## Social Determinants of Health and Health Equity



Analysis of 2022 Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

January 2, 2024

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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 2022 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 4,239 Mississippians aged 18 years or older.


## About This Report

- The estimates in this report are weighted to represent the adult population of Mississippi.
- Some estimates in this report are based on a cell size (numerator) of less than 20. Use caution when interpreting and comparing these estimates. Cell sizes for each estimate are included in each topic's respective data table.
- 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 2022 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 2022 SURVEY SAMPLE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unweighted Total | Weighted Total | Weighted Percent |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic | 26 | 36,684 | 1.66 |
| Asian, Non-Hispanic | 29 | 32,004 | 1.45 |
| Any race, Hispanic | 67 | 82,236 | 3.77 |
| Multiracial, Non-Hispanic | 24 | 22,608 | 1.03 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 1 | 1,131 | 0.05 |
| Other race, Non-Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total "Other Races/Ethnicities" |  |  |  |
| Demographic Group |  |  |  |

# Survey Questions for Social Determinant/Health Equity Topics in This Report (2022 MS BRFSS Survey) 

All Social Determinants of Health and Health Equity (SDOH) questions were included in Optional Module 16: Social Determinants and Health Equity and were asked of all respondents.

## SDOH SCORE

Each respondent's SDOH score was calculated by summing the number of social risk factors the respondent reported experiencing. The possible scores ranged from 0 to 10 . SDOH scores were calculated for respondents who were missing answers to some of the SDOH questions but were not calculated for respondents who were missing answers to all SDOH questions.

## Social Risk Factors

- Life Satisfaction: In general, how satisfied are you with your life?
- Social and Emotional Support: How often do you get the social and emotional support that you need?
- Social Isolation: How often do you feel socially isolated from others?
- Lost Employment or Reduced Hours: In the past 12 months have you lost employment or had hours reduced?
- Food Stamps/SNAP: During the past 12 months, have you received food stamps, also called SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program on an EBT card?
- Food Insecurity: During the past 12 months, how often did the food that you bought not last, and you didn't have money to get more?
- Housing Insecurity: During the past 12 months, was there a time when you were not able to pay your mortgage, rent, or utility bills?
- Threatened Utility Services: During the past 12 months, was there a time when an electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services?
- Lack of Reliable Transportation: During the past 12 months, has a lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living?
- Mental Distress: Stress means a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous, or anxious or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled all the time. Within the last 30 days, how often have you felt this kind of stress?


## SDOH Score: Number of Social Risk Factors

## Overall (Figure 1.1)

- Approximately 1 in 6 adults ( $16.2 \%$ ) reported experiencing 4 or more social risk factors.


## Sex (Figure 1.2)

- The percentage of experiencing 4 or more social risk factors was significantly higher among women (18.3\%) compared to men (14.0\%).


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 1.3)

- The percentage of experiencing 4 or more social risk factors was significantly higher among Black, NonHispanic (NH) adults (23.9\%) compared to White, NH adults (11.2\%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (17.6\%) was not significantly different from either of the other race/ethnicity groups.

Age (Figure 1.4)

- The percentage of experiencing 4 or more social risk factors was significantly lower among adults aged $65+$ years ( $7.9 \%$ ) compared to all younger age groups


## Educational Attainment (Figure 1.5)

- The percentage of experiencing 4 or more social risk factors increased as education level decreased, and there was a significant difference between each of the education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 1.6)

- The percentage of experiencing 4 or more social risk factors increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults whose annual household income was less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ (41.4\%) and $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 , 9 9 9}$ (29.7\%) compared to adults whose annual household income was $\$ 35,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ (15.4\%) and higher.


## Prevalence of Social Risk Factors (Figure 1.7)

- The three most frequently reported social risk factors were feelings of social isolation (33.9\%), not receiving social/emotional support (31.7\%), and experiencing food insecurity (21.2\%).

Figure 1.1. Percentage of Respondents by SDOH Score


Figure 1.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced 4+ Social Risk Factors by Sex


Figure 1.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced 4+ Social Risk Factors by Age


Figure 1.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced 4+ Social Risk Factors by Education Level


Figure 1.6. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced 4+ Social Risk Factors by Annual Household Income


Figure 1.7. Prevalence of Social Risk Factors


TABLE 1. SDOH Score
Total Number of Social Risk Factors Reported by Respondents

| DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS | RESPONDENTS |  | 3 or fewer |  |  | 4 or more |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | WEIGHTED | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) |
| TOTAL | 3,773 | 1,981,272 | 3,213 | 83.8 | 82.2-85.3 | 560 | 16.2 | 14.7-17.8 |
| Male | 1,653 | 936,663 | 1,448 | 86.0 | 83.9-88.2 | 205 | 14.0 | 11.8-16.1 |
| Female | 2,120 | 1,044,609 | 1,765 | 81.7 | 79.5-83.9 | 355 | 18.3 | 16.1-20.5 |
| White, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 2,225 | 1,133,725 | 2,006 | 88.8 | 87.1-90.5 | 219 | 11.2 | 9.5-12.9 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 1,359 | 677,563 | 1,054 | 76.1 | 73.1-79.0 | 305 | 23.9 | 21.0-26.9 |
| Other Races/Ethnicities** | 115 | 123,505 | 94 | 82.4 | 74.6-90.2 | 21 | 17.6 | 9.8-25.4 |
| 18-24 years | 363 | 246,966 | 307 | 84.5 | 79.8-89.3 | 56 | 15.5 | 10.7-20.2 |
| 25-34 years | 494 | 316,642 | 396 | 77.7 | 73.1-82.3 | 98 | 22.3 | 17.7-26.9 |
| 35-44 years | 557 | 308,846 | 442 | 79.1 | 74.9-83.4 | 115 | 20.9 | 16.6-25.1 |
| 45-54 years | 616 | 286,221 | 502 | 81.0 | 77.2-84.8 | 114 | 19.0 | 15.2-22.8 |
| 55-64 years | 692 | 325,296 | 588 | 83.1 | 79.5-86.8 | 104 | 16.9 | 13.2-20.5 |
| 65+ years | 1,016 | 474,106 | 948 | 92.1 | 89.5-94.8 | 68 | 7.9 | 5.2-10.5 |
| Less than H.S. | 342 | 280,776 | 230 | 70.6 | 64.7-76.5 | 112 | 29.4 | 23.5-35.3 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 963 | 588,685 | 770 | 79.8 | 76.6-83.0 | 193 | 20.2 | 17.0-23.4 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 1,187 | 689,887 | 1,028 | 86.6 | 84.3-88.9 | 159 | 13.4 | 11.1-15.7 |
| College Graduate | 1,270 | 415,775 | 1,175 | 93.5 | 92.0-95.1 | 95 | 6.5 | 4.9-8.0 |
| Less than \$15,000 | 266 | 151,418 | 152 | 58.6 | 50.9-66.3 | 114 | 41.4 | 33.7-49.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 421 | 215,787 | 297 | 70.3 | 64.8-75.8 | 124 | 29.7 | 24.2-35.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 489 | 275,403 | 394 | 77.7 | 72.4-82.9 | 95 | 22.3 | 17.1-27.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 514 | 268,383 | 442 | 84.6 | 80.5-88.7 | 72 | 15.4 | 11.3-19.5 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 504 | 260,074 | 472 | 92.9 | 90.1-95.7 | 32 | 7.1 | 4.3-9.9 |
| \$75,000+ | 928 | 458,322 | 906 | 96.9 | 95.3-98.5 | 22 | 3.1 | 1.5-4.7 |

