

# Adult Tobacco Report 2000, # 2

## Rules About Smoking at Home & Work & ETS

# BRFSS

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



### Summary of Key Findings

#### *In This Report...*

<b>Summary of Key Findings.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Purpose &amp; Methods.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Variables.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Rules About Smoking in the Home.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Smoking in the Home &amp; Children's ETS Exposure.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Rules About Smoking in the Family.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Rules About Smoking in the Workplace.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Conclusions &amp; Recommendations.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Detailed Tables--2000.....</b>	<b>9-10</b>

- **Rules About Smoking in the Home:** Nearly a quarter of Florida adults allow smoking in their homes (22.7%). A smaller percentage of adults with children under age 18 living at home (18%) allowed smoking in the home than did adults with no children at home (25%).
- **Smoking Occurred in the Home:** Of adults who allow smoking in their homes, 73.2% report that someone did smoke in their home in the past month.
- **Child's Exposure to ETS in the Home:** Of adults with children under age 18 living at home, 12.3% report that their youngest child was exposed to smoke in the home at least one hour per day, on average, within the past 30 days.
- **Rules About Smoking in the Family:** Among adults with children living at home, 63.5% prohibit smoking in their families.
- **Rules About Smoking in the Workplace:** Of adults who work outside of the home and who work indoors, 82.9% work in settings in which smoking is completely prohibited in work areas.

# PURPOSE AND METHODS

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## Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide data on the ways in which various social factors and smoking status are associated with attitudes related to tobacco use among adults and their children. Specifically, this report focuses on rules about tobacco use in the home, especially as it affects children living at home. In addition, children's exposure to second-hand or environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) at home is examined, since exposure to ETS poses a major health threat to children. This threat can be avoided, even for children whose parents smoke cigarettes. Data on rules about tobacco use in the family and at work are also presented, since these attitudes about smoking provide information about social norms adults have about smoking, which influence perceptions of tobacco by youth. Also, rules about smoking in the home, for family members and at work provide some indication of the occurrence of exposure to secondhand smoke.

To view previous Adult Tobacco Reports, visit the Bureau of Epidemiology's web site: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/index.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/index.html). Select "Diseases and Conditions" from the Menu on the right, select "smoking" and select the report title.

## Methodology

Data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) are used for the analyses in the report. The BRFSS is a state-based telephone survey of the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population with telephones. The BRFSS was developed and is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Florida Department of Health has conducted the Florida BRFSS annually since 1986. The BRFSS is designed to monitor trends in risk behaviors related to preventable chronic diseases and conditions. Respondents are asked about *health status* (e.g., blood pressure); *health behaviors* (e.g., nutrition, physical activity, tobacco and alcohol use); *use of screening services* (e.g., mammography); and *access to health insurance and health care*. Additional modules measuring an array of tobacco-related attitudes and behaviors were first

added to the BRFSS in 1998. The information provided in this report comes from the core survey and the tobacco modules.

The total number of respondents included in the 2000 Florida BRFSS survey is 5,202. The BRFSS data are weighted to reflect the age, sex and race/ethnic distribution of Florida's adult population, and to account for differences in the probability of selection (e.g., households with more than one telephone line have a higher probability of selection) and for non-response.<sup>1</sup> The response rate for the Florida BRFSS is calculated using the CASRO (Council of American Survey Research Organizations) method. The response rate for the 2000 Florida BRFSS survey is 41.5%.

This report compares rules about smoking and ETS exposure among children for all adults and among subgroups of adults for the following social statuses: age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, and region. In addition, since smoking status is frequently associated with attitudes and rules about smoking, smoking status is included in the analyses of household and work rules about smoking and for children's ETS exposure.

Multivariate logistic regression analyses are used to test for statistically significant differences in outcome variables (e.g., rules about smoking in the home, ETS exposure) for each independent variable (e.g., gender) taking into account all other independent variables. Hence, relationships between sociodemographic status and outcome variables are analyzed net of the effects of other social statuses under study. For example, the association between race/ethnicity and rules about smoking in the home occur regardless of one's sex, educational attainment, age, and so forth.

Acknowledgements go to Marie Bailey, Youjie Huang, Don Ward, Deborah Glotzbach and Donna Arnold for their perceptive editorial reviews of this report.

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<sup>1</sup>For more detailed information about sample weighting go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/brfss> and select the following hotlinks: "training," "BRFSS surveillance Guide," "survey methodology," and "data weighting."

# DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

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## Family Rules About Tobacco Use

- **Rules About Smoking in the Home:** This question asks “Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home?” Response options are: smoking is allowed anywhere in the home; smoking is allowed in some places or at some times; and no one is allowed to smoke anywhere in the home. Responses are grouped to compare adults who allow smoking in the home at all (“anywhere” and “at some places or times”) to those who prohibit smoking in the home.

