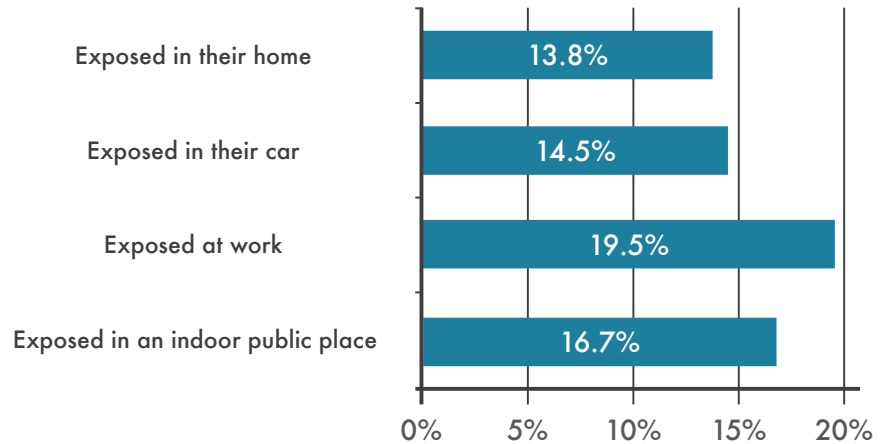


# Secondhand Smoke

2016 MISSISSIPPI SOCIAL CLIMATE SURVEY OF TOBACCO CONTROL

## Past Seven Day Exposure to Secondhand Smoke



- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in their home during the past 7 days was significantly higher for ages 25-44 (16.1%) than for ages 18-24 (13.4%), 45-64 (15.9%), and 65 and older (7.2%),  $p < .01$ .
- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in their car during the past 7 days was significantly higher for ages 25-44 (18.4%) than for ages 18-24 (12.5%), 45-64 (16.6%), and 65 and older (6.5%),  $p < .001$ , and significantly higher for white adults (15.8%) than for black adults (11.8%),  $p = .03$ .

- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work in the past 7 days was significantly higher for males (27.1%) than for females (12.9%),  $p < .001$ , and significantly higher for ages 25-44 (29.9%) than for ages 18-24 (20.4%), 45-64 (17.8%), and 65 and older (5.4%),  $p < .001$ .
- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in an indoor public place during the past 7 days was significantly higher for ages 18-24 (27.2%) than for ages 25-44 (17.3%), 45-64 (15.2%), and 65 and older (9.2%),  $p < .001$ , and significantly higher for black adults (19.4%) than for white adults (14.6%),  $p = .02$ .

## 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.

## F O R M O R E I N F O R M A T I O N C O N T A C T

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