Adult Cigarette Smoking in Mississippi
Fact Sheet

Results from the 2016 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 2016 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 5,135 Mississippians aged 18 years or older.

Current cigarette smoking\(^{(1)}\) among Mississippi adults

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking was (Figure 1):
- 22.7% overall
- 21.3% among females and 24.3% among males
- 20.7% among blacks and 23.8% among whites

Current cigarette smoking among Mississippi adults by gender and race

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking was significantly lower\(^{(2)}\) among black females (15.5%) compared to other gender and race groups (Figure 2).

Current cigarette smoking among Mississippi adults by age group

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking was significantly lower among those 65 years or older (12.1%) compared to other age groups (Figure 3).
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Current cigarette smoking among Mississippi adults by education level

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking was significantly higher among those with less than High School (HS) (36.0%) compared to other educational levels (Figure 4).

Current cigarette smoking among Mississippi adults by household income

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 (31.5%) compared to those with incomes of $25,000 or more (Figure 5).

2011 to 2016 trend for current cigarette smoking among Mississippi adults\(^{(3)}\)

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current cigarette smoking significantly decreased from 26.0% in 2011 to 22.7% in 2016 (Figure 6).

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 six years of data (2011 to 2016). 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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