



Disability Among Adults in Mississippi



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

July 31, 2024

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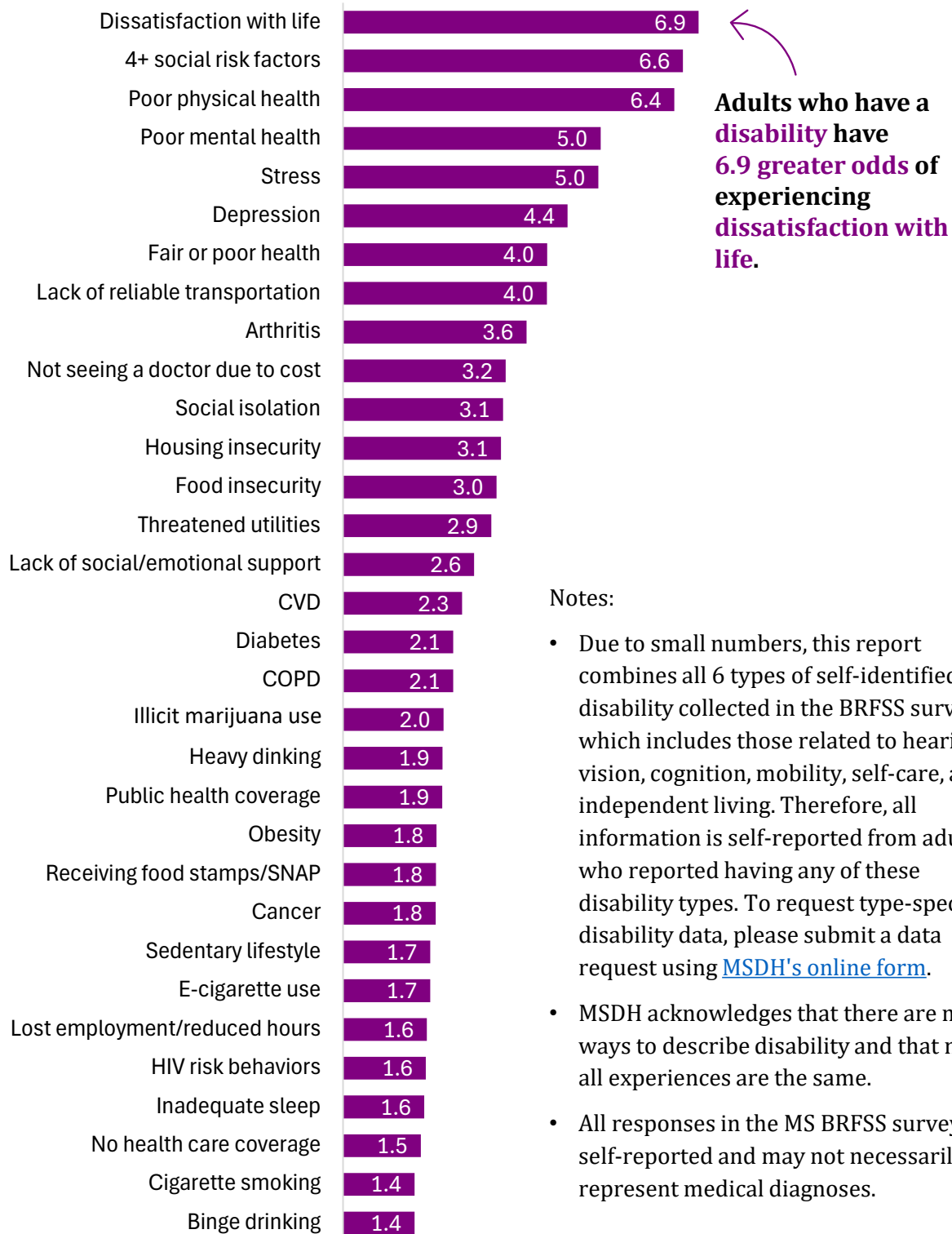
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Disability in Mississippi

- Approximately **3 in 8 adults** (37.9%) reported having at least one disability in Mississippi in 2022.
- Disability was found to be higher among **women, non-Hispanic White** adults, **older** adults, adults with **lower education levels**, and adults with **lower annual household incomes**.
- The percentage of having a disability **increased** from 35.3% in 2016 to 37.9% in 2022.

Mississippi adults who have a disability have significantly higher odds of the following:



Notes:

- Due to small numbers, this report combines all 6 types of self-identified disability collected in the BRFSS survey, which includes those related to hearing, vision, cognition, mobility, self-care, and independent living. Therefore, all information is self-reported from adults who reported having any of these disability types. To request type-specific disability data, please submit a data request using [MSDH's online form](#).
- MSDH acknowledges that there are many ways to describe disability and that not all experiences are the same.
- All responses in the MS BRFSS survey are self-reported and may not necessarily represent medical diagnoses.

Important Information

About BRFSS

- The Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is conducted annually to monitor the prevalence of behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among adults in our state.
- The 2022 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 4,239 Mississippians aged 18 years or older.

About This Report

- The estimates in this report are weighted to represent the adult population of Mississippi.
- Some estimates in this report are based on a cell size (numerator) of less than 20. Use caution when interpreting and comparing these estimates. Cell sizes for each estimate are included in each topic’s respective data table.
- For BRFSS data, CDC recommends not interpreting percentages where the denominator is based upon fewer than 50 non-weighted respondents or the relative standard error (RSE) of the estimate is greater than 30%. In the tables of this report, results replaced with a dash (-) indicate a sample size of less than 50 or an RSE greater than 30%.
- The difference between two estimates is considered statistically significant (also stated as “significantly higher/lower” or “significant” in this report) if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.
- Multiple logistic regression was used to calculate adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for factors associated with alcohol consumption. The odds ratios are adjusted by sex, race, age group, education level, and annual household income. If the confidence interval for the odds ratio does not include the number 1.00, then the calculated odds ratio is considered statistically significant.
- In this report, “Other Race” refers to adults who reported their race/ethnicity as anything other than White, Non-Hispanic (NH) or Black, NH.
- In the 2022 MS BRFSS, the numbers of responses for individual races and ethnicities contained in the “Other Race” demographic group (Table A, below) were too low to allow for meaningful estimates. To request additional race/ethnicity data, please submit a data request using [MSDH’s online form](#).

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

Race/Ethnicity	TOTAL 2022 SURVEY SAMPLE		
	Unweighted Total	Weighted Total	Weighted Percent
American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	26	36,684	1.66
Asian, Non-Hispanic	29	32,004	1.45
Any race, Hispanic	67	82,236	3.77
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	24	22,608	1.03
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	1,131	0.05
Other race, Non-Hispanic	0	0	0.0
Total “Other Races/Ethnicities” Demographic Group	147	174,663	7.96

Survey Questions for Topics in This Report (2022 MS BRFSS Survey)

Disability *(All questions from Core Section 9: Disability)*

- **Hearing:** Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?
- **Vision:** Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
- **Cognition:** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- **Mobility:** Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- **Self-Care:** Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- **Independent Living:** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Health Care Access *(All questions from Core Section 3: Health Care Access)*

- **Health Care Coverage:** What is the current primary source of your health insurance?
- **Personal Health Care Provider:** Do you have one person (or a group of doctors) that you think of as your personal health care provider?
- **Doctor Cost:** 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?
- **Routine Checkup:** About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

Self-Reported Health Status

- **General Health:** Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor? *(Core Section 1: Health Status)*
- **Physical Health:** 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? *(Core Section 2: Healthy Days)*
- **Mental Health:** 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? *(Core Section 2: Healthy Days)*

Health Conditions

- **Arthritis:** Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia? *(Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions)*
- **Cancer** *(All questions from Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions):*
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer that is not melanoma?
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had melanoma or any other types of cancer?

Health Conditions (continued)

- **Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)** *(All questions from Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions):*
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had angina or coronary heart disease?
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?
- **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD):** Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis? *(Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions)*
- **COVID-19:** Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you tested positive for COVID-19? *(Emerging Core Section: Long-term COVID Effects)*
- **Diabetes:** Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had diabetes? *(Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions)*
- **Depression:** 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)? *(Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions)*
- **Long COVID-19 Symptoms:** Did you have any symptoms lasting 3 months or longer that you did not have prior to having coronavirus or COVID-19? *(Emerging Core Section: Long-term COVID Effects)*
- **Obesity** *(All questions from Core Section 8: Demographics):*
 - About how much do you weight without shoes?
 - About how tall are you without shoes?

Health Risk Behaviors

- **Current Binge Drinking** *(All questions from Core Section 14: Alcohol Consumption):*
 - During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?
 - Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks for men or 4 or more drinks for women on an occasion?
- **Current Cigarette Smoking** *(All questions from Core Section 12: Tobacco Use):*
 - Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
 - Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?
- **Current E-Cigarette Use:** 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? *(Core Section 12: Tobacco Use)*
- **Current Heavy Drinking** *(All questions from Core Section 14: Alcohol Consumption):*
 - During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?
 - During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?
- **Current Illicit Marijuana Use:** During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis? *(Module 17: Marijuana Use)*

Health Risk Behaviors (continued)

- **HIV Risk Behaviors** *(From Core Section 16: HIV/AIDS):*

I am going to read you a list. When I am done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You do not need to tell me which one.

- You have injected any drug other than those prescribed for you in the past year.
- You have been treated for a sexually transmitted disease or STD in the past year.
- You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year.
- You had anal sex without a condom in the past year.
- You had four or more sex partners in the past year.

Do any of these situations apply to you?

- **Inadequate Sleep:** On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period? *(Core Section 5: Inadequate Sleep)*
- **Sedentary Lifestyle:** 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? *(Core Section 4: Exercise)*

Social Determinants of Health *(All from Module 16: Social Determinants and Health Equity)*

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

Prevalence of Disability

In this report, a person is considered to have a **disability** if they reported that they have at least one of the 6 disability types included in the Disability section of the survey (hearing, vision, cognition, mobility, self-care, independent living).

OVERALL

- Approximately 3 in 8 adults (37.9%) reported that they had a disability.

SEX (FIGURE 1.1)

- The percentage of having a disability was **higher** among **women** (39.5%) compared to men (36.2%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.

RACE/ETHNICITY (FIGURE 1.2)

- The percentage of having a disability was **highest** among **White, NH** adults (39.9%) compared to adults of other races/ethnicities (35.6%) and Black, NH adults (35.0%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups.

AGE (FIGURE 1.3)

- The percentage of having a disability was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (47.6%) and **65+ years** (55.5%) compared to all younger age groups.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (FIGURE 1.4)

- The percentage of having a disability increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (58.6%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (FIGURE 1.5)

- The percentage of having a disability increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (66.3%) compared to adults of all higher annual household income levels.

TREND (FIGURE 1.6)

- The percentage of having a disability **increased** from 35.3% in 2016 to 37.9% in 2022. However, the difference in percentages was **not statistically significant**.

