



Annual Prevalence Report

2023 Mississippi
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance
System (BRFSS)

June 2, 2025

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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 health conditions and risk factors, 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 health-related concerns of the state.

Methodology

A. 2023 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 2023, 76.0% of adults in the U.S. lived in wireless-only households.¹ Estimates for Mississippi household telephone status revealed that 80.1% of adult households were wireless-only in 2022.²

In 2023, all MS BRFSS interviews were conducted according to BRFSS protocols by a public university's survey research laboratory 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, no random selection for respondents was possible. If the interviewer established that the person answering the cell phone was at least 18 years of age, the person was asked to participate in the survey.

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 [2023 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 behaviors. 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 [2023 BRFSS Questionnaire](#) contained 15 Core Sections, 1 Emerging Core Section, and 32 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 2023, Mississippi included 12 BRFSS Optional Modules in addition to the Core Sections. Mississippi did not include any state-added questions in its 2023 survey.

C. Data Analysis

After CDC completed data editing, weighting procedures, and analysis, it sent each state an initial descriptive analysis report that included weights, confidence intervals, percentages, and number of responses in documents called the *Codebook Report* and the *Calculated Variable Data Report*. Weighted counts were based on the 2023 Claritas 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 2,289,469 for 2023.

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 2023 MS BRFSS, 4,069 adults were included in the final sample; of these, 10.0% responded to the survey using a landline, and 90.0% responded using a cell phone. The response rate was 69.2% for the landline survey, 41.3% for the cell phone survey, and 45.4% overall. The overall U.S. median response rate for the 2023 BRFSS was 44.6%.

Tables containing the demographic group characteristics, definitions, and statistics for the entire sample are included on pages 5 and 6 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 2023 MS BRFSS, the numbers of responses for individual races and ethnicities contained in the "Other Races/Ethnicities" demographic group (Table B, p.6) were too low to allow for meaningful estimates. Therefore, MSDH plans to publish a supplement that will combine multiple years of BRFSS data in order to achieve sample sizes large enough to provide 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. 2023 MS BRFSS Demographic Group Characteristics: Definitions and Statistics

Demographic Group	Definition of Demographic Group	TOTAL 2023 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.	4,069	2,289,469	100.0
Male	Respondents who reported their sex as male	1,716	1,089,467	47.6
Female	Respondents who reported their sex as female	2,353	1,200,002	52.4
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	Respondents who reported their race/ethnicity as White and Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,118	1,110,703	48.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	Respondents who reported their race/ethnicity as Black or African American and Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,195	688,963	30.1
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>	180	163,485	7.1
Missing Race/Ethnicity	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	576	326,318	14.3
18-24 years	Respondents who reported their age as 18-24 years	424	312,135	13.6
25-34 years	Respondents who reported their age as 25-34 years	532	350,858	15.3
35-44 years	Respondents who reported their age as 35-44 years	632	352,540	15.4
45-54 years	Respondents who reported their age as 45-54 years	629	328,831	14.4
55-64 years	Respondents who reported their age as 55-64 years	652	367,272	16.0
65+ years	Respondents who reported their age as 65 years or older	1,147	553,864	24.2
Missing Age	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	53	23,969	1.0
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	292	325,754	14.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	Respondents who reported completing Grade 12 or G.E.D.	1,069	696,212	30.4

Some Post-H.S.	Respondents who reported completing 1 to 3 years of college or technical school after high school	1,254	776,830	33.9
College Graduate	Respondents who reported completing 4 or more years of college or graduating college	1,439	482,845	21.1
Missing Education Level	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	15	7829	0.3
Less than \$15,000	Respondents who reported their annual household income as less than \$15,000	222	131,331	5.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$15,000-\$24,999	308	194,791	8.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$25,000-\$34,999	414	240,562	10.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$35,000-\$49,999	571	320,684	14.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$50,000-\$74,999	544	283,004	12.5
\$75,000+	Respondents who reported their annual household income as \$75,000 or more	1,212	632,932	27.9
Missing Annual Household Income	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	769	464,514	20.5

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

Race/Ethnicity	TOTAL 2023 SURVEY SAMPLE		
	Unweighted Total	Weighted Total	Weighted Percent
Any race, Hispanic	76	70,034	3.57
American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	20	20,975	1.07
Asian, Non-Hispanic	24	17,616	0.90
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	25	20,325	1.04
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	8	4,869	0.25
Other race, Non-Hispanic	27	29,666	1.50
Total “Other Races/Ethnicities” Demographic Group	180	163,485	8.33

MS BRFSS Data Briefs

Health Status

Health Status Question:

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

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.

- Overall, **24.4%** of adults reported their health to be fair or poor.
- Women** (25.6%) had a **higher** percentage of fair or poor health compared to men (23.2%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 1).
- The percentage of fair or poor health was **highest** among **Black, non-Hispanic (NH) adults** (26.9%) followed by adults of other races/ethnicities (24.6%) and White, NH adults (23.1%). There were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 2).
- The percentage of fair or poor health increased with age and was **significantly lower** among adults aged **18-24 years** (9.1%) compared to adults aged 35-44 years (19.2%) and older age groups (Fig. 3).
- The percentage of fair or poor health increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (45.3%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (25.9%), completed some college (20.9%), and graduated college (13.8%) (Fig. 4).
- Overall, the percentage of fair or poor health increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (51.2%) and **less than \$15,000** (47.5%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (25.3%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (18.7%), and \$75,000 or more (10.3%) (Fig. 5).
- The percentage of fair or poor health **increased** from 2014 (22.0%) to 2023 (24.4%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 6).

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

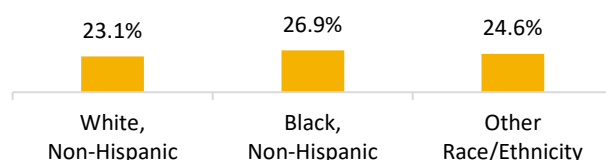


Figure 3. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health by Age

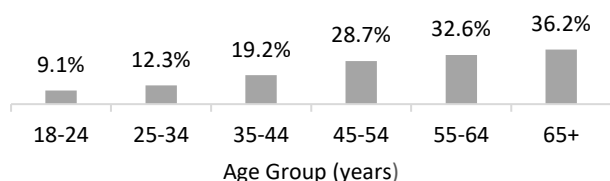
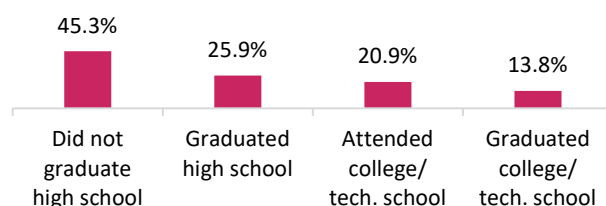


Figure 4. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health by Education Level



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

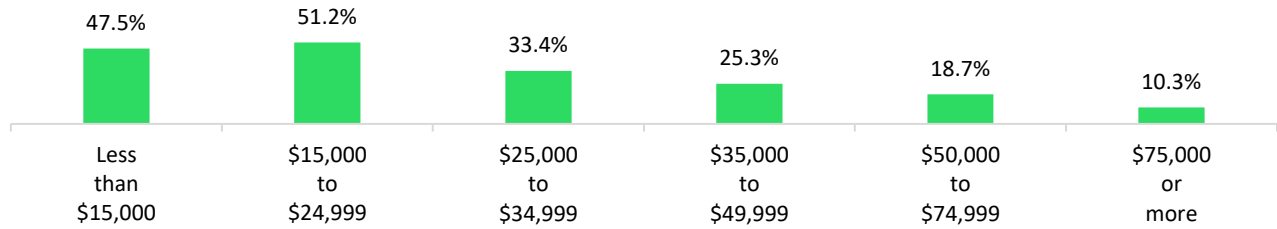


Figure 6. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health, 2014-2023

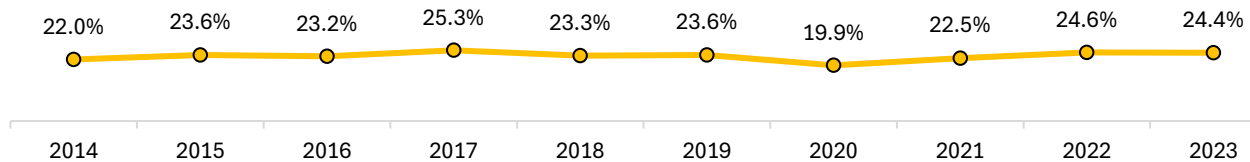


TABLE 1. Health Status					
Q: Would you say that in general your health is...					
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Fair or Poor Health		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,064	2,286,198	943	24.4	22.5-26.4
Male	1,714	1,088,158	361	23.2	20.3-26.0
Female	2,350	1,198,039	582	25.6	23.0-28.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,116	1,109,395	451	23.1	20.4-25.8
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,193	687,350	329	26.9	23.4-30.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	180	163,485	36	24.6	16.0-33.3
18-24 years	423	310,970	39	9.1	5.4-12.7
25-34 years	532	350,858	75	12.3	9.1-15.5
35-44 years	632	352,540	125	19.2	15.4-23.0
45-54 years	627	327,438	154	28.7	23.0-34.3
55-64 years	651	366,825	187	32.6	27.0-38.2
65+ years	1,146	553,597	352	36.2	32.1-40.4
Less than H.S.	290	324,264	151	45.3	38.0-52.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,066	694,430	286	25.9	22.4-29.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,254	776,830	285	20.9	18.0-23.9
College Graduate	1,439	482,845	215	13.8	11.5-16.1
Less than \$15,000	222	131,331	111	47.5	39.3-55.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	307	193,748	135	51.2	42.4-60.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	413	240,296	137	33.4	26.0-40.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	571	320,684	150	25.3	20.8-29.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	543	281,839	92	18.7	14.2-23.1
\$75,000+	1,212	632,932	129	10.3	8.2-12.5

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

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?

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

- Overall, **14.3%** of adults reported experiencing 14 or more days of poor physical health in the past 30 days.
- **Women** (14.5%) had a **higher** percentage of 14+ poor physical health days compared to men (14.1%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 7).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (15.9%) followed by White, NH adults (15.5%) and Black, NH adults (11.6%). However, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 8).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days was **significantly higher** among adults aged **45-54 years** (17.5%), **55-64 years** (21.2%), and **65+ years** (19.4%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (6.4%) and 25-34 years (6.4%) (Fig. 9).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (26.4%) compared to adults of all higher education levels (Fig. 10).
- 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** (33.1%) compared to adults earning \$25,000 to \$34,999 (16.6%), \$35,000 to \$49,999 (14.4%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (11.5%), and \$75,000 or more (7.3%) (Fig. 11).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days **increased** from 13.5% in 2014 to 14.3% in 2023. However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 12).

Figure 7. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Physical Health Days by Sex



Figure 8. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Physical Health Days by Race/Ethnicity

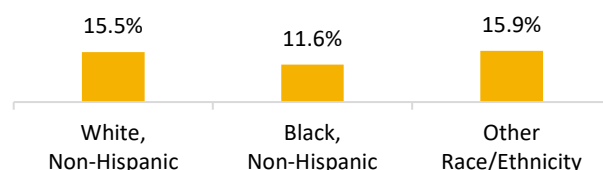


Figure 9. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Physical Health Days by Age

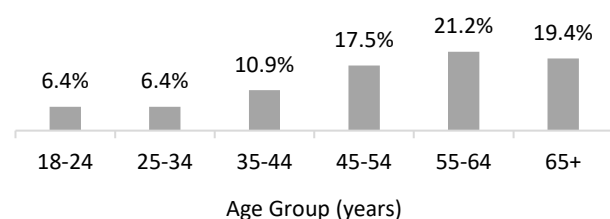


Figure 10. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Physical Health Days by Education Level

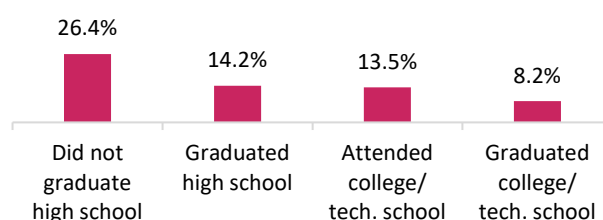


Figure 11. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Physical Health Days by Annual Household Income

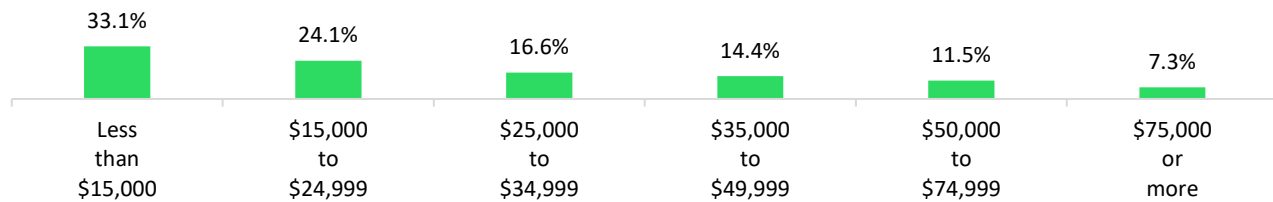


Figure 12. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Physical Health Days, 2014-2023

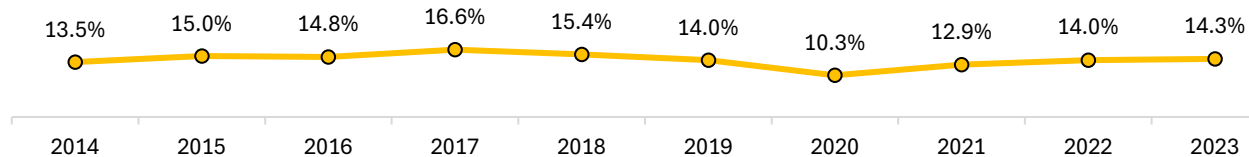


TABLE 2. Physical Health Status

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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		14 days or more		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,968	2,219,966	546	14.3	12.8-15.8
Male	1,680	1,066,527	206	14.1	11.7-16.4
Female	2,288	1,153,439	340	14.5	12.6-16.4
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,068	1,078,407	295	15.5	13.3-17.7
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,159	662,916	147	11.6	9.4-13.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	175	159,687	25	15.9	9.1-22.7
18-24 years	414	303,732	24	6.4	3.3-9.5
25-34 years	527	346,142	36	6.4	4.1-8.7
35-44 years	620	345,130	62	10.9	7.6-14.2
45-54 years	619	324,523	94	17.5	12.8-22.2
55-64 years	634	349,055	125	21.2	16.9-25.5
65+ years	1,105	529,510	198	19.4	16.2-22.5
Less than H.S.	269	298,575	82	26.4	20.4-32.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,038	674,102	158	14.2	11.6-16.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,231	763,351	173	13.5	11.0-16.1
College Graduate	1,417	477,433	132	8.2	6.3-10.0
Less than \$15,000	215	125,697	71	33.1	25.3-40.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	301	192,086	71	24.1	17.2-31.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	403	226,466	67	16.6	11.6-21.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	560	315,233	80	14.4	10.6-18.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	536	277,685	54	11.5	7.8-15.1
\$75,000+	1,195	624,964	91	7.3	5.5-9.1

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

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, **15.4%** of adults reported experiencing 14 or more days of poor mental health within the past 30 days.
- **Women** (17.6%) had a **significantly higher** percentage of 14+ poor mental health days compared to men (12.9%) (Fig. 13).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **highest** among **White, NH adults** (17.2%), followed by adults of other races/ethnicities (15.8%) and Black, NH adults (12.6%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 14).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **significantly higher** among adults aged **25-34 years** (22.1%) and **35-44 years** (19.4%) compared to adults aged 65+ years (9.1%) (Fig. 15).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **significantly lower** among adults who **graduated from college** (10.5%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups (Fig. 16).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **significantly lower** among adults who earned **\$75,000 or more** (10.5%) compared to adults of all lower annual household income groups (Fig. 17).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days **increased** from 13.7% in 2014 to 15.4% in 2023. However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 18).

Figure 13. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Mental Health Days by Sex



Figure 14. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Mental Health Days by Race/Ethnicity

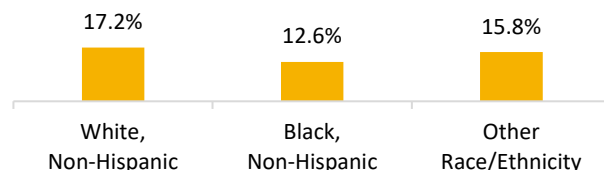


Figure 15. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Mental Health Days by Age

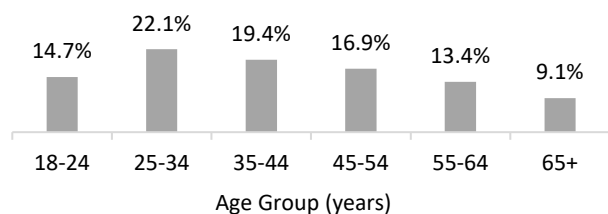


Figure 16. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Mental Health Days by Education Level

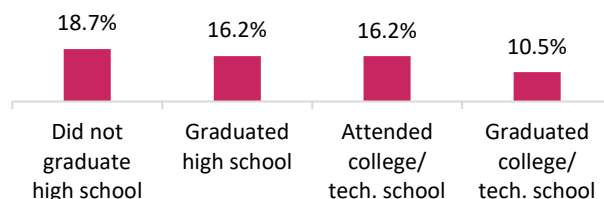


Figure 17. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Mental Health Days by Annual Household Income

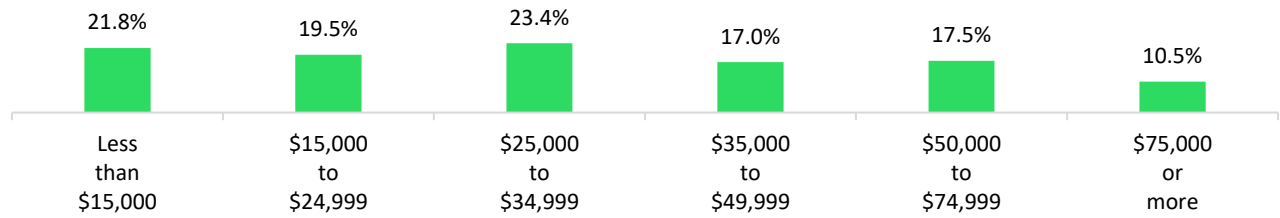


Figure 18. Percentage of Respondents with 14+ Poor Mental Health Days, 2014-2023

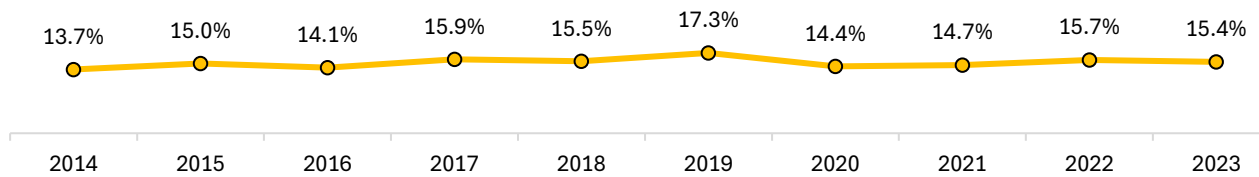


TABLE 3. Mental Health Status					
Q: For how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?					
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		14 days or more		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,985	2,239,595	595	15.4	13.9-16.8
Male	1,681	1,067,413	212	12.9	10.8-15.0
Female	2,304	1,172,182	383	17.6	15.6-19.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,068	1,080,244	329	17.2	15.1-19.3
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,174	677,659	157	12.6	10.0-15.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	176	160,065	31	15.8	9.7-21.8
18-24 years	414	303,018	70	14.7	11.0-18.5
25-34 years	524	346,387	109	22.1	17.3-27.0
35-44 years	623	347,075	129	19.4	15.5-23.2
45-54 years	616	321,723	102	16.9	12.9-20.9
55-64 years	632	352,099	82	13.4	10.1-16.7
65+ years	1,126	547,043	94	9.1	6.9-11.3
Less than H.S.	277	309,486	51	18.7	12.8-24.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,039	680,769	177	16.2	13.6-18.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,230	763,042	210	16.2	13.8-18.5
College Graduate	1,425	479,261	153	10.5	8.4-12.5
Less than \$15,000	215	126,916	56	21.8	15.7-27.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	298	190,306	65	19.5	13.6-25.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	406	237,021	80	23.4	17.1-29.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	562	316,866	99	17.0	13.3-20.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	539	281,054	78	17.5	13.0-22.0
\$75,000+	1,198	623,137	118	10.5	8.3-12.7

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 health care 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.

