

Household Rules for Smoking in Chinese Homes: A Cross-Sectional Survey Highlighting the Need for Educational Interventions

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The background is a solid dark blue. On the left side, there is a faint, light blue graphic. It consists of a stylized globe with latitude and longitude lines, and a flame or torch-like shape rising from the top of the globe. A horizontal, semi-transparent light blue bar is positioned across the middle of the image, containing the word "Background" in white text.

Background

Context

- Subnational smoke free policies are increasingly common in China thereby raising the profile of secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure in the household as a public health issue
- SHS exposure can cause lung cancer, heart disease, severe asthma, sudden infant death syndrome, and other diseases among non-smokers
- Describing household rules for smoking, particularly in households with children, is needed to identify potential interventions



<https://qz.com/521662/68-of-chinese-men-are-smokers-and-millions-will-die-because-of-it/>

Objective: To describe household rules for smoking and how living with children may impact household rules





Methods

Study Design

- A cross-sectional randomized experimental health warning label survey design was conducted in 2017 in Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen
- Approximately 1066 adult (18+) residents from each city were recruited via street intercept to complete our 25 minute tablet-based survey (50% male, 50% <40 years of age, 50% smokers)
- All household smoking rule-related questions were asked prior to viewing our health warning labels



Assessing Household Smoking Rules

Do you live with any children under the age of 18?

- a.) No
- b.) Yes

Which of the following best describes smoking inside your home?

- a.) No smoking in any area
- b.) Smoking allowed in some areas
- c.) Smoking allowed in all areas

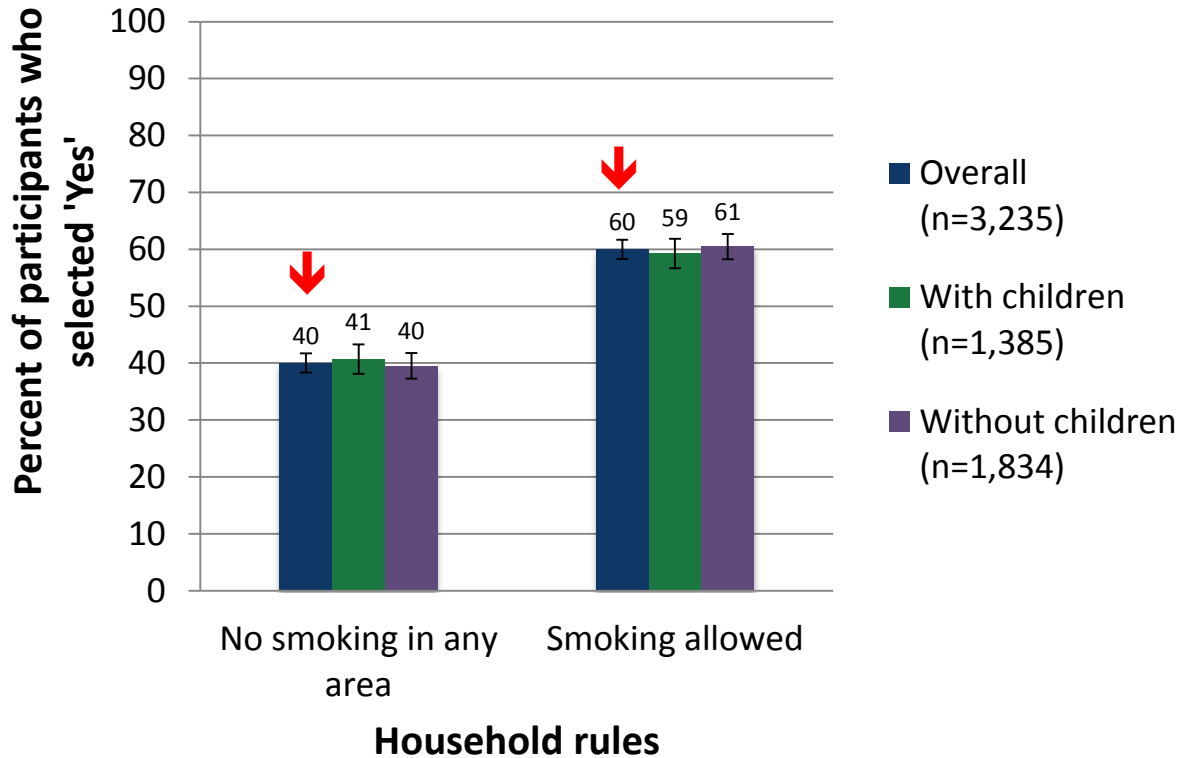
- Chi-square tests ($\alpha=0.05$) were conducted to determine differences between household rules for those with children and those without children





