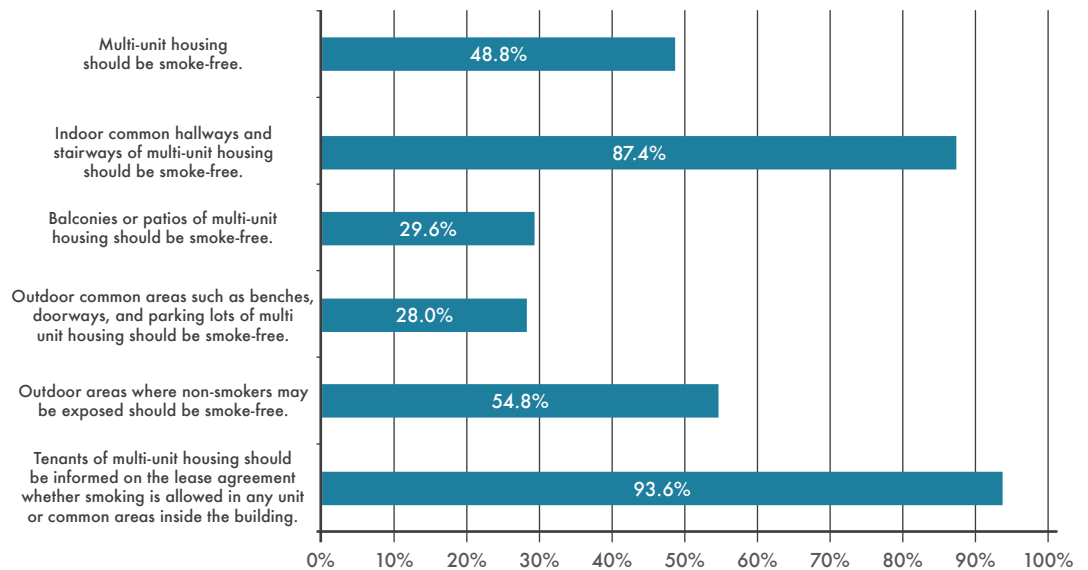


Support for Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing

2016 MISSISSIPPI SOCIAL CLIMATE SURVEY OF TOBACCO CONTROL

Perceptions on Multi-Unit Housing



2016
MS
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-TC

- The percentage of adults who believe that multi-unit housing should be smoke-free was significantly higher for females (54.8%) than for males (41.7%), $p < .001$, significantly higher for ages 65 and older (58.9%) than for ages 18-24 (53.2%), 25-44 (45.3%), and 45-64 (45.4%), $p < .001$, and significantly higher for black adults (52.9%) than for white adults (45.9%), $p < .01$.
- The percentage of adults who believe that indoor common hallways and stairways of multi-unit housing should be smoke-free was significantly higher for females (90.6%) than for males (83.9%), $p < .001$.
- The percentage of adults who believe that balconies or patios of multi-unit housing should be smoke-free was significantly higher for females (36.4%) than for males (21.6%), $p < .001$, significantly higher for ages 65 and older (41.2%) than for ages 18-24 (18.1%), 25-44 (24.6%), and 45-64 (33.9%), $p < .001$, and significantly higher for black adults (37.1%) than for white adults (25.3%), $p < .001$.
- The percentage of adults who believe that outdoor common areas of multi-unit housing should be smoke-free was significantly higher for females (34.0%) than for males (21.1%), $p < .001$, and significantly higher for ages 65 and older (30.8%) than for ages 18-24 (24.1%), 25-44 (28.9%), and 45-64 (26.8%), $p < .001$.
- The percentage of adults who believe that outdoor areas where non-smokers may be exposed should be smoke-free was significantly higher for females (62.9%) than for males (45.7%), $p < .001$, significantly higher for ages 65 and older (57.7%) than for ages 18-24 (53.2%), 25-44 (55.1%), and 45-64 (53.2%), $p = .03$, and significantly higher for black adults (61.2%) than for white adults (51.2%), $p = .001$.
- The percentage of adults who believe that tenants should be informed on the lease agreement whether smoking is allowed in any unit or common areas inside the building was significantly higher for ages 25-44 (97.2%) than for ages 18-24 (94.0%), 45-64 (93.7%), and 65 and older (86.2%), $p < .001$, and significantly higher for white adults (95.6%) than for black adults (89.3%), $p < .001$.

METHODS

Random Digit Dialing (RDD) methods have been the most efficient and cost-effective means for administering surveys to a representative sample of adults for several decades. However, data from the National Health Interview Survey highlights the growing problem of wireless substitution of landline telephones for survey researchers. Approximately 49.0% of the U.S. population lives in a household with only wireless telephone service (Blumberg and Luke, 2016).

The 2016 Mississippi Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control represents the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population over age 18. The overall sample (N = 1,524) was weighted by race, gender, and age based on the most current U.S. Census estimates. In order to provide a probability-based sample representative to all households in the state, we applied a dual-frame RDD sampling methodology. Both landline and cellular telephone numbers were used to contact eligible adults. Telephone numbers were dialed a maximum of eight (8) times before being retired.

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