Youth Cigar Smoking

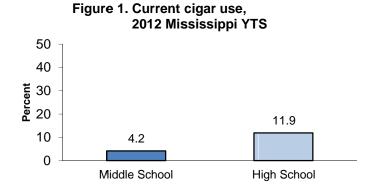
Results from the 2012 Mississippi Youth Tobacco Survey



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 2012 Mississippi YTS was completed by 1,739 middle school students in 41 schools and by 1,657 high school students, also in 41 schools. The overall response rate was 69% in middle school and 68% in high school. The results represent the entire population of public middle and high school students in Mississippi.

Current Cigar Use

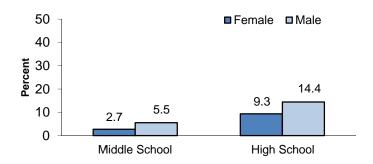
In Mississippi, 4.2% of middle school students and 11.9% of high school students reported current cigar use (Figure 1).



Current Cigar Use by Gender

There was no significant gender difference in the percentage of current cigar smokers in either middle or high school (Figure 2).

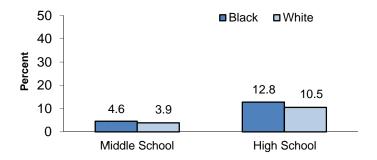
Figure 2. Current cigar use by gender, 2012 Mississippi YTS



Current Cigar Smoking by Race

There was no significant racial difference in the percentage of current cigar smokers in either middle or high school (Figure 3).

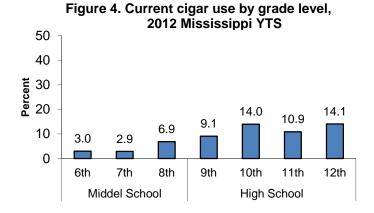
Figure 3. Current cigar use by race, 2012 Mississippi YTS



Youth Cigar Smoking

Current Cigar Use by Grade Level

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



Current Cigar Smoking by Gender and Racial groups

There were no significant differences by gender and racial groups in the percentage of current cigar smokers in either middle or high school (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Current cigar use by gender and racial groups, 2012 Mississippi YTS

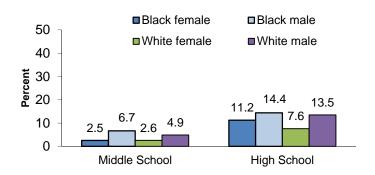
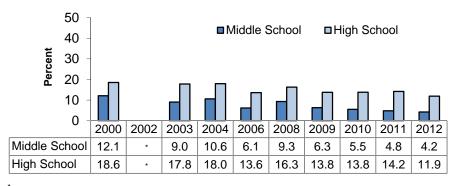


Figure 6. Current cigar use, 2000–2012 trend

Current Cigar Smoking Trend

The prevalence of current cigar use in middle and high school significantly decreased in the period 2000–2012 (Figure 6).



Data not available

Notes

- The difference between two estimates is considered statistically significant (also stated as "significant" in this fact sheet) if their 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.
- 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 and quadratic time effect by including time variables using ten years of data (2000, 2002–2004, 2006, and 2008–2012). We did not receive the weighted data in 2001, 2005, and 2007. However, the linear and quadratic terms were hypothetically assigned to those years so the overall trend analysis took into account any 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,

Office of Health Data and Research: (601) 576-8165 or Office of Tobacco Control: (601) 991-6050