## Cholesterol Awareness



Analysis of 2021 Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

May 31, 2023

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## Important Information

## About BRFSS

- The Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is conducted annually to monitor the prevalence of behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among adults in our state.
- The 2021 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 4,421 Mississippians aged 18 years or older.


## About This Report

- The estimates in this report are weighted to represent the adult population of Mississippi.
- 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 $30 \%$.
- The difference between two estimates is considered statistically significant (also stated as "significantly higher/lower" or "significant" in this report) if the 95\% confidence intervals do not overlap.
- In this report, "Other Race" refers to adults who reported their race/ethnicity as anything other than White, Non-Hispanic (NH) or Black, NH.
- In the 2021 MS BRFSS, the numbers of responses for individual races and ethnicities contained in the "Other Race" demographic group (Table A, below) were too low to allow for meaningful estimates. To request additional race/ethnicity data, please submit a data request using MSDH's online form.

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

| Race/Ethnicity | TOTAL 2021 SURVEY SAMPLE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unweighted Total | Weighted Total | Weighted Percent |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic | 29 | 17,686 | 0.78 |
| Asian, Non-Hispanic | 21 | 17,235 | 0.76 |
| Any race, Hispanic | 39 | 53,067 | 2.34 |
| Multiracial, Non-Hispanic | 18 | 19,757 | 0.87 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 4 | 2,960 | 0.13 |
| Other race, Non-Hispanic | 32 | 23,092 | 1.02 |
| Total "Other Races/Ethnicities" Demographic Group | 143 | 133,797 | 5.89 |

# Survey Questions for Each Topic in This Report (2021 MS BRFSS Survey) 

- Length of Time Since Last Cholesterol Screening
- Cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. About how long has it been since you last had your cholesterol checked? (Asked of all respondents. From Core Section 6: Cholesterol Awareness)
- History of High Cholesterol
- Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your cholesterol is high? (Asked only of respondents who have ever had their cholesterol checked. From Core Section 6: Cholesterol Awareness)
- Current Cholesterol Medication Use
- Are you currently taking medicine prescribed by your doctor or other health professional for your cholesterol? (Asked only of respondents who have ever had their cholesterol checked, regardless of history of high cholesterol. From Core Section 6: Cholesterol Awareness)


## Length of Time Since Last Cholesterol Screening

## Overall

- Approximately 9 in 10 adults (88.8\%) had ever had their cholesterol checked.
- $72.1 \%$ had their most recent screening within the past year.
- $13.1 \%$ had their most recent screening within the past 1 to 5 years.
- $3.6 \%$ had their most recent screening 5 or more years ago.
- Approximately 1 in 10 adults (11.2\%) had never received a cholesterol screening.

The following estimates include only individuals who have ever had their cholesterol checked.

## Sex (Figure 1.1)

- The percentage of having a cholesterol screening in the past year was significantly higher among women (83.8\%) compared to men (78.3\%).


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1.2)

- There were no significant differences in the percentage of having a cholesterol screening in the past year among White, NH adults (79.9\%), Black, NH adults (82.3\%), and adults of other races/ethnicities (83.8\%).


## Age (Figure 1.3)

- The percentage of having a cholesterol screening in the past year increased as age increased and was significantly higher among adults aged 55-64 years ( $87.0 \%$ ) and $\mathbf{6 5 +}$ years ( $90.5 \%$ ) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (68.9\%), 25-34 years (72.0\%), and 35-44 years (72.2\%).


## Educational Attainment (Figure 1.4)

- There were no significant differences in the percentage of having a cholesterol screening in the past year among education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 1.5)

- There were no significant differences in the percentage of having a cholesterol screening in the past year among annual household income groups.






## Length of Time Since Last Cholesterol Screening

 (continued)Figure 1.5. Percentage of Respondents with Cholesterol Screening in the Past Year by Annual Household Income

| 82.9\% | 80.7\% |  | 80.0\% | 82.1\% | 83.3\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 77.1\% | 80.0\% |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less <br> than | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15,000 \\ & \text { to } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { to } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 35,000 \\ & \text { to } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { to } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { or } \end{gathered}$ |
| \$15,000 | \$24,999 | \$34,999 | \$49,999 | \$74,999 | more |



## History of High Cholesterol

In this report, a respondent is considered to have a history of high cholesterol if they reported that a health professional had ever told them that their cholesterol was high.

