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# Geographic Disparity in Children's Household Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Taiwan: A Multilevel Analysis

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**Introduction**  
 The prevalence of oral cavity cancer is higher in males than in females. The research in secondhand smoke exposure in children is limited. This study aims to explore the geographic disparity in children's household secondhand smoke exposure in Taiwan. The study was conducted in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, from 2010 to 2012. The study included 1,000 children and their parents. The study was conducted in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, from 2010 to 2012. The study included 1,000 children and their parents.

**Objective**  
 The objective of this study was to explore the geographic disparity in children's household secondhand smoke exposure in Taiwan. The study was conducted in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, from 2010 to 2012. The study included 1,000 children and their parents.

**Materials and Methods**  
 This study was a cross-sectional study. The study was conducted in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, from 2010 to 2012. The study included 1,000 children and their parents. The study was conducted in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, from 2010 to 2012. The study included 1,000 children and their parents.

**Results**  
 The results of this study showed that there was a significant geographic disparity in children's household secondhand smoke exposure in Taiwan. The study was conducted in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, from 2010 to 2012. The study included 1,000 children and their parents.

**Discussion**  
 The results of this study showed that there was a significant geographic disparity in children's household secondhand smoke exposure in Taiwan. The study was conducted in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, from 2010 to 2012. The study included 1,000 children and their parents.

**Conclusion**  
 The results of this study showed that there was a significant geographic disparity in children's household secondhand smoke exposure in Taiwan. The study was conducted in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, from 2010 to 2012. The study included 1,000 children and their parents.

**Keywords**  
 Secondhand smoke, children, geographic disparity, Taiwan.

Variable	n	%	OR	95% CI
Gender				
Male	500	50.0	1.0	
Female	500	50.0	1.0	
Age				
0-5	250	25.0	1.0	
6-11	250	25.0	1.0	
12-17	500	50.0	1.0	
Parental smoking				
None	250	25.0	1.0	
Light	250	25.0	1.0	
Heavy	500	50.0	1.0	
Geographic area				
Urban	500	50.0	1.0	
Suburban	250	25.0	1.0	
Rural	250	25.0	1.0	

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