



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2020
Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor
Surveillance System
(BRFSS)

Annual Prevalence Report

August 15, 2023



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INTRODUCTION

Among health care professionals, there is a general consensus that certain health conditions and behavior patterns have a strong correlation with disease, injury, and death. Examples include cigarette smoking and lung disease, overweight/obesity and hypertension, and alcohol consumption and various cancers. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a telephone surveillance system designed to estimate the prevalence of these, along with other health risk factors, in every state and some territories in the United States (U.S.). The results provide a tool for evaluating health trends, assessing the risk of chronic diseases, and measuring the effectiveness of policies, programs, intervention strategies, and awareness campaigns.

The BRFSS is a cooperative agreement between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH). The first survey was conducted in 1984 when the data were collected at one given point in time. The survey was repeated in 1988 using the same methodology. Beginning from 1990, states have completed an annual survey with the data being collected monthly.

The BRFSS survey contains a set of core questions provided by the CDC to gather comprehensive standard information nationwide. The questions are related to health status, access to health care, health awareness, lifestyles, and preventive health. The CDC provides states with opportunities to also include questions addressing specific risk factors that are of particular concern and/or interest to that state.

METHODOLOGY

A. 2020 Sampling Design, Data Collection, and Weighting

The Mississippi BRFSS (MS BRFSS) is a randomly sampled telephone survey that utilizes a disproportionate stratified sample (DSS) design with random digit dialing (RDD) and a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. Until the 2011 survey, the BRFSS relied exclusively on interviews of households with only landline phones; however, the number of households having only cell phones has increased. The CDC reports that for July - December 2020, 65.3% of adults in the U.S. lived in wireless-only households.¹ Estimates for Mississippi household telephone status revealed that 75.5% of adult households were wireless-only in 2020.²

In 2020, all MS BRFSS interviews were conducted according to BRFSS protocols by a private survey research company on behalf of MSDH. To be eligible to participate in the survey, the respondent must have been a non-institutionalized adult aged 18 years or older at the time of the interview. For landline surveys, interviewers contacted the residences and randomly selected one adult to be interviewed from all adults residing in the household. For cell phone surveys, the interviewer established that the person answering the phone was at least 18 years of age; however, no adult was randomly selected for cell phone surveys.

The data collected during the 12-month survey period were edited and weighted by the CDC. Since 2011 the BRFSS has utilized a weighting method called iterative proportional fitting, also known as “raking.” The procedure, while not new, has been made feasible through the development of ultra-fast computer processors. In addition to the standard age, sex, race and ethnicity variables, the use of raking allows for consideration of demographic variables such as education level, marital status, renter or owner status, and phone source. By including these additional variables into the weighting process, the survey will more accurately reflect Mississippi’s adult population. For additional information about sampling, collecting, weighting, and analyzing BRFSS data, please refer to the [2020 BRFSS Overview](#) and the [2013 BRFSS Data User Guide](#), both of which were produced by the CDC.

B. Questionnaire

The BRFSS questionnaire, designed through cooperative agreements with the CDC, is divided into two main parts. The first part contains the Core Section topics related to health conditions and behavior. The Core Section topics are chosen by the CDC, and these questions must be asked by every state and territory administering the survey. The second part contains the Optional Modules. The CDC provides a list of Optional Modules on varying topics to states and territories so that they can choose to include any that are of interest. The [2020 BRFSS Questionnaire](#) contained 18 Core Sections and 23 Optional Modules from which the states could choose. States also have the option to include state-added questions, which are designed by the state rather than the CDC. In 2020, Mississippi included 13 BRFSS Optional Modules in addition to the 18 Core Sections. Mississippi did not include any state-added questions in its 2020 survey.

C. Data Analysis

After the CDC completed data editing, weighting procedures, and analysis, it sent each state an initial descriptive analysis report that included weights, confidence intervals, percentages, and N counts in documents called the *Codebook Report* and the *Calculated Variable Data Report*. Weighted counts were based on the 2020 Nielsen and ACS Adult Population Report for Mississippi population

estimates to accurately reflect the state's demographics. According to the report, Mississippi's adult (18 years and older) population count was 2,280,491 for 2020.

The results presented in this report were produced by epidemiologists at MSDH and are weighted according to population characteristics. Tables containing the weighted prevalence estimates and associated 95% confidence intervals for each of the selected topics in this report are located at the end of each topic's section. The difference between two estimates is considered to be statistically significant (also stated as "significantly higher/lower" or "significant" in this report) if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.

D. Limitations of Data

All data collection systems are subject to error, and records may be incomplete and/or contain inaccurate information. Additionally, all data collected via the BRFSS program are self-reported. It is not always possible to measure the magnitude of these errors or their impact on the data. The user must be the final arbiter in evaluating the accuracy of the data. In addition, respondents who did not answer and/or refused to respond are not included in the counts or percentages listed in this report. For certain variables in this report, such as annual household income, the number of respondents who did not answer was considerable (see Table A for details about annual household income responses).

E. Sample Size

In the 2020 MS BRFSS, 6,479 adults were included in the final sample; of these, 35.6% responded to the survey using a landline, and 64.4% responded using a cell phone. The response rate was 62.8% for the landline survey, 70.5% for the cell phone survey, and 67.2% overall. The overall U.S. median response rate for the 2022 BRFSS was 47.9%.

Tables containing the demographic group characteristics, definitions, and statistics for the entire sample are included on pages 6 and 7 of this report. The reader should note that sample sizes by question and response category may vary because of non-response and skip patterns within the survey instrument.

Overall estimates generally have relatively small sampling errors; however, estimates for certain population subgroups may be based on small numbers and have relatively large sampling errors. When the number of events is small and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution should be observed in interpreting the estimates or differences among groups. For BRFSS data, CDC recommends not interpreting percentages where the denominator is based upon fewer than 50 non-weighted respondents or the relative standard error (RSE) of the estimate is greater than 30%. **In the tables of this report, results replaced with a dash (-) indicate a sample size of less than 50 or an RSE greater than 30%.**

In the 2020 MS BRFSS, the numbers of responses for individual races and ethnicities contained in the "Other Races/Ethnicities" demographic group (Table B, p.7) were too low to allow for meaningful estimates. Therefore, MSDH will publish a supplement that will combine multiple years of BRFSS data in order to achieve sample sizes large enough to provide precise estimates of health indicators for racial and ethnic minority groups.

NOTE: Only select MS BRFSS health indicators are included in this report. If you would like to request additional data, please [submit a data request using MSDH's online form](#). For other information about the MS BRFSS, contact the MS BRFSS Coordinator at BRFSS@msdh.ms.gov.

Table A. 2020 MS BRFSS Demographic Group Characteristics: Definitions and Statistics

Demographic Group	Definition of Demographic Group	TOTAL 2020 SURVEY SAMPLE		
		Unweighted Total	Weighted Total	Weighted Percent
TOTAL	All respondents who provided a valid answer to the question of interest; excludes respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question.	6,479	2,280,491	100.0
Male	Respondents who reported their sex as male	2,573	1,091,124	47.8
Female	Respondents who reported their sex as female	3,906	1,189,367	52.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	Respondents who reported their race/ethnicity as White and Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,763	1,323,791	58.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	Respondents who reported their race/ethnicity as Black or African American and Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,477	844,344	37.0
Other Races/Ethnicities	Respondents who reported their race/ethnicity as anything other than White or Black and Non-Hispanic or any race and Hispanic. <i>Note: Other races and ethnicities are grouped together due to low individual sample sizes. Refer to Table B for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.</i>	191	91,190	4.0
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	48	21,167	0.9
18-24 years	Respondents who reported their age as 18-24 years	328	252,889	11.1
25-34 years	Respondents who reported their age as 25-34 years	610	430,645	18.9
35-44 years	Respondents who reported their age as 35-44 years	784	360,666	15.8
45-54 years	Respondents who reported their age as 45-54 years	848	340,256	14.9
55-64 years	Respondents who reported their age as 55-64 years	1,225	369,108	16.2
65+ years	Respondents who reported their age as 65 years or older	2,590	497,081	21.8
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	94	29,846	1.3
Less than H.S.	Respondents who reported never attending school or not completing Grade 12 in high school (H.S.) or a General Educational Development (G.E.D.) test	769	353,165	15.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	Respondents who reported completing Grade 12 or G.E.D.	2,000	688,999	30.2

Some Post-H.S.	Respondents who reported completing 1 to 3 years of college or technical school after high school	1,794	776,743	34.1
College Graduate	Respondents who reported completing 4 or more years of college or graduating college	1,891	453,738	19.9
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	25	7,846	0.3
Less than \$15,000	Respondents who reported their annual household income as less than \$15,000	635	206,052	9.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$15,000-\$24,999	1,116	409,524	18.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$25,000-\$34,999	541	188,009	8.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$35,000-\$49,999	628	234,151	10.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$50,000-\$74,999	750	284,073	12.5
\$75,000+	Respondents who reported their annual household income as \$75,000 or more	1,141	412,442	18.1
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	1,668	546,240	24.0

Table B. Races and Ethnicities Included in the "Other Races/Ethnicities" Demographic Group

Race/Ethnicity	TOTAL 2020 SURVEY SAMPLE		
	Unweighted Total	Weighted Total	Weighted Percent
American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	38	15,127	0.67
Asian, Non-Hispanic	40	20,193	0.89
Any race, Hispanic	53	31,007	1.37
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	32	12,293	0.54
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4	2,741	0.12
Other race, Non-Hispanic	24	9,828	0.44
Total "Other Races/Ethnicities" Demographic Group	191	91,190	4.03

MS BRFSS Data Briefs

HEALTH STATUS

Health status is an indicator that attempts to determine how adults view their personal health and how well they function physically, psychologically, and socially while engaged in normal, daily activities. The questions related to health status are important because they may indicate dysfunction and disability not measured in standard morbidity and mortality data.

Health Status

Question:

Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- Overall, **19.9%** of respondents reported their health to be fair or poor.
- **Women** (21.4%) had a **higher** rate of fair or poor health compared to men (18.3%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 1).
- The percentage of fair or poor health was **significantly higher** among **Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) adults** (22.9%) compared to White, NH adults (17.9%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (23.1%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH or Black, NH groups (Fig. 2).
- The percentage of fair or poor health increased with age and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (29.5%) and **65+ years** (31.8%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (20.9%), 35-44 years (15.3%), 25-34 years (10.2%), and 18-24 years (4.5%) (Fig. 3).
- The percentage of fair or poor health increased as education level decreased, and there was a **significant difference between each of the education level groups** (Fig. 4).
- The percentage of fair or poor health increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (40.7%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (28.9%) compared to adults who earned \$25,000 to \$34,999 (17.8%), \$35,000 to \$49,999 (12.0%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (11.5%), and \$75,000 or more (6.9%) (Fig. 5).

Figure 1. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health by Sex



Figure 2. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health by Race/Ethnicity

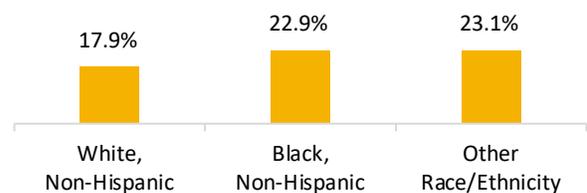


Figure 3. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health by Age

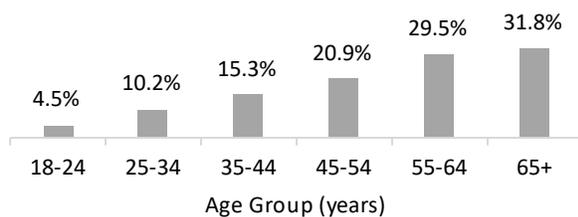


Figure 4. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health by Education Level

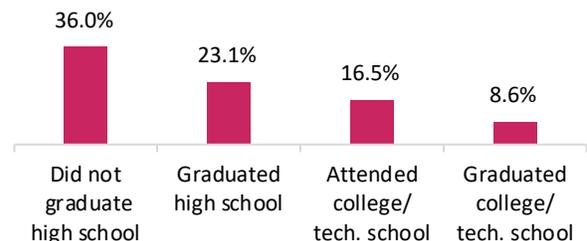


Figure 5. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health by Annual Household Income



TABLE 1. Health Status
Q: Would you say that in general your health is...

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Good or Better Health			Fair or Poor Health		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,461	2,275,833	4,897	80.1	78.9-81.3	1,564	19.9	18.7-21.1
Male	2,568	1,089,592	2,015	81.7	79.9-83.5	553	18.3	16.4-25.1
Female	3,893	1,186,241	2,882	78.6	77.0-81.2	1,011	21.4	19.8-23.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,755	1,321,735	2,990	82.1	80.6-83.6	765	17.9	16.4-19.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,467	841,742	1,727	77.1	75.1-79.2	740	22.9	20.8-24.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	191	91,190	144	76.9	69.3-84.5	47	23.1	15.5-30.7
18-24 years	328	252,889	313	95.5	93.0-98.0	15	4.5	2.0-7.0
25-34 years	609	430,032	547	89.8	87.1-92.6	62	10.2	7.4-12.9
35-44 years	783	360,255	662	84.7	81.7-87.6	121	15.3	12.4-18.3
45-54 years	847	339,939	679	79.1	75.8-82.5	168	20.9	17.5-24.2
55-64 years	1,218	367,366	841	70.5	67.4-73.6	377	29.5	26.4-32.6
65+ years	2,584	496,048	1,783	68.2	65.8-70.5	801	31.8	29.5-34.2
Less than H.S.	765	351,855	430	64.0	59.7-68.3	335	36.0	31.7-40.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,993	686,930	1,400	76.9	74.7-79.1	593	23.1	20.9-25.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,791	775,975	1,404	83.5	81.5-85.5	387	16.5	14.5-18.5
College Graduate	1,887	453,227	1,643	91.4	90.0-92.8	244	8.6	7.2-10.0
Less than \$15,000	631	204,629	340	59.3	54.5-64.2	291	40.7	35.8-45.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,115	409,282	726	71.1	67.7-74.6	389	28.9	25.4-32.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	540	187,843	426	82.2	78.3-86.1	114	17.8	13.9-21.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	627	233,759	524	88.0	85.0-90.9	103	12.0	9.1-15.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	749	283,935	654	88.5	85.6-91.4	95	11.5	8.6-14.4
\$75,000+	1,140	412,332	1,050	93.1	91.4-94.9	90	6.9	5.1-8.6

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

PHYSICAL HEALTH STATUS

In both public and private medicine, the concept of health-related quality of life (QOL) refers to the physical and mental health perceived by a person or a group of persons.³ Tracking health-related QOL in different populations can aid in identifying subgroups with poor physical or mental health and can help in developing policies or interventions to improve their health.³

Physical Health Status Question:

Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

- Overall, **10.3%** of respondents had 14 or more days of poor physical health in the past 30 days.
- **Women** (11.5%) had a **higher** rate of 14+ poor physical health days compared to men (9.0%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 6).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days was **highest** among **White, NH adults** (10.6%) followed by Black, NH adults (9.7%), and adults of other races/ethnicities (9.2%). However, there were **no significant differences** among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 7).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (17.4%) and **65+ years** (15.3%) compared to all younger examined age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 8).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults with **who graduated college** (5.9%) compared to adults of all lower education levels (Fig. 9).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults earning **less than \$15,000** (20.0%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (14.0%) compared to adults earning \$35,000 to \$49,999 (7.1%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (7.2%), and \$75,000 or more (3.7%) (Fig. 10).

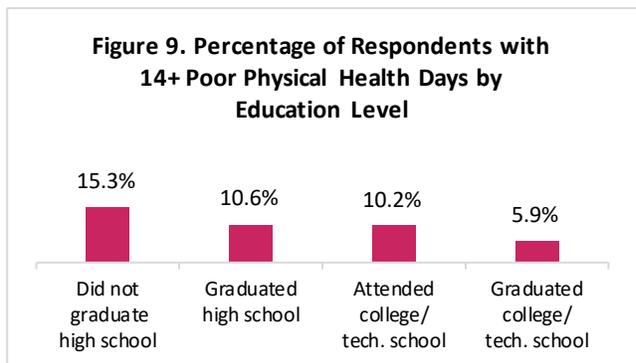
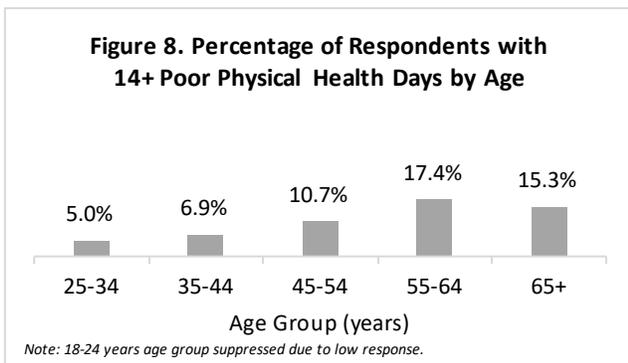
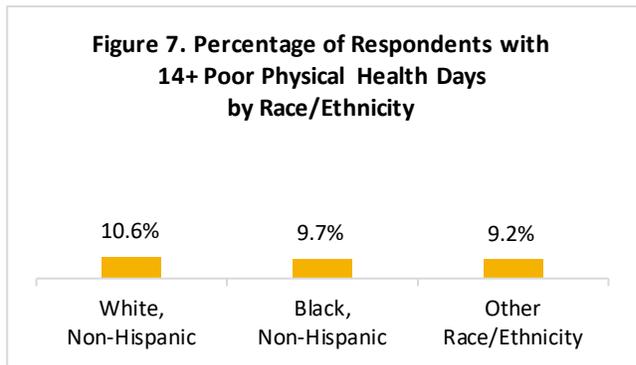
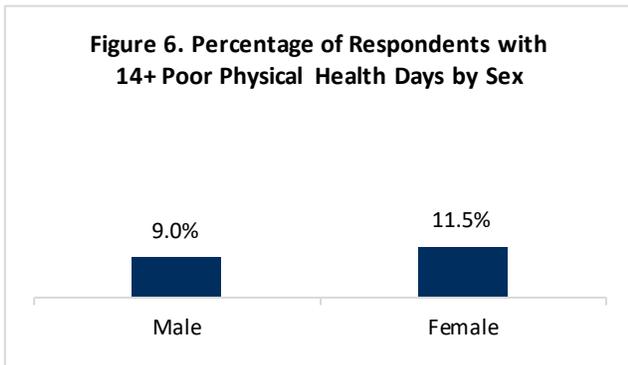


Figure 10. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Physical Health Days by Annual Household Income

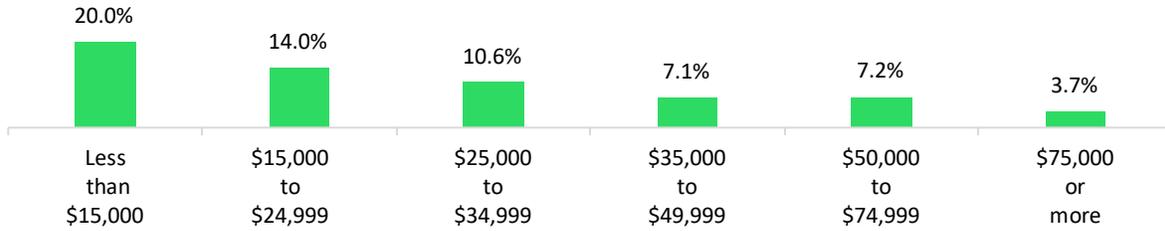


TABLE 2. Physical Health Status								
Q: For how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		14 days or more			13 days or fewer		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,288	2,222,379	793	10.3	9.4-11.2	5,495	89.7	88.8-90.6
Male	2,514	1,067,853	280	9.0	7.7-10.2	2,234	91.0	89.8-92.3
Female	3,774	1,154,525	513	11.5	10.2-12.7	3,261	88.5	87.3-89.8
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,656	1,292,322	460	10.6	9.4-11.8	3,196	89.4	88.2-90.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,398	819,019	302	9.7	8.3-11.1	2,096	90.3	88.9-91.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	188	90,414	20	9.2	3.8-14.6	168	90.8	85.4-96.2
18-24 years	322	248,428	9	-	-	313	97.2	95.2-99.2
25-34 years	599	420,819	29	5.0	3.1-7.0	570	95.0	93.0-96.9
35-44 years	777	358,368	56	6.9	4.9-8.8	721	93.1	91.2-95.1
45-54 years	839	336,268	91	10.7	8.2-13.3	748	89.3	86.7-91.8
55-64 years	1,189	357,562	216	17.4	14.9-19.9	973	82.6	80.1-85.1
65+ years	2,472	472,183	380	15.3	13.4-17.1	2,092	84.7	82.9-86.6
Less than H.S.	718	336,406	136	15.3	12.2-18.4	582	84.7	81.6-87.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,936	671,722	274	10.6	9.1-12.2	1,662	89.4	87.8-90.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,753	759,771	230	10.2	8.6-11.8	1,523	89.8	88.2-91.4
College Graduate	1,860	447,308	151	5.9	4.8-7.1	1,709	94.1	92.9-95.2
Less than \$15,000	605	198,166	137	20.0	16.2-23.9	468	80.0	76.1-83.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,078	397,418	178	14.0	11.4-16.5	900	86.0	83.5-88.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	525	184,032	63	10.6	7.4-13.7	462	89.4	86.3-92.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	620	230,621	60	7.1	4.8-9.4	560	92.9	90.6-95.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	734	279,910	59	7.2	4.9-9.4	675	92.8	90.6-95.1
\$75,000+	1,133	409,720	57	3.7	2.5-4.9	1,076	96.3	95.1-97.5

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

The concept of health-related quality of life (QOL) refers to the physical and mental health perceived by a person or a group of persons.³ Monitoring health-related QOL in different populations can help with both identifying subgroups with poor physical or mental health and developing policies or interventions to improve their health.³

Mental Health Status Question:
Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

- Overall, **14.4%** of respondents had 14 or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days.
- **Women** (18.8%) had a **significantly higher** rate of 14+ poor mental health days compared to men (9.6%) (Fig. 11).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **highest** among **White, NH adults** (14.7%), followed by Black, NH adults (14.0%), and adults of other races/ethnicities (13.5%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 12).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (8.6%) compared to all younger age groups (Fig. 13).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **significantly lower** among adults who **graduated from college** (9.3%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups (Fig. 14).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days increased as annual household income decreased. It was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (24.6%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (19.0%) compared to adults who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (10.3%) and \$75,000 or more (8.9%) (Fig. 15).

