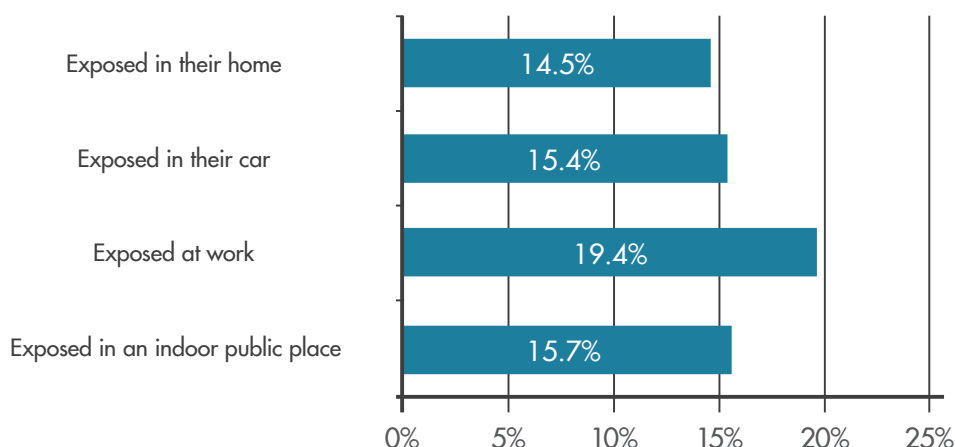


Secondhand Smoke

2024 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 (19.0%) than for white adults (11.0%), $p = .001$. Adults age 25-44 (17.5%) and age 45-64 (18.2%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (9.1%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke in their home during the past 7 days, $p = .01$.
- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in their vehicle in the past 7 days was significantly higher for males (18.4%) than for females (13.0%), $p = .03$. Adults age 25-44 (20.1%) and adults age 45-64 (19.6%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (8.1%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke in their vehicle during the past 7 days, $p < .001$.

- The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke at their work in the past 7 days was significantly higher for males (26.4%) than for females (13.4%), $p < .001$. Adults age 18-24 (20.8%), age 25-44 (31.0%), and age 45-64 (18.3%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (5.4%) 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 males (19.2%) than for females (12.7%), $p < .01$; and significantly higher for black adults (22.5%) than for white adults (12.1%), $p < .001$. Adults age 18-24 (26.0%) were more likely than adults age 65 and older (12.1%) to report being exposed to secondhand smoke in an indoor public place during the past 7 days, $p < .01$.

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 75.2% of the U.S. population lives in a household with only wireless telephone service (Blumberg and Luke, 2024).

The 2024 Mississippi Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control (MS SCS-TC) represents the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population over age 18. The overall sample (N = 918) 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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