Results

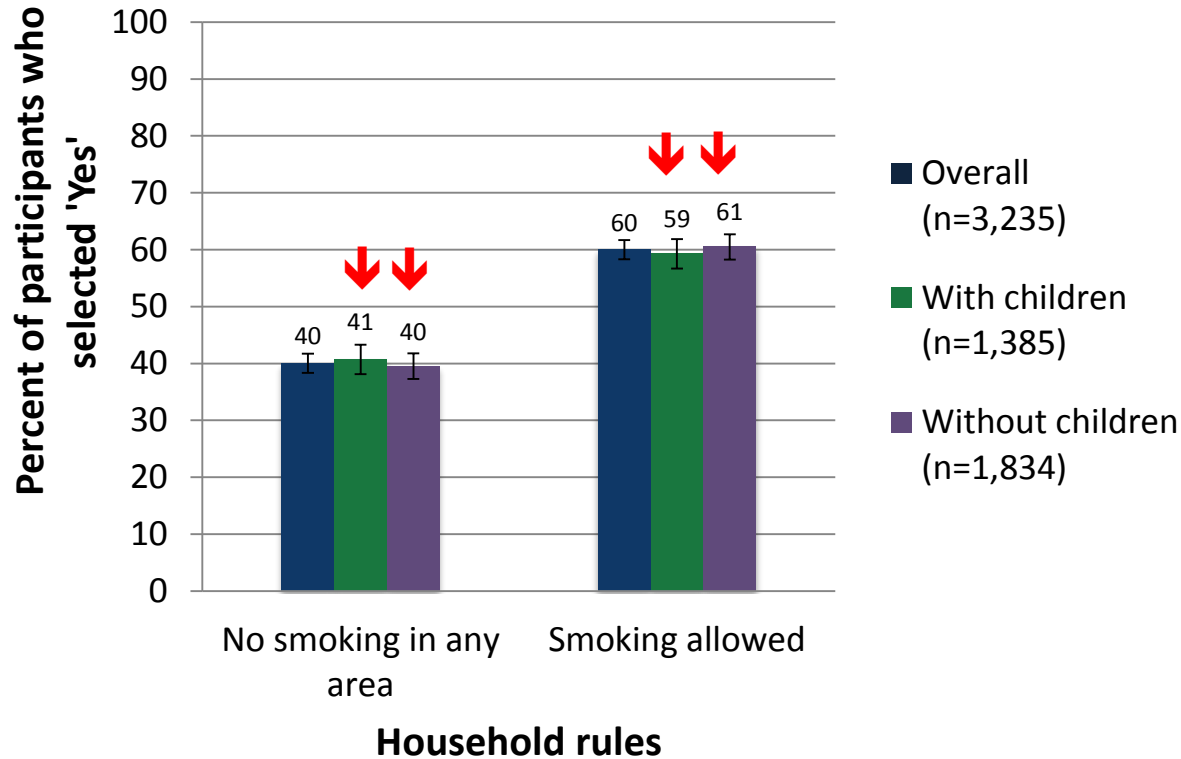
Rules With and Without Children



Key Finding #1: 40% of overall sample did not allow smoking in any area of the home; 60% allowed smoking in the home

Key Finding #2: Presence or absence of children did not affect whether smoking was allowed in the home ($p=0.52$)