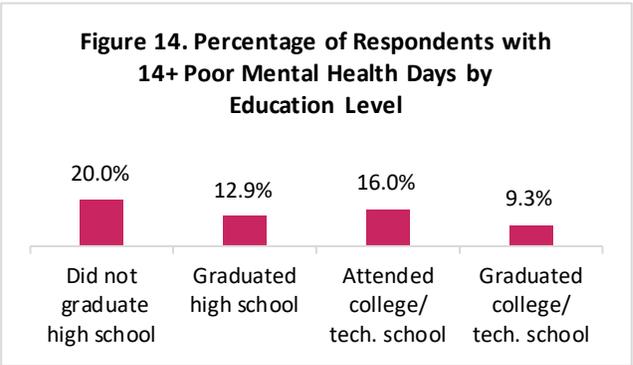
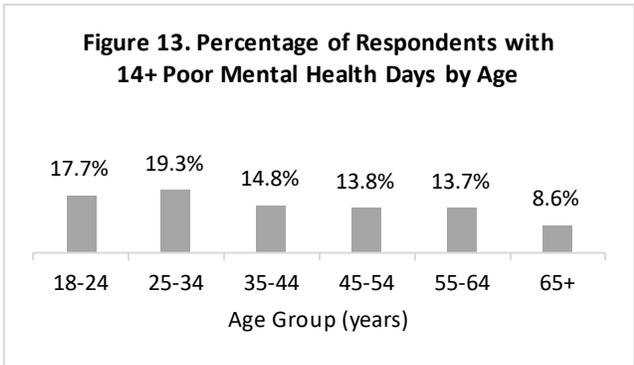
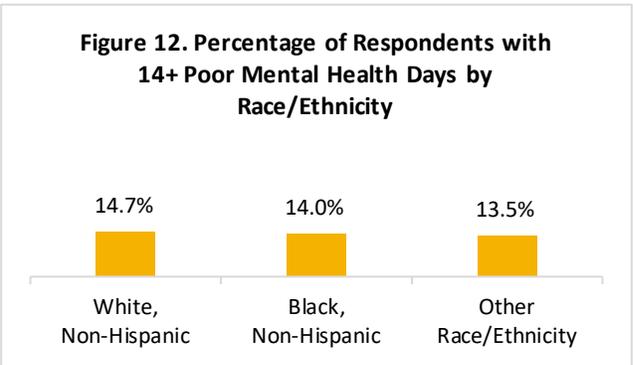
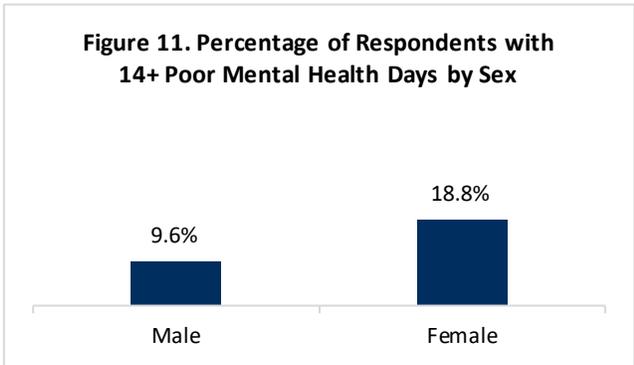


Figure 15. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Mental Health Days by Annual Household Income



TABLE 3. Mental Health Status

Q: For how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		14 days or more			13 days or fewer		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,320	2,227,081	755	14.4	13.1-15.6	5,565	85.6	84.4-86.9
Male	2,520	1,068,684	204	9.6	7.9-11.2	2,316	90.4	88.8-92.1
Female	3,800	1,158,397	551	18.8	17.0-20.6	3,249	81.2	79.4-83.0
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,670	1,294,494	413	14.7	13.1-16.4	3,257	85.3	83.6-86.9
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,414	821,607	315	14.0	12.0-16.0	2,099	86.0	84.0-88.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	190	90,356	21	13.5	6.9-20.1	169	86.5	79.9-93.1
18-24 years	320	243,698	50	17.7	12.5-23.0	270	82.3	77.0-87.5
25-34 years	598	421,484	115	19.3	15.7-23.0	483	80.7	77.0-84.3
35-44 years	774	357,464	110	14.8	11.8-17.7	664	85.2	82.3-88.2
45-54 years	836	335,321	110	13.8	10.9-16.8	726	86.2	83.2-89.1
55-64 years	1,196	358,799	160	13.7	11.2-16.2	1,036	86.3	83.8-88.8
65+ years	2,505	481,394	197	8.6	7.1-10.2	2,308	91.4	89.8-92.9
Less than H.S.	733	339,121	115	20.0	15.8-24.2	618	80.0	75.8-84.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,940	667,004	225	12.9	11.0-14.9	1,715	87.1	85.1-89.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,759	764,692	243	16.0	13.7-18.4	1,516	84.0	81.6-86.3
College Graduate	1,864	448,662	167	9.3	7.7-10.9	1,697	90.7	89.1-92.3
Less than \$15,000	615	200,936	136	24.6	20.2-29.1	479	75.4	70.9-79.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,096	399,073	165	19.0	15.6-22.3	931	81.0	77.7-84.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	529	185,181	60	13.8	9.4-18.1	469	86.2	81.9-90.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	619	230,167	63	13.1	9.4-16.7	556	86.9	83.3-90.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	743	282,592	70	10.3	7.3-13.3	673	89.7	86.7-92.7
\$75,000+	1,125	407,772	81	8.9	6.5-11.2	1,044	91.1	88.8-93.5

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

The healthcare coverage question is designed to estimate the number of people in the state who cannot obtain the health care they need because they are not covered by a health care plan or other health insurance. People who do not have any coverage and/or are unable to afford coverage are at higher risk of adverse health conditions.

Health Care Coverage Question:
Do you have any kind of health care coverage?

- Overall, **17.3%** of respondents reported that they did not have any health care coverage.
- **Men** had a **significantly higher** rate of not having coverage (21.1%) compared to women (13.9%) (Fig. 16).
- The percentage of non-coverage was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (20.2%) compared to White, NH adults (15.0%). The percentage of non-coverage among adults of other races/ethnicities (22.8%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 17).
- The percentage of non-coverage increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (33.5%) and **25-34 years** (24.6%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (13.4%) and 65+ years (1.8%) (Fig. 18).
- The percentage of non-coverage increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults who **graduated college** (7.3%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups (Fig. 19).
- Overall, the percentage of non-coverage increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among respondents who earned **less than \$15,000** (24.3%), **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (26.2%), and **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (22.1%) compared to adults who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (12.3%) and \$75,000 or more (6.7%) (Fig. 20).

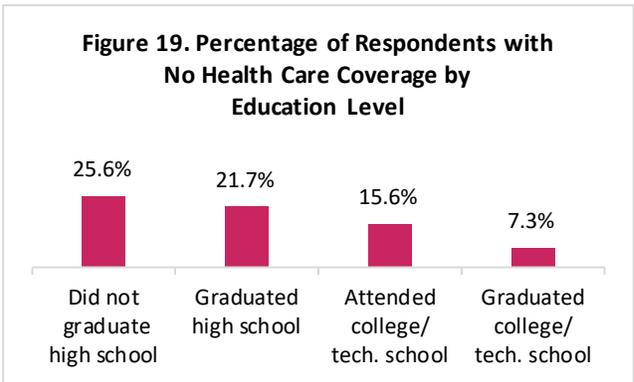
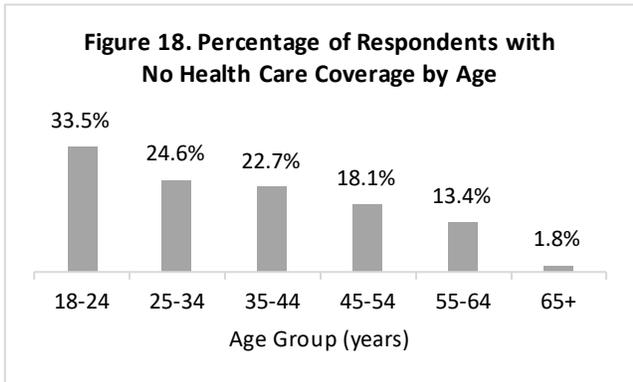
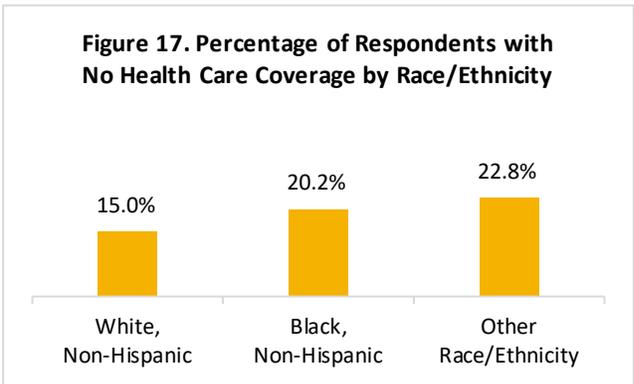
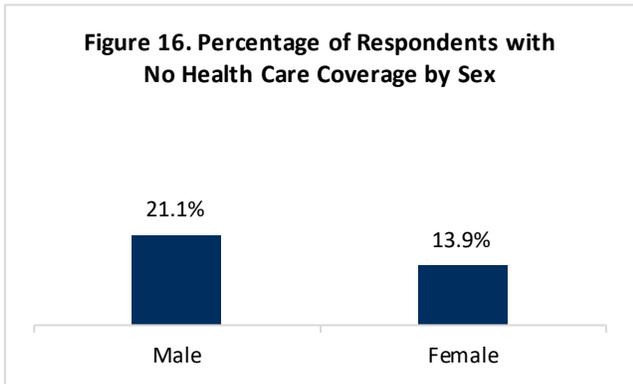


Figure 20. Percentage of Respondents with No Health Care Coverage by Annual Household Income



TABLE 4. Health Care Coverage
Q: Do you have any kind of health care coverage?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,450	2,268,060	5,726	82.7	81.3-84.0	724	17.3	16.0-18.7
Male	2,563	1,085,497	2,198	78.9	76.6-81.3	365	21.1	18.7-23.4
Female	3,887	1,182,563	3,528	86.1	84.5-87.7	359	13.9	12.3-15.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,750	1,317,750	3,397	85.0	83.4-86.7	353	15.0	13.3-16.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,464	838,995	2,132	79.8	77.3-82.3	332	20.2	17.7-22.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	191	91,190	158	77.2	69.5-85.0	33	22.8	15.0-30.5
18-24 years	320	247,457	221	66.5	60.3-72.7	99	33.5	27.3-39.7
25-34 years	607	428,986	478	75.4	71.1-79.6	129	24.6	20.4-28.9
35-44 years	783	360,364	625	77.3	73.7-80.9	158	22.7	19.1-26.3
45-54 years	847	339,164	711	81.9	78.7-85.1	136	18.1	14.9-21.3
55-64 years	1,222	368,449	1,063	86.6	84.3-88.9	159	13.4	11.1-15.7
65+ years	2,580	494,945	2,543	98.2	97.5-99.0	37	1.8	1.0-2.5
Less than H.S.	764	350,440	644	74.4	69.8-79.1	120	25.6	20.9-30.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,993	685,646	1,701	78.3	75.7-81.0	292	21.7	19.0-24.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,786	773,125	1,579	84.4	82.1-86.6	207	15.6	13.4-17.9
College Graduate	1,884	452,025	1,782	92.7	91.0-94.3	102	7.3	5.7-9.0
Less than \$15,000	633	205,016	513	75.7	71.2-80.2	120	24.3	19.8-28.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,115	409,267	925	73.8	69.9-77.8	190	26.2	22.2-30.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	540	187,923	467	77.9	72.5-83.4	73	22.1	16.6-27.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	627	233,779	564	83.1	78.9-87.4	63	16.9	12.6-21.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	749	283,771	692	87.7	84.2-91.3	57	12.3	8.7-15.8
\$75,000+	1,140	411,629	1,087	93.3	91.2-95.3	53	6.7	4.7-8.8

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Non-affordability of health care services can have a negative impact on its utilization.⁴ Results of the 2020 National Health Interview Survey showed that, due to cost, in the preceding 12 months, 6.6% of adults in the United States did not get medical care they needed, 4.3% did not get mental health care they needed, and 8.3% did not take their medication as prescribed.⁵

Health Care Access Question:
Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?

- Overall, **13.9%** of respondents reported that they had forgone seeing a doctor due to costs in the last 12 months.
- **Women** (15.3%) had a **higher** rate of not seeing a doctor due to cost than men (12.4%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 21).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (16.0%) compared to White, NH adults (12.3%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (17.8%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 22).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (5.8%) compared to adults of all younger age groups (Fig. 23).
- Overall, the percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults who **graduated from college** (7.7%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups (Fig. 24).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (27.0%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (21.7%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (11.1%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (8.7%) and \$75,000 or more (4.8%) (Fig. 25).

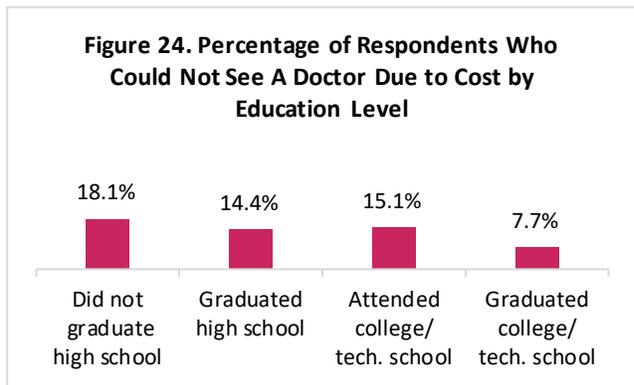
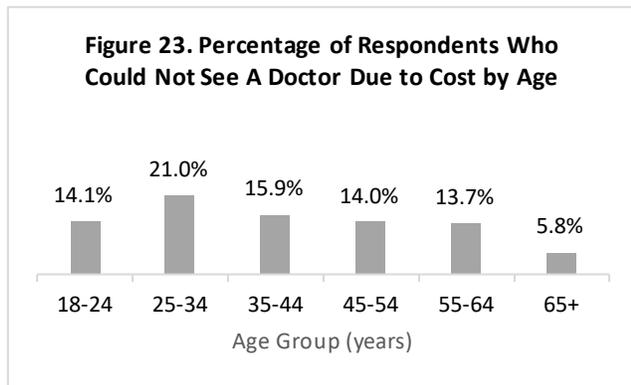
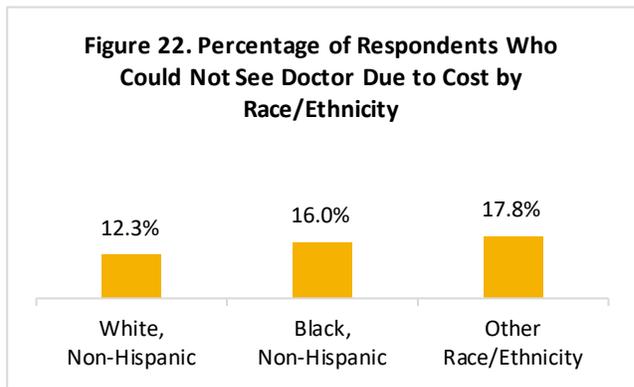
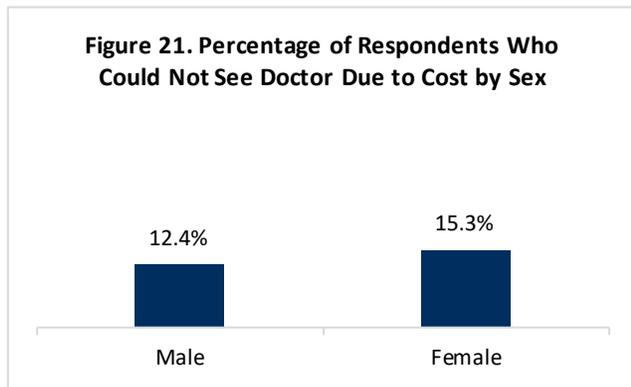


Figure 25. Percentage of Respondents Who Could Not See A Doctor Due to Cost by Annual Household Income



TABLE 5. Health Care Access								
Q: Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,457	2,273,870	733	13.9	12.7-15.1	5,724	86.1	84.9-87.3
Male	2,562	1,087,134	246	12.4	10.6-14.2	2,316	87.6	85.8-89.4
Female	3,895	1,186,735	487	15.3	13.7-16.9	3,408	84.7	83.1-86.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,753	1,321,412	336	12.3	10.8-13.8	3,417	87.7	86.2-89.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,470	842,103	363	16.0	14.0-18.0	2,107	84.0	82.0-86.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	188	90,019	28	17.8	10.3-25.4	160	82.2	74.6-89.7
18-24 years	328	252,889	50	14.1	10.0-18.2	278	85.9	81.8-90.0
25-34 years	608	429,756	121	21.0	17.1-24.8	487	79.0	75.2-82.9
35-44 years	781	359,124	122	15.9	12.9-19.0	659	84.1	81.0-87.1
45-54 years	846	339,772	124	14.0	11.3-16.7	722	86.0	83.3-88.7
55-64 years	1,218	366,703	170	13.7	11.4-15.9	1,048	86.3	84.1-88.6
65+ years	2,584	496,327	130	5.8	4.4-7.1	2,454	94.2	92.9-95.6
Less than H.S.	767	352,447	112	18.1	14.2-21.9	655	81.9	78.1-85.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,990	685,457	261	14.4	12.4-16.4	1,729	85.6	83.6-87.6
Some Post-H.S.	1,790	775,702	226	15.1	12.8-17.3	1,564	84.9	82.7-87.2
College Graduate	1,885	452,418	129	7.7	6.1-9.3	1,756	92.3	90.7-93.9
Less than \$15,000	633	205,794	145	27.0	22.4-31.6	488	73.0	68.4-77.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,112	408,395	199	21.7	18.3-25.1	913	78.3	74.9-81.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	538	187,352	72	16.7	12.1-21.3	466	83.3	78.7-87.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	628	234,151	54	11.1	7.8-14.5	574	88.9	85.5-92.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	748	283,469	50	8.7	5.9-11.5	698	91.3	88.5-94.1
\$75,000+	1,140	411,908	41	4.8	3.1-6.5	1,099	95.2	93.5-96.9

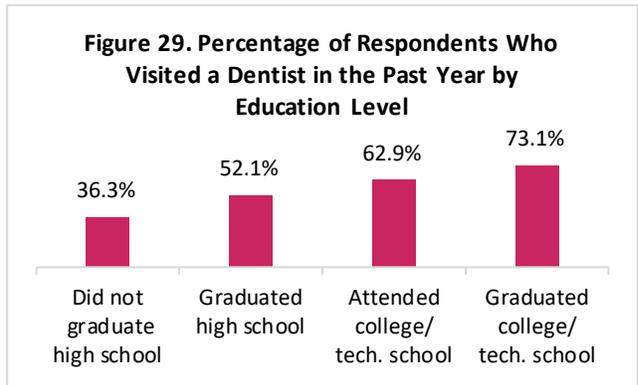
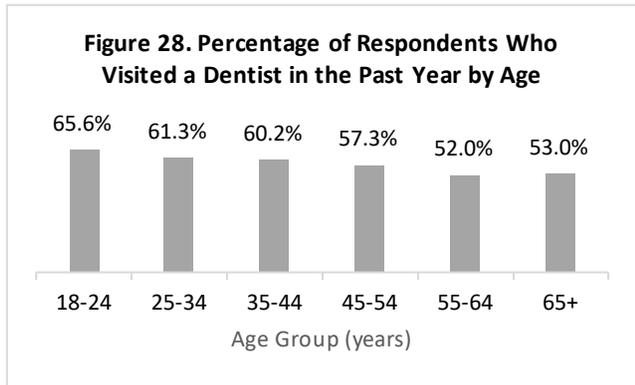
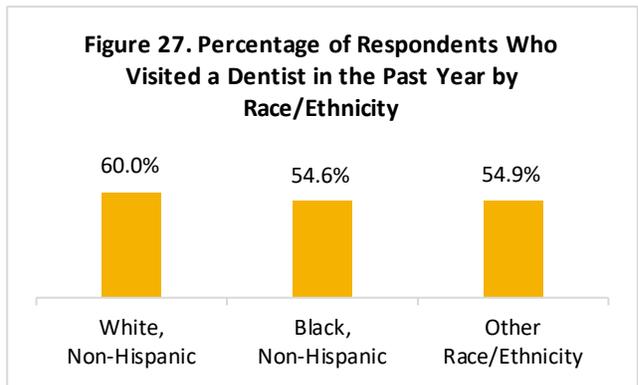
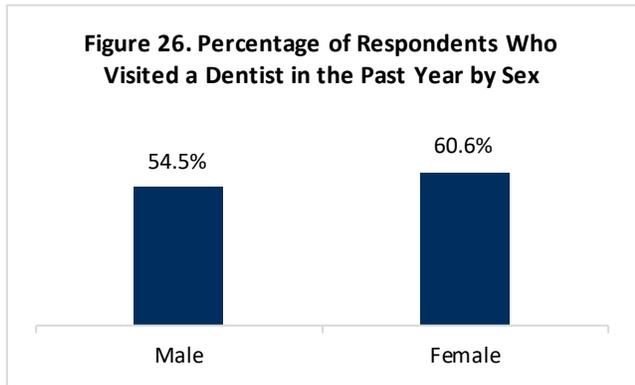
(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

ORAL HEALTH

Oral health includes many types of diseases and conditions, including cavities, gum disease, tooth loss, oral cancer, and certain birth defects.⁶ Poor oral health has been linked to other chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease, and it is also associated with risk factors like tobacco use and the consumption of sugary foods and drinks.⁷ Regular preventive dental care is essential for good oral health, but many adults in the U.S. are unable to afford dental care.⁸

Oral Health Question:
Including all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists, how long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?

- Overall, **57.7%** of respondents reported that they had visited a dentist in the past year.
- **Women** (60.6%) had a **significantly higher** rate of visiting a dentist compared to men (54.5%) (Fig. 26).
- The percentage of visiting a dentist in the past year was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (60.0%) compared to Black, NH adults (54.6%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (54.9%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 27).
- Overall, the percentage of visiting a dentist in the past year increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (65.6%), **25-34 years** (61.3%), and **35-44 years** (60.2%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (52.0%) and 65+ years (53.0%) (Fig. 28).
- The percentage of visiting a dentist in the past year increased as level of education increased, and there was a **significant difference between each of the education level groups** (Fig. 29).
- Overall, the percentage of visiting a dentist in the past year increased as annual household income increased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **\$75,000 or more** (74.6%) compared to all lower annual household income groups (Fig. 30).



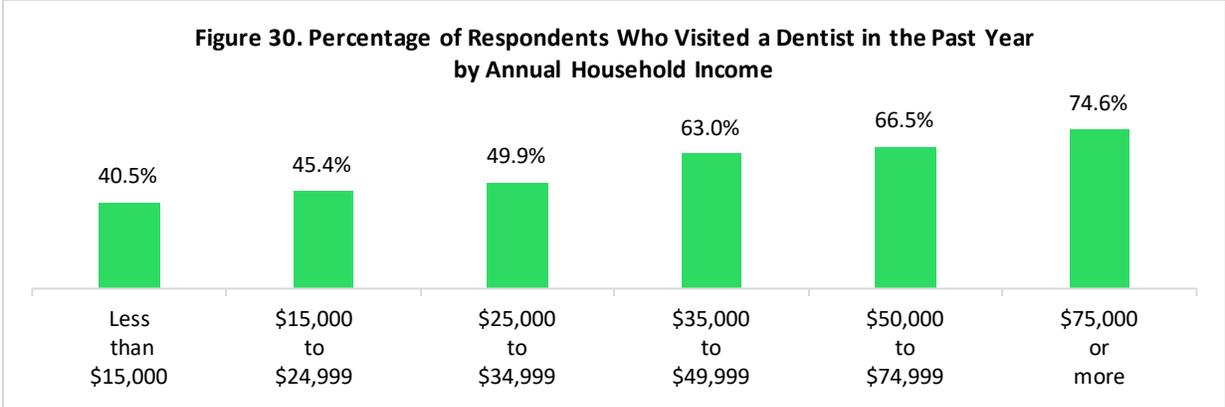


TABLE 6. Oral Health

Q: How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Within the past year			Longer than one year/never		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,322	2,221,900	3,626	57.7	56.1-59.3	2,696	42.3	40.7-43.9
Male	2,500	1,059,267	1,365	54.5	51.9-57.0	1,135	45.5	43.0-48.1
Female	3,822	1,162,633	2,261	60.6	58.6-62.7	1,561	39.4	37.3-41.4
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,686	1,299,195	2,280	60.0	57.9-62.0	1,406	40.0	38.0-42.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,410	816,650	1,221	54.6	51.9-57.4	1,189	45.4	42.6-48.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	183	86,024	102	54.9	45.7-64.0	81	45.1	36.0-54.3
18-24 years	319	244,066	210	65.6	59.4-71.7	109	34.4	28.3-40.6
25-34 years	599	420,421	380	61.3	56.7-65.8	219	38.7	34.2-43.3
35-44 years	772	352,092	484	60.2	56.1-64.4	288	39.8	35.6-43.9
45-54 years	832	334,189	483	57.3	53.3-61.3	349	42.7	38.7-46.7
55-64 years	1,201	362,594	635	52.0	48.5-55.5	566	48.0	44.5-51.5
65+ years	2,515	483,058	1,385	53.0	50.4-55.5	1,130	47.0	44.5-49.6
Less than H.S.	734	336,753	236	36.3	31.4-41.2	498	63.7	58.8-68.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,937	666,231	946	52.1	49.2-55.0	991	47.9	45.0-50.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,764	763,951	1,065	62.9	60.0-65.8	699	37.1	34.2-40.0
College Graduate	1,868	448,315	1,367	73.1	70.6-75.7	501	26.9	24.3-29.4
Less than \$15,000	621	200,921	231	40.5	35.5-45.4	390	59.5	54.6-64.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,096	400,934	492	45.4	41.2-49.5	604	54.6	50.5-58.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	528	180,650	267	49.9	44.2-55.5	261	50.1	44.5-55.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	620	231,427	396	63.0	57.9-68.1	224	37.0	31.9-42.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	744	281,292	526	66.5	62.0-71.0	218	33.5	29.0-38.0
\$75,000+	1,132	409,388	855	74.6	71.5-77.8	277	25.4	22.2-28.5

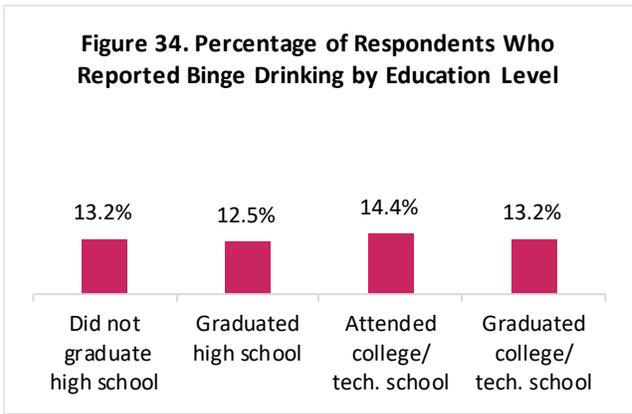
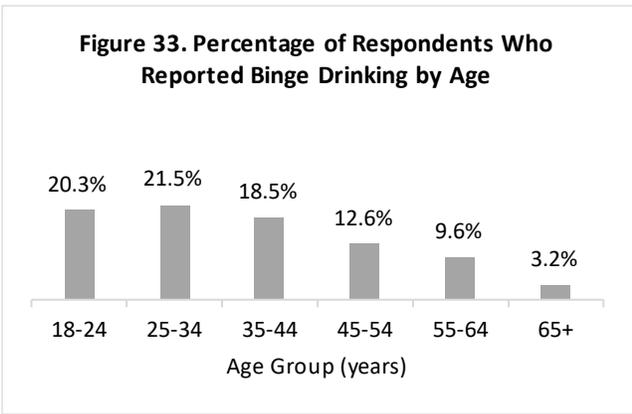
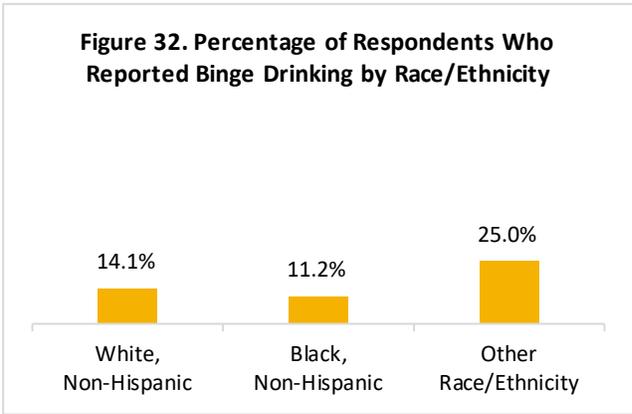
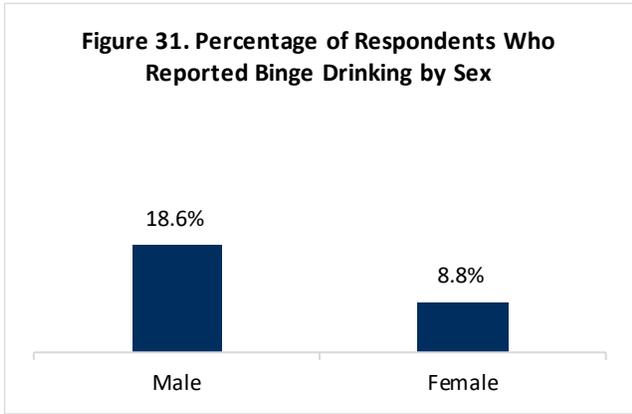
(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (BINGE DRINKING)

Extensive alcohol use has been linked to a substantial proportion of injuries and deaths from motor vehicle crashes, falls, fires and drownings.⁹ Alcohol use also is a factor in homicide, suicide, and sexual assault.⁹ In 2020 alcohol use was associated with 21% of all crash fatalities, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.¹⁰

Alcohol Consumption Question:
Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks on occasion (for women)?