- Overall, **10.6%** of adults reported that they did not have any health care coverage.
- **Men** had a **significantly higher** percentage of non-coverage (13.4%) compared to women (8.0%) (Fig. 19).
- The percentage of non-coverage was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (20.5%) compared to White, NH adults (8.9%). The percentage among Black, NH adults (10.3%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH or other race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 20).
- The percentage of non-coverage was **significantly higher** among adults aged **25-34 years** (20.7%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (9.9%) and 55-64 years (7.4%). The percentage among adults aged 65+ years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 21).
- The percentage of non-coverage increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (16.9%), adults whose highest level of education was **high school graduation** (13.0%), and adults who completed **some college** (10.3%) compared to adults who graduated college (3.2%) (Fig. 22).
- The percentage of non-coverage was **significantly lower** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (5.2%) compared to adults who earned less than \$15,000 (16.2%), \$15,000 to \$24,999 (14.6%), \$25,000 to \$34,999 (14.4%), and \$35,000 to \$49,999 (11.3%). (Fig. 23).
- The percentage of non-coverage **decreased significantly** from 18.8% in 2014 to 10.6% in 2023 (Fig. 24).

Figure 19. Percentage of Respondents with No Health Care Coverage by Sex



Figure 20. Percentage of Respondents with No Health Care Coverage by Race/Ethnicity

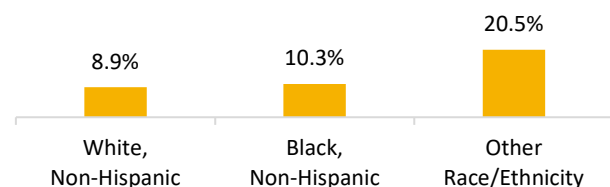
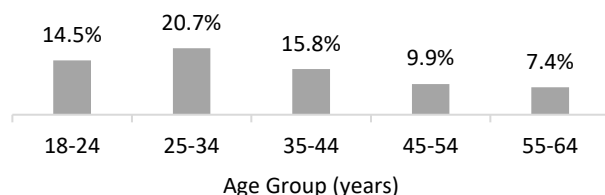


Figure 21. Percentage of Respondents with No Health Care Coverage by Age



Note: 65+ years age group suppressed due to low response.

Figure 22. Percentage of Respondents with No Health Care Coverage by Education Level

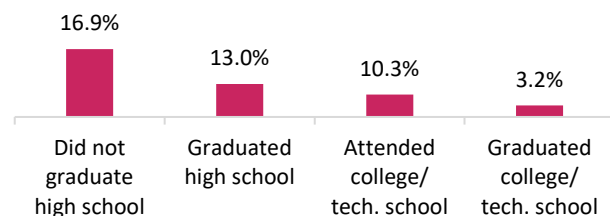


Figure 23. Percentage of Respondents with No Health Care Coverage by Annual Household Income

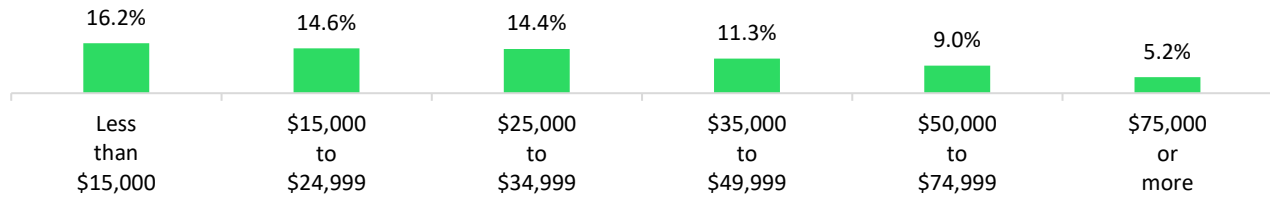


Figure 24. Percentage of Respondents with No Health Care Coverage, 2014-2023

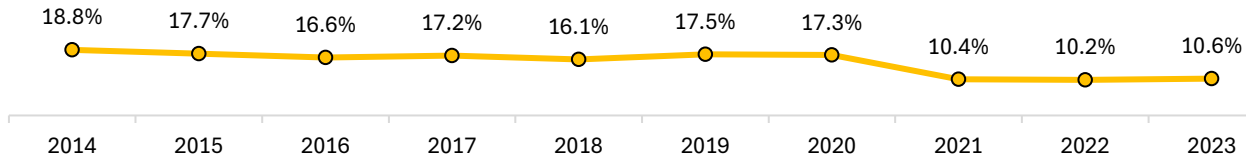


TABLE 4. Health Care Coverage

Q: What is the primary source of your health insurance?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		No Coverage		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,855	2,148,961	290	10.6	9.0-12.1
Male	1,611	1,008,796	156	13.4	10.8-16.0
Female	2,244	1,140,165	134	8.0	6.3-9.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,023	1,053,986	135	8.9	6.9-10.9
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,116	633,932	81	10.3	7.4-13.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	169	152,657	26	20.5	12.2-28.7
18-24 years	352	262,451	45	14.5	9.5-19.5
25-34 years	511	336,351	74	20.7	15.4-25.9
35-44 years	615	340,943	70	15.8	11.6-20.1
45-54 years	612	319,856	44	9.9	5.6-14.2
55-64 years	622	348,587	43	7.4	4.6-10.1
65+ years	1,104	521,639	7	-	-
Less than H.S.	275	308,893	36	16.9	11.1-22.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	992	635,521	113	13.0	10.3-15.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,183	730,918	92	10.3	7.6-13.0
College Graduate	1,395	468,806	46	3.2	2.2-4.3
Less than \$15,000	211	123,947	29	16.2	9.7-22.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	292	182,503	30	14.6	8.0-21.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	402	231,688	35	14.4	8.3-20.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	544	306,802	47	11.3	7.6-15.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	520	270,932	33	9.0	5.2-12.8
\$75,000+	1,185	615,959	41	5.2	3.3-7.0

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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).

Source of Health Care Coverage

The source of health care coverage question can be used to estimate the proportion of adults in the state who have private health care coverage or public health care coverage. See Appendix A for details about how sources of health care coverage are categorized in this report.

- Overall, **42.5%** of adults reported having public health care coverage.
- Women** (46.5%) had a **significantly higher** percentage of having public health care coverage than men (38.1%) (Fig. 25).
- The percentage of having public health care coverage was **highest** among **Black, NH adults** (47.2%), followed by White, NH adults (41.3%), and adults of other races/ethnicities (38.5%). There were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 26).
- The percentage of having public health care coverage was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (84.9%) compared to adults of all younger age groups (Fig. 27).
- The percentage of having public health care coverage increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (59.7%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (45.5%), adults who completed some college post-high school (38.9%), and who graduated college (32.6%) (Fig. 28).
- Overall, the percentage of having public health care coverage increased as income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (65.4%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (68.9%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (43.5%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (36.9%), and \$75,000 or more (21.8%) (Fig. 29).
- The percentage of having public health care coverage was **similar** between 2018 (42.9%) and 2023 (42.5%) (Fig. 30).

Figure 25. Percentage of Respondents with Public Health Care Coverage by Sex



Figure 26. Percentage of Respondents with Public Health Care Coverage by Race/Ethnicity

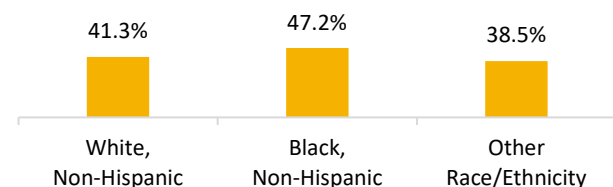


Figure 27. Percentage of Respondents with Public Health Care Coverage by Age

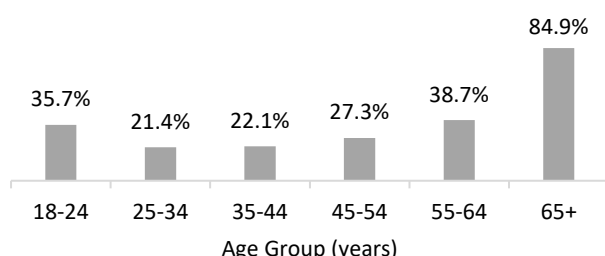


Figure 28. Percentage of Respondents with Public Health Care Coverage by Education Level

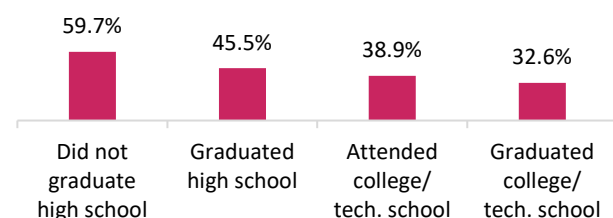


Figure 29. Percentage of Respondents with Public Health Care Coverage by Annual Household Income

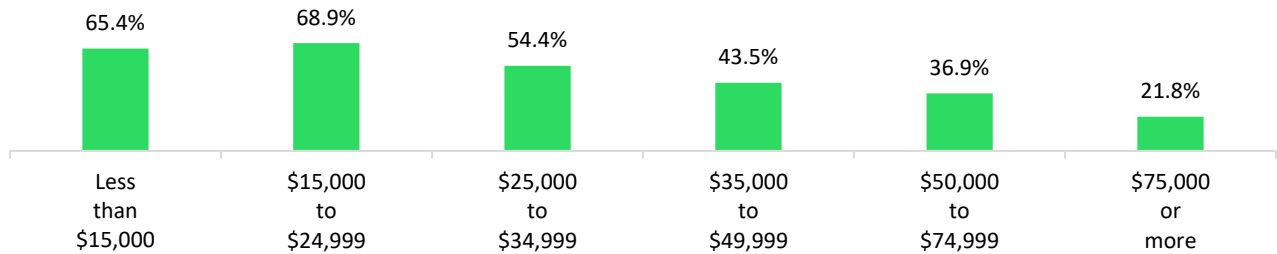
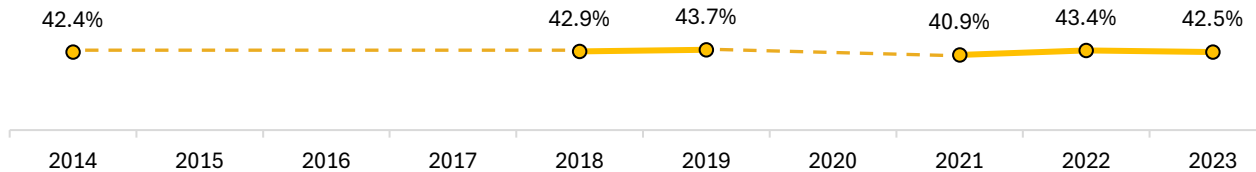


Figure 30. Percentage of Respondents with Public Health Care Coverage, 2014-2023*



*Data related to source of health care coverage were not collected in the 2015, 2016, 2017, or 2020 survey years.

TABLE 5. Source of Health Care Coverage

Q: What is the primary source of your health care coverage?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Public		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,855	2,148,961	1,685	42.5	40.4-44.6
Male	1,611	1,008,796	641	38.1	35.0-41.1
Female	2,244	1,140,165	1,044	46.5	43.6-49.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,023	1,053,986	866	41.3	38.4-44.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,116	633,932	533	47.2	43.2-51.3
Other Races/Ethnicities**	169	152,657	61	38.5	28.9-48.0
18-24 years	352	262,451	110	35.7	28.9-42.5
25-34 years	511	336,351	108	21.4	17.0-25.8
35-44 years	615	340,943	136	22.1	18.1-26.1
45-54 years	612	319,856	152	27.3	22.2-32.4
55-64 years	622	348,587	219	38.7	33.0-44.5
65+ years	1,104	521,639	944	84.9	82.1-87.7
Less than H.S.	275	308,893	175	59.7	52.3-67.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	992	635,521	498	45.5	41.5-49.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,183	730,918	509	38.9	35.5-42.3
College Graduate	1,395	468,806	497	32.6	29.6-35.7
Less than \$15,000	211	123,947	152	65.4	56.7-74.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	292	182,503	200	68.9	61.0-76.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	402	231,688	231	54.4	46.9-61.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	544	306,802	242	43.5	38.1-48.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	520	270,932	199	36.9	31.5-42.3
\$75,000+	1,185	615,959	284	21.8	18.9-24.7

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

Health Care Access Question:

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because you could not afford it?

Non-affordability of health care services can have a negative impact on its utilization.⁴ Results of the 2022 National Health Interview Survey showed that, due to cost, in the preceding 12 months, 6.3% of adults in the United States did not get medical care they needed, 5.0% did not get mental health care they needed, and 6.8% did not take their medication as prescribed to save money.⁵

- Overall, **14.1%** of adults reported that they had forgone seeing a doctor due to costs in the last 12 months.
- **Women** (14.7%) had a **higher** rate of not seeing a doctor due to cost than men (13.5%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 31).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (19.8%), followed by Black, NH adults (14.9%) and White, NH adults (12.8%). There were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 32).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **significantly lower** among those aged **65+ years** (5.9%) compared to adults of all younger age groups (Fig. 33).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (22.8%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (13.5%) and who graduated college (6.5%) (Fig. 34).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (26.8%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (15.0%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (13.1%), and \$75,000 or more (4.4%) (Fig. 35).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost **decreased significantly** from 19.4% in 2014 to 14.1% in 2023 (Fig. 36).

Figure 31. Percentage of Respondents Who Could Not See Doctor Due to Cost by Sex



Figure 32. Percentage of Respondents Who Could Not See Doctor Due to Cost by Race/Ethnicity

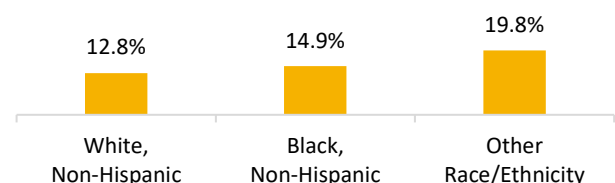


Figure 33. Percentage of Respondents Who Could Not See A Doctor Due to Cost by Age

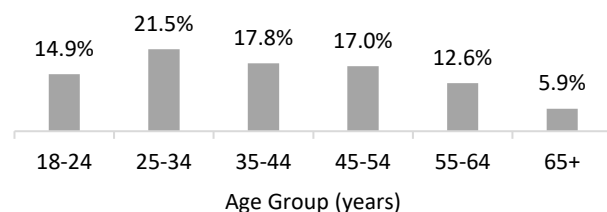


Figure 34. Percentage of Respondents Who Could Not See A Doctor Due to Cost by Education Level

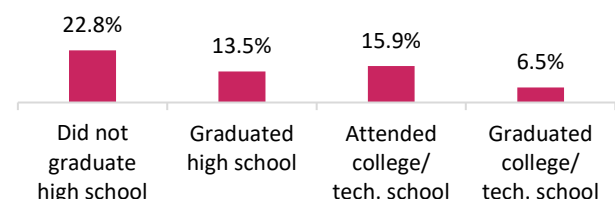


Figure 35. Percentage of Respondents Who Could Not See A Doctor Due to Cost by Annual Household Income

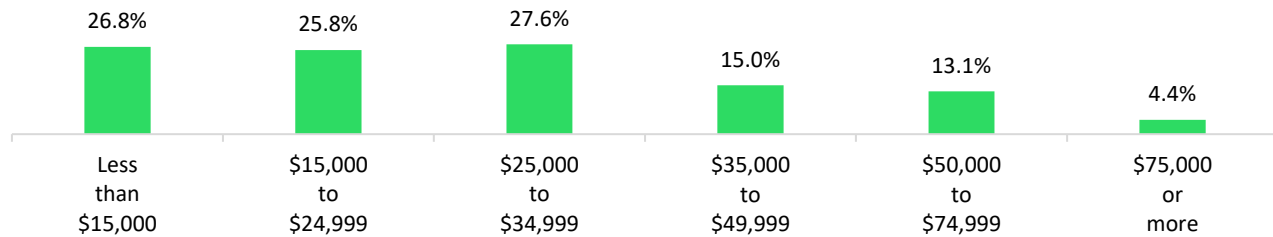


Figure 36. Percentage of Respondents Who Could Not See a Doctor Due to Cost, 2014-2023

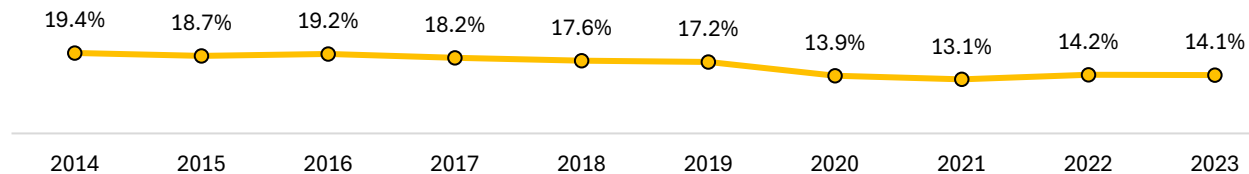


TABLE 6. Health Care Access

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		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,053	2,280,246	517	14.1	12.6-15.7
Male	1,706	1,083,625	191	13.5	11.2-15.8
Female	2,347	1,196,621	326	14.7	12.6-16.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,111	1,107,170	225	12.8	10.7-15.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,191	687,652	183	14.9	12.0-17.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	179	162,485	32	19.8	12.3-27.3
18-24 years	422	310,676	59	14.9	9.8-20.0
25-34 years	530	350,075	99	21.5	16.8-26.1
35-44 years	630	350,935	103	17.8	13.8-21.7
45-54 years	627	326,894	101	17.0	12.2-21.8
55-64 years	649	365,871	87	12.6	9.4-15.8
65+ years	1,144	552,912	60	5.9	3.9-7.9
Less than H.S.	290	324,356	58	22.8	16.2-29.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,064	693,743	155	13.5	11.1-15.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,250	774,413	193	15.9	13.2-18.6
College Graduate	1,436	480,990	110	6.5	4.9-8.1
Less than \$15,000	222	131,331	61	26.8	19.5-34.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	307	194,106	70	25.8	17.6-34.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	412	239,972	103	27.6	21.4-33.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	569	319,596	80	15.0	11.2-18.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	543	282,673	65	13.1	9.0-17.2
\$75,000+	1,210	630,915	50	4.4	3.0-5.8

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

Routine Check-Up

Routine Check-Up Question:

About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine check-up?

A routine check-up is a general physical exam and is not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.⁶ These visits may focus on physical exams and preventive care, such as screening tests, services like vaccinations, and education about health topics.⁷

- Overall, **17.7%** of adults reported that they had not had a routine check-up in the past year.
- **Men** (22.8%) had a **significantly higher** percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year compared to women (13.2%) (Fig. 37).
- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (19.9%) compared to Black, NH adults (12.9%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (21.2%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH or Black, NH groups (Fig. 38).
- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (25.6%), **25-34 years** (33.5%), and **35-44 years** (22.7%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (11.7%) and 65+ years (5.8%) (Fig. 39).
- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (19.0%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among education level groups (Fig. 40).
- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was \$25,000 to \$34,999 (22.7%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in the percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year among annual household income groups (Fig. 41).
- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year **decreased significantly** from 27.4% in 2014 to 17.7% in 2023 (Fig. 42).

