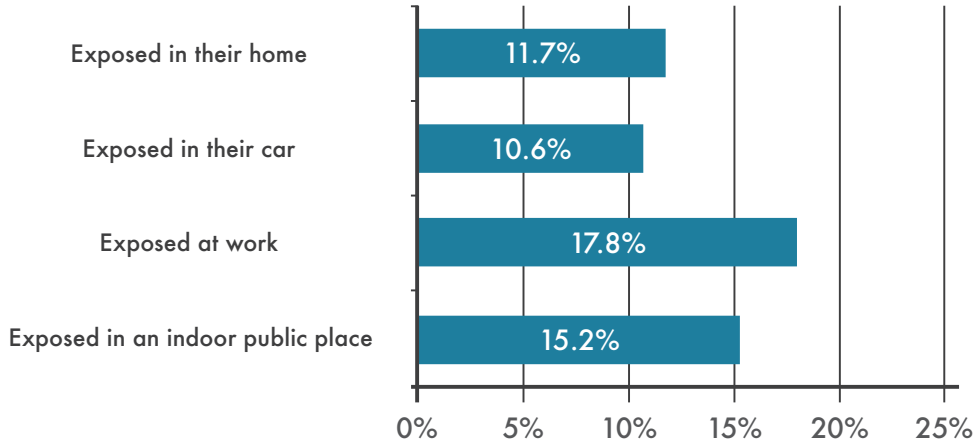
Secondhand Smoke

2022 MISSISSIPPI SOCIAL CLIMATE SURVEY OF TOBACCO CONTROL

Past Seven Day Exposure to Secondhand Smoke



2022 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 (14.7%) than for white adults (10.0%), p = .03. Adults age 18-24 (19.3%), age 25-44 (13.8%) and age 45-64 (11.7%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (6.1%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke in their home during the past 7 days, p = .05.

- Adults age 25-44 (14.6%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (6.1%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke in their vehicle during the past 7 days, p < .01.

- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke at their work in the past 7 days was significantly higher for males (24.5%) than for females (10.9%), p < .001. Adults age 18-24 (28.7%), age 25-44 (28.3%), and age 45-64 (14.4%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (1.0%) 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 females (17.1%) than for males (12.3%), p = .04. Adults age 18-24 (21.8%) and age 25-44 (19.2%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (11.1%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke in an indoor public place during the past 7 days, 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 69.8% of the U.S. population lives in a household with only wireless telephone service (Blumberg and Luke, 2022).

The 2022 Mississippi Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control represents the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population over age 18. The overall sample (N = 935) 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.

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