- Overall, **13.4%** of respondents reported binge drinking in the past 30 days.
- **Men** (18.6%) had a **significantly higher** rate of binge drinking compared to women (8.8%) (Fig. 31).
- The percentage of binge drinking was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (25.0%) compared to White, NH adults (14.1%) and Black, NH adults (11.2%) (Fig. 32).
- Overall, the percentage of binge drinking increased as age decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (3.2%) compared to all younger age groups (Fig. 33).
- The percentage of binge drinking was **highest** among adults who completed **some college post-high school** (14.4%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of binge drinking among education level groups (Fig. 34).
- The percentage of binge drinking was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (19.1%) compared to adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (11.3%) and \$15,000 to \$24,999 (12.6%) (Fig. 35).



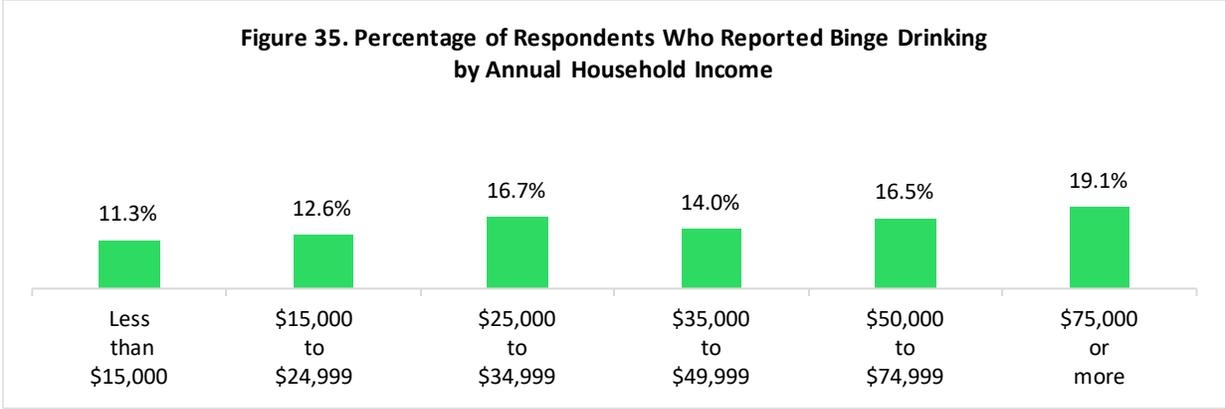


TABLE 7. Binge Drinking (Past 30 Days)
Binge drinking = males having 5+ drinks on one occasion, females having 4+ drinks on one occasion

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,130	2,134,254	542	13.4	12.1-14.6	5,588	86.6	85.4-87.9
Male	2,388	1,003,567	335	18.6	16.4-20.7	2,053	81.4	79.3-83.6
Female	3,742	1,130,687	207	8.8	7.4-10.2	3,535	91.2	89.8-92.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,593	1,249,533	339	14.1	12.4-15.8	3,254	85.9	84.2-87.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,325	786,224	172	11.2	9.2-13.2	2,153	88.8	86.8-90.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	175	83,621	29	25.0	16.3-33.8	146	75.0	66.2-83.7
18-24 years	300	231,369	61	20.3	15.1-25.6	239	79.7	74.4-84.9
25-34 years	563	398,916	110	21.5	17.5-25.5	453	78.5	74.5-82.5
35-44 years	733	334,639	113	18.5	14.8-22.1	620	81.5	77.9-85.2
45-54 years	813	322,650	95	12.6	9.9-15.4	718	87.4	84.6-90.1
55-64 years	1,161	347,929	93	9.6	7.5-11.8	1,068	90.4	88.2-92.5
65+ years	2,486	478,207	68	3.2	2.2-4.3	2,418	96.8	95.7-97.8
Less than H.S.	720	329,737	57	13.2	9.5-16.9	663	86.8	83.1-90.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,885	641,874	155	12.5	10.3-14.7	1,730	87.5	85.3-89.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,699	727,204	163	14.4	12.0-16.7	1,536	85.6	83.3-88.0
College Graduate	1,814	433,121	167	13.2	11.0-15.3	1,647	86.8	84.7-89.0
Less than \$15,000	601	195,343	43	11.3	7.4-15.3	558	88.7	84.7-92.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,073	391,682	87	12.6	9.5-15.7	986	87.4	84.3-90.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	515	177,433	53	16.7	11.3-22.0	462	83.3	78.0-88.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	596	219,358	60	14.0	10.0-18.0	536	86.0	82.0-90.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	721	267,189	81	16.5	12.6-20.3	640	83.5	79.7-87.4
\$75,000+	1,103	397,781	157	19.1	16.0-22.1	946	80.9	77.9-84.0

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

CIGARETTE SMOKING

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the U.S.⁸ Approximately 5,400 adults in Mississippi die from smoking-related illnesses every year.¹¹ Health problems related to smoking cigarettes include cancers, lung disease, and heart disease.¹¹ Mississippi’s rate of new cases of lung cancer is higher than the national rate (73.2 vs. 56.7 per 100,000).¹² Over the past decade the percentage of adult smokers has decreased, although other nicotine-delivery systems (e.g., e-cigarettes) have become popular.

Cigarette Smoking Questions:
(1) Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? If Yes,
(2) Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

- Overall, **20.1%** of respondents were current cigarette smokers.
- **Men** (23.4%) had a **significantly higher** rate of smoking compared to women (17.1%) (Fig. 36).
- The percentage of current smoking was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (21.3%), followed by White, NH (20.7%) and Black, NH (19.3%) adults. There were **no significant differences** in the percentage of current smoking among the race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 37).
- The percentage of current smoking was **significantly higher** among adults aged **25-34 years** (24.7%), **35-44 years** (27.0%), **45-54 years** (23.2%), and **55-64 years** (24.5%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (11.0%) and 65+ years (10.8%) (Fig. 38).
- The percentage of current smoking increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults with **less than a high school education** (35.0%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups (Fig. 39).
- Overall, the percentage of current smoking increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (34.6%), **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (27.4%), and **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (24.9%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (14.4%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (15.0%), and \$75,000 or more (12.5%) (Fig. 40).

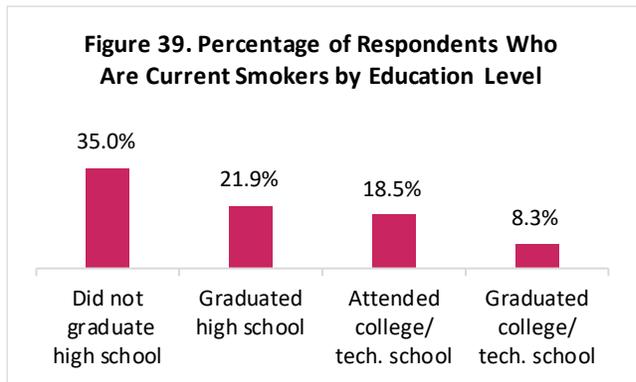
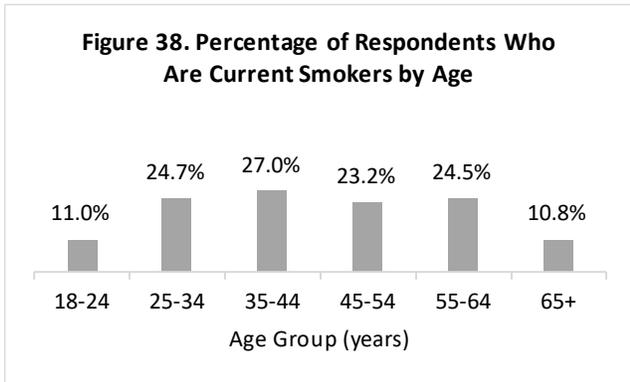
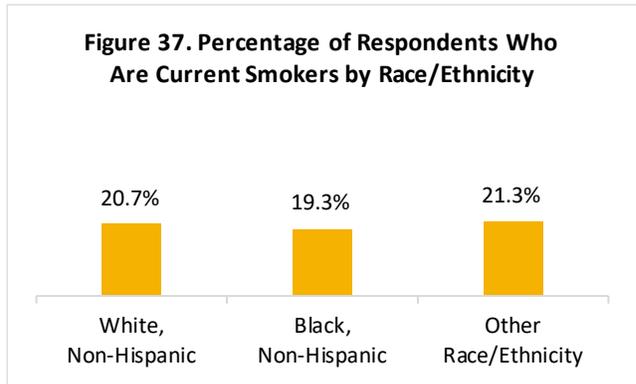
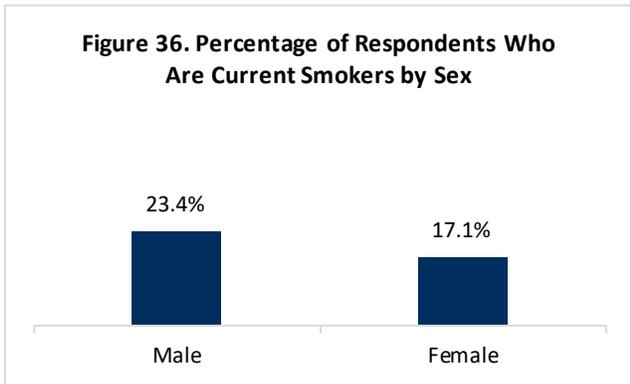


Figure 40. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current Smokers by Annual Household Income

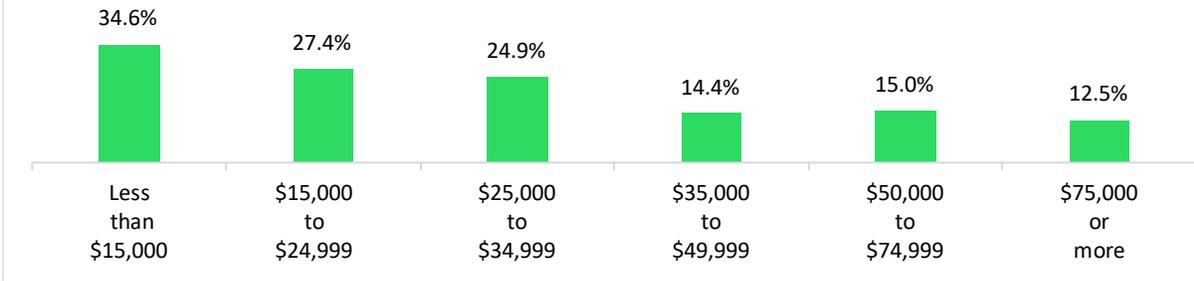


TABLE 8. Current Smoker Has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in entire life and now smokes every day or some days								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,326	2,223,103	1,023	20.1	18.7-21.5	5,303	79.9	78.5-81.3
Male	2,498	1,058,460	491	23.4	21.1-25.6	2,007	76.6	74.4-78.9
Female	3,828	1,164,643	532	17.1	15.5-18.8	3,296	82.9	81.2-84.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,688	1,298,028	588	20.7	18.8-22.5	3,100	79.3	77.5-81.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,414	820,892	393	19.3	16.9-21.6	2,021	80.7	78.4-83.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	186	88,167	38	21.3	13.9-28.6	148	78.7	71.4-86.1
18-24 years	319	246,077	28	11.0	6.6-15.5	291	89.0	84.5-93.4
25-34 years	596	420,612	134	24.7	20.6-28.9	462	75.3	71.1-79.4
35-44 years	766	353,930	175	27.0	23.1-30.9	591	73.0	69.1-76.9
45-54 years	831	330,967	170	23.2	19.7-26.7	661	76.8	73.3-80.3
55-64 years	1,203	361,758	275	24.5	21.4-27.5	928	75.5	72.5-78.6
65+ years	2,529	485,284	237	10.8	9.0-12.5	2,292	89.2	87.5-91.0
Less than H.S.	757	345,363	205	35.0	30.2-39.8	552	65.0	60.2-69.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,952	671,537	367	21.9	19.5-24.4	1,585	78.1	75.6-80.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,752	758,414	290	18.5	16.1-20.9	1,462	81.5	79.1-83.9
College Graduate	1,850	444,122	158	8.3	6.8-9.9	1,692	91.7	90.1-93.2
Less than \$15,000	620	201,432	165	34.6	29.5-39.6	455	65.4	60.4-70.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,100	404,290	248	27.4	23.7-31.2	852	72.6	68.8-76.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	532	185,118	106	24.9	19.6-30.2	426	75.1	69.8-80.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	616	228,070	74	14.4	10.6-18.2	542	85.6	81.8-89.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	742	281,497	97	15.0	11.7-18.2	645	85.0	81.8-88.3
\$75,000+	1,128	407,567	120	12.5	10.0-15.0	1,008	87.5	85.0-90.0

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

EXERCISE

Regular physical activity helps to maintain the functional independence of older adults and enhances the quality of life for people of all ages. Adequate physical activity levels can prevent 1 in 10 premature deaths, as well as 1 in 8 cases of colorectal cancer, 1 in 12 cases of diabetes, and 1 in 15 cases of heart disease.¹³ The role of exercise in preventing coronary heart disease (CHD) is of particular importance, given that CHD was the leading cause of death in the U.S. and Mississippi in 2020.^{14,15}

Exercise Question:
During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

- Overall, **30.0%** of adults did not participate in any exercise outside of work in the past 30 days.
- **Women** (34.0%) reported a **significantly higher** rate of physical inactivity compared to men (25.6%) (Fig. 41).
- The percentage of physical inactivity was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (33.5%) compared to White, NH adults (28.1%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (26.3%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 42).
- The percentage of physical inactivity was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (37.3%) **and 65+ years** (38.1%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (20.5%), 25-34 years (24.3%), and 35-44 years (22.4%) (Fig. 43).
- The percentage of physical inactivity increased as level of education decreased, and there was a **significant difference between each of the education level groups** (Fig. 44).
- The percentage of physical inactivity increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (47.5%) **and \$15,000 to \$24,999** (35.7%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (24.6%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (20.4%) and \$75,000 or more (15.1%) (Fig. 45).

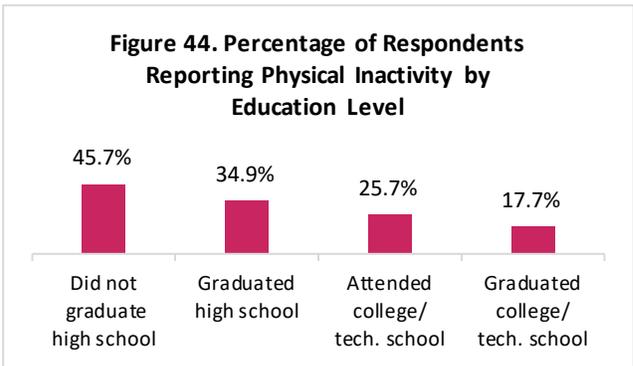
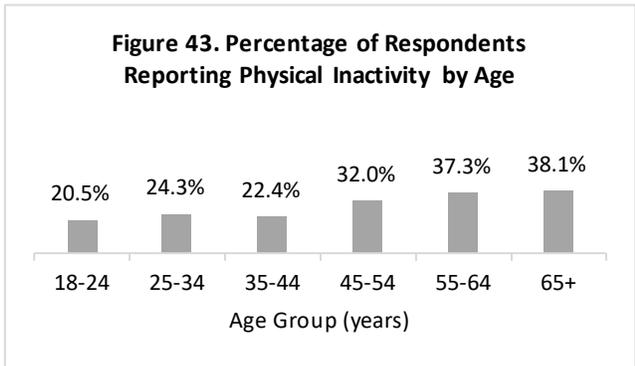
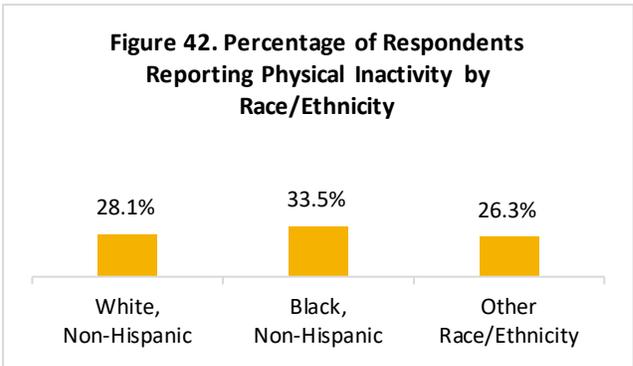
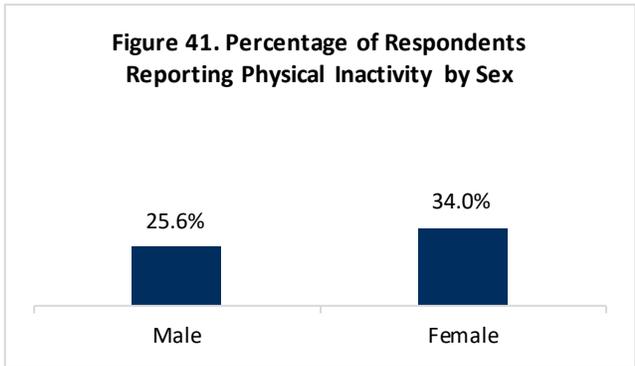


Figure 45. Percentage of Respondents Reporting Physical Inactivity by Annual Household Income



TABLE 9. Exercise (Past Month)								
Q: Other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,472	2,279,414	4,362	70.0	68.5-71.5	2,110	30.0	28.5-31.5
Male	2,568	1,090,222	1,863	74.4	72.2-76.6	705	25.6	23.4-27.8
Female	3,904	1,189,192	2,499	66.0	64.0-67.9	1,405	34.0	32.1-36.0
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,757	1,322,766	2,636	71.9	70.0-73.7	1,121	28.1	26.3-30.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,476	844,292	1,559	66.5	63.9-69.0	917	33.5	31.0-36.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	191	91,190	133	73.7	66.2-81.2	58	26.3	18.8-33.8
18-24 years	328	252,889	266	79.5	74.1-84.9	62	20.5	15.1-25.9
25-34 years	610	430,645	464	75.7	71.8-79.6	146	24.3	20.4-28.2
35-44 years	783	360,439	597	77.6	74.3-81.0	186	22.4	19.0-25.7
45-54 years	848	340,256	583	68.0	64.2-71.8	265	32.0	28.2-35.8
55-64 years	1,224	369,046	770	62.7	59.4-66.1	454	37.3	33.9-40.6
65+ years	2,585	496,292	1,622	61.9	59.5-64.4	963	38.1	35.6-40.5
Less than H.S.	767	352,986	399	54.3	49.5-59.0	368	45.7	41.0-50.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,998	688,649	1,205	65.1	62.4-67.8	793	34.9	32.2-37.6
Some Post-H.S.	1,793	776,308	1,252	74.3	71.9-76.7	541	25.7	23.3-28.1
College Graduate	1,889	453,624	1,492	82.3	80.3-84.4	397	17.7	15.6-19.7
Less than \$15,000	634	205,945	332	52.5	47.6-57.5	302	47.5	42.5-52.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,116	409,524	658	64.3	60.5-68.0	458	35.7	32.0-39.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	540	187,782	349	66.8	61.5-72.1	191	33.2	27.9-38.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	627	234,099	453	75.4	71.1-79.7	174	24.6	20.3-28.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	750	284,073	583	79.6	76.0-83.2	167	20.4	16.8-24.0
\$75,000+	1,141	412,442	943	84.9	82.4-87.4	198	15.1	12.6-17.6

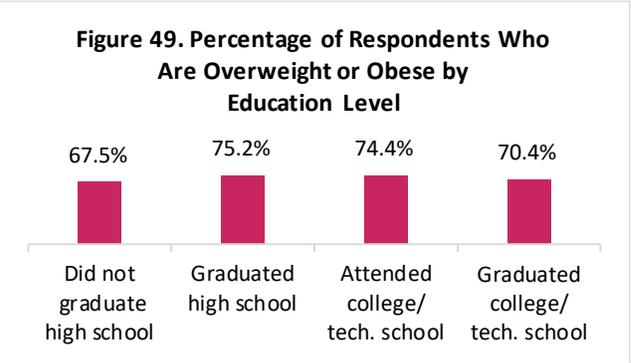
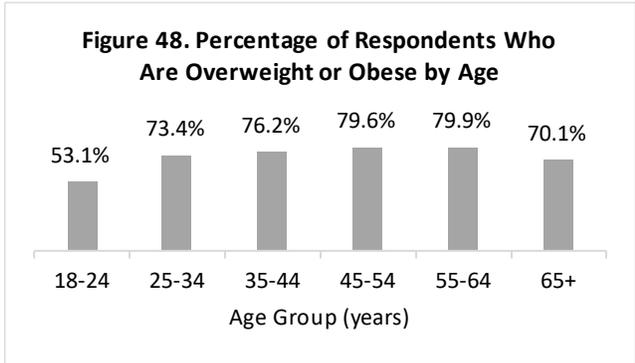
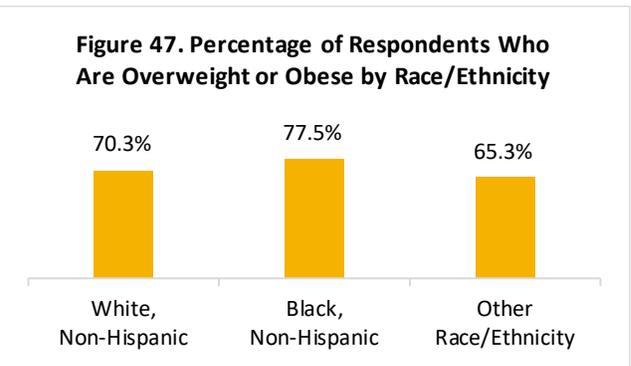
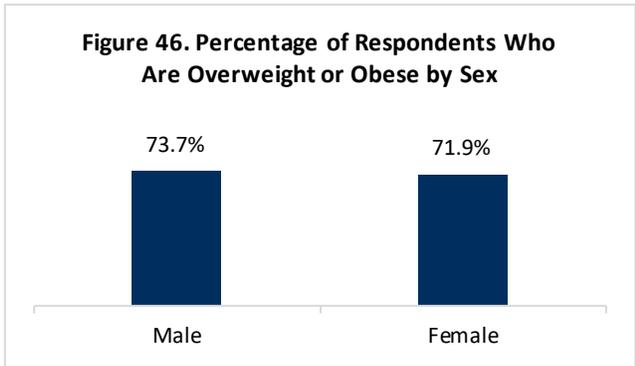
(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY/BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)

The percentage of overweight persons has increased substantially during the past twenty years.¹⁶ During the period of 2017 through March 2020, the obesity prevalence was 41.9% among adults in the U.S. Being overweight substantially increases a person’s risk of illness from several of the leading preventable causes of death, including, type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and cancer.¹⁶ Weight may be controlled through dietary changes such as decreasing caloric intake and by increasing physical activity.

