



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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**2021**  
**Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor**  
**Surveillance System**  
**(BRFSS)**

**Annual Prevalence Report**

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March 15, 2023



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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

## METHODOLOGY

### A. 2021 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 as of December 2021, 68.7% of adults in the U.S. lived in wireless-only households.<sup>1</sup> Estimates for Mississippi household telephone status revealed that 71.3% of adult households were wireless-only in 2019.<sup>2</sup>

In 2021, all MS BRFSS interviews were conducted according to BRFSS protocols by a private survey research company and a state university on behalf of MSDH. To be eligible to participate in the survey, the respondent must have been a non-institutionalized adult aged 18 years or older at the time of the interview. For landline surveys, interviewers contacted the residences and randomly selected one adult to be interviewed from all adults residing in the household. For cell phone surveys, the interviewer established that the person answering the phone was at least 18 years of age; however, no adult was randomly selected for cell phone surveys.

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

### B. Questionnaire

The BRFSS questionnaire, designed through cooperative agreements with the CDC, is divided into two main parts. The first part contains the Core Section topics related to health conditions and behavior. The Core Section topics are chosen by the CDC, and these questions must be asked by every state and territory administering the survey. The second part contains the Optional Modules. The CDC provides a list of Optional Modules on varying topics to states and territories so that they can choose to include any that are of interest. The [2021 BRFSS Questionnaire](#) contained 15 Core Sections and 28 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 2021, Mississippi included 11 BRFSS Optional Modules in addition to the 15 Core Sections. Mississippi did not include any state-added questions in its 2021 survey.

### C. Data Analysis

After the CDC completed data editing, weighting procedures, and analysis, it sent each state an initial descriptive analysis report that included weights, confidence intervals, percentages, and N counts in documents called the *Codebook Report* and the *Calculated Variable Data Report*. Weighted counts were based on the 2021 Nielsen and ACS Adult Population Report for Mississippi population estimates to accurately reflect the state’s demographics. According to the report, Mississippi’s population count was 2,270,652 for 2021.

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.

For additional information about sampling, collecting, weighting, and analyzing BRFSS data, please refer to the [2021 BRFSS Overview](#) and the [2013 BRFSS Data User Guide](#), both of which were produced by the CDC.

#### *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 2021 MS BRFSS, 4,421 adults were included in the final sample; of these, 27.1% responded to the survey using a landline, and 72.9% responded using a cell phone. Tables containing the demographic group characteristics, definitions, and statistics for the entire sample are included on pages 6 and 7 of this report. The reader should note that sample sizes by question and response category may vary because of non-response and skip patterns within the survey instrument.

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

In the 2021 MS BRFSS, the numbers of responses for individual races and ethnicities contained in the "Other Races/Ethnicities" demographic group (Table B, p.7) were too low to allow for meaningful estimates. Therefore, MSDH will publish a supplement that will combine multiple years of BRFSS data in order to achieve sample sizes large enough to provide precise estimates of health indicators for racial and ethnic minority groups.

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

Table A. 2021 MS BRFSS Demographic Group Characteristics: Definitions and Statistics

Demographic Group	Definition of Demographic Group	TOTAL 2021 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.	4,421	2,270,652	100.0
Male	Respondents who reported their sex as male	1,815	1,084,906	47.8
Female	Respondents who reported their sex as female	2,606	1,185,746	52.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	Respondents who reported their race/ethnicity as White and Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,630	1,308,481	57.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	Respondents who reported their race/ethnicity as Black or African American and Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,574	792,378	34.9
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>	143	133,797	5.9
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	74	35,996	1.6
18-24 years	Respondents who reported their age as 18-24 years	281	289,906	12.8
25-34 years	Respondents who reported their age as 25-34 years	474	382,519	16.8
35-44 years	Respondents who reported their age as 35-44 years	512	358,681	15.8
45-54 years	Respondents who reported their age as 45-54 years	606	335,513	14.8
55-64 years	Respondents who reported their age as 55-64 years	860	366,526	16.1
65+ years	Respondents who reported their age as 65 years or older	1,619	509,038	22.4
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	69	28,469	1.3
Less than H.S.	Respondents who reported never attending school or not completing Grade 12 in high school (H.S.) or a General Educational Development (G.E.D.) test	447	336,625	14.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	Respondents who reported completing Grade 12 or G.E.D.	1,296	686,730	30.2

Some Post-H.S.	Respondents who reported completing 1 to 3 years of college or technical school after high school	1,275	776,945	34.2
College Graduate	Respondents who reported completing 4 or more years of college or graduating college	1,386	463,113	20.4
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	17	7,239	0.3
Less than \$15,000	Respondents who reported their annual household income as less than \$15,000	319	178,472	7.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$15,000-\$24,999	523	254,683	11.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$25,000-\$34,999	598	319,383	14.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$35,000-\$49,999	536	256,075	11.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$50,000-\$74,999	559	286,728	12.6
\$75,000+	Respondents who reported their annual household income as \$75,000 or more	851	459,828	20.3
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	1,035	515,483	22.7

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

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



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# MS BRFSS Data Briefs

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## HEALTH STATUS

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

### Health Status Question:

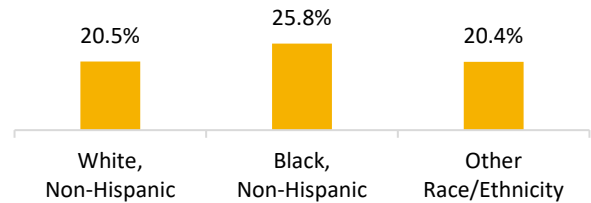
*Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?*

- Overall, **22.5%** of respondents reported their health to be fair or poor.
- **Women** (24.2%) had a **higher** rate of fair or poor health compared to men (20.6%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig.1).
- The percentage of fair or poor health was **significantly higher** among **Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) respondents** (25.8%) compared to White, NH respondents (20.5%) The percentage for adults of other races (20.4%) was not significantly different from the other race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 2).
- The percentage of fair or poor health increased with age and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **45-54 years** (21.1%), **55-64 years** (37.0%), and **65+ years** (36.5%) compared to adults aged 35-44 years (13.9%), 25-34 years (11.9%), or 18-24 years (6.4%) (Fig. 3).
- The percentage of fair or poor health increased as education level decreased, and there was a **significant difference between each of the education level groups** (Fig. 4).
- Overall, the percentage of fair or poor health increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among those who earned **less than \$15,000** (35.5%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (39.0%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (21.1%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (13.0%), and \$75,000 or more (9.2%) (Fig. 5).

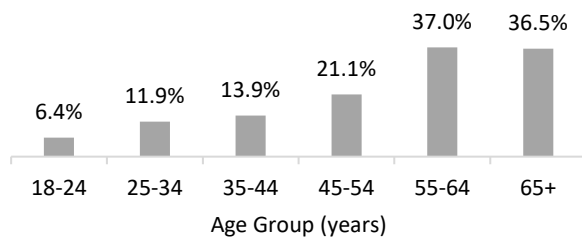
**Figure 1. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health by Sex**



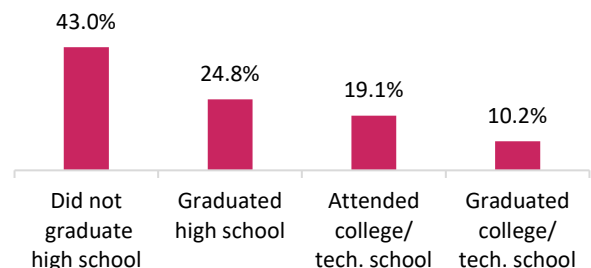
**Figure 2. Percentage of Respondents with Fair or Poor Health by Race/Ethnicity**



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



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



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

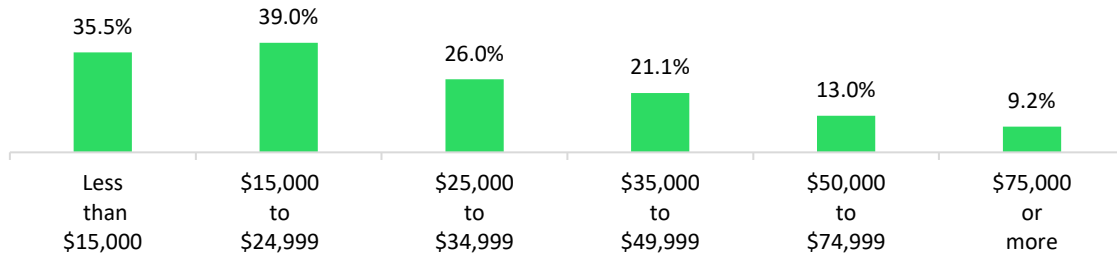


TABLE 1. Health Status								
Q: Would you say that in general your health is...								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Good or Better Health			Fair or Poor Health		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,407	2,262,834	3,275	77.5	76.0-79.0	1,132	22.5	21.0-24.0
Male	1,808	1,081,237	1,370	79.4	77.2-81.7	438	20.6	18.3-22.8
Female	2,599	1,181,597	1,905	75.8	73.6-77.9	694	24.2	22.1-26.4
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,622	1,304,300	2,030	79.5	77.6-81.3	592	20.5	18.7-22.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,569	790,407	1,086	74.2	71.4-77.0	483	25.8	23.0-28.6
Other Races/Ethnicities**	143	133,797	108	79.6	71.4-87.8	35	20.4	12.2-28.6
18-24 years	279	288,243	260	93.6	90.0-97.1	19	6.4	2.9-10.0
25-34 years	474	382,519	420	88.1	84.5-91.6	54	11.9	8.4-15.5
35-44 years	512	358,681	432	86.1	82.8-89.5	80	13.9	10.5-17.2
45-54 years	604	333,688	471	78.9	75.0-82.7	133	21.1	17.3-25.0
55-64 years	857	364,829	568	63.0	58.9-67.1	289	37.0	32.9-41.1
65+ years	1,613	506,931	1,066	63.5	60.4-66.6	547	36.5	33.4-39.6
Less than H.S.	443	333,413	225	57.0	51.1-62.8	218	43.0	37.2-48.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,295	686,131	888	75.2	72.3-78.0	407	24.8	22.0-27.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,270	774,304	954	80.9	78.4-83.4	316	19.1	16.6-21.6
College Graduate	1,383	462,273	1,193	89.8	88.0-91.5	190	10.2	8.5-12.0
Less than \$15,000	318	178,203	170	64.5	57.7-71.3	148	35.5	28.7-42.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	522	254,349	297	61.0	55.6-66.4	225	39.0	33.6-44.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	597	318,330	434	74.0	69.5-78.6	163	26.0	21.4-30.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	536	256,075	412	78.9	74.5-83.3	124	21.1	16.7-25.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	286,492	477	87.0	83.7-90.4	81	13.0	9.6-16.3
\$75,000+	849	458,716	765	90.8	88.1-93.5	84	9.2	6.5-11.9

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

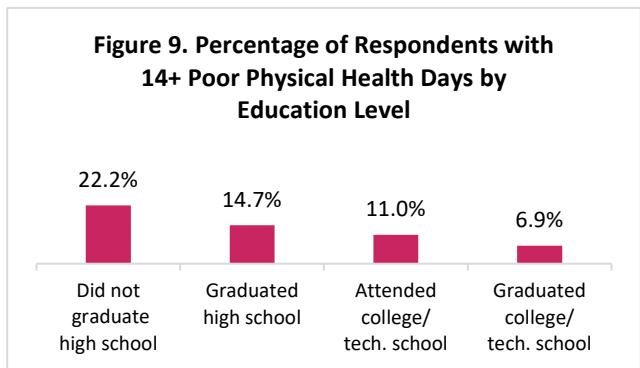
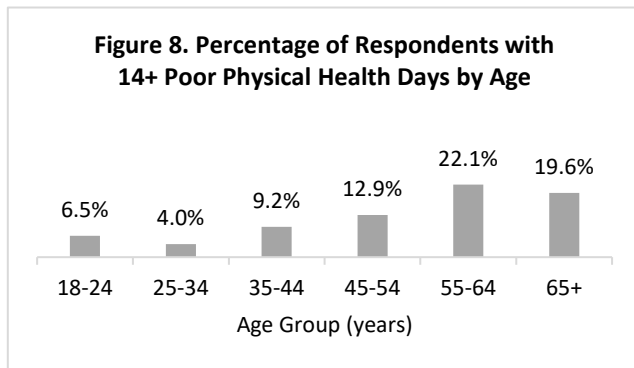
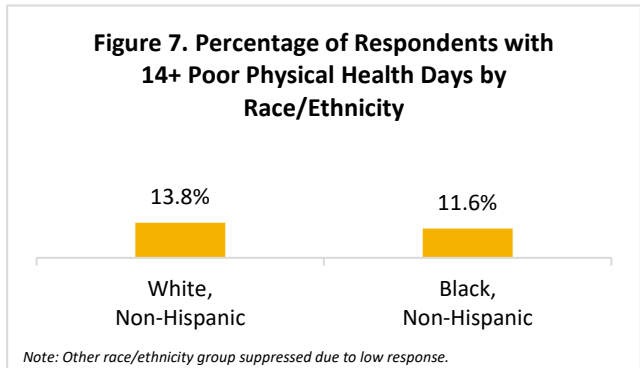
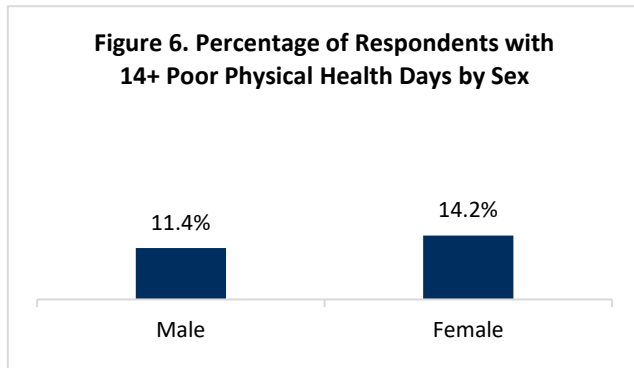
### PHYSICAL HEALTH STATUS

In both public and private medicine, the concept of health-related quality of life (QOL) refers to the physical and mental health perceived by a person or a group of persons.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

**Physical Health Status Question:**

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

- Overall, **12.9%** of respondents had 14 or more days of poor physical health in the past 30 days.
- **Women** (14.2%) had a **higher** rate of 14+ poor physical health days compared to men (11.4%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 6).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days was **higher** among **White, NH respondents** (13.8%) compared to Black, NH respondents (11.6%); however, the difference was not statistically significant. The percentage among respondents of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 7).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (22.1%) and **65+ years** (19.6%) compared to all younger age groups (Fig. 8).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults with **less than a high school education** (22.2%) compared to adults of all higher education levels (Fig. 9).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults earning **less than \$15,000** (21.3%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (21.1%) compared to those earning \$35,000 to \$49,999 (9.6%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (7.4%), and \$75,000 or more (5.4%) (Fig. 10).



