

# 2012 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey: Fact Sheet 6



## Tobacco Use Prevention Education (TUPE)



### 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.

### Education and Discussions about Tobacco Use

In 2012, middle school students (53.4%) were more likely than high school students (33.4%) to have been taught in any class about tobacco use during the current school year (Figure 1).

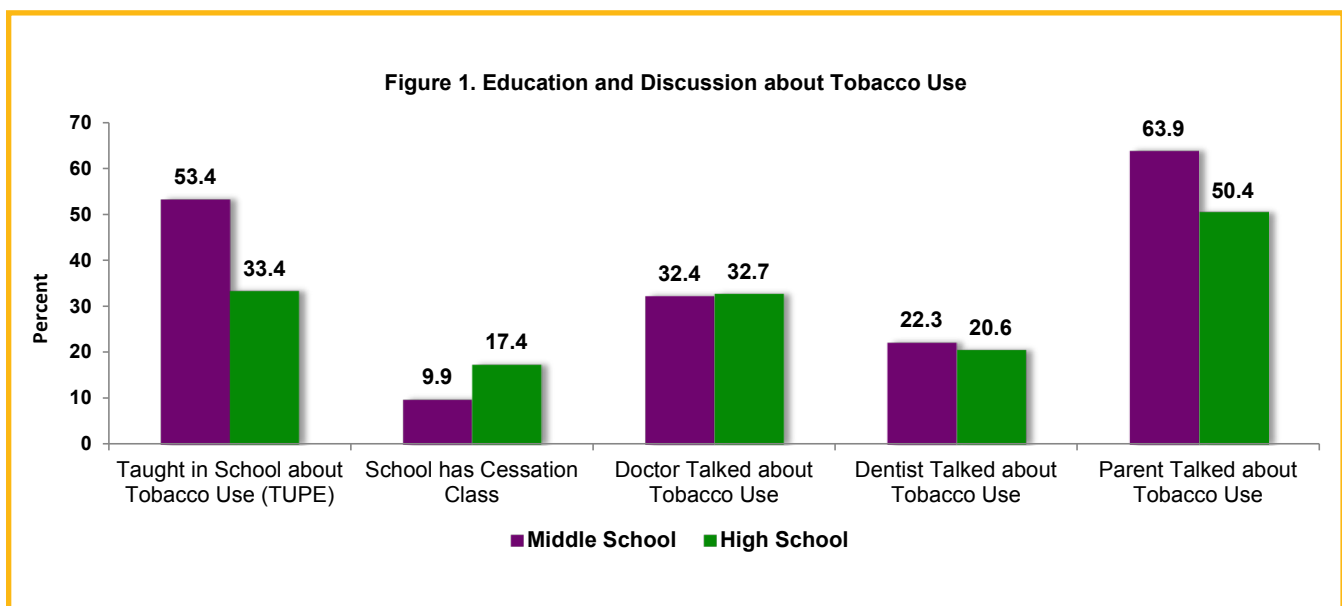
In 2012, high school students (17.4%) were more likely than middle school students (9.9%) to have reported that their school has a special group or class for students who want to quit using tobacco (school has cessation class). However, approximately 50% of students were not sure if a cessation class was available at school.

In 2012, among the students who visited a doctor in the past 12 months, 32.4% of middle school students and 32.7% 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 2012, among the students who visited a dentist in the past 12 months, middle school students (22.3%) were more likely than high school students (20.6%) to have talked about the danger of tobacco use with the dentist or someone in the dentist's office.

