

# Youth Smokeless Tobacco Use

## Fact Sheet

### Results from the 2016 Mississippi Youth Tobacco Survey



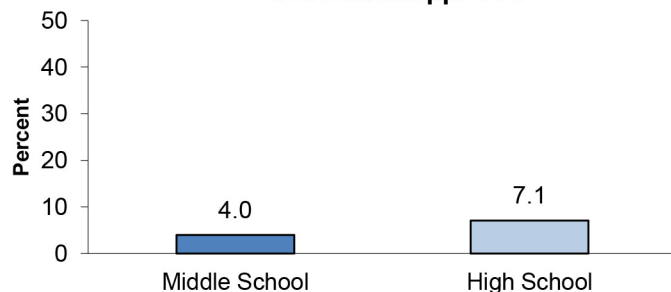
MISSISSIPPI  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) was developed to enhance the capacity of states to design, implement, and evaluate their own tobacco prevention and control programs. The YTS comprises a state-approved core questionnaire designed to gather data about the use of tobacco products and related risk behaviors among Mississippi public school students. The 2016 Mississippi YTS was completed by 1,606 middle school students in 42 schools and by 2,003 high school students in 45 schools. The overall response rate was 75% in middle school and 78% in high school. The results represent the entire population of public middle and high school students in Mississippi.

#### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use<sup>(1)</sup>

In Mississippi, 4.0% of middle school students and 7.1% of high school students reported current smokeless tobacco use (Figure 1).

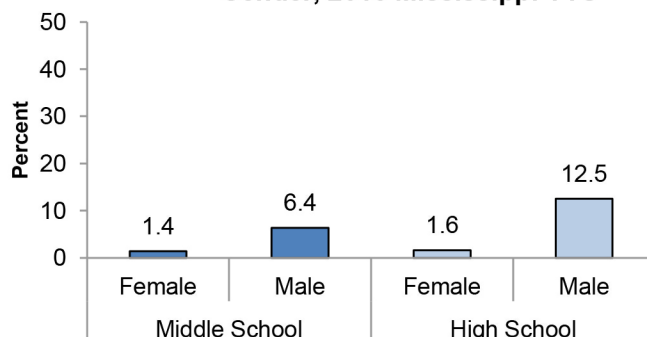
Figure 1. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2016 Mississippi YTS



#### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender

- In middle school, the percentage of current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher<sup>(2)</sup> among males (6.4%) compared to females (1.4%) (Figure 2).
- In high school, the percentage of current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among males (12.5%) compared to females (1.6%) (Figure 2).

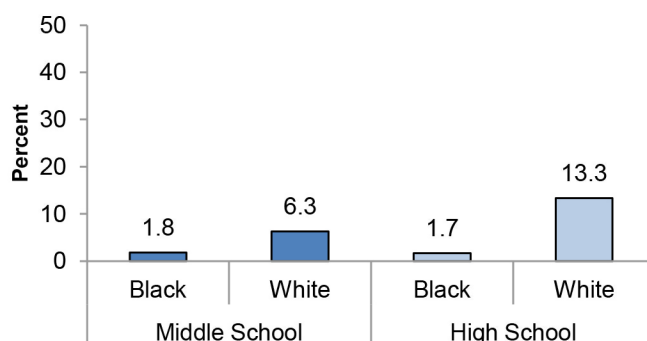
Figure 2. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender, 2016 Mississippi YTS



#### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Race

- In middle school, the percentage of students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among whites (6.3%) compared to blacks (1.8%) (Figure 3).
- In high school, the percentage of high school students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among whites (13.3%) compared to blacks (1.7%) (Figure 3).

