

# Youth Smokeless Tobacco Use

## Results from the 2015 Mississippi Youth Tobacco Survey

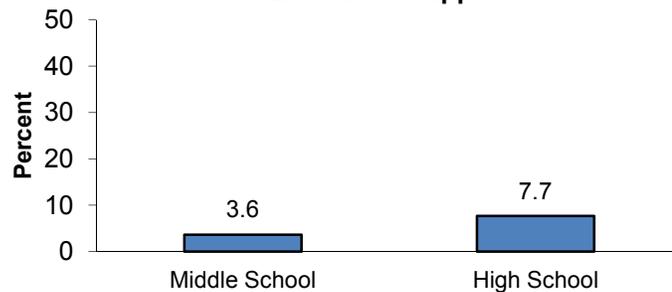


The Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) was developed to enhance the capacity of states to design, implement, and evaluate their own tobacco prevention and control programs. The YTS comprises a state-approved core questionnaire designed to gather data about the use of tobacco products and related risk behaviors among Mississippi public school students. The 2015 Mississippi YTS was completed by 1,878 middle school students in 47 schools and by 1,641 high school students in 43 schools. The overall response rate was 79% in middle school and 68% in high school. The results represent the entire population of public middle and high school students in Mississippi.

### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Mississippi, 3.6% of middle school students and 7.7% of high school students reported current smokeless tobacco use (Figure 1).

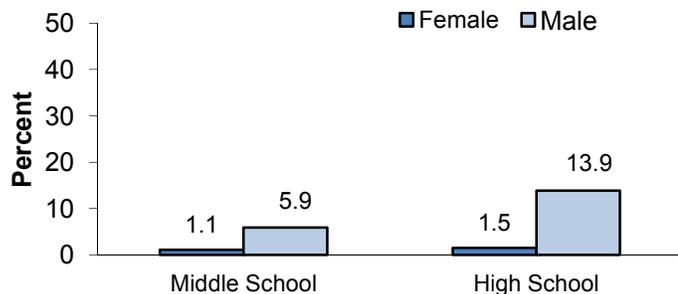
Figure 1. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2015 Mississippi YTS



### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender

- In middle school, the percentage of current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among males (5.9%) compared to females (1.1%) (Figure 2).
- In high school, the percentage of current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among males (13.9%) compared to females (1.5%) (Figure 2).

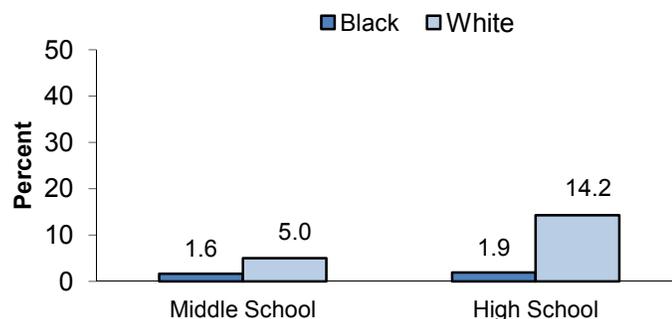
Figure 2. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender, 2015 Mississippi YTS



### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Race

- In middle school, the percentage of students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among whites (5.0%) compared to blacks (1.6%) (Figure 3).
- In high school, the percentage of high school students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among whites (14.2%) compared to blacks (1.9%) (Figure 3).

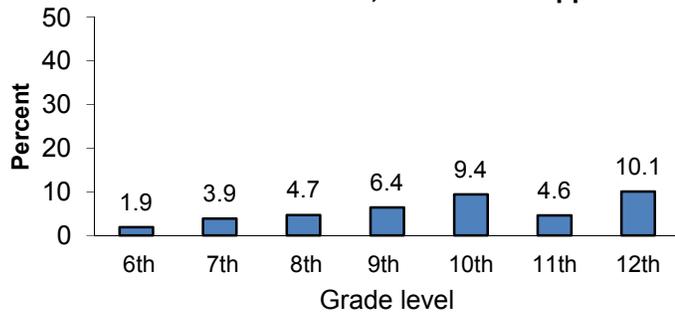
Figure 3. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Race, 2015 Mississippi YTS



**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).

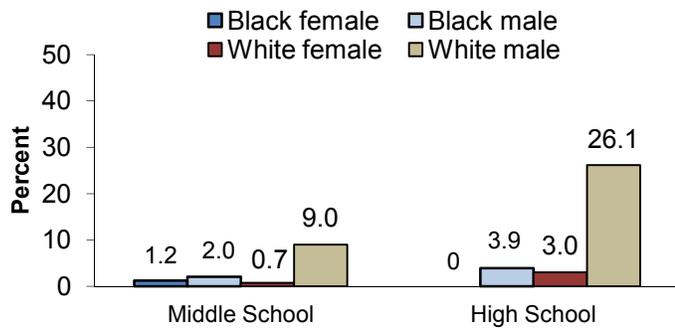
**Figure 4. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Grade Level, 2015 Mississippi YTS**



**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 (9.0%) 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 (26.1%) compared to the other gender by race groups (Figure 5).

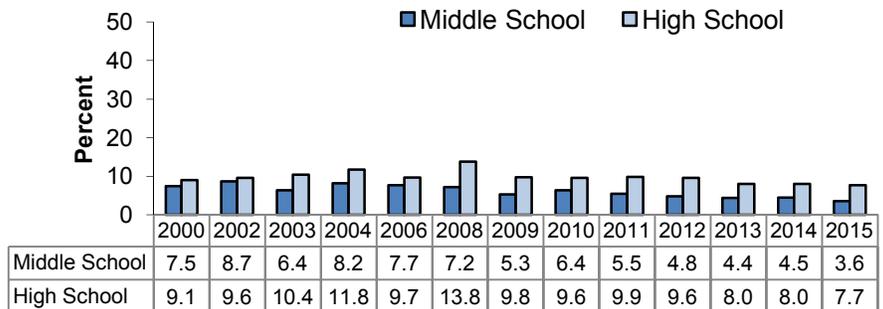
**Figure 5. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender and Race, 2015 Mississippi YTS**



**Trends in Current Smokeless Tobacco Use**

- The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use in middle school significantly decreased in the period of 2000–2015 (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use in high school increased from 2000 to 2008, then decreased from 2008 to 2015 (Figure 6).

**Figure 6. Trends in Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2000–2015 Mississippi YTS**



**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 thirteen years of data (2000, 2002–2004, 2006, and 2008–2015). We did not receive 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:**

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