

Tobacco Control: A Report Card For MISSISSIPPI 2024

LOCAL POLICIES

A

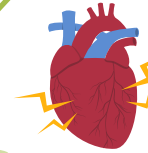
37%
of Mississippi's
Population
is Protected



There are **190**
Smoke-Free
MUNICIPALITIES
and **[7]**
Smoke-Free
COUNTIES
IN MISSISSIPPI

A- HEALTH IMPACTS

A-

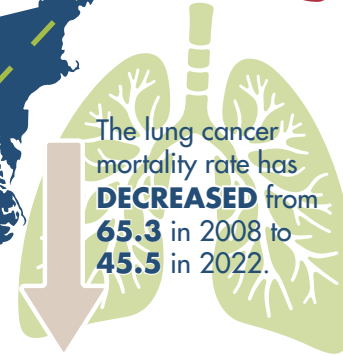


Hospital admissions
for *heart attacks*
DECREASED following
the implementation of
**[SMOKE-FREE
ORDINANCES.]**

12.8%

of adults at high risk
for lung cancer were
SCREENED with annual
low-dose CT scans, which
was not significantly
different than the
national rate of **12.9%**.

The lung cancer
mortality rate has
DECREASED from
65.3 in 2008 to
45.5 in 2022.



STATEWIDE POLICIES

C

U.S. state
cigarette tax
ranking **40th**

NO
statewide
smoke-free
law for
restaurants,
bars, and
workplaces.



NO
STATE TAX
on e-cigarettes



Smoking is **prohibited**
in public schools and
childcare facilities



TOBACCO USE TRENDS

B+

Per capita cigarette
consumption **DECREASED**.
Prevalence of current cigarette smoking
among adults **DECREASED** (CDC BRFSS).
Prevalence of past 30-day cigarette smoking
among high school and middle school
students **DECREASED** (MS YTS).
Prevalence of past 30-day smokeless
tobacco use among high school and middle
school students **DECREASED** (MS YTS).
Prevalence of past 30-day cigar smoking
among high school and middle school
students **DECREASED** (MS YTS).

However, past
30-day use
of e-cigarettes
INCREASED in
2014 and in 2018.

In 2023, **15.7%** of
high school students
and **6.4%** of middle
school students
reported past 30-day
use (MS YTS).

B+ CESSATION

B+

3,717
Mississippi
residents
registered for
QUITLINE

Enrollment rate for
referrals to the **BABY &
ME TOBACCO FREE
PROGRAM** increased
from **6%** in 2022 to
63% today.

EXCEEDING the
North American Quitline
Consortium (NAQC)
goal of **30%**.



Responder
30-Day
Quit Rate for
the Quitline is

30.2%

Tobacco Control: A Report Card For **MISSISSIPPI** 2024

LOCAL POLICIES: **A**

Prior to 2007, there were 6 municipalities with smoke-free ordinances, protecting 3% of the Mississippi population. There are now 190 smoke-free municipalities, protecting 37% of the Mississippi population. Mississippi has been awarded 1st and 2nd place by the Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights Clean Air Award 2010-2019. In 2020, the state received 3rd place and was also awarded that same year, 2nd place for the state with the most smoke-free indoor air policies that included electronic cigarettes.

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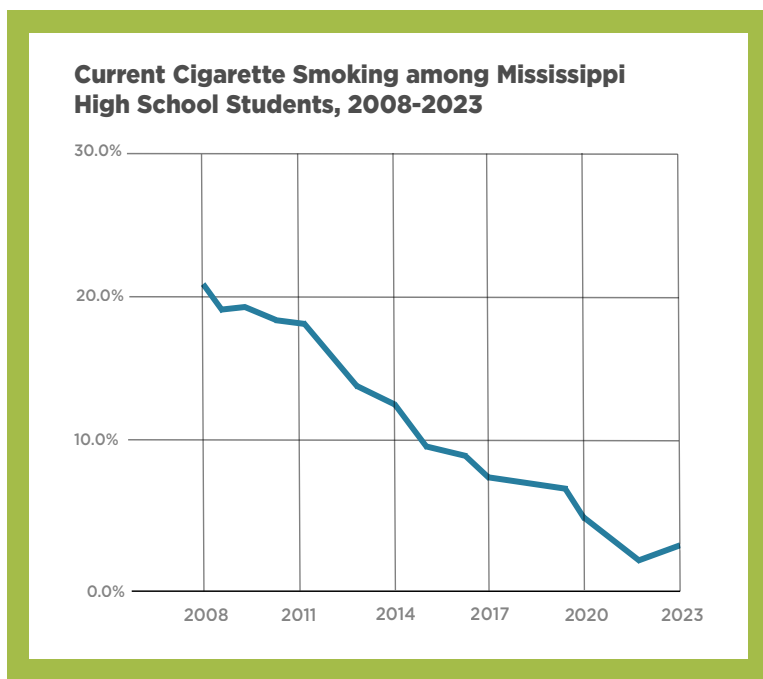
STATEWIDE POLICIES: **C**