BMI Questions:
(1) About how much do you weigh without shoes?
(2) About how tall are you without shoes?

- Overall, **72.8%** of respondents had a BMI in the overweight (BMI ≥ 25) or obese (BMI ≥ 30) category.
- **Men** (73.7%) had a **higher** rate of being overweight or obese compared to women (71.9%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 46).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (77.5%) compared to White, NH adults (70.3%) and adults of other races/ethnicities (65.3%) (Fig. 47).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly lower** among adults aged **18-24 years** (53.1%) compared to adults of all older age groups (Fig. 48).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly higher** among adults whose highest level of education was **high school graduation** (75.2%) compared to adults who did not complete high school (67.5%) (Fig. 49).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$50,000 to \$74,999** (76.2%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of overweight/obesity among annual household income groups (Fig. 50).



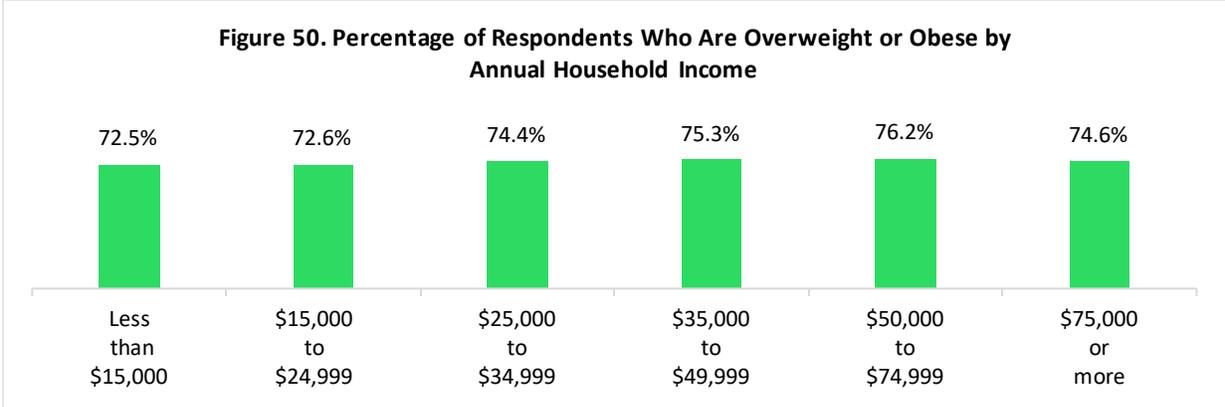


TABLE 10. Overweight and Obesity
Overweight/Obesity status based on BMI calculated from self-reported height and weight

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Overweight or Obese			Not Overweight or Obese		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,075	2,134,435	4,455	72.8	71.2-74.3	1,620	27.2	25.7-28.8
Male	2,475	1,038,627	1,895	73.7	71.3-76.1	580	26.3	23.9-28.7
Female	3,600	1,095,808	2,560	71.9	69.9-73.8	1,040	28.1	26.2-30.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,554	1,250,508	2,445	70.3	68.4-72.3	1,109	29.7	27.7-31.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,308	786,115	1,862	77.5	74.9-80.1	446	22.5	19.9-25.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	180	84,568	122	65.3	56.5-74.0	58	34.7	26.0-43.5
18-24 years	306	238,217	165	53.1	46.5-59.7	141	46.9	40.3-53.5
25-34 years	564	399,957	418	73.4	69.1-77.6	146	26.6	22.4-30.9
35-44 years	736	337,080	566	76.2	72.6-79.8	170	23.8	20.2-27.4
45-54 years	802	320,740	653	79.6	76.2-83.0	149	20.4	17.0-23.8
55-64 years	1,157	349,528	926	79.9	77.1-82.6	231	20.1	17.4-22.9
65+ years	2,454	471,759	1,689	70.1	67.8-72.4	765	29.9	27.6-32.2
Less than H.S.	732	329,977	525	67.5	62.7-72.3	207	32.5	27.7-37.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,886	646,735	1,408	75.2	72.6-77.9	478	24.8	22.1-27.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,675	728,042	1,250	74.4	71.7-77.1	425	25.6	22.9-28.3
College Graduate	1,774	428,137	1,267	70.4	67.7-73.2	507	29.6	26.8-32.3
Less than \$15,000	621	199,954	465	72.5	67.8-77.1	156	27.5	22.9-32.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,056	384,572	791	72.6	68.8-76.5	265	27.4	23.5-31.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	522	180,404	397	74.4	69.1-79.8	125	25.6	20.2-30.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	609	228,030	456	75.3	70.7-79.9	153	24.7	20.1-29.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	724	274,119	546	76.2	72.2-80.3	178	23.8	19.7-27.8
\$75,000+	1,105	402,634	820	74.6	71.3-77.8	285	25.4	22.2-28.7

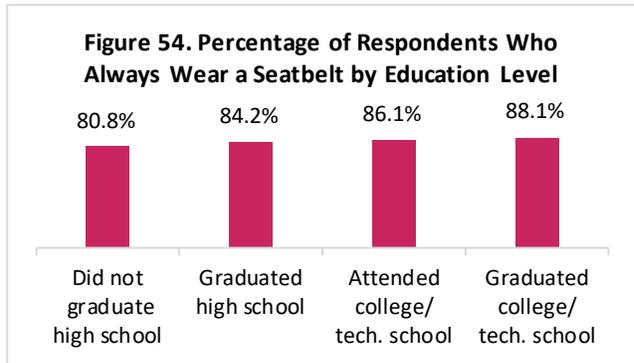
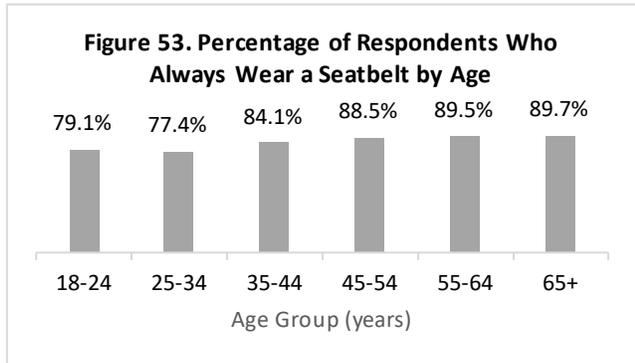
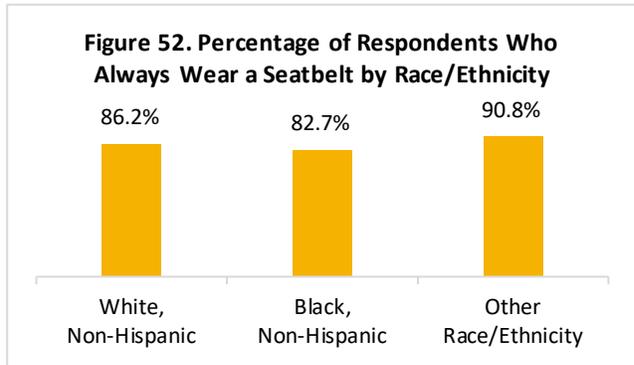
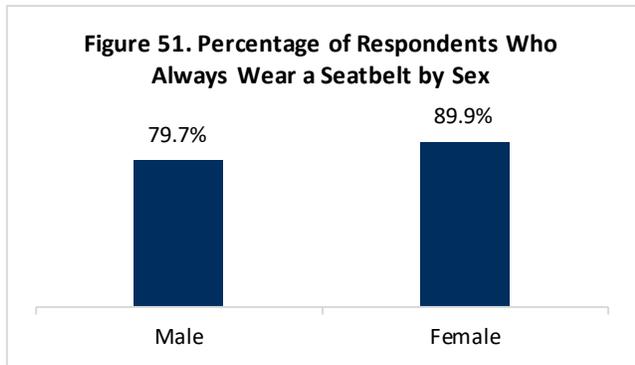
(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

SEATBELT USE

Seatbelt use is one of the most effective ways to save lives and reduce injuries in motor vehicle crashes.¹⁷ Motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of death among people aged 1 – 54 years in the United States. More than half of adults aged 20 – 44 years who died in motor vehicle crashes in 2018 were not using seatbelts at the time of the crash.¹⁷

Seatbelt Use Question:
How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never?

- Overall, **85.1%** of respondents reported always wearing a seatbelt.
- **Women** (89.9%) had a **significantly higher** rate of always wearing a seatbelt compared to men (79.7%) (Fig. 51).
- The percentage of always wearing a seatbelt was **significantly higher** among **adults of other races/ethnicities** (90.8%) compared to Black, NH adults (82.7%). The percentage among White, NH adults (86.2%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or other race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 52).
- Overall, the percentage of always wearing a seatbelt increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **45-54 years** (88.5%), **55-64 years** (89.5%), and **65+ years** (89.7%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (79.1%) and 25-34 years (77.4%) (Fig. 53).
- The percentage of always wearing a seatbelt increased as education level increased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **graduated college** (88.1%) compared to adults who did not complete high school (80.8%) (Fig. 54).
- The percentage of always wearing a seatbelt was **highest** among adults who earned **\$75,000 or more** (88.3%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** in the percentage of always wearing a seatbelt among annual household income groups (Fig. 55).



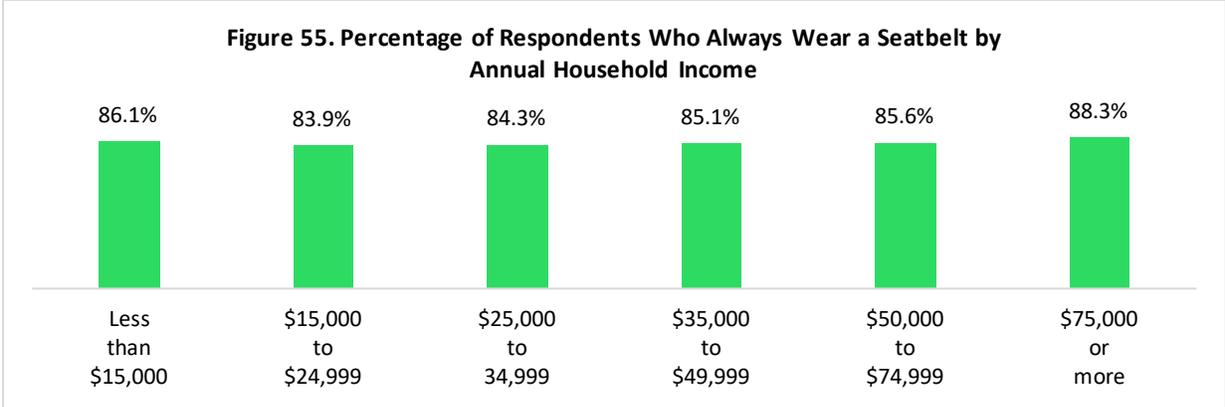


TABLE 11. Seatbelt Use
Q: How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Always			Not Always		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,313	2,209,789	5,522	85.1	83.8-86.3	791	14.9	13.7-16.2
Male	2,491	1,050,682	2,044	79.7	77.6-81.9	447	20.3	18.1-22.4
Female	3,822	1,159,107	3,478	89.9	88.6-91.3	344	10.1	8.7-11.4
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,682	1,289,428	3,242	86.2	84.6-87.8	440	13.8	12.2-15.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,408	817,239	2,077	82.7	80.4-85.0	331	17.3	15.0-19.6
Other Races/Ethnicities**	184	86,887	169	90.8	86.0-95.7	15	9.2	4.3-14.0
18-24 years	315	242,760	250	79.1	73.7-84.5	65	20.9	15.5-26.3
25-34 years	588	416,241	460	77.4	73.4-81.4	128	22.6	18.6-26.6
35-44 years	763	350,474	650	84.1	80.9-87.3	113	15.9	12.7-19.1
45-54 years	828	329,249	726	88.5	86.1-91.0	102	11.5	9.0-13.9
55-64 years	1,198	360,363	1,081	89.5	87.2-91.8	117	10.5	8.2-12.8
65+ years	2,540	487,821	2,283	89.7	88.2-91.2	257	10.3	8.8-11.8
Less than H.S.	754	344,407	641	80.8	76.5-85.1	113	19.2	14.9-23.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,944	665,285	1,693	84.2	81.9-86.6	251	15.8	13.4-18.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,749	754,061	1,530	86.1	84.0-88.1	219	13.9	11.9-16.0
College Graduate	1,850	442,277	1,644	88.1	86.1-90.1	206	11.9	9.9-13.9
Less than \$15,000	616	199,222	537	86.1	82.3-89.8	79	13.9	10.2-17.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,097	402,422	944	83.9	80.9-87.0	153	16.1	13.0-19.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	529	182,282	466	84.3	79.5-89.2	63	15.7	10.8-20.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	613	225,925	526	85.1	81.3-88.9	87	14.9	11.1-18.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	741	278,667	644	85.6	82.4-88.8	97	14.4	11.2-17.6
\$75,000+	1,126	406,806	1,004	88.3	85.8-90.7	122	11.7	9.3-14.2

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

E-CIGARETTE USE

Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, have become more popular in recent years. In 2019, 3.7% of adults in the United States currently used e-cigarettes.¹⁸ Although e-cigarettes are considered less harmful than regular cigarettes, the aerosol produced by e-cigarettes is not harmless and may contain substances such as nicotine, lead, and cancer-causing agents.¹⁸

E-Cigarette Use Question:
Do you now use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day, some days, or not at all?

- Overall, **4.6%** of respondents reported current e-cigarette use.
- **Men** (5.2%) had a **higher** rate of current e-cigarette use compared to women (4.1%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 56).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (6.2%) compared to Black, NH adults (1.9%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 57).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults **18-24 years** (13.5%) and **25-34 years** (8.7%) compared to all examined older age groups. The percentage among adults aged 65+ years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 58).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **significantly higher** among adults who **completed some college post-high school** (6.8%) compared to adults who graduated college (2.8%) (Fig. 59).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **highest** among adults who earned **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (7.8%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of current e-cigarette use among annual household income groups (Fig. 60).

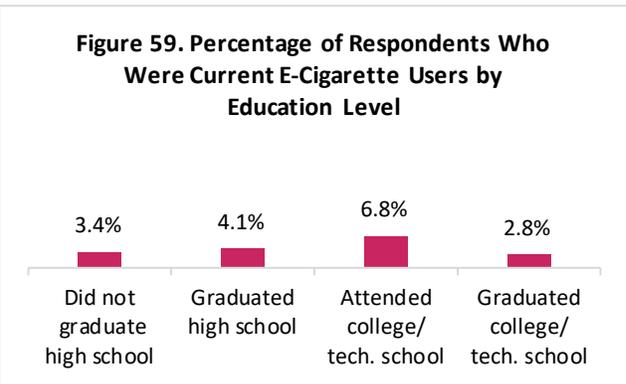
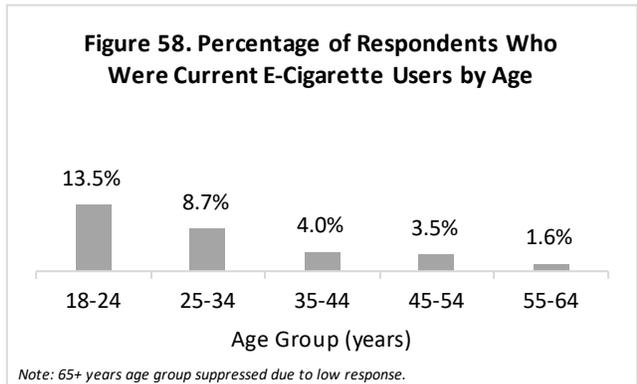
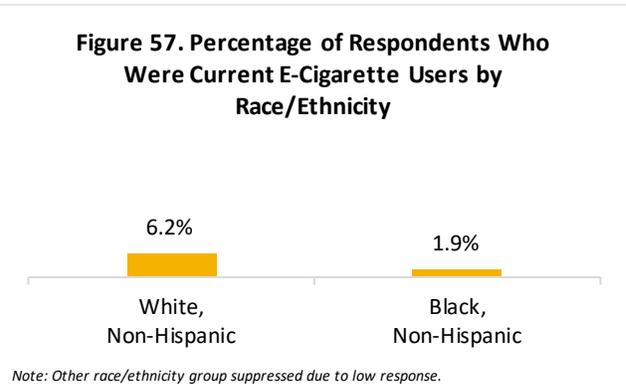
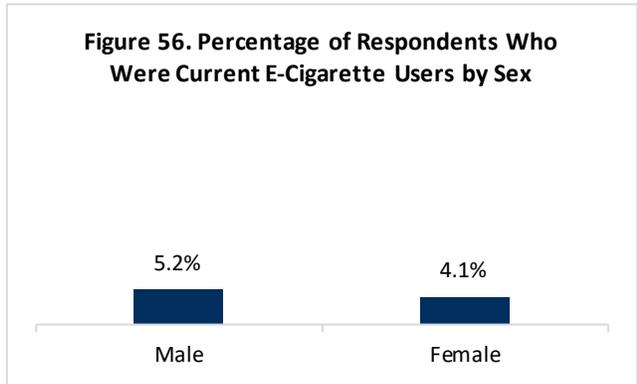


Figure 60. Percentage of Respondents Who Were Current E-Cigarette Users by Annual Household Income



TABLE 12. Current E-Cigarette Use								
Q: Do you now use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day, some days, or not at all?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,114	2,117,147	163	4.6	3.8-5.5	5,951	95.4	94.5-96.2
Male	2,403	1,003,731	73	5.2	3.8-6.6	2,330	94.8	93.4-96.2
Female	3,711	1,113,416	90	4.1	3.2-5.1	3,621	95.9	94.9-96.8
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,554	1,228,631	132	6.2	5.0-7.4	3,422	93.8	92.6-95.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,358	795,870	24	1.9	0.9-2.9	2,334	98.1	97.1-99.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	166	77,264	7	-	-	159	90.5	83.3-97.7
18-24 years	292	225,753	39	13.5	9.0-17.9	253	86.5	82.1-91.0
25-34 years	561	394,403	41	8.7	5.8-11.5	520	91.3	88.5-94.2
35-44 years	737	339,444	26	4.0	2.3-5.7	711	96.0	94.3-97.7
45-54 years	796	313,636	27	3.5	2.0-5.1	769	96.5	94.9-98.0
55-64 years	1,163	347,427	15	1.6	0.7-2.6	1,148	98.4	97.4-99.3
65+ years	2,487	473,467	14	-	-	2,473	99.4	99.0-99.8
Less than H.S.	740	334,847	15	3.4	1.5-5.3	725	96.6	94.7-98.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,890	637,847	46	4.1	2.7-5.4	1,844	95.9	94.6-97.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,691	723,097	70	6.8	5.0-8.7	1,621	93.2	91.4-95.0
College Graduate	1,778	417,842	32	2.8	1.6-3.9	1,746	97.2	96.1-98.4
Less than \$15,000	592	187,999	17	4.9	2.2-7.7	575	95.1	92.3-97.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,069	390,893	27	3.5	2.0-5.0	1,042	96.5	95.0-98.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	512	176,114	21	7.8	3.7-11.8	491	92.2	88.2-96.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	599	217,102	16	5.4	2.5-8.2	583	94.6	91.8-97.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	717	266,875	23	5.8	3.2-8.3	694	94.2	91.7-96.8
\$75,000+	1,077	384,225	29	3.9	2.1-5.6	1,048	96.1	94.4-97.9

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

PREDIABETES

Prediabetes is a health condition in which blood sugar levels are elevated but have not yet reached the point of type 2 diabetes.¹⁹ Approximately one-third of American adults have prediabetes, and approximately 80% do not know they have it. Prediabetes increases a person’s risk of developing type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. However, progression to type 2 diabetes can often be delayed or prevented through modest weight loss and moderate physical activity.¹⁹

Prediabetes Question:
Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have prediabetes or borderline diabetes?

- Overall, **10.5%** of respondents had ever been told by a health professional that they had prediabetes or borderline diabetes.
- **Women** (10.8%) had a **higher** rate of prediabetes compared to men (10.2%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 61).
- The percentage of prediabetes was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (12.4%), followed by Black, NH adults (10.9%), and White, NH adults (10.2%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of prediabetes among race/ethnicity (Fig. 62).
- Overall, the percentage of prediabetes increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (15.8%) **and 65+ years** (14.4%) compared to adults aged 25-34 years (6.3%) and 35-44 years (9.0%). The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 63).
- The percentage of prediabetes was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (11.6%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of prediabetes among education level groups (Fig. 64).
- The percentage of prediabetes was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (13.7%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of prediabetes among annual household income groups (Fig. 65).

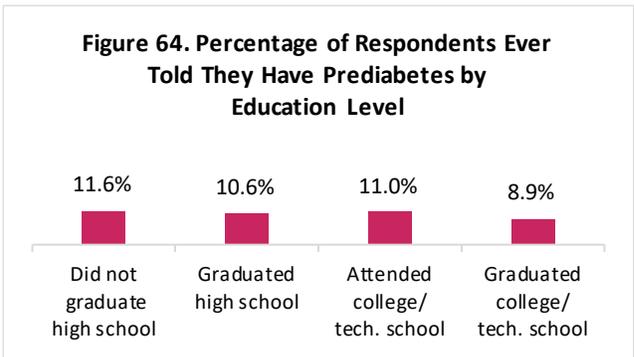
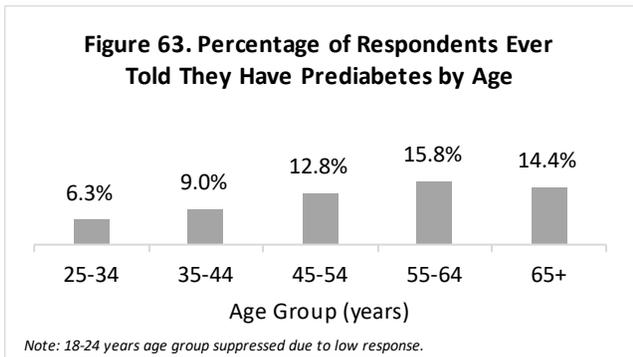
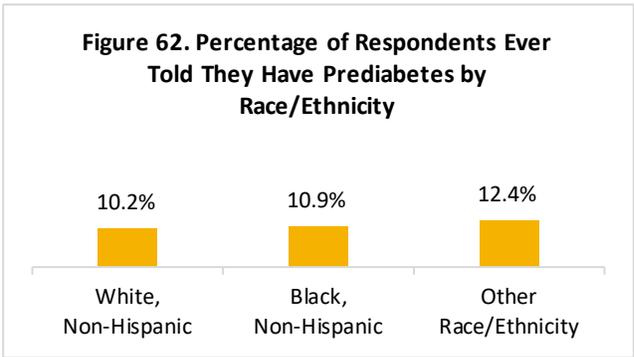
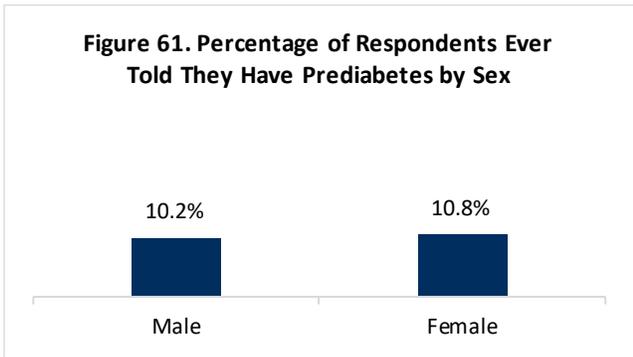


Figure 65. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Prediabetes by Annual Household Income



TABLE 13. Prediabetes								
Q: Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have prediabetes or borderline diabetes?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	5,145	1,887,981	633	10.5	9.5-11.6	4,512	89.5	88.4-90.5
Male	2,018	898,250	251	10.2	8.7-11.8	1,767	89.8	88.2-91.3
Female	3,127	989,731	382	10.8	9.4-12.2	2,745	89.2	87.8-90.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,077	1,105,803	334	10.2	8.9-11.6	2,743	89.8	88.4-91.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,885	694,655	274	10.9	9.2-12.6	1,611	89.1	87.4-90.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	144	69,093	22	12.4	6.2-18.6	122	87.6	81.4-93.8
18-24 years	302	232,598	13	-	-	289	95.3	92.5-98.2
25-34 years	558	392,146	34	6.3	4.1-8.5	524	93.7	91.5-95.9
35-44 years	721	329,062	72	9.0	6.7-11.4	649	91.0	88.6-93.3
45-54 years	695	277,418	89	12.8	9.9-15.7	606	87.2	84.3-90.1
55-64 years	918	279,033	144	15.8	12.9-18.7	774	84.2	81.3-87.1
65+ years	1,873	353,163	272	14.4	12.4-16.5	1,601	85.6	83.5-87.6
Less than H.S.	549	267,527	75	11.6	8.4-14.8	474	88.4	85.2-91.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,570	565,332	209	10.6	8.8-12.4	1,361	89.4	87.6-91.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,451	663,319	183	11.0	9.1-13.0	1,268	89.0	87.0-90.9
College Graduate	1,556	385,424	164	8.9	7.3-10.6	1,392	91.1	89.4-92.7
Less than \$15,000	462	156,270	72	13.7	9.8-17.7	390	86.3	82.3-90.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	849	333,439	124	11.6	9.0-14.3	725	88.4	85.7-91.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	423	153,745	55	11.8	8.1-15.5	368	88.2	84.5-92.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	516	199,201	63	9.9	6.8-13.0	453	90.1	87.0-93.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	613	238,870	67	10.2	7.2-13.1	546	89.8	86.9-92.8
\$75,000+	981	362,610	113	10.4	8.1-12.8	868	89.6	87.2-91.9

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses and adults who have ever been told they have diabetes
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

FLU VACCINE (65+ YEARS ONLY)

A total of 904 people died from influenza (flu) and pneumonia in Mississippi in 2020,¹⁵ but an influenza vaccine that can prevent the disease and several of its complications exists.²⁰ The vaccine may be less effective in disease prevention among the 65 years and older age group; however, it does reduce the severity and incidence of complications and death.²⁰

Flu Vaccine Question:
During the past 12 months, have you had either a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose or a flu shot that was injected into your arm?