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

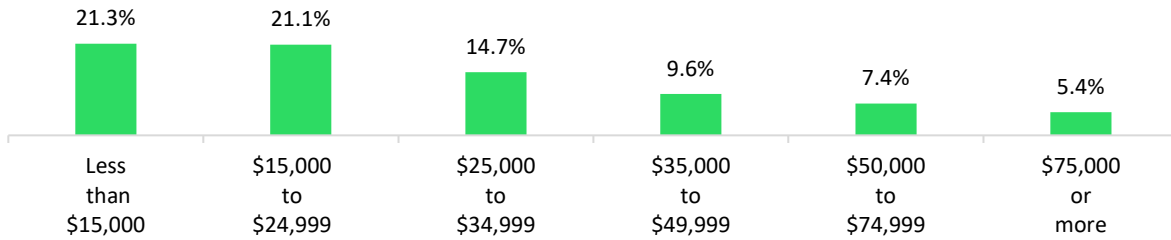


TABLE 2. Physical Health Status								
Q: For how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		More than 13 days			13 days or fewer		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,310	2,221,686	606	12.9	11.6-14.2	3,704	87.1	85.8-88.4
Male	1,764	1,059,698	219	11.4	9.6-13.3	1,545	88.6	86.7-90.4
Female	2,546	1,161,988	387	14.2	12.5-16.0	2,159	85.8	84.0-87.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,571	1,283,417	359	13.8	12.1-15.5	2,212	86.2	84.5-87.9
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,528	771,110	218	11.6	9.7-13.5	1,310	88.4	86.5-90.3
Other Races/Ethnicities**	143	133,797	15	-	-	128	90.7	84.2-97.1
18-24 years	278	286,811	15	6.5	2.8-10.3	263	93.5	89.7-97.2
25-34 years	470	379,546	24	4.0	2.1-6.0	446	96.0	94.0-97.9
35-44 years	504	352,499	52	9.2	6.4-12.1	452	90.8	87.9-93.6
45-54 years	596	329,874	79	12.9	9.7-16.1	517	87.1	83.9-90.3
55-64 years	843	357,990	168	22.1	18.4-25.8	675	77.9	74.2-81.6
65+ years	1,553	487,269	264	19.6	16.9-22.3	1,289	80.4	77.7-83.1
Less than H.S.	425	323,952	97	22.2	17.4-27.1	328	77.8	72.9-82.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,247	664,545	218	14.7	12.3-17.0	1,029	85.3	83.0-87.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,249	765,491	170	11.0	9.0-13.0	1,079	89.0	87.0-91.0
College Graduate	1,374	461,150	119	6.9	5.4-8.4	1,255	93.1	91.6-94.6
Less than \$15,000	307	173,290	87	21.3	15.9-26.7	220	78.7	73.3-84.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	508	248,120	122	21.1	16.8-25.4	386	78.9	74.6-83.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	585	312,302	92	14.7	11.0-18.4	493	85.3	81.6-89.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	525	250,459	50	9.6	6.4-12.9	475	90.4	87.1-93.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	552	283,371	48	7.4	4.7-10.0	504	92.6	90.0-95.3
\$75,000+	846	458,004	43	5.4	3.2-7.7	803	94.6	92.3-96.8

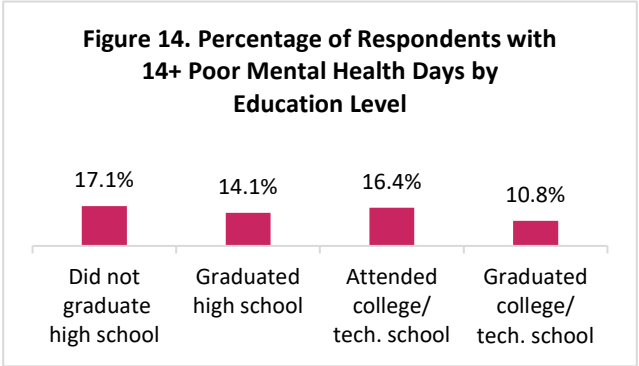
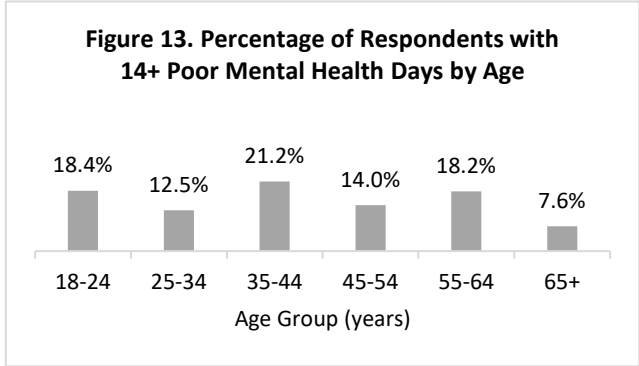
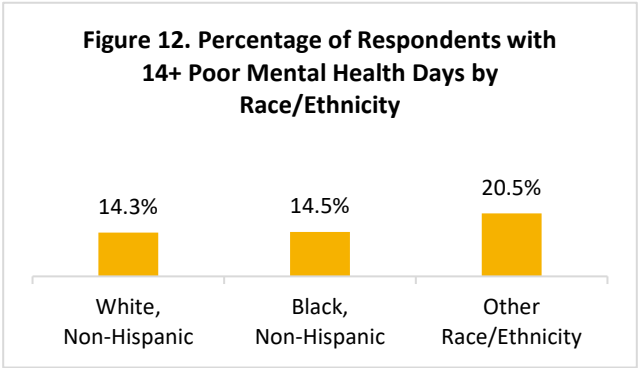
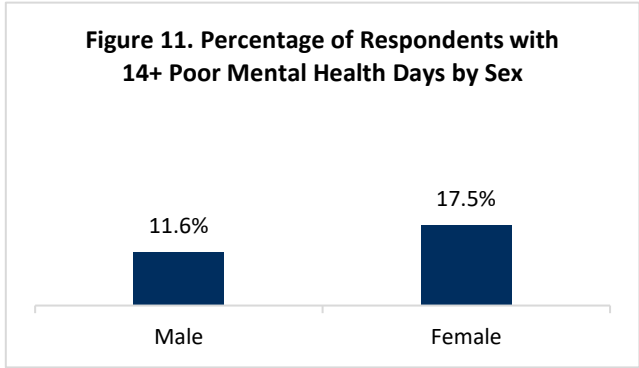
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(2) Weighted percent  
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Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

## MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

The concept of health-related quality of life (QOL) refers to the physical and mental health perceived by a person or a group of persons.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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

- Overall, **14.7%** of respondents had 14 or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days.
- **Women** had a **significantly higher** rate of 14+ poor mental health days (17.5%) compared to men (11.6%) (Fig. 11).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **higher** among respondents of **other races/ethnicities** (20.5%) compared to Black, NH (14.5%) and White, NH (14.3%) respondents. However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 12).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **significantly lower** among the **65+ years** age group (7.6%) compared to all other age groups except the 25-34 years group (Fig.13).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **significantly higher** among adults who had completed **some college post-high school** (16.4%) compared to adults who had graduated college (10.8%) (Fig. 14).
- Overall, the percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days increased as annual household income decreased. It was **significantly higher** among adults making **less than \$15,000** (22.7%), **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (18.5%), and **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (18.2%) compared to those earning \$50,000 to \$74,999 (8.9%) and \$75,000 or more (9.4%) (Fig. 15).



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

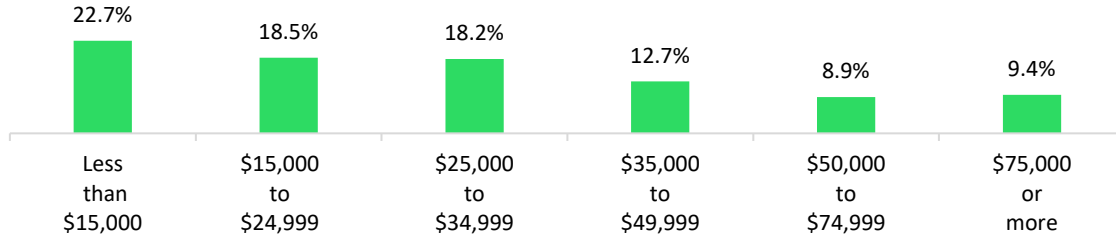


TABLE 3. Mental Health Status								
Q: For how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		More than 13 days			13 days or fewer		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,331	2,230,038	560	14.7	13.2-16.2	3,771	85.3	83.8-86.8
Male	1,780	1,067,742	187	11.6	9.4-13.8	1,593	88.4	86.2-90.6
Female	2,551	1,162,296	373	17.5	15.4-19.5	2,178	82.5	80.5-84.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,577	1,286,023	329	14.3	12.6-16.1	2,248	85.7	83.9-87.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,542	776,849	203	14.5	11.8-17.1	1,339	85.5	82.9-88.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	139	131,818	20	20.5	9.6-31.4	119	79.5	68.6-90.4
18-24 years	274	282,699	53	18.4	12.5-24.2	221	81.6	75.8-87.5
25-34 years	467	378,700	70	12.5	9.1-15.8	397	87.5	84.2-90.9
35-44 years	508	355,812	88	21.2	16.1-26.2	420	78.8	73.8-83.9
45-54 years	601	332,671	86	14.0	10.7-17.3	515	86.0	82.7-89.3
55-64 years	847	359,870	141	18.2	14.8-21.6	706	81.8	78.4-85.2
65+ years	1,568	492,737	115	7.6	5.8-9.3	1,453	92.4	90.7-94.2
Less than H.S.	431	326,923	67	17.1	12.2-22.1	364	82.9	77.9-87.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,267	674,245	159	14.1	11.3-16.9	1,108	85.9	83.1-88.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,243	761,918	185	16.4	13.6-19.1	1,058	83.6	80.9-86.4
College Graduate	1,373	459,713	146	10.8	8.8-12.9	1,227	89.2	87.1-91.2
Less than \$15,000	300	171,292	63	22.7	15.4-30.0	237	77.3	70.0-84.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	516	252,741	88	18.5	13.8-23.2	428	81.5	76.8-86.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	586	313,580	95	18.2	14.1-22.3	491	81.8	77.7-85.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	528	253,165	59	12.7	9.0-16.4	469	87.3	83.6-91.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	556	285,798	50	8.9	6.0-11.7	506	91.1	88.3-94.0
\$75,000+	846	457,198	75	9.4	6.6-12.1	771	90.6	87.9-93.4

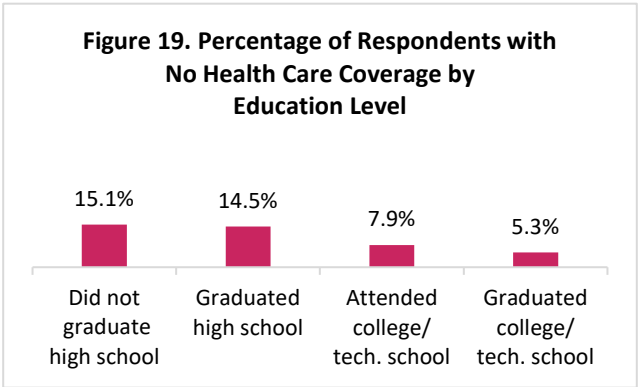
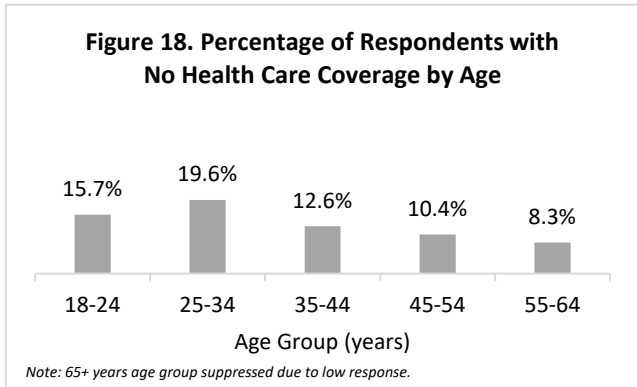
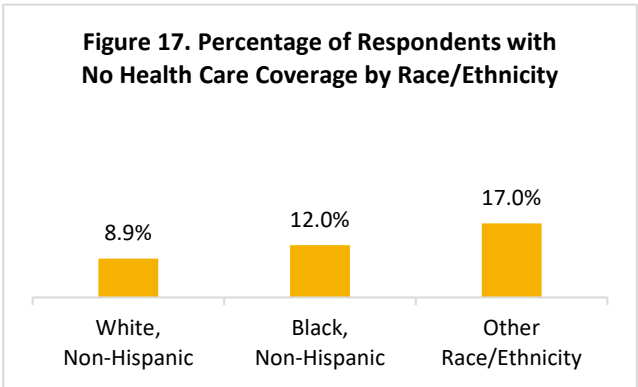
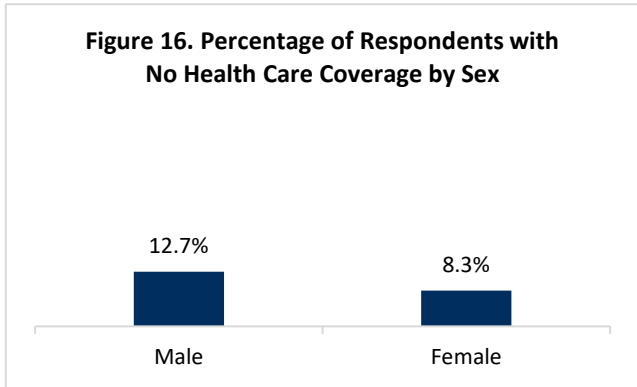
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

## HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

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

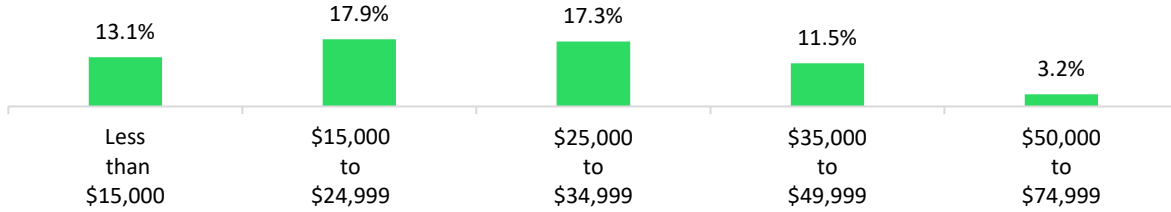
**Health Care Coverage Calculated from Question:**  
*What is the current primary source of your health insurance?*

- Overall, **10.4%** of respondents reported that they did not have any health care coverage.
- **Men** had a **significantly higher** rate of not having coverage (12.7%) compared to women (8.3%) (Fig. 16).
- The percentage of non-coverage was **highest** among respondents of **other races** (17.0%), followed by Black, NH respondents (12.0%) and White, NH respondents (8.9%); however, the differences were **not statistically significant** (Fig. 17).
- The percentage of non-coverage was **significantly higher** among respondents **aged 25-34 years** (19.6%) compared to those aged 45-54 years (10.4%) and 55-64 years (8.3%). The percentage of non-coverage among adults aged 65+ years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 18).
- The percentage of non-coverage increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among respondents with **less than a high school education** (15.1%) and a **high school diploma or G.E.D.** (14.5%) compared to respondents with higher educational attainment (Fig. 19).
- The percentage of non-coverage was **significantly lower** among respondents who earned **\$50,000 to \$74,999** (3.2%) compared to all lower annual household income groups. The percentage of non-coverage among adults whose annual household income was \$75,000+ was suppressed due to low response (Figure 20).





