

Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Mississippi Adults in 2020

The Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is conducted annually to monitor the prevalence of behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among adults in our state. The 2020 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 6,479 Mississippians aged 18 years or older.

Smokeless Tobacco Use in the United States

- **Smokeless tobacco use**, including chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, and snus, is harmful to health.¹
- Because the tobacco is not smoked, many perceive it as being safer than smoking. However, smokeless tobacco often contains nicotine and has been linked to some of the same health problems as smoking, such as cancer, heart disease, and stroke.¹
- In the US, **5.7 million** (2 in 100) adults aged 18 years and older reported current use of smokeless tobacco products.²
- Nearly **5 out of 100** (4.5%) men were current smokeless tobacco users.²
- **Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native** adults had the highest prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.²
- The percentage of adults who reported current use of smokeless tobacco in the South was 2.7%.²

Definitions

- A **current smokeless tobacco user** is defined as an adult who reported using chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day or some days at the time of their participation in the BRFSS survey.
- In this report, “**current smokeless tobacco users**” refers to adults who **reported** current smokeless tobacco use.
- The difference between two estimates is considered **statistically significant** (also stated as “significantly higher/lower” or “significant” in this fact sheet) if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.

Smokeless Tobacco Use in Mississippi in 2020

- Mississippi had **one of the highest percentages of smokeless tobacco users in the nation**, with about **7 in every 100 (7.1%)** adults reporting current smokeless tobacco use.²⁻³ (Figure 1)
- **Males** (12.4%) and **Whites** (9.5%) had significantly **higher** percentages of smokeless tobacco use than other groups.³ (Figure 2)
- **White males** (17.5%) had the **highest percentage** of current smokeless tobacco use among all races and sexes.³ (Figure 2)

Figure 1. Percentage of Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, Mississippi, 2020

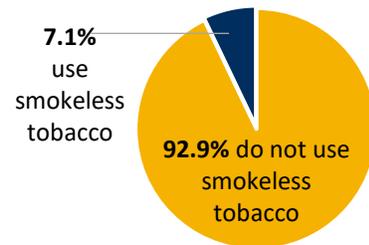
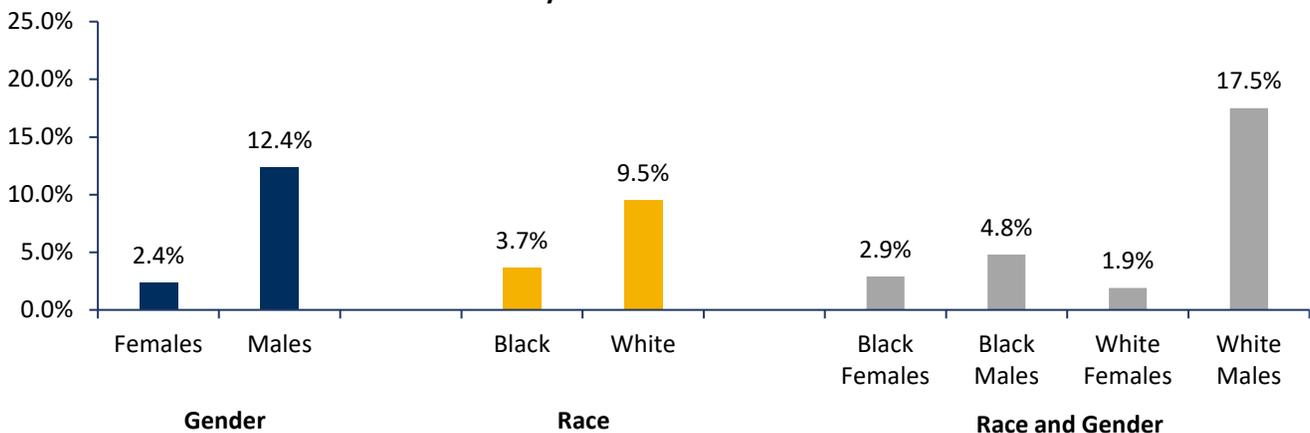


Figure 2. 2020 Percentage of Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Mississippi Adults by Gender and Race

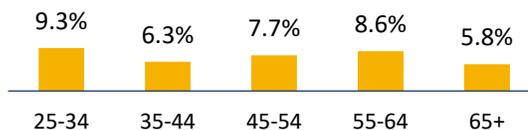


Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Mississippi Adults in 2020

Smokeless Tobacco Use in Mississippi in 2020 - continued

- There was **no significant difference, by age group**, in the percentage of adults who were current smokeless tobacco users.³ (Figure 3)
- The percentage of current smokeless tobacco users was significantly **higher** among adults who have **not completed high school** (9.9%) and those with a **high school diploma/G.E.D. only** (9.2%) compared to those with more than a high school education.³ (Figure 4)
- There was **no significant difference, by household income level**, in the percentage of adults who were current smokeless tobacco users.³ (Figure 5)

Figure 3. Percentage of Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among MS Adults by Age, 2020



*Note: Data for the 18-24 age group is suppressed due to low response.

Figure 4. Percentage of Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among MS Adults by Education Level, 2020

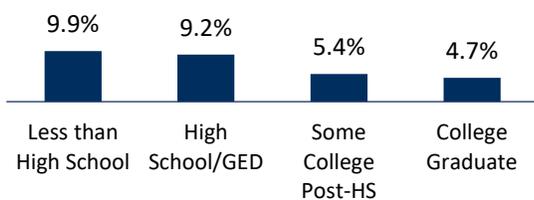
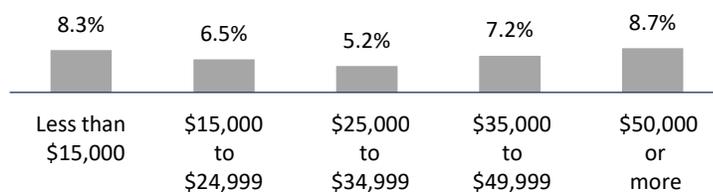


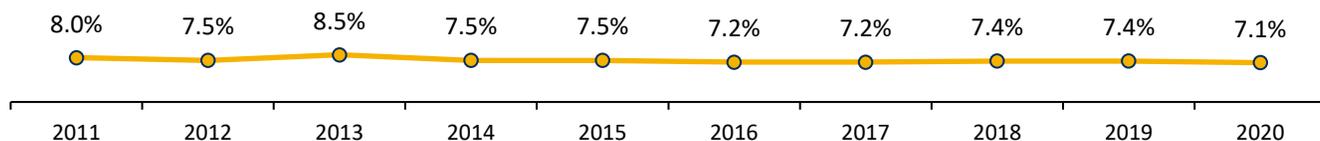
Figure 5. Percentage of Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among MS Adults by Annual Household Income, 2020



Smokeless Tobacco Trends in Mississippi

- **No significant change** was detected in the percentage of adults who were current smokeless tobacco users in the period of **2011 to 2020**. (Figure 6)

Figure 6. 2011-2020 Trend of Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Mississippi Adults



Definition

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 ten years of data (2011 to 2020). The trend was considered statistically significant if the p-value for the linear time coefficient was less than 0.05.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2016, November 16). The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Retrieved 5-16-2022, from: [CDC - Tobacco Smoke in the Workplace - NIOSH Workplace Safety and Health Topic](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/smokeless/use_us/index.htm).
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2022, March 18). Smoking & Tobacco Use. Retrieved 5-16-2022, from: https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/smokeless/use_us/index.htm
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2022, May 4). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Retrieved 5-16-2022, from: <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html>

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