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table A on p. 2 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

## Life Satisfaction

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 15 adults (6.5\%) reported that they were dissatisfied with their life.


## Sex (Figure 2.1)

- The percentage of being dissatisfied with life was higher among men (7.2\%) compared to women (5.9\%). However, the difference in percentage was not statistically significant.


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 2.2)

- The percentage of being dissatisfied with life was higher among Black, NH adults (7.0\%) compared to White, NH adults ( $6.0 \%$ ). However, the difference was not statistically significant. (Note: The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response.)


## Age (Figure 2.3)

- The percentage of being dissatisfied with life was highest among adults aged 25 to 34 years (9.5\%). However, there were no statistically significant differences in percentage among age groups.


## Educational Attainment (Figure 2.4)

- The percentage of being dissatisfied with life increased as level of education decreased and was significantly lower among adults who graduated college (2.6\%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 2.5)

- The percentage of being dissatisfied with life increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults whose annual household income was $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ or less (16.4\%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (4.5\%) and \$50,000 to \$74,999 (4.4\%). (Note: The percentage among adults whose annual household income was $\$ 75,000$ or more was suppressed due to low response.)

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Life Dissatisfaction by Sex


Figure 2.3. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Life Dissatisfaction by Age


Figure 2.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Life Dissatisfaction by Race/Ethnicity


Note: Other race/ethnicity group suppressed due to low response.

Figure 2.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Life Dissatisfaction by Education Level


Figure 2.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Life Dissatisfaction by Annual Household Income

| 16.4\% | 9.9\% | 8.5\% | 4.5\% | 4.4\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Less | \$15,000 | \$25,000 | \$35,000 | \$50,000 |
| than | to | to | to | to |
| \$15,000 | \$24,999 | \$34,999 | \$49,999 | \$74,999 |

Note: " $\$ 75,000$ or more" income level group suppressed due to low response.

TABLE 2. Life Satisfaction
Q: In general, how satisfied are you with your life?

| DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS | RESPONDENTS |  | Dissatisfied/Very Dissatisfied |  |  | Satisfied/Very Satisfied |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | WEIGHTED | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) |
| TOTAL | 3,716 | 1,953,978 | 209 | 6.5 | 5.4-7.6 | 3,507 | 93.5 | 92.4-94.6 |
| Male | 1,624 | 922,409 | 104 | 7.2 | 5.6-8.8 | 1,520 | 92.8 | 91.2-94.4 |
| Female | 2,092 | 1,031,568 | 105 | 5.9 | 4.3-7.5 | 1,987 | 94.1 | 92.5-95.7 |
| White, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 2,195 | 1,118,530 | 118 | 6.0 | 4.6-7.4 | 2,077 | 94.0 | 92.6-95.4 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 1,340 | 670,607 | 80 | 7.0 | 5.1-8.9 | 1,260 | 93.0 | 91.1-94.9 |
| Other Races/Ethnicities** | 114 | 123,026 | 8 | - | - | 106 | 93.4 | 88.0-98.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 years | 357 | 244,111 | 19 | 7.2 | 2.9-11.4 | 338 | 92.8 | 88.6-97.1 |
| 25-34 years | 485 | 311,614 | 39 | 9.5 | 6.1-12.9 | 446 | 90.5 | 87.1-93.9 |
| 35-44 years | 551 | 305,328 | 31 | 6.7 | 3.8-9.7 | 520 | 93.3 | 90.3-96.2 |
| 45-54 years | 608 | 282,933 | 35 | 5.1 | 3.2-6.9 | 573 | 94.9 | 93.1-96.8 |
| 55-64 years | 679 | 320,560 | 42 | 6.7 | 4.3-9.1 | 637 | 93.3 | 90.9-95.7 |
| 65+ years | 1,004 | 468,870 | 42 | 4.9 | 2.7-7.1 | 962 | 95.1 | 92.9-97.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than H.S. | 334 | 275,728 | 32 | 10.4 | 6.1-14.6 | 302 | 89.6 | 85.4-93.9 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 945 | 579,509 | 65 | 7.9 | 5.5-10.3 | 880 | 92.1 | 89.7-94.5 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 1,166 | 681,081 | 74 | 6.0 | 4.3-7.7 | 1,092 | 94.0 | 92.3-95.7 |
| College Graduate | 1,261 | 413,603 | 37 | 2.6 | 1.7-3.6 | 1,224 | 97.4 | 96.4-98.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$15,000 | 255 | 146,238 | 44 | 16.4 | 10.7-22.1 | 211 | 83.6 | 77.9-89.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 415 | 213,696 | 38 | 9.9 | 6.4-13.4 | 377 | 90.1 | 86.6-93.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 482 | 272,385 | 29 | 8.5 | 4.1-12.9 | 453 | 91.5 | 87.1-95.9 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 509 | 266,661 | 24 | 4.5 | 2.3-6.7 | 485 | 95.5 | 93.3-97.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 499 | 256,830 | 20 | 4.4 | 2.0-6.9 | 479 | 95.6 | 93.1-98.0 |
| \$75,000+ | 924 | 455,392 | 14 | - | - | 910 | 98.3 | 97.0-99.6 |

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table A on p. 2 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).