- Overall, **66.1%** of respondents aged 65 years and older reported they had received the influenza vaccine in the past 12 months.
- **Women** (67.5%) had a **higher** rate of flu vaccination compared to men (64.3%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 66).
- The percentage of flu vaccination was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (68.6%) compared to Black, NH adults (60.7%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 67).
- The percentage of flu vaccination increased as level of education increased and was **significantly higher** among adults who had **graduated college** (71.9%) compared to adults who did not graduate high school (60.5%) (Fig. 68).
- The percentage of flu vaccination was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (75.8%) compared to adults who earned \$15,000 to \$24,999 (61.5%) (Fig. 69).

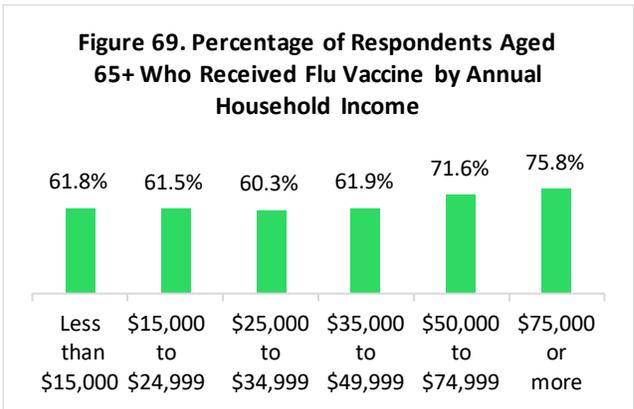
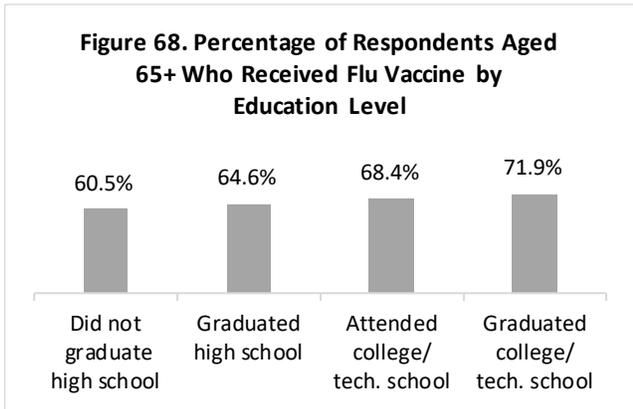
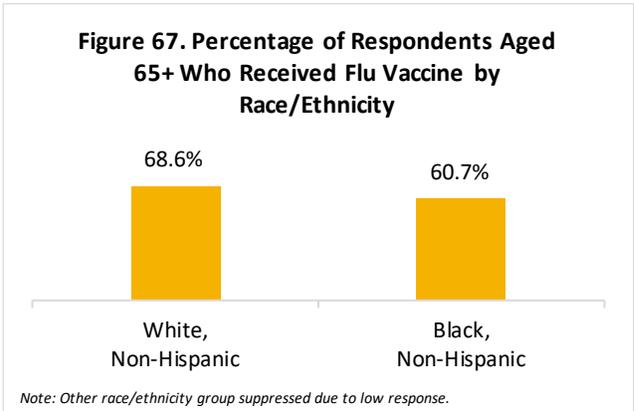
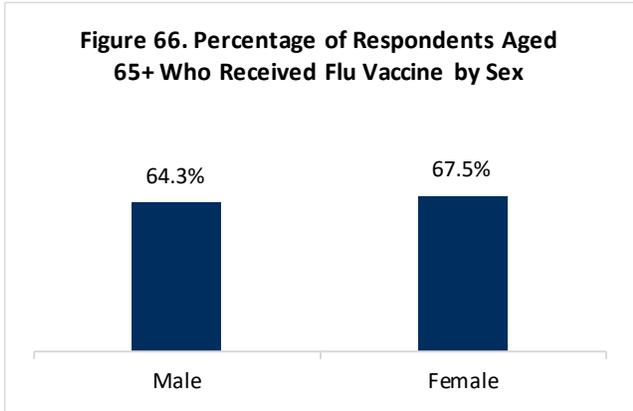


TABLE 14. Influenza Vaccine – 65+ Years Q: During the past 12 months, have you had either flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose or flu shot injected into your arm?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	2,533	486,652	1,705	66.1	63.7-68.5	828	33.9	31.5-36.3
Male	914	215,512	607	64.3	60.4-68.3	307	35.7	31.7-39.6
Female	1,619	271,141	1,098	67.5	64.5-70.5	521	32.5	29.5-35.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,668	341,820	1,175	68.6	65.8-71.5	493	31.4	28.5-34.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	814	131,785	494	60.7	56.1-65.2	320	39.3	34.8-43.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	42	10,932	31	-	-	11	-	-
65+ years	2,533	486,652	1,705	66.1	63.7-68.5	828	33.9	31.5-36.3
Less than H.S.	382	102,359	234	60.5	54.1-66.8	148	39.5	33.2-45.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	824	153,913	544	64.6	60.4-68.8	280	35.4	31.2-39.6
Some Post-H.S.	641	143,534	433	68.4	63.9-72.8	208	31.6	27.2-36.1
College Graduate	679	85,742	490	71.9	67.7-76.1	189	28.1	23.9-32.3
Less than \$15,000	231	44,171	135	61.8	53.5-70.0	96	38.2	30.0-46.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	479	97,779	304	61.5	55.6-67.5	175	38.5	32.5-44.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	205	42,616	134	60.3	51.1-69.6	71	39.7	30.4-48.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	240	42,778	160	61.9	54.1-69.8	80	38.1	30.2-45.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	266	50,313	188	71.6	64.7-78.5	78	28.4	21.5-35.3
\$75,000+	301	59,136	232	75.8	69.5-82.0	69	24.2	18.0-30.5

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

PNEUMONIA VACCINE (65+ YEARS ONLY)

Pneumonia is an acute respiratory infection that can cause mild to severe illness.²¹ However, a total of 904 people died from flu and pneumonia in Mississippi in 2020.¹⁵ Fortunately, vaccines exist that can help prevent both flu and pneumonia.

Pneumonia Vaccine Question:
Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?

- Overall, **66.6%** of respondents aged 65 years and older had ever received a pneumonia vaccination.
- **Women** (68.5%) had a **higher** rate of vaccination compared to men (64.2%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 70).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (72.5%) compared to Black, NH adults (52.9%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 71).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination increased as education level increased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **graduated college** (72.6%) compared to adults who did not complete high school (58.9%) (Fig. 72).
- Overall, the percentage of pneumonia vaccination increased as annual household income increased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **\$50,000 to \$74,999** (75.6%) and **\$75,000 or more** (77.8%) compared to adults who earned less than \$15,000 (60.5%), \$15,000 to \$24,999 (62.1%), and \$25,000 to \$34,999 (58.3%) (Fig. 73).

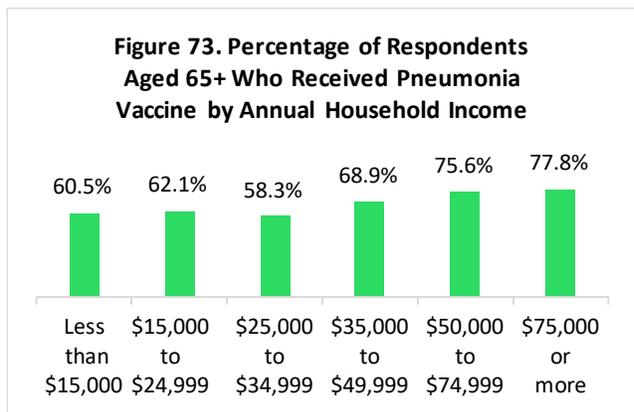
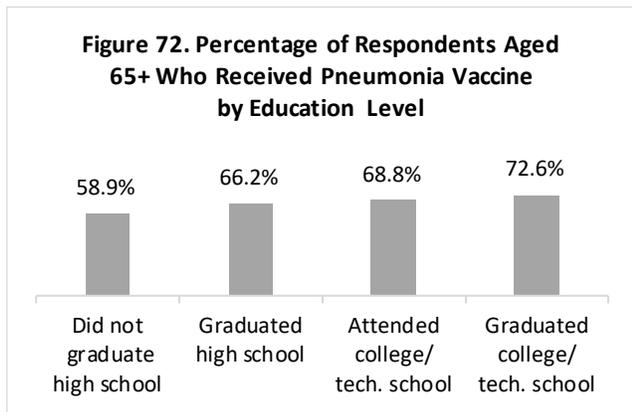
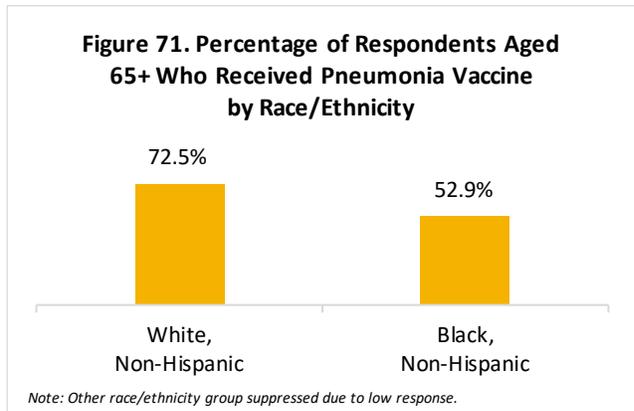
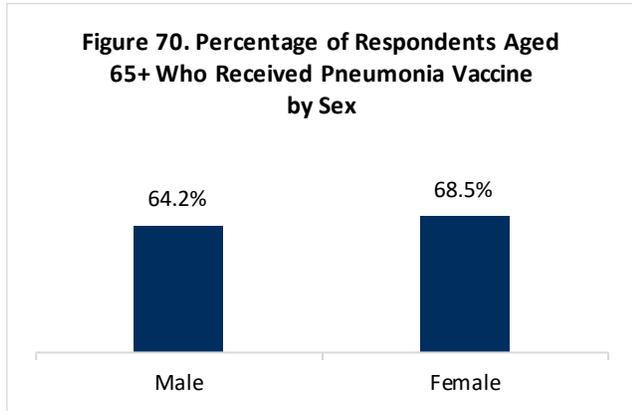


TABLE 15. Pneumonia Vaccine – 65+ Years								
Q: Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	2,482	476,505	1,643	66.6	64.2-69.0	839	33.4	31.0-35.8
Male	890	210,132	579	64.2	60.2-68.2	311	35.8	31.8-39.8
Female	1,592	266,373	1,064	68.5	65.5-71.4	528	31.5	28.6-34.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,636	334,584	1,190	72.5	69.8-75.2	446	27.5	24.8-30.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	795	128,875	423	52.9	48.2-57.6	372	47.1	42.4-51.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	42	10,932	24	-	-	18	-	-
65+ years	2,482	476,505	1,643	66.6	64.2-69.0	839	33.4	31.0-35.8
Less than H.S.	370	99,426	209	58.9	52.6-65.3	161	41.1	34.7-47.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	810	151,154	529	66.2	62.1-70.4	281	33.8	29.6-37.9
Some Post-H.S.	627	140,771	428	68.8	64.3-73.3	199	31.2	26.7-35.7
College Graduate	668	84,049	472	72.6	68.5-76.7	196	27.4	23.3-31.5
Less than \$15,000	224	42,503	121	60.5	52.3-68.6	103	39.5	31.4-47.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	474	96,825	301	62.1	56.1-68.1	173	37.9	31.9-43.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	207	42,816	128	58.3	49.2-67.4	79	41.7	32.6-50.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	235	41,597	173	68.9	61.2-76.6	62	31.1	23.4-38.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	260	49,560	185	75.6	69.3-81.8	75	24.4	18.2-30.7
\$75,000+	293	56,744	219	77.8	72.0-83.5	74	22.2	16.5-28.0
(1) Unweighted number								
(2) Weighted percent								
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.								
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses								
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).								

HIV TESTING

The CDC has estimated that approximately 1.2 million people aged 13 and older in the U.S. had human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in 2019.²² Of these, 13.3% did not know their HIV status.²² In Mississippi, it is estimated that roughly 17% of people with HIV do not know that they have it.²³

HIV Testing Question:
Including fluid testing from your mouth but not including tests you may have had for blood donation, have you ever been tested for H.I.V.?

- Overall, **37.6%** of respondents reported that they had been tested for HIV.
- **Men** (38.0%) had a **higher** rate of being tested for HIV compared to women (37.3%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 74).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (49.9%) and adults of **other races/ethnicities** (41.0%) compared to White, NH adults (29.3%) (Fig. 75).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly higher** among adults aged **25-34 years** (53.0%), **35-44 years** (54.4%), and **45-54 years** (47.0%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (28.2%), 55-64 years (29.3%), and 65+ years (16.0%) (Fig. 76).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **highest** among adults who completed **some college post-high school** (40.0%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of HIV testing among education level groups (Fig. 77).
- Overall, the percentage of HIV testing increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (46.1%) compared to adults who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (36.0%) and \$75,000 or more (36.7%) (Fig. 78).

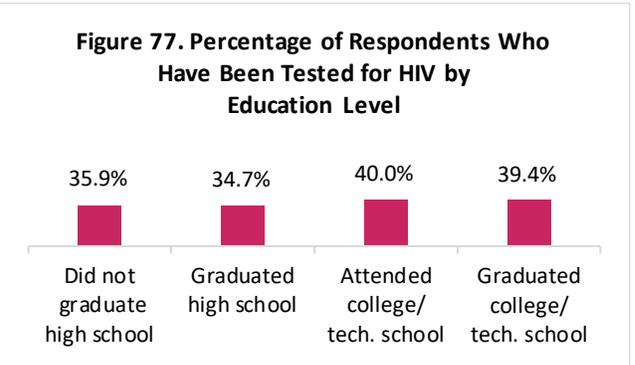
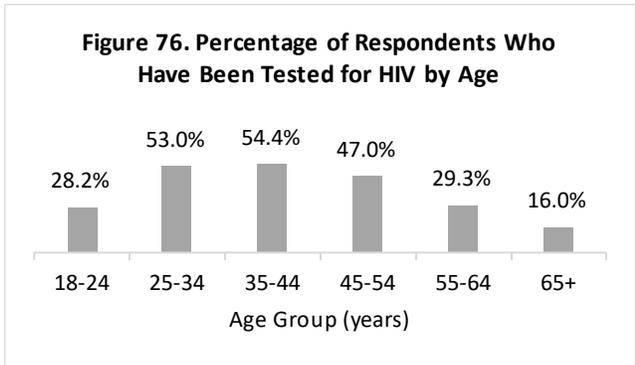
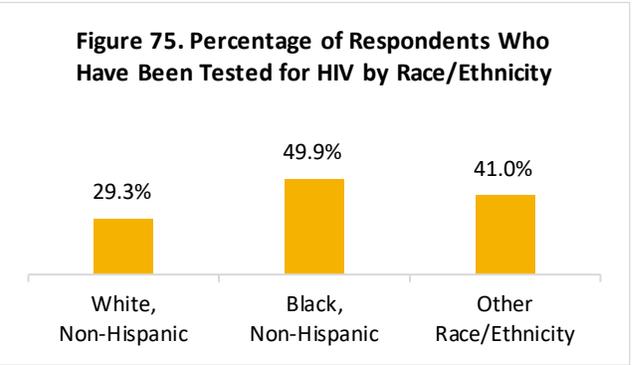
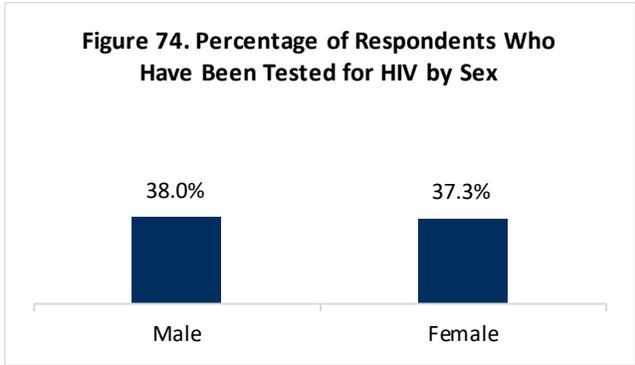


Figure 78. Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Tested for HIV by Annual Household Income



TABLE 16. HIV Testing

Q: Including fluid testing from your mouth, but not including tests you may have had for blood donation, have you ever been tested for HIV?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	5,839	2,065,078	1,836	37.6	35.9-39.3	4,003	62.4	60.7-64.1
Male	2,302	990,471	756	38.0	35.3-40.6	1,546	62.0	59.4-64.7
Female	3,537	1,074,607	1,080	37.3	35.1-39.5	2,457	62.7	60.5-64.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,346	1,182,808	819	29.3	27.2-31.4	2,527	70.7	68.6-72.8
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,282	781,949	932	49.9	47.0-52.7	1,350	50.2	47.3-53.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	176	84,641	70	41.0	31.8-50.3	106	59.0	49.7-68.2
18-24 years	299	231,014	82	28.2	22.1-34.3	217	71.8	65.7-77.9
25-34 years	566	401,180	294	53.0	48.3-57.7	272	47.0	42.3-51.7
35-44 years	724	333,405	400	54.4	50.1-58.7	324	45.6	41.3-49.9
45-54 years	782	310,289	356	47.0	42.8-51.1	426	53.0	48.9-57.2
55-64 years	1,097	330,788	325	29.3	26.0-32.6	772	70.7	67.4-74.0
65+ years	2,293	435,404	363	16.0	14.0-18.0	1,930	84.0	82.0-86.0
Less than H.S.	698	319,626	193	35.9	30.8-41.0	505	64.1	59.0-69.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,780	616,915	510	34.7	31.7-37.7	1,270	65.3	62.3-68.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,626	710,233	551	40.0	36.9-43.1	1,075	60.0	56.9-63.1
College Graduate	1,722	414,974	579	39.4	36.4-42.3	1,143	60.6	57.7-63.6
Less than \$15,000	574	187,232	215	46.1	40.8-51.4	359	53.9	48.6-59.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,027	381,817	350	43.0	38.7-47.3	677	57.0	52.7-61.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	483	170,892	166	41.9	35.8-48.0	317	58.1	52.0-64.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	572	207,469	195	41.2	35.7-46.7	377	58.8	53.3-64.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	682	259,258	220	36.0	31.3-40.6	462	64.0	59.4-68.7
\$75,000+	1,059	384,329	353	36.7	33.0-40.4	706	63.3	59.6-67.0

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) includes coronary heart disease, stroke, complications of hypertension, and diseases of the arterial blood vessels.²⁴ In 2020, Mississippi reported 8,810 deaths from heart disease, which was the leading cause of death in the state, and 1,948 from cerebrovascular disease (stroke).¹⁵

Angina/Coronary Heart Disease/Stroke Question:
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following: heart attack? angina or coronary heart disease? A stroke?

- Overall, **11.7%** of respondents had ever been told by a health professional that they had a cardiovascular disease [heart attack, angina, coronary heart disease (CHD), or stroke].
- **Men** (13.8%) had a **significantly higher** rate of CVD compared to women (9.9%) (Fig. 79).
- The percentage of CVD was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (13.4%) compared to Black, NH adults (9.1%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (12.3%) was not significantly different from the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 80).
- The percentage of CVD increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (26.5%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (16.9%), 45-54 years (11.2%), 35-44 years (5.1%), and 25-34 years (3.4%). The percentage among adults aged 18-24 was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 81).
- The percentage of CVD increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (22.2%) compared to adults with higher levels of education (Fig. 82).
- Overall, the percentage of CVD increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (20.0%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (14.2%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (8.0%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (9.9%), and \$75,000 or more (7.9%) (Fig. 83).

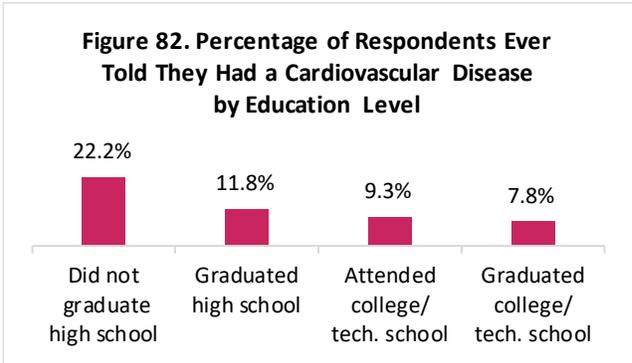
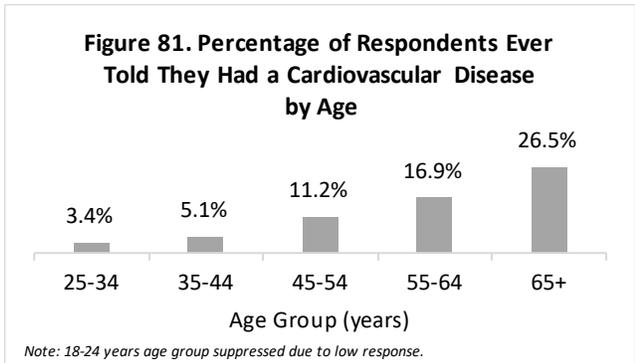
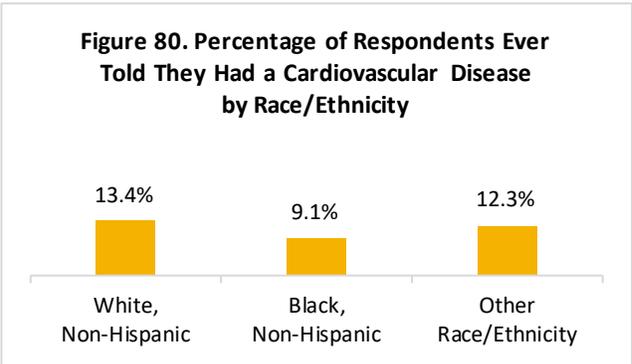
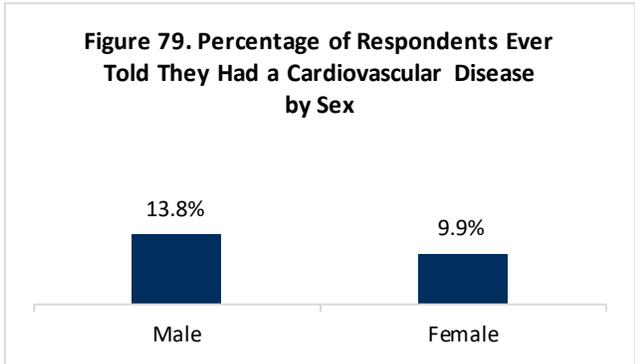


Figure 83. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Had a Cardiovascular Disease by Annual Household Income



TABLE 17. Cardiovascular Disease								
Q: Ever told you had a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease, or stroke?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,402	2,261,992	1,005	11.7	10.8-12.7	5,397	88.3	87.3-89.2
Male	2,548	1,084,604	482	13.8	12.2-15.3	2,066	86.2	84.7-87.8
Female	3,854	1,177,388	523	9.9	8.7-11.0	3,331	90.1	89.0-91.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,718	1,314,302	634	13.4	12.1-14.7	3,084	86.6	85.3-87.9
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,448	835,643	336	9.1	7.8-10.5	2,112	90.9	89.5-92.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	189	90,946	26	12.3	6.6-18.0	163	87.7	82.0-93.4
18-24 years	327	251,707	1	-	-	326	99.5	98.6-100.0
25-34 years	608	429,073	17	3.4	1.5-5.2	591	96.6	94.8-98.5
35-44 years	780	359,515	36	5.1	3.1-7.1	744	94.9	92.9-96.9
45-54 years	844	339,146	88	11.2	8.6-13.8	756	88.8	86.2-91.4
55-64 years	1,217	366,251	208	16.9	14.5-19.4	1,009	83.1	80.6-85.5
65+ years	2,534	486,787	646	26.5	24.2-28.7	1,888	73.5	71.3-75.8
Less than H.S.	755	349,274	186	22.2	18.4-26.0	569	77.8	74.0-81.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,974	681,798	348	11.8	10.3-13.3	1,626	88.2	86.7-89.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,776	771,647	256	9.3	7.9-10.7	1,520	90.7	89.3-92.1
College Graduate	1,872	451,428	213	7.8	6.5-9.1	1,659	92.2	90.9-93.5
Less than \$15,000	625	203,651	146	20.0	16.2-23.8	479	80.0	76.2-83.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,107	407,751	210	14.2	11.7-16.7	897	85.8	83.3-88.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	535	186,404	90	12.2	9.1-15.2	445	87.8	84.8-90.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	623	232,292	80	8.0	5.8-10.1	543	92.0	89.9-94.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	745	283,493	89	9.9	7.3-12.5	656	90.1	87.5-92.7
\$75,000+	1,133	410,161	111	7.9	6.1-9.7	1,022	92.1	90.3-93.9

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

ARTHRITIS

Arthritis is the inflammation of joints, and it has the potential to be a debilitating condition. It affects one in four adults in the U.S.²⁵ and is a common cause of work disability.²⁶ Arthritis can substantially limit activities like regular work, housekeeping, and school. The impact of arthritis is expected to increase as the population ages.²⁷

Arthritis Question:
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

- Overall, **30.4%** of respondents had ever been diagnosed with some form of arthritis.
- **Women** (34.7%) had a **significantly higher** rate of having arthritis compared to men (25.8%) (Fig. 84).
- The percentage of arthritis was **highest** among **White, NH adults** (32.1%), followed by Black, NH adults (28.4%) and adults of other races/ethnicities (28.3%). However, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of arthritis among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 85).
- The percentage of arthritis increased as age increased, and there was a **significant difference between each of the examined age groups**. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 86).
- The percentage of arthritis increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (42.9%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups (Fig. 87).
- Overall, the percentage of arthritis increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (45.8%) compared to adults of all higher annual household income levels (Fig. 88).