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



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

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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,302	2,196,211	3,983	89.6	88.2-90.9	319	10.4	9.1-11.8
Male	1,756	1,043,401	1,594	87.3	85.0-89.6	162	12.7	10.4-15.0
Female	2,546	1,152,809	2,389	91.7	90.1-93.2	157	8.3	6.8-9.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,570	1,274,984	2,410	91.1	89.5-92.7	160	8.9	7.3-10.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,531	765,059	1,395	88.0	85.6-90.5	136	12.0	9.5-14.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	133	122,514	116	83.0	74.0-92.1	17	17.0	7.9-26.0
18-24 years	245	252,623	209	84.3	78.9-89.6	36	15.7	10.4-21.1
25-34 years	466	377,491	380	80.4	75.7-85.0	86	19.6	15.0-24.3
35-44 years	504	353,877	453	87.4	83.4-91.4	51	12.6	8.6-16.6
45-54 years	597	331,460	533	89.6	86.7-92.6	64	10.4	7.4-13.3
55-64 years	850	360,808	783	91.7	89.5-93.8	67	8.3	6.2-10.5
65+ years	1,582	495,718	1,573	99.5	99.1-99.9	9	-	-
Less than H.S.	434	327,819	390	84.9	79.9-90.0	44	15.1	10.0-20.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,257	662,637	1,116	85.5	82.7-88.2	141	14.5	11.8-17.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,232	744,314	1,154	92.1	90.1-94.1	78	7.9	5.9-9.9
College Graduate	1,365	455,220	1,311	94.7	93.1-96.3	54	5.3	3.7-6.9
Less than \$15,000	311	173,002	275	86.9	82.1-91.7	36	13.1	8.3-17.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	514	248,993	455	82.1	76.3-87.9	59	17.9	12.1-23.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	589	314,716	519	82.7	78.4-86.9	70	17.3	13.1-21.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	525	250,866	482	88.5	84.6-92.4	43	11.5	7.6-15.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	551	277,189	532	96.8	95.2-98.4	19	3.2	1.6-4.8
\$75,000+	845	453,153	827	96.7	94.7-98.8	18	-	-

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

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

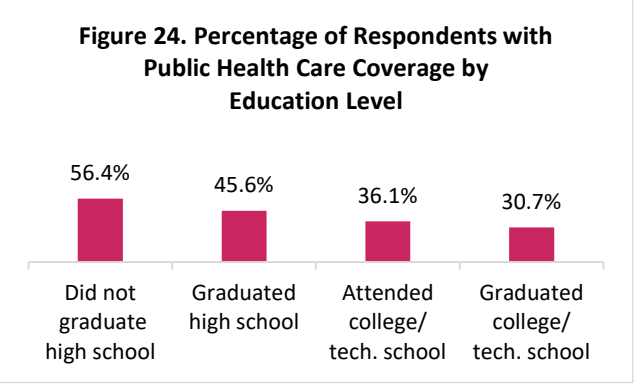
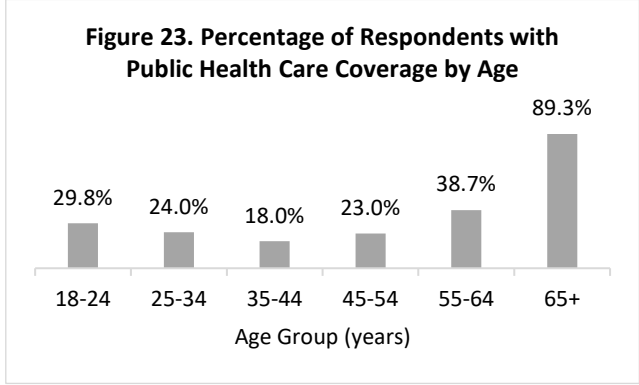
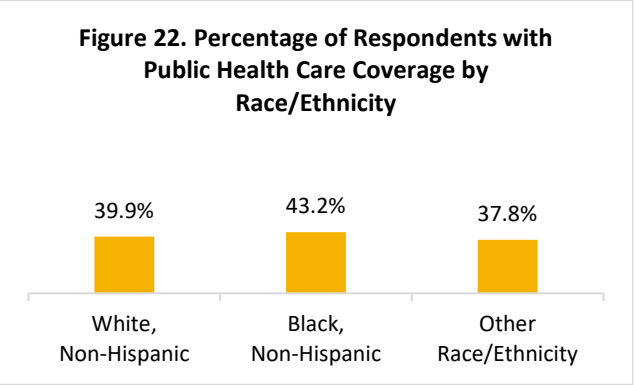
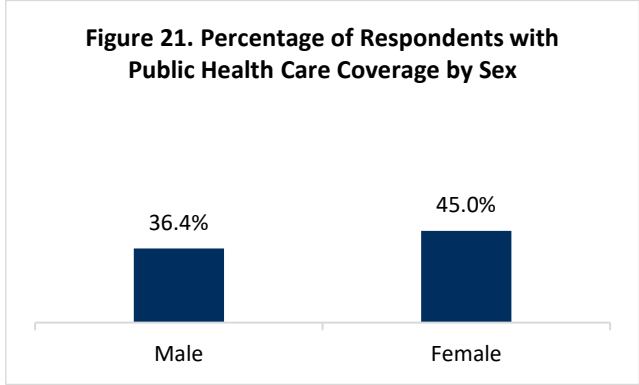
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

### SOURCE OF HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

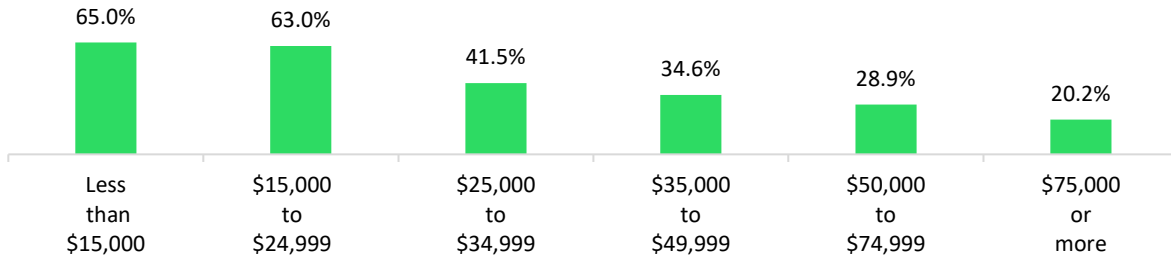
The source of health care coverage question can be used to estimate the proportion of people in the state who have private health care coverage or public health care coverage. See Appendix A for details.

**Source of Health Care Coverage Question:**  
*What is the primary source of your health care coverage?*

- Among respondents who provided specific information about the source of their health care coverage, 48.6% had private insurance, and **40.9% had public insurance.**
- **Women** (45.0%) had a **significantly higher** rate of public insurance compared to men (36.4%) (Fig. 21).
- The percentage of public insurance was **highest** among **Black, NH adults** (43.2%), followed by White, NH adults (39.9%), and adults of other races/ethnicities (37.8%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage of public insurance among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 22).
- The percentage of public health insurance was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (89.3%) compared to all younger age groups (Fig. 23).
- The percentage of public insurance increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (56.4%) and adults whose highest education was **high school graduation** (45.6%) compared to adults with higher education levels (Fig. 24).
- The percentage of public insurance increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (65.0%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (63.0%) compared to adults with higher annual household incomes (Fig. 25).



**Figure 25. Percentage of Respondents with Public Health Care Coverage by Annual Household Income**



**TABLE 5. Source of Health Care Coverage**  
**Q: What is the primary source of your health care coverage?**

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Private			Public		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,302	2,196,211	1,797	48.6	46.6-50.6	2,186	40.9	39.0-42.8
Male	1,756	1,043,401	764	50.9	47.8-54.0	830	36.4	33.5-39.2
Female	2,546	1,152,809	1,033	46.6	44.1-49.2	1,356	45.0	42.5-47.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,570	1,274,984	1,114	51.2	48.8-53.7	1,296	39.9	37.6-42.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,531	765,059	602	44.9	41.4-48.3	793	43.2	39.8-46.5
Other Races/Ethnicities**	133	122,514	53	45.2	33.1-57.2	63	37.8	26.2-49.5
18-24 years	245	252,623	147	54.5	46.9-62.1	62	29.8	22.3-37.3
25-34 years	466	377,491	274	56.4	50.8-62.0	106	24.0	19.1-28.8
35-44 years	504	353,877	353	69.4	64.4-74.5	100	18.0	14.1-21.8
45-54 years	597	331,460	388	66.6	62.1-71.1	145	23.0	19.1-26.9
55-64 years	850	360,808	450	53.0	48.8-57.1	333	38.7	34.6-42.7
65+ years	1,582	495,718	159	10.2	8.2-12.1	1,414	89.3	87.4-91.3
Less than H.S.	434	327,819	90	28.6	22.6-34.5	300	56.4	50.1-62.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,257	662,637	406	39.9	36.2-43.5	710	45.6	42.0-49.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,232	744,314	561	56.0	52.6-59.5	593	36.1	32.8-39.3
College Graduate	1,365	455,220	734	64.0	60.9-67.1	577	30.7	27.9-33.6
Less than \$15,000	311	173,002	46	21.9	13.5-30.3	229	65.0	56.6-73.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	514	248,993	95	19.1	14.9-23.3	360	63.0	57.1-69.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	589	314,716	205	41.1	36.0-46.3	314	41.5	36.5-46.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	525	250,866	228	53.8	48.3-59.4	254	34.6	29.6-39.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	551	277,189	319	67.9	63.1-72.7	213	28.9	24.2-33.5
\$75,000+	845	453,153	589	76.6	73.0-80.2	238	20.2	16.9-23.4

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

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

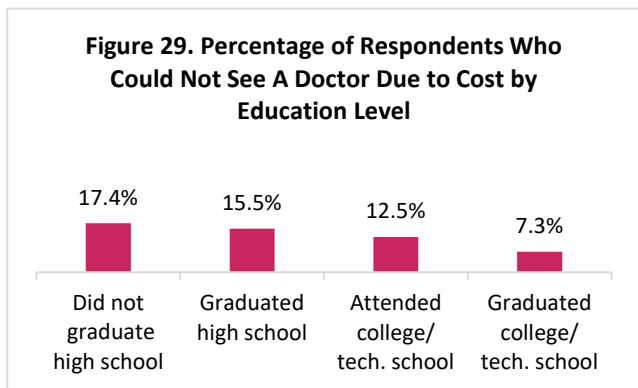
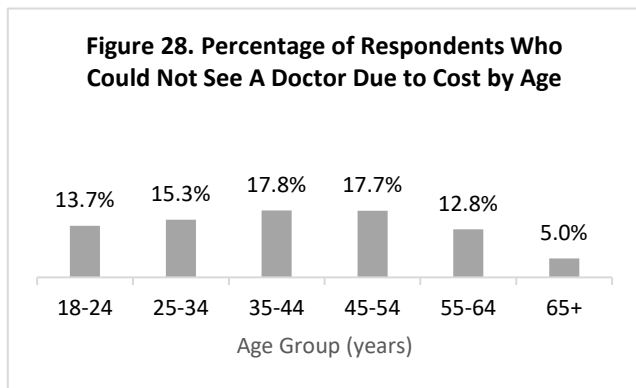
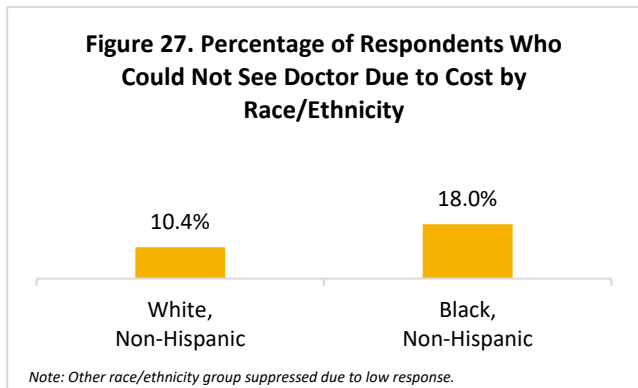
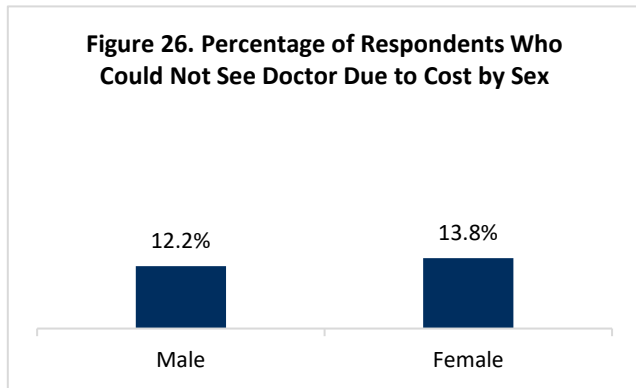
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Non-affordability of health care services can have a negative impact on its utilization.<sup>4</sup> Results of the 2021 National Health Interview Survey showed that, due to cost, in the preceding 12 months, 6.1% of adults in the United States did not get medical care they needed, 4.2% did not get mental health care they needed, and 6.8% did not take their medication as prescribed.<sup>5</sup>

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

- Overall, **13.1%** of respondents reported that they had forgone seeing a doctor due to costs in the last 12 months.
- **Women** (13.8%) had a **higher** rate of not seeing a doctor due to cost than men (12.2%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 26).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH respondents** (18.0%) compared to White, NH respondents (10.4%). The percentage among respondents of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 27).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **significantly lower** among **adults aged 65+ years** (5.0%) compared to adults of all younger age groups (Fig. 28).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults who **graduated from college** (7.3%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups (Fig. 29).
- Overall, the percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (23.1%), **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (24.8%), and **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (19.6%) compared to adults who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (7.7%) and \$75,000 or more (2.8%) (Fig. 30).