## Social and Emotional Support

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 3 adults (31.7\%) reported that they sometimes, rarely, or never get the social and emotional support they need.


## Sex (Figure 3.1)

- The percentage of not getting needed social and emotional support was higher among men (32.6\%) compared to women (30.9\%); however, the difference was not statistically significant.


## Race/EThnicity (Figure 3.2)

- The percentage of not getting needed social and emotional support was significantly higher among Black, NH adults ( $40.4 \%$ ) compared to White, NH adults (25.9\%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (33.1\%) was not significantly different from either of the other race/ ethnicity groups.


## Age (Figure 3.3)

- The percentage of not getting needed social and emotional support was significantly higher among adults aged 25 to 34 years ( $37.2 \%$ ) compared to adults aged $65+$ years ( $26.9 \%$ ).


## Educational Attainment (Figure 3.4)

- The percentage of not getting needed social and emotional support increased as level of education decreased and was significantly higher among adults who did not graduate high school (44.7\%) compared to adults who completed some college post-high school (29.8\%) and adults who graduated college (18.9\%).


## Annual Household Income (Figure 3.5)

- The percentage of not getting needed social and emotional support increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults whose annual household income was less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ (53.3\%) compared to adults whose income was $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 34,999$ (36.6\%) and higher.

| Figure 3.1. Percentage of Respondents Who <br> Did Not Get Social/Emotional Support by <br> Sex |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $32.6 \%$ $30.9 \%$ |  |
| Male |  |

Figure 3.3. Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Get Social/Emotional Support by Age


Figure 3.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Get Social/Emotional Support by Race/Ethnicity



Figure 3.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Get Social/Emotional Support by Annual Household Income


TABLE 3. Social and Emotional Support
Q: How often do you get the social and emotional support that you need?

| DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS | RESPONDENTS |  | Sometimes/Rarely/Never |  |  | Always/Usually |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | WEIGHTED | $\mathrm{N}^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) |
| TOTAL | 3,709 | 1,946,770 | 1,086 | 31.7 | 29.7-33.7 | 2,623 | 68.3 | 66.3-70.3 |
| Male | 1,611 | 910,971 | 484 | 32.6 | 29.7-35.5 | 1,127 | 67.4 | 64.5-70.3 |
| Female | 2,098 | 1,035,800 | 602 | 30.9 | 28.1-33.6 | 1,496 | 69.1 | 66.4-71.9 |
| White, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 2,191 | 1,115,087 | 503 | 25.9 | 23.4-28.4 | 1,688 | 74.1 | 71.6-76.6 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 1,338 | 666,860 | 517 | 40.4 | 36.9-43.8 | 821 | 59.6 | 56.2-63.1 |
| Other Races/Ethnicities** | 113 | 121,090 | 41 | 33.1 | 23.2-43.0 | 72 | 66.9 | 57.0-76.8 |
| 18-24 years | 359 | 244,263 | 113 | 32.2 | 25.9-38.5 | 246 | 67.8 | 61.5-74.1 |
| 25-34 years | 486 | 310,151 | 168 | 37.2 | 31.9-42.4 | 318 | 62.8 | 57.6-68.1 |
| 35-44 years | 548 | 302,472 | 173 | 33.3 | 28.2-38.4 | 375 | 66.7 | 61.6-71.8 |
| 45-54 years | 609 | 283,276 | 188 | 33.3 | 28.6-37.9 | 421 | 66.7 | 62.1-71.4 |
| 55-64 years | 680 | 320,983 | 192 | 30.3 | 25.5-35.1 | 488 | 69.7 | 64.9-74.5 |
| 65+ years | 993 | 462,659 | 243 | 26.9 | 22.9-30.9 | 750 | 73.1 | 69.1-77.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than H.S. | 331 | 272,321 | 150 | 44.7 | 37.7-51.6 | 181 | 55.3 | 48.4-62.3 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 940 | 578,643 | 343 | 36.9 | 33.0-40.7 | 597 | 63.1 | 59.3-67.0 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 1,167 | 677,776 | 348 | 29.8 | 26.6-33.0 | 819 | 70.2 | 67.0-73.4 |
| College Graduate | 1,260 | 411,882 | 244 | 18.9 | 16.2-21.5 | 1,016 | 81.1 | 78.5-83.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$15,000 | 261 | 148,313 | 137 | 53.3 | 45.3-61.4 | 124 | 46.7 | 38.6-54.7 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 417 | 213,742 | 182 | 44.1 | 37.9-50.2 | 235 | 55.9 | 49.8-62.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 480 | 269,072 | 163 | 36.6 | 30.6-42.5 | 317 | 63.4 | 57.5-69.4 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 509 | 266,104 | 170 | 35.8 | 30.4-41.2 | 339 | 64.2 | 58.8-69.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 498 | 256,974 | 107 | 23.6 | 18.2-28.9 | 391 | 76.4 | 71.1-81.8 |
| \$75,000+ | 919 | 453,145 | 130 | 16.3 | 13.0-19.5 | 789 | 83.7 | 80.5-87.0 |

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table A on p. 2 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

## Social Isolation

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 3 adults (33.9\%) reported always, usually, or sometimes feeling socially isolated from others.


## Sex (Figure 4.1)

- The percentage of feeling socially isolated was higher among women ( $34.8 \%$ ) compared to men (32.9\%); however, the difference was not statistically significant.


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 4.2)

- The percentage of feeling socially isolated was significantly higher among Black, NH adults ( $41.5 \%$ ) compared to White, NH adults (28.5\%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities ( $38.7 \%$ ) was not significantly different from either of the other race/ ethnicity groups.