Figure 37. Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Have a Routine Check-Up in the Past Year by Sex



Figure 38. Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Have a Routine Check-Up in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity

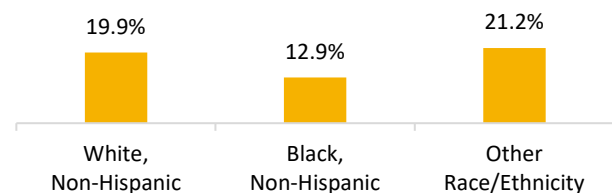


Figure 39. Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Have a Routine Check-Up in the Past Year by Age

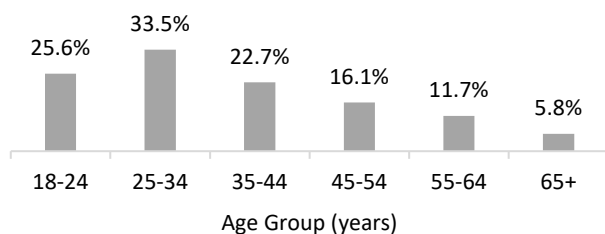


Figure 40. Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Have a Routine Check-Up in the Past Year by Education Level

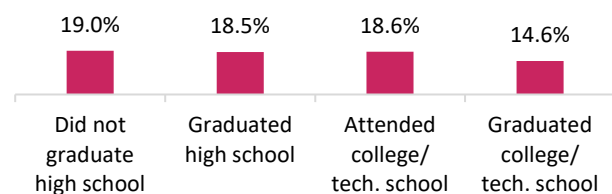


Figure 41. Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Have a Routine Check-Up in the Past Year by Annual Household Income

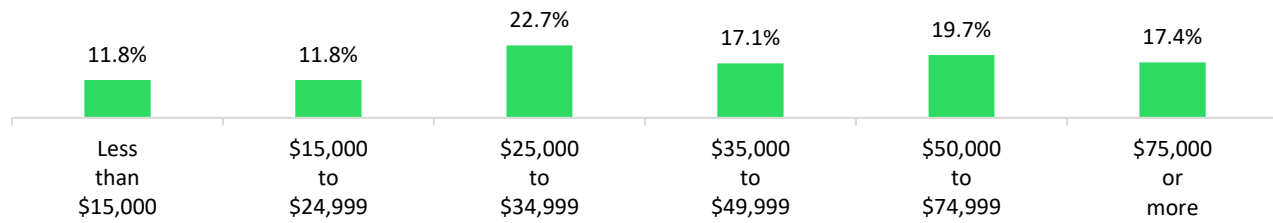


Figure 42. Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Have a Routine Check-Up in the Past Year, 2014-2023

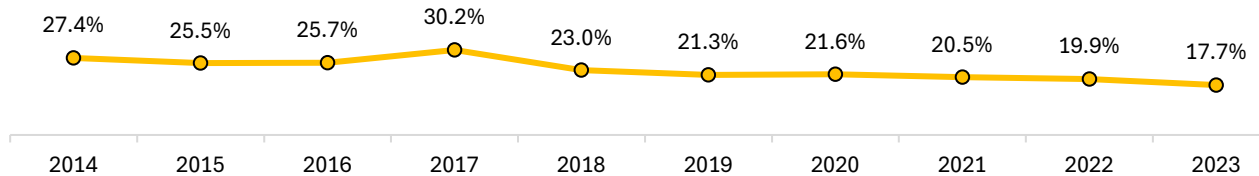


TABLE 7. Routine Check-Up

Q: About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Longer than one year or never		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,979	2,234,649	635	17.7	16.1-19.4
Male	1,670	1,062,438	352	22.8	20.0-25.6
Female	2,309	1,172,211	283	13.2	11.3-15.0
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,068	1,085,454	372	19.9	17.5-22.3
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,177	674,928	131	12.9	10.0-15.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	172	157,281	42	21.2	13.9-28.4
18-24 years	401	294,309	107	25.6	20.4-30.8
25-34 years	522	344,681	153	33.5	28.1-38.9
35-44 years	619	344,034	120	22.7	18.2-27.2
45-54 years	617	322,533	101	16.1	11.5-20.7
55-64 years	645	363,353	85	11.7	8.6-14.8
65+ years	1,127	544,498	65	5.8	4.0-7.6
Less than H.S.	280	313,882	43	19.0	13.1-24.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,032	673,624	181	18.5	15.5-21.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,231	762,093	204	18.6	15.7-21.6
College Graduate	1,424	478,776	206	14.6	12.3-16.9
Less than \$15,000	217	127,810	25	11.8	6.7-17.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	299	189,826	41	11.8	6.8-16.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	403	234,937	76	22.7	16.3-29.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	561	312,534	85	17.1	13.0-21.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	532	277,835	92	19.7	15.1-24.2
\$75,000+	1,201	627,514	188	17.4	14.6-20.3

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 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)?

Current Binge Drinking

- Extensive alcohol use has been linked to a substantial proportion of injuries and deaths from motor vehicle crashes, falls, fires and drownings.⁸ Alcohol use also is a factor in homicides, suicides, and sexual assaults.⁸ According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, alcohol-impaired driving was involved in 20% of all crash fatalities in Mississippi and 31% in the U.S. in 2021.⁹
- Overall, **13.1%** of adults reported binge drinking in the past 30 days.
 - **Men** (17.9%) had a **significantly higher** percentage of binge drinking compared to women (8.8%) (Fig. 43).
 - The percentage of binge drinking was **significantly higher** among adults of other races/ethnicities (19.9%) and White, NH adults (14.2%) compared to Black, NH adults (9.0%) (Fig. 44).
 - The percentage of binge drinking was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (4.0%) compared to adults in all younger age groups (Fig. 45).
 - The percentage of binge drinking was **highest** among adults who **graduated college** (14.4%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of binge drinking among education level groups (Fig. 46).
 - The percentage of binge drinking was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (21.4%) compared to adults who earned less than \$15,000 (5.2%), \$35,000 to \$49,999 (11.8%), and \$50,000 to \$74,999 (11.3%). The percentage among adults who earned \$15,000 to \$24,999 was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 47).
 - The percentage of binge drinking **increased** from 12.8% in 2014 to 13.1% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 48).

Figure 43. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Binge Drinking by Sex



Figure 44. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Binge Drinking by Race/Ethnicity

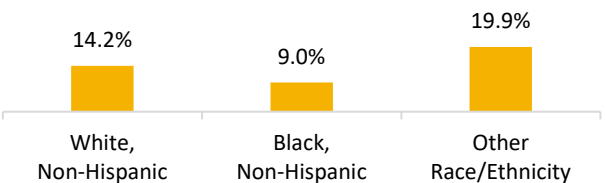


Figure 45. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Binge Drinking by Age

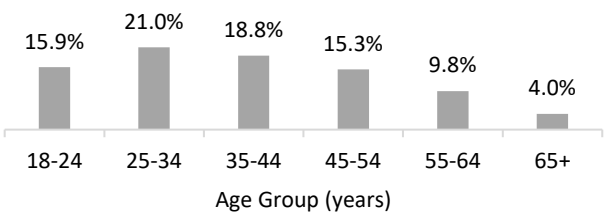


Figure 46. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Binge Drinking by Education Level

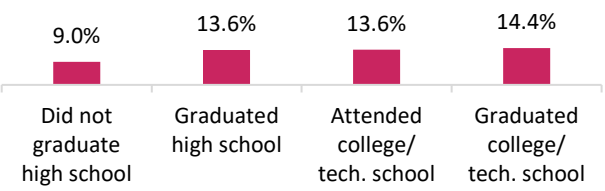
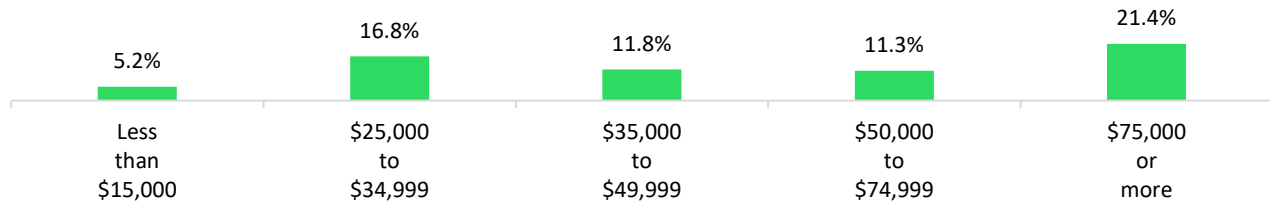


Figure 47. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Binge Drinking by Annual Household Income



Note: \$15,000 to \$24,999 group suppressed due to low response.

Figure 48. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Binge Drinking, 2014-2023

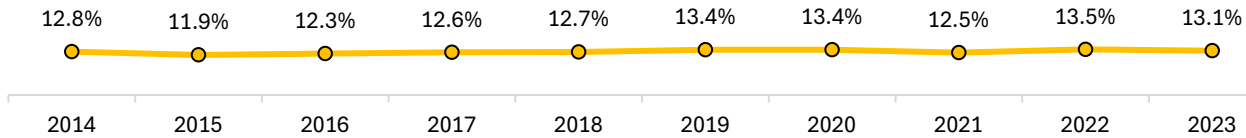


TABLE 8. Binge Drinking (Past 30 Days)

Binge drinking = males having 5+ drinks on one occasion, females having 4+ drinks on one occasion

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,838	2,145,484	462	13.1	11.6-14.5
Male	1,607	1,007,098	287	17.9	15.5-20.3
Female	2,231	1,138,386	175	8.8	7.1-10.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,024	1,061,472	275	14.2	12.2-16.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,115	630,213	83	9.0	6.5-11.5
Other Races/Ethnicities**	167	152,757	30	19.9	11.9-28.0
18-24 years	386	285,661	71	15.9	11.5-20.3
25-34 years	488	321,229	96	21.0	16.2-25.8
35-44 years	598	333,740	104	18.8	14.7-22.9
45-54 years	606	314,225	87	15.3	11.2-19.4
55-64 years	616	347,545	61	9.8	6.7-12.9
65+ years	1,101	523,963	39	4.0	2.4-5.7
Less than H.S.	275	307,517	21	9.0	4.5-13.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	988	641,212	109	13.6	10.7-16.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,175	724,358	148	13.6	11.1-16.1
College Graduate	1,390	467,368	183	14.4	12.0-16.7
Less than \$15,000	215	126,532	14	5.2	2.3-8.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	296	181,489	11	-	-
\$25,000-\$34,999	391	225,935	45	16.8	10.7-22.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	545	303,671	57	11.8	7.7-15.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	522	269,947	52	11.3	7.9-14.7
\$75,000+	1,169	610,163	224	21.4	18.3-24.6

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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).

Current Cigarette Smoking

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?

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the U.S.¹⁰

Approximately 5,400 adults in Mississippi die from smoking-related illnesses

every year. Health problems related to smoking cigarettes include cancers, lung disease, and heart disease.¹⁰

Mississippi's rate of new cases of lung cancer is higher than the national rate (70.3 vs. 54.6 per 100,000).¹¹

Over the past decade the percentage of adult smokers has decreased, although other nicotine-delivery systems (e.g., e-cigarettes) have become popular.

- Overall, **15.6%** of adults were current cigarette smokers.
- **Men** (17.2%) had a **higher** percentage of smoking compared to women (14.2%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 49).
- The percentage of current smoking was **highest** among **White, NH adults** (16.8%), followed by Black, NH adults (14.0%) and adults of other races/ethnicities (10.6%). There were **no significant differences** in the percentage of current smoking among the race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 50).
- The percentage of current smoking was **significantly lower** among adults aged **18-24 years** (4.8%) compared to adults of older age groups (Fig. 51).
- The percentage of current smoking increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (27.6%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups (Fig. 52).
- The percentage of current smoking increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (24.5%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (23.8%) compared to adults who earned \$75,000 or more (10.4%) (Fig. 53).
- The percentage of adults who smoked cigarettes **decreased significantly** from 23.0% in 2014 to 15.6% in 2023 (Fig. 54).

Figure 49. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current Smokers by Sex



Figure 50. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

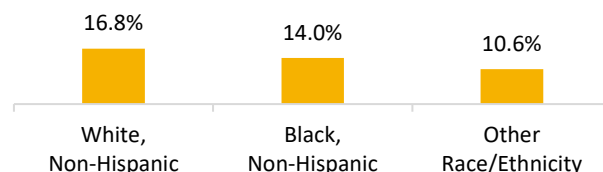


Figure 51. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current Smokers by Age

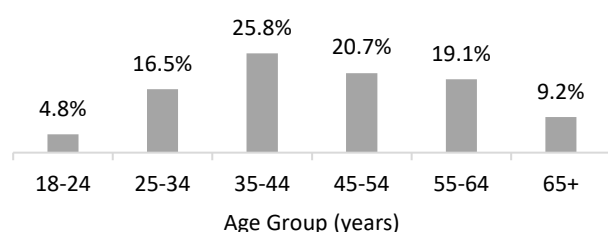


Figure 52. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current Smokers by Education Level

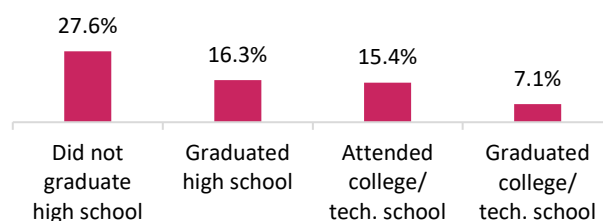


Figure 53. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current Smokers by Annual Household Income

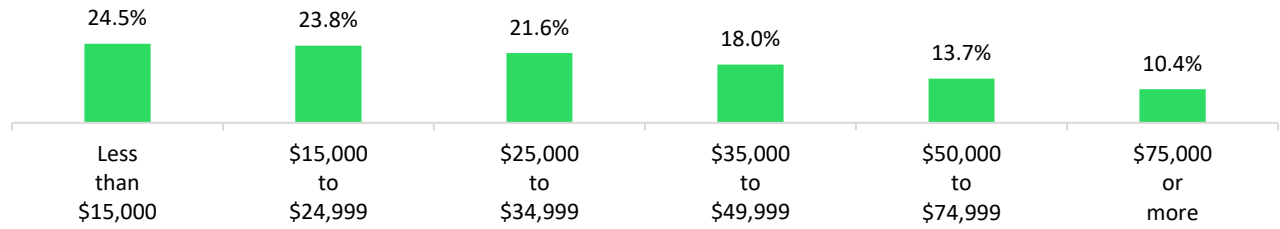


Figure 54. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current Smokers, 2014-2023

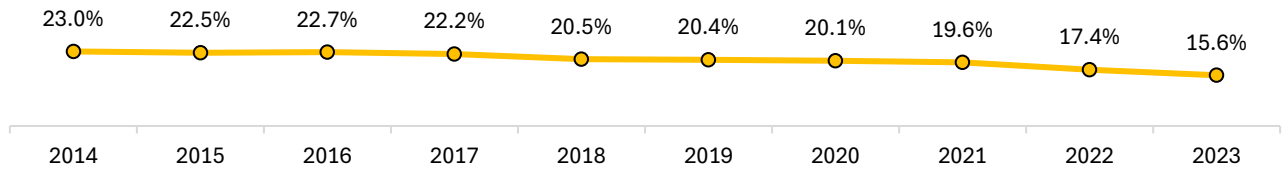


TABLE 9. Current Smoker

Has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in entire life and now smokes every day or some days

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,935	2,208,818	574	15.6	14.1-17.2
Male	1,650	1,045,945	264	17.2	14.7-19.8
Female	2,285	1,162,873	310	14.2	12.3-16.0
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,066	1,085,778	320	16.8	14.6-19.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,150	660,489	154	14.0	11.2-16.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	171	155,173	20	10.6	5.5-15.8
18-24 years	405	298,004	22	4.8	2.5-7.0
25-34 years	514	337,094	77	16.5	11.9-21.2
35-44 years	611	340,062	134	25.8	21.3-30.4
45-54 years	618	322,295	109	20.7	15.8-25.6
55-64 years	634	356,799	124	19.1	15.4-22.9
65+ years	1,112	536,408	103	9.2	7.0-11.5
Less than H.S.	282	315,464	80	27.6	21.2-33.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,028	670,016	185	16.3	13.7-19.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,214	746,571	194	15.4	12.8-18.0
College Graduate	1,404	472,861	114	7.1	5.5-8.6
Less than \$15,000	218	128,049	55	24.5	17.6-31.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	299	189,036	79	23.8	17.3-30.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	404	233,542	79	21.6	15.3-27.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	560	315,618	92	18.0	14.0-22.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	531	275,448	64	13.7	9.8-17.5
\$75,000+	1,199	625,314	112	10.4	8.1-12.7

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

Current E-Cigarette Use

Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, and other electronic vaping products have become more popular in recent years. In 2021, 4.5% of adults in the United States currently used e-cigarettes.¹² Although e-cigarette use is thought to be 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.¹²

E-Cigarette Use Question:
Would you say you have never used e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products in your entire life or now use them every day, use them some days, or used them in the past but do not currently use them at all?

- Overall, **9.2%** of adults reported current e-cigarette use.
- **Men** (9.5%) had a **higher** percentage of current e-cigarette use compared to women (9.0%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 55).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (11.3%) and adults of **other races/ethnicities** (13.7%) compared to Black, NH adults (4.6%) (Fig. 56).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (19.0%), **25-34 years** (18.8%), and **35-44 years** (13.8%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (4.2%) and 65+ years (1.5%). The percentage among adults aged 55-64 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 57).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **significantly higher** among adults whose highest level of education was **high school graduation** (10.1%) and adults who completed **some college** (12.0%) compared to adults who graduated from college (4.8%) (Fig. 58).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$35,000 to \$49,999** (10.7%), **\$50,000 to \$74,999** (10.7%), and **\$75,000 or more** (9.2%) compared to adults who earned less than \$15,000 (4.3%) (Fig. 59).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use **increased significantly** from 4.7% in 2016 to 9.2% in 2023 (Fig. 60).

Figure 55. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Sex



Figure 56. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Race/Ethnicity

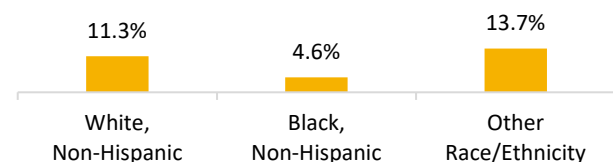
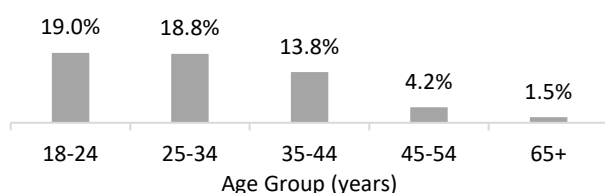


Figure 57. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Age



Note: 55-64 years age group suppressed due to low response.

Figure 58. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Education Level

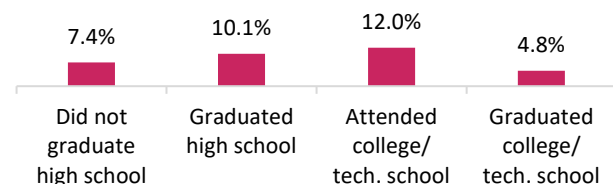


Figure 59. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Annual Household Income



Figure 60. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users, 2016-2023*



*Data related to current e-cigarette use were not collected in the 2019 survey year

TABLE 10. Current E-Cigarette Use					
Use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day or some days					
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,950	2,211,390	329	9.2	8.0-10.4
Male	1,658	1,047,763	158	9.5	7.8-11.2
Female	2,292	1,163,627	171	9.0	7.2-10.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,078	1,089,545	221	11.3	9.5-13.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,151	659,588	43	4.6	2.8-6.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	171	153,268	20	13.7	7.0-20.4
18-24 years	403	297,235	80	19.0	14.3-23.7
25-34 years	517	338,157	98	18.8	14.4-23.1
35-44 years	614	341,191	79	13.8	10.3-17.2
45-54 years	620	322,807	32	4.2	2.4-5.9
55-64 years	635	357,111	23	-	-
65+ years	1,118	536,016	17	1.5	0.7-2.4
Less than H.S.	283	314,459	16	7.4	3.2-11.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,029	670,683	100	10.1	7.9-12.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,216	746,392	141	12.0	9.8-14.3
College Graduate	1,412	474,826	72	4.8	3.5-6.1
Less than \$15,000	218	128,049	14	4.3	1.9-6.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	304	191,272	24	7.7	3.4-11.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	405	233,404	33	9.7	5.2-14.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	561	314,745	55	10.7	7.4-14.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	536	277,021	50	10.7	7.4-14.1
\$75,000+	1,198	625,134	94	9.2	7.0-11.3

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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).