**Figure 30. Percentage of Respondents Who Could Not See A Doctor Due to Cost by Annual Household Income**

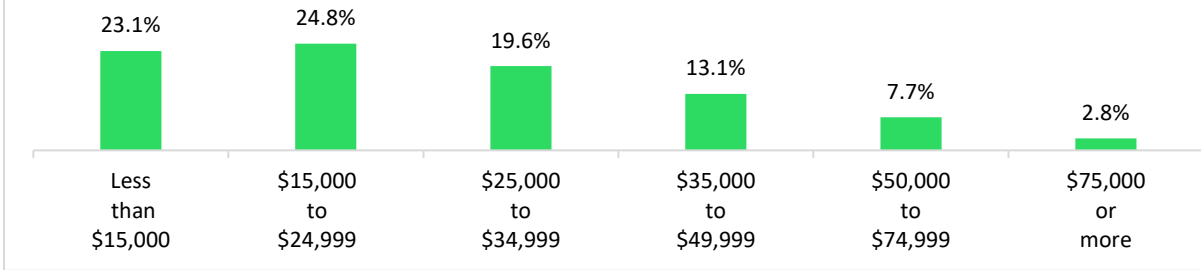


TABLE 6. Health Care Access								
Q: Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,411	2,262,414	495	13.1	11.7-14.4	3,916	86.9	85.6-88.3
Male	1,809	1,078,488	194	12.2	10.1-14.4	1,615	87.8	85.6-89.9
Female	2,602	1,183,926	301	13.8	12.1-15.6	2,301	86.2	84.4-87.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,622	1,302,040	220	10.4	8.9-12.0	2,402	89.6	88.0-91.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,572	790,581	256	18.0	15.3-20.7	1,316	82.0	79.3-84.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	143	133,797	12	-	-	131	91.8	86.7-96.9
18-24 years	280	289,240	44	13.7	9.5-17.9	236	86.3	82.1-90.5
25-34 years	472	380,975	77	15.3	11.3-19.2	395	84.7	80.8-88.7
35-44 years	509	354,284	79	17.8	13.2-22.4	430	82.2	77.6-86.8
45-54 years	605	334,842	105	17.7	14.0-21.5	500	82.3	78.5-86.0
55-64 years	858	365,673	112	12.8	10.1-15.4	746	87.2	84.6-89.9
65+ years	1,618	508,932	71	5.0	3.6-6.5	1,547	95.0	93.5-96.4
Less than H.S.	443	332,739	66	17.4	12.5-22.3	377	82.6	77.7-87.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,293	683,552	192	15.5	13.0-17.9	1,101	84.5	82.1-87.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,273	776,168	142	12.5	10.1-14.9	1,131	87.5	85.1-89.9
College Graduate	1,385	462,716	92	7.3	5.5-9.0	1,293	92.7	91.0-94.5
Less than \$15,000	317	175,439	67	23.1	15.8-30.4	250	76.9	69.6-84.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	523	254,683	108	24.8	19.6-30.0	415	75.2	70.0-80.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	597	318,236	101	19.6	15.5-23.6	496	80.4	76.4-84.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	531	254,052	59	13.1	9.4-16.9	472	86.9	83.1-90.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	559	286,728	37	7.7	4.8-10.6	522	92.3	89.4-95.2
\$75,000+	851	459,828	24	2.8	1.4-4.2	827	97.2	95.8-98.6

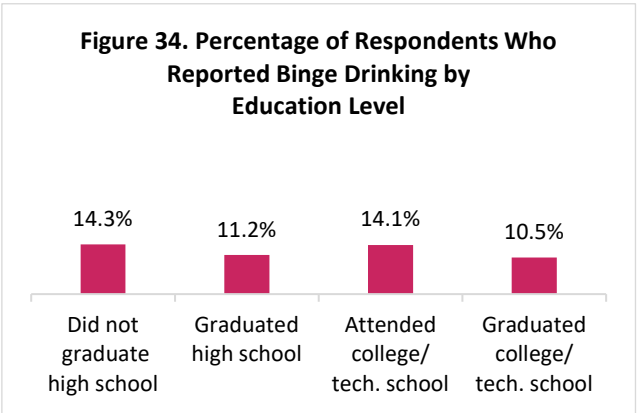
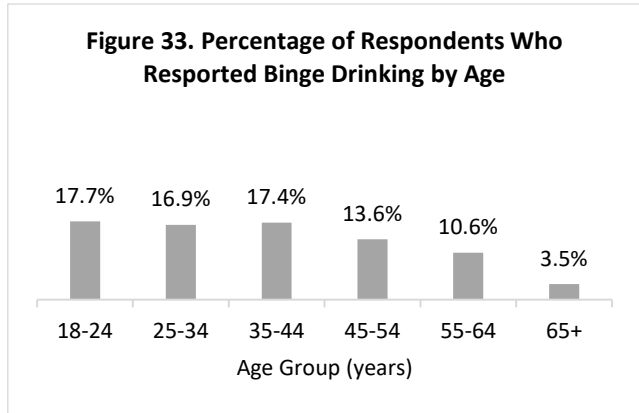
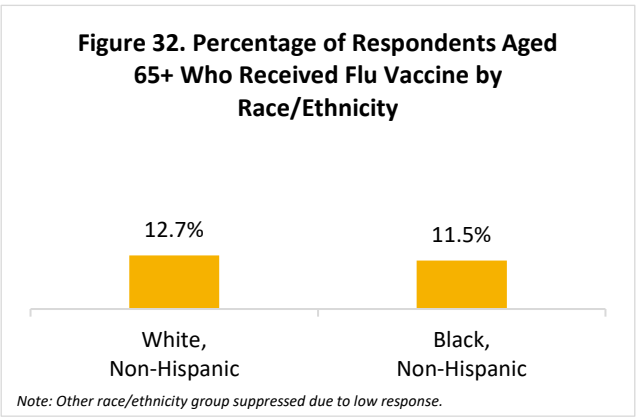
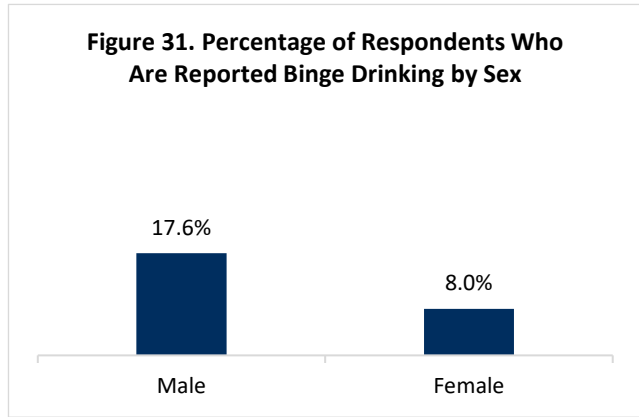
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (BINGE DRINKING)

Extensive alcohol use has been linked to a substantial proportion of injuries and deaths from motor vehicle crashes, falls, fires and drownings.<sup>6</sup> Alcohol use also is a factor in homicide, suicide, and sexual assault.<sup>6</sup> In 2020 alcohol use was associated with 21% of all crash fatalities, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.<sup>7</sup>

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

- Overall, **12.5%** of respondents reported binge drinking in the past 30 days.
- **Men** (17.6%) had a **significantly higher** rate compared to women (8.0%) (Fig. 31).
- The percentage of binge drinking was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (12.7%) compared to Black, NH adults (11.5%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant**. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 32).
- Overall, the percentage of binge drinking increased as age decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (3.5%) compared to all younger age groups (Fig. 33).
- The percentage of binge drinking was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (14.3%); however, there were **no significant differences** in binge drinking among education level groups (Fig. 34).
- The percentage of binge drinking was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (17.7%) compared to adults who earned \$15,000 to \$24,999 (8.0%) (Fig. 35).



**Figure 35. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Binge Drinking by Annual Household Income**

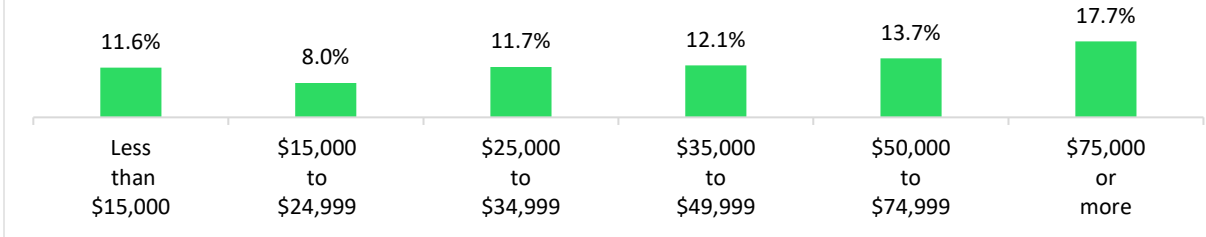


TABLE 7. Binge Drinking (Past 30 Days)								
Binge drinking = males having 5+ drinks on one occasion, females having 4+ drinks on one occasion								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,182	2,131,073	388	12.5	11.0-14.0	3,794	87.5	86.0-89.0
Male	1,692	1,003,599	237	17.6	15.0-20.2	1,455	82.4	79.8-85.0
Female	2,490	1,127,474	151	8.0	6.4-9.6	2,339	92.0	90.4-93.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,511	1,240,670	242	12.7	10.9-14.5	2,269	87.3	85.5-89.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,471	732,363	125	11.5	9.1-14.0	1,346	88.5	86.0-90.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	137	128,786	15	-	-	122	82.9	72.3-93.5
18-24 years	262	270,729	47	17.7	11.9-23.4	215	82.3	76.6-88.1
25-34 years	439	345,791	76	16.9	12.9-20.9	363	83.1	79.1-87.1
35-44 years	476	333,004	63	17.4	12.3-22.4	413	82.6	77.6-87.7
45-54 years	566	315,031	75	13.6	10.1-17.0	491	86.4	83.0-89.9
55-64 years	816	347,279	70	10.6	7.8-13.4	746	89.4	86.6-92.2
65+ years	1,561	492,038	51	3.5	2.3-4.6	1,510	96.5	95.4-97.7
Less than H.S.	422	310,732	41	14.3	9.3-19.2	381	85.7	80.8-90.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,225	645,327	100	11.2	8.7-13.8	1,125	88.8	86.2-91.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,196	728,180	126	14.1	11.3-16.9	1,070	85.9	83.1-88.7
College Graduate	1,327	442,220	120	10.5	8.4-12.7	1,207	89.5	87.3-91.6
Less than \$15,000	302	166,777	25	11.6	6.0-17.2	277	88.4	82.8-94.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	502	239,202	34	8.0	4.3-11.8	468	92.0	88.2-95.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	579	308,008	50	11.7	8.2-15.2	529	88.3	84.8-91.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	513	242,382	47	12.1	8.3-15.9	466	87.9	84.1-91.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	539	276,514	57	13.7	9.1-18.3	482	86.3	81.7-90.9
\$75,000+	823	445,079	115	17.7	13.7-21.6	708	82.3	78.4-86.3

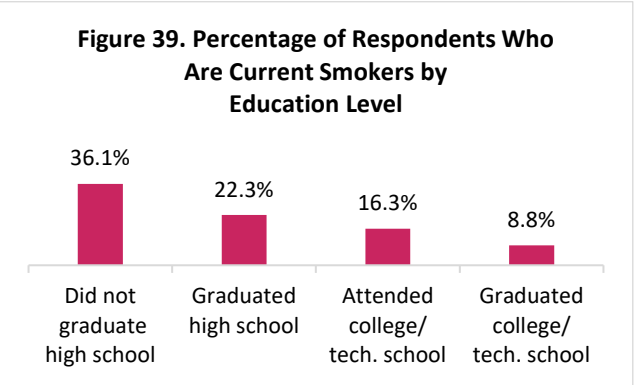
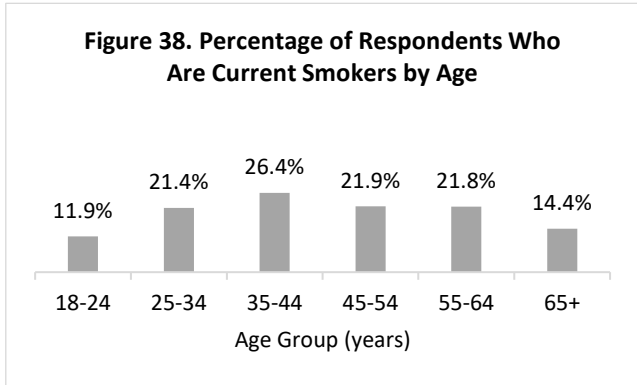
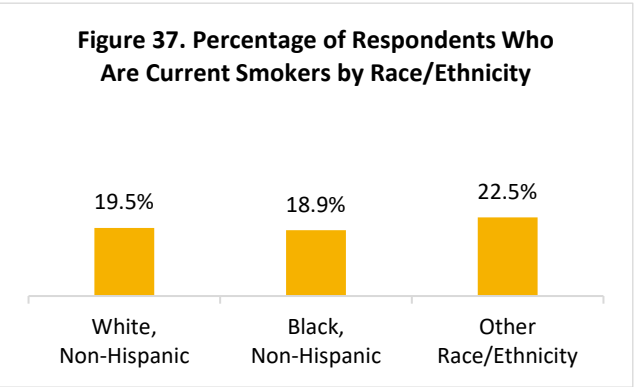
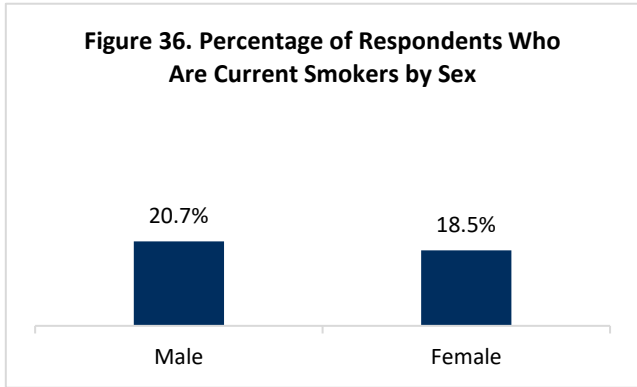
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

## CIGARETTE SMOKING

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the U.S.<sup>8</sup> Approximately 5,400 adults in Mississippi die from smoking-related illnesses every year.<sup>8</sup> Health problems related to smoking cigarettes include cancers, lung disease, and heart disease.<sup>8</sup> Mississippi’s rate of new cases of lung cancer is higher than the national rate (73.2 vs. 56.7 per 100,000).<sup>9</sup> Over the past decade the percentage of adult smokers has decreased, although other nicotine-delivery systems (e.g., e-cigarettes) have become popular.