## Age (Figure 4.3)

- Overall, the percentage of feeling socially isolated increased as age decreased and was significantly higher among adults aged $\mathbf{1 8 - 2 4}$ years ( $46.4 \%$ ) compared to adults aged $35-44$ years ( $33.8 \%$ ) and older.


## Educational Attainment (Figure 4.4)

- The percentage of feeling socially isolated increased as education level decreased and was significantly lower among adults who graduated college (21.5\%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 4.5)

- Overall, the percentage of feeling socially isolated increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults whose annual household income was less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ (45.0\%) and $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 , 9 9 9}$ (46.4\%) compared to adults whose income was \$50,000 to $\$ 74,999$ ( $25.6 \%$ ) and $\$ 75,000$ or more ( $19.9 \%$ ).




Figure 4.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Felt Socially Isolated by Education Level


Figure 4.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Felt Socially Isolated by Annual Household Income

| 45.0\% | 46.4\% | .4\% |  | 25.6\% | 19.9\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 4. Social isolation
Q: How often do you feel socially isolated from others?

| DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS | RESPONDENTS |  | Always/Usually/Sometimes |  |  | Rarely/Never |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | WEIGHTED | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) |
| TOTAL | 3,716 | 1,945,709 | 1,208 | 33.9 | 31.9-35.9 | 2,508 | 66.1 | 64.1-68.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 1,621 | 917,347 | 508 | 32.9 | 30.0-35.9 | 1,113 | 67.1 | 64.1-70.0 |
| Female | 2,095 | 1,028,361 | 700 | 34.8 | 32.0-37.5 | 1,395 | 65.2 | 62.5-68.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 2,190 | 1,116,005 | 607 | 28.5 | 26.0-30.9 | 1,583 | 71.5 | 69.1-74.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 1,343 | 666,285 | 532 | 41.5 | 38.1-44.9 | 811 | 58.5 | 55.1-61.9 |
| Other Races/Ethnicities** | 112 | 118,710 | 40 | 38.7 | 27.9-49.6 | 72 | 61.3 | 50.4-72.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 years | 360 | 244,141 | 170 | 46.4 | 39.7-53.1 | 190 | 53.6 | 46.9-60.3 |
| 25-34 years | 483 | 308,498 | 195 | 41.7 | 36.3-47.0 | 288 | 58.3 | 53.0-63.7 |
| 35-44 years | 544 | 300,363 | 181 | 33.8 | 28.9-38.8 | 363 | 66.2 | 61.2-71.1 |
| 45-54 years | 610 | 281,882 | 200 | 33.9 | 29.2-38.6 | 410 | 66.1 | 61.4-70.8 |
| 55-64 years | 685 | 321,372 | 222 | 33.1 | 28.5-37.8 | 463 | 66.9 | 62.2-71.5 |
| $65+$ years | 1,000 | 466,511 | 235 | 23.8 | 20.1-27.6 | 765 | 76.2 | 72.4-79.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than H.S. | 330 | 271,365 | 148 | 44.8 | 37.9-51.8 | 182 | 55.2 | 48.2-62.1 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 943 | 573,568 | 346 | 36.8 | 33.0-40.6 | 597 | 63.2 | 59.4-67.0 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 1,175 | 682,649 | 431 | 34.5 | 31.2-37.8 | 744 | 65.5 | 62.2-68.8 |
| College Graduate | 1,257 | 411,977 | 280 | 21.5 | 18.6-24.4 | 977 | 78.5 | 75.6-81.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$15,000 | 262 | 148,098 | 125 | 45.0 | 37.2-52.9 | 137 | 55.0 | 47.1-62.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 416 | 212,668 | 191 | 46.4 | 40.2-52.5 | 225 | 53.6 | 47.5-59.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 481 | 268,307 | 181 | 39.4 | 33.5-45.3 | 300 | 60.6 | 54.7-66.5 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 508 | 265,381 | 193 | 39.6 | 34.1-45.1 | 315 | 60.4 | 54.9-65.9 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 498 | 256,266 | 124 | 25.6 | 20.3-31.0 | 374 | 74.4 | 69.0-79.7 |
| \$75,000+ | 921 | 454,984 | 169 | 19.9 | 16.4-23.4 | 752 | 80.1 | 76.6-83.6 |

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table A on p. 2 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

## Lost Employment or Reduced Hours

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 10 adults (10.6\%) reported having lost employment or reduced hours in the past 12 months.


## Sex (Figure 5.1)

- The percentage of having lost employment or reduced hours was similar between women (10.9\%) and men (10.3\%).


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 5.2)

- The percentage of having lost employment or reduced hours was significantly higher among Black, NH adults (15.2\%) compared to White, NH adults (7.6\%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (14.8\%) was not statistically significantly different from either of the other race/ethnicity groups.


## Age (Figure 5.3)

- Overall, the percentage of having lost employment or reduced hours increased as age decreased and was significantly higher among adults aged $\mathbf{1 8 - 2 4}(16.5 \%)$ and $\mathbf{2 5 - 3 4}$ years ( $18.9 \%$ ) compared to adults aged 55-64 (8.9\%) and 65+ years (1.8\%).


## Educational Attainment (Figure 5.4)

- The percentage of having lost employment or reduced hours was significantly higher among adults who graduated high school (13.7\%) and adults who completed some college post-high school (11.7\%) compared to adults who graduated college (5.5\%).


## Annual Household Income (Figure 5.5)

- The percentage of having lost employment or reduced hours was significantly lower among adults whose annual household income was $\$ 75,000$ or more ( $5.8 \%$ ) compared to adults with a household income of $\$ 35,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ (12.5\%) and lower.

Figure 5.1. Percentage of Respondents Who Lost Employment or Had Reduced Hours by Sex


Figure 5.3. Percentage of Respondents Who Lost Employment or Had Reduced Hours by Age


Figure 5.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Lost Employment or Had Reduced Hours by Race/Ethnicity


Figure 5.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Lost Employment or Had Reduced Hours by Education Level


Figure 5.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Lost Employment or Had Reduced Hours by Annual Household Income


TABLE 5. Lost or reduced hours for employment Q: In the past 12 months have you lost employment or had hours reduced?

| DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS | RESPONDENTS |  | Yes |  |  | No |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | WEIGHTED | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) |
| TOTAL | 3,736 | 1,954,547 | 355 | 10.6 | 9.4-11.9 | 3,381 | 89.4 | 88.1-90.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 1,633 | 919,054 | 150 | 10.3 | 8.4-12.2 | 1,483 | 89.7 | 87.8-91.6 |
| Female | 2,103 | 1,035,492 | 205 | 10.9 | 9.2-12.7 | 1,898 | 89.1 | 87.3-90.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 2,203 | 1,122,261 | 149 | 7.6 | 6.2-9.0 | 2,054 | 92.4 | 91.0-93.8 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 1,349 | 668,608 | 188 | 15.2 | 12.8-17.7 | 1,161 | 84.8 | 82.3-87.2 |
| Other Races/Ethnicities** | 113 | 120,316 | 11 | 14.8 | 6.5-23.1 | 102 | 85.2 | 76.9-93.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 years | 357 | 238,350 | 60 | 16.5 | 11.8-21.3 | 297 | 83.5 | 78.7-88.2 |
| 25-34 years | 488 | 312,685 | 87 | 18.9 | 14.6-23.1 | 401 | 81.1 | 76.9-85.4 |
| 35-44 years | 553 | 306,113 | 73 | 12.6 | 9.3-15.9 | 480 | 87.4 | 84.1-90.7 |
| 45-54 years | 613 | 283,474 | 62 | 11.7 | 8.4-15.1 | 551 | 88.3 | 84.9-91.6 |
| 55-64 years | 685 | 322,273 | 50 | 8.9 | 6.0-11.8 | 635 | 91.1 | 88.2-94.0 |
| $65+$ years | 1,006 | 470,548 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.9-2.8 | 986 | 98.2 | 97.2-99.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than H.S. | 336 | 273,286 | 30 | 9.5 | 5.9-13.1 | 306 | 90.5 | 86.9-94.1 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 949 | 578,887 | 129 | 13.7 | 11.1-16.2 | 820 | 86.3 | 83.8-88.9 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 1,177 | 684,159 | 124 | 11.7 | 9.3-14.1 | 1,053 | 88.3 | 85.9-90.7 |
| College Graduate | 1,264 | 414,156 | 72 | 5.5 | 4.0-7.1 | 1,192 | 94.5 | 92.9-96.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$15,000 | 260 | 149,046 | 40 | 13.8 | 8.6-18.9 | 220 | 86.2 | 81.1-91.4 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 417 | 213,788 | 59 | 15.3 | 11.0-19.6 | 358 | 84.7 | 80.4-89.0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 483 | 269,271 | 63 | 13.7 | 9.8-17.6 | 420 | 86.3 | 82.4-90.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 510 | 266,683 | 55 | 12.5 | 8.7-16.3 | 455 | 87.5 | 83.7-91.3 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 502 | 255,462 | 35 | 9.3 | 5.9-12.7 | 467 | 90.7 | 87.3-94.1 |
| \$75,000+ | 924 | 457,170 | 44 | 5.8 | 3.8-7.8 | 880 | 94.2 | 92.2-96.2 |

[^0](2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table A on p. 2 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

## Food Stamps/SNAP

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 8 adults (12.6\%) reported that they had received food stamps/SNAP during the past 12 months.


## SEX (Figure 6.1)

- The percentage of receiving food stamps/SNAP was significantly higher among women (16.5\%) compared to men (8.3\%).


## RACE/ETHNICITY (Figure 6.2)

- The percentage of receiving food stamps/SNAP was significantly higher among Black, NH adults (22.0\%) compared to White, NH adults (7.5\%), and adults of other races/ethnicities (9.9\%).


## Age (Figure 6.3)

- The percentage of receiving food stamps/SNAP was significantly higher among adults aged 25-34 ( $17.2 \%$ ), 35-44 (14.8\%), and 55-64 years ( $14.8 \%$ ) compared to adults aged $65+$ years ( $8.7 \%$ ).


## Educational Attainment (Figure 6.4)

- The percentage of receiving food stamps/SNAP increased as level of education decreased, and there was a significant difference between each of the education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 6.5)

- The percentage of receiving food stamps/SNAP increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults whose annual household income was less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ ( $46.6 \%$ ) compared to adults who earned $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 24,999$ (31.0\%), $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 34,999$ (11.7\%), and $\$ 35,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ ( $7.8 \%$ ). (Note: The percentages for adults whose annual household income was $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 74,999$ and $\$ 75,000$ or more were suppressed due to low response.)


Figure 6.3. Percentage of Respondents Who Received Food Stamps/SNAP by Age


Figure 6.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Received Food Stamps/SNAP by Race/Ethnicity


Figure 6.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Received Food Stamps/SNAP by Education Level


Figure 6.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Received Food Stamps/SNAP by Annual Household Income


Note: " $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 74,999$ " and " $\$ 75,000+$ " income level groups suppressed due to low response.


## Food Insecurity

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 5 adults (21.2\%) reported that, always, usually, or sometimes during the past 12 months, the food they bought did not last, and they did not have money to get more.


## Sex (Figure 7.1)

- The percentage of experiencing food insecurity was higher among women (23.3\%) compared to men (18.9\%). However, the difference was not statistically significant.


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 7.2)

- The percentage of experiencing food insecurity was significantly higher among Black, NH adults (29.2\%) compared to White, NH adults (15.7\%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (24.4\%) was not significantly different from either of the other race/ethnicity groups.


## Age (Figure 7.3)

- The percentage of experiencing food insecurity was highest among adults aged 35-44 years (25.7\%). However, there were no statistically significant differences in percentage among age groups.


## Educational Attainment (Figure 7.4)

- The percentage of experiencing food insecurity increased as level of education decreased, and there was a significant difference between each of the education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 7.5)

- The percentage of experiencing food insecurity increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults who earned less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ (53.5\%), \$15,000 to \$24,999 (41.0\%), and \$25,000 to \$34,999 (30.4\%) compared to adults whose annual household income was $\$ 35,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ (18.4\%), $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 74,999$ (10.6\%), and $\$ 75,000$ or more (4.5\%).

