The Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is developed and conducted to monitor the state-level prevalence of behaviors (including tobacco product use) that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among adults. The 2017 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 5,076 Mississipians aged 18 years or older.

**Percent of smokeless tobacco use among Mississippi adults**

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current smokeless tobacco use was:
- 7.2% overall
- Significantly higher among males (12.7%) compared to females (2.2%)
- 5.4% among blacks and 8.0% among whites

**Percent of current smokeless tobacco use among Mississippi adults by gender and race**

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among males of both races compared to females of both races, respectively. There was no significant difference between white and black males.

**Percent of current smokeless tobacco use among Mississippi adults by age group**

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current smokeless tobacco use was significantly lower for adults 65 years or older (5.1%) compared to adults between 55 and 64 years old (9.0%).
Results from the 2017 Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Percent of current smokeless tobacco use among Mississippi adults by education level

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among adults with less than High School (HS) (12.0%) compared to adults with some Post-HS (5.0%) or who were college graduates (4.6%).

Percent of current smokeless tobacco use among Mississippi adults by household income

There was no significant difference, by household income level, in the percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current smokeless tobacco use.

2011-2017 trend of current smokeless tobacco use among Mississippi adults(3)

No change was detected in the percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current smokeless tobacco use in the period of 2011 to 2017.

Notes
(1) A current cigarette smoker is defined as an adult who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his or her lifetime and who, at the time they participated in the survey, reported smoking every day or some days.
(2) The difference between two estimates is considered statistically significant (also stated as “significantly higher/lower” 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, and age in the population and assessed linear time effect by including time variables using seven years of data (2011 to 2017). The trend was considered statistically significant if the p-value for the linear time coefficient was less than 0.05.

For More Information, Contact:
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