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

- Overall, **19.6%** of respondents were current cigarette smokers.
- **Men** (20.7%) had a **higher** rate of smoking compared to women (18.5%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 36).
- The percentage of current smoking was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (22.5%), followed by White, NH (19.5%) and Black, NH (18.9%) adults. There were **no significant differences** in the percentage of current smoking among the race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 37).
- The percentage of current smoking was **significantly higher** among adults aged **35-44 years** (26.4%), **45-54 years** (21.9%), and **55-64 years** (21.8%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (11.9%) and 65+ years (14.4%) (Fig. 38).
- The percentage of current smoking increased as education level decreased, and there was a **significant difference between each of the education level groups** (Fig. 39).
- Overall, the percentage of current smoking increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (31.6%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (32.2%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (16.9%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (14.8%), and \$75,000 or more (11.1%) (Fig. 40).





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

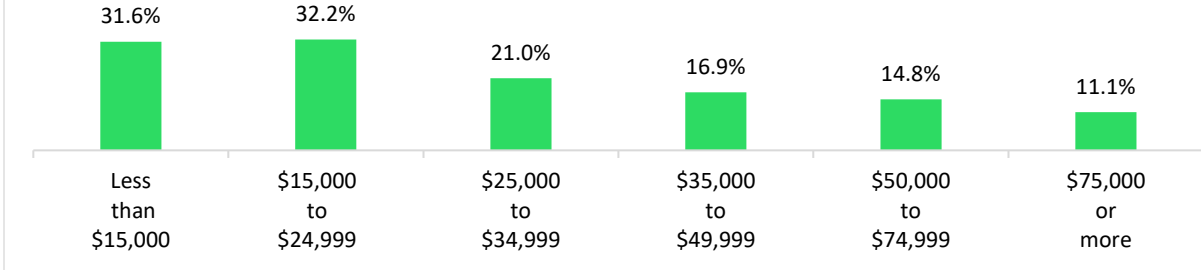


TABLE 8. Current Smoker								
Has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in entire life and now smokes every day or some days								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,271	2,189,456	696	19.6	17.8-21.3	3,575	80.4	78.7-82.2
Male	1,741	1,038,099	326	20.7	17.9-23.5	1,415	79.3	76.5-82.1
Female	2,530	1,151,358	370	18.5	16.4-20.7	2,160	81.5	79.3-83.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,555	1,269,148	413	19.5	17.4-21.6	2,142	80.5	78.4-82.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,514	760,892	250	18.9	16.0-21.8	1,264	81.1	78.2-84.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	138	129,511	19	22.5	10.6-34.4	119	77.5	65.6-89.4
18-24 years	273	280,941	28	11.9	6.3-17.5	245	88.1	82.5-93.7
25-34 years	460	368,831	83	21.4	16.4-26.4	377	78.6	73.6-83.6
35-44 years	492	343,322	111	26.4	21.0-31.8	381	73.6	68.2-79.0
45-54 years	577	318,745	112	21.9	17.7-26.1	465	78.1	73.9-82.3
55-64 years	831	355,771	172	21.8	18.3-25.3	659	78.2	74.7-81.7
65+ years	1,578	496,851	183	14.4	12.0-16.8	1,395	85.6	83.2-88.0
Less than H.S.	433	322,190	125	36.1	29.9-42.3	308	63.9	57.7-70.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,258	665,956	263	22.3	19.1-25.5	995	77.7	74.5-80.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,228	751,944	188	16.3	13.6-19.0	1,040	83.7	81.0-86.4
College Graduate	1,340	444,567	118	8.8	6.9-10.7	1,222	91.2	89.3-93.1
Less than \$15,000	311	174,469	84	31.6	23.6-39.6	227	68.4	60.4-76.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	513	248,547	133	32.2	26.3-38.2	380	67.8	61.8-73.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	591	316,060	113	21.0	16.7-25.2	478	79.0	74.8-83.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	526	249,098	73	16.9	12.6-21.1	453	83.1	78.9-87.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	550	283,139	82	14.8	10.5-19.1	468	85.2	80.9-89.5
\$75,000+	834	449,677	74	11.1	8.0-14.2	760	88.9	85.8-92.0

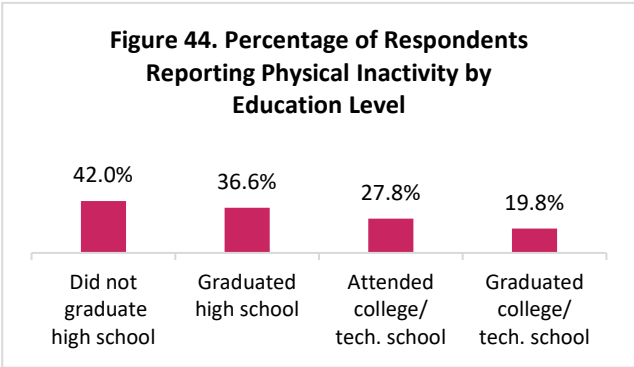
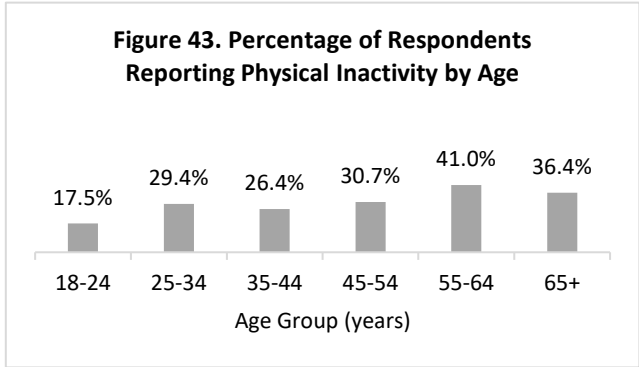
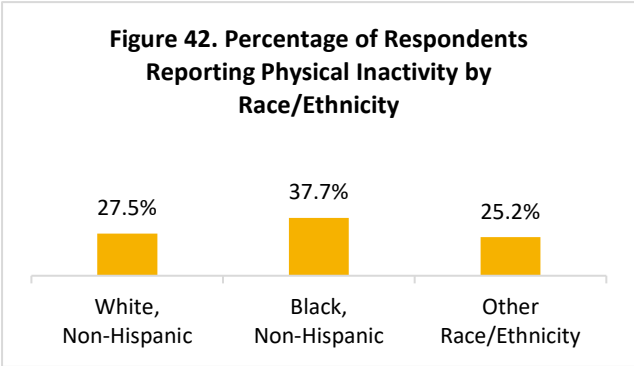
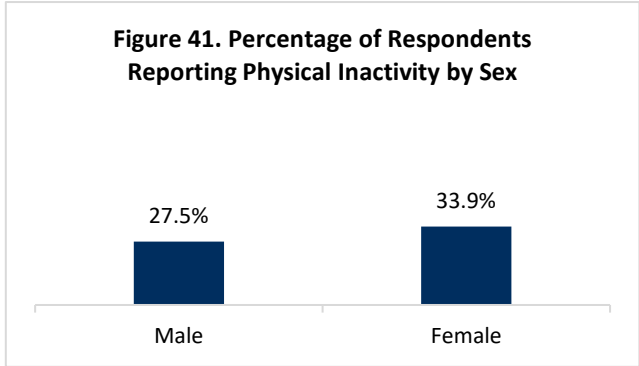
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
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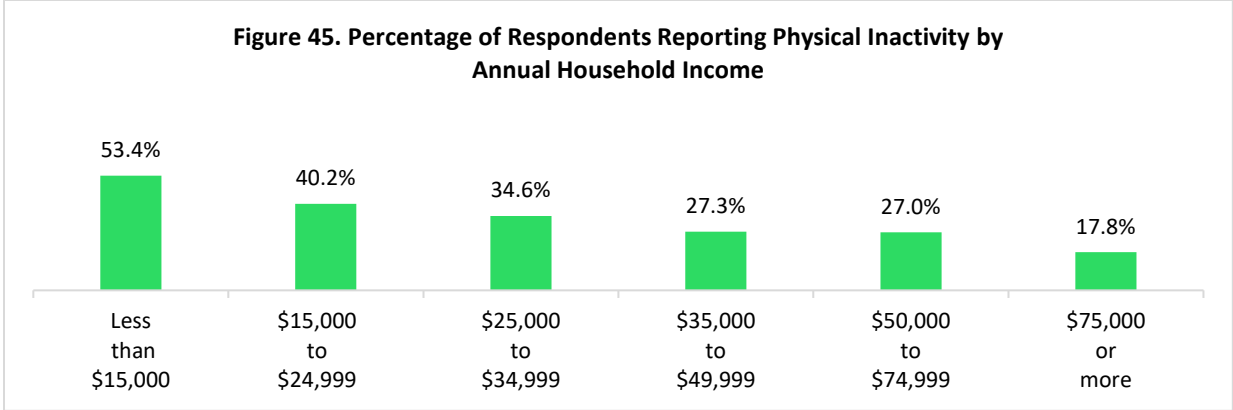
**EXERCISE AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**

Regular physical activity helps to maintain the functional independence of older adults and enhances the quality of life for people of all ages. Adequate physical activity levels can prevent 1 in 10 premature deaths, as well as 1 in 8 cases of colorectal cancer, 1 in 12 cases of diabetes, and 1 in 15 cases of heart disease.<sup>10</sup> The role of exercise in preventing coronary heart disease (CHD) is of particular importance, given that CHD was the leading cause of death in the U.S. and Mississippi in 2021.<sup>11,12</sup>

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

- Overall, **30.9%** of adults did not participate in any exercise outside of work in the past 30 days.
- **Women** reported a **significantly higher** rate of physical inactivity (33.9%) compared to men (27.5%) (Fig. 41).
- The percentage of physical inactivity was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH** adults (37.7%) compared to White, NH adults (27.5%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (25.2%) was not significantly different from the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 42).
- The percentage of physical inactivity was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (41.0%) compared to adults of all younger age groups (Figure 43).
- The percentage of physical inactivity increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults with **less than a high school education** (42.0%) and whose highest education was **high school graduation** (36.6%) compared to adults who completed some college post-high school (27.8%) and adults who graduated college (19.8%) (Fig. 44).
- The percentage of physical inactivity increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (53.4%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (40.2%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (27.3%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (27.0%) and \$75,000 or more (17.8%) (Fig. 45).