## Overall

- Approximately 4 in 10 adults (38.3\%) had ever been told that their cholesterol was high.


## Sex (Figure 2.1)

- The percentage of having a history of high cholesterol was higher among men (39.0\%) compared to women (37.6\%); however, the difference was not statistically significant.


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2.2)

- The percentage of having a history of high cholesterol was highest among White, NH adults (40.2\%), followed by Black, NH adults (36.8\%), and adults of other races/ethnicities (28.1\%); however, the differences were not statistically significant.


## Age (Figure 2.3)

- The percentage of having a history of high cholesterol increased as age increased and was significantly higher among adults aged 55-64 years ( $53.1 \%$ ) and 65+ years (55.6\%) compared to adults of all examined younger age groups. (Note: The percentage for adults aged $18-24$ years was suppressed due to low response.)


## Educational Attainment (Figure 2.4)

- The percentage of having a history of high cholesterol increased as level of education decreased and was significantly higher among adults who did not complete high school (49.6\%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 2.5)

- The percentage of having a history of high cholesterol was significantly higher among adults whose annual household income was $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 , 9 9 9}$ (48.6\%) compared to adults of all higher income levels.


## Trend (Figure 2.6)

- The percentage of history of high cholesterol decreased from $41.9 \%$ in 2013 to $38.3 \%$ in 2021; however, the difference between the two estimates is not statistically significant.


Figure 2.3. Percentage of Respondents with History of High Cholesterol by Age


Figure 2.2. Percentage of Respondents with History of High Cholesterol by Race/Ethnicity


Figure 2.4. Percentage of Respondents with History of High Cholesterol by Education Level


# History of High Cholesterol (continued) 

Figure 2.5. Percentage of Respondents with History of High Cholesterol by Annual Household Income

| $43.8 \%$ | $48.6 \%$ | $37.1 \%$ | $34.5 \%$ | $33.1 \%$ | $37.2 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 2.6. 2013-2021 Trend of Prevalence of History of High Cholesterol

| $41.9 \%$ | $38.7 \%$ | $36.6 \%$ | $33.9 \%$ | $38.3 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | 2015 | 2019 | 2021 |  |



## Current Cholesterol Medication Use

This question was asked of all respondents who reported that their cholesterol had ever been checked, regardless of history of high cholesterol. Cholesterol medication may be prescribed for adults without high cholesterol to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease.

## Overall

- Approximately 3 in 10 adults (30.9\%) were currently taking prescribed medication for cholesterol.


## Sex (Figure 3.1)

- The percentage of current cholesterol medication use was higher among men (32.1\%) compared to women (29.8\%); however, the difference was not statistically significant.


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 3.2)

- The percentage of current cholesterol medication use was significantly higher among White, NH adults (32.9\%) compared to adults of other races/ethnicities (20.7\%). The percentage for Black, NH adults (29.4\%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH and other race/ethnicity groups.


## Age (Figure 3.3)

- The percentage of current cholesterol medication use increased as age increased and was significantly higher among adults aged 65+ years (57.7\%) compared to adults of all examined younger age groups. (Note: The percentages for adults aged 18-24 years and 25-34 years were suppressed due to low response.)


## Educational Attainment (Figure 3.4)

- The percentage of current cholesterol medication use increased as level of education decreased and was significantly higher among adults who did not complete high school (46.8\%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 3.5)

- The percentage of current cholesterol medication use was significantly higher among adults whose annual household income was less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ (39.5\%) compared to adults who earned $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 74,999$ ( $23.6 \%$ ) or $\$ 75,000$ or more ( $24.5 \%$ ), Additionally, the percentage was significantly higher among adults whose income was $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 , 9 9 9}$ (42.6\%) compared to all higher annual household income groups.