Figure 7.1. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Food Insecurity by Sex


Figure 7.3. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Food Insecurity by Age


Figure 7.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Food Insecurity by Race/Ethnicity


Figure 7.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Food Insecurity by Education Level


Figure 7.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Food Insecurity by Annual Household Income

| 53.5\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 41.0\% | 30.4\% | 18.4\% | 10.6\% | 4.5\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 7. Food insecurity
Q: During the past 12 months how often did the food that you bought not last, and you didn't have money to get more?

| DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS | RESPONDENTS |  | Always/Usually/Sometimes |  |  | Rarely/Never |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | WEIGHTED | $\mathrm{N}^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) |
| TOTAL | 3,722 | 1,946,509 | 734 | 21.2 | 19.5-23.0 | 2,988 | 78.8 | 77.0-80.5 |
| Male | 1,625 | 916,806 | 268 | 18.9 | 16.4-21.4 | 1,357 | 81.1 | 78.6-83.6 |
| Female | 2,097 | 1,029,703 | 466 | 23.3 | 20.9-25.8 | 1,631 | 76.7 | 74.2-79.1 |
| White, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 2,201 | 1,118,497 | 290 | 15.7 | 13.6-17.8 | 1,911 | 84.3 | 82.2-86.4 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 1,339 | 665,011 | 395 | 29.2 | 26.1-32.3 | 944 | 70.8 | 67.7-73.9 |
| Other Races/Ethnicities | 112 | 119,837 | 28 | 24.4 | 15.5-33.4 | 84 | 75.6 | 66.6-84.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 years | 356 | 241,769 | 66 | 18.4 | 13.2-23.5 | 290 | 81.6 | 76.5-86.8 |
| 25-34 years | 489 | 312,919 | 104 | 22.5 | 18.1-26.9 | 385 | 77.5 | 73.1-81.9 |
| 35-44 years | 548 | 303,485 | 125 | 25.7 | 20.9-30.5 | 423 | 74.3 | 69.5-79.1 |
| 45-54 years | 612 | 282,737 | 123 | 21.8 | 17.8-25.8 | 489 | 78.2 | 74.2-82.2 |
| 55-64 years | 684 | 321,479 | 144 | 21.9 | 17.8-25.9 | 540 | 78.1 | 74.1-82.2 |
| $65+$ years | 999 | 463,018 | 167 | 18.6 | 15.0-22.3 | 832 | 81.4 | 77.7-85.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than H.S. | 331 | 273,539 | 157 | 41.3 | 34.6-48.0 | 174 | 58.7 | 52.0-65.4 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 941 | 573,148 | 254 | 25.5 | 22.0-28.9 | 687 | 74.5 | 71.1-78.0 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 1,175 | 681,894 | 216 | 17.5 | 14.8-20.2 | 959 | 82.5 | 79.8-85.2 |
| College Graduate | 1,265 | 413,870 | 104 | 8.1 | 6.2-10.0 | 1,161 | 91.9 | 90.0-93.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$15,000 | 261 | 146,998 | 143 | 53.5 | 45.5-61.6 | 118 | 46.5 | 38.4-54.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 414 | 213,018 | 172 | 41.0 | 34.9-47.1 | 242 | 59.0 | 52.9-65.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 481 | 268,652 | 143 | 30.4 | 24.9-35.9 | 338 | 69.6 | 64.1-75.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 511 | 266,945 | 82 | 18.4 | 14.0-22.9 | 429 | 81.6 | 77.1-86.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 503 | 259,049 | 50 | 10.6 | 7.3-14.0 | 453 | 89.4 | 86.0-92.7 |
| \$75,000+ | 924 | 455,855 | 24 | 4.5 | 2.2-6.9 | 900 | 95.5 | 93.1-97.8 |

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table A on p. 2 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

## Housing Insecurity

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 7 adults ( $14.7 \%$ ) reported that, during the past 12 months, there was a time when they were not able to pay their mortgage, rent, or utility bills.


## Sex (Figure 8.1)

- The percentage of experiencing housing insecurity was higher among women (16.2\%) compared to men (13.1\%); however, the difference was not statistically significant.


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 8.2)

- The percentage of experiencing housing insecurity was significantly higher among Black, NH adults $(21.5 \%)$ and adults of other races/ethnicities (21.4\%) compared to White, NH adults (9.6\%).


## Age (Figure 8.3)

- The percentage of experiencing housing insecurity was significantly higher among adults aged 2534 (18.4\%), 35-44 (21.1\%), 45-54 (18.3\%), and 55-64 years (14.7\%) compared to adults aged 65+ years (7.6\%)


## Educational Attainment (Figure 8.4)

- The percentage of experiencing housing insecurity increased as education level decreased and was significantly higher among adults who did not graduate high school (23.8\%) compared to adults who completed some college post-high school (13.7\%) and who graduated college (6.5\%).


## Annual Household Income (Figure 8.5)

- The percentage of experiencing housing insecurity increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults whose income was less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ (29.1\%), $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{2 4 , 9 9 9}$ (27.3\%), $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 4 , 9 9 9}$ (24.0\%) compared to adults who earned $\$ 35,000$ to 49,999 (14.3\%), \$50,000 to 74,999 (8.6\%), and \$75,000 or more (3.3\%).