The following two questions are asked only of the parent or guardian of a child regarding the child in the home who is closest to 12 years of age:

- **Rules about Smoking in the Family:** This question asks “Thinking about the rules you have in your household, which of the following best describes the ‘ground rules’ in your family regarding tobacco use?” Response categories are: tobacco use is not tolerated in the family; tobacco use is “okay for me or for other adults but not for the child;” children are allowed to use tobacco in the house; children are allowed to use tobacco outside the house only; and there are no ground rules for smoking in the family.
- **Rules Discussed:** Respondents are asked “Which of the following best describes the way you have told the child (closest to age 12) about the ‘ground rules’ regarding tobacco use? Responses include: the child and I have talked about rules; the child knows how I feel about tobacco use but I don’t remember a specific conversation; and the child is too young (to discuss tobacco use) we will discuss it when they are older.

## Environmental Tobacco Smoke at Home

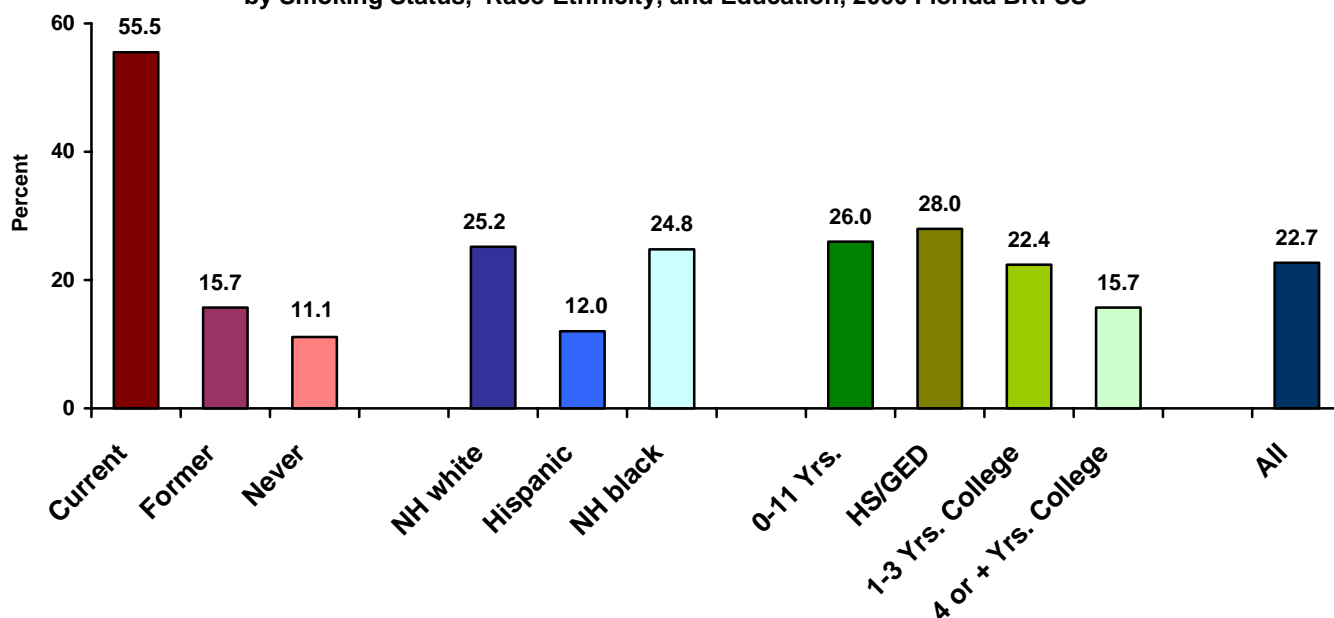
- **Smoked in the Home:** Respondents are asked “In the past 30 days has anyone, including yourself, smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes anywhere inside your home?”
- **Number of Days Someone Smoked in Home:** Respondents are asked “In the past 30 days, on how many days did anyone, including yourself, smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes anywhere inside your home?” The mean number of days is reported for adults who allow smoking inside the home.
- **Youngest Child’s Exposure to ETS:** This question is asked only of respondents in households with children *under 18 years of age*. Respondents are asked “On average, about how many hours each day is the youngest child in a room where someone has been smoking?”

## Workplace Policies Regarding Smoking

- **Work Area Policy** The question asks “At your place of work, which of these best describes the official smoking policy for work areas?” Responses include: no official policy; smoking is allowed in all work areas; smoking is allowed in some work areas; and smoking is not allowed in any work area. This variable was only analyzed for those who are employed for pay and who work indoors other than in households (for example, those who work in offices, factories, warehouses, restaurants).

# RULES ABOUT SMOKING IN THE HOME

Figure 1. Percentage of Adults Who Allow Smoking in the Home by Smoking Status, Race-Ethnicity, and Education, 2000 Florida BRFSS



## Rules About Smoking in the Home

In Florida in 2000, the percentage of homes in which adults allow smoking anywhere or in some places was 22.7%. However, the proportion of adults who allow smoking in the home varies by smoking status, sex, race/ethnicity, education, age and whether there is a child under the age of 18 years old living at home (see Figure 1).

**Smoking Status:** The proportion of current smokers who allow tobacco use in the home is 55.5% compared to 15.7% of former smokers and 11.1% of never smokers.