**TABLE 9. Exercise (Past Month)**  
**Q: Other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises?**

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,417	2,269,246	2,958	69.1	67.3-70.9	1,459	30.9	29.1-32.7
Male	1,813	1,083,783	1,274	72.5	69.8-75.2	539	27.5	24.8-30.2
Female	2,604	1,185,463	1,684	66.1	63.7-68.5	920	33.9	31.5-36.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,629	1,308,321	1,835	72.5	70.4-74.6	794	27.5	25.4-29.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,571	791,132	963	62.3	59.0-65.6	608	37.7	34.4-41.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	143	133,797	107	74.8	64.5-85.1	36	25.2	14.9-35.5
18-24 years	281	289,906	231	82.5	77.3-87.7	50	17.5	12.3-22.7
25-34 years	474	382,519	329	70.6	65.6-75.5	145	29.4	24.5-34.4
35-44 years	511	358,120	383	73.6	68.4-78.8	128	26.4	21.2-31.6
45-54 years	606	335,513	410	69.3	65.0-73.6	196	30.7	26.4-35.0
55-64 years	860	366,526	525	59.0	54.8-63.1	335	41.0	36.9-45.2
65+ years	1,616	508,192	1,027	63.6	60.6-66.6	589	36.4	33.4-39.4
Less than H.S.	446	336,063	246	58.0	52.1-63.8	200	42.0	36.2-47.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,294	686,046	764	63.4	60.0-66.8	530	36.6	33.2-40.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,275	776,945	868	72.2	69.1-75.4	407	27.8	24.6-30.9
College Graduate	1,385	462,953	1,067	80.2	77.6-82.8	318	19.8	17.2-22.4
Less than \$15,000	319	178,472	154	46.6	38.6-54.6	165	53.4	45.4-61.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	522	254,121	291	59.8	54.4-65.2	231	40.2	34.8-45.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	597	318,822	381	65.4	60.4-70.4	216	34.6	29.6-39.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	536	256,075	375	72.7	67.9-77.4	161	27.3	22.6-32.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	559	286,728	402	73.0	67.9-78.1	157	27.0	21.9-32.1
\$75,000+	851	459,828	697	82.2	78.8-85.6	154	17.8	14.4-21.2

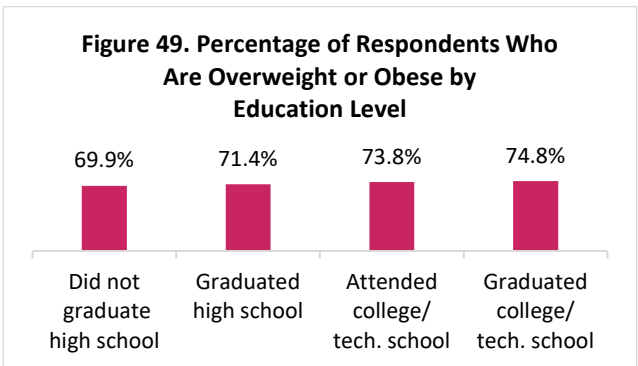
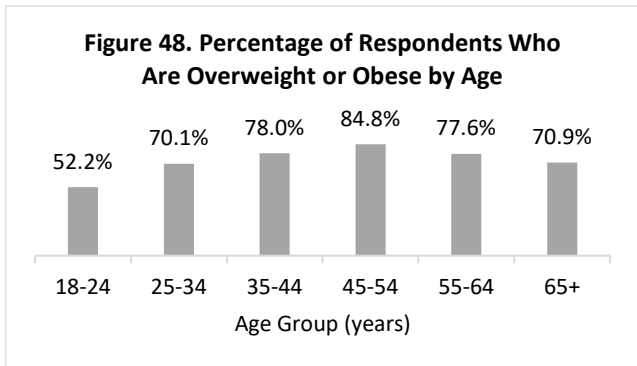
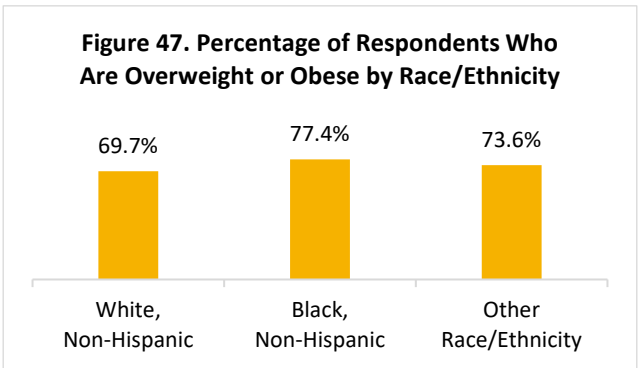
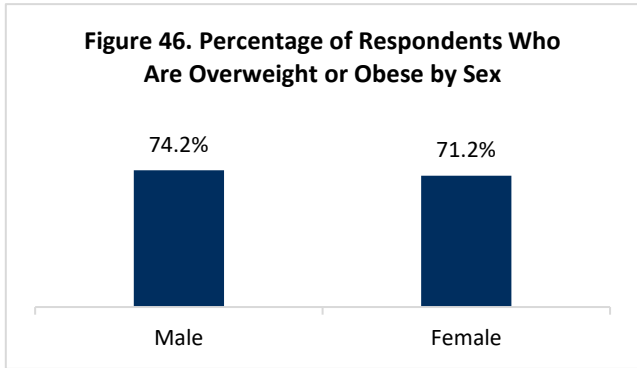
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
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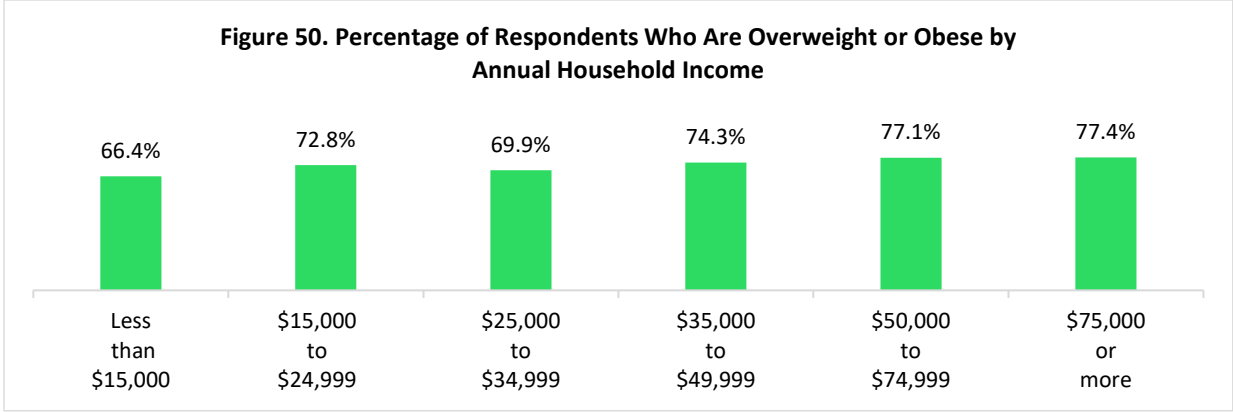
**OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY/BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)**

The percentage of overweight persons has increased substantially during the past twenty years.<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>13</sup> Weight may be controlled through dietary changes such as decreasing caloric intake and by increasing physical activity.

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

- Overall, **72.7%** of respondents had a BMI in the overweight (BMI ≥ 25) or obese (BMI ≥ 30) category.
- **Men** (74.2%) had a **higher** rate of being overweight or obese compared to women (71.2%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 46).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (77.4%) compared to White, NH adults (69.7%). The rate of overweight/obesity among adults of other races/ethnicities (73.6%) did not differ significantly from that of the Black, NH and White, NH groups (Fig. 47).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly higher** among adults aged **45-54 years** (84.8%) compared to adults aged 18-24 (52.2%), 25-34 (70.1%), and 65+ years (70.9%) (Fig. 48).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity increased as level of education increased and was **highest** among adults who **graduated college** (74.8%); however, there were **no significant differences** in overweight/obesity among education level groups (Fig. 49).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (77.4%); however, there were **no significant differences** in overweight/obesity among annual household income groups (Fig. 50).





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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Overweight or Obese			Not Overweight or Obese		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,110	2,109,900	3,038	72.7	70.8-74.6	1,072	27.3	25.4-29.2
Male	1,747	1,040,188	1,335	74.2	71.3-77.0	412	25.8	23.0-28.7
Female	2,363	1,069,712	1,703	71.2	68.7-73.7	660	28.8	26.3-31.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,471	1,230,771	1,732	69.7	67.4-72.1	739	30.3	27.9-32.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,455	732,806	1,177	77.4	74.1-80.7	278	22.6	19.3-25.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	132	125,355	92	73.6	64.5-82.8	40	26.4	17.2-35.5
18-24 years	266	271,620	137	52.2	45.0-59.5	129	47.8	40.5-55.0
25-34 years	438	353,933	321	70.1	64.4-75.8	117	29.9	24.2-35.6
35-44 years	488	336,868	380	78.0	73.3-82.6	108	22.0	17.4-26.7
45-54 years	548	303,303	470	84.8	81.1-88.4	78	15.2	11.6-18.9
55-64 years	803	344,228	630	77.6	74.0-81.2	173	22.4	18.8-26.0
65+ years	1,526	481,900	1,072	70.9	68.0-73.9	454	29.1	26.1-32.0
Less than H.S.	418	312,564	298	69.9	64.0-75.9	120	30.1	24.1-36.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,217	643,395	891	71.4	67.9-74.9	326	28.6	25.1-32.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,178	720,179	882	73.8	70.5-77.0	296	26.2	23.0-29.5
College Graduate	1,292	432,466	965	74.8	71.8-77.8	327	25.2	22.2-28.2
Less than \$15,000	302	167,543	210	66.4	58.2-74.6	92	33.6	25.4-41.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	498	241,115	370	72.8	67.3-78.3	128	27.2	21.7-32.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	569	300,309	413	69.9	64.9-75.0	156	30.1	25.0-35.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	523	251,197	397	74.3	69.0-79.7	126	25.7	20.3-31.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	538	273,763	416	77.1	72.4-81.8	122	22.9	18.2-27.6
\$75,000+	813	440,723	627	77.4	73.7-81.2	186	22.6	18.8-26.3

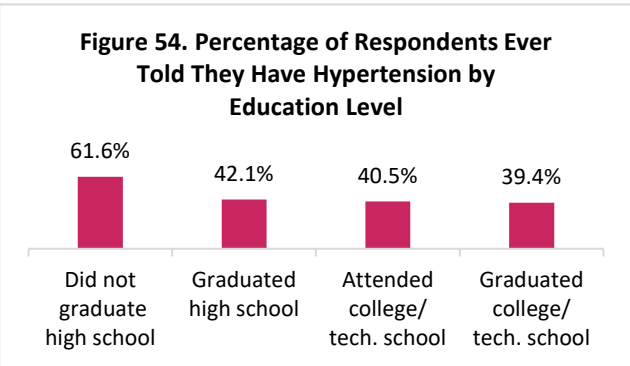
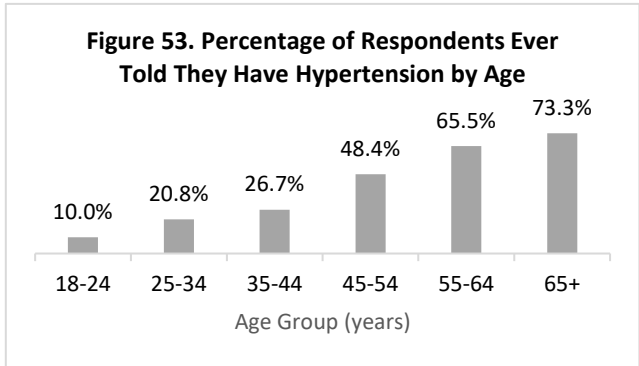
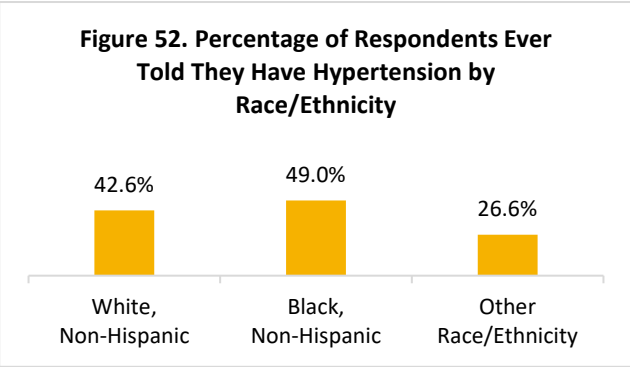
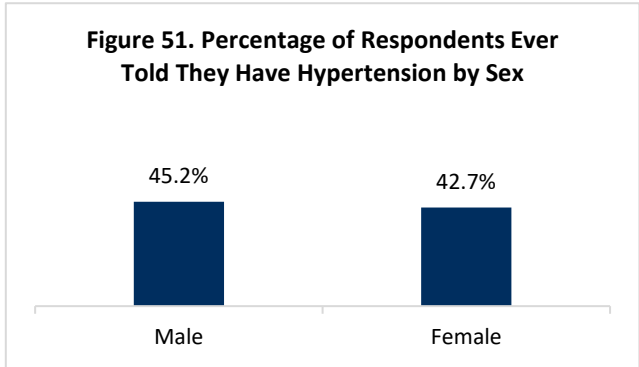
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

## HYPERTENSION

Hypertension, or high blood pressure, is a condition in which a person’s blood pressure is at or above 130/80 mm Hg.<sup>14</sup> Having blood pressure that is consistently elevated can damage the heart and increase the risk of heart disease and stroke.<sup>14</sup> Nationally, approximately one-third of adults report having been diagnosed with high blood pressure,<sup>15</sup> and hypertension and hypertensive renal disease accounted for more than 42,800 deaths in 2021.<sup>16</sup> In Mississippi, more than 700 deaths were attributed to hypertension in 2021.<sup>12</sup>

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

- Overall, **43.9%** of respondents had ever been told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure.
- **Men** (45.2%) had a **higher** rate of ever being told they had hypertension compared to women (42.7%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 51).
- The percentage of hypertension was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (49.0%) compared to White, NH (42.6%) and other race/ethnicity (26.6%) adults (Fig. 52).
- The percentage of hypertension increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **45-54 years** (48.4%), **55-64 years** (65.5%), and **65+ years** (73.3%) compared to younger age groups (Fig. 53).
- The percentage of hypertension increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not complete high school** (61.6%) compared to all higher education levels (Fig. 54).
- The percentage of hypertension was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (51.3%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (55.9%) compared to adults who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (36.3%) and \$75,000 or more (37.7%) (Fig. 55).



