

2014 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey: Fact Sheet 9



Youth Hookah Use



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.

About Hookah

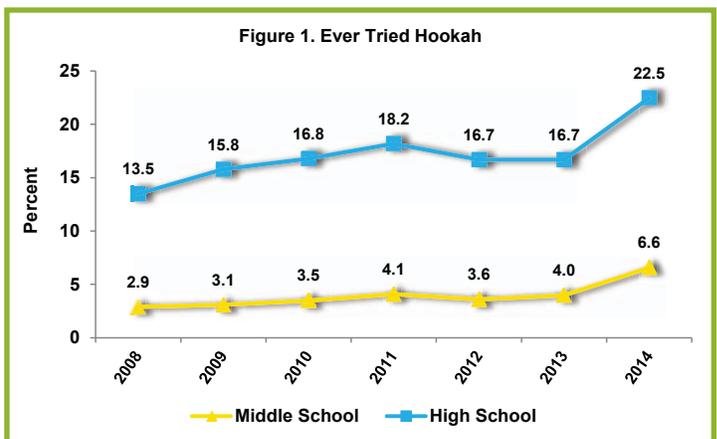
A hookah (Picture 1) is a single-stemmed or multi-stemmed water pipe used for smoking tobacco. The tobacco smoked in a hookah comes in a variety of different flavors such as fruit, mint, chocolate, and others. Hookahs originated in ancient Persia and India many centuries ago. A common misconception among hookah smokers is that smoking from a hookah is less detrimental to one's health because harmful chemicals are "filtered" by the water the smoke passes through.



Picture 1. Multi-stemmed water pipe.

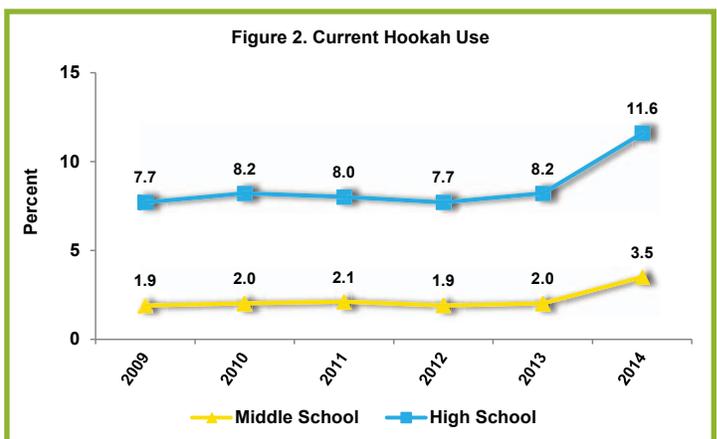
Ever Tried Hookah

In 2014, 6.6% of middle school students and 22.5% of high school students reported ever smoking from a hookah or ever smoking tobacco from a hookah at least once (Figure 1). Since 2008, this behavior has increased by 127.6% among middle school students and by 66.7% among high school students.



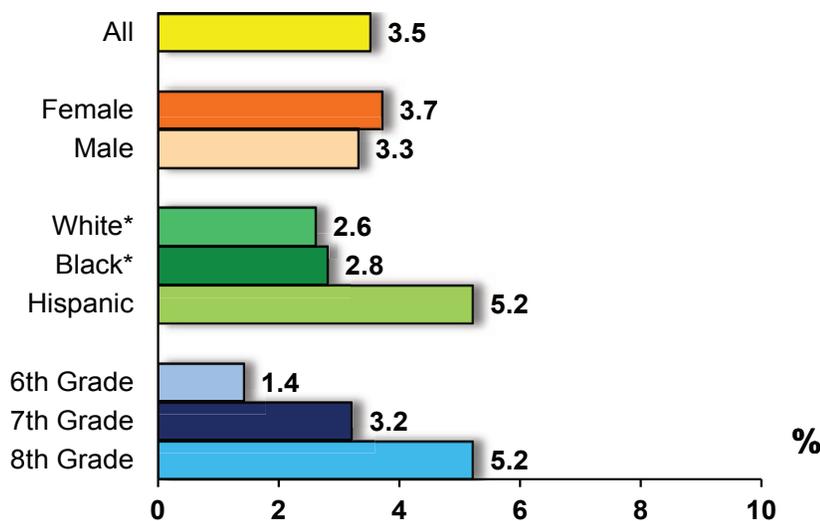
Current Hookah Use

In 2014, 3.5% of middle school students and 11.6% of high school students reported smoking from a hookah at least once during the past 30 days (Figure 2). Since 2009, this behavior has increased by 84.2% among middle school students and by 50.6% among high school students.



Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days)

Figure 3. Middle School Current Hookah Use

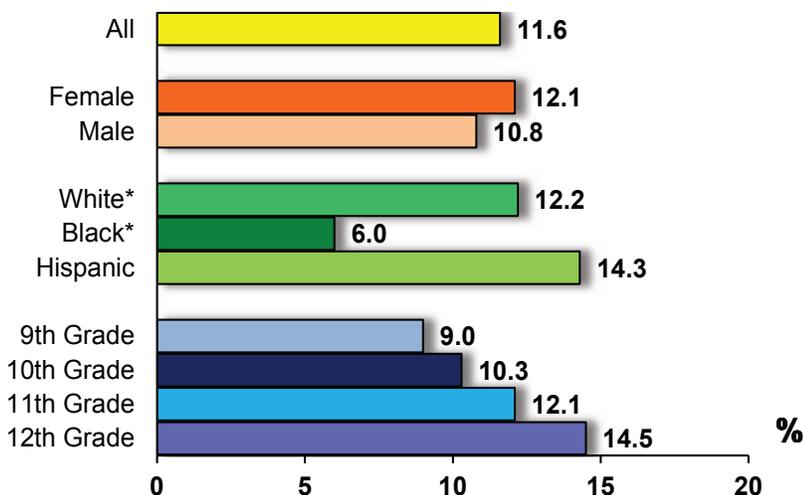


* Non-Hispanic

Middle School

Overall, 3.5% of middle school students smoked from a hookah at least once during the past 30 days (Figure 3). In 2014, there was not a significant difference between males and females. Hispanics were significantly more likely to smoke from a hookah than non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks. This behavior increased significantly with grade level.

Figure 4. High School Current Hookah Use



* Non-Hispanic

High School

Overall, 11.6% of high school students smoked from a hookah at least once during the past 30 days (Figure 4). In 2014, there was not a significant difference between males and females. Hispanics were significantly more likely to smoke from a hookah than non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks, and non-Hispanic whites were significantly more likely to smoke from a hookah than non-Hispanic blacks. Twelfth graders were significantly more likely to smoke from a hookah than eleventh, tenth, and ninth graders, and eleventh graders were significantly more likely to smoke from a hookah than tenth and ninth graders.

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.