

Adults in Mississippi who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

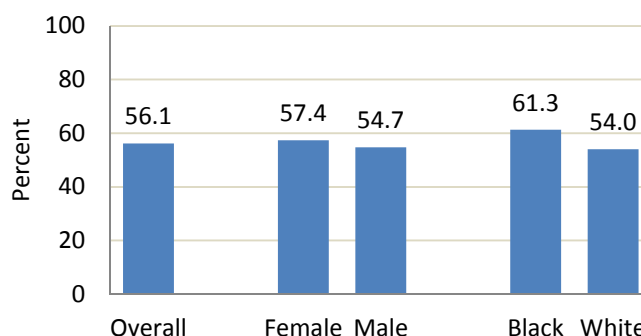
Results from the 2017 Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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

Percent of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking⁽¹⁾

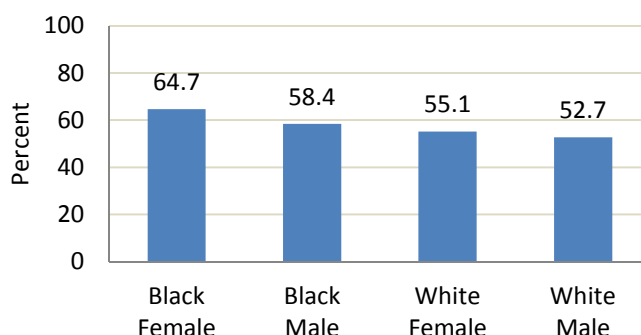
The percentage of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking was:

- 56.1% overall
- 57.4% among females and 54.7% among males
- 61.3% among blacks and 54.0% among whites



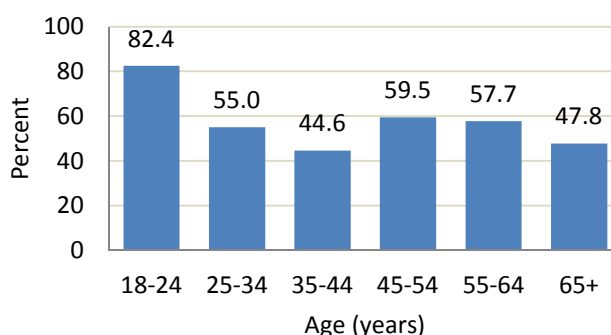
Percent of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking by gender and race

There was no significant difference by gender and race groups in the percentage of Mississippi adults who reported trying to quit smoking.



Percent of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking by age group

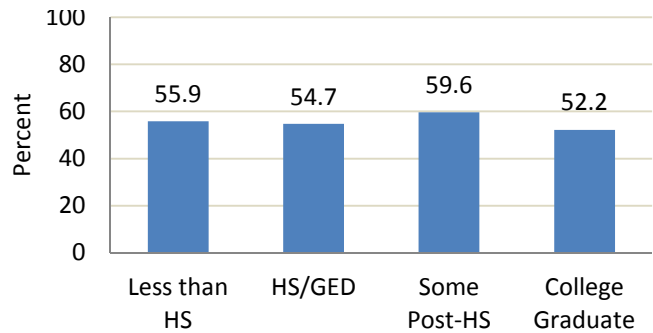
The percentage of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking was significantly higher in the 18 to 24 years old group (82.4%) compared to other age groups, except for the 45 to 54 years old group.



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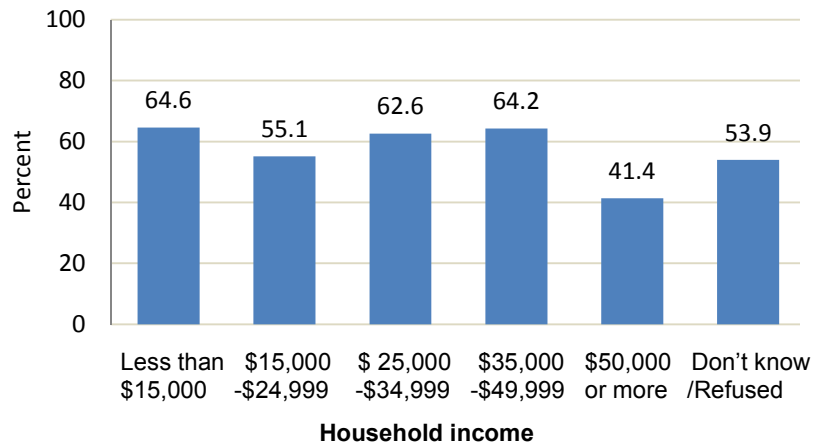
Percent of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking by educational level

There was no significant difference by education level in the percentage of Mississippi adults who reported trying to quit smoking.



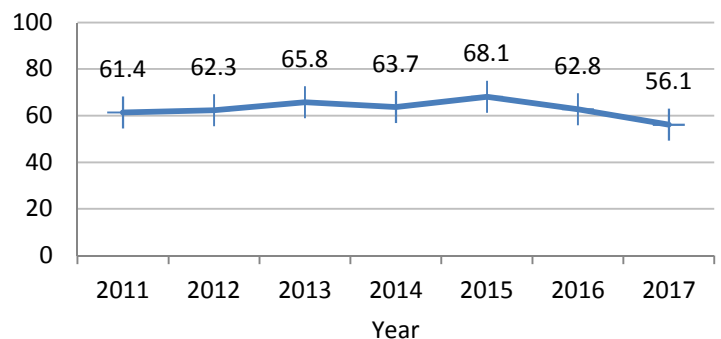
Percent of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking by household income

The percentage of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (64.6%), and those who earned between \$35,000 and \$49,999 compared to those with household incomes of \$50,000 or more.



2011-2017 trend⁽³⁾ of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking

The percentage of Mississippi adults who tried to quit smoking significantly increased from 2011 to 2015 and significantly decreased from 2015 to 2017.



Notes

- ⁽¹⁾ We define an adult as trying to quit smoking if he/she answered yes to the question 'During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?'
- ⁽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 and quadratic time effect by including time variables using seven years of data (2011 to 2017). The change over time was considered statistically significant if the p-value for the time coefficients were less than 0.05.

For More Information, Contact:

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