**Sex:** Women are less likely to allow smoking in the home than are men (21.9% and 23.5%, respectively).

**Race/Ethnicity:** Hispanic adults (12.0%) are much less likely to allow smoking in their homes than are non-Hispanic Whites (25.2%) or non-Hispanic Blacks (24.8%). Race/ethnicity is also related to whether smoking is allowed in the home, after adjusting for smoking status. Among adult current smokers, 59.4% of non-Hispanic Whites and 64.2% of non-Hispanic Blacks allow smoking in the home compared to 30.1% of Hispanics.

**Age:** Adults younger than age 65 (24.2%) are more likely than adults older than 65 years of age (17.7%) to allow smoking in the home.

**Education:** The proportion of adults who allow smoking in the home varies by education. Adults who completed fewer than 4 years of college (25.5% -- combined prevalence for these three educational groups) are more likely to allow smoking in the home than are those who completed 4 or more years of college (15.7%).

**Region:** Whether or not adults allowed smoking in the home did not vary by Florida region, taking into account other social statuses. Hence, differences in prevalence in the detailed tables appear to result from differences in the demographic composition of each region.

**Children at Home.** Adults who have children under the age of 18 years (18.0%) are less likely than adults without children at home (25.0%) to allow smoking in the home.

Of adults who allow smoking in the home, 73.2% report that someone did smoke in the home in the past 30 days. There were no differences by social status in whether someone did smoke inside except for age. Adults age 25-64 (76.5% for the 3 youngest age groups, combined) were more likely than older adults (57.9%) to report that someone had smoked in their homes in the past month.

# SMOKING IN THE HOME & CHILDREN'S ETS EXPOSURE

## Youngest Child's Exposure to ETS

Adults with children under age 18 years of age living at home were asked to estimate the average number of hours per day their *youngest* child was exposed to smoke in the home. Among adults who report that someone smoked in their home within the past month, the average number of days someone smoked in the home was 24. There were no differences across social status in the average number of days on which someone smoked in the home. Thus, among those who allow smoking in their homes, someone smokes inside the home on about four out of five days, on average.

Of adults with children living at home, 12.3% reported that their youngest child was exposed at least one hour per day, on average, within the past 30 days (see Figure 2).

**Smoking Status:** Among adults with children at home, current smokers (32.2%) are much more likely than non-smokers (5.4%) or former smokers (4.7%) to report that their youngest child is exposed to tobacco smoke at least one hour daily, on average.

**Sex:** Not surprisingly, there are no differences between women and men in whether one's youngest child is exposed to tobacco smoke.

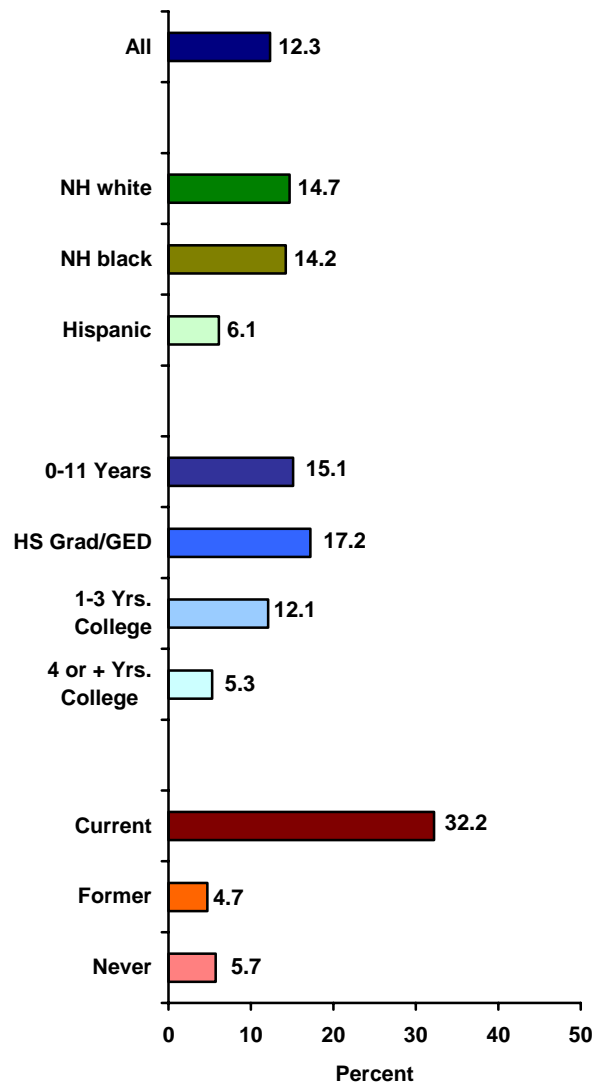
**Race/Ethnicity:** Hispanics (6.1%) are less likely to report that their youngest child is exposed to tobacco smoke than are non-Hispanic Blacks (14.2%) or non-Hispanic Whites (14.7%).

**Age:** There are no identifiable differences by age regarding the percentage of adults whose children are exposed to tobacco smoke in the home.

**Education:** Among adults with children living at home, those who attained fewer than 4 years of college education (14.9% combined prevalence) are more likely than those with more education (5.3%) to say that their youngest child is exposed to smoke at least one hour daily. However, the effect of education on this outcome is largely a result of there being a higher prevalence of smokers at lower educational levels. A notable exception is that controlling for smoking, adults with a high school diploma or GED (17.2%) are more likely to report that their child is exposed to ETS than those with 4 years of college or more.

