

SGM CURRENT SMOKERS WHO DO AND NONSMOKERS WHO DON'T SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE SMOKEFREE POLICIES



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Introduction

In the general population, support for tobacco control issues such as smokefree policies or price increases on tobacco products is highest among never smokers, then former smokers, and lowest among current smokers. There are always current smokers who do support and nonsmokers who do not support tobacco control best practices.

Purpose

To determine variables that predict current smokers who support comprehensive smokefree policies as well as current nonsmokers who do not support comprehensive smokefree policies.

Methods

As a part of the Out Proud and Healthy Project participants were recruited at five Midwestern Pride Festivals in the Summer of 2011. Volunteer participants anonymously completed a 24-item survey. Using survey data from 3453 attendees of five 2011 Pride Festivals, a logistic regression model examines predictors of support for comprehensive smokefree policies among current smokers including: age, gender, race, education, SGM status, subtype of current smoking (light, moderate, heavy daily smoker; some days smoker), readiness to quit, partner smoking status, smoking policy at home, smoking policy while in a car, alcohol use, and frequency of attending bars.

Results

From the entire sample (n=3453), 81% are SGM and 19% are heterosexual. There are 37% of the sample who are current smokers. Of the current smokers, 44% indicate support for comprehensive smokefree workplace laws. Of the nonsmokers in the sample, 17% of do not support smokefree workplace laws. Table 1 presents the variables that predict current smokers support for a comprehensive smokefree policy and Table 2 presents the variable that predict nonsmokers who do not support a comprehensive smokefree policy.

Table 1: Smokers Support for Smokefree Policy

VARIABLE	Odds Ratio	95% Conf Interval	Significance (p value)
Readiness to quit			
Smokers trying to quit	---	---	---
Smokers not trying to quit	0.55	0.36 - 0.82	.004
Rules about smoking in the home			
Smoking allowed in home	---	---	---
No smoking in the home	1.52	1.19 - 1.94	.0009
Rules about smoking in vehicles			
Not allowed in any vehicle	---	---	---
Not allowed in <u>my</u> vehicle	0.46	0.26 - 0.80	.006
Smoking allowed sometimes	0.62	0.40 - 0.96	.032
Smoking allowed always	0.29	0.19 - 0.44	<.0001

Results (cont'd)

Table 2: Nonsmokers Who Do Not Support Smokefree Policy

VARIABLE	Odds Ratio	95% Conf Interval	Significance (p value)
Gender			
Female	---	---	---
Male	1.55	1.20 - 2.03	.001
Sexual Identity/Gender Status			
Heterosexual	---	---	---
Sexual and Gender Minority	0.67	0.49 - 0.92	.012
Educational attainment			
College grad or >	---	---	---
High school grad or less	2.04	1.42 - 2.92	.0001
Some college	1.58	1.17 - 2.13	0.003
Rules about smoking in the home			
No smoking allowed in home	---	---	---
Smoking allowed in the home	0.55	0.41 - 0.76	.0002
Rules about smoking in vehicles			
Not allowed in any vehicle	---	---	---
Not allowed <u>my</u> vehicle	1.86	1.31 - 2.64	.0005
Allowed sometimes	4.54	3.18 - 6.48	<.0001
Allowed always	10.76	6.65 - 17.43	<.0001

Conclusions

- Current smokers with support for smokefree policies have an increased readiness to quit and personal rules that prohibit smoking in selected private environments.
- Nonsmokers who do not support smokefree environments have lower levels of educational attainment, are male, are heterosexual compared to SGM, and have fewer personal environmental restrictions about smoking.

