



UNIVERSITY REPORT

MISSISSIPPI STATE
UNIVERSITY



2018 • mississippi tobacco data



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UNIVERSITY SURVEY OF TOBACCO CONTROL

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY | 2018

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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The survey instrument design was based on an extensive review of extant instruments such as the Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control, the Current Population Survey – Tobacco Use Supplement, the National College Health Risk Behavior Survey, the Youth Tobacco Survey, the Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Survey, and was supplemented by additional relevant items.

METHODS

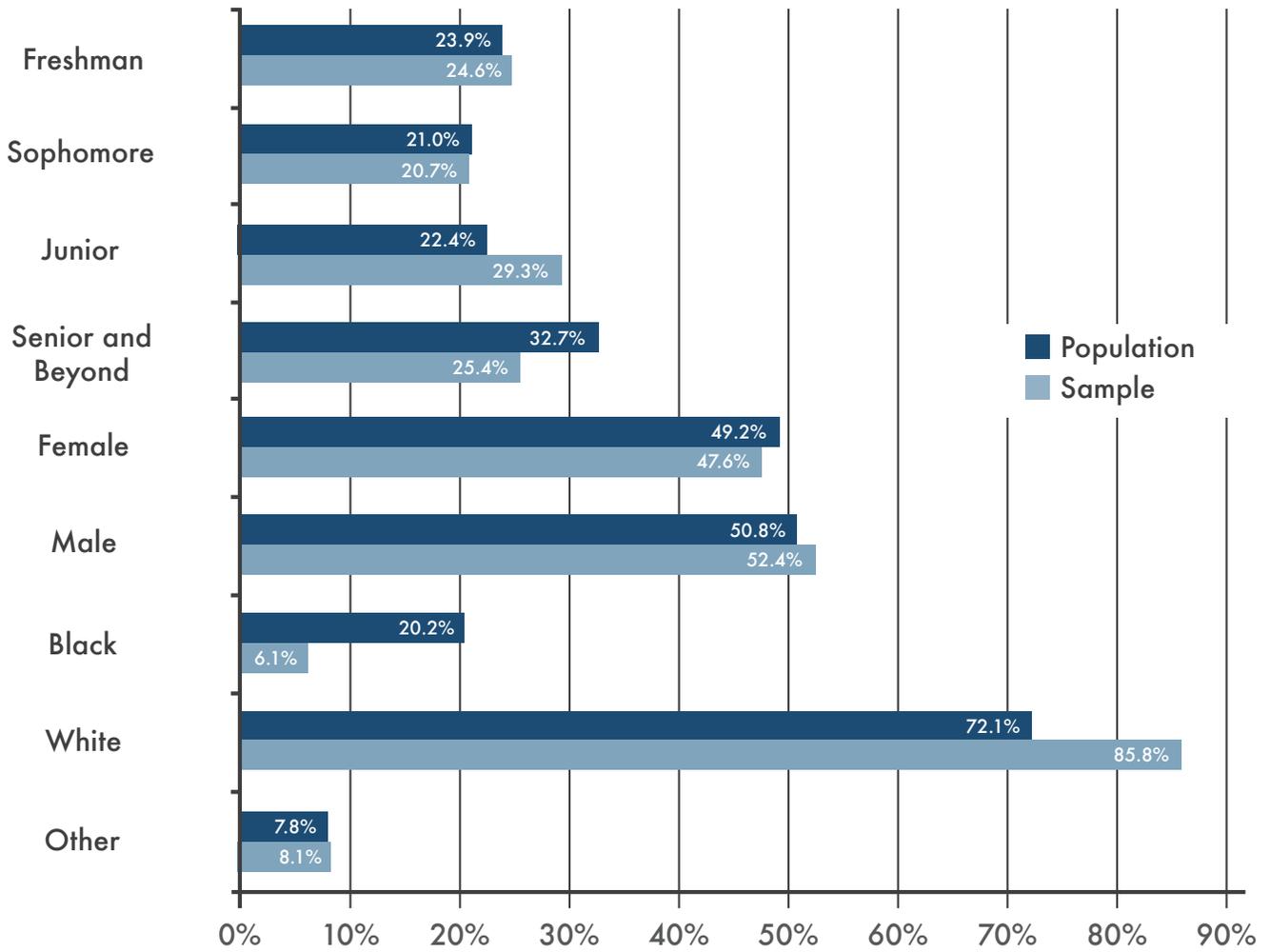
Researchers at the Social Science Research Center at Mississippi State University (MSU) administered a web-based survey to undergraduate students at MSU. This web-based approach has extraordinary potential as the university provides internet access to students in multiple settings and issues each student an e-mail account. Moreover, students rely on e-mail and the internet to communicate with peers, professors, and university administrators.