**Region:** Net of all sociodemographic statuses, no regional differences are noted in exposure to tobacco smoke among the youngest child.

Figure 2. Percentage of Homes with Children in which Youngest Child is Exposed to Environmental Tobacco Smoke for 1+ hours per day, by Smoking Status, Race/Ethnicity and Education, 1999 Florida BRFSS



# RULES ABOUT SMOKING IN THE FAMILY

## Rules about Smoking in the Family

The following findings are among those who have children under 18 years of age living at home.

In Florida, 33.5% of adults have children under the age of 18 who live at home. Among these adults, 63.5% do not tolerate tobacco use in their families. Another 27.1% have as their primary ground rule that tobacco use is acceptable for adults but not for children. About one out of eleven adults (8.8%) with children at home report that they have no ground rules about tobacco in the family.

**Smoking Status.** Not surprisingly, the prevalence of particular family rules about tobacco use varies markedly by smoking status. Only 16.7% of current smokers say tobacco use is not tolerated in their families, compared to 72.9% of former smokers and 81.4% of never smokers (see Figure 3 for subgroup prevalence).

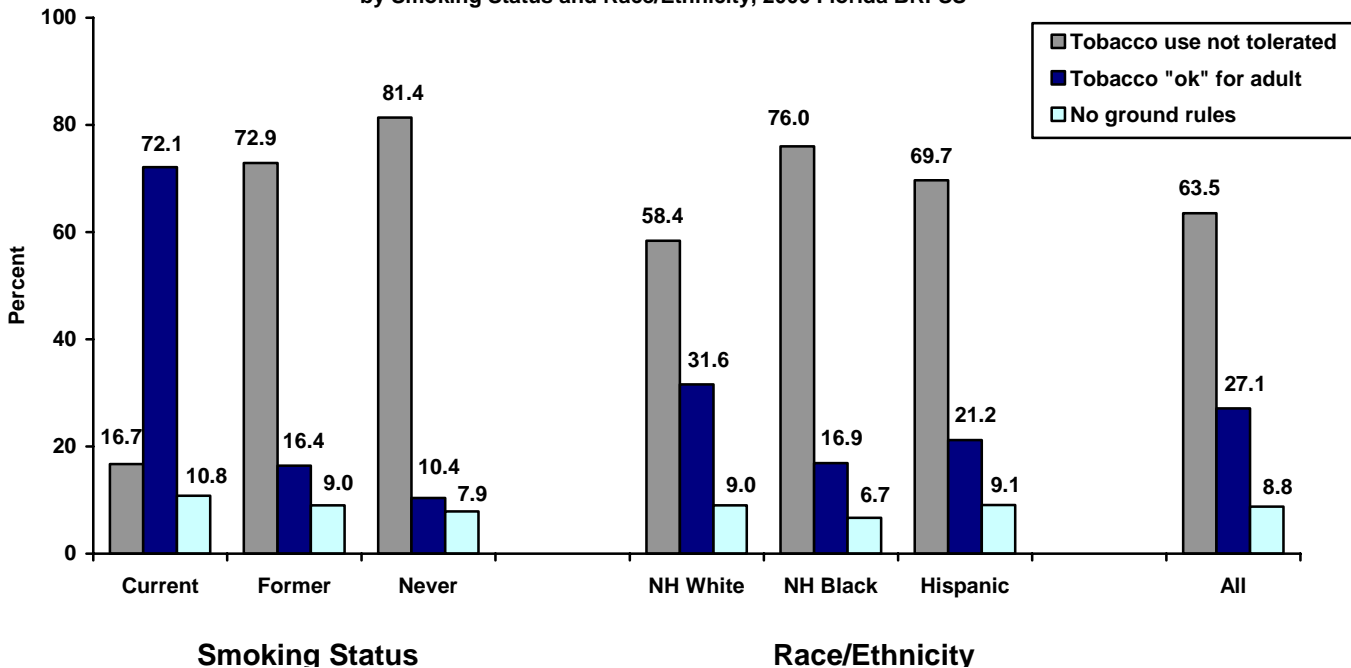
**Race/Ethnicity.** Among non-Hispanic White adults whose children live at home, 58.4% prohibit smoking in their families compared to 76.0% of non-Hispanic Black and 69.7% of Hispanic adults. Non-Hispanic Whites are also more likely to have the rule that tobacco use is okay for adults but not for children (31.6%) compared to non-Hispanic Blacks (16.9%) and Hispanics (21.2%).

Education. Adults who attained a high school degree/GED or fewer years of education (54.0%) are less likely than those with more education (70.7%) to have a rule prohibiting tobacco use in the family.

There are no differences across sex, age or region of the state regarding whether adults have rules prohibiting tobacco use in the family.

About half (49.5%) of adults with children living at home discussed rules about tobacco use with their children. A larger percentage of women (52.7%) than men (45.3%) have discussed ground rules about tobacco with their children. Among adults who have children at home, those who have not attended college (46.1%) are less likely to have talked to their children regarding rules about tobacco use in the family compared to those who attended some college (52.0%). Whether parents discuss rules about tobacco with their children does not differ by smoking status or race/ethnicity.

