

Baseline Analysis Results, September 2015

The Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade (FDOH-MD) Multi-Unit Housing Resident Survey contains 18 questions, utilizing a Lykert scale for responses, and multiple choice answers. On six different dates in July, August, and September 2015, FDOH-MD staff collected 269 surveys from the following public housing multi-unit properties: Culmer Place, Arthur Mays Village, Ward Towers, Anne Coleman, Homestead Gardens, Jack Orr Plaza, Edison Courts, Stirrup Plaza, and Joe Moretti. The subsequent information depicts the baseline analysis conducted by the Health Council of South Florida (HCSF) evaluation team prior to the “House Rules” or protection strategies being implemented in these properties conducive to a tobacco-free environment.

Demographics

The majority of respondents indicated Spanish and English as their primary language (50.6%, and 47.2%, respectively); compared to 1.5% of respondents who indicated Creole as their principal language. Less than 1.0% of residents (0.7%) did not answer this question. Additionally, 85.6% of Hispanic respondents were White, compared to 7.2% who indicated “Black” as their racial identity, and 4.3% who identified with “Other” racial category. By comparison, 1.6% of non-Hispanic respondents were White, and 96.8% indicated “Black” as their racial identity (Table 1).

Table 1

**Racial and Ethnic Identity observed among Respondents of
FDOH-MD Multi-Unit Housing Resident Survey,
September 2015**

Race	Ethnicity						Total	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Did not Disclose			
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
White	119	85.6%	2	1.6%	4	66.7%	125	46.5%
Black	10	7.2%	120	96.8%	1	16.7%	131	48.7%
Other	6	4.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	2.2%
Did not Disclose	4	2.9%	2	1.6%	1	16.7%	7	2.6%
Total	139	100.0%	124	100.0%	6	100.0%	269	100.0%

With respect to education level attained by survey participants, 23.7% of Hispanic respondents were high school graduates; compared to 44.4% of non-Hispanic participants. Conversely, 19.4% of Hispanic respondents graduated from college; compared to 6.5% of non-Hispanic respondents (Table 2).

Table 2

**Highest Level of Education attained based on Ethnic Identification,
FDOH-MD Multi-Unit Housing Resident Survey
September 2015**

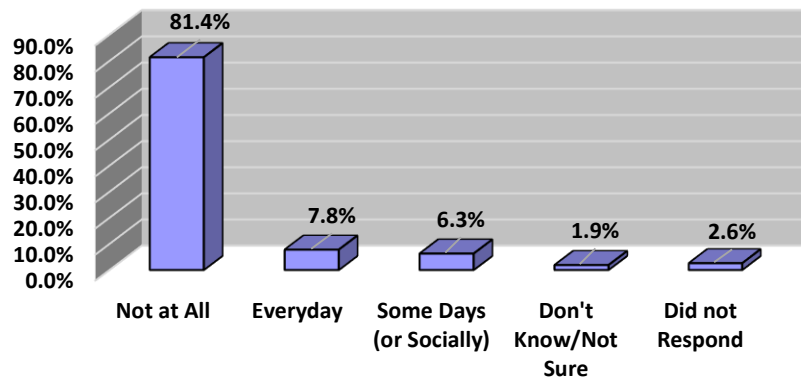
Education	Ethnicity						Total	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Did not Disclose			
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Never Attended School	2	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%
Elementary	22	15.8%	2	1.6%	1	16.7%	25	9.3%
Some High School	28	20.1%	34	27.4%	2	33.3%	64	23.8%
High School Graduate	33	23.7%	55	44.4%	1	16.7%	89	33.1%
Some College/Technical School	26	18.7%	25	20.2%	1	16.7%	52	19.3%
College Graduate	27	19.4%	8	6.5%	0	0.0%	35	13.0%
Did not Disclose	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	2	0.7%
Total	139	100.0%	124	100.0%	6	100.0%	269	100.0%

Tobacco Consumption

When participants were asked whether they currently smoke cigarettes or other tobacco products, 81.4% indicated “Not at All”; followed by 7.8% respondents who smoke every day, 6.3% “Some Days (or Socially)”, and 1.9% who were not sure (Chart 1).

Chart 1

**Consumption of Tobacco Products,
September 2015**



Further analysis of tobacco consumption based on ethnic identity revealed that prevalence of smoking is greater among non-Hispanic than Hispanic residents who participated in the survey. For instance, 20.2% of non-Hispanic residents who participated in the survey smoke every day or some days; compared to 9.4% of Hispanic residents (Table 3); while 86.3% of Hispanic residents indicated that they do not smoke, compared to 76.0% of non-Hispanic residents.