Current Federally-Illicit Marijuana Use

Marijuana Use Question:
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis?

Marijuana is the most commonly used federally illicit drug in the U.S., with approximately 61.9 million people using it in 2022.¹³ Marijuana use can affect brain health, cardiovascular health, respiratory health, and mental health.¹³

- Overall, **10.4%** of adults reported current marijuana use.
- **Men** (14.3%) had a **significantly higher** percentage of current marijuana use compared to women (6.9%) (Fig. 61)
- The percentage of current marijuana use was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (15.2%), followed by Black, NH adults (10.8%), and White, NH adults (8.5%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 62).
- The percentage of current marijuana use was **significantly higher** among adults aged **25-34 years** (21.1%) and **35-44 years** (16.0%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (5.7%) and 65+ years (2.9%) (Fig. 63).
- Overall, the percentage of current marijuana use increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (16.2%) compared to adults who graduated college (7.7%) (Fig. 64).
- Overall, the percentage of current marijuana use increased as annual household income decreased and was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (16.7%). However, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among annual household income groups (Fig. 65).
- The percentage of current marijuana use **increased significantly** from 5.9% in 2016 to 10.4% in 2023 (Fig. 66).

Figure 61. Percentage of Current Federally-Illicit Marijuana Use by Sex



Figure 62. Percentage of Current Federally-Illicit Marijuana Use by Race/Ethnicity

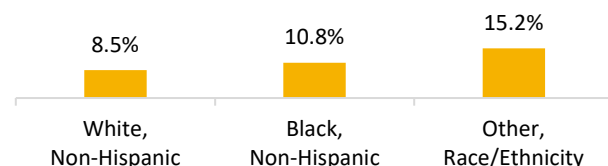


Figure 63. Percentage of Current Federally-Illicit Marijuana Use by Age

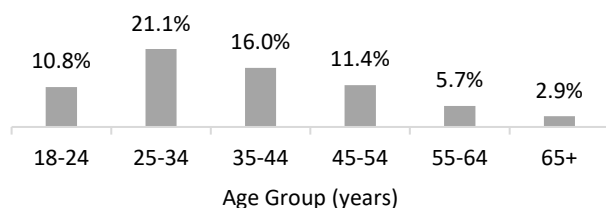


Figure 64. Percentage of Current Federally-Illicit Marijuana Use by Education Level

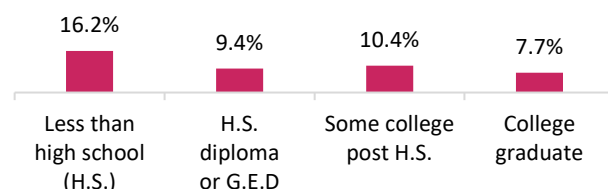


Figure 65. Percentage of Current Federally-Illicit Marijuana by Annual Household Income

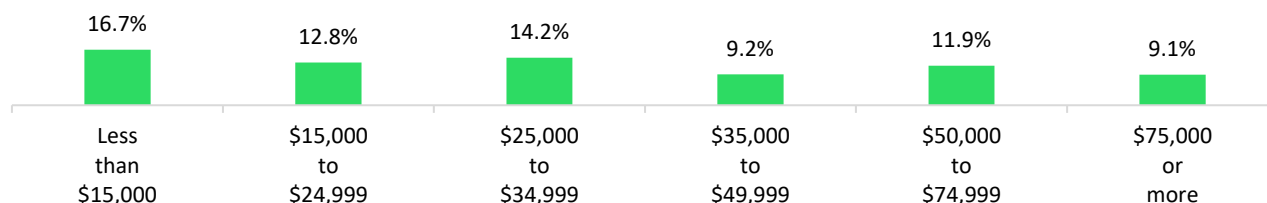
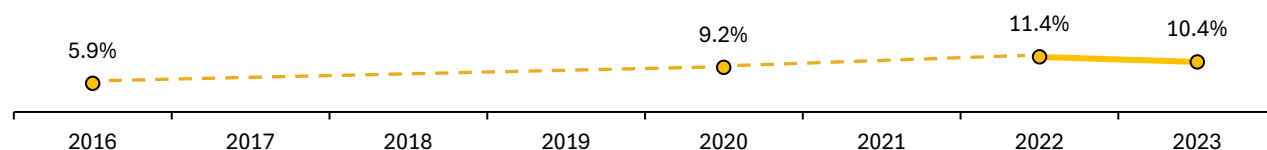


Figure 66. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Current Federally-Illicit Marijuana Use, 2016-2023*



*Data related to current marijuana use were not collected in the 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2021 survey years.

TABLE 11. Current Marijuana Use					
Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis?					
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		1 to 30 days		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,662	2,016,196	338	10.4	9.0-11.7
Male	1,525	947,994	195	14.3	11.9-16.7
Female	2,137	1,068,202	143	6.9	5.5-8.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,929	1,003,686	158	8.5	6.9-10.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,066	599,920	100	10.8	8.2-13.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	142	116,844	20	15.2	7.9-22.6
18-24 years	365	260,986	40	10.8	7.2-14.5
25-34 years	473	297,894	84	21.1	16.0-26.3
35-44 years	554	302,387	81	16.0	12.1-20.0
45-54 years	587	306,886	59	11.4	7.7-15.0
55-64 years	593	330,618	39	5.7	3.7-7.7
65+ years	1,050	498,834	34	2.9	1.7-4.1
Less than H.S.	259	284,892	35	16.2	10.2-22.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	946	600,588	92	9.4	7.3-11.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,133	694,077	123	10.4	8.4-12.4
College Graduate	1,316	432,260	87	7.7	5.7-9.8
Less than \$15,000	198	112,480	31	16.7	10.3-23.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	277	162,040	34	12.8	7.6-18.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	370	214,636	37	14.2	8.1-20.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	520	283,772	46	9.2	6.2-12.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	505	258,256	51	11.9	7.7-16.0
\$75,000+	1,116	576,035	93	9.1	7.0-11.2

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 breast cancer, 1 in 12 cases of diabetes, and 1 in 15 cases of heart disease.¹⁴ The role of exercise in preventing coronary heart disease (CHD) is of particular importance, given that heart disease was the leading cause of death in the U.S. and Mississippi in 2022.^{15,16}

- Overall, **33.4%** of adults did not participate in any exercise outside of work in the past 30 days.
- **Women** (37.4%) reported a **significantly higher** percentage of physical inactivity compared to men (29.1%) (Fig. 67).
- The percentage of physical inactivity was **highest** among **Black, NH adults** (36.8%) followed by adults of other races/ethnicities (35.1%) and White, NH adults (32.7%). There were **no significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 68).
- The percentage of physical inactivity increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (40.3%) and **65+ years** (42.2%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (20.9%), 25-34 years (26.2%), and 35-44 years (29.6%) (Fig. 69).
- The percentage of physical inactivity increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate from high school** (50.5%) and those whose highest level of education was **high school graduation** (37.2%) compared to adults with higher education levels (Fig. 70).
- Overall, the percentage of physical inactivity increased as income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (47.8%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (51.2%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (33.8%) and adults in higher income groups (Fig. 71).
- The percentage of physical inactivity **increased** from 31.6% in 2014 to 33.4% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 72).

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?

Figure 67. Percentage of Respondents Reporting Physical Inactivity by Sex

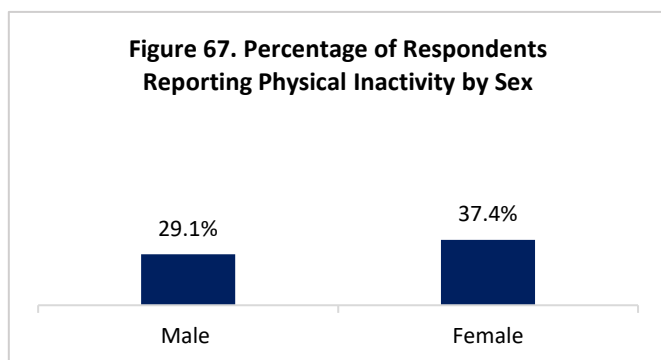


Figure 68. Percentage of Respondents Reporting Physical Inactivity by Race/Ethnicity

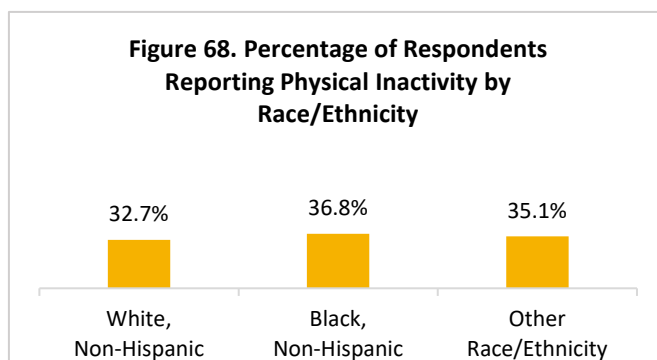


Figure 69. Percentage of Respondents Reporting Physical Inactivity by Age

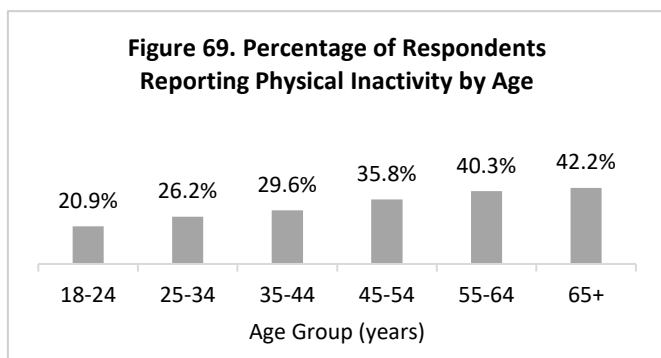


Figure 70. Percentage of Respondents Reporting Physical Inactivity by Education Level

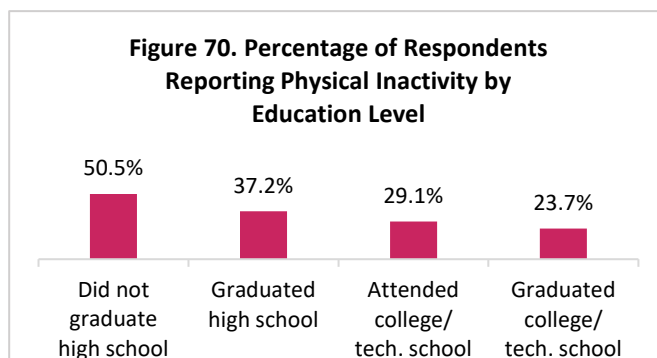


Figure 71. Percentage of Respondents Reporting Physical Inactivity by Annual Household Income

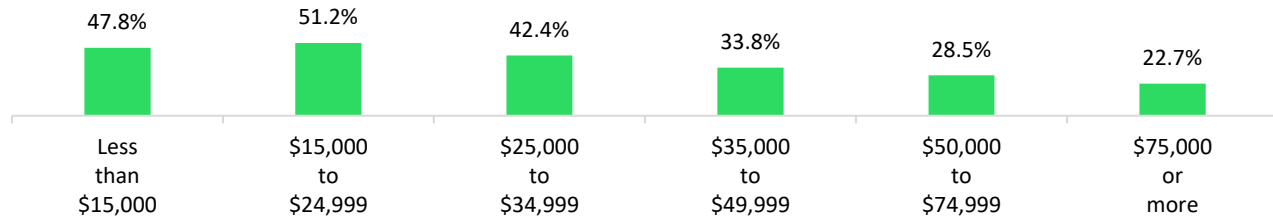


Figure 72. Percentage of Respondents Reporting Physical Inactivity, 2014-2023

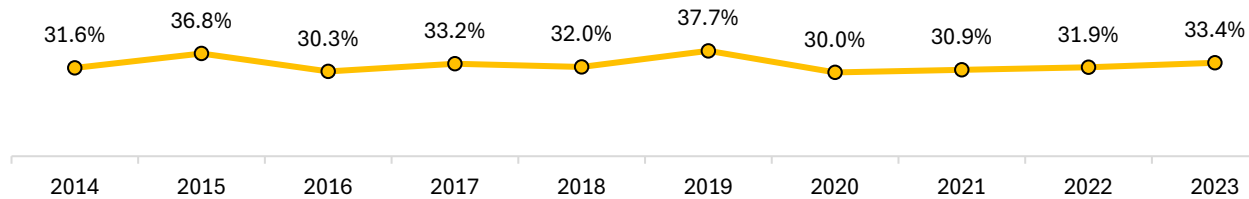


TABLE 12. Exercise (Past Month)

Q: Other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,056	2,280,821	1,321	33.4	31.5-35.4
Male	1,711	1,087,304	458	29.1	26.2-32.1
Female	2,345	1,193,516	863	37.4	34.6-40.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,111	1,106,971	652	32.7	30.0-35.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,192	686,692	455	36.8	33.0-40.6
Other Races/Ethnicities**	179	162,100	56	35.1	26.0-44.3
18-24 years	423	311,600	82	20.9	15.3-26.5
25-34 years	529	349,778	134	26.2	21.4-30.9
35-44 years	631	352,284	189	29.6	25.1-34.2
45-54 years	628	328,444	212	35.8	30.6-40.9
55-64 years	650	366,046	241	40.3	34.8-45.8
65+ years	1,144	549,961	450	42.2	38.1-46.3
Less than H.S.	292	325,754	154	50.5	43.1-57.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,065	693,622	423	37.2	33.5-40.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,251	773,174	392	29.1	26.0-32.2
College Graduate	1,435	481,704	348	23.7	20.9-26.5
Less than \$15,000	222	131,331	117	47.8	39.6-56.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	308	194,791	148	51.2	42.5-59.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	414	240,562	178	42.4	34.9-49.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	571	320,684	191	33.8	28.9-38.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	543	282,695	150	28.5	23.6-33.4
\$75,000+	1,209	631,564	267	22.7	19.7-25.7

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

The percentage of overweight persons has increased substantially during the past twenty years.¹⁷ 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.¹⁷ Weight may be controlled through dietary changes such as decreasing caloric intake and by increasing physical activity.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Questions:

- (1) About how much do you weigh without shoes?
- (2) About how tall are you without shoes?

- Overall, **71.7%** of adults had a BMI in the overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9) or obese (BMI $\geq$ 30.0) category.
- **Men** (72.8%) had a **higher** percentage of being overweight or obese compared to women (70.7%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 73).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (77.8%) compared to White, NH adults (67.7%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (69.4%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 74).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly lower** among adults aged **18-24 years** (55.1%) compared to adults of all older age groups (Fig. 75).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **highest** among adults who **did not complete high school** (77.0%). However, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among education levels (Fig. 76).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$50,000 to \$74,999** (75.6%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of overweight/obesity among annual household income groups (Fig. 77).
- The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese **increased** from 70.7% in 2014 to 71.7% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 78).

Figure 73. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Overweight or Obese by Sex

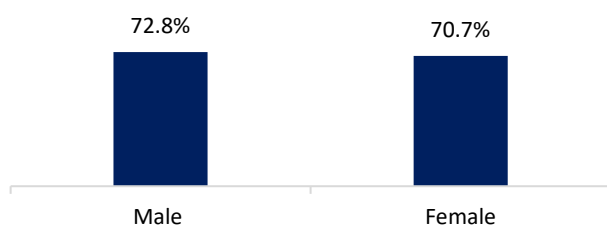


Figure 74. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Overweight or Obese by Race/Ethnicity

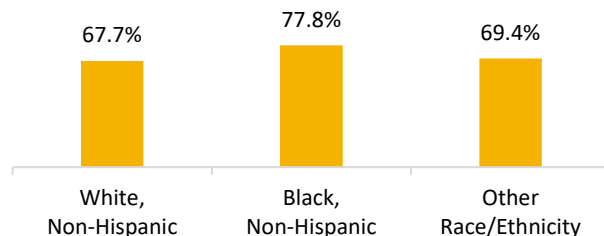


Figure 75. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Overweight or Obese by Age

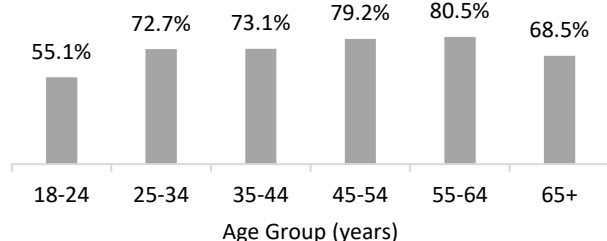


Figure 76. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Overweight or Obese by Education Level

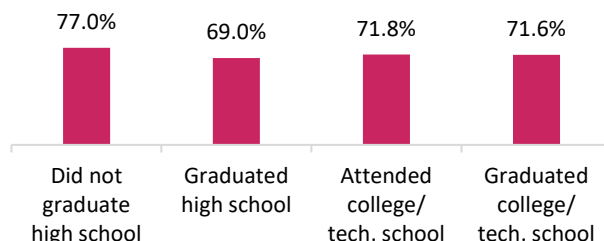


Figure 77. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Overweight or Obese by Annual Household Income

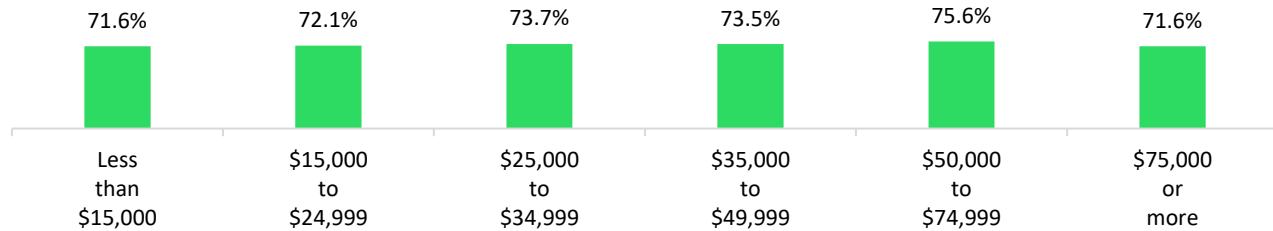


Figure 78. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Overweight or Obese, 2014-2023

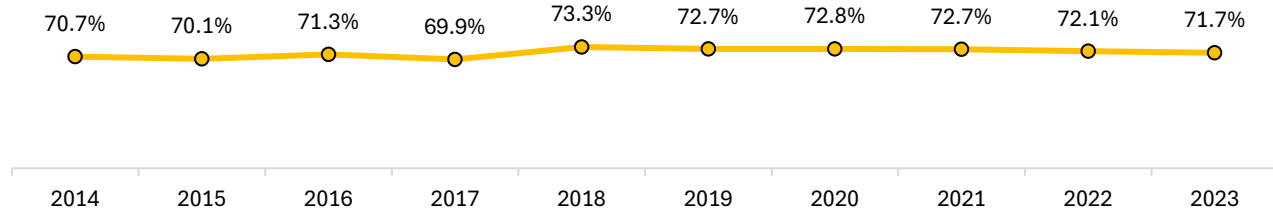


TABLE 13. Overweight and Obesity					
Overweight/Obesity status based on BMI calculated from self-reported height and weight					
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Overweight or Obese		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,837	2,162,258	2,787	71.7	69.8-73.6
Male	1,650	1,045,839	1,223	72.8	69.9-75.6
Female	2,187	1,116,419	1,564	70.7	68.1-73.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,025	1,065,897	1,386	67.7	65.0-70.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,118	647,493	899	77.8	74.6-81.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	165	151,972	106	69.4	61.1-77.7
18-24 years	394	284,602	212	55.1	48.9-61.3
25-34 years	503	335,240	373	72.7	67.8-77.7
35-44 years	600	335,917	443	73.1	68.6-77.6
45-54 years	599	316,474	478	79.2	74.4-84.1
55-64 years	623	349,715	498	80.5	76.6-84.4
65+ years	1,089	527,503	762	68.5	64.7-72.4
Less than H.S.	274	310,538	208	77.0	71.1-82.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,013	655,874	708	69.0	65.4-72.6
Some Post-H.S.	1,181	733,990	873	71.8	68.5-75.1
College Graduate	1,364	459,361	994	71.6	68.6-74.6
Less than \$15,000	212	126,172	152	71.6	64.2-79.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	297	186,672	216	72.1	64.7-79.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	396	233,470	300	73.7	67.1-80.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	548	304,423	417	73.5	68.7-78.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	523	274,948	390	75.6	71.0-80.2
\$75,000+	1,178	617,365	847	71.6	68.4-74.8

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

Hypertension

Hypertension Question:

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

Hypertension, or high blood pressure, is a condition in which a person's blood pressure is at or above 130/80 mm Hg.¹⁸ Having blood pressure that is consistently elevated can damage the heart and increase the risk of heart disease and stroke.¹⁸ Nationally, approximately one-third of adults report having been diagnosed with high blood pressure,¹⁹ and hypertension and hypertensive renal disease accounted for more than 42,800 deaths in 2021.²⁰ In Mississippi, more than 640 deaths were attributed to hypertension in 2022.¹⁶

- Overall, **46.0%** of adults reported having been told by a health professional that they had hypertension.
- **Men** (48.1%) had a **higher** percentage of hypertension compared to women (44.1%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 79).
- The percentage of hypertension was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH** (49.0%) and **White, NH** (46.8%) **adults** compared to adults of other races/ethnicities (28.4%) (Fig. 80).
- The percentage of hypertension increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (64.4%) and **65+ years** (72.3%) compared to adults of all younger age groups (Fig. 81).
- The percentage of hypertension was **significantly higher** among adults who did **not graduate from high school** (56.7%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (44.9%) or college graduation (40.3%) (Fig. 82).
- The percentage of hypertension was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (60.2%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (54.1%) compared to adults who earned \$75,000 or more (39.0%) (Fig. 83).
- The percentage of adults with hypertension **increased** from 42.4% in 2015 to 46.0% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 84).

