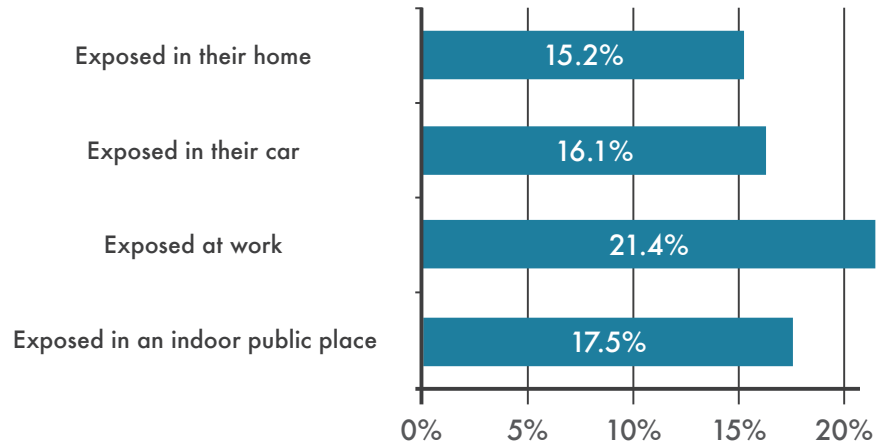


# Secondhand Smoke

2017 MISSISSIPPI SOCIAL CLIMATE SURVEY OF TOBACCO CONTROL

## Past Seven Day Exposure to Secondhand Smoke



- Adults age 25-44 were 2.4 times as likely and adults age 45-64 were 2.0 times as likely as adults age 65 and older to be exposed to secondhand smoke in their home,  $p < .05$ .
- Adults age 18-24 were 3.0 times as likely, adults age 25-44 were 5.2 times as likely, and adults age 45-64 were 3.7 times as likely as adults age 65 and older to be exposed to secondhand smoke in their vehicle,  $p < .05$ .

- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work in the past 7 days was significantly higher for males (28.4%) than for females (15.1%),  $p < .001$ . Adults age 18-24 were 9.1 times as likely, adults age 25-44 were 14.7 times as likely, and adults age 45-64 were 5.9 times as likely as adults age 65 and older to be exposed to secondhand smoke at their work,  $p < .001$ .
- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in an indoor public place during the past 7 days was significantly higher for males (19.4%) than for females (15.6%),  $p = .05$ , and significantly higher for black adults (21.4%) than for white adults (15.3%),  $p < .01$ . Adults age 18-24 were 2.2 times as likely and adults age 25-44 were 1.6 times as likely as adults age 65 and older to be exposed to secondhand smoke in an indoor public place,  $p < .05$ .

## 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 52.5% of the U.S. population lives in a household with only wireless telephone service (Blumberg and Luke, 2017).

The 2017 Mississippi Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control represents the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population over age 18. The overall sample (N = 1,516) 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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