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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 the University of Southern Mississippi (USM). 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 USM provided 10,596 undergraduate student e-mail addresses. Of these 10,596 students, 5,298 were sampled and 252 participated in the survey. All respondents were 18 years of age or older and undergraduate students at USM 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.
University of Southern Mississippi white students (71.7%) were 0.4 times as likely as black students (89.6%) to report they do not live with someone who smokes cigarettes, p = .02.

University of Southern Mississippi white students (59.1%) were 0.4 times as likely as black students (78.7%) to report they were not in the same room with someone smoking cigarettes in the past seven days, p = .02.
The percentage of University of Southern Mississippi students who reported ever trying cigarettes was significantly higher for males (63.1%) than for females (45.3%), $p < .001$. Freshmen (36.0%) were 0.4 times as likely as seniors (60.0%) to report ever trying cigarettes, $p < .01$. Black students (18.8%) were 0.1 times as likely as other race students (63.3%) to report ever trying cigarettes, $p < .001$.

The percentage of University of Southern Mississippi students who reported smoking cigarettes in the past thirty days was significantly higher for white students (23.3%) and other race students (16.7%) than for black students (0.0%), $p = .001$.

The percentage of University of Southern Mississippi students who reported frequently smoking cigarettes was significantly higher for white students (11.3%) and other race students (13.3%) than for black students (0.0%), $p = .04$. 
University of Southern Mississippi black students (14.6%) were 0.1 times as likely as other race students (60.0%) to report having ever used an electronic cigarette, $p < .001$.

University of Southern Mississippi seniors (3.6%) were 0.2 times as likely as freshmen (18.4%) to report having tried a JUUL, $p < .01$.

University of Southern Mississippi seniors (6.0%) were 0.2 times as likely as sophomores (25.0%) to report having used an electronic cigarette in the past thirty days, $p < .01$. Black students (4.2%) were 0.2 times as likely as white students (18.2%) to report having used an electronic cigarette in the past thirty days, $p = .03$.

University of Southern Mississippi seniors (3.6%) were 0.2 times as likely as sophomores (16.7%) to report having used a JUUL in the past thirty days, $p = .02$.

The percentage University of Southern Mississippi students who reported having used smokeless tobacco in the past thirty days was significantly higher for males (19.8%) than for females (0.6%), $p < .001$.

The percentage of University of Southern Mississippi students who reported having smoked a cigar in the past thirty days was significantly higher for males (14.8%) than for females (3.8%), $p < .01$. 
Current Smokers Who Have Ever Participated in a Quit Program
Current Smokers Who Stopped for One Day or More in an Attempt to Quit

- 13.3%
- 52.3%
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