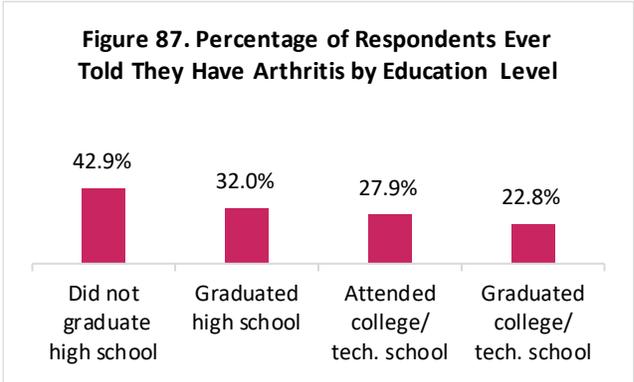
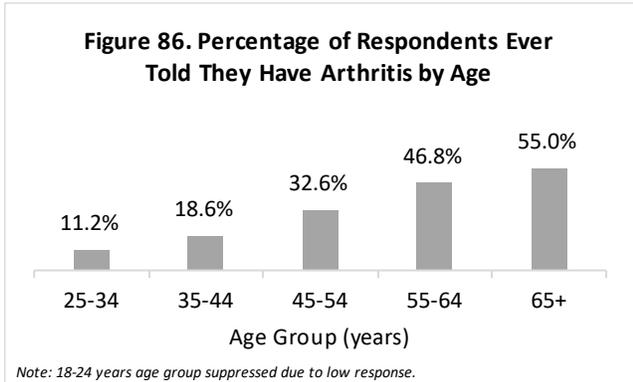
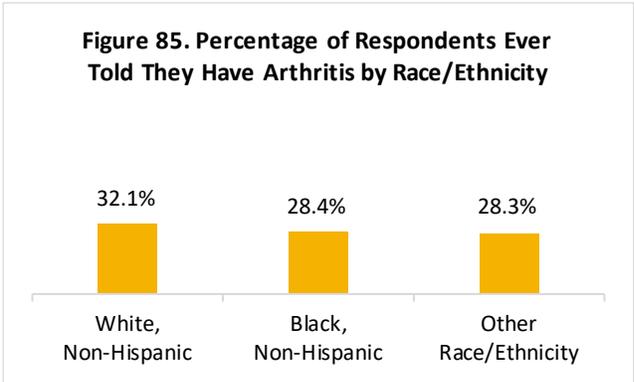
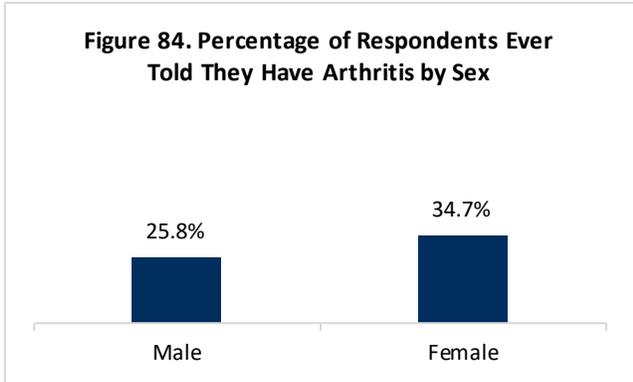


Figure 88. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Arthritis by Annual Household Income

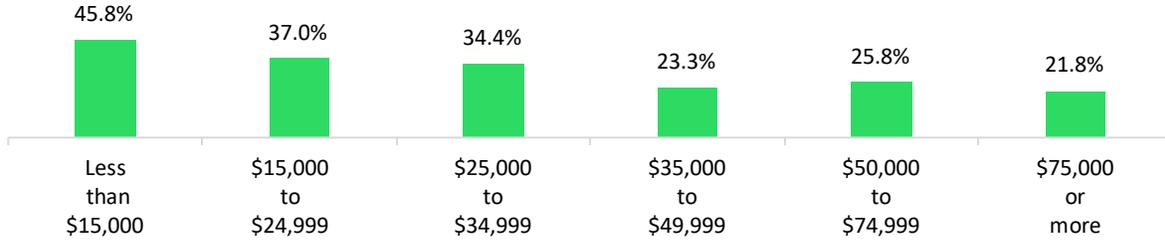


TABLE 18. Arthritis								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,449	2,270,679	2,589	30.4	29.1-31.8	3,860	69.6	68.2-70.9
Male	2,552	1,084,161	879	25.8	23.8-27.8	1,673	74.2	72.2-76.2
Female	3,897	1,186,518	1,710	34.7	32.8-36.6	2,187	65.3	63.4-67.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,741	1,316,272	1,505	32.1	30.3-34.0	2,236	67.9	66.0-69.7
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,471	842,466	1,005	28.4	26.2-30.5	1,466	71.6	69.5-73.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	190	90,841	67	28.3	20.3-36.3	123	71.7	63.7-79.7
18-24 years	327	252,132	16	-	-	311	95.1	92.5-97.8
25-34 years	608	429,105	69	11.2	8.3-14.0	539	88.8	86.0-91.7
35-44 years	783	360,028	144	18.6	15.4-21.8	639	81.4	78.2-84.6
45-54 years	845	339,157	274	32.6	28.8-36.4	571	67.4	63.6-71.2
55-64 years	1,219	367,209	588	46.8	43.4-50.3	631	53.2	49.7-56.6
65+ years	2,575	493,652	1,465	55.0	52.5-57.5	1,110	45.0	42.5-47.5
Less than H.S.	766	352,275	426	42.9	38.4-47.5	340	57.1	52.5-61.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,987	684,656	873	32.0	29.6-34.5	1,114	68.0	65.5-70.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,789	773,699	662	27.9	25.5-30.4	1,127	72.1	69.6-74.5
College Graduate	1,882	452,204	619	22.8	20.7-25.0	1,263	77.2	75.0-79.3
Less than \$15,000	632	204,672	337	45.8	40.8-50.7	295	54.2	49.3-59.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,112	407,459	538	37.0	33.2-40.7	574	63.0	59.3-66.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	537	186,488	221	34.4	29.3-39.4	316	65.6	60.6-70.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	628	234,151	204	23.3	19.4-27.3	424	76.7	72.7-80.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	745	282,927	255	25.8	22.0-29.6	490	74.2	70.4-78.0
\$75,000+	1,140	412,206	310	21.8	19.0-24.7	830	78.2	75.3-81.0

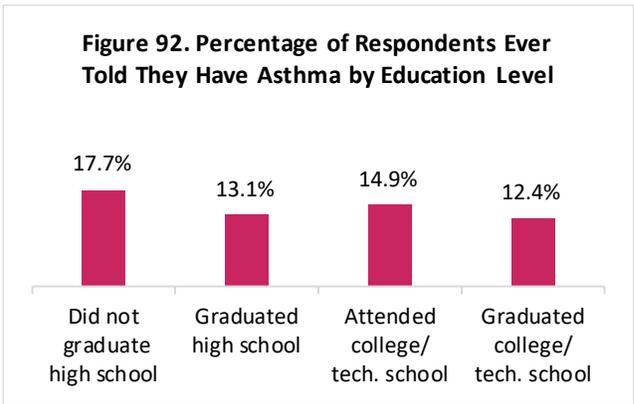
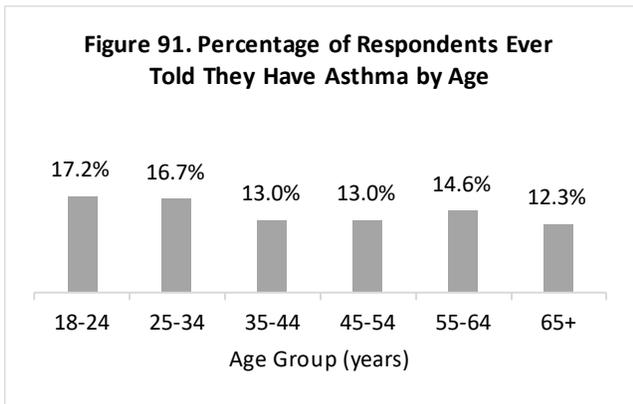
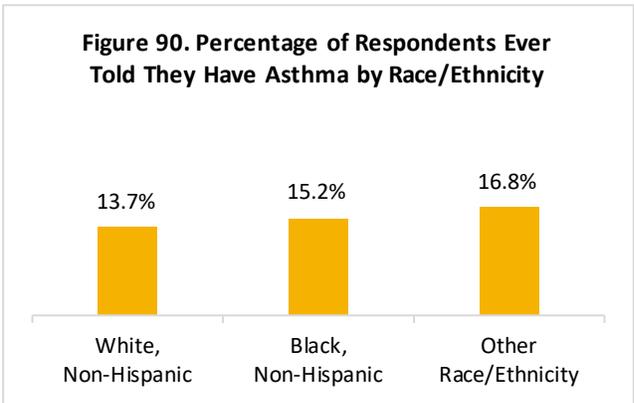
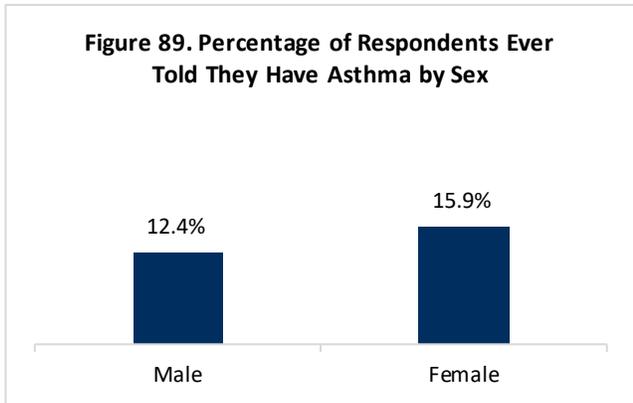
(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

ASTHMA

Asthma is a chronic disorder of the lungs that makes it difficult for a person to breathe.²⁷ Asthma attacks can range in severity from mild to life threatening. Symptoms of asthma include wheezing, coughing, tightness of the chest, and shortness of breath.²⁸ Asthma attacks can often be prevented or controlled through the use of medication and avoidance of the trigger of the attack.²⁸ In 2020, roughly 14% of adults in the U.S. reported ever having been diagnosed with asthma.²⁵

Asthma Question:
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had asthma?

- Overall, **14.2%** of respondents reported that a health professional had ever told them that they had asthma.
- **Women** (15.9%) had a **significantly higher** rate of asthma compared to men (12.4%) (Fig. 89).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (16.8%), followed by Black, NH adults (15.2%), and White, NH adults (13.7%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 90).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults aged **18-24 years** (17.2%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of asthma among age groups (Fig. 91).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (17.7%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of asthma among education level groups (Fig. 92).
- The percentage of asthma was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (24.0%) compared to adults who earned \$25,000 to \$34,999 (9.5%), \$35,000 to \$49,999 (13.1%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (13.5%) and \$75,000 or more (8.6%) (Fig. 93).



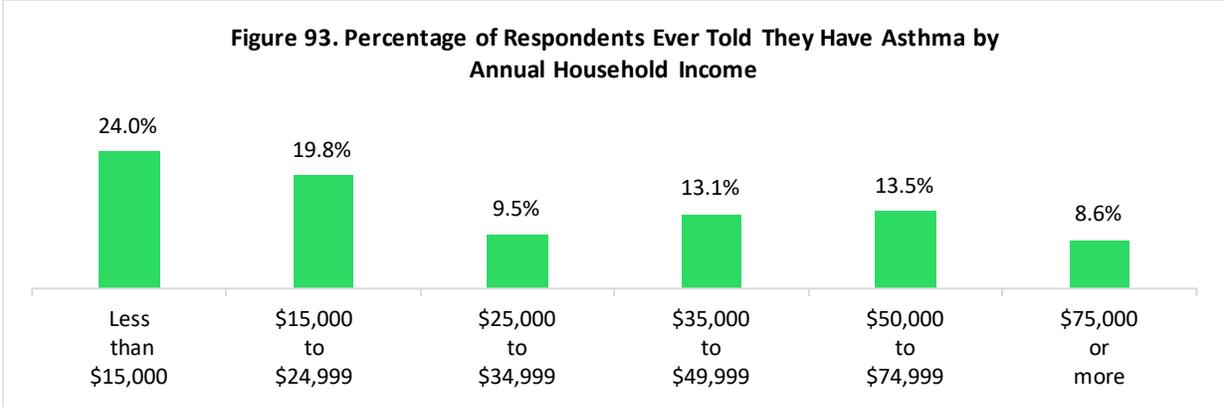


TABLE 19. Ever Had Asthma
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,466	2,274,105	880	14.2	13.1-15.4	5,586	85.8	84.6-86.9
Male	2,566	1,086,925	288	12.4	10.8-14.1	2,278	87.6	85.9-89.2
Female	3,900	1,187,180	592	15.9	14.3-17.5	3,308	84.1	82.5-85.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,758	1,320,511	473	13.7	12.2-15.2	3,285	86.3	84.8-87.8
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,471	842,346	379	15.2	13.3-17.1	2,092	84.8	82.9-86.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	190	90,147	25	16.8	9.6-23.9	165	83.2	76.1-90.4
18-24 years	326	250,983	57	17.2	12.4-21.9	269	82.8	78.1-87.6
25-34 years	608	429,126	108	16.7	13.4-19.9	500	83.3	80.1-86.6
35-44 years	783	360,164	95	13.0	10.1-15.9	688	87.0	84.1-89.9
45-54 years	845	338,728	105	13.0	10.3-15.7	740	87.0	84.3-89.7
55-64 years	1,224	368,650	174	14.6	12.2-17.1	1,050	85.4	82.9-87.8
65+ years	2,587	496,674	331	12.3	10.7-13.9	2,256	87.7	86.1-89.3
Less than H.S.	766	351,770	131	17.7	14.0-21.5	635	82.3	78.5-86.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,996	687,195	265	13.1	11.2-15.0	1,731	86.9	85.0-88.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,791	774,337	265	14.9	12.8-17.0	1,526	85.1	83.0-87.2
College Graduate	1,888	452,957	216	12.4	10.4-14.4	1,672	87.6	85.6-89.6
Less than \$15,000	630	204,315	133	24.0	19.6-28.4	497	76.0	71.6-80.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,113	406,346	194	19.8	16.5-23.2	919	80.2	76.8-83.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	541	188,009	61	9.5	6.7-12.2	480	90.5	87.8-93.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	628	234,151	72	13.1	9.6-16.6	556	86.9	83.4-90.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	750	284,073	80	13.5	10.2-16.9	670	86.5	83.1-89.8
\$75,000+	1,140	412,227	112	8.6	6.7-10.4	1,028	91.4	89.6-93.3

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or COPD, is a designation of a group of lung diseases, such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis, that cause breathing problems.²⁹ Many factors can contribute to COPD, including exposure to tobacco smoke and air pollution, genetics, and infections. Chronic lower respiratory disease, including COPD, was the sixth leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2020.¹⁴ Nearly 2,200 deaths were attributed to COPD/emphysema in Mississippi in 2020.¹⁵

COPD Question:
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?

- Overall, **8.6%** of respondents have ever been diagnosed with COPD.
- **Women** (10.1%) had a **significantly higher** rate compared to men (7.0%) (Fig. 94).
- The percentage of COPD was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (9.8%) compared to Black, NH adults (7.0%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (8.4%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 95).
- The percentage of COPD increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (14.7%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (8.5%), 35-44 years (5.2%), and 25-34 years (3.7%). The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 96).
- The percentage of COPD was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (15.0%) compared to adults of all higher educational levels (Fig. 97).
- Overall, the percentage of COPD increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (18.6%) compared to adults of all higher annual household income levels (Fig. 98).

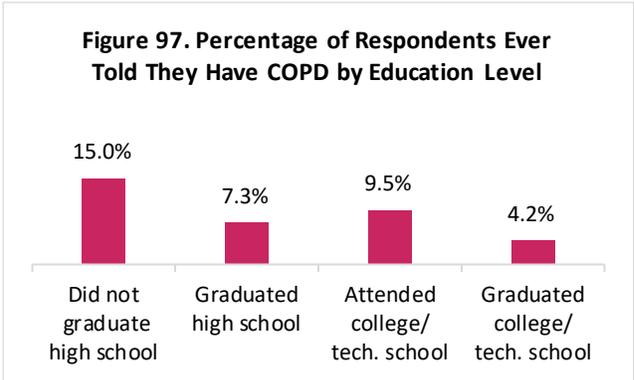
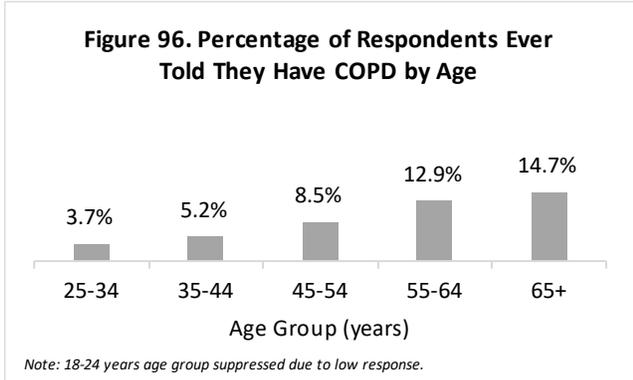
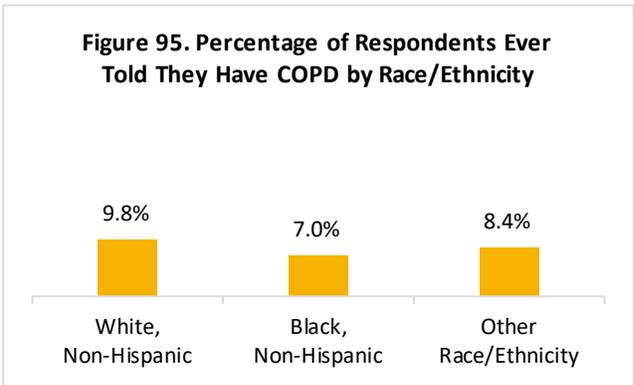
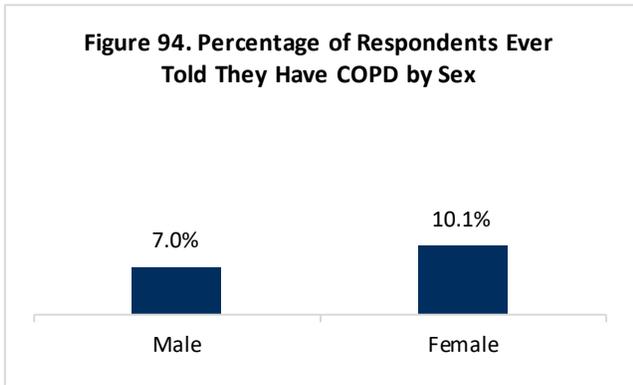


Figure 98. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have COPD by Annual Household Income

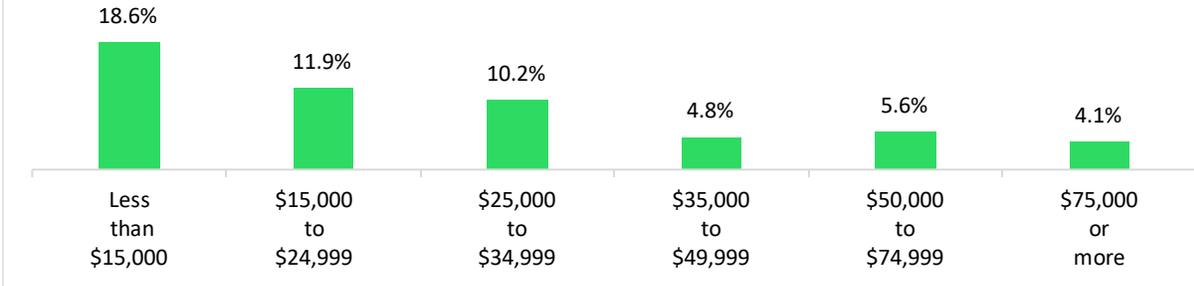


TABLE 20. COPD								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,445	2,270,037	636	8.6	7.8-9.5	5,809	91.4	90.5-92.2
Male	2,557	1,085,835	206	7.0	5.8-8.2	2,351	93.0	91.8-94.2
Female	3,888	1,184,203	430	10.1	8.9-11.3	3,458	89.9	88.7-91.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,738	1,316,912	404	9.8	8.6-10.9	3,334	90.2	89.1-91.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,471	841,783	213	7.0	5.7-8.3	2,258	93.0	91.7-94.3
Other Races/Ethnicities**	190	90,422	17	8.4	3.5-13.4	173	91.6	86.6-96.5
18-24 years	325	250,737	12	-	-	313	95.4	92.6-98.2
25-34 years	610	430,645	21	3.7	2.0-5.3	589	96.3	94.7-98.0
35-44 years	783	359,651	41	5.2	3.4-6.9	742	94.8	93.1-96.6
45-54 years	847	339,663	59	8.5	6.1-10.9	788	91.5	89.1-93.9
55-64 years	1,218	367,314	145	12.9	10.6-15.2	1,073	87.1	84.8-89.4
65+ years	2,570	492,428	353	14.7	12.8-16.6	2,217	85.3	83.4-87.2
Less than H.S.	766	351,705	124	15.0	11.9-18.1	642	85.0	81.9-88.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,986	684,018	207	7.3	6.1-8.5	1,779	92.7	91.5-93.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,787	773,858	199	9.5	7.8-11.1	1,588	90.5	88.9-92.2
College Graduate	1,881	452,610	103	4.2	3.2-5.2	1,778	95.8	94.8-96.8
Less than \$15,000	635	206,052	117	18.6	14.6-22.6	518	81.4	77.4-85.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,111	407,866	147	11.9	9.4-14.4	964	88.1	85.6-90.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	539	187,610	54	10.2	7.0-13.5	485	89.8	86.5-93.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	627	233,579	46	4.8	3.1-6.6	581	95.2	93.4-96.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	748	283,321	52	5.6	3.7-7.6	696	94.4	92.4-96.3
\$75,000+	1,138	410,557	50	4.1	2.7-5.4	1,088	95.9	94.6-97.3

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

Depression involves persistent feelings of sadness that interfere with day-to-day functioning.³⁰ Symptoms can include, but are not limited to, losing interest in things one used to enjoy, problems sleeping, difficulty concentrating, feeling anxious or irritable, or contemplating suicide. It is estimated that approximately 16 million adults in the U.S. experience depression each year. Therapy and prescription medication can help people with depression, and crisis centers, such as the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (call or text 988) exist to help people thinking about suicide.³⁰

Depressive Disorder Question:
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression?