Figure 1.1. Percent of Respondents with a Disability by Sex



Figure 1.2. Percent of Respondents with a Disability by Race/Ethnicity

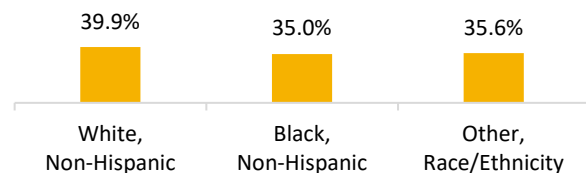


Figure 1.3. Percent of Respondents with a Disability by Age

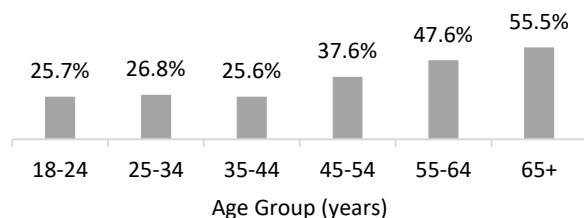


Figure 1.4. Percent of Respondents with a Disability by Education Level

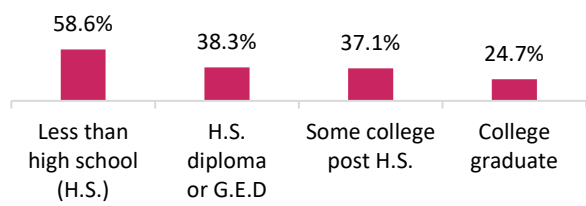


Figure 1.5. Percent of Respondents with a Disability by Annual Household Income

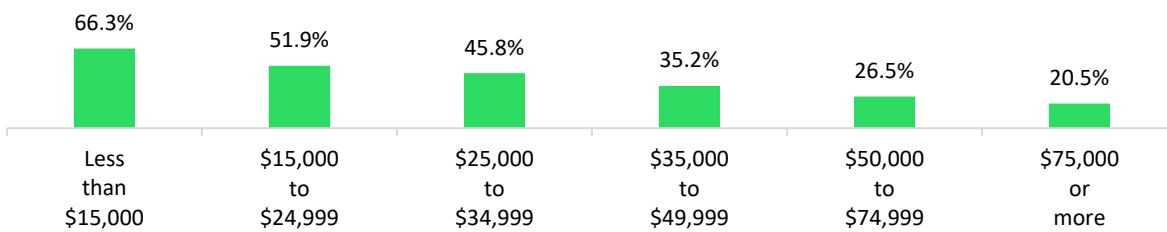


Figure 1.6. 2016-2022 Trend of Having A Disability Among Adults in Mississippi

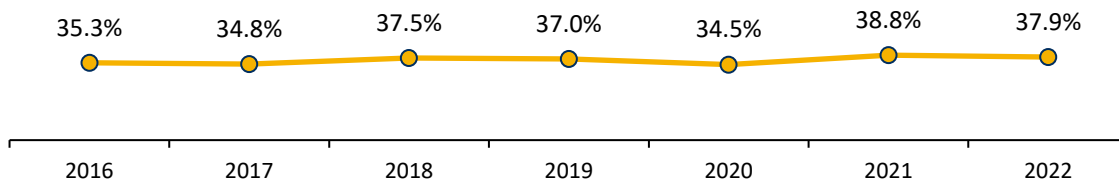


TABLE 1. Persons with at Least One Type of Disability

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Reporting 1 or More Types of Disability		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,089	2,175,138	1,544	37.9	(36.0-39.9)
Male	1,816	1,038,261	650	36.2	(33.4-39.0)
Female	2,273	1,136,876	894	39.5	(36.8-42.2)
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,403	1,235,625	928	39.9	(37.3-42.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,460	729,258	527	35.0	(31.8-38.1)
Other Races/Ethnicities**	139	156,948	47	35.6	(25.9-45.2)
18-24 years	413	284,643	100	25.7	(19.9-31.6)
25-34 years	542	354,249	135	26.8	(22.3-31.3)
35-44 years	603	336,001	140	25.6	(21.0-30.2)
45-54 years	664	310,547	248	37.6	(33.1-42.1)
55-64 years	744	353,787	338	47.6	(42.8-52.4)
65+ years	1,077	505,949	573	55.5	(51.4-59.6)
Less than H.S.	380	313,101	230	58.6	(52.2-65.0)
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,051	649,874	435	38.3	(34.7-41.9)
Some Post-H.S.	1,282	749,505	509	37.1	(33.8-40.3)
College Graduate	1,364	455,993	364	24.7	(21.6-27.8)
Less than \$15,000	294	162,943	197	66.3	(59.0-73.7)
\$15,000-\$24,999	466	246,875	248	51.9	(46.2-57.7)
\$25,000-\$34,999	532	304,203	217	45.8	(40.2-51.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	551	289,373	200	35.2	(30.2-40.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	544	287,210	149	26.5	(21.4-31.7)
\$75,000+	995	499,682	212	20.5	(17.3-23.7)

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table A on p. 2 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

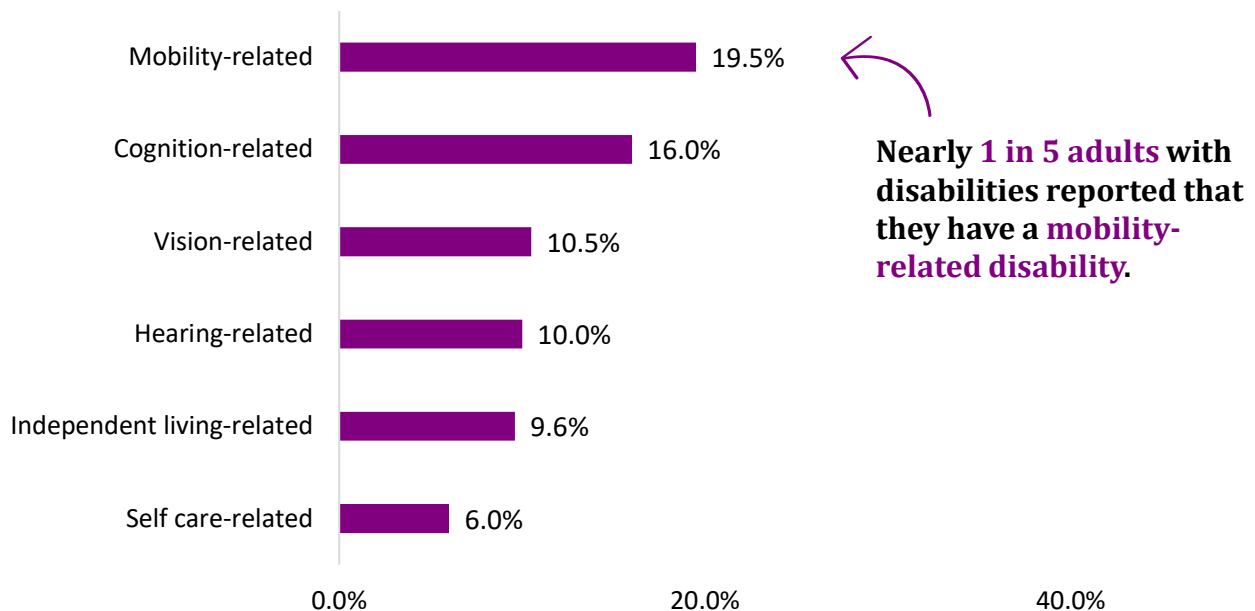
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

Overview: Types of Disabilities

OVERALL (FIGURE 2.1)

- The most frequently reported type of disability was **mobility-related** (19.5%); nearly 1 in 5 adults reported that they have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.
- The second most frequently reported type of disability was **cognition-related** (16.0%); nearly 1 in 6 adults reported having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition.
- The least frequently reported type of disability was **self care-related** (6.0%); nearly 1 in 16 adults reported having difficulty dressing or bathing.

Figure 2.1. Disability Types Reported by Adults with Disabilities, MS, 2022



Hearing-Related Disability

A respondent was considered to have a hearing-related disability if they reported being deaf or having serious difficulty hearing.

OVERALL

- Exactly 1 in 10 adults (10.0%) had a hearing-related disability.

SEX (FIGURE 3.1)

- The percentage of having a hearing-related disability was **significantly higher** among **men** (13.4%) compared to women (6.9%).

RACE/ETHNICITY (FIGURE 3.2)

- The percentage of having a hearing-related disability was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (11.7%) compared to Black, NH adults (5.9%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (12.8%) was not significantly different from the other race/ethnicity groups.

AGE (FIGURE 3.3)

- Overall, the percentage of having a hearing-related disability increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (19.3%) compared to adults of all examined younger age groups. (Note: The percentage for adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response.)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (FIGURE 3.4)

- The percentage of having a hearing-related disability was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not complete high school** (17.5%) compared to adults with higher levels of education.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (FIGURE 3.5)

- The percentage of having a hearing-related disability was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (17.3%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (7.9%) or above.

TREND (FIGURE 3.6)

- The percentage of having a hearing-related disability **increased** from 9.1% in 2016 to 10.0% in 2022. However, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**.

Figure 3.1. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Hearing-Related Disability by Sex



Figure 3.2. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Hearing-Related Disability by Race/Ethnicity

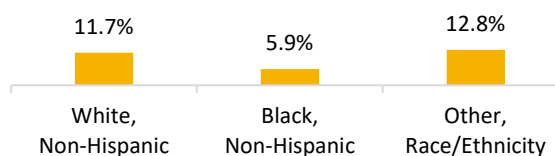
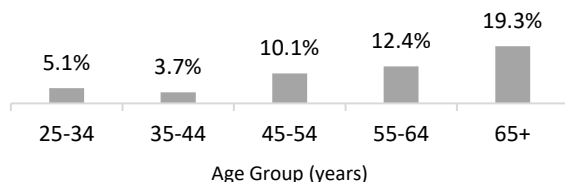


Figure 3.3. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Hearing-Related Disability by Age



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

Figure 3.4. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Hearing-Related Disability by Education Level

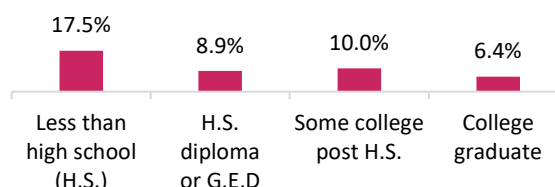


Figure 3.5. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Hearing-Related Disability by Annual Household Income

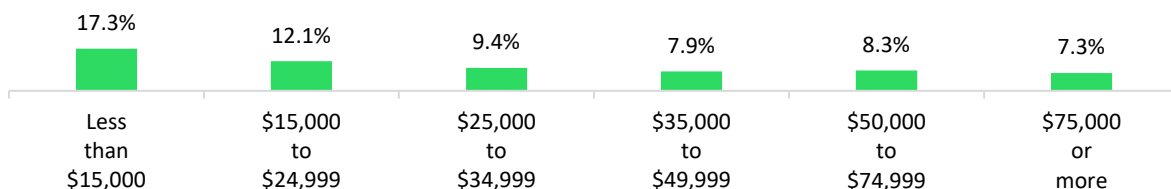


Figure 3.6. 2016-2022 Trend of Having A Hearing-Related Disability Among Adults in Mississippi

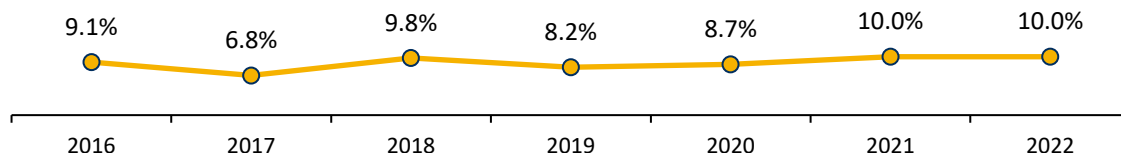


TABLE 3. Hearing-Related Disability
Q: Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,134	2,202,708	425	10.0	(8.8-11.1)
Male	1,835	1,053,626	252	13.4	(11.4-15.4)
Female	2,299	1,149,082	173	6.9	(5.6-8.1)
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,426	1,245,377	305	11.7	(10.2-13.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,477	738,652	90	5.9	(4.4-7.4)
Other Races/Ethnicities**	142	163,671	15	12.8	(5.6-20.0)
18-24 years	418	288,401	16	-	-
25-34 years	546	361,175	28	5.1	(3.0-7.2)
35-44 years	613	342,432	20	3.7	(2.0-5.5)
45-54 years	670	313,439	65	10.1	(7.2-13.0)
55-64 years	752	356,616	85	12.4	(9.4-15.5)
65+ years	1,086	508,689	208	19.3	(16.2-22.3)
Less than H.S.	380	313,709	65	17.5	(12.6-22.5)
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,070	665,116	108	8.9	(7.0-10.7)
Some Post-H.S.	1,293	755,243	142	10.0	(8.1-11.9)
College Graduate	1,378	460,700	107	6.4	(5.0-7.8)
Less than \$15,000	296	165,051	47	17.3	(11.7-23.0)
\$15,000-\$24,999	473	252,588	55	12.1	(8.6-15.7)
\$25,000-\$34,999	535	307,425	46	9.4	(5.8-13.1)
\$35,000-\$49,999	557	291,935	54	7.9	(5.5-10.4)
\$50,000-\$74,999	552	290,689	52	8.3	(5.4-11.3)
\$75,000+	1,003	502,768	82	7.3	(5.4-9.2)

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table A on p. 2 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

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

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

Vision-Related Disability

A respondent was considered to have a vision-related disability if they reported being blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses.

OVERALL

- Approximately 1 in 10 adults (10.5%) had a vision-related disability.

SEX (FIGURE 4.1)

- The percentage of having a vision-related disability was **the same** between **men** (10.5%) and **women** (10.5%).

RACE/ETHNICITY (FIGURE 4.2)

- The percentage of having a vision-related disability was **higher** among **Black, NH adults** (11.5%) compared to White, NH adults (9.9%). However, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**. (Note: The percentage for adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response.)

AGE (FIGURE 4.3)

- The percentage of having a vision-related disability was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (13.2%) and **65+ years** (14.4%) compared to adults aged 35-44 years (7.2%) and 25-34 years (6.6%).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (FIGURE 4.4)

- The percentage of having a vision-related disability increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not complete high school** (20.3%) compared to adults with higher levels of education.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (FIGURE 4.5)

- Overall, the percentage of having a vision-related disability increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (21.3%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (10.5%) and \$75,000 or more (4.7%). (Note: The percentage for adults whose annual household income was \$50,000 to \$74,999 was suppressed due to low response.)

TREND (FIGURE 4.6)

- The percentage of having a vision-related disability **increased** from 8.3% in 2016 to 10.5% in 2022. However, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**.

