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.

Hookah, Specialty Tobacco, Snus, and Electronic Cigarettes
A hookah is a single-stemmed or multi-stemmed water pipe used for smoking tobacco. In 2014, 6.6% of middle school students and 22.5% of high school students had ever tried smoking hookah, while 3.5% of middle school students and 11.6% of high school students had smoked hookah on one or more occasions during the past 30 days (current hookah use) (Figure 1).

“Specialty tobacco” includes bidis (small brown cigarettes from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and tied with a thread), kreteks (cigarettes that contain tobacco and clove extract), and pipe tobacco (plain or flavored). In 2014, 2.3% of middle school students and 5.5% of high school students had ever tried a form of specialty tobacco, while 1.3% of middle school students and 2.9% of high school students had smoked a specialty tobacco product on one or more occasions during the past 30 days (current specialty tobacco use).

Snus is a small pouch containing a smoke-free and spit-free form of tobacco. In 2014, 1.2% of middle school students and 3.7% of high school students had ever tried snus, while 1.0% of middle school students and 2.9% of high school students had used snus on one or more occasions during the past 30 days (current snus use).

An electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) is a battery-operated device that looks, feels, and tastes like a tobacco cigarette. In 2014, 8.5% of middle school students and 20.5% of high school students had ever tried e-cigarettes and 4.0% of middle school students and 10.8% of high school students had used e-cigarettes on one or more occasions during the past 30 days (current e-cigarette use).

Figure 1. Specialty Tobacco Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Middle School</th>
<th>High School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hookah</td>
<td>6.6% Ever Used, 3.5% Current Use</td>
<td>22.5% Ever Used, 11.6% Current Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty</td>
<td>2.3% Ever Used, 1.3% Current Use</td>
<td>5.5% Ever Used, 2.9% Current Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snus</td>
<td>1.2% Ever Used, 1.0% Current Use</td>
<td>3.7% Ever Used, 2.5% Current Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Cigarette</td>
<td>8.5% Ever Used, 4.0% Current Use</td>
<td>20.5% Ever Used, 10.8% Current Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hookah Harm

In 2014, 42.0% of middle school students (Figure 2) and 57.3% of high school students (Figure 3) said that, compared to cigarette smoking, water pipe/hookah smoking is less harmful. High school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to perceive hookah as less harmful than cigarettes.

Flavored Tobacco Use

Flavored tobacco is tobacco that has been made to taste like other flavors, such as chocolate, candy, or fruit flavors.

In 2014, 3.8% of middle school students and 9.3% of high school students had tried flavored cigarettes, and 1.7% of middle school students and 4.3% of high school students had smoked flavored cigarettes at least once during the past 30 days (current flavored cigarette use) (Figure 4).

In 2014, 4.0% of middle school students and 13.6% of high school students had tried a flavored cigar, and 1.9% of middle school students and 6.5% of high school students had smoked a flavored cigar at least once during the past 30 days (current flavored cigar use).

In 2014, 2.4% of middle school students and 8.0% of high school students had tried flavored smokeless tobacco, and 1.5% of middle school students and 4.4% of high school students had used it in the past 30 days (current flavored smokeless tobacco use).

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.