Figure 3.3. Percentage of Respondents Currently Taking Prescribed Cholesterol Medication by Age


Figure 3.2. Percentage of Respondents Currently Taking Prescribed Cholesterol Medication by Race/Ethnicity


Figure 3.4. Percentage of Respondents Currently Taking Prescribed Cholesterol Medication by Education Level


## Current Cholesterol Medication Use (continued)

Figure 3.5. Percentage of Respondents Currently Taking Prescribed Cholesterol Medication by Annual Household Income

| 39.5\% | 42.6\% | 29.0\% | 29.0\% | 23.6\% | 24.5\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less | \$15,000 | \$25,000 | \$35,000 | \$50,000 | \$75,000 |
| than | to | to | to | to | or |
| \$15,000 | \$24,999 | \$34,999 | \$49,999 | \$74,999 | more |

TABLE 3. Current Cholesterol Medication Use
Currently taking medicine prescribed by doctor or other health care professional for cholesterol

| DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS | RESPONDENTS |  | Yes |  |  | No |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | WEIGHTED | $\mathbf{N}^{(1)}$ | \%(2) | C.I. (95\%) | $\mathbf{N}^{(1)}$ | \%(2) | C.I. (95\%) |
| TOTAL | 3,801 | 1,820,620 | 1,462 | 29.1 | 29.1-32.7 | 2,339 | 67.3 | 67.3-70.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 1,512 | 843,759 | 627 | 32.1 | 29.2-35.0 | 885 | 67.9 | 65.0-70.8 |
| Female | 2,289 | 976,861 | 835 | 29.8 | 27.5-32.1 | 1,454 | 70.2 | 67.9-72.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 2,256 | 1,064,531 | 887 | 32.9 | 30.5-35.2 | 1,369 | 67.1 | 64.8-69.5 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 1,369 | 631,860 | 518 | 29.4 | 26.4-32.4 | 851 | 70.6 | 67.6-73.6 |
| Other Races/Ethnicities | 109 | 92,913 | 35 | 20.7 | 12.3-29.1 | 74 | 79.3 | 70.9-87.7 |


| 18-24 years | 128 | 127,486 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25-34 years | 335 | 269,052 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 35-44 years | 421 | 288,049 | 45 | 8.6 | 5.6-11.5 | 376 | 91.4 | 88.5-94.4 |
| 45-54 years | 551 | 300,705 | 161 | 29.8 | 25.2-34.4 | 390 | 70.2 | 65.6-74.8 |
| 55-64 years | 804 | 342,080 | 359 | 46.7 | 42.3-51.0 | 445 | 53.3 | 49.0-57.7 |
| $65+$ years | 1,504 | 470,429 | 867 | 57.7 | 54.5-60.9 | 637 | 42.3 | 39.1-45.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than H.S. | 374 | 260,074 | 200 | 46.8 | 40.5-53.0 | 174 | 53.2 | 47.0-59.5 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 1,078 | 525,603 | 445 | 31.1 | 27.8-34.4 | 633 | 68.9 | 65.6-72.2 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 1,082 | 620,079 | 397 | 28.4 | 25.2-31.6 | 685 | 71.6 | 68.4-74.8 |
| College Graduate | 1,251 | 408,885 | 414 | 24.1 | 21.4-26.7 | 837 | 75.9 | 73.3-78.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$15,000 | 278 | 143,950 | 143 | 39.5 | 32.0-47.1 | 135 | 60.5 | 52.9-68.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 453 | 198,532 | 206 | 42.6 | 36.9-48.2 | 247 | 57.4 | 51.8-63.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 492 | 248,796 | 178 | 29.0 | 24.1-34.0 | 314 | 71.0 | 66.0-75.9 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 472 | 213,501 | 176 | 29.0 | 24.0-34.1 | 296 | 71.0 | 65.9-76.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 497 | 238,923 | 151 | 23.6 | 19.1-28.2 | 346 | 76.4 | 71.8-80.9 |
| \$75,000+ | 769 | 399,945 | 238 | 24.5 | 20.8-28.2 | 531 | 75.5 | 71.8-79.2 |

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent

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).