Figure 4.1. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Vision-Related Disability by Sex



Figure 4.2. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Vision-Related Disability by Race/Ethnicity



Figure 4.3. Percent of Respondents Who Have a Vision-Related Disability by Age

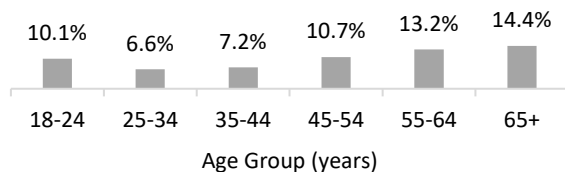


Figure 4.4. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Vision-Related Disability by Education Level

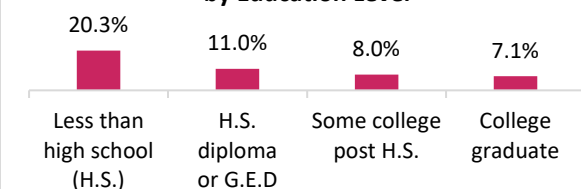


Figure 4.5. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Vision-Related Disability by Annual Household Income

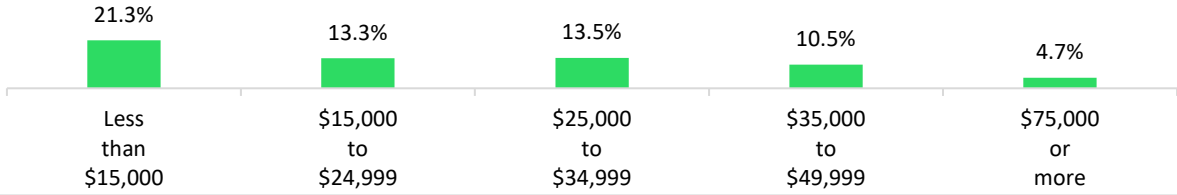


Figure 4.6. 2016-2022 Trend of Having A Vision-Related Disability Among Adults in Mississippi

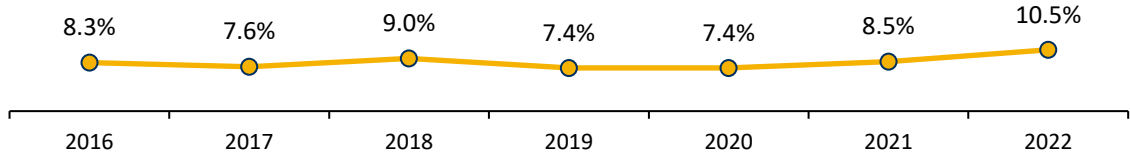


TABLE 4. Vision-Related Disability					
Q: Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?					
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N⁽¹⁾	%⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,116	2,189,949	391	10.5	(9.2-11.8)
Male	1,828	1,046,731	150	10.5	(8.5-12.5)
Female	2,288	1,143,218	241	10.5	(8.7-12.3)
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,419	1,242,148	211	9.9	(8.2-11.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,467	733,625	157	11.5	(9.3-13.7)
Other Races/Ethnicities**	140	158,001	13	-	-
18-24 years	417	287,970	30	10.1	(5.1-15.1)
25-34 years	544	355,581	28	6.6	(3.7-9.4)
35-44 years	612	341,804	43	7.2	(4.5-9.9)
45-54 years	668	311,832	69	10.7	(7.7-13.6)
55-64 years	747	354,469	89	13.2	(10.1-16.3)
65+ years	1,080	506,463	132	14.4	(11.3-17.5)
Less than H.S.	380	313,322	74	20.3	(14.9-25.7)
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,057	654,959	115	11.0	(8.6-13.4)
Some Post-H.S.	1,290	753,550	108	8.0	(6.2-9.8)
College Graduate	1,376	460,178	93	7.1	(4.8-9.4)
Less than \$15,000	295	165,327	61	21.3	(15.2-27.3)
\$15,000-\$24,999	464	245,695	62	13.3	(9.5-17.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	532	303,815	61	13.5	(9.0-18.0)
\$35,000-\$49,999	557	291,934	48	10.5	(6.7-14.3)
\$50,000-\$74,999	549	289,415	22	-	-
\$75,000+	1,002	502,272	47	4.7	(2.9-6.5)

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

Cognition-Related Disability

A respondent was considered to have a cognition-related disability if they reported having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition.

OVERALL

- Approximately 1 in 6 adults (16.0%) had a cognition-related disability.

SEX (FIGURE 5.1)

- The percentage of having a cognition-related disability was **higher** among **women** (16.9%) compared to men (15.0%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.

RACE/ETHNICITY (FIGURE 5.2)

- The percentage of having a cognition-related disability was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (20.2%), followed by White, NH adults (16.6%), and Black, NH adults (14.5%). However, the differences in percentage were **not statistically significant**.

AGE (FIGURE 5.3)

- The percentage of having a cognition-related disability was **highest** among adults aged **25-34 years** (19.6%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among age groups.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (FIGURE 5.4)

- Overall, the percentage of having a cognition-related disability increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not complete high school** (26.1%) compared to adults with higher levels of education.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (FIGURE 5.5)

- The percentage of having a cognition-related disability increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (28.5%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (21.3%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (12.2%) and above.

TREND (FIGURE 5.6)

- The percentage of having a cognition-related disability **increased** from 15.0% in 2016 to 16.0% in 2022. However, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**.

Figure 5.1. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Cognition-Related Disability by Sex



Figure 5.2. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Cognition-Related Disability by Race/Ethnicity

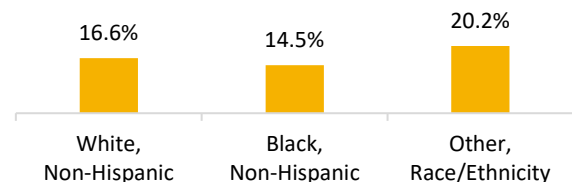


Figure 5.3. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Cognition-Related Disability by Age

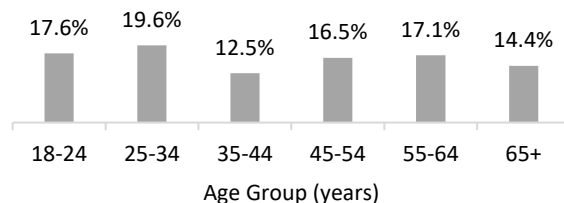


Figure 5.4. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Cognition-Related Disability by Education Level

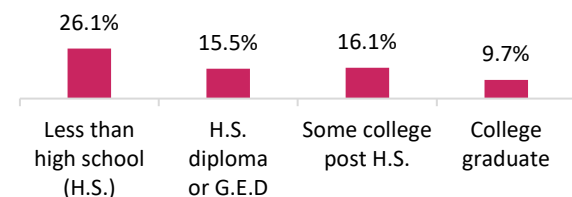


Figure 5.5. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Cognition-Related Disability by Annual Household Income

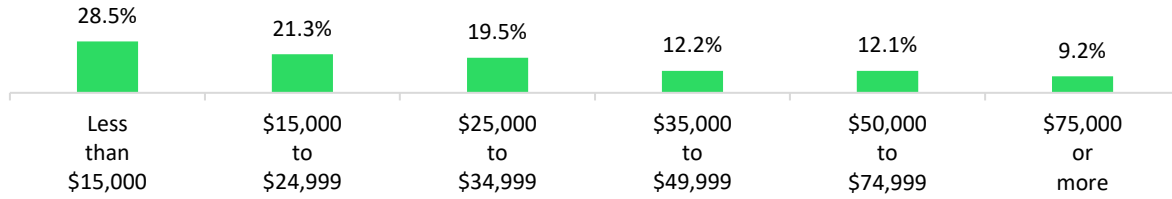


Figure 5.6. 2016-2022 Trend of Having A Cognition-Related Disability Among Adults in Mississippi

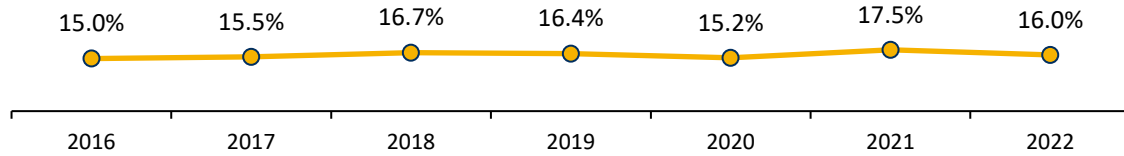


TABLE 5. Cognition-Related Disability

Q: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,106	2,183,036	611	16.0	(14.5-17.5)
Male	1,820	1,042,151	250	15.0	(12.9-17.1)
Female	2,286	1,140,884	361	16.9	(14.8-19.1)
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,410	1,234,518	366	16.6	(14.6-18.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,467	732,138	204	14.5	(12.1-16.9)
Other Races/Ethnicities**	141	161,544	28	20.2	(12.2-28.2)
18-24 years	414	285,691	70	17.6	(12.5-22.7)
25-34 years	542	357,050	94	19.6	(15.5-23.8)
35-44 years	609	338,697	73	12.5	(9.1-16.0)
45-54 years	668	311,941	102	16.5	(12.9-20.0)
55-64 years	747	354,482	121	17.1	(13.7-20.5)
65+ years	1,078	504,495	147	14.4	(11.3-17.6)
Less than H.S.	380	312,299	104	26.1	(20.5-31.7)
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,053	653,958	167	15.5	(12.8-18.3)
Some Post-H.S.	1,288	751,111	210	16.1	(13.6-18.5)
College Graduate	1,373	459,003	129	9.7	(7.4-12.1)
Less than \$15,000	295	164,971	87	28.5	(21.8-35.1)
\$15,000-\$24,999	468	249,699	94	21.3	(16.7-26.0)
\$25,000-\$34,999	532	304,432	79	19.5	(14.2-24.7)
\$35,000-\$49,999	557	291,934	69	12.2	(9.0-15.4)
\$50,000-\$74,999	548	288,773	62	12.1	(8.1-16.2)
\$75,000+	997	498,562	82	9.2	(6.7-11.6)

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table A on p. 2 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

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

Mobility-Related Disability

A respondent was considered to have a mobility-related disability if they reported having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs

OVERALL

- Approximately 1 in 5 adults (19.5%) had a mobility-related disability.

SEX (FIGURE 6.1)

- The percentage of having a mobility-related disability was **significantly higher** among **women** (22.0%) compared to men (16.8%).

RACE/ETHNICITY (FIGURE 6.2)

- The percentage of having a mobility-related disability was **highest** among **Black, NH adults** (20.6%), followed by White, NH adults (19.8%) and adults of other races/ethnicities (15.2%). However, the differences in percentage were **not statistically significant**.

AGE (FIGURE 6.3)

- The percentage of having a mobility-related disability increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (31.6%) and **65+ years** (35.7%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (21.7%) and younger. (Note: The percentage for adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response.)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (FIGURE 6.4)

- Overall, the percentage of having a mobility-related disability increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not complete high school** (33.2%) compared to adults with higher levels of education.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (FIGURE 6.5)

- The percentage of having a mobility-related disability increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (42.4%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (31.1%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (15.6%) and above.

TREND (FIGURE 6.6)

- The percentage of having a mobility-related disability **decreased** from 20.9% in 2016 to 19.5% in 2022. However, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**.

