Introduction

The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) was administered in the spring of 2012 to 38,989 middle school students and 36,439 high school students in 746 public schools throughout the state. The overall survey response rate for middle schools was 77%, and the overall survey response rate for high schools was 73%. 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.

Exposed to SHS in a Room or Car

In 2012, 41.3% of middle school and 47.6% of high school students were exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) in a room or car in the past week (Figure 1). Since 1998, the prevalence of this behavior has decreased by 33.4% among middle school students and by 34.3% among high school students. Since 2010, the prevalence of this behavior has decreased by 12.1% among middle school students and by 11.9% among high school students.

Smoking Allowed in the Home

In 2012, 9.9% of middle school students and 10.0% of high school students reported that smoking was allowed inside their homes (Figure 2). Since 1999, the prevalence of this behavior has decreased by 65.4% among middle school students and by 62.5% among high school students. Since 2010, the prevalence of this behavior has decreased by 11.6% among middle school students and by 15.3% among high school students.

Someone Else Smokes in the Home

In 2012, 31.0% of middle school students and 29.9% of high school students reported that someone else smoked cigarettes in their homes (Figure 3). Since 1998, the prevalence of this behavior has decreased by 29.5% among middle school students and by 27.3% among high school students. Since 2010, the prevalence of this behavior has decreased by 5.5% among middle school students and by 10.2% among high school students.
SHS by Location

The majority of middle and high school students were exposed to SHS in private places such as their own home or someone else’s house (Figure 4). Middle school students had a higher prevalence than high school students of SHS exposure in their own home. High school students had a higher prevalence than middle school students of SHS exposure at work or in someone else’s home or car.

![Figure 4. SHS by Location](chart)

SHS by Source

The majority of students exposed to SHS were exposed to it by someone with whom they have a close relationship (Figure 5). Family members were the most common sources of SHS exposure for middle school students (67.0%) and high school students (52.4%). High school students had a higher prevalence than middle school students of being exposed to SHS by a friend. Approximately one out of five students is exposed to SHS by a stranger.

![Figure 5. SHS by Source](chart)

For more information about the FYTS, please contact the Chronic Disease Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Evaluation Section, at (850) 245-4401, or by e-mail at ChronicDisease@doh.state.fl.us. You can also visit our website at http://www.FloridaChronicDisease.org.