Table 3

**Tobacco Consumption Based on Residents' Ethnicity,
FDOH-MD Multi-Unit Housing Resident Survey
September 2015**

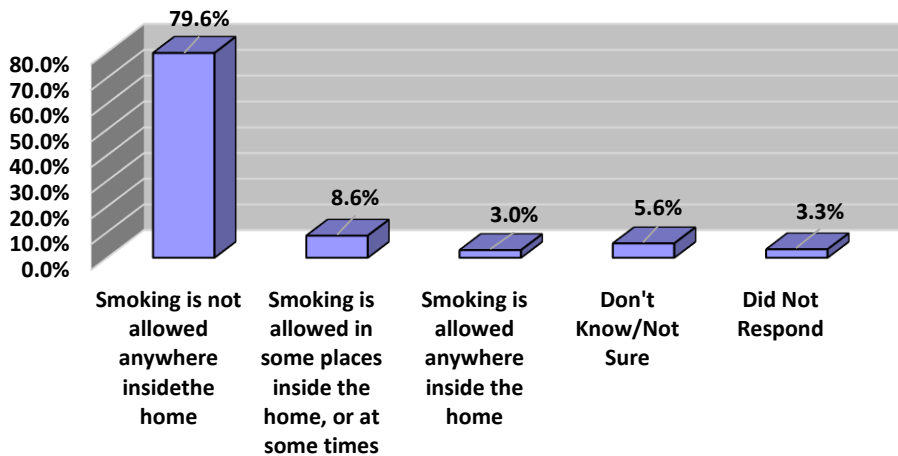
Tobacco Consumption	Ethnicity						Total	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Did not Disclose		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
Everyday	9	6.5%	12	9.7%	0	0.0%	21	7.8%
Some Days	4	2.9%	13	10.5%	0	0.0%	17	6.3%
Not at All	120	86.3%	94	75.8%	5	83.3%	219	81.4%
Don't Know/Not Sure	2	1.4%	3	2.4%	0	0.0%	5	1.9%
Did not Respond	4	2.9%	2	1.6%	1	16.7%	7	2.6%
total	139	100.0%	124	100.0%	6	100.0%	269	100.0%

Tobacco Consumption inside Resident's Home

In terms of residents' responses to rules about smoking residents their home, the majority of residents (79.6%) do not allow smoking anywhere inside their home, followed by those who allow smoking in some places or at some times (8.9%), and residents who allow smoking anywhere inside the home (3.0%).

Chart 2

**Rules about Smoking inside the Home,
September 2015**



The cross-tabulation analysis of residents’ attitude towards the support of a no-smoking protection strategy and their rules about smoking inside the home, revealed the following: 84.7% of residents who support this strategy do not allow smoking anywhere inside their home; compared to 9.5% of residents who allow smoking anywhere inside their home or in some places at certain times. By comparison, 76.4% of residents who do not support this strategy do not allow smoking anywhere inside the home; compared to 15.2% who allow smoking, at some level, inside the home (Table 4).

Table 4

Support of a no-Smoking Protection Strategy according to Rules about Smoking inside Residents' Home, FDOH-MD Multi-Unit Housing Resident Survey, September 2015

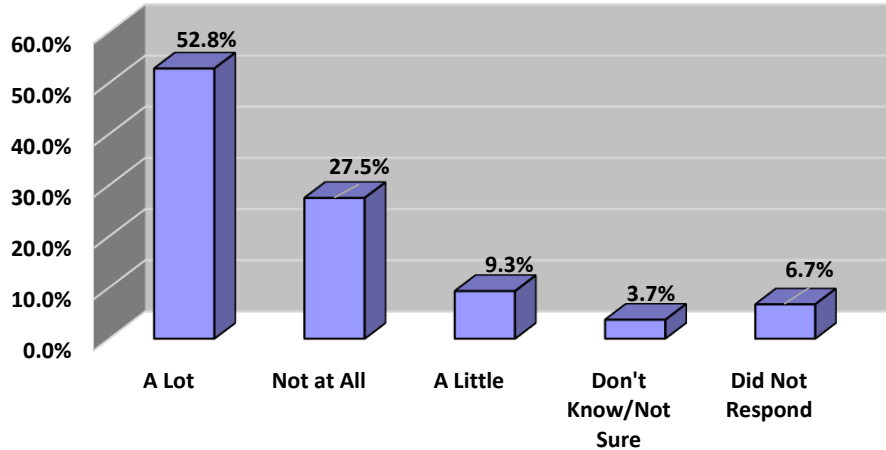
Rules- Smoking Inside Home	No-Smoking Protection Strategy								Total	
	Support		Do Not Support		Don't Know/Not Sure		Did Not Respond			
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home	133	84.7%	55	76.4%	20	62.5%	6	75.0%	214	79.6%
Smoking is allowed in some places inside the home, or at some times	12	7.6%	6	8.3%	5	15.6%	0	0.0%	23	8.6%
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home	3	1.9%	5	6.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	3.0%
Don't Know/Not Sure	5	3.2%	4	5.6%	6	18.8%	0	0.0%	15	5.6%
Did Not Respond	4	2.5%	2	2.8%	1	3.1%	2	25.0%	9	3.3%
Total	157	100.0%	72	100.0%	32	100.0%	8	100.0%	269	100.0%

Second-hand smoke

Overall, the majority of residents (62.1%) who participated in the survey are inconvenienced/bothered, at some level (“A Lot” or “A Little”), by indoor tobacco smoke or tobacco odor; compared to residents who are not bothered at all (27.5%). Please refer to Chart 3.

Chart 3

**Inconvenienced by Indoor Tobacco Smoke or Tobacco Odor,
September 2015**



Furthermore, residents’ responses to the level of inconvenience they experience by indoor tobacco smoke or odor was stratified by ethnic identity (Table 5); and the results revealed that Hispanic residents are more likely to be inconvenienced by tobacco smoke or odor than non-Hispanic residents (68.3% and 54.8%, respectively); and 40.3% of non-Hispanic residents are not bothered by tobacco smoke, compared to 17.3% of Hispanic residents.

HCSF team also found that there is a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between ethnicity and level of inconvenience experienced by residents due to tobacco smoke; which suggests that residents’ responses to this question are associated to or dependent on ethnic identity.

Table 5

Bothered by Indoor Smoke	Ethnicity						Total	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Did Not Disclose			
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
A Lot	86	61.9%	52	41.9%	4	66.7%	142	52.8%
A Little	9	6.5%	16	12.9%	0	0.0%	25	9.3%
Not At All	24	17.3%	50	40.3%	0	0.0%	74	27.5%
Don't Know/Not Sure	5	3.6%	5	4.0%	0	0.0%	10	3.7%
Did not Respond	15	10.8%	1	0.8%	2	33.3%	18	6.7%
Total	139	100.0%	124	100.0%	6	100.0%	269	100.0%