Information Technology Services at MSU provided 15,303 undergraduate student e-mail addresses. Of these 15,303 students, 7,652 were sampled and 593 participated in the survey. All respondents were 18 years of age or older and undergraduate students at MSU during the Spring 2018 term. Respondents

were screened before beginning the survey, and students who were not yet 18 years of age during the Spring 2018 term were not allowed to continue the survey.

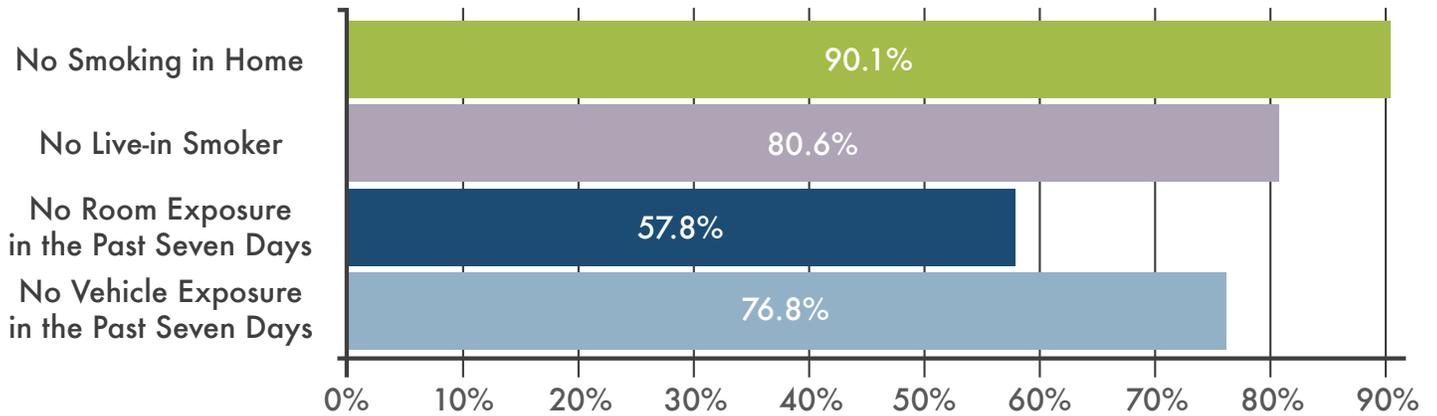
Each student in the sample received an e-mail asking for their participation in the survey. Students who chose to participate clicked on an embedded URL address that linked the student to the survey web site. Respondents who did not complete the survey in one session were able to restart the survey at the last question answered. Up to two reminder e-mails were sent requesting the student's continued participation. Two reminder emails were also sent to each student who did not respond to the initial request for participation. No more than three emails were sent to any student in the sample.

Several precautions were taken to protect the privacy of respondents. Personal identifiers (e-mail addresses) were kept separate from the information collected from each respondent. This was accomplished by anonymizing responses so that no personal information was recorded and the contact association was removed.



