent the entire population of public middle and high school students in Florida.

Education and Discussions About Tobacco Use

In 2014, middle school students (47.1%) were significantly more likely than high school students (26.9%) to have been taught in any class about tobacco use during the current school year (Figure 1).

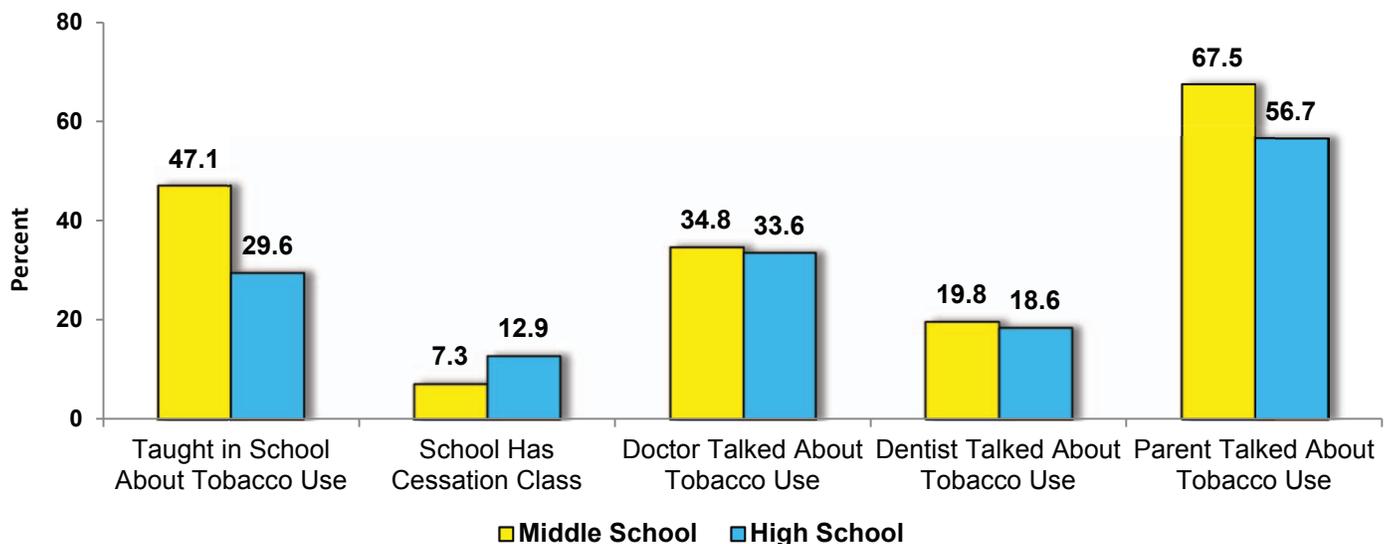
In 2014, high school students (12.9%) were significantly more likely than middle school students (7.3%) to have reported that their school has a special group or class for students who want to quit using tobacco (school has cessation class). However, approximately 50% of all students were not sure if a cessation class was available at school.

In 2014, among the students who visited a doctor in the past 12 months, 34.8% of middle school students and 33.6% of high school students talked about the danger of tobacco use with the doctor or someone in the doctor's office. There was not a significant difference in this behavior by school level.

In 2014, among the students who visited a dentist in the past 12 months, 19.8% of middle school students and 18.6% of high school students talked about the danger of tobacco use with the dentist or someone in the dentist's office. There was not a significant difference in this behavior by school level.

In 2014, middle school students (67.5%) were significantly more likely than high school students (56.7%) to have talked with a parent or guardian about the danger of tobacco in the past 12 months.