- Overall, **20.9%** of respondents had ever been told they had a depressive disorder.
- **Women** (26.4%) had a **significantly higher** rate compared to men (14.8%) (Fig. 99).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (27.5%) and **White, NH adults** (23.4%) compared to Black, NH adults (16.1%) (Fig. 100).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (15.0%) compared to adults of all younger age groups except 18-24 years (19.7%) (Fig. 101).
- Overall, the percentage of having a depressive disorder increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (28.1%) compared to adults of all higher education levels (Fig. 102).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (34.4%) compared to adults of all higher annual household income levels (Fig. 103).

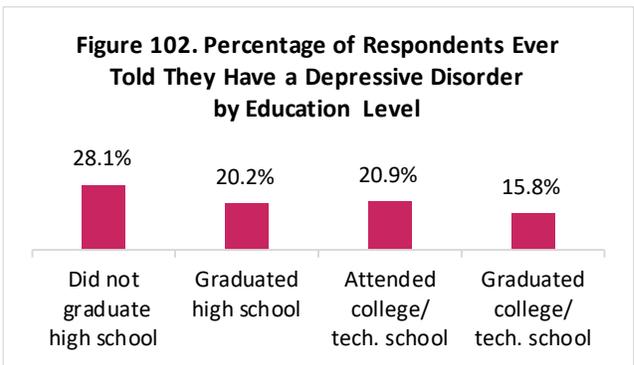
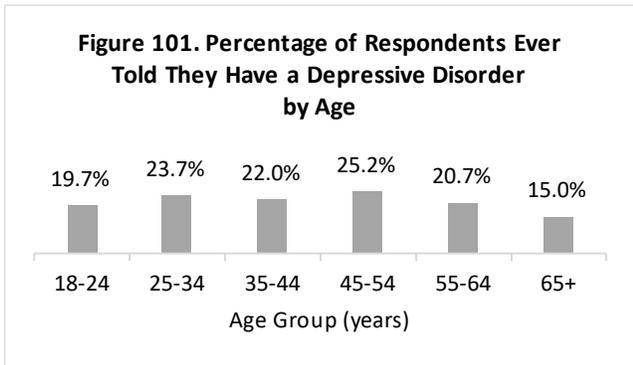
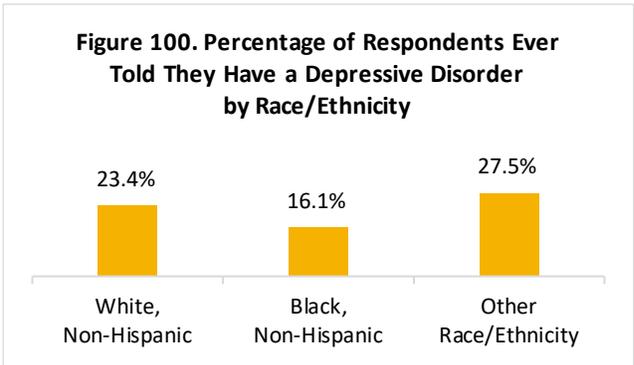
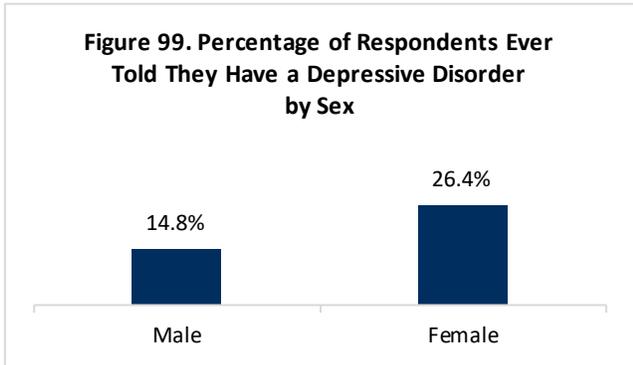


Figure 103. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder by Annual Household Income



TABLE 21. Depressive Disorder								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had a depressive disorder?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,443	2,267,065	1,224	20.9	19.5-22.2	5,219	79.1	77.8-80.5
Male	2,556	1,082,050	343	14.8	12.9-16.7	2,213	85.2	83.3-87.1
Female	3,887	1,185,014	881	26.4	24.5-28.4	3,006	73.6	71.6-75.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,741	1,316,816	775	23.4	21.5-25.2	2,966	76.6	74.8-78.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,466	838,505	394	16.1	14.1-18.1	2,072	83.9	81.9-85.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	190	90,841	45	27.5	19.4-35.5	145	72.5	64.5-80.6
18-24 years	325	249,563	64	19.7	14.5-25.0	261	80.3	75.0-85.5
25-34 years	609	429,772	150	23.7	19.8-27.6	459	76.3	72.4-80.2
35-44 years	780	357,727	165	22.0	18.5-25.5	615	78.0	74.5-81.5
45-54 years	847	339,994	200	25.2	21.7-28.8	647	74.8	71.2-78.3
55-64 years	1,217	366,979	262	20.7	17.9-23.5	955	79.3	76.5-82.1
65+ years	2,576	494,492	370	15.0	13.2-16.9	2,206	85.0	83.1-86.8
Less than H.S.	763	350,517	177	28.1	23.6-32.6	586	71.9	67.4-76.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,991	683,763	371	20.2	17.8-22.5	1,620	79.8	77.5-82.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,788	774,502	368	20.9	18.5-23.3	1,420	79.1	76.7-81.5
College Graduate	1,877	450,635	302	15.8	13.8-17.8	1,575	84.2	82.2-86.2
Less than \$15,000	631	204,847	203	34.4	29.7-39.2	428	65.6	60.8-70.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,108	405,986	228	23.8	20.2-27.4	880	76.2	72.6-79.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	539	186,876	117	23.3	18.4-28.1	422	76.7	71.9-81.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	625	232,684	111	20.0	15.8-24.2	514	80.0	75.8-84.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	749	283,950	128	18.7	15.0-22.3	621	81.3	77.7-85.0
\$75,000+	1,139	412,137	146	13.1	10.7-15.6	993	86.9	84.4-89.3

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

DIABETES

Diabetes is a chronic condition that causes the body to either not produce enough insulin or not use it effectively.³¹ Insulin is produced in the pancreas and helps the body regulate the use of blood sugar. In diabetes, there is excess blood sugar in the blood stream, which can contribute to other health conditions like heart disease, kidney disease, and vision loss.³¹ The number of adults with diabetes has more than doubled over the last two decades, resulting in 37 million adults having diabetes.³¹ Diabetes is the eighth leading cause of death in the U.S.,¹⁴ and nearly 1,500 deaths were attributed to it in Mississippi in 2020.¹⁵

Diabetes Question:
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had diabetes?

- Overall, **14.6%** of respondents had ever been told they had diabetes.
- **Women** (14.7%) had a **higher** rate of diabetes than men (14.6%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 104).
- The percentage of diabetes was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (16.9%) compared to White, NH adults (13.3%). The percentage of diabetes among other race/ethnicity adults (14.4%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 105).
- The percentage of diabetes increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (22.9%) and **65+ years** (27.7%) compared to adults of younger age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 106).
- The percentage of diabetes increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (23.4%) compared to adults of all higher education levels (Fig. 107).
- Overall, the percentage of diabetes increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (21.3%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (12.4%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (14.0%) and \$75,000 or more (7.9%) (Fig. 108).

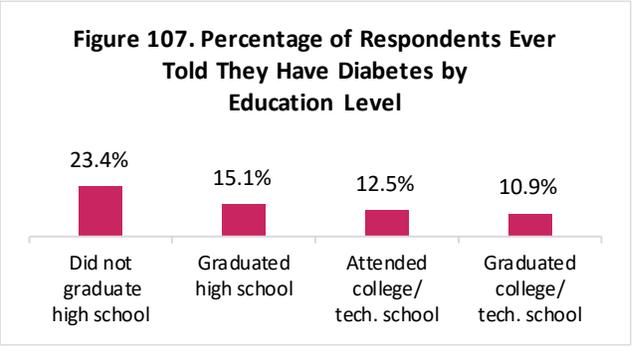
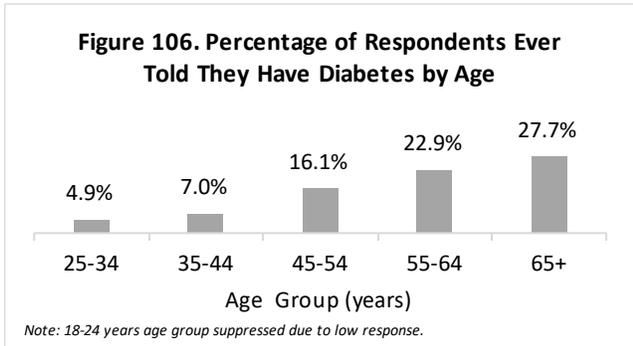
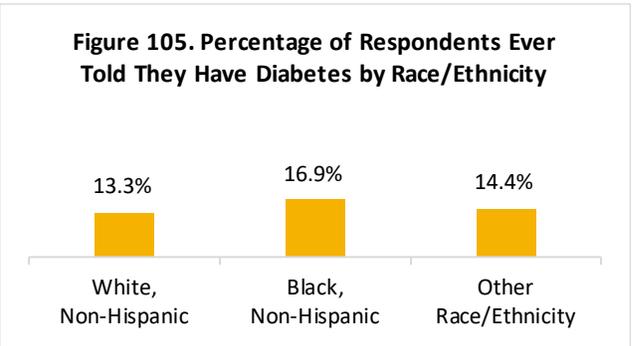
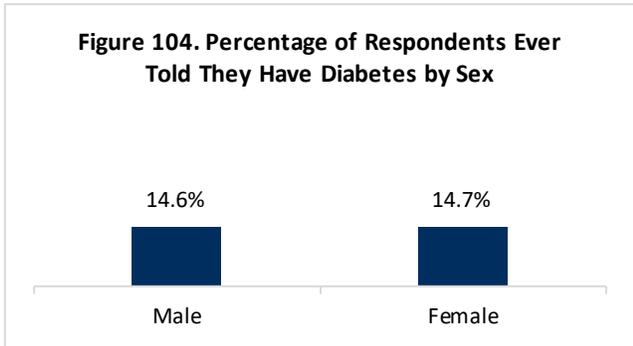


Figure 108. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Diabetes by Annual Household Income

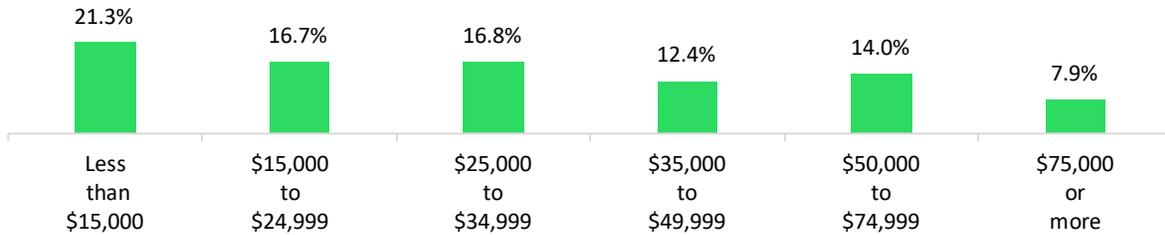


TABLE 22. Diabetes								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had diabetes?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,469	2,278,197	1,215	14.6	13.6-15.7	5,254	85.4	84.3-86.4
Male	2,569	1,090,510	496	14.6	13.0-16.1	2,073	85.4	83.9-87.0
Female	3,900	1,187,688	719	14.7	13.3-16.2	3,181	85.3	83.8-86.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,759	1,322,621	604	13.3	11.9-14.7	3,155	86.7	85.3-88.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,473	843,484	573	16.9	15.1-18.7	1,900	83.1	81.3-84.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	191	91,190	32	14.4	8.2-20.6	159	85.6	79.4-91.8
18-24 years	328	252,889	6	-	-	322	97.6	95.0-100.0
25-34 years	610	430,645	31	4.9	3.1-6.8	579	95.1	93.2-96.9
35-44 years	784	360,666	49	7.0	4.5-9.4	735	93.0	90.6-95.5
45-54 years	848	340,256	135	16.1	13.1-19.1	713	83.9	80.9-86.9
55-64 years	1,222	368,195	292	22.9	20.0-25.9	930	77.1	74.1-80.0
65+ years	2,585	495,963	688	27.7	25.5-29.9	1,897	72.3	70.1-74.5
Less than H.S.	766	352,427	216	23.4	19.4-27.4	550	76.6	72.6-80.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,997	688,065	394	15.1	13.3-16.9	1,603	84.9	83.1-86.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,794	776,743	315	12.5	10.8-14.1	1,479	87.5	85.9-89.2
College Graduate	1,888	453,314	285	10.9	9.3-12.5	1,603	89.1	87.5-90.7
Less than \$15,000	634	205,723	161	21.3	17.4-25.2	473	78.7	74.8-82.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,113	408,582	248	16.7	13.9-19.4	865	83.3	80.6-86.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	540	187,744	112	16.8	13.0-20.6	428	83.2	79.4-87.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	628	234,151	105	12.4	9.5-15.3	523	87.6	84.7-90.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	750	284,073	124	14.0	10.9-17.0	626	86.0	83.0-89.1
\$75,000+	1,140	412,180	125	7.9	6.2-9.7	1,015	92.1	90.3-93.8

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

SKIN CANCER

Skin cancer is the most common type of cancer in the U.S.,^{32,33} with an estimated 6.4% of people ever having been diagnosed with it.²⁵ While some forms of skin cancer can be treated relatively easily, melanomas can be deadly.³³ Excessive exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light is a major risk factor for skin cancer.^{32,34} Prevention options include limiting exposure to UV light by avoiding sun exposure and tanning beds, as well as using sunscreens and other sun protection.³⁴

Skin Cancer Question:
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer?

- Overall, **5.6%** of respondents reported ever being told they had skin cancer.
- **Men** (6.2%) had a **higher** rate of skin cancer than women (5.1%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 109).
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **9.0%** among **White, NH adults**. The percentages among Black, NH adults and adults of other races/ethnicities were suppressed due to low response.
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (16.4%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (2.5%) and 55-64 years (6.4%). The percentages among adults aged 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 110).
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **highest** among adults who **graduated college** (6.5%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** among education level groups (Fig. 111).
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (6.2%); however, there were **no significant differences** among annual household income groups (Fig. 112).

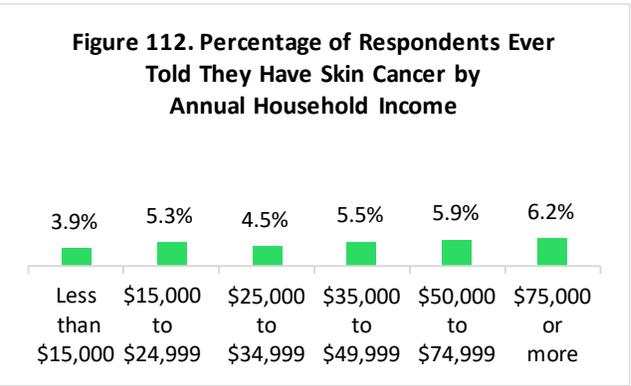
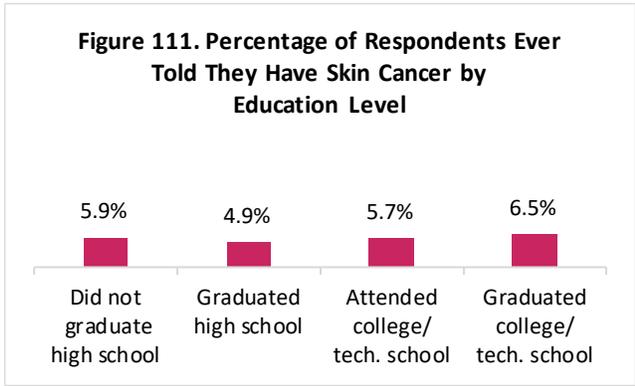
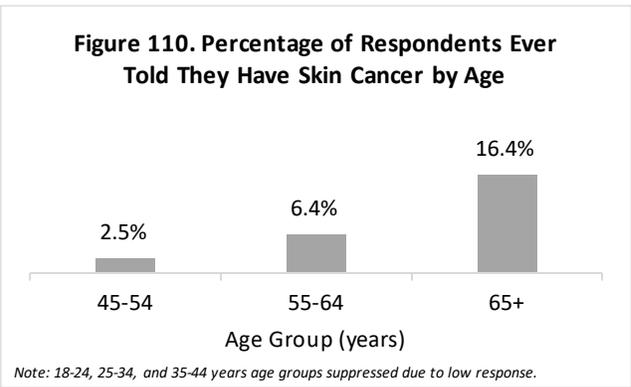
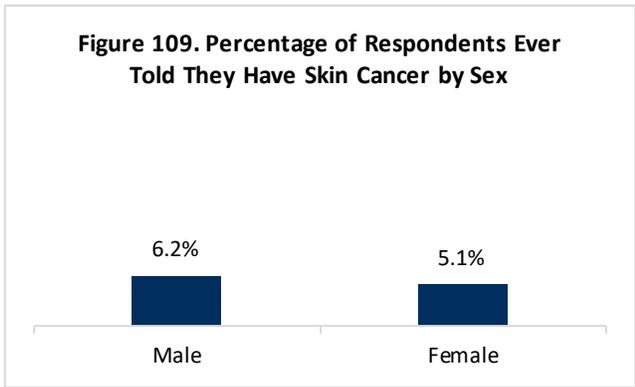


TABLE 23. Skin Cancer								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had skin cancer?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,466	2,277,358	520	5.6	5.0-6.3	5,946	94.4	93.7-95.0
Male	2,569	1,090,394	243	6.2	5.2-7.2	2,326	93.8	92.8-94.8
Female	3,897	1,186,964	277	5.1	4.4-5.8	3,620	94.9	94.2-95.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,754	1,321,358	497	9.0	8.0-10.0	3,257	91.0	90.0-92.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,475	843,768	10	-	-	2,465	99.6	99.3-99.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	191	91,190	10	-	-	181	94.0	89.7-98.4
18-24 years	328	252,889	0	-	-	328	100.0	100.0-100.0
25-34 years	610	430,645	7	-	-	603	98.7	97.6-99.8
35-44 years	784	360,666	12	-	-	772	98.3	97.2-99.4
45-54 years	846	339,624	20	2.5	1.4-3.7	826	97.5	96.3-98.6
55-64 years	1,222	367,864	74	6.4	4.8-8.0	1,148	93.6	92.0-95.2
65+ years	2,585	496,333	397	16.4	14.5-18.3	2,188	83.6	81.7-85.5
Less than H.S.	769	353,165	48	5.9	3.9-7.8	721	94.1	92.2-96.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,999	688,715	140	4.9	3.8-5.9	1,859	95.1	94.1-96.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,791	775,432	161	5.7	4.7-6.8	1,630	94.3	93.2-95.3
College Graduate	1,883	452,259	170	6.5	5.3-7.6	1,713	93.5	92.4-94.7
Less than \$15,000	635	206,052	22	3.9	1.7-6.1	613	96.1	93.9-98.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,115	409,125	81	5.3	3.8-6.8	1,034	94.7	93.2-96.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	541	188,009	39	4.5	2.7-6.3	502	95.5	93.7-97.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	626	233,864	59	5.5	3.8-7.2	567	94.5	92.8-96.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	750	284,073	68	5.9	4.2-7.6	682	94.1	92.4-95.8
\$75,000+	1,138	411,056	99	6.2	4.7-7.7	1,039	93.8	92.3-95.3
(1) Unweighted number								
(2) Weighted percent								
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.								
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses								
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).								

OTHER TYPES OF CANCER

Cancer is a condition in which cells in the body begin to replicate out of control.³⁵ There are many different types of cancer that can impact different body systems. Additionally, cancer can begin in one location in the body and spread, or metastasize, to another location.³⁵ In 2020, 6.8% of adults in the U.S. reported ever being diagnosed with a cancer other than skin cancer.²⁵ Although treatments exist for different types of cancer, no single cure for all cancer types has been developed.³⁶ Malignant neoplasms (cancers) were responsible for more than 6,500 deaths in Mississippi in 2020.¹⁵

Other Types of Cancer Question:
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer (besides skin cancer)?

- Overall, **6.7%** of respondents had been diagnosed with a type of cancer other than skin cancer.
- **Women** (7.1%) had a **higher** rate of ever having cancer compared to men (6.1%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 113).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (7.8%) compared to Black, NH adults (4.8%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 114).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (17.3%) compared to adults of all examined younger age groups. The percentages among adults aged 18-24 years and 25-34 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 115).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (9.9%) compared to adults who completed some college post-high school (5.5%) (Fig. 116).
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (9.1%) and **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (9.0%) compared to adults who earned \$75,000 or more (4.6%) (Fig. 117).

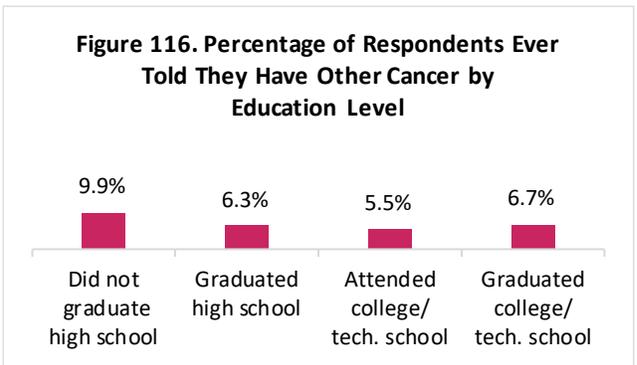
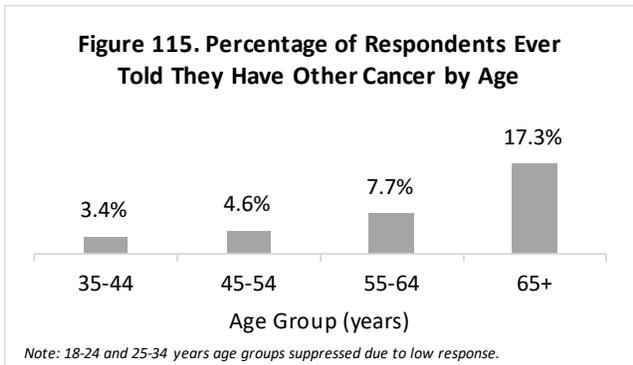
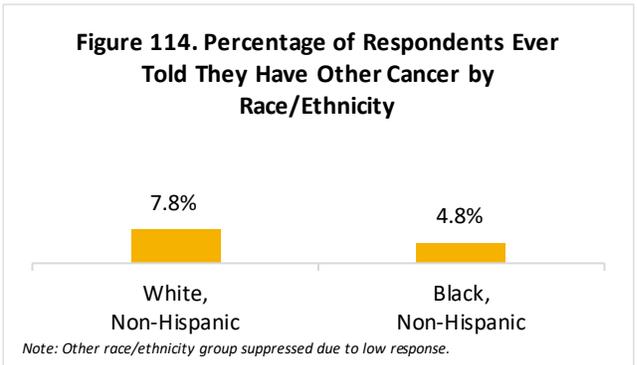
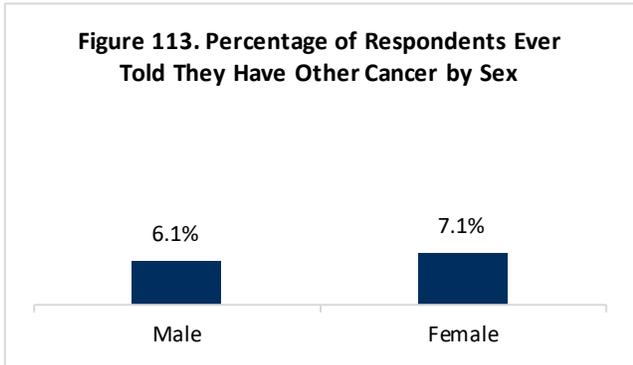


Figure 117. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Other Cancer by Annual Household Income



TABLE 24. Other Types of Cancer
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had any other types of cancer?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,464	2,275,212	614	6.7	5.9-7.4	5,850	93.3	92.6-94.1
Male	2,566	1,088,548	250	6.1	5.2-7.1	2,316	93.9	92.9-94.8
Female	3,898	1,186,664	364	7.1	6.1-8.2	3,534	92.9	91.8-93.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,758	1,321,411	405	7.8	6.8-8.9	3,353	92.2	91.1-93.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,470	842,531	191	4.8	3.9-5.7	2,279	95.2	94.3-96.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	190	90,228	14	-	-	176	92.7	87.9-97.5
18-24 years	328	252,889	1	-	-	327	98.7	96.3-100.0
25-34 years	610	430,645	6	-	-	604	99.0	98.1-99.9
35-44 years	783	360,092	24	3.4	1.9-4.9	759	96.6	95.1-98.1
45-54 years	845	338,390	34	4.6	2.9-6.4	811	95.4	93.6-97.1
55-64 years	1,223	368,487	107	7.7	5.9-9.6	1,116	92.3	90.4-94.1
65+ years	2,584	495,372	437	17.3	15.4-19.2	2,147	82.7	80.8-84.6
Less than H.S.	767	351,941	84	9.9	7.0-12.9	683	90.1	87.1-93.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,996	687,448	181	6.3	5.2-7.4	1,815	93.7	92.6-94.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,789	774,796	154	5.5	4.4-6.6	1,635	94.5	93.4-95.6
College Graduate	1,888	453,239	192	6.7	5.6-7.9	1,696	93.3	92.1-94.4
Less than \$15,000	633	205,569	63	9.1	6.2-12.0	570	90.9	88.0-93.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,114	408,998	102	6.1	4.6-7.7	1,012	93.9	92.3-95.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	539	187,386	59	9.0	6.2-11.7	480	91.0	88.3-93.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	626	232,947	51	4.7	3.1-6.4	575	95.3	93.6-96.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	750	284,073	77	6.1	4.4-7.8	673	93.9	92.2-95.6
\$75,000+	1,140	411,772	85	4.6	3.4-5.8	1,055	95.4	94.2-96.6

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES: MENTAL ILLNESS IN HOUSEHOLD

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood.³⁷ ACEs are common and have been linked to health across the lifespan.³⁷ In 2020, the Mississippi BRFSS collected information about adverse childhood experiences related to household challenges, abuse, and neglect. The results of select ACE household challenges questions are presented in this report.

