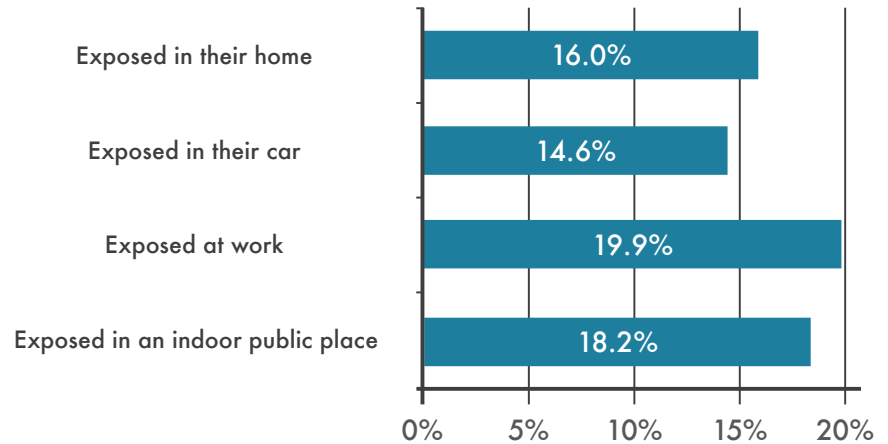


# Secondhand Smoke

2018 MISSISSIPPI SOCIAL CLIMATE SURVEY OF TOBACCO CONTROL

## Past Seven Day Exposure to Secondhand Smoke



2018  
MS  
SCS  
-TC

- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in their home in the past 7 days was significantly higher for black adults (20.3%) than for white adults (12.4%),  $p < .001$ . Adults age 25-44 (16.8%) were 1.8 times as likely and adults age 45-64 (20.0%) were 2.2 times as likely as adults age 65 and older (10.1%) to be exposed to secondhand smoke in their home,  $p = .01$ .
- Adults age 25-44 (15.6%) were 2.5 times as likely and adults age 45-64 (21.8%) were 3.8 times as likely as adults age 18-24 (7.0%) to be exposed to secondhand smoke in their vehicle,  $p < .01$ .
- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work in the past 7 days was significantly higher for males (27.7%) than for females (12.8%),  $p < .001$ . Adults age 18-24 (25.0%) were 7.0 times as likely, adults age 25-44 (27.5%) were 8.1 times as likely, and adults age 45-64 (19.1%) were 5.0 times as likely as adults age 65 and older (4.6%) 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 black adults (23.3%) than for white adults (14.7%),  $p < .001$ .

## 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 54.9% of the U.S. population lives in a household with only wireless telephone service (Blumberg and Luke, 2018).

The 2018 Mississippi Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control represents the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population over age 18. The overall sample (N = 1,500) 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](mailto:ROBERT.MCMILLEN@SSRC.MSSTATE.EDU)

[SSRC.MSSTATE.EDU](http://SSRC.MSSTATE.EDU)

[MSSTATE.EDU](http://MSSTATE.EDU)

**One Research Blvd., Suite 103**  
**Starkville, MS 39759**

**P: 662.325.7127**

**F: 662.325.7966**

[MSTOBACCODATA.ORG](http://MSTOBACCODATA.ORG)

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