Figure 3. Percentage of Parents<sup>1</sup> Who Have Each Rule Regarding Tobacco Use by Smoking Status and Race/Ethnicity, 2000 Florida BRFSS



# RULES ABOUT SMOKING IN THE WORKPLACE

## Workplace Policies Regarding Smoking

The Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (FCIAA) is the state law that regulates tobacco smoking in indoor public places by providing a uniform statewide code. The law requires workplaces to develop, implement and post a policy regarding the designation of smoking and non-smoking areas.<sup>2</sup> The data below address smoking policies within the workplace *among adults who are employed for wages outside the home and who work indoors.*

Of adults who work for pay and who work indoors, 1.8% work in places where there is no official policy about smoking in work areas, 2.1% state that smoking is allowed in all work areas, 13.3% report that smoking is allowed in some work areas and 82.9% work in settings in which smoking is completely prohibited in work areas (see Figure 4 for subgroup prevalences).

*Smoking Status.* The 2000 Florida data show that a smaller percentage of smokers who work indoors work in places that prohibit smoking in work areas (75.3%) than do former and never smokers who work indoors (85.4%, combined).

*Sex.* A larger percentage of women (86.4%) than men (78.5%) who work indoors work in places where smoking is prohibited in work areas.

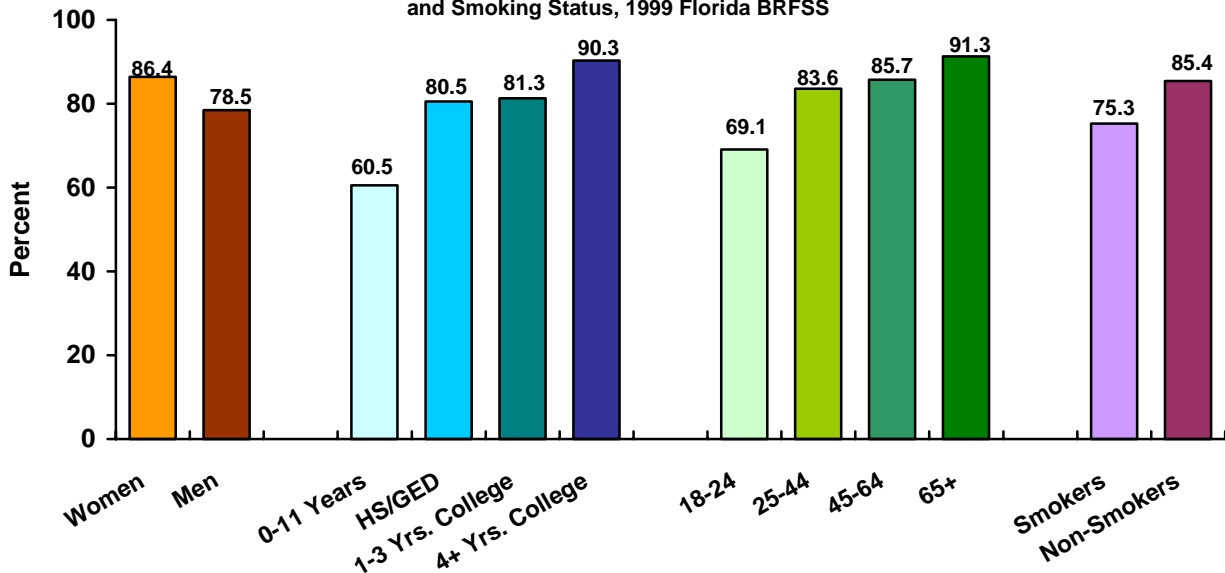
*Race/Ethnicity.* Among adults who work indoors, only non-Hispanic Whites (84.9%) differ from Hispanics (76.3%) in the percentage of adults who work in places where smoking is prohibited in work areas.

*Age.* Of those who are employed indoors, 18-24 year olds (69.1%) are less likely than older adults (84.6% for combined age groups) to work in places that prohibit smoking in work areas.

*Education.* Education is positively associated with working in places that prohibit smoking in all work areas: 60.5% of adults who completed 11 or fewer years of school, 80.5% of those with a HS diploma or GED, 81.3% of those with some college and 90.3% of adults who completed college are employed in settings that prohibit smoking entirely.

*Region.* Adjusting for demographics, there are no differences whether adults work in settings that prohibit smoking.

Figure 4. Percentage of Adults Employed Outside the Home who Work in Settings in which Smoking is Prohibited in Work Areas, by Sex, Age, Education and Smoking Status, 1999 Florida BRFSS



<sup>2</sup> To receive additional information, request a printed copy of the FCIAA statute or to report a violation, you may call Donna Arnold or Sonja Bradwell at: 1-800-3FRESH-AIR or visit the Florida DOH website at [WWW.DOH.STATE.FL.US](http://WWW.DOH.STATE.FL.US).

# CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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## Conclusions

Adult smokers in Florida are much more likely than non-smokers to allow smoking inside their homes and in their families and to report more ETS exposure among children living at home. Current smokers are also more likely than non-smokers to work in settings in which smoking is allowed in some or all work areas. Thus, current smokers establish the social norm that smoking is acceptable.