INDIVIDUAL PRACTICES & EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE

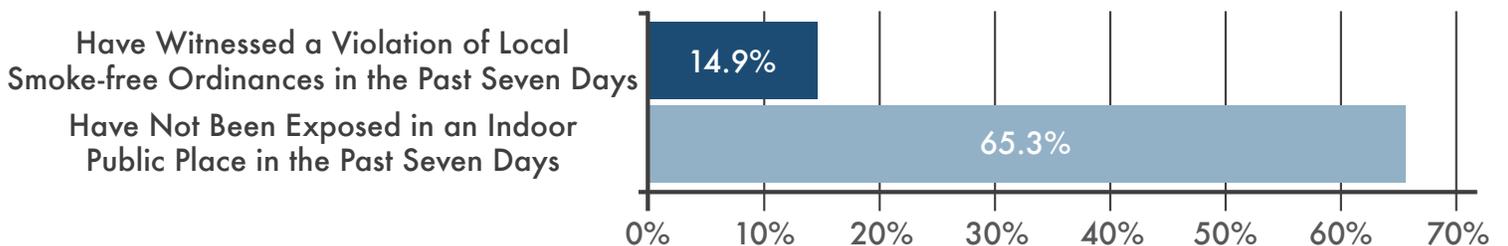
2018



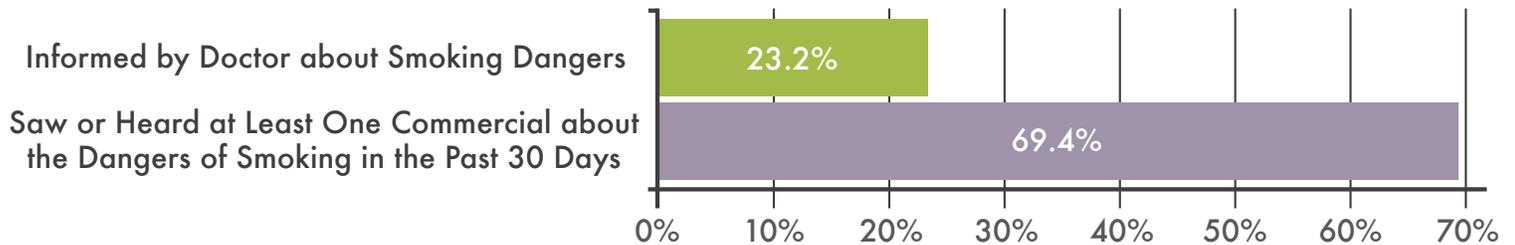
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere in their home was significantly higher for females (93.5%) than for males (86.6%), $p < .01$. Black students (78.8%) were 0.3 times as likely as white students (91.6%) to report smoking is not allowed anywhere in their home, $p = .02$.
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported they were not exposed to secondhand smoke in a vehicle in the past seven days was significantly higher for females (82.1%) than for males (71.9%), $p < .01$.

SMOKE-FREE POLICIES IN THE COMMUNITY

2018

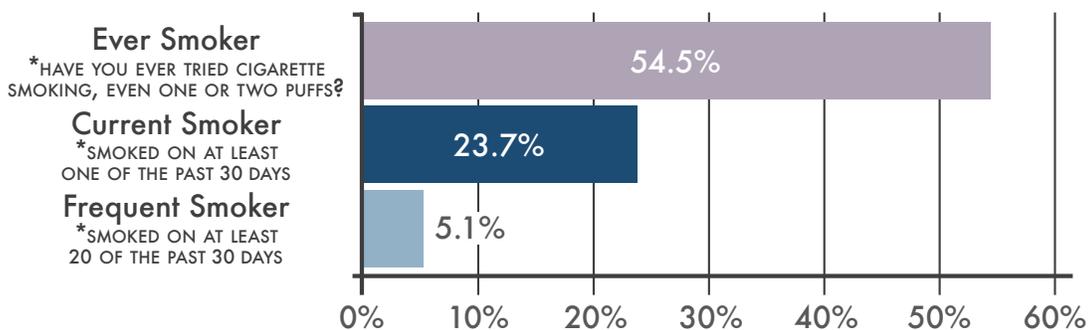


- Mississippi State University sophomores (12.0%) were 0.4 times as likely, juniors (13.8%) were 0.5 times as likely, and seniors (10.8%) were 0.4 times as likely as freshmen (23.8%) to report witnessing someone smoking in an indoor public place where smoking is prohibited by law, $p < .05$.

