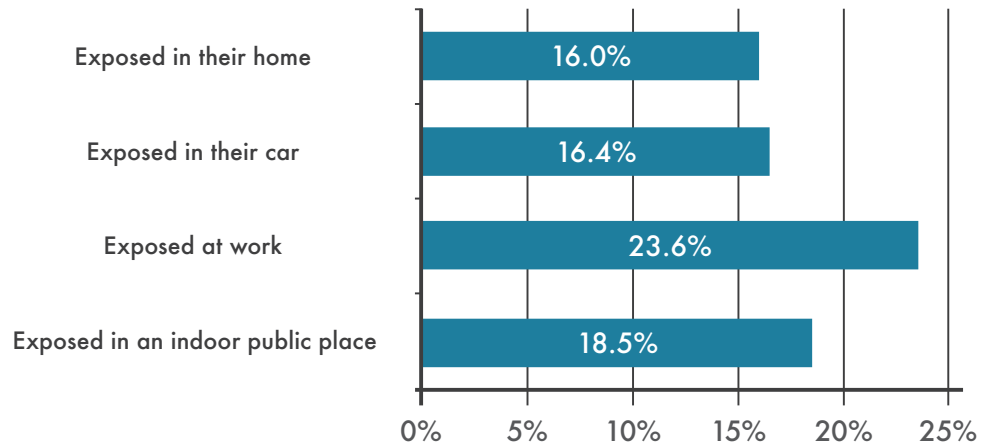


Secondhand Smoke

2023 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 in the past 7 days was significantly higher for black adults (23.8%) than for white adults (11.5%), $p < .001$. Adults age 18-24 (24.3%), age 25-44 (17.5%) and age 45-64 (16.5%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (9.6%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke in their home during the past 7 days, $p = .03$.
- Adults age 25-44 (17.1%) and adults age 45-64 (22.1%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (9.1%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke in their vehicle during the past 7 days, $p = .02$.

- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke at their work in the past 7 days was significantly higher for males (32.0%) than for females (15.2%), $p < .001$. Adults age 18-24 (34.9%), age 25-44 (33.2%), and age 45-64 (24.3%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (4.6%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke at their work during the past 7 days, $p < .001$.
- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in an indoor public place in the past 7 days was significantly higher for black adults (21.9%) than for white adults (15.3%), $p = .02$. Adults age 18-24 (32.7%) and age 25-44 (18.9%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (11.2%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke in an indoor public place during the past 7 days, $p = .03$.

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 71.7% of the U.S. population lives in a household with only wireless telephone service (Blumberg and Luke, 2023).

The 2023 Mississippi Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control (MS SCS-TC) represents the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population over age 18. The overall sample (N = 900) 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

Robert McMillen, Ph.D.
Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

ROBERT.MCMILLEN@SSRC.MSSTATE.EDU

SSRC.MSSTATE.EDU

MSSTATE.EDU

One Research Blvd., Suite 103
Starkville, MS 39759

P: 662.325.7127

F: 662.325.7966

MSTOBACCODATA.ORG

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, AGE, DISABILITY, OR VETERAN STATUS. THIS REPORT IS FUNDED BY A GRANT OF THE MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.



MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY™
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER