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 2017 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 5,076 Mississippians aged 18 years or older.

### Percent of current e-cigarette use among Mississippi adults

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current e-cigarette use was:
- 4.9% overall
- 3.9% among females and 6.0% among males
- Significantly higher among whites (6.4%) compared to blacks (2.3%).

### 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 lower among black females (0.5%) compared to other gender and race groups.

### 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 (1.5%) compared to other age groups, and in the 55 to 64 years old group (2.7%) compared to the 18 to 24 years old group (9.8%).
Results from the 2017 Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Percent of current e-cigarette use among Mississippi adults by educational level

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current e-cigarette use was significantly higher among those with some post high school education (6.0%) compared to those who were college graduates (2.8%).

Percent of current e-cigarette use among Mississippi adults by household income

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

2015-2017 trend of current e-cigarette use among Mississippi adults

The percentage of Mississippi adults who reported current e-cigarette use has not changed significantly from 2015 to 2017.

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 three years of data (2015, 2016 and 2017). 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