Figure 8.3. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Housing Insecurity by Age


Figure 8.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Housing Insecurity by Race/Ethnicity


Figure 8.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Housing Insecurity by Education Level


Figure 8.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Housing Insecurity by Annual Household Income

| $29.1 \%$ | $27.3 \%$ | $24.0 \%$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $14.3 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ |  |
| Less <br> than <br> $\$ 15,000$ | $\$ 15,000$ <br> to <br> $\$ 24,999$ | $\$ 25,000$ <br> to | $\$ 35,000$ <br> to | $\$ 50,000$ <br> to | $\$ 75,000$ <br> or |

TABLE 8. Housing insecurity
Q: During the last 12 months, was there a time when you were not able to pay your mortgage, rent or utility bills?

| DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS | RESPONDENTS |  | Yes |  |  | No |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | WEIGHTED | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) | $N^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) |
| TOTAL | 3,727 | 1,947,434 | 526 | 14.7 | 13.2-16.2 | 3,201 | 85.3 | 83.8-86.8 |
| Male | 1,630 | 919,218 | 197 | 13.1 | 11.0-15.1 | 1,433 | 86.9 | 84.9-89.0 |
| Female | 2,097 | 1,028,216 | 329 | 16.2 | 14.1-18.3 | 1,768 | 83.8 | 81.7-85.9 |
| White, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 2,204 | 1,119,083 | 199 | 9.6 | 8.1-11.2 | 2,005 | 90.4 | 88.8-91.9 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 1,341 | 667,806 | 292 | 21.5 | 18.7-24.3 | 1,049 | 78.5 | 75.7-81.3 |
| Other Races/Ethnicities | 112 | 117,616 | 23 | 21.4 | 12.7-30.2 | 89 | 78.6 | 69.8-87.3 |
| 18-24 years | 356 | 238,882 | 40 | 11.7 | 7.2-16.2 | 316 | 88.3 | 83.8-92.8 |
| 25-34 years | 485 | 310,925 | 84 | 18.4 | 14.3-22.6 | 401 | 81.6 | 77.4-85.7 |
| 35-44 years | 549 | 304,333 | 115 | 21.1 | 16.7-25.5 | 434 | 78.9 | 74.5-83.3 |
| 45-54 years | 613 | 283,523 | 111 | 18.3 | 14.6-22.1 | 502 | 81.7 | 77.9-85.4 |
| 55-64 years | 684 | 321,468 | 99 | 14.7 | 11.3-18.1 | 585 | 85.3 | 81.9-88.7 |
| 65+ years | 1,006 | 467,200 | 72 | 7.6 | 5.3-9.9 | 934 | 92.4 | 90.1-94.7 |
| Less than H.S. | 333 | 275,379 | 98 | 23.8 | 18.4-29.2 | 235 | 76.2 | 70.8-81.6 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 948 | 573,541 | 166 | 17.4 | 14.3-20.4 | 782 | 82.6 | 79.6-85.7 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 1,172 | 681,130 | 164 | 13.7 | 11.3-16.0 | 1,008 | 86.3 | 84.0-88.7 |
| College Graduate | 1,264 | 413,326 | 96 | 6.5 | 5.0-8.0 | 1,168 | 93.5 | 92.0-95.0 |
| Less than \$15,000 | 261 | 148,367 | 84 | 29.1 | 22.2-36.0 | 177 | 70.9 | 64.0-77.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 414 | 212,207 | 118 | 27.3 | 21.9-32.7 | 296 | 72.7 | 67.3-78.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 482 | 269,077 | 108 | 24.0 | 18.8-29.3 | 374 | 76.0 | 70.7-81.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 511 | 266,647 | 64 | 14.3 | 10.3-18.2 | 447 | 85.7 | 81.8-89.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 503 | 259,607 | 44 | 8.6 | 5.5-11.8 | 459 | 91.4 | 88.2-94.5 |
| \$75,000+ | 924 | 454,334 | 26 | 3.3 | 1.7-4.8 | 898 | 96.7 | 95.2-98.3 |

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table A on p. 2 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

## Threatened Utility Services

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 10 adults ( $9.8 \%$ ) reported that, during the last 12 months, there was a time when an electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services.


## Sex (Figure 9.1)

- The percentage of experiencing threatened utility services was higher among women (10.8\%) compared to men (8.6\%); however, the difference was not statistically significant.


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 9.2)

- The percentage of experiencing threatened utility services was significantly higher among Black, NH adults (15.3\%) and adults of other races/ethnicities (15.1\%) compared to White, NH adults (6.0\%).


## Age (Figure 9.3)

- The percentage of experiencing threatened utility services was significantly higher among adults aged 25-34 (12.4\%), 35-44 (17.1\%), and 45-54 years (12.5\%) compared to adults aged 18-24 (5.6\%) and 65+ years (3.7\%).


## Educational Attainment (Figure 9.4)

- The percentage of experiencing threatened utility services increased as education level decreased and was significantly lower among adults who graduated college (5.2\%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 9.5)

- The percentage of experiencing threatened utility services increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults whose annual household income was less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}(22.5 \%)$ and $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{2 4 , 9 9 9}$ (19.1\%) compared to adults whose income was $\$ 35,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ (8.2\%) and higher.


Figure 9.3. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Threatened Utility Services by Age


Figure 9.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Threatened Utility Services by Race/Ethnicity


Figure 9.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Threatened Utility Services by Education Level


Figure 9.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Threatened Utility Services by Annual Household Income

| $22.5 \%$ | $19.1 \%$ | $15.1 \%$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $8.2 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $3.6 \%$ |
| Less <br> than <br> $\$ 15,000$ | \$15,000 <br> to | $\$ 24,999$ | $\$ 25,000$ | to | $\$ 35,000$ <br> to |
|  |  | $\$ 34,999$ | $\$ 49,999$ | $\$ 50,000$ <br> to | $\$ 74,999$ |



## Lack of Reliable Transportation

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 10 adults (10.3\%) reported that, during the past 12 months, a lack of reliable transportation kept them from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living.


## Sex (Figure 10.1)

- The percentage of not having reliable transportation was higher among women (11.1\%) compared to men (9.3\%); however, the difference was not statistically significant.


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 10.2)

- The percentage of not having reliable transportation was significantly higher among Black, NH adults ( $14.9 \%$ ) compared to White, NH adults ( $7.2 \%$ ). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities ( $13.5 \%$ ) was not significantly different from either of the other race/ethnicity groups.


## Age (Figure 10.3)

- The percentage of not having reliable transportation was significantly higher among adults aged 1824 (12.9\%), 35-44 (13.2\%), and 45-54 years (12.8\%) compared to adults aged $65+$ years ( $6.1 \%$ ).