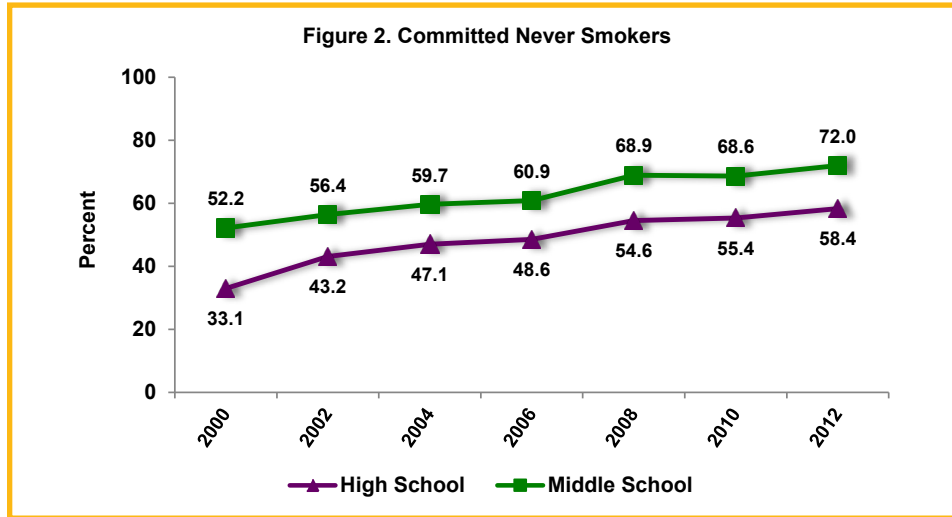
In 2012, middle school students (63.9%) were more likely than high school students (50.4%) to have talked with a parent or guardian about the danger of tobacco in the past 12 months.

Note that TUPE questions were revised on the 2011 FYTS.

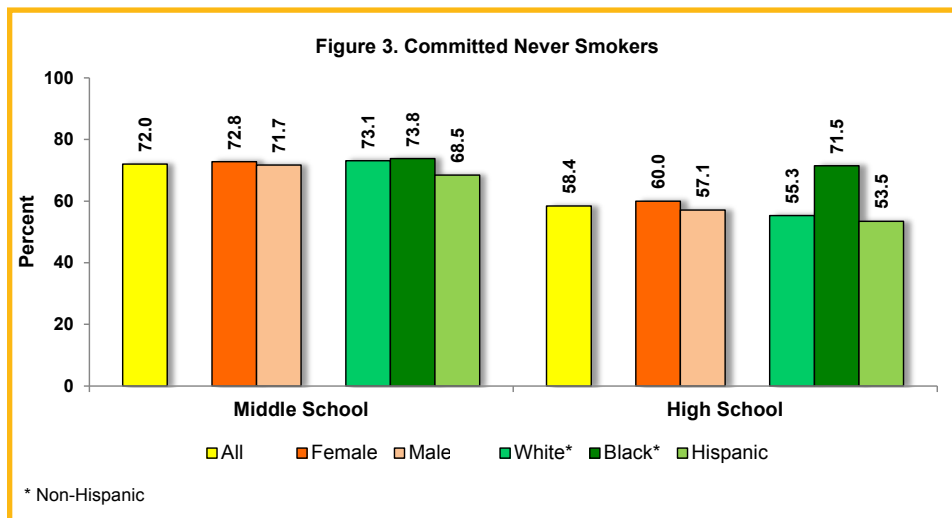


**Committed Not to Smoke**

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 (Figure 2). In 2012, middle school students (72.0%) were more likely than high school students (58.4%) to be committed not to smoke. Since 2000, the prevalence of this behavior has increased by 37.9% among middle school students and by 76.4% among high school students. Since 2010, the prevalence of this behavior has increased by 5.0% among middle school students and by 5.4% among high school students.



In 2012, high school female students (60.0%) were more likely than high school male students (57.1%) to be committed not to smoke (Figure 3). The prevalence of this behavior did not vary significantly by gender among middle school students. In middle school, the prevalence of being a committed never smoker was higher among non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white students compared to Hispanic students. In high school, the prevalence of being a committed never smoker was higher among non-Hispanic black students compared to non-Hispanic white and Hispanic students.



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](mailto:ChronicDisease@doh.state.fl.us). You can also visit our website at <http://www.FloridaChronicDisease.org>.