Figure 79. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Hypertension by Sex



Figure 80. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Hypertension by Race/Ethnicity

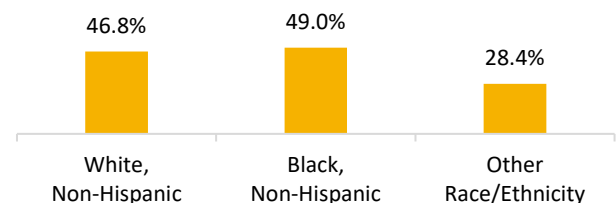


Figure 81. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Hypertension by Age

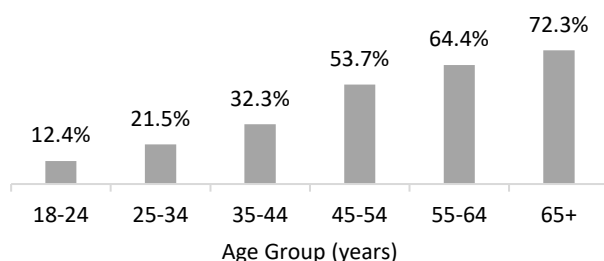


Figure 82. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Hypertension by Education Level

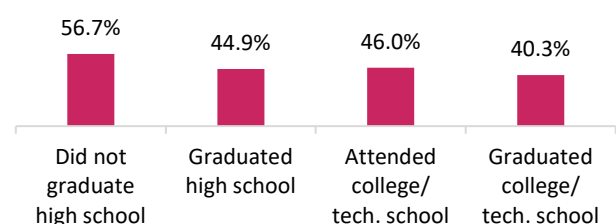


Figure 83. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Hypertension by Annual Household Income

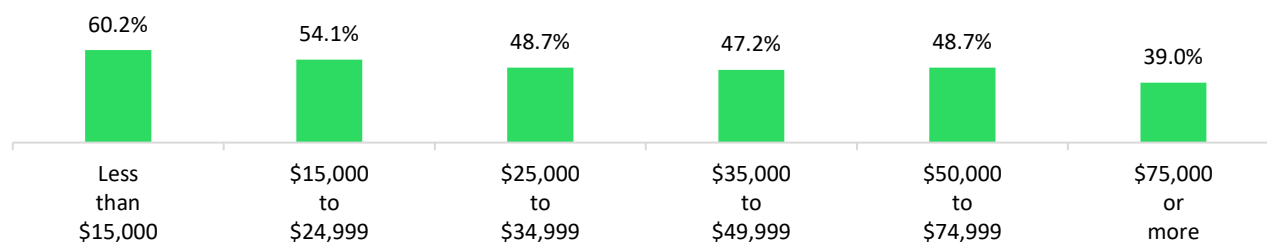
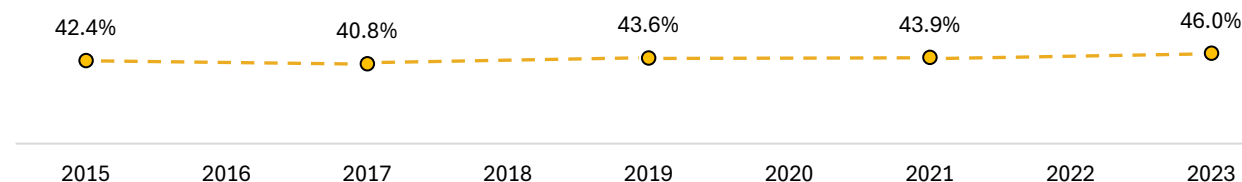


Figure 84. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Hypertension, 2015-2023*



*Data related to hypertension were not collected in the 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 survey years.
Note: The definition of hypertension has changed over time.

TABLE 14. Hypertension

Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,052	2,279,129	1,922	46.0	44.0-48.1
Male	1,708	1,084,276	827	48.1	45.1-51.2
Female	2,344	1,194,853	1,095	44.1	41.4-46.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,111	1,107,148	978	46.8	44.0-49.7
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,192	687,501	620	49.0	45.1-52.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	179	162,769	53	28.4	20.3-36.6
18-24 years	421	310,164	54	12.4	8.7-16.2
25-34 years	530	349,639	118	21.5	17.2-25.8
35-44 years	632	352,540	200	32.3	27.6-37.0
45-54 years	627	327,569	307	53.7	48.3-59.2
55-64 years	652	367,272	395	64.4	59.5-69.2
65+ years	1,143	552,374	822	72.3	68.7-75.9
Less than H.S.	291	324,711	186	56.7	49.3-64.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,065	693,452	513	44.9	41.1-48.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,249	773,067	594	46.0	42.6-49.5
College Graduate	1,436	482,272	622	40.3	37.1-43.4
Less than \$15,000	222	131,331	134	60.2	52.1-68.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	304	190,508	171	54.1	45.1-63.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	414	240,562	222	48.7	41.3-56.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	569	319,684	290	47.2	42.0-52.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	543	282,834	261	48.7	43.3-54.2
\$75,000+	1,211	632,712	473	39.0	35.5-42.5

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

High Cholesterol

Cholesterol Question:
Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

Blood cholesterol is a waxy substance that is produced in the liver.²¹ Although the body produces the amount of blood cholesterol it needs, additional dietary cholesterol is present in various types of animal products. Cholesterol is necessary for the human body to function,²¹ but excess LDL cholesterol ("bad" cholesterol) can accumulate in the arteries in the form of plaque and can constrict blood flow and ultimately lead to cardiovascular diseases.^{21,22} Nationally, approximately one-third of adults report having been diagnosed with high cholesterol.¹⁹

- Overall, **39.8%** of adults reported having been told by a health professional that they had high cholesterol.
- **Men** (39.4%) and women (40.1%) had **similar** percentages of high cholesterol, with **no statistically significant difference** between them (Fig. 85).
- The percentage of high cholesterol was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (43.5%) compared to adults of other races/ethnicities (26.5%). The percentage among Black, NH adults (37.2%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH or other race/ethnicity group (Fig. 86).
- The percentage of high cholesterol increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (53.0%) and **65+ years** (58.3%) compared to adults in all younger age groups (Fig. 87).
- The percentage of high cholesterol was **significantly higher** among adults who did **not graduate from high school** (49.9%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (35.8%) (Fig. 88).
- The percentage of high cholesterol increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults with an annual household income of **less than \$15,000** (49.0%) compared to adults who earned \$75,000 or more (35.9%) (Fig. 89).
- The percentage of adults with high cholesterol **increased** from 38.7% in 2015 to 39.8% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 90).

Figure 85. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have High Cholesterol by Sex



Figure 86. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have High Cholesterol by Race/Ethnicity

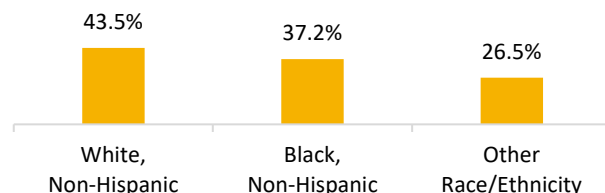


Figure 87. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have High Cholesterol by Age

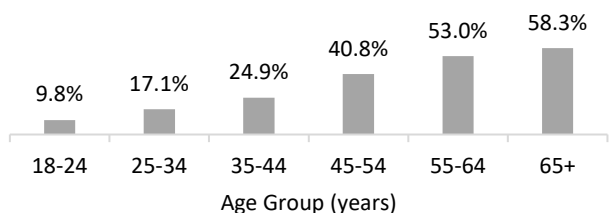


Figure 88. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have High Cholesterol by Education Level

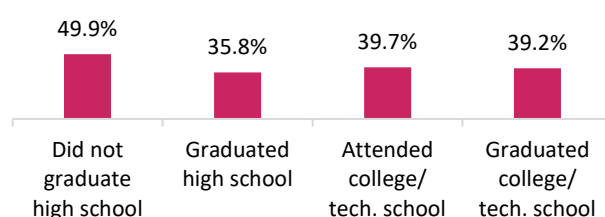


Figure 89. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have High Cholesterol by Annual Household Income

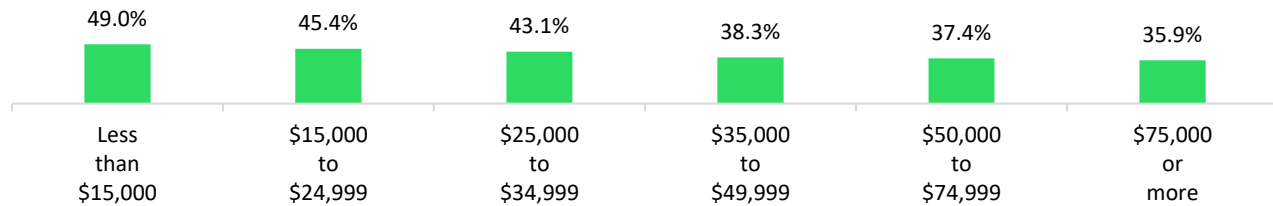
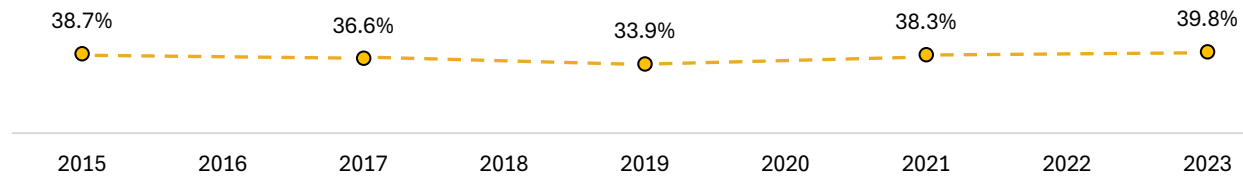


Figure 90. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Had High Cholesterol, 2015-2023*



*Data related to high cholesterol were not collected in the 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 survey years.

TABLE 15. High Cholesterol					
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?					
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,389	1,826,636	1,413	39.8	37.6-42.0
Male	1,350	820,398	552	39.4	36.0-42.7
Female	2,039	1,006,238	861	40.1	37.2-43.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,793	908,483	783	43.5	40.4-46.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	986	539,752	392	37.2	33.2-41.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	131	117,178	38	26.5	16.4-36.7
18-24 years	212	155,776	23	9.8	4.3-15.3
25-34 years	365	237,101	61	17.1	12.0-22.2
35-44 years	529	281,420	137	24.9	20.4-29.3
45-54 years	572	293,575	235	40.8	35.4-46.3
55-64 years	608	342,155	325	53.0	47.5-58.5
65+ years	1,063	498,747	613	58.3	54.3-62.4
Less than H.S.	226	245,510	123	49.9	41.4-58.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	830	523,426	336	35.8	31.6-39.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,016	612,059	419	39.7	36.0-43.4
College Graduate	1,307	440,360	531	39.2	35.8-42.5
Less than \$15,000	187	109,377	97	49.0	39.9-58.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	250	149,970	119	45.4	35.5-55.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	338	181,987	156	43.1	34.7-51.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	482	261,930	206	38.3	32.8-43.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	472	243,626	186	37.4	31.8-42.9
\$75,000+	1,072	544,428	410	35.9	32.3-39.5

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

Prediabetes

Prediabetes is a condition where blood sugar levels are higher than normal but not high enough to be diagnosed as type 2 diabetes.²³ Approximately 1 in 3 adults in the United States have prediabetes.²³ Prediabetes increases the risk of developing type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke.²³ However, progression to type 2 diabetes can often be delayed or prevented through modest weight loss and regular physical activity.²³

Prediabetes Question:
Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that you had prediabetes or borderline diabetes?

- Overall, **11.1%** of respondents who had never been diagnosed with diabetes had ever been told by a health professional that they had prediabetes or borderline diabetes.
- **Women** (12.8%) had a **higher** percentage of prediabetes compared to men (9.3%); however, the difference was not statistically significant (Fig. 91).
- The percentage of prediabetes was **higher** among **Black, NH adults** (13.0%) compared to White, NH adults (10.5%); however, the difference was not statistically significant. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 92).
- The percentage of prediabetes increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged 45-54 years (18.6%), 55-64 years (15.9%) and 65+ years (14.9%) compared to adults aged 25-34 years (4.5%) or 35-44 years (8.7%). The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 93).
- The percentage of prediabetes was **significantly higher** among adults who completed **some college post-high school** (13.3%) compared to adults who did not graduate high school (7.0%) (Fig. 94).
- The percentage of prediabetes was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (17.4%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of prediabetes among annual household income groups (Fig. 95).
- The percentage of prediabetes **increased significantly from 7.5% in 2014 to 11.1% in 2023** (Fig. 96).

Figure 91. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Prediabetes by Sex



Figure 92. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Prediabetes by Race/Ethnicity

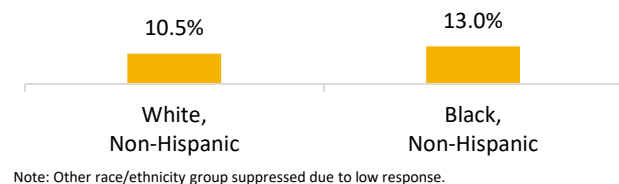


Figure 93. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Prediabetes by Age

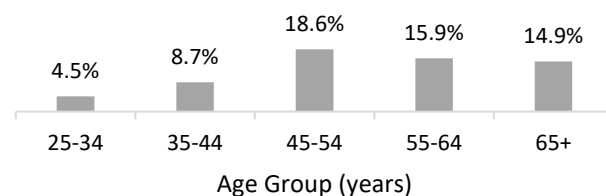


Figure 94. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Prediabetes by Education Level

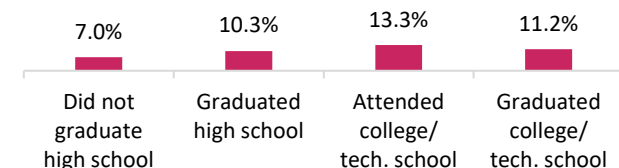


Figure 95. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Prediabetes by Annual Household Income

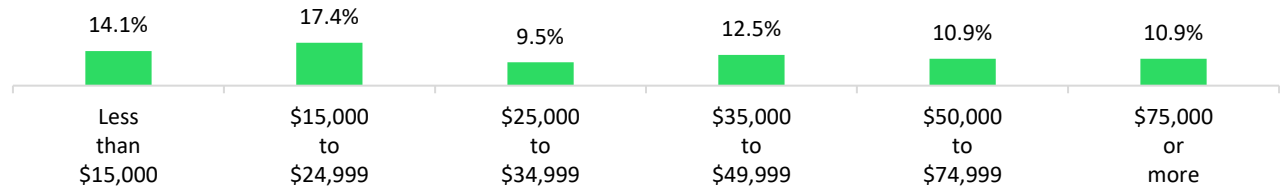
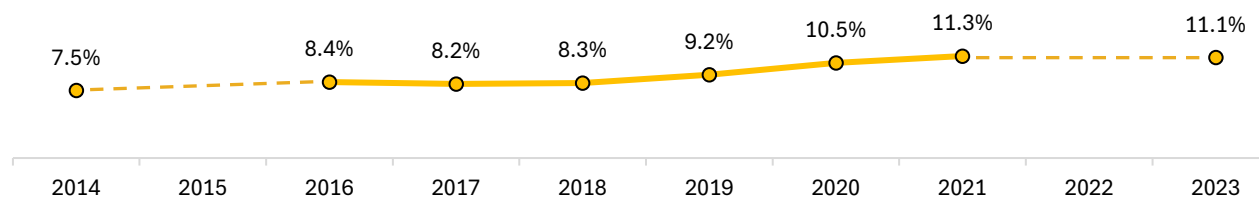


Figure 96. Percentage of Respondents Never Diagnosed with Diabetes Who Were Ever Told by a Health Professional That They Had Prediabetes, 2014-2023*



*Data related to prediabetes were not collected in the 2015 and 2022 survey years.

TABLE 16. Prediabetes

Q: Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that you had prediabetes or borderline diabetes?					
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,239	1,795,371	387	11.1	9.7-12.6
Male	1,334	836,276	135	9.3	7.3-11.2
Female	1,905	959,095	252	12.8	10.7-14.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,721	878,806	179	10.5	8.6-12.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	909	536,413	139	13.0	10.3-15.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	131	108,514	10	-	-
18-24 years	397	285,962	16	-	-
25-34 years	488	316,200	27	4.5	2.6-6.4
35-44 years	545	298,365	48	8.7	6.0-11.4
45-54 years	508	261,800	82	18.6	13.1-24.1
55-64 years	461	248,266	76	15.9	11.6-20.1
65+ years	802	368,271	131	14.9	11.8-18.0
Less than H.S.	210	242,974	23	7.0	3.9-10.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	817	531,613	86	10.3	7.3-13.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,000	622,853	125	13.3	10.6-16.1
College Graduate	1,205	394,461	150	11.2	9.1-13.4
Less than \$15,000	158	95,752	25	14.1	7.8-20.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	216	139,808	35	17.4	9.3-25.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	301	178,123	37	9.5	6.0-12.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	440	243,503	58	12.5	7.7-17.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	452	230,209	47	10.9	7.0-14.9
\$75,000+	1,030	528,367	115	10.9	8.4-13.4

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 those ever told they had diabetes

Flu Vaccine (65+ Years Only)

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 injected into your arm?