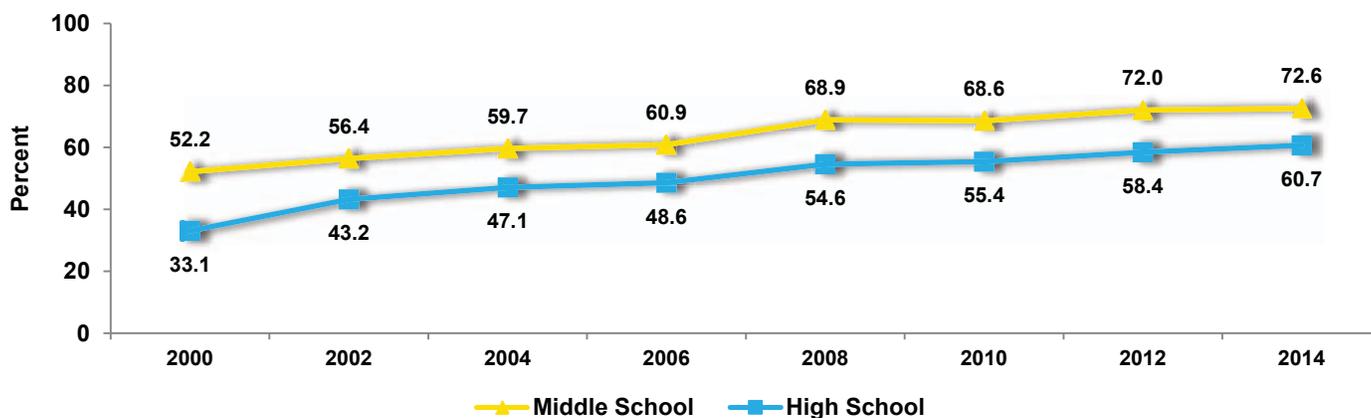
Figure 1. Education and Discussion About Tobacco Use



Committed Not to Smoke

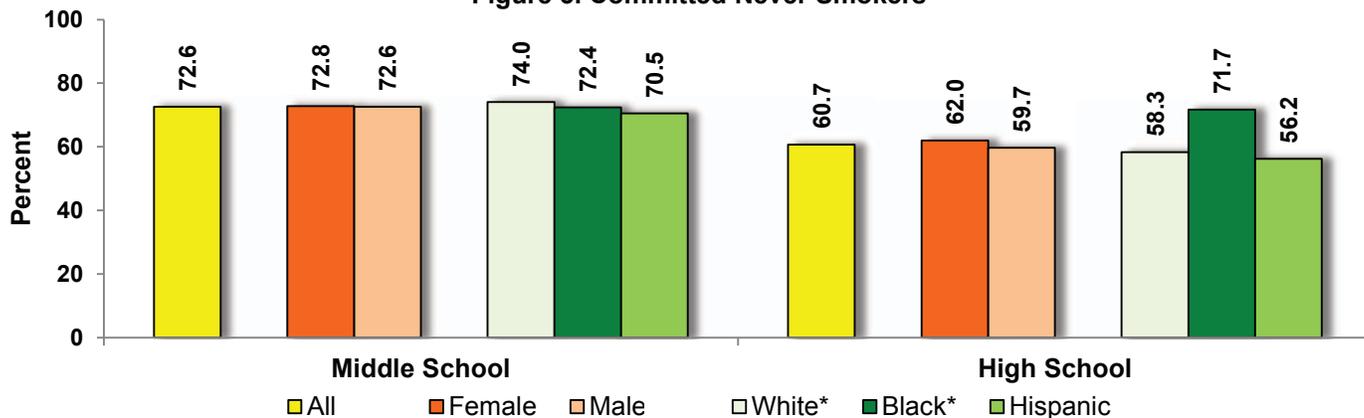
Students who are committed not to smoke are students who have never tried a cigarette, say they will definitely not try a cigarette in the next year and would definitely not smoke a cigarette if their best friend offered them one. In 2014, middle school students (72.6%) were significantly more likely than high school students (60.7%) to be committed not to smoke (Figure 2). Since 2000, this behavior has increased by 83.4% among middle school students and by 39.1% among high school students. Since 2010, this behavior has increased by 9.6% among middle school students and by 5.8% among high school students

Figure 2. Committed Never Smokers



In 2014, high school females (62.0%) were significantly more likely to be committed not to smoke than high school males (59.7%) (Figure 3). In high school, non-Hispanic blacks were significantly more likely to be committed not to smoke than non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics. In middle school, this behavior did not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity.

Figure 3. Committed Never Smokers



* Non-Hispanic

The prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated using SAS 9.3. The difference in prevalence between two different populations or between two different years is statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals of the two prevalence estimates do not overlap. For more information about the FYTS, please contact the Chronic Disease Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Evaluation Section at (850) 245-4401. You can also visit our website at www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/fl-youth-tobacco-survey/index.html.