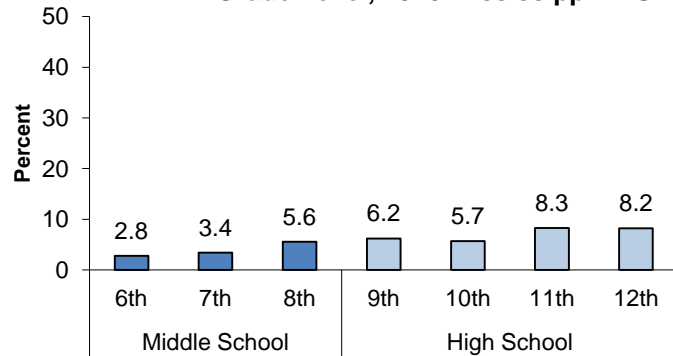
Figure 3. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Race, 2016 Mississippi YTS



**Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Grade Level**

There were no significant differences by grade level in the percentage of current smokeless tobacco users in either middle or high school (Figure 4).

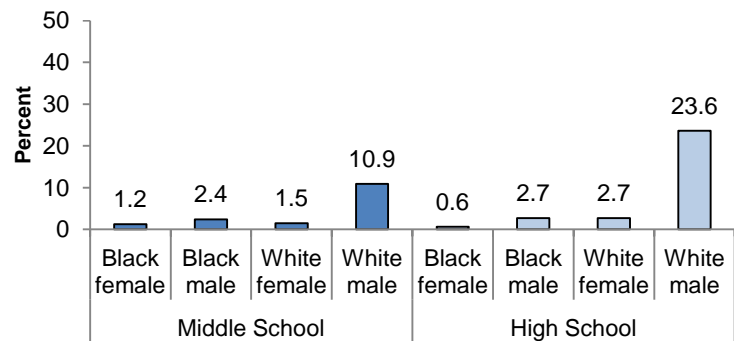
**Figure 4. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Grade Level, 2016 Mississippi YTS**



**Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender and Race**

- In middle school, the percentage of students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among white males (10.9%) compared to the other gender by race groups (Figure 5).
- In high school, the percentage of students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among white males (23.6%) compared to the other gender by race groups (Figure 5).

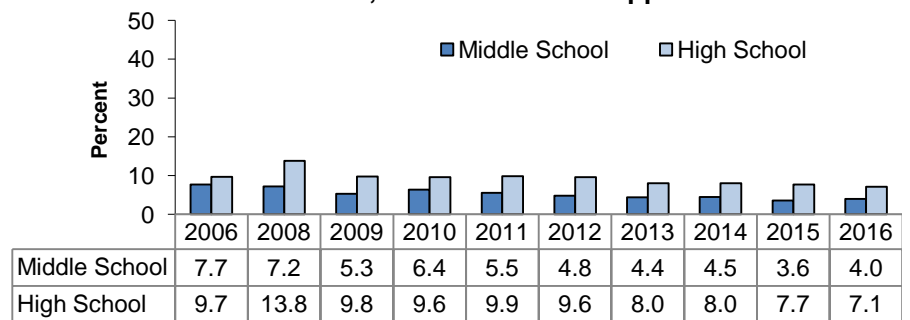
**Figure 5. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender and Race, 2016 Mississippi YTS**



**Trends in Current Smokeless Tobacco Use<sup>(3)</sup>**

The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use in middle and high school significantly decreased in the period of 2006–2016. This prevalence was not significantly different between 2015 and 2016, both in middle and high school (Figure 6).

**Figure 6. Trends in Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2006–2016 Mississippi YTS**



**Notes**

- (1) Students were considered current smokeless tobacco users if they had used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.
- (2) The difference between two estimates is considered statistically significant (also stated as “significantly higher/lower” or “significant” in this fact sheet) if their 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.
- (3) Logistic regression analysis is used to test for change over time. The regression models controlled for changes in distributions by sex, race/ethnicity and grade in the population, and assessed linear time effect by including time variables using ten years of data ( 2006, and 2008–2016). We did not receive data in 2007. However, the linear term was hypothetically assigned to 2007 so the overall trend analysis took into account the unequal elapsed time. The trend was considered statistically significant if the p-value for the linear time coefficient was less than 0.05.

**For More Information, Contact:**

Mississippi State Department of Health

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