**Figure 55. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Hypertension by Annual Household Income**

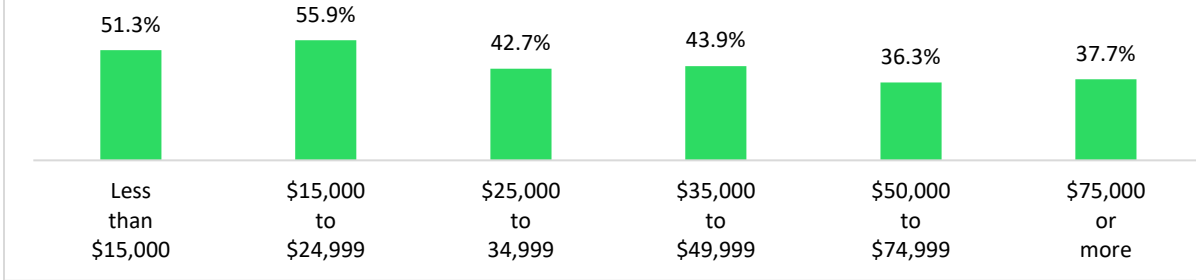


TABLE 11. Hypertension								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,412	2,265,898	2,336	43.9	42.0-45.8	2,076	56.1	54.2-58.0
Male	1,811	1,082,898	970	45.2	42.2-48.2	841	54.8	51.8-57.8
Female	2,601	1,183,000	1,366	42.7	40.3-45.2	1,235	57.3	54.8-59.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,624	1,305,292	1,302	42.6	40.3-45.0	1,322	57.4	55.0-59.7
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,573	791,889	942	49.0	45.6-52.4	631	51.0	47.6-54.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	141	132,721	50	26.6	17.3-35.8	91	73.4	64.2-82.7
18-24 years	280	289,349	29	10.0	6.0-14.0	251	90.0	86.0-94.0
25-34 years	473	382,031	79	20.8	15.9-25.6	394	79.2	74.4-84.1
35-44 years	511	357,774	146	26.7	22.0-31.5	365	73.3	68.5-78.0
45-54 years	605	334,405	306	48.4	43.6-53.2	299	51.6	46.8-56.4
55-64 years	860	366,526	544	65.5	61.6-69.4	316	34.5	30.6-38.4
65+ years	1,615	508,324	1,189	73.3	70.5-76.1	426	26.7	23.9-29.5
Less than H.S.	446	335,719	316	61.6	55.4-67.8	130	38.4	32.2-44.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,295	685,622	713	42.1	38.7-45.6	582	57.9	54.4-61.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,269	774,375	638	40.5	37.2-43.9	631	59.5	56.1-62.8
College Graduate	1,385	462,943	659	39.4	36.2-42.5	726	60.6	57.5-63.8
Less than \$15,000	318	178,236	206	51.3	43.2-59.3	112	48.7	40.7-56.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	523	254,683	331	55.9	50.2-61.7	192	44.1	38.3-49.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	596	317,988	303	42.7	37.7-47.8	293	57.3	52.2-62.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	535	254,967	287	43.9	38.5-49.3	248	56.1	50.7-61.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	286,492	255	36.3	31.2-41.3	303	63.7	58.7-68.8
\$75,000+	851	459,828	366	37.7	33.5-41.9	485	62.3	58.1-66.5

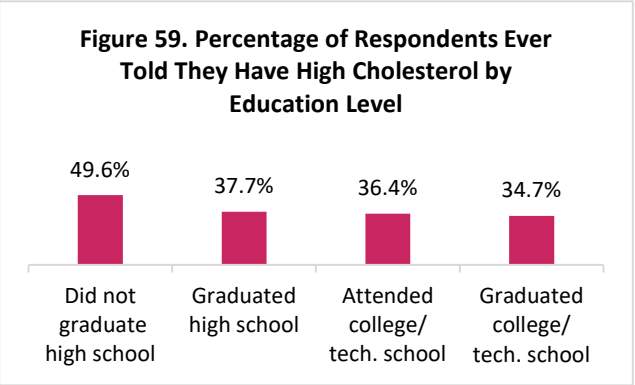
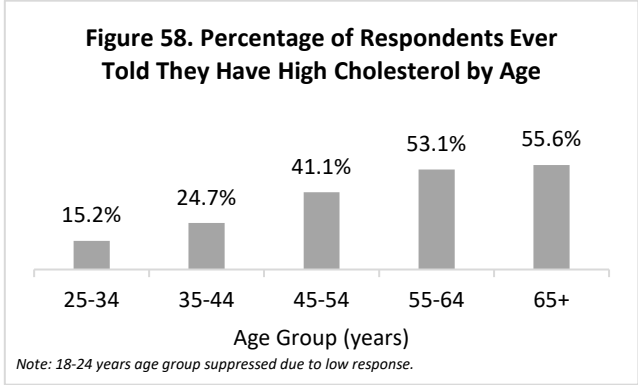
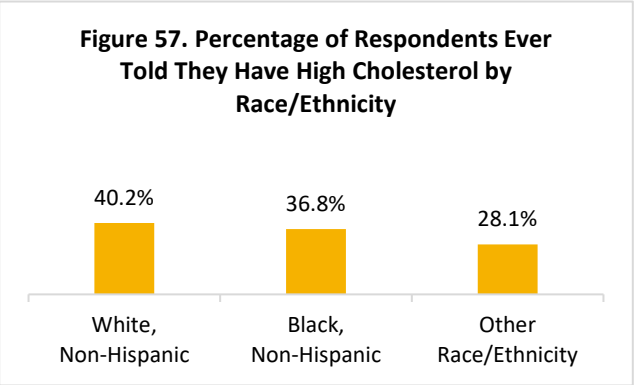
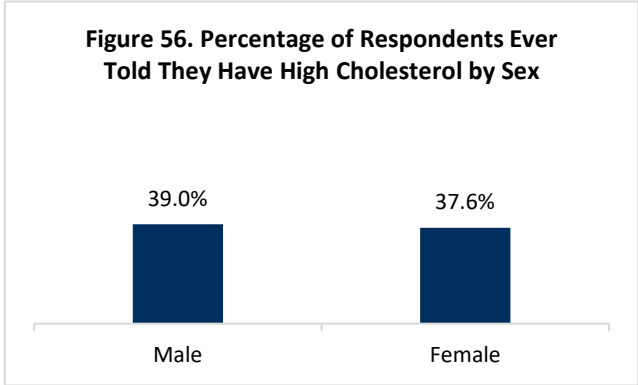
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

## CHOLESTEROL

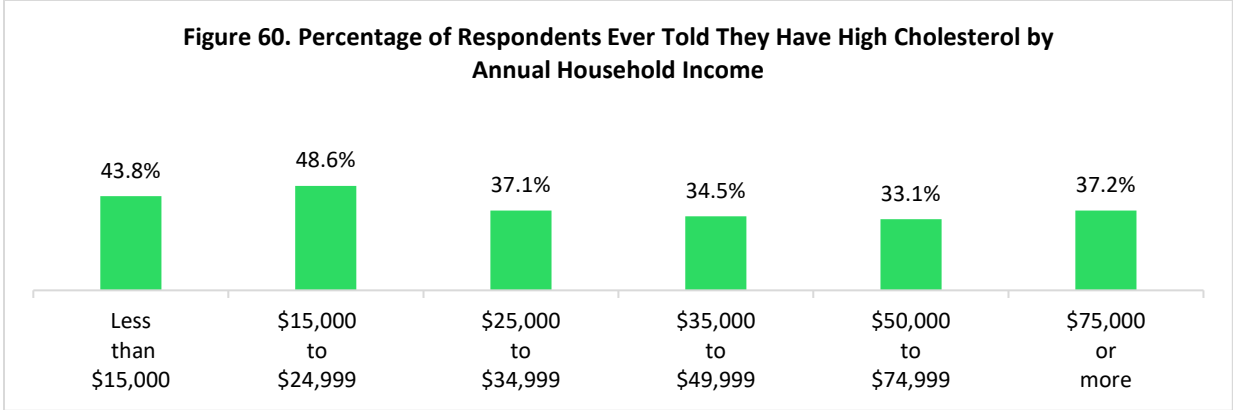
Blood cholesterol is a waxy substance that is produced in the liver.<sup>17</sup> Although the body produces the amount of blood cholesterol it needs, additional dietary cholesterol is present in various types of animal products. Cholesterol is necessary for the human body to function,<sup>17</sup> but 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.<sup>17,18</sup> Nationally, approximately one-third of adults report having been diagnosed with high cholesterol.<sup>15</sup>

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

- Overall, **38.3%** of respondents had ever been told by a health professional that they had high cholesterol.
- **Men** (39.0%) had a **higher** rate of high cholesterol compared to women (37.6%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 56).
- The percentage of high cholesterol was **highest** among **White, NH adults** (40.2%), followed by Black, NH adults (36.8%) and adults of other races/ethnicities (28.1%). The differences in percentage of high cholesterol among racial/ethnic groups was **not significant** (Fig. 57).
- The percentage of high cholesterol increased with age and was **significantly higher** among adults **55-64 years** (53.1%) **and 65+ years** (55.6%) compared to younger age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 58).
- The percentage of high cholesterol increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (49.6%) compared to all higher education levels (Fig. 59).
- The percentage of high cholesterol was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (48.6%) compared to all higher annual household income groups (Fig. 60).







**TABLE 12. Cholesterol**  
**Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?**

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,785	1,809,550	1,594	38.3	36.3-40.3	2,191	61.7	59.7-63.7
Male	1,508	837,963	659	39.0	35.8-42.1	849	61.0	57.9-64.2
Female	2,277	971,588	935	37.6	35.1-40.2	1,342	62.4	59.8-64.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,241	1,056,843	965	40.2	37.6-42.7	1,276	59.8	57.3-62.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,369	632,512	560	36.8	33.4-40.2	809	63.2	59.8-66.6
Other Races/Ethnicities**	108	88,973	40	28.1	18.4-37.8	68	71.9	62.2-81.6
18-24 years	127	125,444	11	-	-	116	90.5	84.5-96.6
25-34 years	332	266,439	48	15.2	10.5-20.0	284	84.8	80.0-89.5
35-44 years	418	282,683	105	24.7	19.6-29.8	313	75.3	70.2-80.4
45-54 years	549	299,024	212	41.1	36.0-46.1	337	58.9	53.9-64.0
55-64 years	800	340,846	407	53.1	48.8-57.4	393	46.9	42.6-51.2
65+ years	1,500	471,028	796	55.6	52.3-58.8	704	44.4	41.2-47.7
Less than H.S.	371	258,241	192	49.6	43.3-56.0	179	50.4	44.0-56.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,073	524,430	467	37.7	34.0-41.4	606	62.3	58.6-66.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,078	612,468	446	36.4	32.9-40.0	632	63.6	60.0-67.1
College Graduate	1,247	408,433	484	34.7	31.4-37.9	763	65.3	62.1-68.6
Less than \$15,000	275	143,308	141	43.8	35.9-51.8	134	56.2	48.2-64.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	451	197,756	218	48.6	42.8-54.3	233	51.4	45.7-57.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	491	248,250	201	37.1	31.6-42.6	290	62.9	57.4-68.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	469	211,708	188	34.5	29.1-40.0	281	65.5	60.0-70.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	494	233,558	184	33.1	27.9-38.3	310	66.9	61.7-72.1
\$75,000+	770	400,274	300	37.2	32.7-41.6	470	62.8	58.4-67.3

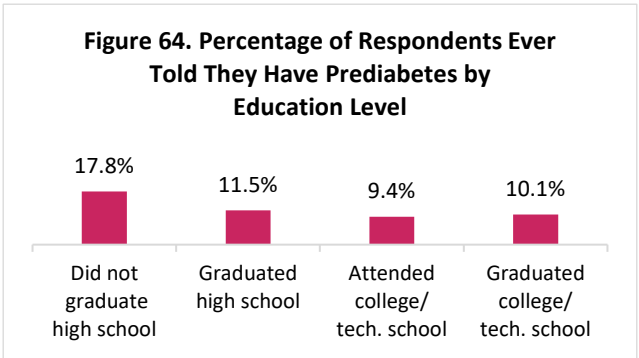
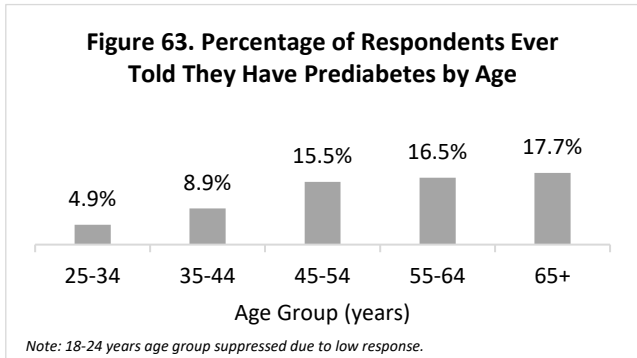
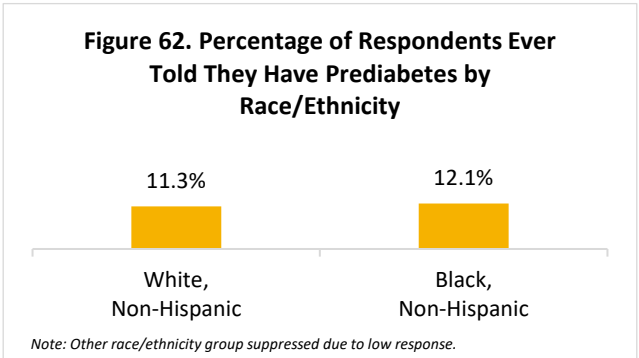
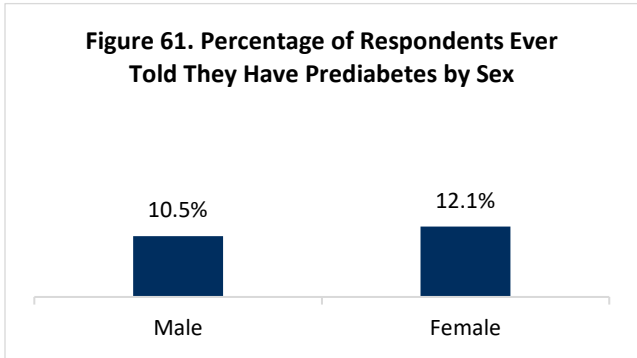
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

## PREDIABETES

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

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

- Overall, **11.3%** of respondents had ever been told by a health professional that they had prediabetes or borderline diabetes.
- **Women** (12.1%) had a **higher** rate of prediabetes compared to men (10.5%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 61).
- The percentage of prediabetes was **higher** among **Black, NH adults** (12.1%) compared to White, NH adults (11.3%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant**. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 62).
- The percentage of prediabetes increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (16.5%) **and 65+ years** (17.7%) compared to adults aged 25-34 years (4.9%) or 35-44 years (8.9%). The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 63).
- The percentage of prediabetes was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (17.8%) compared to adults who completed some college post-high school (9.4%) and adults who graduated college (10.1%) (Fig. 64).
- The percentage of prediabetes was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (16.5%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of prediabetes among annual household income groups (Fig. 65).