A total of 761 people died from influenza (flu) and pneumonia in Mississippi in 2022,¹⁶ but an influenza vaccine that can prevent the disease and several of its complications exists.²⁴ 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.²⁴

- Overall, **59.2%** of adults aged 65 years and older reported that they had received the influenza vaccine in the past 12 months.
- **Men** (62.8%) had a **higher** percentage of flu vaccination compared to women (56.5%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 97).
- The percentage of flu vaccination was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (61.0%) compared to Black, NH adults (59.0%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant**. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 98).
- The percentage of flu vaccination decreased as level of education increased and was **highest** among adults who had **graduated college** (66.3%). There were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among education level groups (Fig. 99).
- The percentage of flu vaccination was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (66.2%). There were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among annual household income groups (Fig. 100).
- The percentage of flu vaccination **decreased significantly** from 66.7% in 2014 to 59.2% in 2023 (Fig. 101).

Figure 97. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Flu Vaccine by Sex

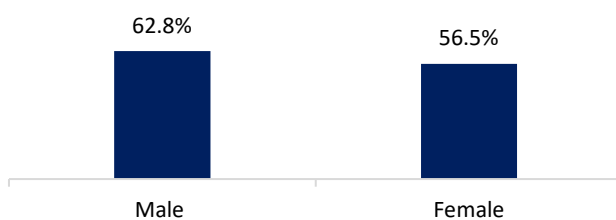
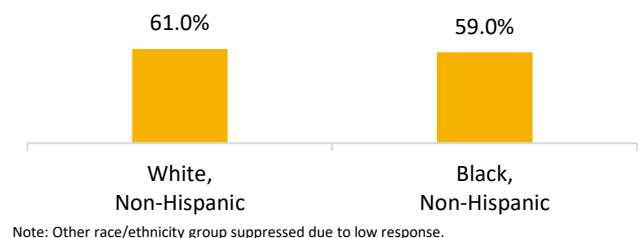


Figure 98. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Flu Vaccine by Race/Ethnicity



No figure available for age

Figure 99. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Flu Vaccine by Education Level

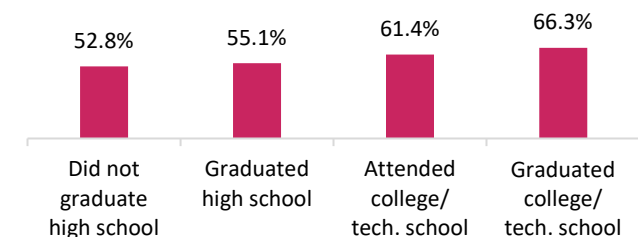


Figure 100. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Flu Vaccine by Annual Household Income

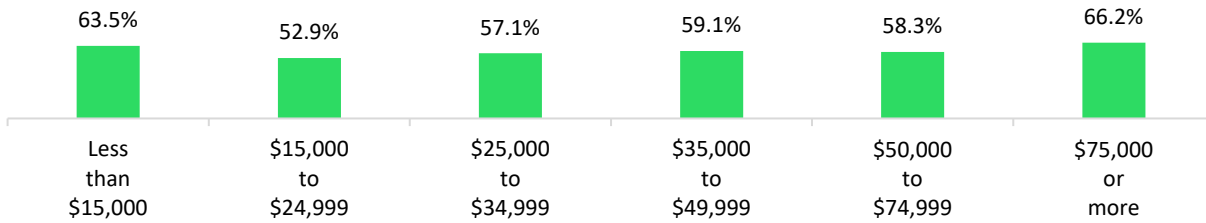


Figure 101. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Flu Vaccine, 2014-2023

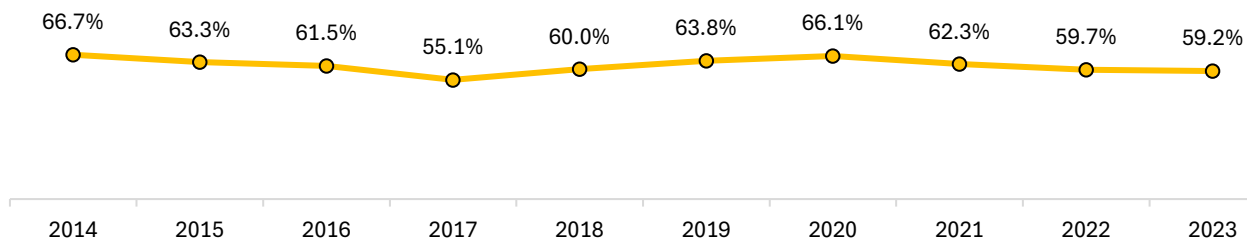


TABLE 17. Influenza Vaccine – 65+ Years

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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	1,106	525,073	669	59.2	55.2-63.2
Male	411	226,736	258	62.8	56.4-69.2
Female	695	298,338	411	56.5	51.3-61.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	685	315,136	425	61.0	55.9-66.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	265	131,663	157	59.0	50.7-67.3
Other Races/Ethnicities**	22	17,280	9	-	-
Less than H.S.	109	92,455	58	52.8	41.5-64.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	290	150,292	166	55.1	47.4-62.7
Some Post-H.S.	316	167,568	186	61.4	54.4-68.4
College Graduate	388	113,547	256	66.3	60.2-72.3
Less than \$15,000	53	27,858	30	63.5	47.4-79.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	113	55,968	65	52.9	39.0-66.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	131	56,427	70	57.1	44.5-69.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	168	80,009	100	59.1	49.4-68.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	148	65,620	90	58.3	47.5-69.1
\$75,000+	227	97,950	159	66.2	58.0-74.3

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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.²⁵
A total of 761 people died from flu and pneumonia in Mississippi in 2022.¹⁶
Fortunately, vaccines exist that can help prevent both flu and pneumonia.

Pneumonia Vaccine

Question:

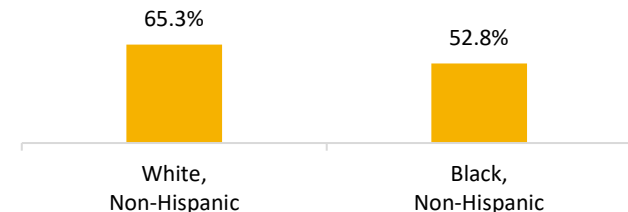
Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?

- Overall, **61.2%** of adults aged 65 years and older had ever received a pneumonia vaccination.
- Women** (63.2%) had a **higher** percentage of pneumonia vaccination compared to men (58.5%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 102).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (65.3%) compared to Black, NH adults (52.8%). However, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 103).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination increased as education level increased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **graduated college** (71.7%) compared to adults who did not graduate high school (54.4%) and adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (56.5%) (Fig. 104).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination was **highest** among adults who earned **\$75,000 or more** (64.4%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among annual household income groups (Fig. 105).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination **decreased** from 67.2% in 2014 to 61.2% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 106).

Figure 102. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Pneumonia Vaccine by Sex



Figure 103. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Pneumonia Vaccine by Race/Ethnicity



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

No figure available for age

Figure 104. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Pneumonia Vaccine by Education Level

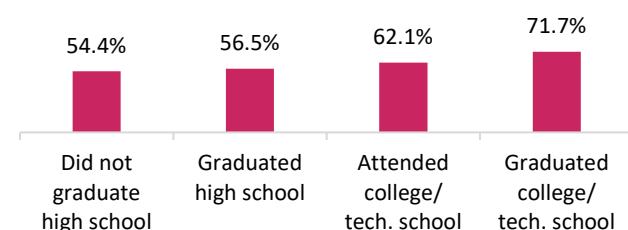


Figure 105. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Pneumonia Vaccine by Annual Household Income

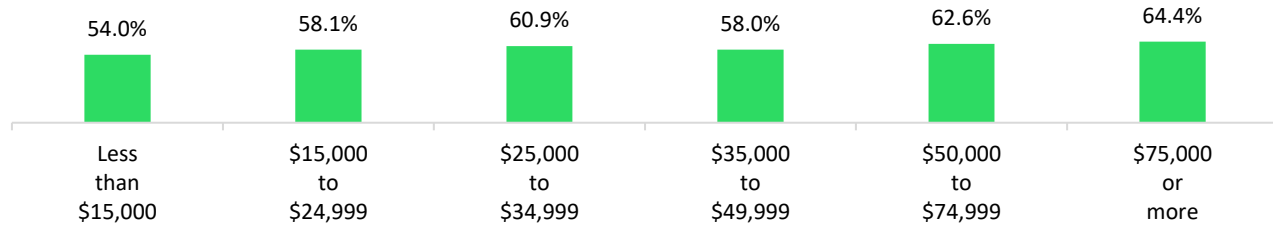


Figure 106. Percentage of Respondents Aged 65+ Who Received Pneumonia Vaccine, 2014-2023

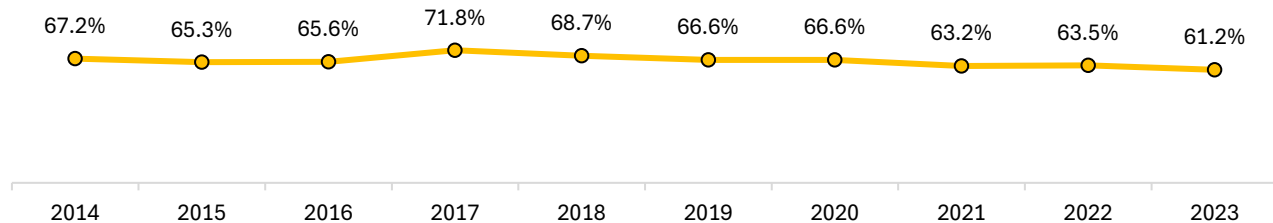


TABLE 18. Pneumonia Vaccine – 65+ Years

Q: Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	1,090	515,751	690	61.2	57.1-65.3
Male	402	221,544	244	58.5	51.8-65.2
Female	688	294,207	446	63.2	58.2-68.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	679	312,944	458	65.3	60.2-70.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	259	126,505	139	52.8	44.3-61.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	21	16,505	13	-	-
Less than H.S.	109	93,188	57	54.4	43.3-65.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	286	148,288	163	56.5	48.6-64.4
Some Post-H.S.	305	160,891	198	62.1	54.7-69.5
College Graduate	387	112,173	270	71.7	66.1-77.3
Less than \$15,000	52	26,881	26	54.0	36.8-71.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	110	53,491	69	58.1	44.0-72.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	128	55,319	75	60.9	48.6-73.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	167	78,211	101	58.0	47.9-68.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	144	63,878	97	62.6	51.5-73.7
\$75,000+	226	97,516	157	64.4	56.2-72.6

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 2022.²⁶ Of these, 13% did not know their HIV status.²⁶ In Mississippi, it is estimated that roughly 17% of people with HIV do not know that they have it.²⁷ It is important for a person to know their HIV status for their own health and the health of other. Knowledge of HIV status allows for early detection and treatment, prevention of transmission, and access to supportive services.

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, **37.7%** of adults reported that they had been tested for HIV.
- **Women** (38.7%) had a **higher** percentage of being tested for HIV compared to men (36.5%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 107).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (46.9%) compared to White, NH adults (30.9%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (39.8%) was not significantly different from the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 108).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (16.5%) compared to adults in all younger age groups (Fig. 109).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (45.2%) **and** adults who **completed some college** (40.9%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (32.2%) (Fig. 110).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (48.1%) **and** **\$25,000 to 34,999** (51.5%) compared to adults who earned \$75,000 or more (34.1%) (Fig. 111).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **similar** between 2014 (37.8%) and 2023 (37.7%) (Fig. 112).

Figure 107. Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Tested for HIV by Sex



Figure 108. Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Tested for HIV by Race/Ethnicity

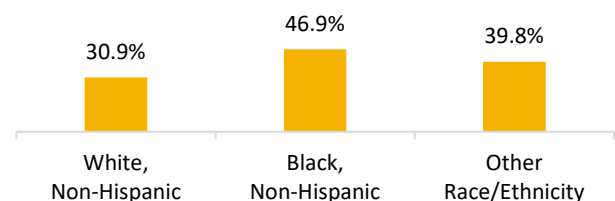


Figure 109. Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Tested for HIV by Age

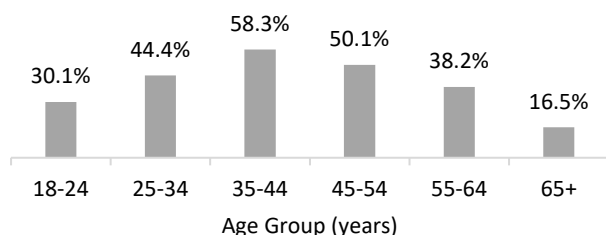


Figure 110. Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Tested for HIV by Education Level

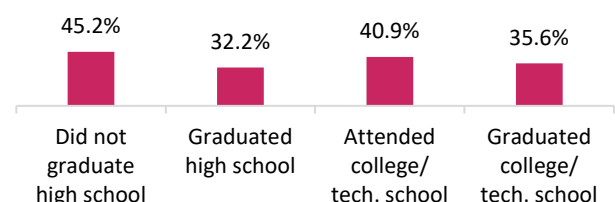


Figure 111. Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Tested for HIV by Annual Household Income

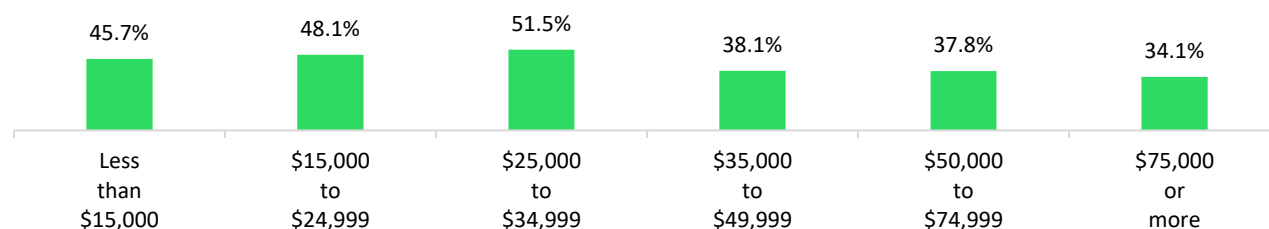


Figure 112. Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Tested for HIV, 2014-2023

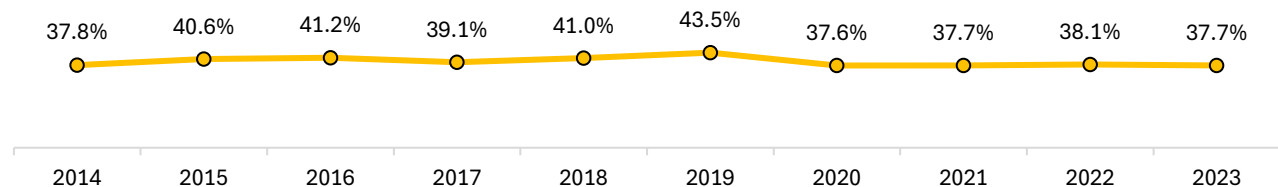


TABLE 19. HIV Testing

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		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,754	2,099,161	1,319	37.7	35.5-39.8
Male	1,579	994,088	549	36.5	33.4-39.7
Female	2,175	1,105,073	770	38.7	35.8-41.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,958	1,026,982	539	30.9	27.9-33.9
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,111	629,801	503	46.9	42.9-50.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	165	150,134	68	39.8	30.2-49.5
18-24 years	388	283,541	109	30.1	23.9-36.4
25-34 years	495	323,025	216	44.4	38.8-49.9
35-44 years	582	326,957	315	58.3	53.3-63.3
45-54 years	597	311,961	281	50.1	44.4-55.8
55-64 years	601	336,739	213	38.2	32.4-44.0
65+ years	1,051	498,810	175	16.5	13.3-19.6
Less than H.S.	265	299,611	104	45.2	37.2-53.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	990	636,523	304	32.2	28.5-35.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,160	713,159	448	40.9	37.3-44.5
College Graduate	1,330	445,132	461	35.6	32.3-38.8
Less than \$15,000	205	120,364	94	45.7	37.0-54.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	287	177,349	114	48.1	39.2-57.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	390	225,053	168	51.5	43.8-59.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	533	298,226	202	38.1	32.9-43.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	516	269,562	182	37.8	32.4-43.3
\$75,000+	1,140	594,673	363	34.1	30.6-37.7

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 (CVD)

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) includes coronary heart disease, stroke, complications of hypertension, and diseases of the arterial blood vessels.²⁸ In 2022, Mississippi reported 8,862 deaths from heart disease, which was the leading cause of death in the state, and 1,943 from cerebrovascular disease (stroke).¹⁶

Cardiovascular Disease

Questions:

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, **11.2%** of adults had ever been told by a health professional that they had a cardiovascular disease (heart attack, angina, coronary heart disease, or stroke).
- Men** (11.3%) had a **higher** percentage of CVD compared to women (11.1%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 113).
- The percentage of CVD was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (11.7%) compared to Black, NH adults (9.4%); however, there was **no significant difference** in percentage between race/ethnicity groups. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 114).
- The percentage of CVD increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (23.6%) compared to all examined younger age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 115).
- Overall, the percentage of CVD increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (18.0%) compared to adults who graduated college (7.7%) (Fig. 116).
- Overall, the percentage of CVD increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (20.9%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (25.4%) compared to adults of all higher annual household income groups (Fig. 117).
- The percentage of CVD **increased** from 10.8% in 2014 to 11.2% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 118).

Figure 113. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Cardiovascular Disease by Sex

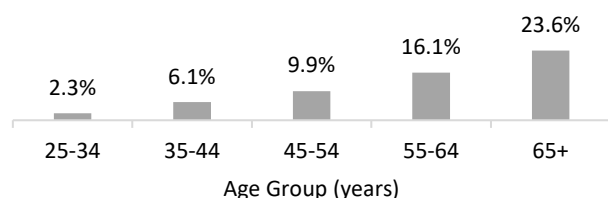


Figure 114. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Cardiovascular Disease by Race/Ethnicity



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

Figure 115. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Cardiovascular Disease by Age



Note: 18-24 years age group suppressed due to low response.

Figure 116. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Cardiovascular Disease by Education Level

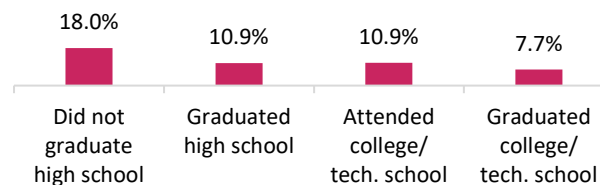


Figure 117. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Cardiovascular Disease by Annual Household Income

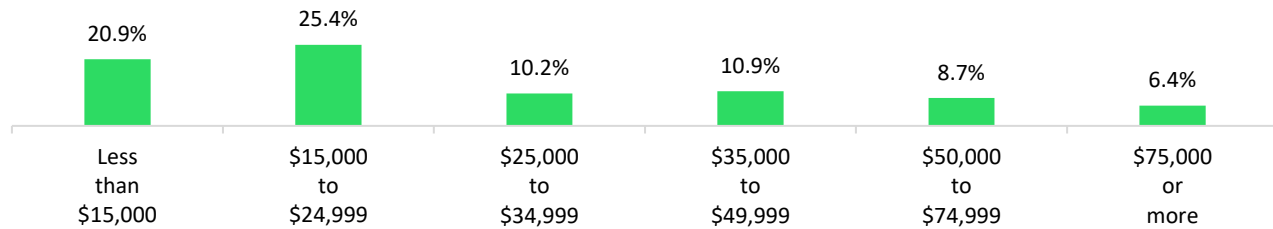


Figure 118. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Cardiovascular Disease, 2014-2023

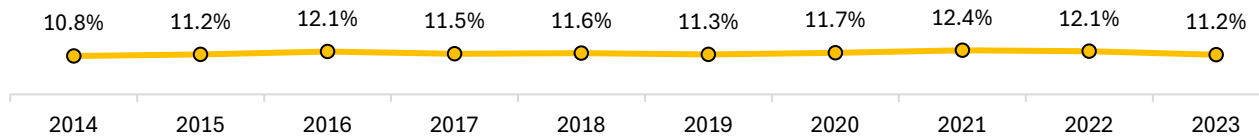


TABLE 20. Cardiovascular Disease

Q: Ever told you had a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease, or stroke?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,011	2,255,638	471	11.2	9.9-12.5
Male	1,689	1,070,612	223	11.3	9.6-13.1
Female	2,322	1,185,026	248	11.1	9.2-13.0
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,086	1,091,727	264	11.7	10.0-13.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,179	680,406	117	9.4	7.2-11.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	178	162,509	17	-	-
18-24 years	422	311,674	2	-	-
25-34 years	529	349,171	16	2.3	1.1-3.6
35-44 years	629	350,276	36	6.1	3.5-8.7
45-54 years	620	324,312	52	9.9	6.0-13.8
55-64 years	645	363,432	102	16.1	12.3-19.9
65+ years	1,119	536,069	258	23.6	20.2-27.1
Less than H.S.	280	315,339	65	18.0	13.0-23.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,051	687,185	133	10.9	8.4-13.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,237	767,420	146	10.9	8.8-13.0
College Graduate	1,433	480,413	126	7.7	6.0-9.3
Less than \$15,000	216	128,543	48	20.9	14.1-27.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	299	192,161	72	25.4	17.6-33.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	407	234,516	60	10.2	7.0-13.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	560	312,412	65	10.9	7.9-13.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	540	277,797	47	8.7	5.9-11.6
\$75,000+	1,207	631,229	91	6.4	4.8-7.9

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 five adults in the U.S.²⁹ and is a common cause of work disability.²⁹ Arthritis can substantially limit activities like regular work, housekeeping, and school. The impact of arthritis is expected to increase as the population ages.²⁹

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

- Overall, **31.1%** of adults had been diagnosed with some form of arthritis.
- **Women** (34.9%) had a **significantly higher** percentage of having arthritis compared to men (27.0%) (Fig. 119).
- The percentage of arthritis was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (33.7%) and **Black, NH adults** (30.9%) compared to adults of other races/ethnicities (18.4%) (Fig. 120).
- The percentage of arthritis increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (56.0%) and **55-64 years** (48.5%) compared to adults of all younger age groups (Fig. 121).
- The percentage of arthritis increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (44.5%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups (Fig. 122).
- 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** (48.3%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (48.0%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (27.8%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (31.1%), and \$75,000 or more (21.4%) (Fig. 123).
- The percentage of arthritis **increased** from 29.2% in 2014 to 31.1% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 124).