Beyond smoking status, race/ethnicity and education were the most consistent predictors of anti-tobacco rules and practices in the home and family. Although race/ethnic differences in rules about smoking and children's ETS exposure were mostly related to differences in smoking status across these groups, there are race/ethnic differences in whether smoking is allowed in the home and whether a child is exposed to ETS above and beyond smoking status. Specifically, Hispanic adults are less likely to allow smoking in their homes than are non-Hispanic adults, even among those who smoke. In this way, Hispanic adults convey the norm that smoking in the home is not acceptable and this orientation also reduces the likelihood that their children are exposed to second-hand smoke in the home.

Attending at least four years of college is associated with a stronger anti-tobacco orientation about smoking in the home and family and with less exposure to ETS in the home among children. Hence, increasing the educational attainment of Floridians should, in the long run, increase social norms against tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure.

There is evidence that smokers who work in smoke-free settings are more likely to reduce cigarette consumption and to quit than are those who work in job sites where smoking is allowed.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, increased restrictions on smoking in work areas is likely to reduce smoking prevalence and consumption among current smokers as well as allow employees who do not smoke to avoid exposure to second-hand smoke.

Smoking restrictions at work would most benefit young adults and those with low educational attainment since these adults are less likely than other adults to be employed in places in which smoking is prohibited at work. Also, restricting smoking in the workplace might reduce the chance that young adults will initiate smoking.

## Recommendations

- Eliminate or reduce smoking in the home in order to reduce ETS exposure among children by:
  - Increasing public awareness of the dangers of ETS exposure to children.
  - Promoting smoking cessation among adults.
- Enforce existing clean indoor air laws.
- Establish legislation to further restrict smoking in public places.
- Establish legislation to make all workplaces smoke-free to reduce ETS exposure for all workers and to maximize the chances that current smokers will quit.
- In concert with making workplaces smoke-free, provide access to tobacco use cessation programs to employees who smoke but want to quit.

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<sup>3</sup> Fichtenberg, Caroline and Stanton Glantz. 2002. "Effect of Smoke-Free Workplaces on Smoking Behaviour: Systematic Review." *British Medical Journal*, 325:188-191.

## DETAILED TABLES -- 2000 FLORIDA BRFS

Independent Variables	Allow smoking in the home		Of adults who allow smoking in home... Someone smoked inside home in past 30 days		Of Homes in which someone smoked... Average Number of days someone smoked in home <sup>1</sup>		Youngest child in room where someone smoked One hour or more/day <sup>2</sup>	
	n=4,981 <sup>3</sup>		n=1,165 <sup>3</sup>		n=825 <sup>3</sup>		n=1,276 <sup>3</sup>	
	%	CI	%	CI	Mean	CI	%	CI
<b>All</b>	22.7	21.4-24.0	73.2	70.3-76.1	24.4	23.6-25.2	12.3	10.1-14.4
<b>Gender</b>								
Women	21.9	20.2-23.6	74.5	70.8-78.3	25.2	24.2-26.1	13.7	10.8-16.5
Men	23.5	25.6-25.6	71.9	76.4-76.4	24.2	22.9-25.4	10.6	7.2-14.0
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
Non-Hispanic White	25.2	23.5-26.8	74.9	71.6-78.1	25.1	24.3-25.9	14.7	11.7-17.6
Non-Hispanic Black	24.8	20.4-29.3	69.7	60.5-79.2	23.3	20.1-26.5	14.2	8.1-20.2
Hispanic	12.0	9.4-14.6	65.3	54.1-76.5	21.8	18.4-25.2	6.1	3.2-9.0
<b>Age</b>								
18-24 Years	25.2	15.9-34.5	74.8	65.5-84.1	24.5	22.0-27.0	--*	--*
25-44 Years	22.8	20.6-25.0	78.1	73.3-82.9	24.5	23.3-25.7	12.1	9.6-14.6
45-64 Years	25.7	23.3-28.2	75.4	70.7-80.2	24.8	23.4-26.2	11.5	6.3-16.7
65 Years & older	17.7	15.2-20.1	57.9	50.4-65.4	24.8	23.0-26.7	--*	--*
<b>Education</b>								
0-11 Years	26.0	21.8-30.0	81.8	74.7-88.9	24.0	21.6-26.3	15.1	7.9-22.5
HS Grad/GED	28.0	25.4-30.7	73.2	68.2-78.2	25.1	23.9-26.2	17.2	12.5-21.9
1-3 Years College	22.4	19.9-24.9	74.3	68.8-79.5	25.1	23.6-26.6	12.1	8.6-15.4
4 or + Years College	15.7	13.6-17.8	65.6	58.9-72.6	24.2	22.4-25.9	5.3	2.9-7.8
<b>Region</b>								
Panhandle	26.1	22.5-29.6	79.5	73.0-86.2	23.1	21.0-25.3	14.0	9.1-19.2
Northeast	24.2	20.8-27.9	72.7	64.9-80.2	24.7	22.9-26.4	13.1	6.9-18.7
North Central	26.8	23.0-30.5	71.7	64.2-78.8	26.4	24.9-28.0	19.4	12.0-27.0
Tampa Bay	25.4	21.8-29.0	76.5	69.5-83.6	24.7	22.8-26.5	13.2	8.1-18.5
South Central	22.0	18.5-25.4	72.6	64.9-80.5	25.4	23.5-27.2	10.7	5.9-15.6
Palm Beach-Broward	21.0	17.5-24.4	74.0	66.0-81.5	24.4	22.0-26.8	8.5	3.4-13.5
Dade-Monroe	13.9	11.0-16.6	61.6	51.2-72.0	21.9	18.2-25.6	7.1	3.0-11.2

<sup>1</sup>Within prior 30 days.

