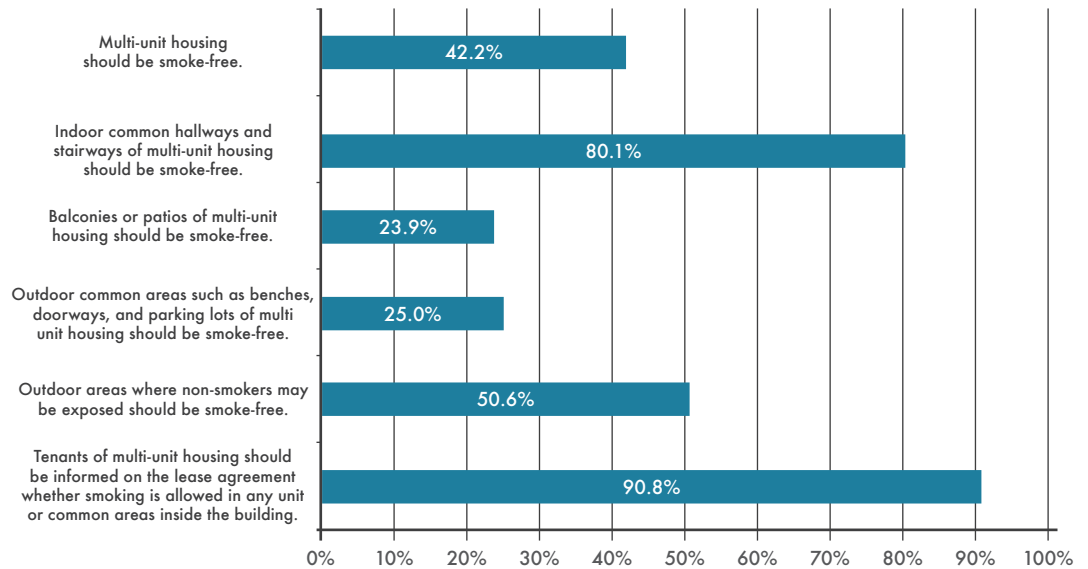


# Support for Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing

2021 MISSISSIPPI SOCIAL CLIMATE SURVEY OF TOBACCO CONTROL

## Perceptions on Multi-Unit Housing



- The percentage of adults who believe that multi-unit housing should be smoke-free was significantly higher for females (47.5%) than for males (36.7%),  $p < .001$ , and significantly higher for black adults (49.4%) than for white adults (38.1%),  $p < .001$ . Adults age 18-24 (37.8%), age 25-44 (41.1%), and age 45-64 (38.0%) were less likely than adults age 65 and older (52.1%) to believe that multi-unit housing should be smoke-free,  $p < .001$ .

- 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 (84.9%) than for males (75.0%),  $p < .001$ , and significantly higher for black adults (84.0%) than for white adults (78.8%),  $p < .001$ . Adults age 18-24 (79.4%) and age 25-44 (76.1%) were less likely than adults age 65 and older (83.2%) to believe that indoor common hallways and stairways of multi-unit housing should be smoke-free,  $p < .01$ .
- The percentage of adults who believe that balconies or patios of multi-unit housing should be smoke-free was significantly higher for females (29.1%) than for males (18.2%),  $p < .001$ , and significantly higher for black adults (30.8%) than for white adults (21.6%),  $p < .001$ . Adults age 18-24 (16.1%), age 25-44 (18.9%), and 45-64 (22.0%) were less likely than adults age 65 and older (39.0%) to believe that balconies or patios of multi-unit housing should be smoke-free,  $p < .001$ .
- The percentage of adults who believe that outdoor common areas of multi-unit housing should be smoke-free was significantly higher for females (29.8%) than for males (20.3%),  $p < .001$ , and significantly higher for black adults (33.2%) than for white adults (20.6%),  $p < .001$ . Adults age 18-24 (18.8%), age 25-44 (23.2%), and age 45-64 (22.2%) were less likely than adults age 65 and older (35.9%) to believe that outdoor common areas of multi-unit housing should be smoke-free,  $p < .001$ .

- The percentage of adults who believe that outdoor areas where nonsmokers may be exposed should be smoke-free was significantly higher for females (57.0%) than for males (43.9%),  $p < .001$ , and significantly higher for black adults (64.6%) than for white adults (42.1%),  $p < .001$ . Adults age 18-24 (46.9%), age 25-44 (48.4%), and age 45-64 (47.4%) were less likely than adults age 65 and older (61.2%) to believe that outdoor areas where nonsmokers may be exposed should be smoke-free,  $p < .001$ .
- 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 white adults (94.4%) than for black adults (86.1%),  $p < .001$ . Adults age 25-44 (92.1%) and age 45-64 (91.9%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (86.3%) to believe that tenants should be informed on the lease agreement whether smoking is allowed in any unit or common areas inside the building,  $p < .01$ .

## 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 68.7% of the U.S. population lives in a household with only wireless telephone service (Blumberg and Luke, 2022).

The 2021 Mississippi Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control represents the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population over age 18. The overall sample ( $N = 1,520$ ) 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.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

**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)

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**