- Mississippi raised the state cigarette tax from \$.18 to \$.68 on May 15, 2009. Following this tax increase, cigarette consumption decreased by more than 50% and tax revenue increased by 88%. Mississippi is ranked 40th in the U.S. for its cigarette tax, compared to the national average of \$1.93.
- Mississippi does not place a state tax on e-cigarettes.
- Smoking is prohibited in schools (public schools only) and childcare facilities.

- Smoking restrictions are required in government workplaces and at public facilities where an organized athletic event for persons under 18 is taking place.
- Retailers and wholesalers are required to obtain a license to sell tobacco products. A license is not required to sell e-cigarette products.
- In FY2024, total funding for state tobacco control programs was \$10,036,100, 27.5% of the CDC recommended level.
- There is not a statewide smoke-free law for restaurants, bars, and workplaces.
- **Pathway to Improvement**
 - Raise the state cigarette tax
 - Implement a state tax on e-cigarettes
 - Implement a statewide smokefree law for restaurants, bars, and workplaces

TOBACCO USE TRENDS: B+

- Per capita cigarette consumption in Mississippi decreased from 93.6 packs in 2008 to 46.3 packs in 2023.
- According to CDC BRFSS data, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among Mississippi adults decreased from 22.9% in 2010 to 15.6% in 2023.
- The prevalence of past 30-day cigarette smoking among high school students decreased from 20.2% in 2008 to 3.4% in 2023. The prevalence among middle school students decreased from 8.9% to 1.7% (Mississippi Youth Tobacco Survey).



- The prevalence of past 30-day smokeless tobacco use among high school students decreased from 13.8% in 2008 to 2.5% in 2023. The prevalence among middle school students decreased from 7.2% to 2.7% (Mississippi Youth Tobacco Survey).
- The prevalence of past 30-day cigar smoking among high school students decreased from 16.3% in 2008 to 5.2% in 2023. The prevalence among middle school students decreased from 9.3% to 2.8%. (Mississippi Youth Tobacco Survey).
- However, past 30-day use of e-cigarettes increased in 2014 and again in 2018. In 2023, 15.7% of high school students and 6.4% of middle school students reported past 30-day use. (Mississippi Youth Tobacco Survey)
- **Pathway to Improvement**
 - Decrease the prevalence of past 30-day e-cigarette use among high school students

CESSATION: B+

- For FY24, a total of 3,717 Mississippi residents enrolled in Quitline services.
- For FY2023, the Responder 30-Day Quit Rate is 30.2%, exceeding the North American Quitline Consortium (NAQC) goal of 30%. Of the enrollees who responded to the 7-month followup survey, 92.2% were at least somewhat satisfied with the service they received from the Quitline.
- The Baby & Me Tobacco Free Program (BMTFP) is an evidence-based tobacco cessation program that assists mothers to quit and stay quit. In 2022 the enrollment rate for referrals to the Baby & Me Tobacco Free Program was 6%. Today, the enrollment rate is 63%.
- **Pathway to Improvement**
 - Increase the number of Mississippi residents enrolled in Quitline services
 - Increase the Responder 30-Day Quit Rate
 - Increase referrals and enrollment in the Baby & Me Tobacco Free Program



HEALTH IMPACTS: A-

- The lung cancer mortality rate has decreased from 65.3 in 2008 to 45.5 in 2022. In Mississippi, 12.8% of adults at high risk for lung cancer were screened with annual low-dose CT scans, which was not significantly different than the national rate of 12.9%.
- Findings from controlled observational studies demonstrate that hospital admissions for heart attacks in both Starkville and Hattiesburg decreased substantially following the implementation of their smoke-free ordinances. Moreover, the observed decrease in these communities was much higher than that observed in control communities that did not have a smoke-free ordinance in place.
- The Mississippi Inpatient Outpatient Data System provided admission data. Admission rates for tobacco smoke related events were compared using ANCOVAs, adjusting for county demographics. Admission rates for events not associated with tobacco smoke were also compared. Admission rates for tobacco smoke related events were lower in counties with smoke-free seats (152.5) than those without smoke-free seats (173.7), $p < .05$. There were no differences in admission rates for events not associated with tobacco smoke (18.0 vs 16.4, ns).