

Examining The Relationship Between Smoking Cigarettes and Experiences of Sleep Disturbances



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PRINCE GEORGE'S
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Abstract

Research has shown there is a relationship between adolescent and young adult cigarette smokers and experiences of sleep disturbances. Participants were (N = 25,049) adolescents and early adulthood participants (Mean age = 15.83, SD = 4.53) who answered the questions for the variables in this study. Approximately 55% of the participants reported significant problems with sleep trouble, such as bad dreams, sleeping restlessly or falling asleep during the day in the past month (29.7%), two to twelve months (13.8%), and over a year ago (11.3%) (measured using the Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviews [ACASI]). Approximately 54% of the same participants reported smoking daily (39.6%) or some days (14.1%) (measured using ACASI). The specific methods used in this study was a correlational test of the variables predicted to be positively related. It was hypothesized that there is a positive link between one's cigarette smoking and having significant difficulty with sleeping, such as bad dreams, sleeping restlessly or falling asleep during the day. Consistent with the hypothesis, current cigarette smoking was statistically significantly related to having significant difficulty with sleeping, such as bad dreams, sleeping restlessly or falling asleep during the day, resulting with $r = .073$ ($p < .01$) at the 0.01 level (1-tailed). The R^2 and adjusted $R^2 = .005$, and the ANOVA table revealed there is a statistically significant linear relationship between current smoking of cigarettes and having sleep disturbances such as bad dreams, sleeping restlessly or falling asleep during the day. These results suggest that as one's cigarette smoking increases their experience with sleep disturbance, such as bad dreams, sleeping restlessly or falling asleep during the day increases. These results support the rejection of the null hypothesis of there being no statistically significant relationship between current cigarette smoking and having sleep disturbances. There is a weak positive correlation between current cigarette smoking and having sleep disturbances. It is concluded that cigarette smoking among young adults is associated with experiences of sleep disturbances.

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between cigarette smoking and sleep disturbances, such as bad dreams, sleeping restlessly or falling asleep during the day.

Introduction

- Research has shown there is a positive relationship between smoking cigarettes and experiences of sleep disturbances—Recent studies that have examined the relationship between smoking cigarettes and sleep disturbances in adolescents.

Literature Review

Phillips et al. (1995)

- The study examines the relationship between cigarette smoking, poor sleep habits, and sleep complaints. Several lines of evidence suggest a relationship between cigarette smoking and sleep disturbance. There were 484 people who participated from a random sample of 1000 completed a mail survey. The effects of age and smoking status on sleep, health, and daytime function were assessed by multivariate analysis of variance. In conclusion, cigarette smokers were significantly more likely than nonsmokers to report problems such as: going and staying asleep, daytime sleepiness, minor accidents, depression, and high daily caffeine intake.

Costa et al. (2018)

- This review aims to provide an overview of previous research on cigarette smoking and its effect on sleep to use it as evidence of its affect on the body. Data from 33 articles were organized according to the different ways in which cigarette smoking can affect sleep and allowed us to establish a correlation between sleep disturbances. Further investigations targeting a better understanding of how nicotine could affect neural basis of behavior and biological rhythms are needed .

Bellatorre et al. (2017)

- Based on a lack evidence the relationship between sleeping and smoking during adolescence remains unclear and complex. The authors used two-group [structural equation modeling to evaluate the longitudinal effects of sleep problems, duration and smoking for White and Black youth](#). Further research is needed to unravel the complex relationship between the direct effects of nicotine, lifestyle choices that may link smoking, sleep problems, and racial differences .

Hypothesis

Research Question: Is there a relationship between smoking cigarettes and sleep disturbances?

Hypotheses:

H0: There is no statistically significant relationship between smoking cigarettes and sleep disturbances

H1: There is a statistically significant relationship between smoking cigarettes and sleep disturbances

Method

N= 25,049

Mean Age= 15.83

Measure:

- Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviews (ACASI)

Results

Correlations^a

	R01_AC1003: Now smoke cigarettes	R01_AX0162: Last time you had significant problems with: Sleep trouble
R01_AC1003: Now smoke cigarettes	Pearson Correlation Sig. (1-tailed)	1 .073*
R01_AX0162: Last time you had significant problems with: Sleep trouble - such as bad dreams, sleeping restlessly or falling asleep during the day	Pearson Correlation Sig. (1-tailed)	.073* 1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

b. Listwise N=25049

Conclusion

- These results suggest that as one's cigarette smoking increases their experience with sleep disturbance, such as bad dreams, sleeping restlessly or falling asleep during the day increases.
- These results support the rejection of the null hypothesis of there being no statistically significant relationship between current cigarette smoking and having sleep disturbances.
- There is a weak positive correlation between current cigarette smoking and having sleep disturbances.
- It is concluded that cigarette smoking among young adults is associated with experiences of sleep disturbances.
- Future research is needed to determine the complex relationship between smoking and sleep disturbances; there are several other factors that should be considered, such as genetic factors, race/ethnicity, lifestyle choices and SES.

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