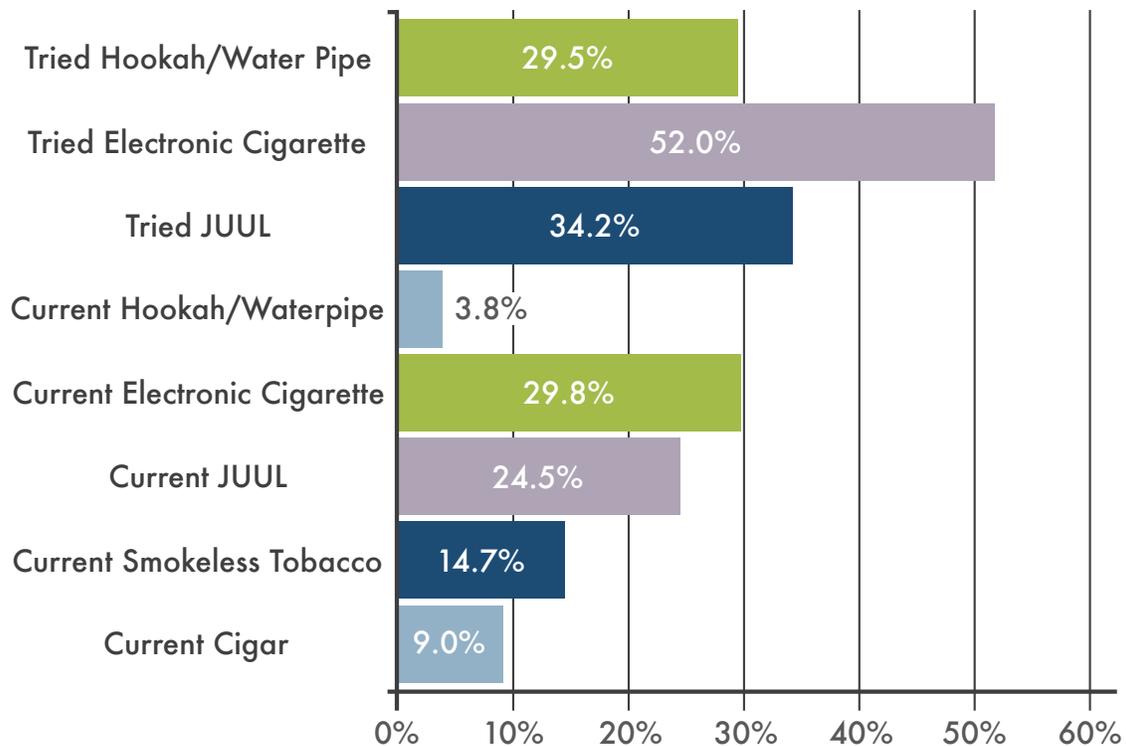


- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported their doctor or someone at their doctor’s office has discussed the dangers of smoking with them was significantly higher for males (25.9%) than for females (20.9%), $p < .001$.
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported having seen commercials on the TV, radio, or internet about the dangers of smoking in the past thirty days was significantly higher for males (75.4%) than for females (63.5%), $p < .01$. White students (70.0%) were 0.2 times as likely and other race students (45.5%) were 0.1 times as likely as black students (90.9%) to report having seen commercials on the dangers of smoking in the past thirty days, $p < .05$.