Figure 6.1. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Mobility-Related Disability by Sex



Figure 6.2. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Mobility-Related Disability by Race/Ethnicity

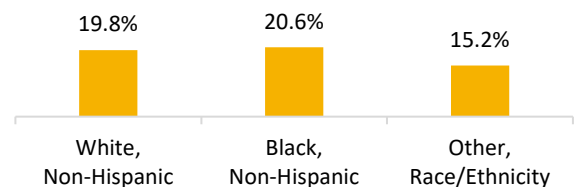
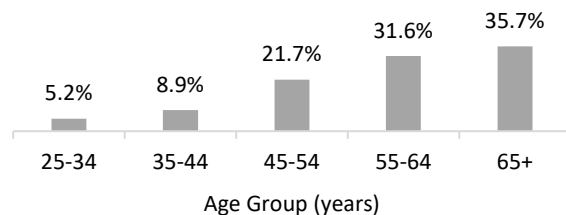


Figure 6.3. Percent of Respondents Who A Mobility-Related Disability by Age



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

Figure 6.4. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Mobility-Related Disability by Education Level

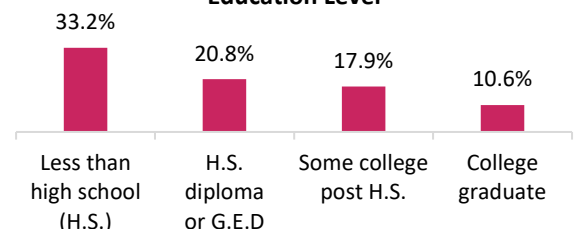


Figure 6.5. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Mobility-Related Disability by Annual Household Income

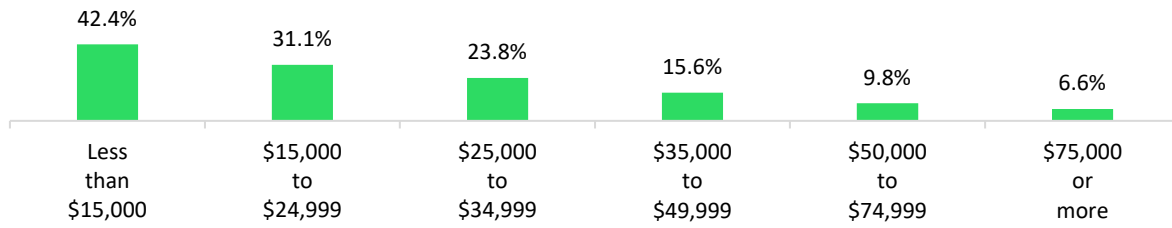


Figure 6.6. 2016-2022 Trend of Having A Mobility-Related Disability Among Adults in Mississippi

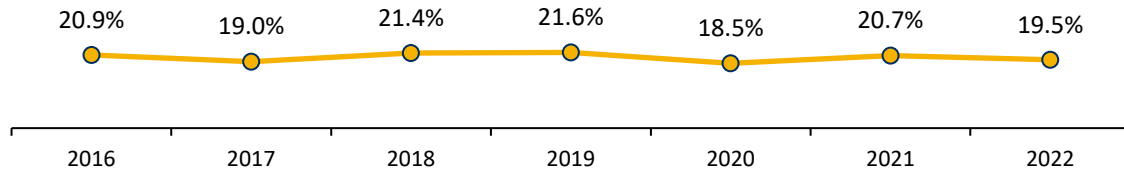


TABLE 6. Mobility-Related Disability

Q: Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,103	2,188,560	835	19.5	(17.9-21.0)
Male	1,820	1,048,197	317	16.8	(14.6-18.9)
Female	2,283	1,140,362	518	22.0	(19.7-24.3)
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,409	1,238,525	475	19.8	(17.7-21.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,465	732,028	325	20.6	(17.9-23.2)
Other Races/Ethnicities**	141	161,544	19	15.2	(7.2-23.2)
18-24 years	416	287,618	16	-	-
25-34 years	544	358,364	27	5.2	(3.0-7.4)
35-44 years	608	339,698	51	8.9	(5.8-12.0)
45-54 years	667	311,395	139	21.7	(17.8-25.5)
55-64 years	747	353,537	235	31.6	(27.3-35.9)
65+ years	1,073	505,322	363	35.7	(31.6-39.7)
Less than H.S.	379	313,215	140	33.2	(27.2-39.2)
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,057	656,904	255	20.8	(17.9-23.7)
Some Post-H.S.	1,285	752,169	276	17.9	(15.5-20.3)
College Graduate	1,369	457,517	159	10.6	(8.2-13.1)
Less than \$15,000	294	164,518	133	42.4	(35.0-49.8)
\$15,000-\$24,999	466	250,170	157	31.1	(25.6-36.6)
\$25,000-\$34,999	530	303,163	111	23.8	(18.6-29.0)
\$35,000-\$49,999	556	291,793	97	15.6	(12.0-19.3)
\$50,000-\$74,999	547	288,059	66	9.8	(6.9-12.8)
\$75,000+	997	500,188	74	6.6	(4.8-8.3)

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table A on p. 2 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

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

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

Self Care-Related Disability

A respondent was considered to have a mobility-related disability if they reported having difficulty dressing or bathing.

OVERALL

- Approximately 1 in 16 adults (6.0%) had a self care-related disability.

SEX (FIGURE 7.1)

- The percentage of having a self care-related disability was **similar** between **men** (6.0%) and women (5.9%).

RACE/ETHNICITY (FIGURE 7.2)

- The percentage of having a self care-related disability was **higher** among **Black, NH adults** (7.2%) compared to White, NH adults (5.1%). However, the differences in percentage were **not statistically significant**. (Note: The percentage for adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response.)

AGE (FIGURE 7.3)

- The percentage of having a self care-related disability was **highest** among adults aged **55-64 years** (10.3%). (Note: The percentages for adults aged 18-24 years, 25-34 years, and 35-44 years were suppressed due to low response.)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (FIGURE 7.4)

- The percentage of having a self care-related disability was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not complete high school** (12.8%) compared to adults with all examined higher levels of education. (Note: The percentage for adults who graduated college was suppressed due to low response.)

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (FIGURE 7.5)

- The percentage of having a self care-related disability was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (20.9%) compared to adults of all higher examined income level groups. (Note: The percentages for adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 and \$75,000 or more were suppressed due to low response.)

TREND (FIGURE 7.6)

- The percentage of having a self care-related disability **increased** from 5.7% in 2016 to 6.0% in 2022. However, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**.

Figure 7.1. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Self Care-Related Disability by Sex

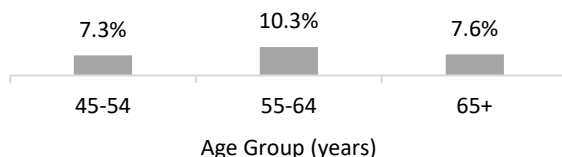


Figure 7.2. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Self Care-Related Disability by Race/Ethnicity



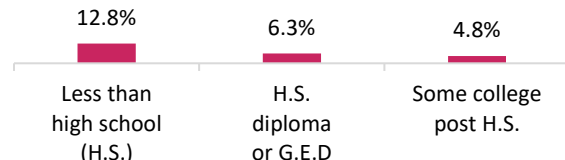
Note: Other race/ethnicity group suppressed due to low response.

Figure 7.3. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Self Care-Related Disability by Age



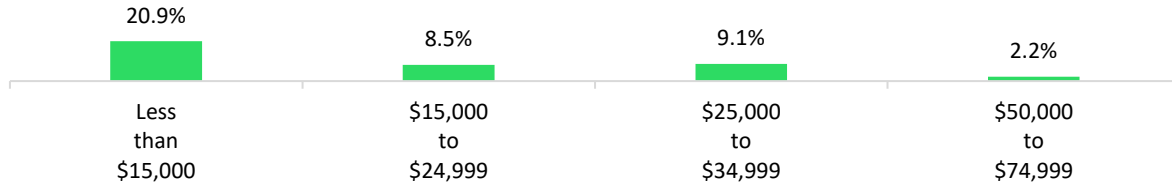
Note: 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 years age groups suppressed due to low response.

Figure 7.4. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Self Care-Related Disability by Education Level



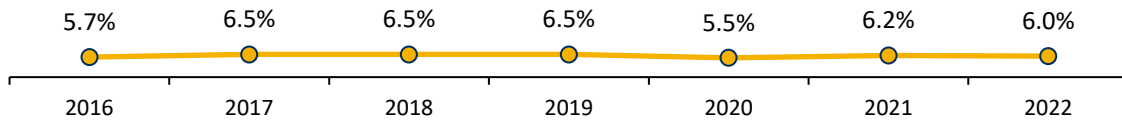
Note: College graduate group suppressed due to low response.

Figure 7.5. Percent of Respondents Who Have A Self Care-Related Disability by Annual Household Income



Note: "\$35,000 to \$49,999," and "\$75,000 or more" income groups suppressed due to low response.

Figure 7.6. 2016-2022 Trend of Having A Self Care-Related Disability Among Adults in Mississippi



**TABLE 7. Self Care-Related Disability
Q: Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?**

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,106	2,187,745	215	6.0	(4.9-7.1)
Male	1,821	1,047,974	92	6.0	(4.4-7.6)
Female	2,285	1,139,772	123	5.9	(4.5-7.4)
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,413	1,238,016	107	5.1	(3.9-6.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,462	730,833	96	7.2	(5.3-9.1)
Other Races/Ethnicities**	141	161,544	7	-	-
18-24 years	415	287,351	4	-	-
25-34 years	544	358,364	13	-	-
35-44 years	606	338,787	17	-	-
45-54 years	664	309,388	41	7.3	(4.5-10.0)
55-64 years	750	355,326	71	10.3	(7.6-13.0)
65+ years	1,079	506,351	68	7.6	(5.1-10.1)
Less than H.S.	380	313,006	47	12.8	(8.1-17.4)
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,055	656,231	68	6.3	(4.5-8.1)
Some Post-H.S.	1,288	752,680	67	4.8	(3.3-6.3)
College Graduate	1,370	457,075	31	-	-
Less than \$15,000	295	164,922	56	20.9	(14.7-27.2)
\$15,000-\$24,999	467	249,535	40	8.5	(4.9-12.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	531	303,834	30	9.1	(4.6-13.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	556	291,574	16	-	-
\$50,000-\$74,999	548	288,268	17	2.2	(1.1-3.4)
\$75,000+	997	500,114	5	-	-

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table A on p. 2 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

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

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

Independent Living-Related Disability

A respondent was considered to have an independent living-related disability if they reported having difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping, due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition.

OVERALL

- Approximately 1 in 10 adults (9.6%) had an independent living-related disability.

SEX (FIGURE 8.1)

- The percentage of having an independent living-related disability was **significantly higher** among **women** (11.5%) compared to men (7.5%).

RACE/ETHNICITY (FIGURE 8.2)

- The percentage of having an independent living-related disability was **higher** among **Black, NH adults** (10.5%) compared to White, NH adults (9.2%). However, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**. (Note: The percentage for adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response.)

AGE (FIGURE 8.3)

- The percentage of having an independent living-related disability was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (13.5%) and **65+ years** (14.8%) compared to adults aged 35-44 years (6.1%) and 25-34 years (6.2%). (Note: The percentage for adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response.)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (FIGURE 8.4)

- The percentage of having an independent living-related disability was **significantly lower** among adults who **graduated college** (5.0%) compared to adults of all lower levels of education.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (FIGURE 8.5)

- The percentage of having an independent living-related disability was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (32.3%) compared to adults of all higher examined income level groups. (Note: The percentage for adults who earned \$75,000 or more was suppressed due to low response.)

TREND (FIGURE 8.6)

- The percentage of having an independent living-related disability **decreased** from 11.3% in 2016 to 9.6% in 2022. However, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant**.

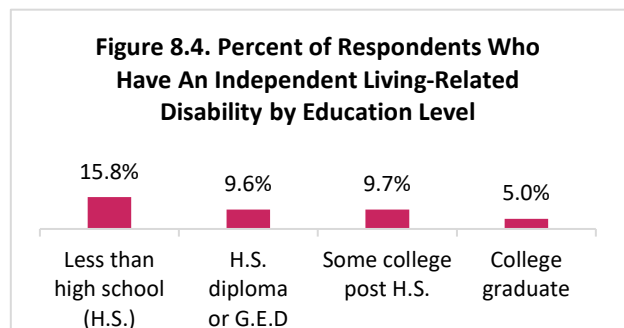
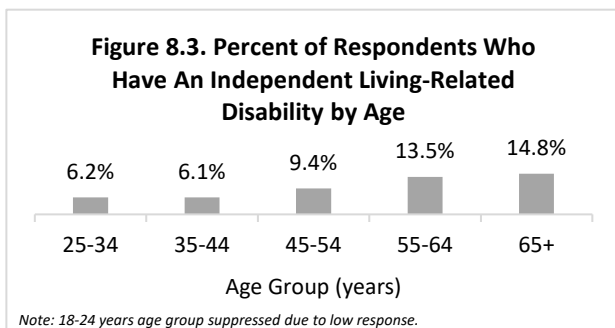
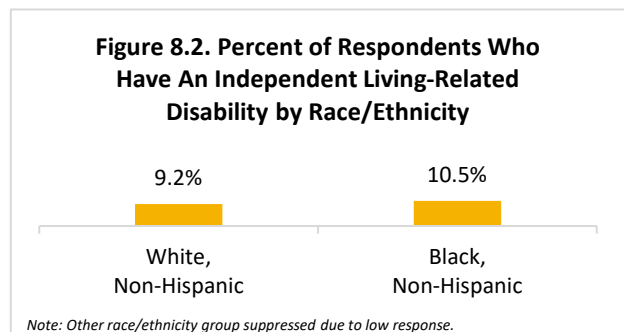
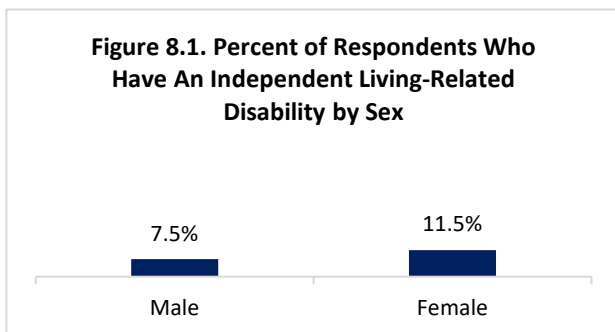
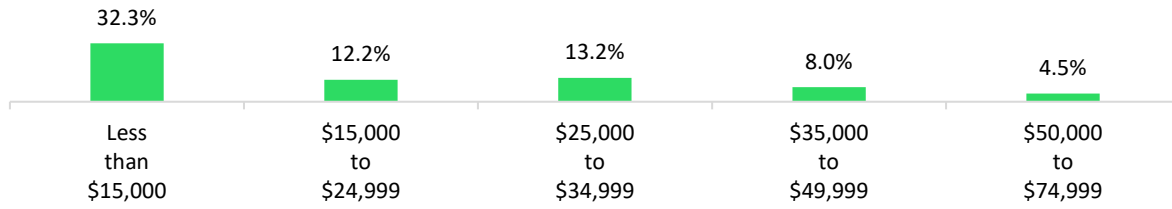