<sup>2</sup>Of adults with children under 18 years living at home.

<sup>3</sup>Unweighted Ns, weighted percentages and means.

--\*n too small to report prevalence estimates.

## DETAILED TABLES -- 2000 FLORIDA BRFS

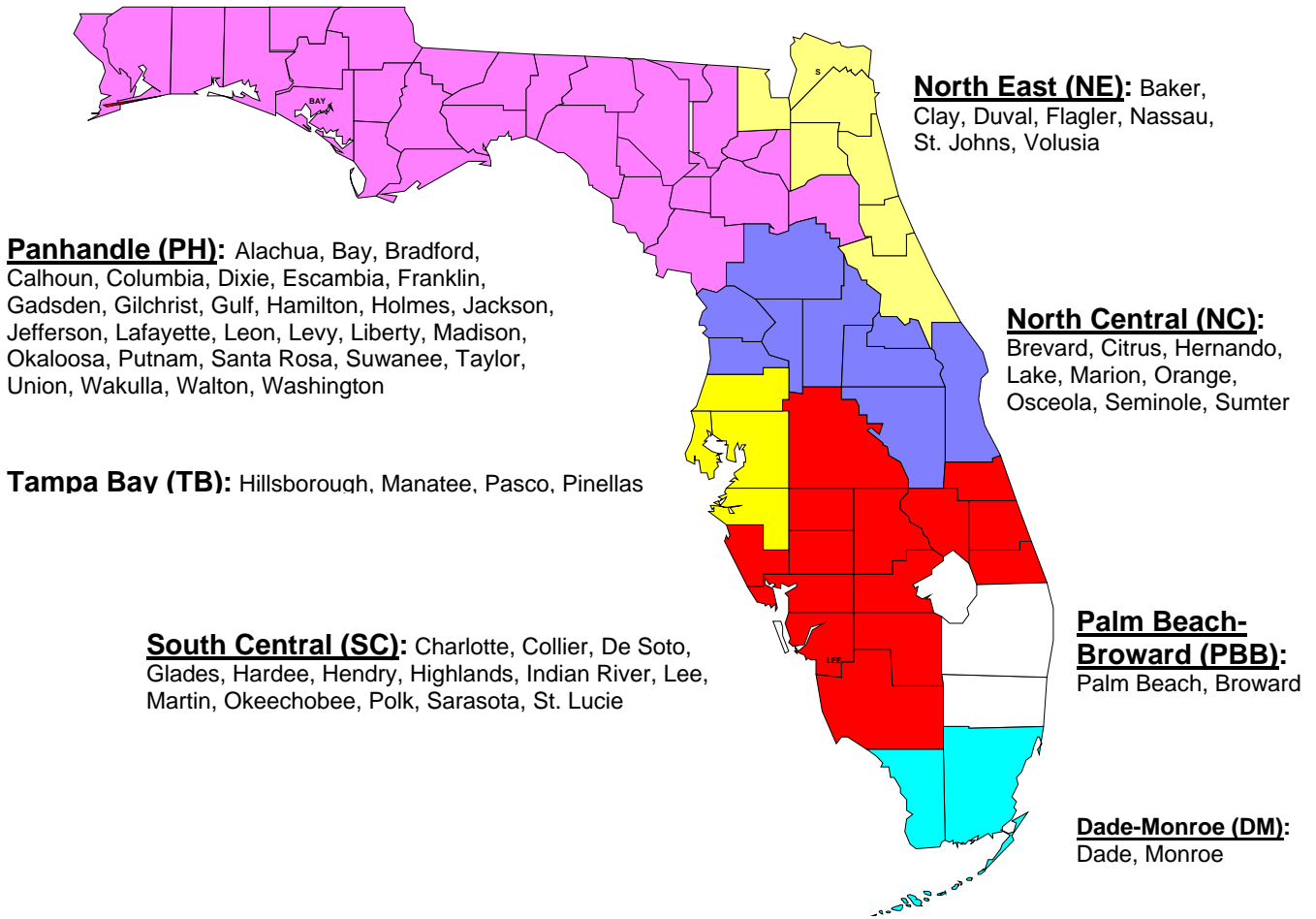
Independent Variables	Among adults with children living at home...						Percentage of employed adults who work in setting that prohibits smoking in the work area <sup>1</sup>	
	Have each rule about tobacco use in the family				Have talked about rules about tobacco use with child			
	n = 1,183 <sup>2</sup>				n = 1,106 <sup>2</sup>		n = 1,919 <sup>2</sup>	
	Prohibited		Adults allowed only					
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>All</b>	63.5	60.3-66.7	27.1	24.2-30.0	49.5	46.1-52.7	82.9	80.8-84.9
<b>Gender</b>								
Women	64.1	60.2-68.0	27.1	23.6-30.6	52.7	48.6-56.8	86.4	84.1-88.6
Men	62.8	57.4-68.0	27.0	22.2-31.9	45.3	39.6-50.8	78.5	74.9-82.1
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
Non-Hispanic White	58.4	54.4-62.5	31.6	27.7-35.5	49.6	45.3-53.8	84.9	82.6-87.2
Non-Hispanic Black	75.5	68.1-82.9	16.9	10.5-23.6	45.1	36.0-54.3	81.1	75.3-87.0
Hispanic	69.7	63.1-76.4	21.2	15.3-27.0	50.6	42.7-58.0	76.3	70.3-82.3
<b>Age</b>								
18-24 Years	52.7	39.0-66.4	39.5	26.2-52.8	--*	--*	69.1	61.0-77.1
25-44 Years	63.4	59.8-67.0	26.7	23.4-29.9	50.5	46.7-54.2	83.6	81.0-86.3
45-64 Years	65.5	57.6-73.6	25.7	18.4-33.0	49.2	40.5-57.7	85.7	82.5-88.9
65 Years & older	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
<b>Education</b>								
0-11 Years	49.5	38.8-60.1	41.9	31.4-52.0	41.1	30.2-52.1	60.5	49.5-71.4
HS Grad/GED	55.4	49.2-61.5	35.4	29.5-41.3	47.6	41.3-54.0	80.5	76.6-84.4
1-3 Years College	66.0	60.4-71.8	23.1	18.1-28.1	55.0	48.8-61.5	81.3	77.4-85.3
4 or + Years College	75.1	69.8-80.2	16.2	11.9-20.5	49.1	43.1-55.0	90.3	87.7-92.9
<b>Region</b>								
Panhandle	62.8	54.0-71.6	29.5	22.6-36.4	41.0	32.5-49.5	83.1	78.1-88.0
Northeast	63.5	55.1-71.9	29.8	21.8-38.0	46.9	38.0-55.6	81.5	76.4-86.7
North Central	58.9	50.4-67.5	31.2	22.8-39.6	59.1	50.4-67.7	83.4	78.6-88.2
Tampa Bay	60.8	52.4-68.9	30.1	22.2-37.9	47.8	39.3-56.8	80.3	74.8-85.9
South Central	63.5	55.2-71.9	26.2	18.6-33.8	55.4	46.4-64.5	85.0	80.0-90.0
Palm Beach-Broward	65.5	57.8-73.2	24.1	17.2-31.0	46.0	37.9-54.1	83.5	77.9-89.1
Dade-Monroe	69.7	61.9-77.4	19.5	13.0-26.0	46.8	37.9-55.6	84.0	78.3-89.6

