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.

**Percent of current e-cigarette use(1) among Mississippi adults**

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current e-cigarette use was:
- 5.6% overall
- Significantly higher(2) among males (7.1%) compared to females (4.3%)
- Significantly higher among whites (7.3%) compared to blacks (3.1%).

**Percent of current e-cigarette use among Mississippi adults by gender and race**

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current e-cigarette use was significantly higher among white males (9.1%) compared to black females (2.3%) and black males (3.9%). Also, this percentage was significantly higher among white females (5.7%) compared to black females.

**Percent of current e-cigarette use among Mississippi adults by age group**

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current e-cigarette use was significantly lower among adults 65 years or older (1.0%) compared to other age groups. This percentage was significantly higher among adults 18 to 24 years old (11.7%) compared to the age groups equal or greater than 45 years old.
The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current e-cigarette use was significantly higher among those with some post high school education (6.8%) compared to those who were college graduates (3.5%).

There was no significant difference by household income in the percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current e-cigarette use.

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current e-cigarette use has not changed significantly from 2015 to 2018.

Notes
(1) A current e-cigarette user is defined as an adult who has used e-cigarettes every day or some day during the past month preceding the survey.
(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 a time variable using four years of data (2015 to 2018). The trend was considered statistically significant if the p-value for the linear time coefficient was less than 0.05.