Figure 8.5. Percent of Respondents Who Have An Independent Living-Related Disability by Annual Household Income



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

Figure 8.6. 2016-2022 Trend of Having An Independent Living-Related Disability Among Adults in Mississippi

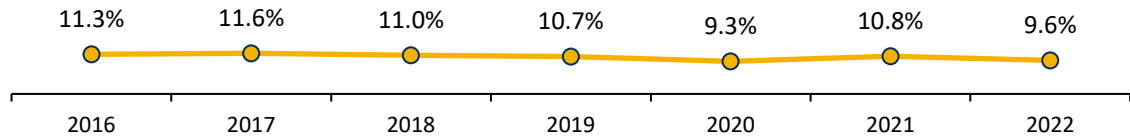


TABLE 8. Independent Living-Related Disability

Q: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,090	2,178,065	374	9.6	(8.4-10.8)
Male	1,814	1,043,971	126	7.5	(6.0-9.1)
Female	2,276	1,134,094	248	11.5	(9.7-13.3)
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,405	1,233,846	210	9.2	(7.7-10.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,457	727,828	142	10.5	(8.4-12.6)
Other Races/Ethnicities**	139	159,633	14	-	-
18-24 years	414	286,303	20	-	-
25-34 years	542	356,944	25	6.2	(3.5-8.9)
35-44 years	604	337,479	37	6.1	(3.9-8.3)
45-54 years	661	308,440	62	9.4	(6.7-12.2)
55-64 years	748	354,743	97	13.5	(10.5-16.5)
65+ years	1,073	501,978	131	14.8	(11.5-18.0)
Less than H.S.	379	312,351	69	15.8	(11.5-20.0)
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,051	651,921	116	9.6	(7.6-11.6)
Some Post-H.S.	1,282	749,518	128	9.7	(7.6-11.7)
College Graduate	1,365	455,521	58	5.0	(2.8-7.2)
Less than \$15,000	295	164,293	87	32.3	(25.2-39.5)
\$15,000-\$24,999	466	249,676	67	12.2	(8.9-15.5)
\$25,000-\$34,999	529	302,884	59	13.2	(9.0-17.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	550	288,088	37	8.0	(4.8-11.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	545	286,805	29	4.5	(2.4-6.6)
\$75,000+	996	499,991	14	-	-

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table A on p. 2 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

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

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

Disability Status and Health Care Access

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of having a disability is highest among older age groups, which also have lower rates of not having any health insurance.
- To help clarify the relationship between disability status and health care access, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

NO HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

- The percentage of not having any health care coverage was **higher** among **adults with a disability** (11.4%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (8.6%). The difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of not having health care coverage among adults having any disability are 1.5 (95% CI 1.1-2.1) times the odds for adults with no disability. In other words, the odds of not having health care coverage are **increased by 50%** for adults having any disability compared to adults with no disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

NO ROUTINE CHECK-UP IN PAST YEAR

- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year was **significantly lower** among **adults with a disability** (16.9%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (22.1%).
- The odds of not having a routine check-up among adults having any disability are 0.9 (95% CI 0.7-1.1) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of not having a routine check-up are **decreased by 10%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

COULD NOT SEE DOCTOR DUE TO COST

- The percentage of not being able to see a doctor due to cost was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (23.1%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (9.1%).
- The odds of not being able to see a doctor due to cost among adults having any disability are 3.2 (95% CI 2.4-4.2) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of not being able to see a doctor due to cost are **increased by 220%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

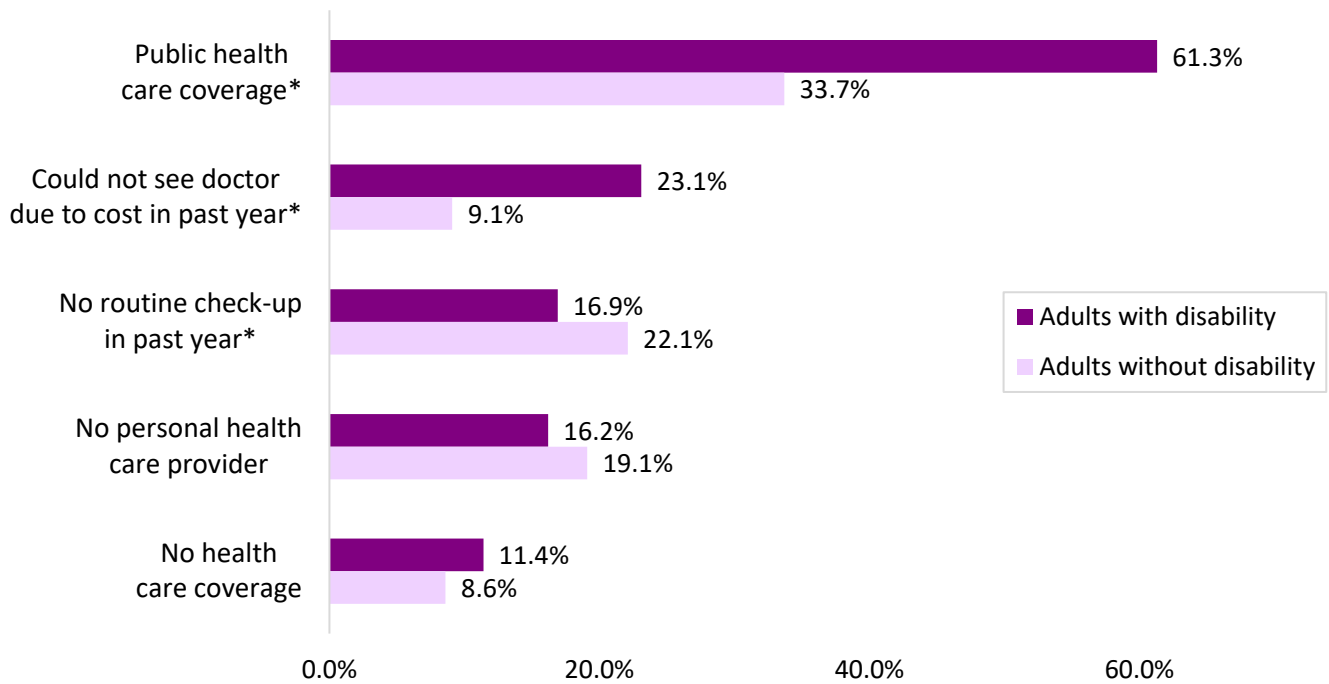
NO PERSONAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

- The percentage of not having a personal health care provider was **lower** among **adults with a disability** (16.2%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (19.1%). The difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of not having a personal health care provider among adults having any disability are 1.0 (95% CI 0.8-1.4) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of not having a personal health care provider are **the same** for adults having any disability compared to adults with no disability.

PUBLIC HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

- The percentage of having public health care coverage was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (61.3%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (33.7%).
- The odds of having public health coverage among adults having any disability are 1.9 (95% CI 1.5-2.4) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of having public health care coverage are **increased by 90%** for adults having any disability compared to adults with no disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

Figure 9.1. Health Care Access by Disability Status



*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 9. Disability Status and Health Care Access

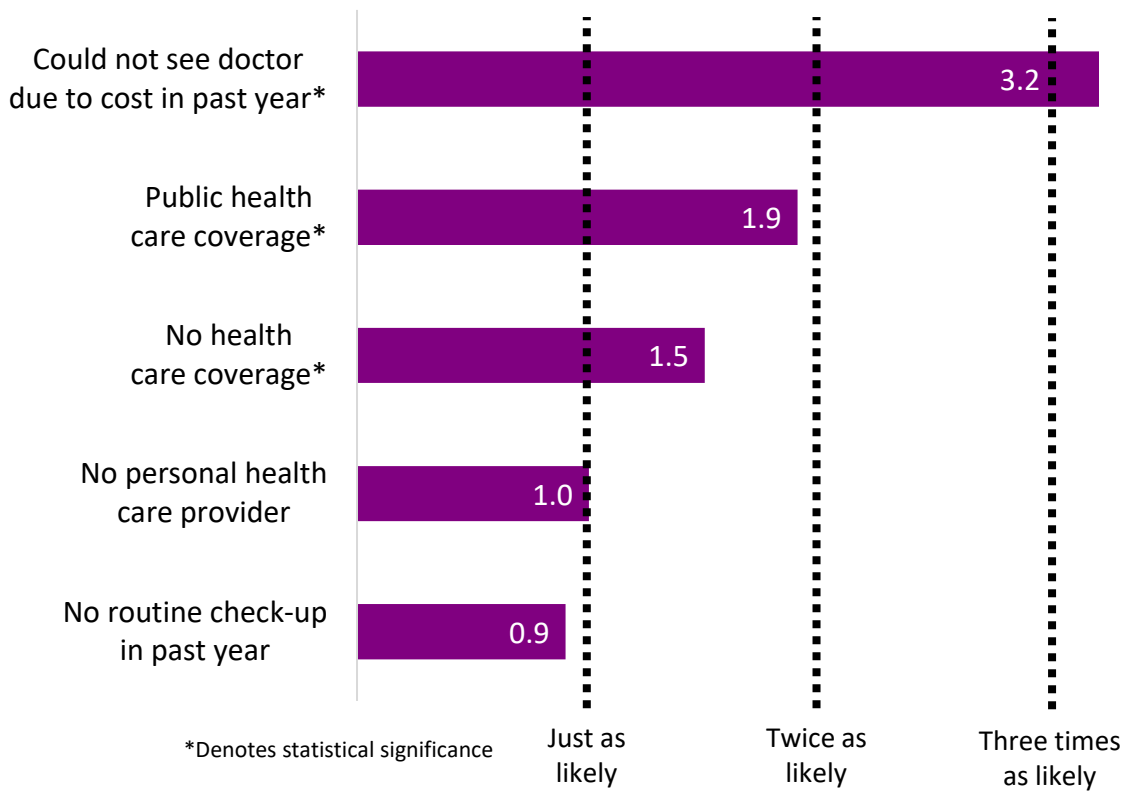
	RESPONDENTS		Adults with a disability			Adults without a disability		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
No health care coverage	325	198,267	136	11.4	(9.2-13.6)	189	8.6	(7.1-10.1)
No routine check-up in past year	738	427,084	237	16.9	(14.5-19.3)	501	22.1	(20.0-24.3)
Could not see doctor due to cost in past year	534	313,280	311	23.1	(20.2-26.0)	223	9.1	(7.7-10.6)
No personal health care provider	647	389,056	203	16.2	(13.7-18.7)	444	19.1	(17.2-21.0)
Public health care coverage	1,743	907,321	932	61.3	(58.1-64.6)	811	33.7	(31.3-36.1)

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

Figure 9.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Health Care Access Factors
Any disability compared to baseline for no disabilities



Disability Status and Self-Reported Health Status

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of having a disability is highest among older age groups, which also have higher rates of self-reported poor physical health.
- To help clarify the relationship between disability status and self-reported health status, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

FAIR OR POOR HEALTH

- The percentage of fair or poor self-reported health was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (45.4%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (12.1%).
- The odds of having fair or poor health among adults having any disability are 4.0 (95% CI 3.2-5.0) times the odds for adults with no disability. In other words, the odds of having fair or poor health are **increased by 300%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

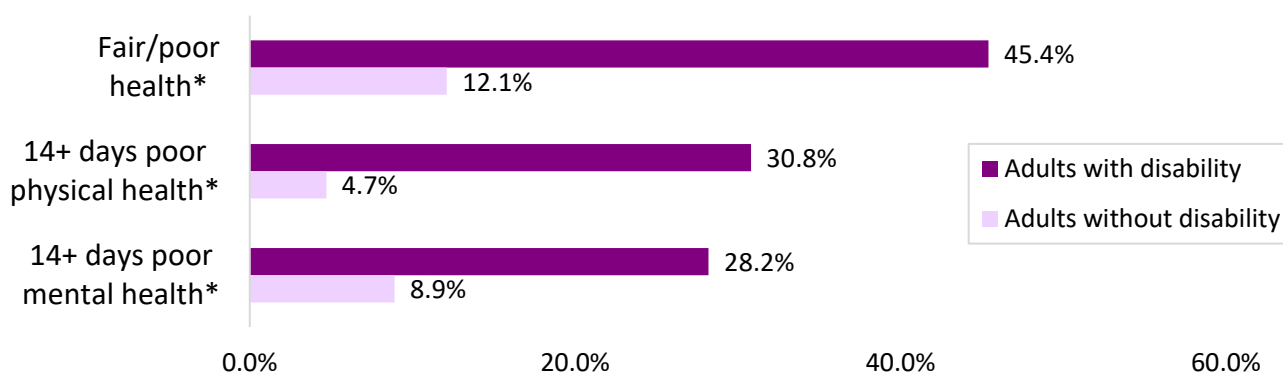
POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH

- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days in the past 30 days was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (30.8%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (4.7%).
- The odds of having 14 days or more of poor physical health in the past 30 days among adults having any disability are 6.4 (95% CI 4.6-9.1) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of having 14 days or more of poor physical health in the past 30 days are **increased by 540%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

POOR MENTAL HEALTH

- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days in the past 30 days was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (28.2%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (8.9%).
- The odds of having 14 days or more of poor mental health in the past 30 days among adults having any disability are 5.0 (95% CI 3.8-6.6) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of having 14 days or more of poor mental health in the past 30 days are **increased by 400%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

Figure 10.1. Self-Reported Health Status by Disability Status



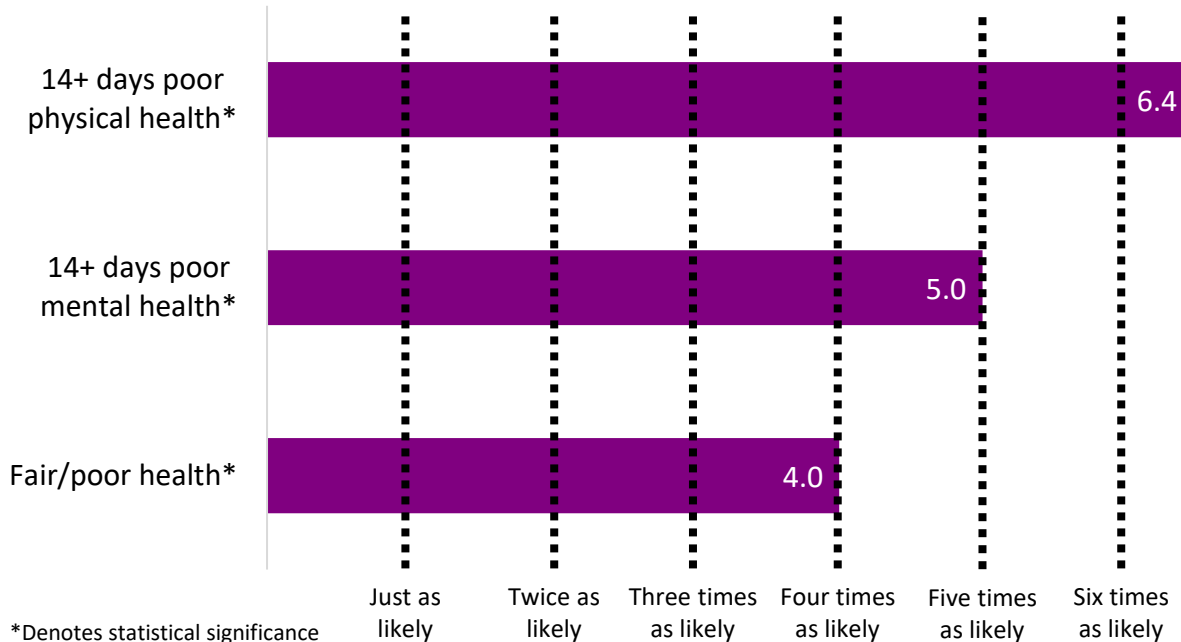
*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 10. Disability Status and Self-Reported Health Status

	RESPONDENTS		Adults with a disability			Adults without a disability		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
Fair or poor health	965	537,165	681	45.4	(42.1-48.7)	284	12.1	(10.4-13.9)
14+ days poor physical health	556	303,871	443	30.8	(27.7-33.9)	113	4.7	(3.4-5.9)
14+ days poor mental health	597	341,361	403	28.2	(25.3-31.1)	194	8.9	(7.2-10.5)

(1) Unweighted number
 (2) Weighted percent
 Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

Figure 10.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Self-Reported Health Status Factors
 Any disability compared to baseline for no disabilities



Disability Status and Health Conditions

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of having a disability is highest among older age groups, which also have higher rates of many of the examined health conditions.
- To help clarify the relationship between disability status and health conditions, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

ARTHRITIS

- The percentage of having arthritis was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (56.0%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (21.3%).
- The odds of ever having arthritis among adults having any disability are 3.6 (95% CI 2.9-4.4) times the odds for adults with no disability. In other words, the odds of ever having arthritis are **increased by 260%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CANCER

- The percentage of ever having any type of cancer was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (16.7%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (7.9%).
- The odds of ever having cancer among adults having any disability are 1.8 (95% CI 1.4-2.4) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of ever having cancer are **increased by 80%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD)

- The percentage of having CVD was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (21.7%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (6.9%).
- The odds of ever having CVD among adults having any disability are 2.3 (95% CI 1.7-3.1) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of ever having CVD are **increased by 130%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

- The percentage of ever having COPD was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (18.0%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (6.2%).
- The odds of ever having COPD among adults having any disability are 2.1 (95% CI 1.6-3.0) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of ever having COPD are **increased by 110%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

COVID-19

- The percentage of ever testing positive for COVID-19 was **lower** among **adults with a disability** (39.6%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (41.5%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of ever having COVID-19 among adults having any disability are 1.2 (95% CI 1.0-1.4) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of ever having COVID 19 are **increased by 20%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

DEPRESSION

- The percentage of ever having depression was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (34.6%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (12.3%).
- The odds of ever having depression among adults having any disability are 4.4 (95% CI 3.4-5.6) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of ever having depression are **increased by 340%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

DIABETES

- The percentage of ever having diabetes was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (24.8%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (9.7%).
- The odds of ever having diabetes among adults having any disability are 2.1 (95% CI 1.7-2.8) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of ever having diabetes are **increased by 110%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

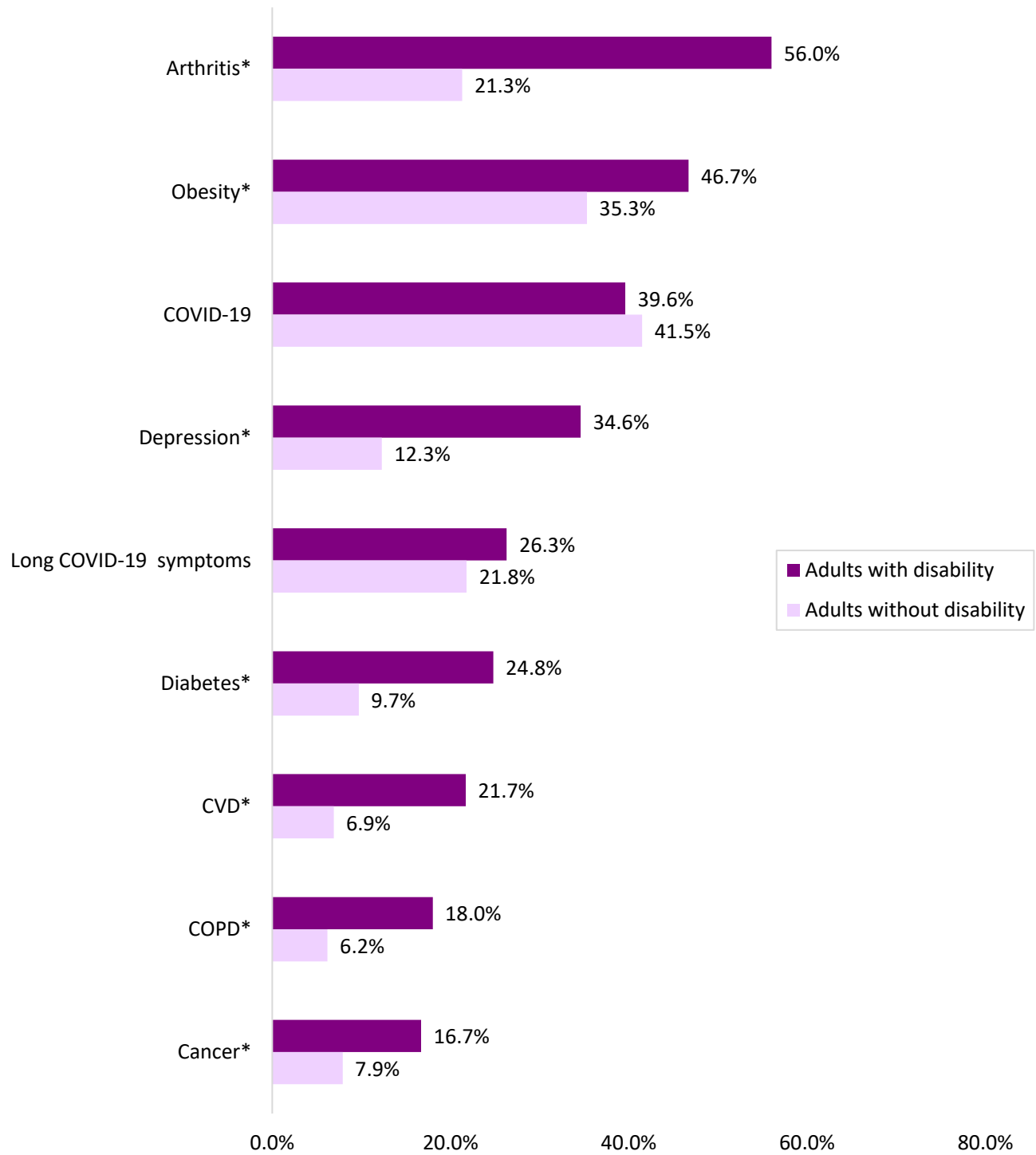
LONG COVID-19 SYMPTOMS

- The percentage of long COVID-19 symptoms was **higher** among **adults with a disability** (26.3%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (21.8%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of ever having long COVID-19 symptoms among adults having any disability are 1.3 (95% CI 0.9-1.9) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of ever having COPD are **increased by 30%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

OBESITY

- The percentage of obesity was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (46.7%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (35.3%).
- The odds of obesity among adults having any disability are 1.8 (95% CI 1.5-2.2) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of obesity are **increased by 80%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

Figure 11.1. Health Conditions by Disability Status



*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 11. Disability Status and Health Conditions

	RESPONDENTS		Adults with a disability			Adults without a disability		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
Arthritis	1,449	742,454	880	56.0	(52.8-59.2)	569	21.3	(19.2-23.4)
Cancer	493	242,257	274	16.7	(14.3-19.1)	219	7.9	(6.5-9.3)
Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)	517	268,452	342	21.7	(19.0-24.4)	175	6.9	(5.6-8.3)
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	386	230,682	252	18.0	(15.3-20.6)	134	6.2	(4.8-7.6)
COVID-19	1,602	852,327	576	39.6	(36.3-42.9)	1,026	41.5	(39.0-44.1)
Depression	823	446,886	523	34.6	(31.6-37.6)	300	12.3	(10.6-13.9)
Diabetes	679	333,957	402	24.8	(21.9-27.6)	277	9.7	(8.2-11.2)
Long COVID-19 Symptoms	372	196,271	148	26.3	(21.7-30.9)	224	21.8	(18.6-25.1)
Obesity	1,605	812,300	705	46.7	(43.3-50.0)	900	35.3	(32.9-37.7)