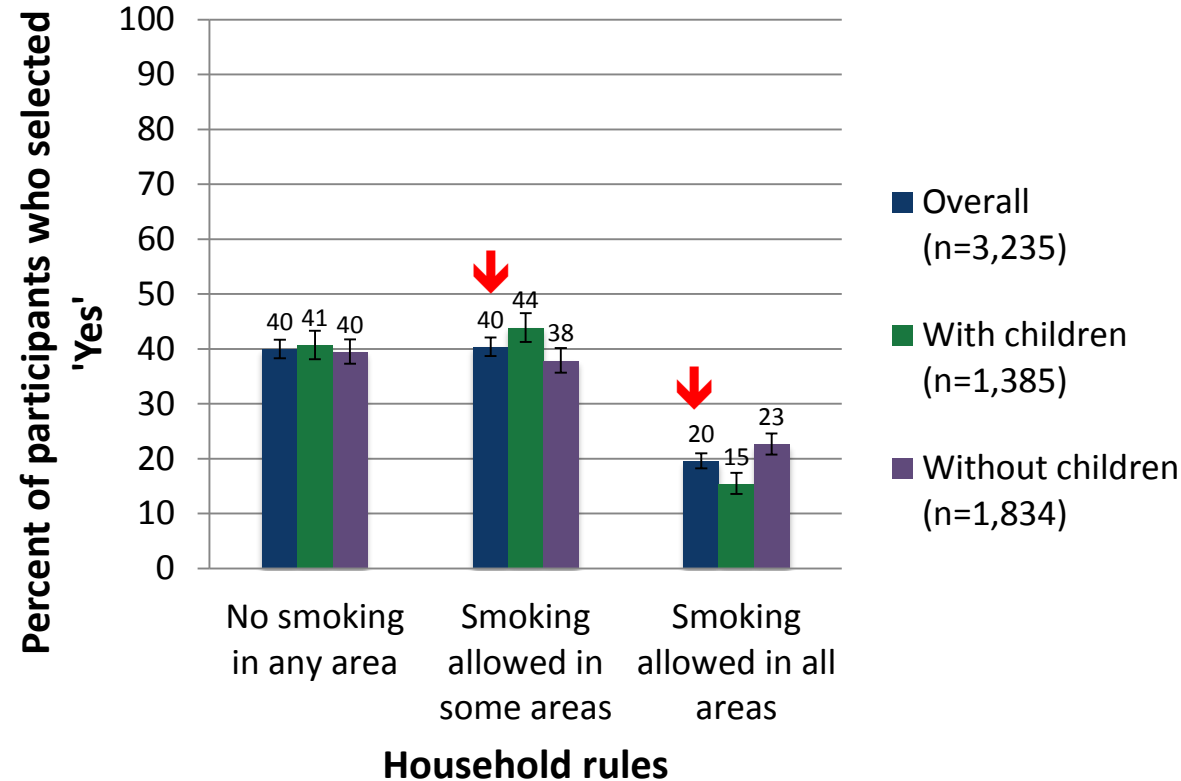
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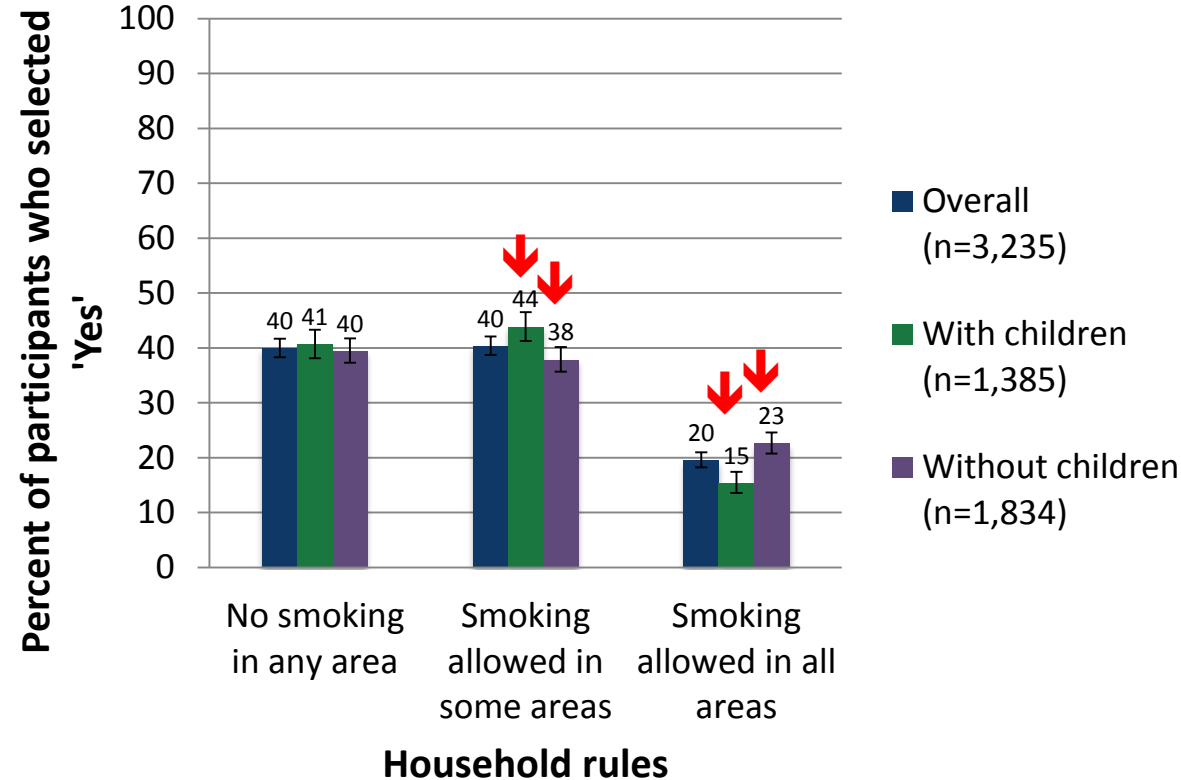
Rules With and Without Children



Key Finding #3: 40% of overall sample allowed smoking in some areas of the home while 20% allowed smoking in all areas

Key Finding #4: Presence of children may impact whether smoking is allowed in some areas versus all areas of the home ($p < 0.001$)

Rules With and Without Children



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Key Finding #4: Presence of children may impact whether smoking is allowed in some areas versus all areas of the home ($p < 0.001$)



Conclusions

Summary and Recommendations

- With 60% of participants allowing smoking in their household, SHS exposure in the household is a major public health issue in China
- While living with children was not associated with having a smoke free home, it may impact whether households allow smoking in some areas versus all areas
- These findings suggest a need for educational interventions or campaigns to highlight the dangers of smoking anywhere in the household



http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2011-01/07/content_11808366.htm



Q&A



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