ACEs - Mental Illness in Household Question:
Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?

- During childhood, **15.6%** of respondents lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.
- **Women** (17.1%) had a **higher** rate compared to men (14.0%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 118).
- The percentage of mental illness in the childhood household was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (24.1%) and **White, NH adults** (18.3%) compared to Black, NH adults (10.8%) (Fig. 119).
- The percentage of mental illness in the childhood household increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24** (27.2%) and **25-34 years** (22.8%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (13.9%), 55-64 years (11.3%) and 65+ years (5.5%) (Fig. 120).
- There were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage of mental illness in the childhood household among education level groups (Fig. 121).
- The percentage of mental illness in the childhood household was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (19.6%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among annual household income groups (Fig. 122).

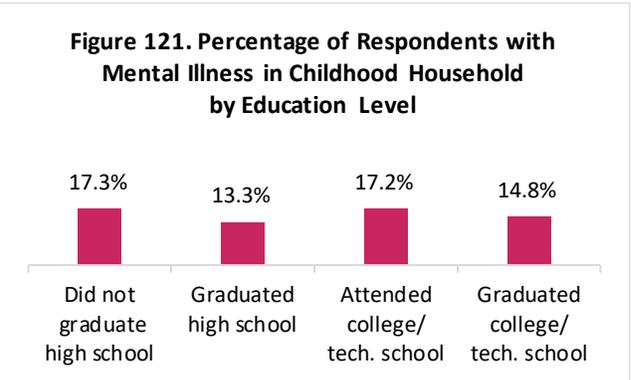
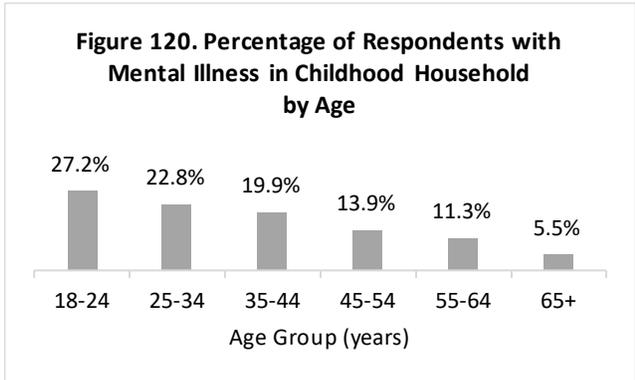
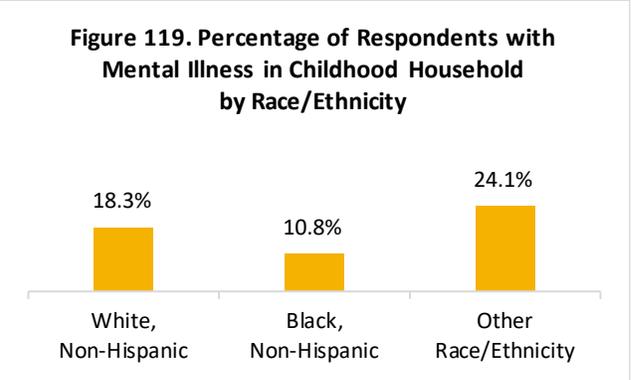
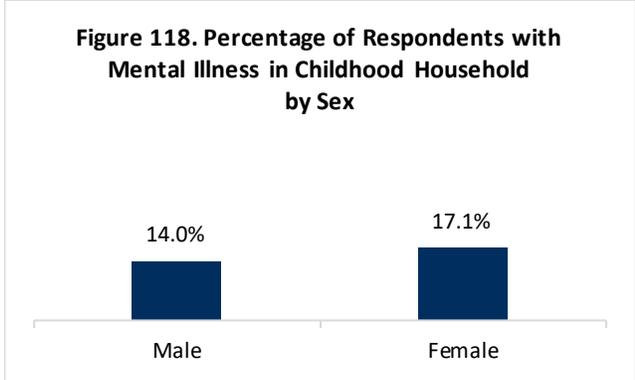


Figure 122. Percentage of Respondents with Mental Illness in Childhood Household by Annual Household Income



TABLE 25. Adverse Childhood Experiences: Mental Illness in the Household
Q: Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	5,973	2,067,798	703	15.6	14.3-16.9	5,270	84.4	83.1-85.7
Male	2,343	978,016	244	14.0	11.9-16.0	2,099	86.0	84.0-88.1
Female	3,630	1,089,782	459	17.1	15.3-18.8	3,171	82.9	81.2-84.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,471	1,199,865	487	18.3	16.4-20.1	2,984	81.7	79.9-83.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,309	779,665	184	10.8	8.9-12.7	2,125	89.2	87.3-91.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	163	74,497	31	24.1	14.9-33.3	132	75.9	66.7-85.1
18-24 years	283	216,583	71	27.2	20.9-33.5	212	72.8	66.5-79.1
25-34 years	554	389,232	128	22.8	18.8-26.8	426	77.2	73.2-81.2
35-44 years	716	328,472	134	19.9	16.3-23.5	582	80.1	76.5-83.7
45-54 years	786	310,190	108	13.9	11.0-16.8	678	86.1	83.2-89.0
55-64 years	1,140	339,536	127	11.3	9.1-13.5	1,013	88.7	86.5-90.9
65+ years	2,421	461,752	130	5.5	4.3-6.8	2,291	94.5	93.2-95.7
Less than H.S.	724	323,941	71	17.3	12.9-21.7	653	82.7	78.3-87.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,844	622,851	182	13.3	11.1-15.5	1,662	86.7	84.5-88.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,656	709,931	232	17.2	14.8-19.7	1,424	82.8	80.3-85.2
College Graduate	1,736	407,744	216	14.8	12.7-16.9	1,520	85.2	83.1-87.3
Less than \$15,000	584	185,856	82	19.6	15.0-24.2	502	80.4	75.8-85.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,047	380,870	126	17.4	13.9-21.0	921	82.6	79.0-86.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	494	171,094	61	16.8	12.1-21.4	433	83.2	78.6-87.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	592	213,377	70	16.2	11.8-20.5	522	83.8	79.5-88.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	711	265,316	95	17.5	13.4-21.5	616	82.5	78.5-86.6
\$75,000+	1,059	376,958	151	15.8	12.9-18.7	908	84.2	81.3-87.1

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES: ALCOHOL USE IN HOUSEHOLD

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood.³⁷ ACEs are common and have been linked to health across the lifespan.³⁷ In 2020, the Mississippi BRFSS collected information about ACEs related to household challenges, abuse, and neglect. The results of select ACE household challenges questions are presented in this report.

ACEs – Alcohol Use in Household Question:
Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?

- During childhood, **22.1%** of respondents lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic.
- **Women** (22.3%) reported a **higher** rate than men (21.9%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 123).
- The percentage of problem drinking in the childhood household was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (28.4%), followed by White, NH adults (23.6%), and Black, NH adults (19.4%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 124).
- The percentage of problem drinking in the childhood household was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (16.2%) compared to all younger age groups (Fig. 125).
- Overall, the percentage of problem drinking in the childhood household increased as education level decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults who **graduated college** (16.5%) compared to adults with lower education levels (Fig. 126).
- The percentage of problem drinking in the childhood household increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (30.0%) compared to adults who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (20.5%) and \$75,000 or more (19.9%) (Fig. 127).

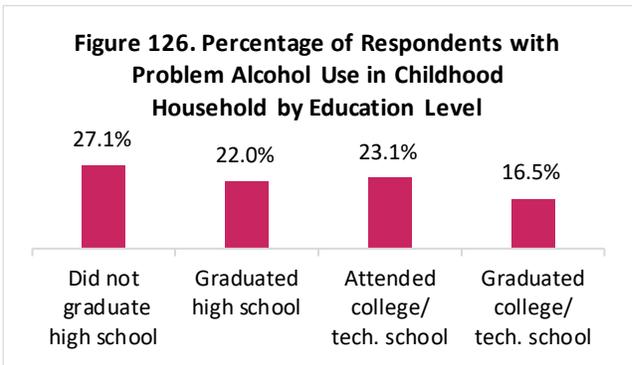
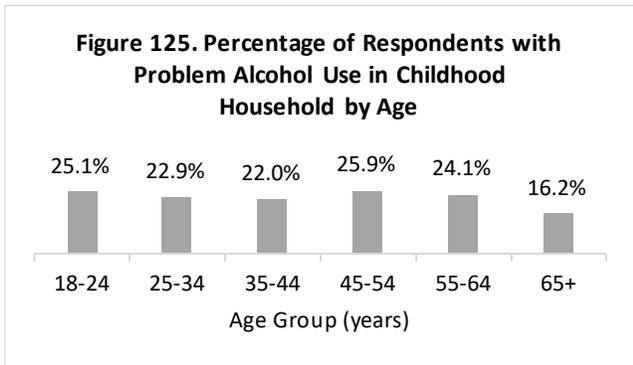
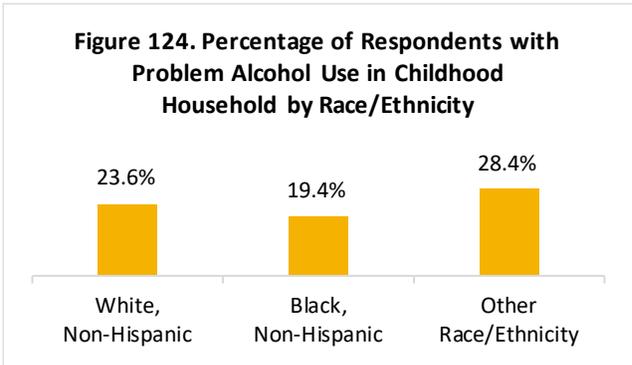
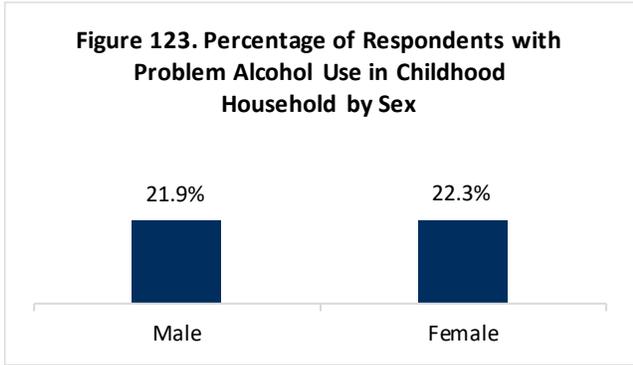


Figure 127. Percentage of Respondents with Problem Alcohol Use in Childhood Household by Annual Household Income

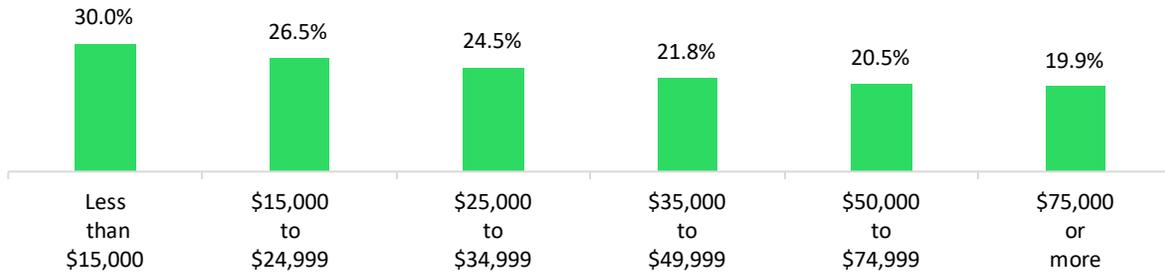


TABLE 26. Adverse Childhood Experiences: Alcohol Use in Household
Q: Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,012	2,080,858	1,212	22.1	20.7-23.6	4,800	77.9	76.4-79.3
Male	2,358	985,279	441	21.9	19.6-24.2	1,917	78.1	75.8-80.4
Female	3,654	1,095,579	771	22.3	20.5-24.1	2,883	77.7	75.9-79.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,498	1,208,304	744	23.6	21.7-25.5	2,754	76.4	74.5-78.3
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,319	782,901	425	19.4	17.0-21.8	1,894	80.6	78.2-83.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	165	75,884	39	28.4	19.0-37.8	126	71.6	62.2-81.0
18-24 years	285	218,235	59	25.1	18.8-31.5	226	74.9	68.5-81.2
25-34 years	554	389,408	126	22.9	18.9-27.0	428	77.1	73.0-81.1
35-44 years	723	333,800	155	22.0	18.4-25.7	568	78.0	74.3-81.6
45-54 years	787	310,690	196	25.9	22.3-29.5	591	74.1	70.5-77.7
55-64 years	1,146	341,847	256	24.1	21.0-27.2	890	75.9	72.8-79.0
65+ years	2,443	464,507	409	16.2	14.3-18.1	2,034	83.8	81.9-85.7
Less than H.S.	728	327,053	170	27.1	22.6-31.7	558	72.9	68.3-77.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,855	626,767	377	22.0	19.4-24.6	1,478	78.0	75.4-80.6
Some Post-H.S.	1,670	713,884	374	23.1	20.5-25.7	1,296	76.9	74.3-79.5
College Graduate	1,746	409,824	286	16.5	14.4-18.7	1,460	83.5	81.3-85.6
Less than \$15,000	586	186,626	153	30.0	25.1-35.0	433	70.0	65.0-74.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,053	384,294	244	26.5	22.6-30.3	809	73.5	69.7-77.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	501	172,685	117	24.5	19.5-29.4	384	75.5	70.6-80.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	594	215,024	124	21.8	17.4-26.2	470	78.2	73.8-82.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	716	267,375	137	20.5	16.6-24.4	579	79.5	75.6-83.4
\$75,000+	1,061	376,742	191	19.9	16.7-23.1	870	80.1	76.9-83.3

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES: ILLICIT DRUG USE IN HOUSEHOLD

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood.³⁷ ACEs are common and have been linked to health across the lifespan.³⁷ In 2020, the Mississippi BRFSS collected information about ACEs related to household challenges, abuse, and neglect. The results of select ACE household challenges questions are presented in this report.

ACEs – Drug Use in Household Question:
Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?

- During childhood, **11.2%** of respondents lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or misused prescription medications.
- **Men** (11.8%) reported a **higher** rate of drug use in the childhood household than women (10.7%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 128).
- The percentage of drug use in the childhood household was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (12.3%) compared to Black, NH adults (8.9%). The percentage among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (19.3%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 129).
- The percentage of drug use in the childhood household increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (18.8%) compared to adults 45-54 years (10.1%), 55-64 years (7.7%), and 65+ years (3.6%) (Fig. 130).
- The percentage of drug use in the childhood household was **significantly higher** among adults who **completed some college post-high school** (12.9%) compared to adults who graduated college (8.4%) (Fig. 131).
- The percentage of drug use in the childhood household was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$35,000 to \$49,999** (16.6%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among annual household income groups (Fig. 132).

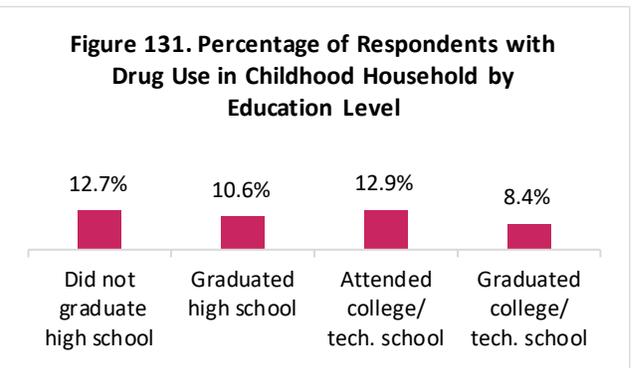
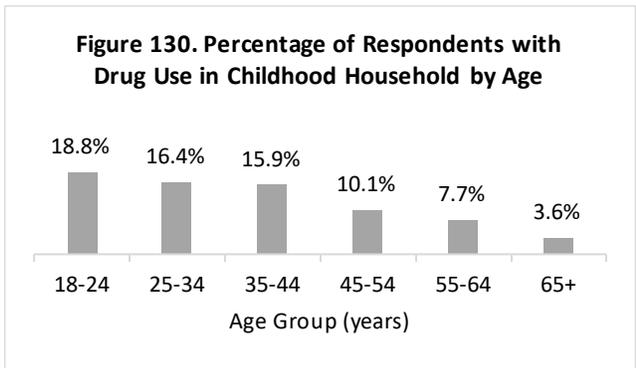
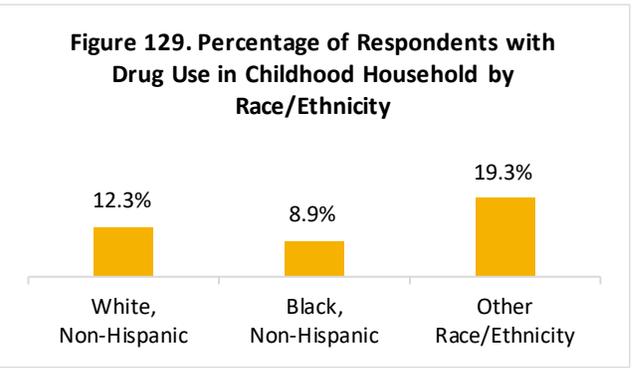
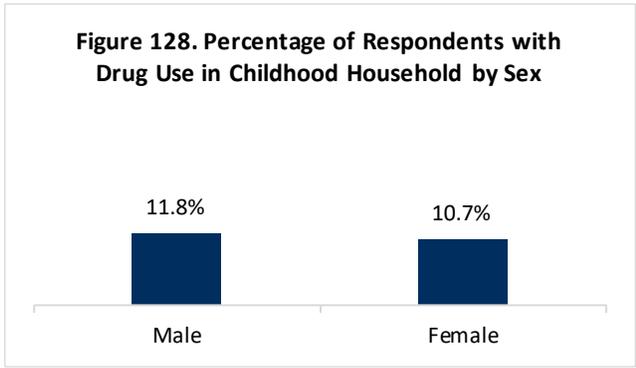


Figure 132. Percentage of Respondents with Drug Use in Childhood Household by Annual Household Income



TABLE 27. Adverse Childhood Experiences: Illicit Drug Use in Household								
Q: Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	6,006	2,074,729	467	11.2	10.1-12.4	5,539	88.8	87.6-89.9
Male	2,356	982,118	196	11.8	9.9-13.7	2,160	88.2	86.3-90.1
Female	3,650	1,092,611	271	10.7	9.3-12.2	3,379	89.3	87.8-90.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	3,489	1,203,337	286	12.3	10.7-13.8	3,203	87.7	86.2-89.3
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,321	781,646	158	8.9	7.2-10.6	2,163	91.1	89.4-92.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	165	75,884	21	19.3	10.4-28.2	144	80.7	71.8-89.6
18-24 years	284	216,797	46	18.8	13.3-24.3	238	81.2	75.7-86.7
25-34 years	551	387,321	89	16.4	12.8-20.0	462	83.6	80.0-87.2
35-44 years	722	333,581	111	15.9	12.7-19.1	611	84.1	80.9-87.3
45-54 years	788	311,077	69	10.1	7.5-12.8	719	89.9	87.2-92.5
55-64 years	1,142	339,634	88	7.7	5.9-9.6	1,054	92.3	90.4-94.1
65+ years	2,444	463,757	62	3.6	2.4-4.7	2,382	96.4	95.3-97.6
Less than H.S.	727	325,024	55	12.7	9.0-16.4	672	87.3	83.6-91.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,853	624,538	134	10.6	8.5-12.6	1,719	89.4	87.4-91.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,664	711,623	163	12.9	10.7-15.1	1,501	87.1	84.9-89.3
College Graduate	1,748	410,121	115	8.4	6.7-10.1	1,633	91.6	89.9-93.3
Less than \$15,000	584	184,553	52	13.5	9.4-17.6	532	86.5	82.4-90.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,052	383,841	80	11.8	8.7-14.8	972	88.2	85.2-91.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	501	172,553	44	12.1	8.1-16.2	457	87.9	83.8-91.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	595	215,060	64	16.6	12.3-21.0	531	83.4	79.0-87.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	714	266,946	61	12.3	8.7-15.9	653	87.7	84.1-91.3
\$75,000+	1,061	376,971	90	11.4	8.7-14.0	971	88.6	86.0-91.3

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

MS BRFSS Appendices

APPENDIX A: EXPLANATIONS OF CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS

Note: This section contains the terminology used by interviewers when administering the 2020 MS BRFSS survey to participants.

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Alcohol Use in Household – Respondents who report that, before they were 18 years of age, they lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic.

Drug Use in Household – Respondents who report that, before they were 18 years of age, they lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications.

Mental Illness in Household – Respondents who report that, before they were 18 years of age, they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.

Alcohol Consumption

Binge Drinking – Respondents who report that they have had at least five drinks (for men) or four drinks (for women) on one or more occasion during the past thirty days.

Arthritis

Arthritis Awareness – Respondents who report ever being told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

Asthma

Asthma Awareness – Respondents who report ever being told that they had asthma by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Cancer

Other Types of Cancer – Respondents who report ever being told that they had any other types of cancer, besides skin cancer, by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Skin Cancer – Respondents who report ever being told that they had skin cancer by a doctor, nurse or other health professional.

Cardiovascular Disease

Coronary Heart Disease – Respondents who report ever being told they had angina or coronary heart disease by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Heart Attack – Respondents who report ever being told they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Stroke – Respondents who report ever being told they had a stroke by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Cigarette Smoking

Cigarette Smoker – Respondents who have ever smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and report currently smoking every day or some days. [Note: This does not include electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes, njoy, bluetip, JUUL), herbal cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, pipes, bidis, kreteks, water pipes (hookahs), or marijuana.]

Diabetes

Diabetes – Respondents who report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have diabetes. Female respondents diagnosed with diabetes only during pregnancy are not included.

Prediabetes – Respondents who report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have prediabetes or borderline diabetes.

E-Cigarette Use

E-Cigarette User – Respondents who now use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day or some days.

Exercise

Exercise in Last 30 Days – Respondents who report that, excluding their regular job, in the past 30 days they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, walking, calisthenics, golf, or gardening.

Health Insurance

Health Care Access – Respondents who report that they needed to see a doctor within the past 12 months but were unable to because of the cost.

Health Care Coverage – Respondents who report they have no health care coverage, including health insurance, Health Maintenance Organizations, or Medicare.

Health Status

Self-Reported Health Status – Respondents who report that their general health status is fair or poor.

Healthy Days

Mental Health – Respondents who report 14 days or more during the past month when their mental health was not good.

Physical Health – Respondents who report 14 days or more during the past month when their physical health was not good.

HIV/AIDS

Ever Tested for HIV – Respondents who report that they have ever been tested for HIV, excluding tests done as part of a blood donation.

Immunization

Flu Shots – Respondents aged 65 years and older who report receiving a flu shot or the flu spray vaccine within the last twelve months.

Pneumonia Shots – Respondents aged 65 years and older who report ever receiving a vaccination for pneumonia.

Lung Disease

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) – Respondents who report ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.

Mental Health

Depression – Respondents who report ever being told they had a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression) by a doctor, nurse or other health professional.

Oral Health

Dental Visit in Past Year – Respondents who report visiting a dentist or dental clinic for any reason within the past year. This includes all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

Seatbelt Use

Seatbelt Use – Respondents who report always using a seatbelt when they drive or ride in a car.

Weight

Body Mass Index (BMI) – Self-reported weight in kilograms divided by self-reported height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

Healthy Weight – Respondents with a BMI $18.5 \leq \text{BMI} \leq 24.9$.

Obese – Respondents with a BMI ≥ 30.0 .

Overweight – Respondents with a BMI $25.0 \leq \text{BMI} \leq 29.9$.

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