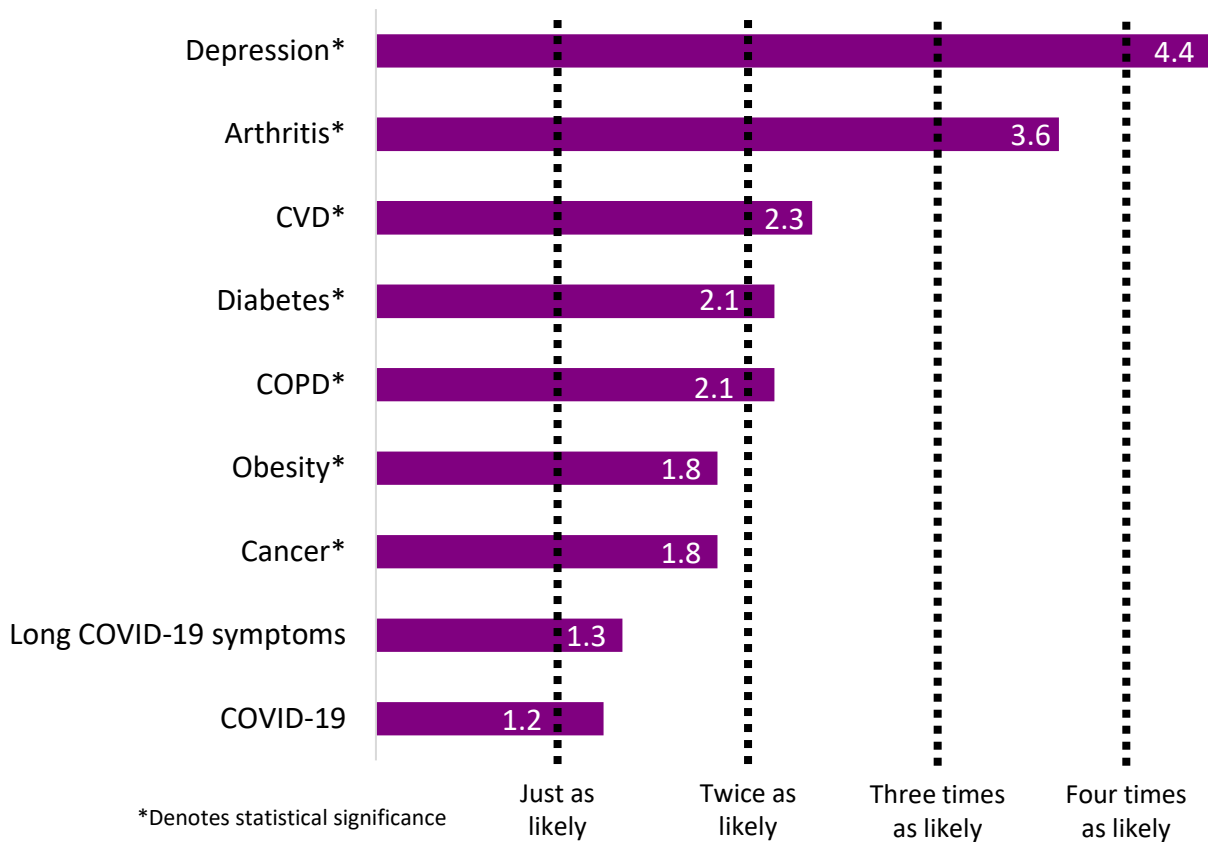
(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

Figure 11.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Health Conditions

Any disability compared to baseline for no disabilities



Disability Status and Health Risk Behaviors

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of having a disability is highest among older age groups, which may also have lower rates of some of the examined health risk behaviors.
- To help clarify the relationship between disability status and health risk behaviors, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

CURRENT BINGE DRINKING

- The percentage of current binge drinking was **similar** between **adults with a disability** (13.5%) and adults who do not have a disability (13.6%).
- The odds of binge drinking among adults having any disability are 1.4 (95% CI 1.1-1.8) times the odds for adults with no disability. In other words, the odds of binge drinking are **increased by 40%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

- The percentage of current cigarette smoking was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (23.2%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (13.7%).
- The odds of current cigarette smoking among adults having any disability are 1.4 (95% CI 1.1-1.8) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of current cigarette smoking are **increased by 40%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CURRENT E-CIGARETTE USE

- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **higher** among **adults with a disability** (10.3%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (8.8%). The difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of current e-cigarette use among adults having any disability are 1.7 (95% CI 1.2-2.4) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of current e-cigarette use are **increased by 70%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CURRENT HEAVY DRINKING

- The percentage of current heavy drinking was **higher** among **adults with a disability** (7.3%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (5.1%). The difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of heavy drinking among adults having any disability are 1.9 (95% CI 1.3-2.9) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of heavy drinking are **increased by 90%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CURRENT ILLICIT MARIJUANA USE

- The percentage of current illicit marijuana use was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (14.4%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (9.6%).
- The odds of current illicit marijuana use among adults having any disability are 2.0 (95% CI 1.4-2.7) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of current illicit marijuana use are **increased by 100%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

HIV RISK BEHAVIORS

- The percentage of HIV risk behaviors was **higher** among **adults with a disability** (7.0%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (6.8%). The difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of HIV risk behaviors among adults having any disability are 1.6 (95% CI 1.1-2.4) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of HIV risk behaviors are **increased by 60%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

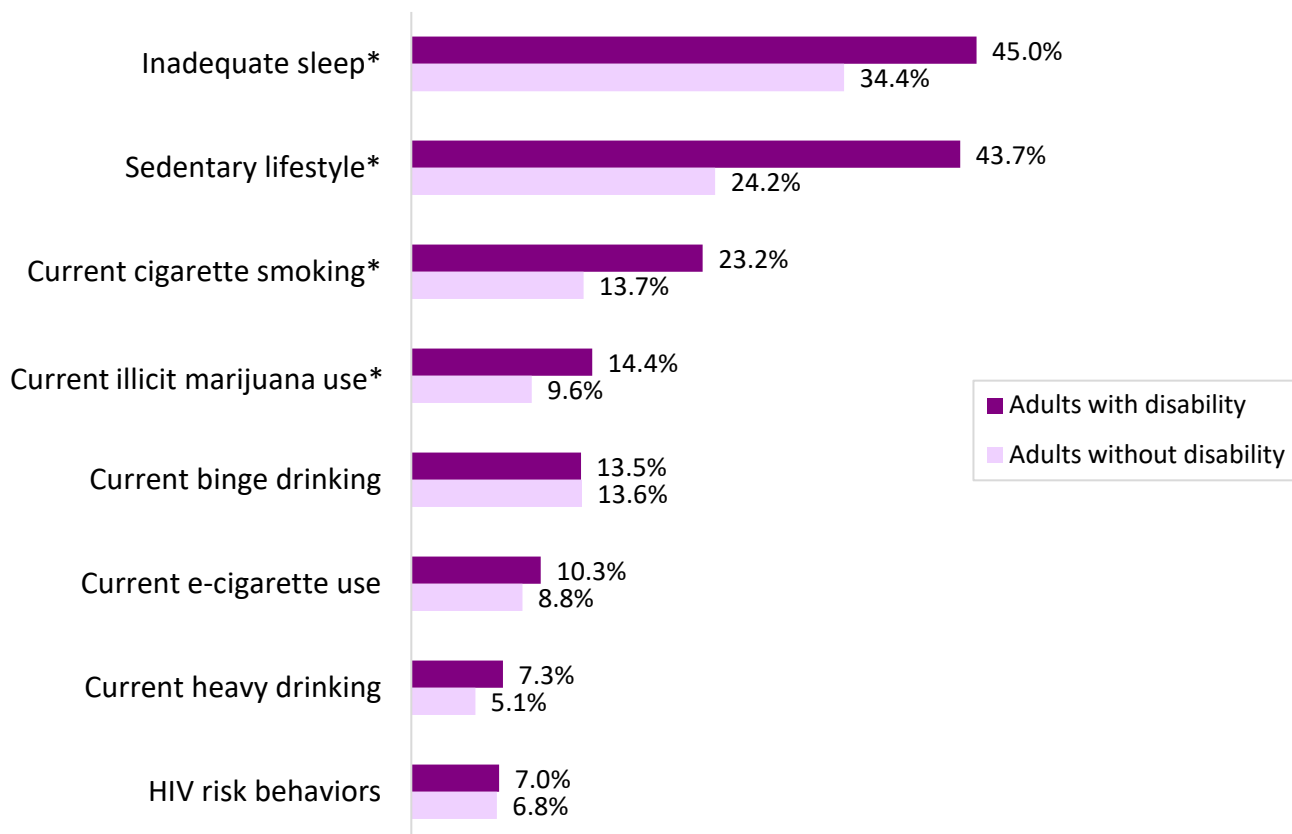
INADEQUATE SLEEP

- The percentage of having inadequate sleep was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (45.0%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (34.4%).
- The odds of having inadequate sleep among adults having any disability are 1.6 (95% CI 1.3-1.9) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of inadequate sleep are **increased by 60%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE

- The percentage of having a sedentary lifestyle was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (43.7%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (24.2%).
- The odds of sedentary lifestyle among adults having any disability are 1.7 (95% CI 1.4-2.1) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of sedentary lifestyle are **increased by 70%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

Figure 11.1. Health Risk Behaviors by Disability Status



*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 12. Disability Status and Health Risk Behaviors

	RESPONDENTS		Adults with a disability			Adults without a disability		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
Current binge drinking	481	276,182	177	13.5	(11.1-15.8)	304	13.6	(11.8-15.4)
Current cigarette smoking	632	367,856	324	23.2	(20.4-26.0)	308	13.7	(11.8-15.6)
Current e-cigarette use	316	201,573	131	10.3	(8.2-12.5)	185	8.8	(7.4-10.3)
Current heavy drinking	215	121,819	98	7.3	(5.4-9.1)	117	5.1	(4.0-6.3)
Current illicit marijuana use	328	218,964	151	14.4	(11.7-17.2)	177	9.6	(7.9-11.3)
HIV risk behaviors	222	143,461	85	7.0	(5.1-8.8)	137	6.8	(5.4-8.2)
Inadequate sleep	1,493	820,493	667	45.0	(41.6-48.3)	826	34.4	(32.0-36.9)
Sedentary lifestyle	1,273	685,089	677	43.7	(40.5-46.9)	596	24.2	(22.0-26.4)

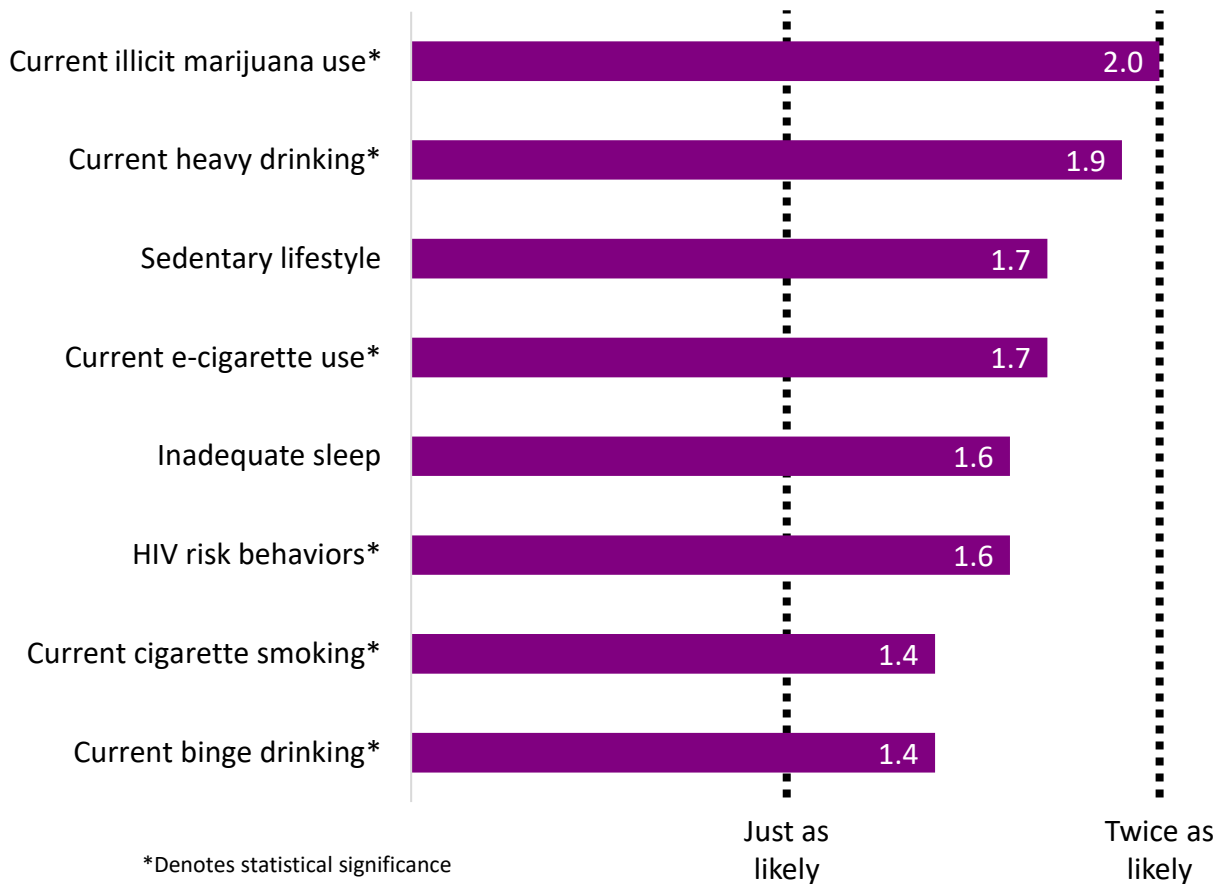
(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

Figure 12.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Health Risk Behaviors