<sup>1</sup>Among adults employed indoors (but not self-employed).

<sup>2</sup>Unweighted Ns, weighted percentages and means.

--\*n too small to report prevalence estimates.

# Florida Regions



**Regional Population Distribution of Floridians<sup>1</sup> and of Florida BRFSS Sample<sup>2</sup> by Race/Ethnicity, 2000**

Region	Race/Ethnicity							
	White non-Hispanic		Black non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
	FL Pop	BRFSS	FL Pop	BRFSS	FL Pop	BRFSS	FL Pop	BRFSS
Panhandle	74.0	74.9	18.5	15.4	3.6	7.1	3.9	2.6
Northeast	74.2	76.6	17.6	13.7	4.6	7.7	3.7	2.0
North Central	72.5	78.7	11.3	8.3	12.0	10.8	4.2	2.2
Tampa Bay	75.8	79.9	10.0	7.7	10.5	8.9	3.6	3.5
South Central	79.2	84.4	8.3	5.6	10.4	8.5	2.2	1.5
Palm Beach/Broward	63.2	72.8	17.3	9.9	15.0	15.3	4.5	2.0
Dade/Monroe	22.6	24.6	18.5	11.8	55.9	61.3	3.0	2.3
Florida	65.4	70.3	14.2	9.9	16.8	17.5	3.6	2.3

<sup>1</sup>Source: Office of the Florida Consensus Estimating Conference, April 2000.

<sup>2</sup>Source: 2000 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey. Data are weighted by sex and race/ethnicity.

Florida Department of Health  
Bureau of Epidemiology  
2020 Capital Circle S.E.  
Bin # A-12  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1720



**Reported by: Annette Schwabe**

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Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology

**Chronic Disease Epidemiology, Surveillance and Evaluation Section**

Bureau of Epidemiology  
(850) 245-4401  
Office of Tobacco Control  
(850) 245-4144

[HTTP://WWW.STATE.FL.US/TOBACCO](http://www.state.fl.us/tobacco)

Jeb Bush,  
Governor of Florida

John O. Agwunobi, M.D., M.B.A., Secretary  
Florida Department of Health