CIGARETTE SMOKING // // // 2018



- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported ever trying cigarettes was significantly higher for males (66.7%) than for females (41.0%), $p < .001$. Black students (33.3%) were 0.4 times as likely as white students (54.9%) to report ever trying cigarettes, $p = .02$.
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported smoking cigarettes in the past thirty days was significantly higher for males (31.3%) than for females (15.0%), $p < .001$.
- Mississippi State University freshmen (2.1%) and sophomores (2.5%) were 0.2 times as likely as seniors (10.3%) to report frequently smoking cigarettes, $p < .05$.

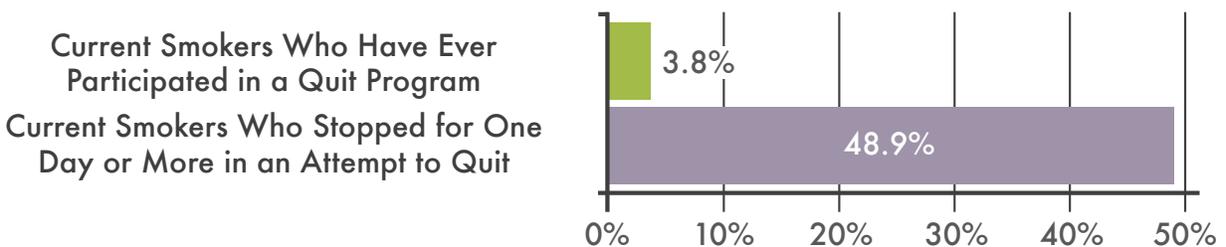


- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported having ever tried smoking tobacco in a hookah or water pipe was significantly higher for males (33.6%) than for females (24.4%), $p = .02$. Freshmen (19.5%) were 0.3 times as likely, sophomores (28.0%) were 0.6 times as likely, and juniors (28.5%) were 0.6 times as likely as seniors (41.3%) to report having ever tried smoking tobacco in a hookah or water pipe, $p < .05$.
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported having ever used an electronic cigarette was significantly higher for males (60.8%) than for females (42.5%), $p < .001$. Black students (12.1%) were 0.1 times as likely as white students (54.1%) to report having ever used an electronic cigarette, $p < .001$.
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported having tried a JUUL was significantly higher for males (44.2%) than for females (23.8%), and significantly higher for white students (36.0%) and other race students (38.6%) than for black students (0.0%), $p < .001$. Freshmen (35.7%) were 0.6 times as likely, juniors (30.2%) were 0.4 times as likely, and seniors (24.5%) were 0.3 times as likely as sophomores (50.0%) to report having tried a JUUL, $p < .05$.
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported smoking tobacco in a hookah or water pipe in the past thirty days was significantly higher for males (4.9%) than for females (1.9%), $p = .05$.

TOBACCO PRODUCT USE ◀ 2018 ▶

- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported having used an electronic cigarette in the past thirty days was significantly higher for males (39.1%) than for females (19.5%), $p < .001$. Black students (3.0%) were 0.1 times as likely as white students (30.8%) to report having used an electronic cigarette in the past thirty days, $p < .01$.
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported having used a JUUL in the past thirty days was significantly higher for males (31.7%) than for females (16.9%), and significantly higher for white students (25.8%) and other race students (27.3%) than for black students (0.0%), $p < .01$. Freshmen (24.0%) were 0.6 times as likely, juniors (23.5%) were 0.5 times as likely, and seniors (16.5%) were 0.3 times as likely as sophomores (36.2%) to report having used a JUUL in the past thirty days, $p < .05$.
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported having used smokeless tobacco in the past thirty days was significantly higher for males (27.3%) than for females (0.8%), $p < .001$.
- The percentage of Mississippi State University students who reported having smoked a cigar in the past thirty days was significantly higher for males (15.0%) than for females (1.9%), $p < .001$.

SMOKING CESSATION ◀ 2018 ▶



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