Any disability compared to baseline for no disabilities



Disability Status and Social Determinants of Health

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of having a disability is highest among older age groups, which may also have lower rates of some of the examined social determinants.
- To help clarify the relationship between disability status and social determinants of health, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

DISSATISFACTION WITH LIFE

- The percentage of being dissatisfied with life was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (13.2%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (2.5%).
- The odds of being dissatisfied with life among adults having any disability are 6.9 (95% CI 4.4-11.0) times the odds for adults with no disability. In other words, the odds of being dissatisfied with life are **increased by 590%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

LACK OF SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

- The percentage of sometimes, rarely, or never getting needed social and emotional support was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (44.3%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (23.8%).
- The odds of sometimes, rarely, or never getting needed social and emotional support among adults having any disability are 2.6 (95% CI 2.0-3.2) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of sometimes, rarely, or never getting needed social and emotional support are **increased by 160%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

SOCIAL ISOLATION

- The percentage of always, usually, or sometimes feeling socially isolated from others was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (47.5%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (25.7%).
- The odds of always, usually, or sometimes feeling socially isolated from others among adults having any disability are 3.1 (95% CI 2.5-3.9) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of always, usually, or sometimes feeling socially isolated from others are **increased by 210%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

LOST EMPLOYMENT/REDUCED HOURS

- The percentage of experiencing lost employment or reduced hours was **higher** among **adults with a disability** (12.0%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (9.8%). The difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of losing employment/reduced hours among adults having any disability are 1.6 (95% CI 1.2-2.3) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of losing employment/reduced hours are **increased by 60%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS/SNAP

- The percentage of receiving food stamps/SNAP was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (18.8%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (8.9%).
- The odds of receiving food stamps/SNAP among adults having any disability are 1.8 (95% CI 1.3-2.5) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of receiving food stamps/SNAP are **increased by 80%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

FOOD INSECURITY

- The percentage of experiencing food insecurity was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (34.5%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (13.3%).
- The odds of experiencing food insecurity among adults having any disability are 3.0 (95% CI 2.3-3.9) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of experiencing food insecurity are **increased by 200%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

HOUSING INSECURITY

- The percentage of experiencing housing insecurity was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (23.3%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (9.5%).
- The odds of experiencing housing insecurity among adults having any disability are 3.1 (95% CI 2.3-4.1) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of experiencing housing insecurity are **increased by 210%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

THREATENED UTILITIES

- The percentage of experiencing threatened utilities was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (15.5%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (6.3%).
- The odds of experiencing threatened utilities among adults having any disability are 2.9 (95% CI 2.1-3.9) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of experiencing threatened utilities are **increased by 190%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

LACK OF RELIABLE TRANSPORTATION

- The percentage of experiencing a lack of reliable transportation was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (18.7%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (5.2%).
- The odds of having a lack of reliable transportation among adults having any disability are 4.0 (95% CI 2.8-5.6) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of having a lack of reliable transportation are **increased by 300%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

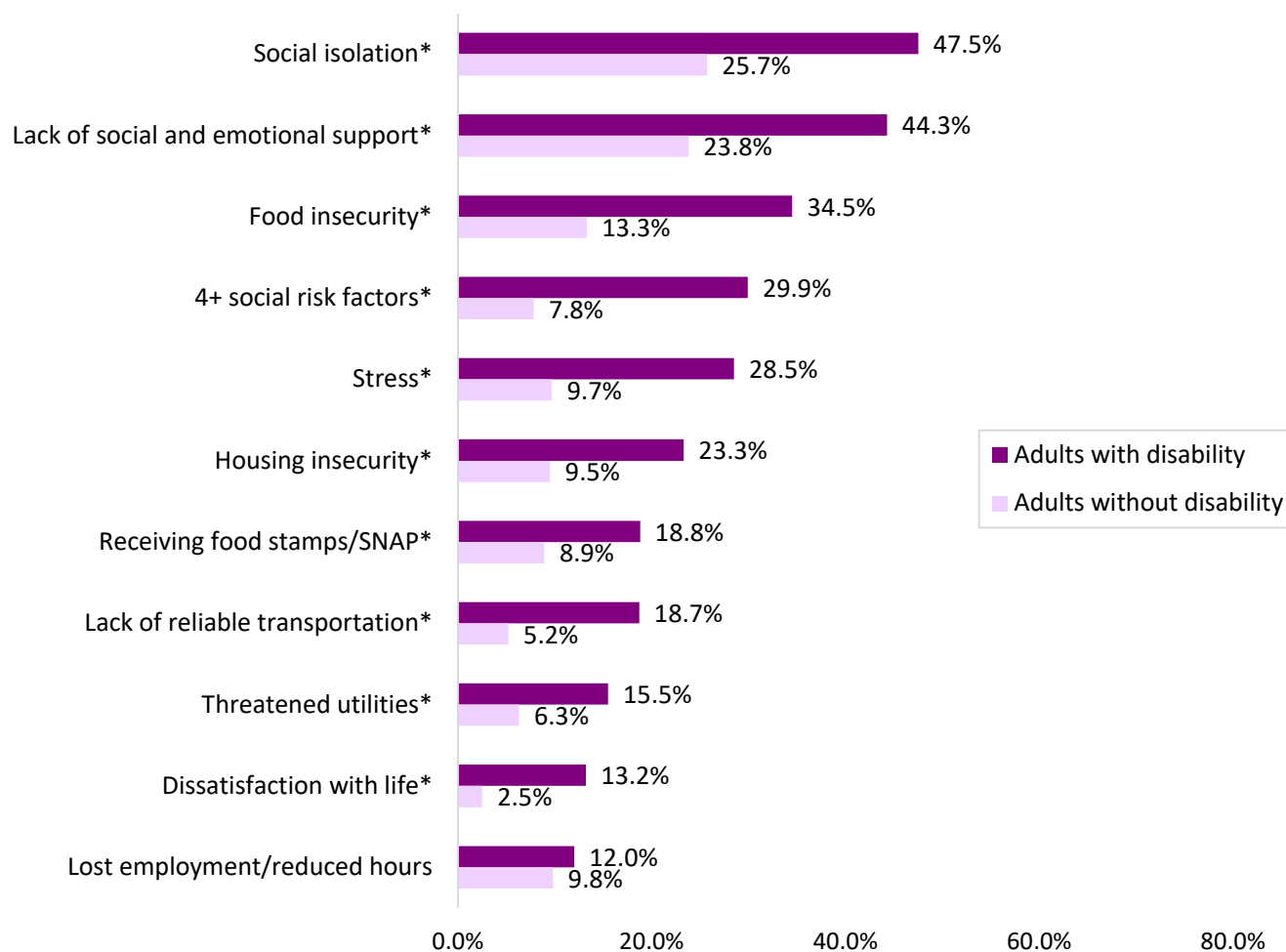
STRESS

- The percentage of always or usually feeling stress in the past 30 days was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (28.5%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (9.7%).
- The odds of always or usually feeling stress in the past 30 days among adults having any disability are 5.0 (95% CI 3.8-6.6) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of always or usually feeling stress in the past 30 days are **increased by 400%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

EXPERIENCING 4 OR MORE SOCIAL RISK FACTORS

- The percentage of experiencing four or more social risk factors was **significantly higher** among **adults with a disability** (29.9%) compared to adults who do not have a disability (7.8%).
- The odds of experiencing four or more social risk factors among adults having any disability are 6.6 (95% CI 5.0-8.8) times the odds for adults with no disability. The odds of experiencing four or more social risk factors are **increased by 560%** for adults having any disability. This finding was **statistically significant**.

Figure 13.1. Social Determinants of Health by Disability Status



*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 13. Disability Status and Social Determinants of Health

	RESPONDENTS		Adults with a disability			Adults without a disability		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
Dissatisfaction with life	209	127,087	154	13.2	(10.7-15.6)	55	2.5	(1.5-3.5)
Lack of social and emotional support	1,079	611,551	559	44.3	(40.8-47.7)	520	23.8	(21.5-26.1)
Social isolation	1,202	656,626	631	47.5	(44.1-50.9)	571	25.7	(23.3-28.0)
Lost employment or reduced hours	352	206,894	152	12.0	(9.9-14.2)	200	9.8	(8.2-11.4)
Receiving food stamps/SNAP	468	247,475	267	18.8	(16.2-21.5)	201	8.9	(7.3-10.5)
Food insecurity	732	411,856	441	34.5	(31.2-37.8)	291	13.3	(11.4-15.1)
Housing insecurity	525	285,868	304	23.3	(20.4-26.2)	221	9.5	(8.0-11.1)
Threatened utilities	334	189,841	190	15.5	(12.9-18.0)	144	6.3	(5.1-7.6)
Lack of reliable transportation	355	199,975	244	18.7	(16.0-21.3)	111	5.2	(4.0-6.3)
Stress	575	324,456	368	28.5	(25.4-31.6)	207	9.7	(8.1-11.3)
Experiencing 4+ social risk factors	558	319,953	374	29.9	(26.7-33.1)	184	7.8	(6.4-9.3)

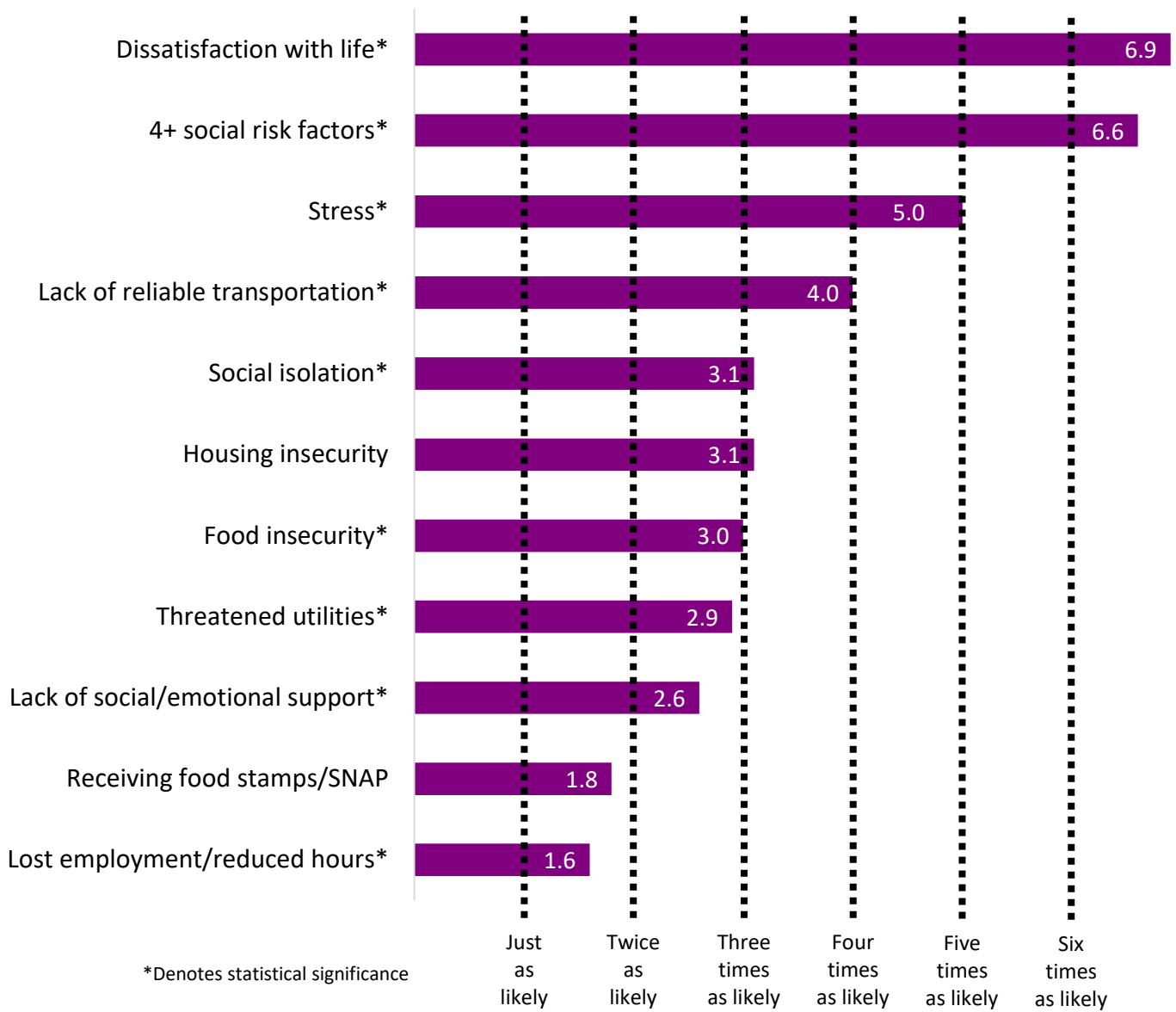
(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

Figure 13.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Social Risk Factors

Any disability compared to baseline for no disabilities



For More Information, Contact:

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