Figure 119. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Arthritis by Sex



Figure 120. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Arthritis by Race/Ethnicity

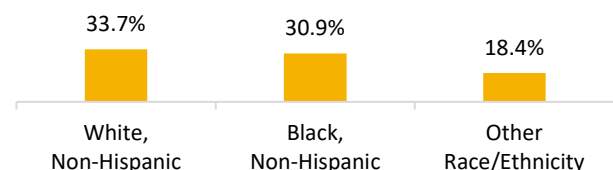


Figure 121. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Arthritis by Age

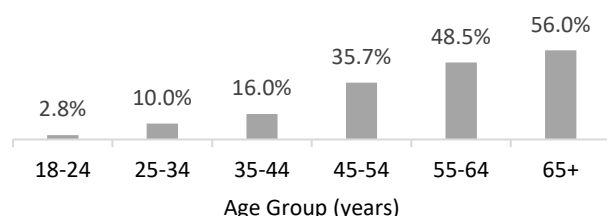


Figure 122. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Arthritis by Education Level

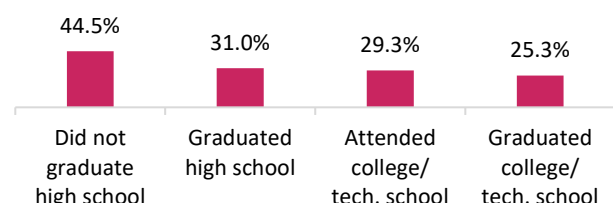


Figure 123. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Arthritis by Annual Household Income

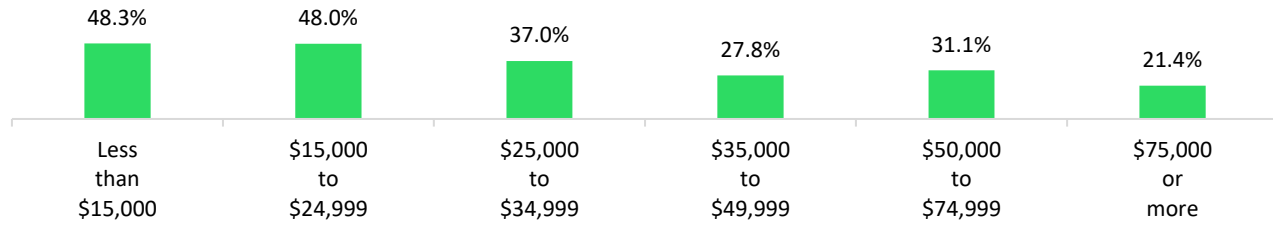


Figure 124. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Arthritis, 2014-2023

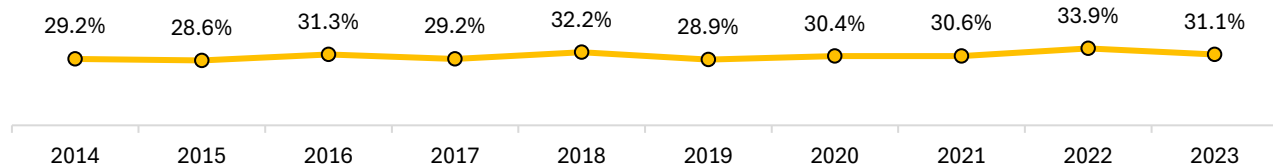


TABLE 21. Arthritis

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		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,037	2,272,061	1,336	31.1	29.2-33.1
Male	1,702	1,081,420	475	27.0	24.1-29.9
Female	2,335	1,190,641	861	34.9	32.2-37.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,102	1,101,569	726	33.7	30.9-36.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,189	686,534	399	30.9	27.3-34.5
Other Races/Ethnicities**	177	161,656	34	18.4	10.7-26.0
18-24 years	421	310,255	17	2.8	1.4-4.2
25-34 years	528	348,130	59	10.0	6.9-13.1
35-44 years	629	350,404	103	16.0	12.4-19.6
45-54 years	627	327,740	209	35.7	30.2-41.2
55-64 years	647	365,094	299	48.5	43.0-53.9
65+ years	1,139	549,841	634	56.0	51.9-60.2
Less than H.S.	290	324,186	144	44.5	37.2-51.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,061	691,982	378	31.0	27.4-34.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,245	770,007	389	29.3	26.1-32.6
College Graduate	1,431	480,605	421	25.3	22.6-28.0
Less than \$15,000	220	130,035	115	48.3	40.0-56.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	305	193,664	140	48.0	39.2-56.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	411	239,813	166	37.0	29.6-44.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	570	320,544	181	27.8	23.2-32.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	541	280,093	173	31.1	26.1-36.1
\$75,000+	1,207	630,023	303	21.4	18.6-24.1

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

Asthma

Asthma Question:

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

Asthma is a chronic disorder of the lungs that makes it difficult for a person to breathe.³⁰ 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. Asthma attacks can often be prevented or controlled through the use of medication and avoidance of the trigger of the attack.³⁰ In 2022, 15.7% of adults in the U.S. reported ever having been diagnosed with asthma.³⁰

- Overall, **11.9%** of adults reported that a health professional had told them that they had asthma.
- **Women** (12.3%) had a **higher** percentage of asthma compared to men (11.5%); however, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 125).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (14.0%), followed by White, NH adults (12.1%) and Black, NH adults (12.1%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 126).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults aged **25-34 years** (14.4%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of asthma among age groups (Fig. 127).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (15.6%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of asthma among education level groups (Fig. 128).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults who earned **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (14.9%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of asthma among annual household income level groups (Fig. 129).
- The percentage of asthma **decreased** from 12.5% in 2014 to 11.9% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 130).

Figure 125. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Asthma by Sex



Figure 126. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Asthma by Race/Ethnicity

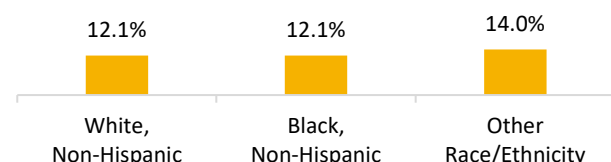


Figure 127. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Asthma by Age

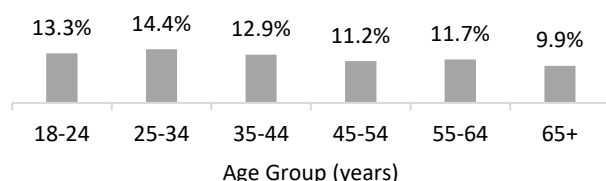


Figure 128. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Asthma by Education Level

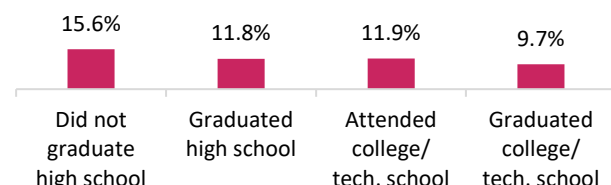


Figure 129. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Asthma by Annual Household Income

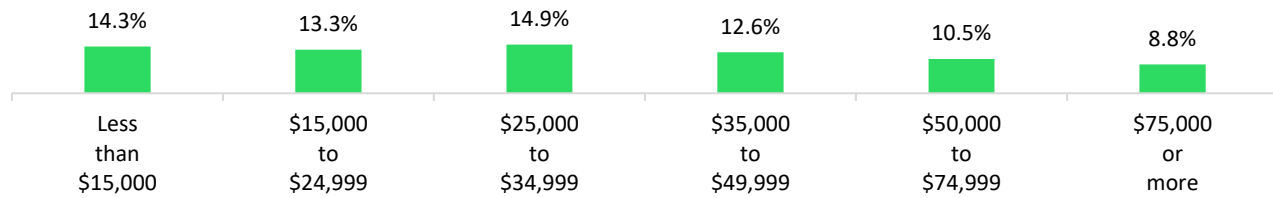


Figure 130. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Asthma, 2014-2023

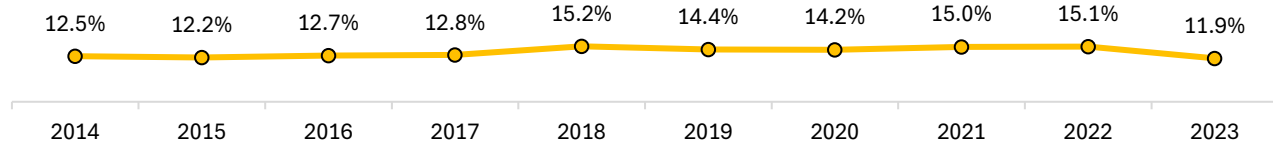


TABLE 22. Ever Had Asthma

Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,056	2,282,082	508	11.9	10.6-13.2
Male	1,709	1,085,274	177	11.5	9.4-13.7
Female	2,347	1,196,808	331	12.3	10.7-13.8
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,116	1,109,899	254	12.1	10.2-14.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,191	686,418	169	12.1	9.8-14.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	177	161,702	25	14.0	7.8-20.2
18-24 years	423	311,301	68	13.3	9.8-16.9
25-34 years	530	349,630	73	14.4	10.7-18.1
35-44 years	632	352,540	90	12.9	9.6-16.3
45-54 years	628	328,308	77	11.2	8.1-14.3
55-64 years	651	366,991	88	11.7	8.8-14.6
65+ years	1,146	553,031	111	9.9	7.1-12.8
Less than H.S.	291	324,921	50	15.6	10.7-20.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,067	695,096	147	11.8	9.6-14.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,251	774,596	162	11.9	9.6-14.3
College Graduate	1,438	482,612	148	9.7	7.9-11.5
Less than \$15,000	222	131,331	37	14.3	9.2-19.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	307	194,267	50	13.3	8.5-18.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	413	239,567	65	14.9	10.7-19.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	571	320,684	78	12.6	9.3-15.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	544	283,004	60	10.5	7.3-13.7
\$75,000+	1,212	632,932	108	8.8	6.7-10.9

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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

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.³¹ Many factors can contribute to COPD, including exposure to tobacco smoke and air pollution, genetics, and infections.³¹ Chronic lower respiratory disease, including COPD, was the sixth leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2022.¹⁵ Approximately 2,214 deaths were attributed to COPD/emphysema in Mississippi in 2022.¹⁶

COPD Question:

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

- Overall, **7.6%** of adults reported that a health professional had told them they had COPD.
- **Women** (8.7%) had a **higher** percentage compared to men (6.4%); however, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 131).
- The percentage of COPD was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (8.9%) compared to Black, NH adults (6.8%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant**. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 132).
- The percentage of COPD increased as age increased and was **significantly lower** among adults aged **35-44 years** (3.7%) compared to adults of all older age groups. The percentages among adults aged 18-24 years and 25-34 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 133).
- The percentage of COPD was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (13.2%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (6.9%) and adults who graduated college (5.2%) (Fig. 134).
- The percentage of COPD was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (14.5%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (15.3%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (7.0%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (6.6%), and \$75,000 or more (3.0%) (Fig. 135).
- The percentage of COPD was **similar** between 2014 (7.4%) and 2023 (7.6%) (Fig. 136).

Figure 131. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have COPD by Sex

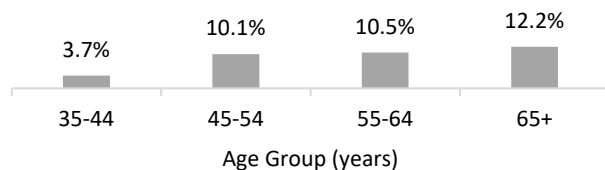


Figure 132. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have COPD by Race/Ethnicity



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

Figure 133. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have COPD by Age



Note: 18-24 years and 25-34 years age groups suppressed due to low response.

Figure 134. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have COPD by Education Level

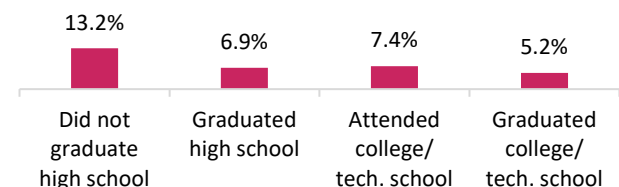


Figure 135. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have COPD by Annual Household Income

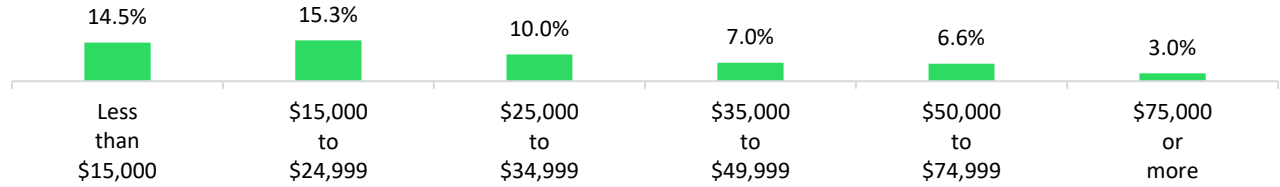


Figure 136. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have COPD, 2014-2023

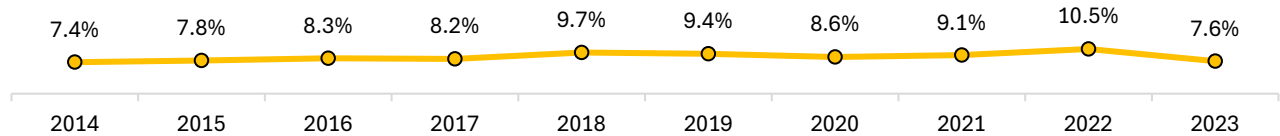


TABLE 23. COPD, Emphysema, Chronic Bronchitis

Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,044	2,274,908	343	7.6	6.5-8.7
Male	1,702	1,081,717	112	6.4	4.7-8.1
Female	2,342	1,193,191	231	8.7	7.4-10.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,110	1,105,988	195	8.9	7.2-10.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,188	684,859	89	6.8	4.8-8.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	177	161,531	9	-	-
18-24 years	422	310,836	9	-	-
25-34 years	529	348,785	22	-	-
35-44 years	631	352,003	34	3.7	2.3-5.2
45-54 years	625	326,236	60	10.1	6.1-14.1
55-64 years	649	365,582	76	10.5	7.7-13.3
65+ years	1,142	551,186	141	12.2	9.8-14.6
Less than H.S.	287	321,188	50	13.2	8.8-17.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,065	693,547	101	6.9	5.4-8.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,249	774,350	104	7.4	5.4-9.5
College Graduate	1,434	480,966	86	5.2	3.8-6.6
Less than \$15,000	220	129,318	41	14.5	9.6-19.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	306	193,080	55	15.3	10.2-20.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	413	240,090	46	10.0	5.6-14.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	570	320,388	53	7.0	4.7-9.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	543	282,750	36	6.6	4.0-9.2
\$75,000+	1,210	632,290	42	3.0	1.9-4.1

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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.³² 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, and crisis centers, such as the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (call or text 988) exist to help people thinking about suicide.³²

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, **18.1%** of adults had been told they had a depressive disorder.
- **Women** (23.3%) had a **significantly higher** percentage compared to men (12.3%) (Fig. 137).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (21.3%) compared to Black, NH adults (12.9%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (17.4%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH or Black, NH groups (Fig. 138).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly higher** among adults aged **25-34 years** (22.0%), **35-44 years** (21.9%), and **45-54 years** (21.7%) compared to adults aged 65+ years (13.0%) (Fig. 139).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly higher** among adults who **completed some college post-high school** (21.4%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (15.8%) or college graduation (16.2%) (Fig. 140).
- Overall, the percentage of having a depressive disorder increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (26.3%), **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (25.1%), and **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (24.7%) compared to adults who earned \$75,000 or more (15.1%) (Fig. 141).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder **decreased** from 19.9% in 2013 to 18.1% in 2023; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 142).

