Adult Cigarette Smoking in Mississippi
Results from the 2018 Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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 2018 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 5,843 Mississippians aged 18 years or older.

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking was:
- 20.5% overall
- Significantly higher among males (23.2%) compared to females (18.1%)
- 18.8% among blacks and 21.4% among whites

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking was significantly lower among black females (12.9%) compared to other gender by race groups.

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking was significantly lower in the 18 to 24 years old group (10.8%), and among those 65 years or older (11.1%) compared to other age groups.
The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking was significantly higher among those with less than High School (HS) (35.0%) compared to other educational levels.

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (33.0%) compared to those with household incomes of $35,000 to 49,999 (17.0%), or $50,000 or more (11.6%).

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking significantly decreased from 26.0% in 2011 to 20.5% in 2018.

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 eight years of data (2011 to 2018). 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