## Educational Attainment (Figure 10.4)

- The percentage of not having reliable transportation increased as education level decreased and was significantly lower among adults who graduated college (3.9\%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 10.5)

- The percentage of not having reliable transportation increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults whose annual household income was less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}(29.6 \%)$ and $\$ \mathbf{1 5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{2 4 , 9 9 9}$ (22.9\%) compared to adults of all examined higher income levels. (Note: The percentage among adults whose annual household income was $\$ 75,000$ or more was suppressed due to low response.)

Figure 10.1. Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked Reliable Transportation by Sex

Figure 10.3. Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked Reliable Transportation by Age


Figure 10.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked Reliable Transportation by Race/Ethnicity


Figure 10.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked Reliable Transportation by Education Level


Figure 10.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked Reliable Transportation by Annual Household Income

| 29.6\% | 22.9\% | 12.9\% | 7.0\% | 5.3\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Less | \$15,000 | \$25,000 | \$35,000 | \$50,000 |
| than | to | to | to | to |
| \$15,000 | \$24,999 | \$34,999 | \$49,999 | \$74,999 |

Note: "\$75,000+" income level group suppressed due to low response.

TABLE 10. Lack of Reliable Transportation
Q: During the past 12 months, has a lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living?

| DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS | RESPONDENTS |  | Yes |  |  | No |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | WEIGHTED | $\mathbf{N}^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) | $\mathrm{N}^{(1)}$ | \% ${ }^{(2)}$ | C.I. (95\%) |
| TOTAL | 3,729 | 1,949,936 | 355 | 10.3 | 9.0-11.5 | 3,374 | 89.7 | 88.5-91.0 |
| Male | 1,632 | 919,799 | 136 | 9.3 | 7.5-11.1 | 1,496 | 90.7 | 88.9-92.5 |
| Female | 2,097 | 1,030,136 | 219 | 11.1 | 9.3-12.9 | 1,878 | 88.9 | 87.1-90.7 |
| White, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 2,202 | 1,120,664 | 148 | 7.2 | 5.8-8.6 | 2,054 | 92.8 | 91.4-94.2 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) | 1,342 | 664,803 | 183 | 14.9 | 12.5-17.4 | 1,159 | 85.1 | 82.6-87.5 |
| Other Races/Ethnicitities | 113 | 120,316 | 16 | 13.5 | 6.3-20.7 | 97 | 86.5 | 79.3-93.7 |
| 18-24 years | 357 | 238,937 | 43 | 12.9 | 8.8-17.1 | 314 | 87.1 | 82.9-91.2 |
| 25-34 years | 487 | 312,440 | 44 | 9.1 | 6.0-12.2 | 443 | 90.9 | 87.8-94.0 |
| 35-44 years | 550 | 304,933 | 63 | 13.2 | 9.5-16.8 | 487 | 86.8 | 83.2-90.5 |
| 45-54 years | 611 | 282,342 | 73 | 12.8 | 9.5-16.2 | 538 | 87.2 | 83.8-90.5 |
| 55-64 years | 684 | 322,405 | 72 | 10.6 | 7.9-13.4 | 612 | 89.4 | 86.6-92.1 |
| $65+$ years | 1,006 | 467,775 | 56 | 6.1 | 3.7-8.4 | 950 | 93.9 | 91.6-96.3 |
| Less than H.S. | 333 | 272,189 | 74 | 18.5 | 13.8-23.1 | 259 | 81.5 | 76.9-86.2 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 949 | 578,713 | 112 | 12.1 | 9.6-14.6 | 837 | 87.9 | 85.4-90.4 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 1,173 | 682,393 | 110 | 9.2 | 7.1-11.2 | 1,063 | 90.8 | 88.8-92.9 |
| College Graduate | 1,264 | 412,582 | 58 | 3.9 | 2.7-5.0 | 1,206 | 96.1 | 95.0-97.3 |
| Less than \$15,000 | 260 | 147,924 | 81 | 29.6 | 22.7-36.6 | 179 | 70.4 | 63.4-77.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 415 | 213,200 | 93 | 22.9 | 17.8-28.0 | 322 | 77.1 | 72.0-82.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 483 | 269,463 | 57 | 12.9 | 9.0-16.7 | 426 | 87.1 | 83.3-91.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 508 | 265,165 | 33 | 7.0 | 4.1-10.0 | 475 | 93.0 | 90.0-95.9 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 500 | 254,557 | 25 | 5.3 | 2.9-7.6 | 475 | 94.7 | 92.4-97.1 |
| \$75,000+ | 925 | 457,455 | 7 | - | - | 918 | 99.6 | 99.3-100.0 |

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table A on p. 2 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 Distress

## Overall

- Approximately 1 in 6 adults (16.9\%) reported experiencing mental distress or stress in the last 30 days.


## Sex (Figure 11.1)

- The percentage of experiencing stress was higher among women (18.2\%) compared to men (15.4\%). However, the difference in percentage was not statistically significant.


## Race/Ethnicity (Figure 11.2)

- The percentage of experiencing stress was highest among adults of other races/ethnicities (24.2\%). However, there were no statistically significant differences in percentage among race/ethnicity groups.


## Age (Figure 11.3)

- The percentage of experiencing stress was significantly lower among adults aged 65+ years (7.0\%) compared to adults of all younger age groups.


## Educational Attainment (Figure 11.4)

- The percentage of experiencing stress increased as level of education decreased and was significantly lower among adults who graduated college (11.7\%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups.


## Annual Household Income (Figure 11.5)

- Overall, the percentage of experiencing stress increased as annual household income decreased and was significantly higher among adults whose household income was less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ (25.4\%) and $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 , 9 9 9}$ (26.8\%) compared to adults with household incomes of $\$ 35,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ (14.3\%) and higher.



Figure 11.2. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Stress by Race/Ethnicity


Figure 11.4. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Stress by Education Level


Figure 11.5. Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Stress by Annual Household Income

| 25.4\% | 26.8\% | 21.6\% | 14.3\% | 13.2\% | 11.3\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |




[^0]:    (1) Unweighted number