Figure 137. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have A Depressive Disorder by Sex



Figure 138. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have A Depressive Disorder by Race/Ethnicity

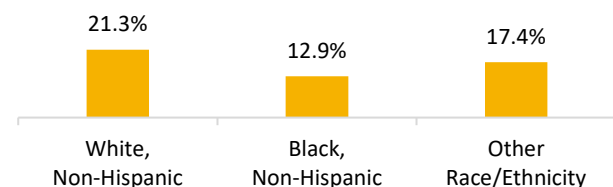


Figure 139. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have A Depressive Disorder by Age

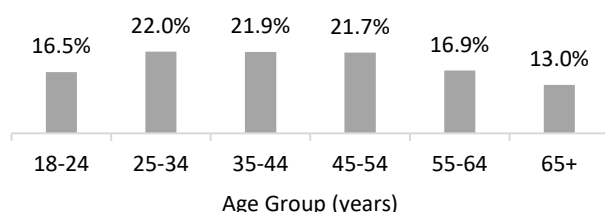


Figure 140. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have A Depressive Disorder by Education Level

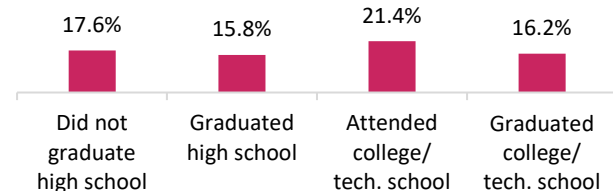


Figure 141. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have A Depressive Disorder by Annual Household Income

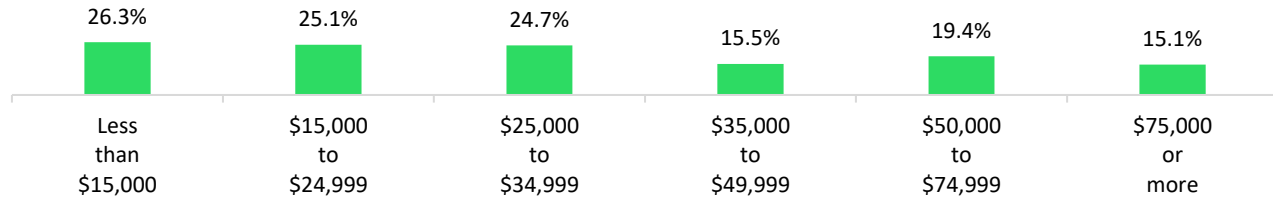


Figure 142. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder, 2014-2023

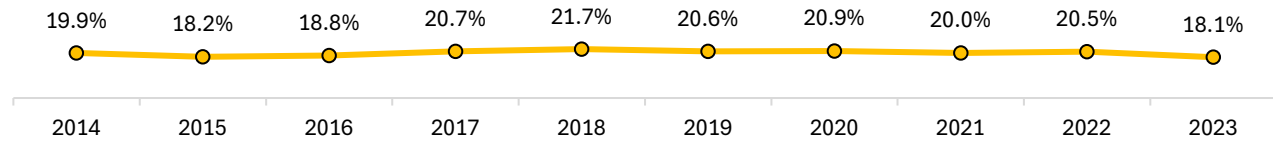


TABLE 24. Depressive Disorder

Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had a depressive disorder?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,046	2,278,399	756	18.1	16.6-19.6
Male	1,708	1,085,133	220	12.3	10.4-14.2
Female	2,338	1,193,266	536	23.3	21.1-25.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,105	1,105,374	449	21.3	19.1-23.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,192	687,227	172	12.9	10.6-15.3
Other Races/Ethnicities**	179	162,769	29	17.4	10.4-24.4
18-24 years	423	311,094	73	16.5	12.2-20.8
25-34 years	528	348,554	119	22.0	17.5-26.4
35-44 years	632	352,540	148	21.9	17.9-25.8
45-54 years	626	327,362	133	21.7	17.3-26.1
55-64 years	649	366,159	122	16.9	13.4-20.3
65+ years	1,142	552,251	157	13.0	10.6-15.5
Less than H.S.	290	324,855	59	17.6	12.6-22.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,065	694,005	183	15.8	13.2-18.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,248	772,972	281	21.4	18.7-24.1
College Graduate	1,433	481,286	230	16.2	13.7-18.6
Less than \$15,000	220	130,604	72	26.3	19.6-33.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	305	194,118	84	25.1	18.3-31.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	412	238,831	99	24.7	18.7-30.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	569	320,240	101	15.5	12.1-18.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	542	281,853	99	19.4	15.1-23.7
\$75,000+	1,209	631,791	184	15.1	12.6-17.6

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 Question:

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

Diabetes is a chronic condition that causes the body to either not produce enough insulin or not use it effectively.³³ 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. The number of adults with diabetes has more than doubled over the last two decades, resulting in 37 million adults having diabetes. Diabetes is the eighth leading cause of death in the U.S.,³³ and nearly 1,300 deaths were attributed to it in Mississippi in 2022.¹⁶

- Overall, **17.0%** of adults had been told they had diabetes.
- **Men (18.0%)** had a **higher** percentage of diabetes than women (16.0%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 143).
- The percentage of diabetes was **highest** among **Black, NH adults (18.8%)**, followed by adults of other races/ethnicities (18.1%), and White, NH adults (16.1%). There were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 144).
- The percentage of diabetes increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years (28.3%)** and **65+ years (31.4%)** compared to adults of all younger examined age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 145).
- The percentage of diabetes increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults whose highest level of education was **high school graduation (18.4%)** compared to adults who graduated college (13.0%) (Fig. 146).
- The percentage of diabetes was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000 (22.2%)**, **\$25,000 to \$34,999 (22.5%)**, and **\$35,000 to \$49,999 (20.0%)** compared to adults who earned \$75,000 or more (12.2%) (Fig. 147).
- The percentage of diabetes **increased significantly** from 13.0% in 2014 to 17.0% in 2023 (Fig. 148).

Figure 143. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Diabetes by Sex



Figure 144. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Diabetes by Race/Ethnicity

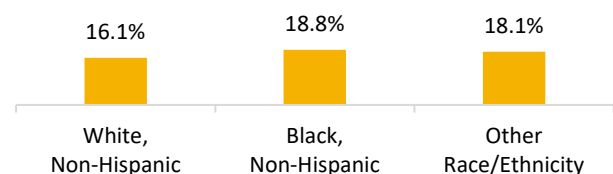
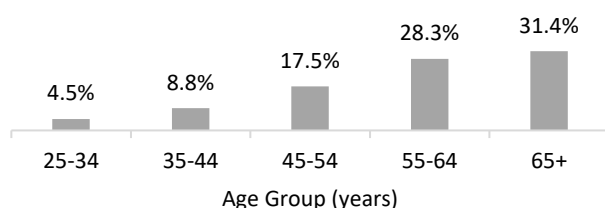


Figure 145. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Diabetes by Age



Note: 18-24 years age group suppressed due to low response.

Figure 146. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Diabetes by Education Level

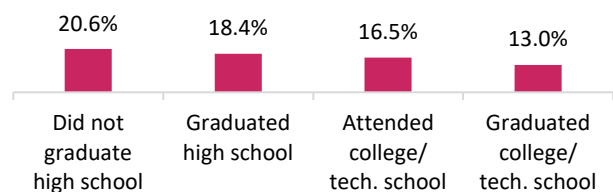


Figure 147. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Diabetes by Annual Household Income

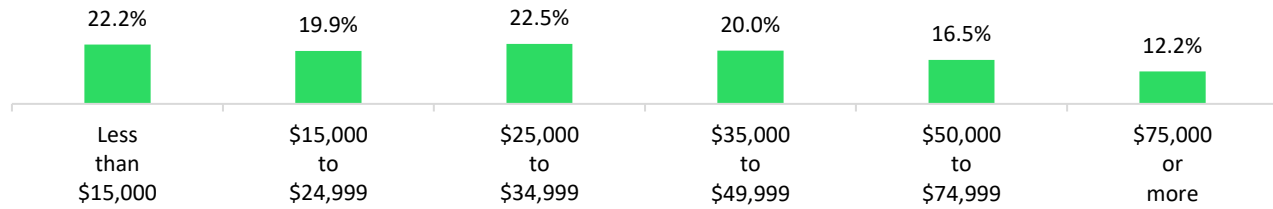


Figure 148. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Diabetes, 2014-2023

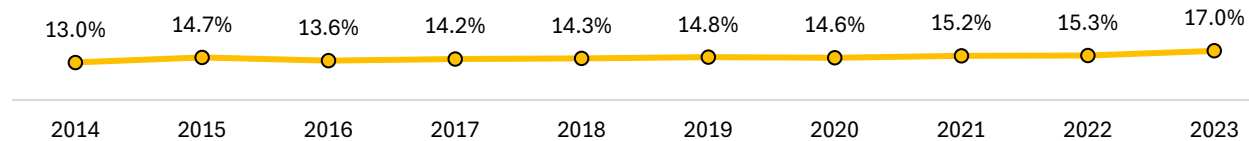


TABLE 25. Diabetes

Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had diabetes?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,050	2,278,999	681	17.0	15.3-18.6
Male	1,708	1,084,340	302	18.0	15.6-20.5
Female	2,342	1,194,659	379	16.0	13.8-18.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,111	1,107,163	312	16.1	13.7-18.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,190	686,815	251	18.8	15.9-21.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	178	161,421	28	18.1	11.0-25.2
18-24 years	422	311,066	3	-	-
25-34 years	529	348,521	22	4.5	2.3-6.7
35-44 years	630	351,253	56	8.8	6.0-11.7
45-54 years	629	328,831	105	17.5	13.3-21.6
55-64 years	651	366,942	169	28.3	23.0-33.7
65+ years	1,143	552,104	318	31.4	27.4-35.3
Less than H.S.	289	323,975	71	20.6	14.3-26.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,065	693,929	209	18.4	15.5-21.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,249	773,932	218	16.5	13.8-19.2
College Graduate	1,438	482,307	180	13.0	10.6-15.3
Less than \$15,000	221	131,001	55	22.2	15.6-28.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	307	194,041	77	19.9	14.0-25.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	411	239,277	95	22.5	15.5-29.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	570	320,219	116	20.0	15.8-24.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	543	282,417	83	16.5	12.5-20.5
\$75,000+	1,212	632,932	138	12.2	9.6-14.7

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 (Non-Melanoma)

Skin cancer is the most common type of cancer in the U.S.,^{34,35} with an estimated 6.6% of people ever having been diagnosed with it.¹⁹ While some forms of skin cancer can be treated relatively easily, melanomas can be deadly.³⁵ Excessive exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light is a major risk factor for skin cancer.^{34,36} Prevention options include limiting exposure to UV light by avoiding sun exposure and tanning beds, as well as using sunscreens and other sun protection.^{34,36}

Skin Cancer Question:

Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer that is not melanoma?

- Overall, **5.0%** of adults had ever had non-melanoma skin cancer.
- **Men** (5.4%) had a **higher** percentage of non-melanoma skin cancer than women (4.7%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 149).
- The percentage of ever having non-melanoma skin cancer was **8.8%** 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 non-melanoma skin cancer was **higher** among adults aged **65 years or more** (12.9%) compared to adults aged 55-64 (8.1%); however, the difference was not statistically significant. The percentages among adults aged 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44, and 45-54 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 150).
- The percentage of ever having non-melanoma skin cancer was **significantly higher** among adults who **graduated college** (7.4%) and adults who **completed some college** (6.2%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (3.1%). The percentage among adults who did not graduate high school was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 151).
- The percentage of ever having non-melanoma skin cancer was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (6.7%) compared to adults whose annual household income was \$35,000 to 49,999 (3.2%). The percentages among adults who earned less than \$15,000, \$15,000 to \$24,999, and \$25,000 to \$34,999 were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 152).
- The percentage of ever having non-melanoma skin cancer **increased** from 4.5% in 2022 to 5.0% in 2023. However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 153).

Figure 149. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Skin Cancer by Sex



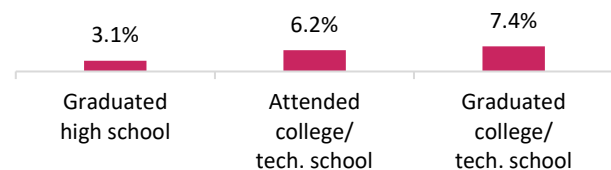
No figure available for race/ethnicity

Figure 150. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Skin Cancer by Age



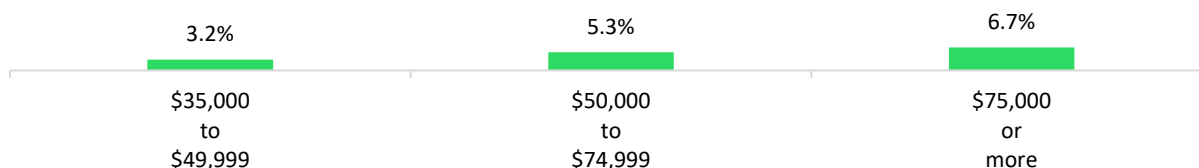
Note: 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, and 45-54 years age groups suppressed due to low response.

Figure 151. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Skin Cancer by Education Level



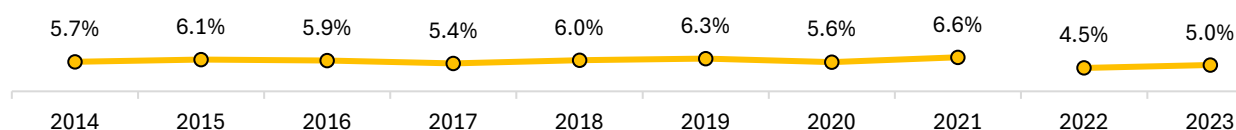
Note: Less than high school education group suppressed due to low response.

Figure 152. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Skin Cancer by Annual Household Income



Note: Less than \$15,000, \$15,000-\$24,999, and \$25,000 to \$34,999 groups suppressed due to low response.

Figure 153. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Ever Being Told They Had Skin Cancer, 2014-2023*



*Prior to 2022, the question asked if the respondent had ever been told they had skin cancer. From 2022 the question was modified to specify skin cancer that is not melanoma.

TABLE 26. Skin Cancer (Non-Melanoma)

Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had skin cancer that is not melanoma?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,039	2,273,279	232	5.0	4.2-5.9
Male	1,705	1,081,718	110	5.4	4.0-6.8
Female	2,334	1,191,561	122	4.7	3.6-5.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,099	1,099,454	192	8.8	7.2-10.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,193	688,507	4	-	-
Other Races/Ethnicities**	178	162,358	5	-	-
18-24 years	424	312,135	2	-	-
25-34 years	530	349,575	4	-	-
35-44 years	632	352,540	8	-	-
45-54 years	625	326,517	13	-	-
55-64 years	649	365,555	55	8.1	5.6-10.6
65+ years	1,133	546,486	148	12.9	10.0-15.7
Less than H.S.	288	322,893	5	-	-
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,061	691,624	38	3.1	2.0-4.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,245	771,373	84	6.2	4.7-7.8
College Graduate	1,435	482,109	104	7.4	5.6-9.1
Less than \$15,000	221	130,577	4	-	-
\$15,000-\$24,999	304	192,498	13	-	-
\$25,000-\$34,999	411	238,904	13	-	-
\$35,000-\$49,999	568	319,371	21	3.2	1.6-4.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	541	280,164	34	5.3	3.2-7.4
\$75,000+	1,210	631,762	85	6.7	5.0-8.4

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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 (Including Melanoma)

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.³⁷ In 2021, 7.5% of adults in the U.S. reported ever being diagnosed with a cancer other than skin cancer.¹⁹ Although treatments exist for different types of cancer, no single cure for all cancer types has been developed.³⁸ Malignant neoplasms (cancers) were responsible for more than 6,600 deaths in Mississippi in 2022.¹⁶

Other Types of Cancer Question:

Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had melanoma or any other types of cancer (besides skin cancer)?

- Overall, **8.7%** of adults had been diagnosed with a type of cancer other than non-melanoma skin cancer.
- **Women** (9.5%) had a **higher** percentage of ever having cancer compared to men (7.9%); however, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 154).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (10.5%) compared to Black, NH adults (7.8%); however, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 155).
- The percentage of ever having cancer increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (13.6%) and **65+ years** (19.0%) compared to adults in all younger examined age groups. The percentages among adults aged 18-24 years and 25-34 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 156).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (14.0%); however, there were no **statistically significant differences** in percentage among education level groups (Fig. 157).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (13.4%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among annual household income level groups (Fig. 158).
- The percentage of ever having cancer **increased** from 7.8% in 2022 to 8.7% in 2023. However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 159).

Figure 154. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Other Cancer by Sex

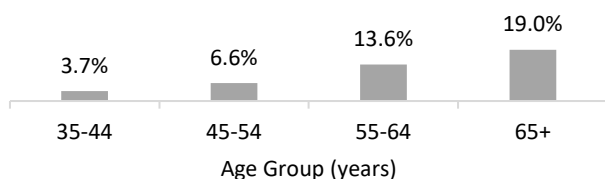


Figure 155. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Other Cancer by Race/Ethnicity



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

Figure 156. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Other Cancer by Age



Note: 18-24 years and 25-34 years age groups suppressed due to low response.

Figure 157. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Other Cancer by Education Level

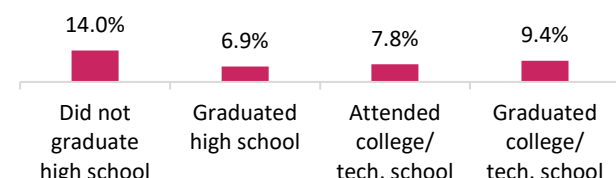


Figure 158. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Other Cancer by Annual Household Income

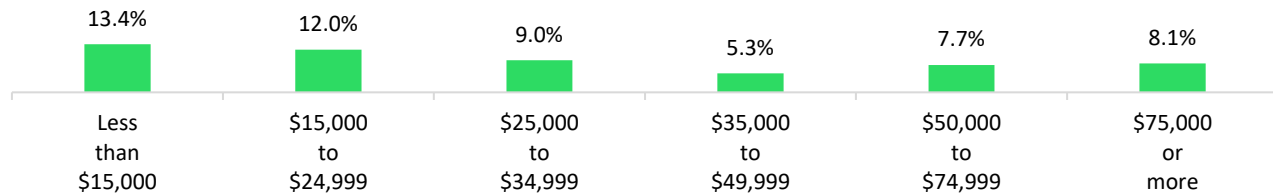
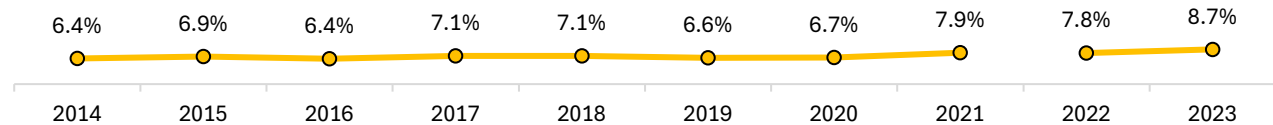


Figure 159. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Ever Being Told They Had Any Other Type of Cancer (Besides Skin Cancer), 2014-2023*



*Prior to 2022, the question asked if the respondent had ever been told they had any other types of cancer (besides skin cancer). From 2022, the question was modified to specify melanoma or any other types of cancer (besides skin cancer).

TABLE 27. Other Types of Cancer					
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had melanoma or any other types of cancer (besides skin cancer)?					
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,043	2,272,419	358	8.7	7.5-10.0
Male	1,700	1,078,315	137	7.9	5.9-9.9
Female	2,343	1,194,104	221	9.5	7.8-11.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,102	1,099,109	225	10.5	8.6-12.3
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,194	688,669	78	7.8	5.3-10.3
Other Races/Ethnicities**	177	161,582	11	-	-
18-24 years	422	310,989	5	-	-
25-34 years	529	349,329	7	-	-
35-44 years	631	352,186	24	3.7	1.6-5.8
45-54 years	625	326,024	43	6.6	4.3-8.9
55-64 years	649	364,648	74	13.6	9.8-17.4
65+ years	1,140	548,538	201	19.0	15.3-22.7
Less than H.S.	286	321,035	37	14.0	8.7-19.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,064	692,142	79	6.9	4.6-9.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,246	771,725	106	7.8	6.0-9.6
College Graduate	1,437	482,237	135	9.4	7.5-11.2
Less than \$15,000	220	129,728	23	13.4	7.2-19.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	305	192,696	38	12.0	5.2-18.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	412	239,446	38	9.0	4.4-13.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	569	319,738	34	5.3	3.0-7.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	542	280,496	42	7.7	5.0-10.4
\$75,000+	1,208	630,478	108	8.1	6.2-10.0

(1) Unweighted number
(2) Weighted percent
**Refer to Table B on p. 6 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).

Appendix A: Explanations of Conditions and Risk Factors

Note: This section contains the terminology used by interviewers when administering the 2023 MS BRFSS survey to participants.

Alcohol Consumption

Current 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 melanoma or 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 that is not melanoma 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.

Cholesterol

Cholesterol Awareness – Respondents who report ever being told they had high cholesterol by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Cigarette Smoking

Current 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

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

Exercise

Exercise in Past Month – Respondents who report that, excluding their regular job, in the past month 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 they could not afford it.

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

Source of Health Care Coverage – Respondents who report their source of health insurance coverage to be private (purchased through employer/union or purchased by self/family member) or public (Medicare, Medigap, Medicaid, CHIP, military-related health care: TRICARE (CHAMPUS)/VA health care/CHAMP-VA, Indian Health Service, a state-sponsored health plan, or other government program).

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.

Hypertension

Hypertension Awareness – Respondents who have ever been told they have high blood pressure by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Immunization

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

Pneumonia Vaccine – 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.

Marijuana Use

Current Marijuana Use – Respondents who report using marijuana or cannabis on at least 1 day during the past 30 days.

Mental Health

Depressive Disorder – 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.

Routine Check-Up

Check-Up in the Past Year – Respondents who report that they had last visited a doctor for a routine check-up within the past year.

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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