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

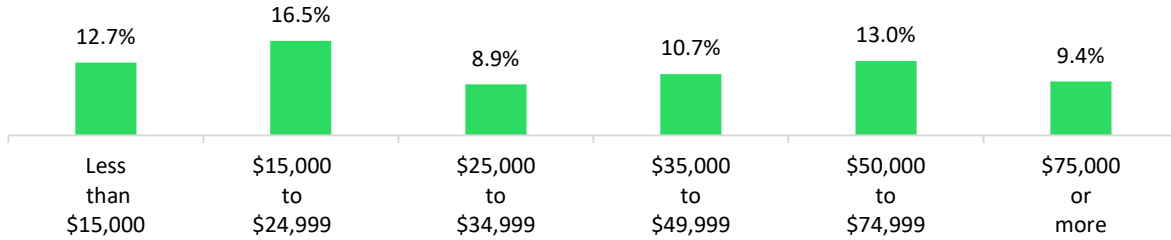


TABLE 13. Prediabetes								
Q: Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have prediabetes or borderline diabetes?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,477	1,830,397	438	11.3	10.0-12.6	3,039	88.7	87.4-90.0
Male	1,432	865,016	173	10.5	8.6-12.3	1,259	89.5	87.7-91.4
Female	2,045	965,381	265	12.1	10.3-13.8	1,780	87.9	86.2-89.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,111	1,063,836	233	11.3	9.6-13.0	1,878	88.7	87.0-90.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,194	641,571	190	12.1	10.0-14.2	1,004	87.9	85.8-90.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	111	97,440	13	-	-	98	91.4	85.7-97.1
18-24 years	255	252,098	10	-	-	245	96.5	94.1-98.9
25-34 years	423	336,314	24	4.9	2.5-7.3	399	95.1	92.7-97.5
35-44 years	463	321,290	50	8.9	6.2-11.7	413	91.1	88.3-93.8
45-54 years	495	280,592	75	15.5	11.5-19.5	420	84.5	80.5-88.5
55-64 years	633	267,202	92	16.5	12.8-20.3	541	83.5	79.7-87.2
65+ years	1,160	354,634	181	17.7	14.8-20.7	979	82.3	79.3-85.2
Less than H.S.	305	243,487	51	17.8	12.5-23.2	254	82.2	76.8-87.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	999	544,020	133	11.5	9.3-13.8	866	88.5	86.2-90.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,021	644,597	120	9.4	7.4-11.4	901	90.6	88.6-92.6
College Graduate	1,140	392,823	133	10.1	8.0-12.1	1,007	89.9	87.9-92.0
Less than \$15,000	211	126,520	34	12.7	7.5-17.9	177	87.3	82.1-92.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	389	194,444	63	16.5	11.8-21.1	326	83.5	78.9-88.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	469	257,629	45	8.9	5.8-12.0	424	91.1	88.0-94.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	430	213,288	54	10.7	7.1-14.3	376	89.3	85.7-92.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	453	239,987	66	13.0	9.3-16.7	387	87.0	83.3-90.7
\$75,000+	735	396,418	81	9.4	6.9-11.9	654	90.6	88.1-93.1

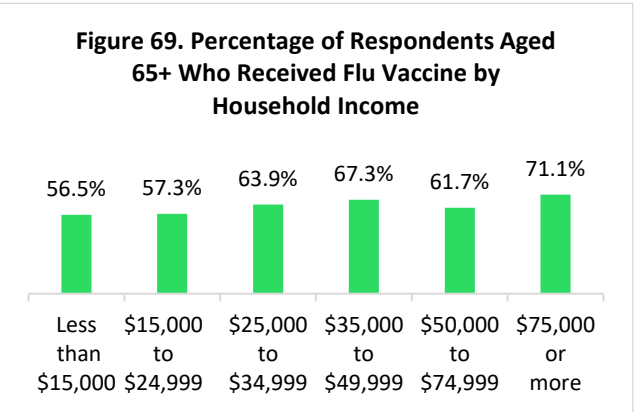
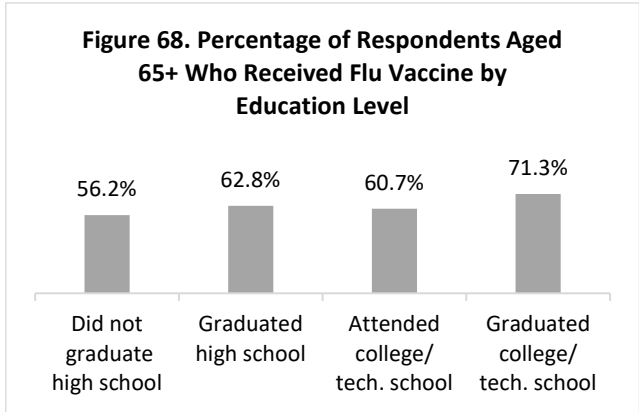
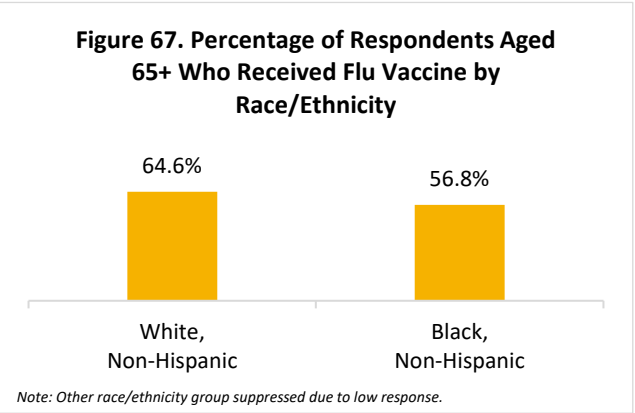
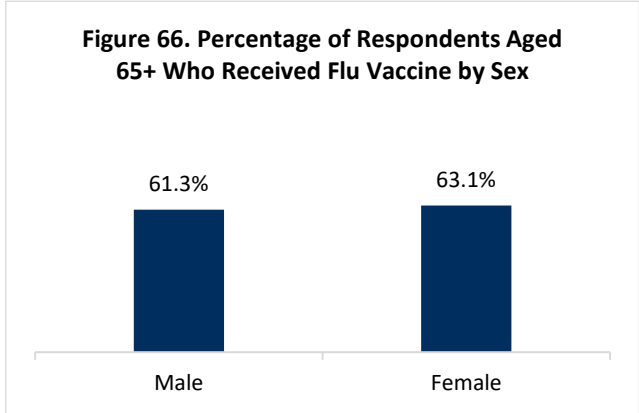
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

### FLU VACCINE (65+ YEARS ONLY)

A total of 697 people died from influenza (flu) and pneumonia in Mississippi in 2021,<sup>12</sup> but an influenza vaccine that can prevent the disease and several of its complications exists.<sup>20</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup>

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

- Overall, **62.3%** of the respondents aged 65 years and older reported they had received the influenza vaccine in the past 12 months.
- **Women** (63.1%) had a **higher** rate of flu vaccination compared to men (61.3%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 66).
- The percentage of flu vaccination was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (64.6%) compared to Black, NH adults (56.8%); however, the difference was **not significant**. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 67).
- The percentage of flu vaccination was **significantly higher** among adults who had **graduated college** (71.3%) compared to adults who did not graduate high school (56.2%) (Fig. 68).
- The percentage of flu vaccination was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (71.1%) and lowest among adults who earned less than \$15,000 (56.5%). However, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of flu vaccination among annual household income groups (Fig. 69).



<b>TABLE 14. Influenza Vaccine – 65+ Years</b> <b>Q: During the past 12 months, have you had either flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose or flu shot injected into your arm?</b>								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	1,569	493,097	1,017	62.3	59.2-65.4	552	37.7	34.6-40.8
Male	600	217,040	381	61.3	56.4-66.3	219	38.7	33.7-43.6
Female	969	276,057	636	63.1	59.1-67.1	333	36.9	32.9-40.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,047	343,913	705	64.6	60.9-68.3	342	35.4	31.7-39.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	465	127,779	276	56.8	50.8-62.8	189	43.2	37.2-49.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	32	12,872	21	-	-	11	-	-
65+ years	1,569	493,097	1,017	62.3	59.2-65.4	552	37.7	34.6-40.8
Less than H.S.	213	107,515	117	56.2	48.1-64.2	96	43.8	35.8-51.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	473	140,414	301	62.8	57.5-68.0	172	37.2	32.0-42.5
Some Post-H.S.	419	152,578	268	60.7	54.8-66.7	151	39.3	33.3-45.2
College Graduate	461	92,004	328	71.3	66.0-76.5	133	28.7	23.5-34.0
Less than \$15,000	100	31,816	59	56.5	44.1-69.0	41	43.5	31.0-55.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	208	77,044	124	57.3	48.7-65.9	84	42.7	34.1-51.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	225	72,690	147	63.9	55.6-72.2	78	36.1	27.8-44.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	211	61,840	141	67.3	59.2-75.4	70	32.7	24.6-40.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	175	55,530	113	61.7	52.3-71.1	62	38.3	28.9-47.7
\$75,000+	186	52,467	139	71.1	62.5-79.8	47	28.9	20.2-37.5

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

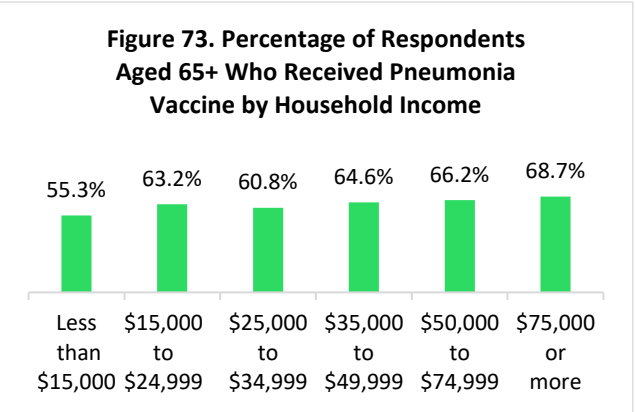
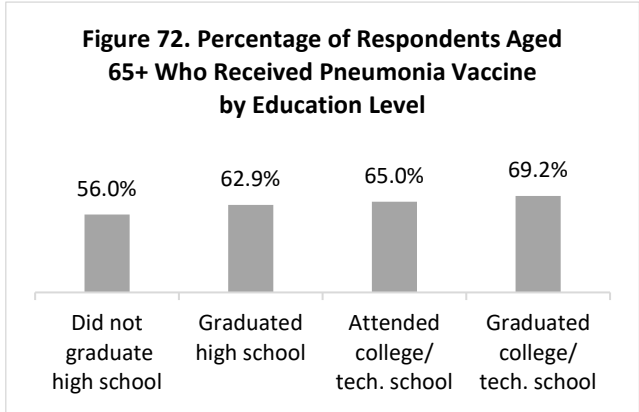
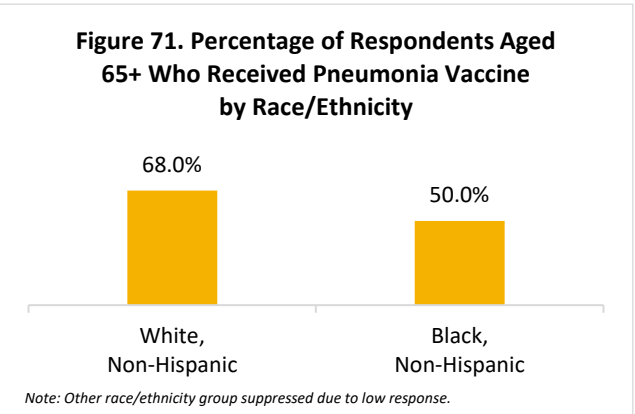
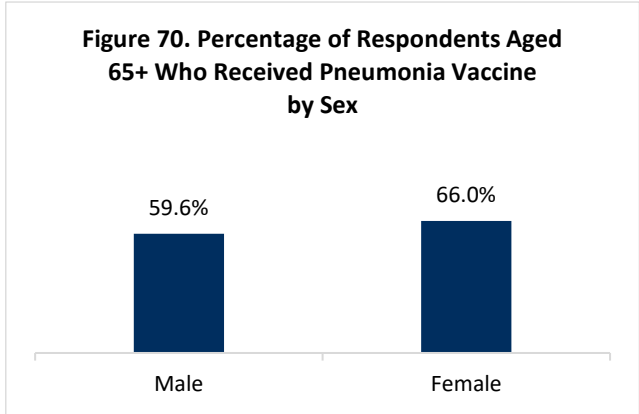
**PNEUMONIA VACCINE (65+ YEARS ONLY)**

Pneumonia is an acute respiratory infection that can cause mild to severe illness.<sup>21</sup> Pneumonia and influenza (flu) were no longer included as one of the top 10 causes of death in the U.S. or Mississippi in 2021.<sup>11,12</sup> However, a total of 697 people died from flu and pneumonia in the Mississippi in 2021.<sup>12</sup>

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, **63.2%** of respondents aged 65 years and older had ever received a pneumonia vaccination.
- **Women** (66.0%) had a **higher** rate of vaccination compared to men (59.6%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 70).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (68.0%) compared to Black, NH adults (50.0%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 71).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination increased as education level increased and was **highest** among adults who had **graduated college** (69.2%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among education level groups (Fig. 72).
- Overall, the percentage of pneumonia vaccination increased as annual household income increased and was **highest** among adults who earned **\$75,000 or more** (68.7%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among annual household income groups (Fig. 73).



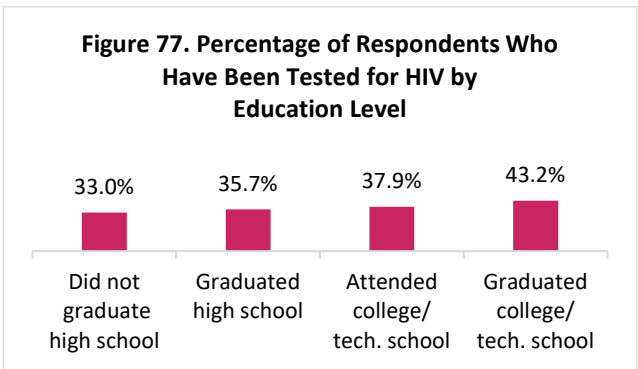
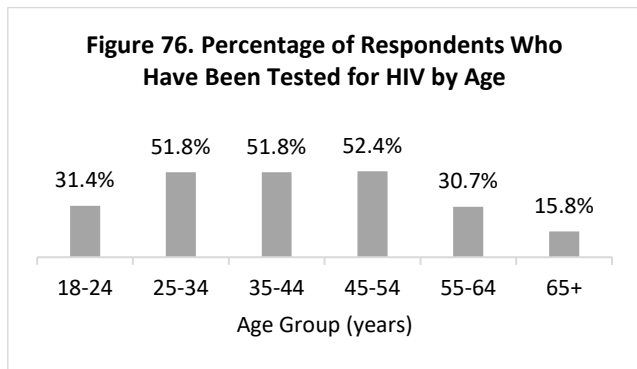
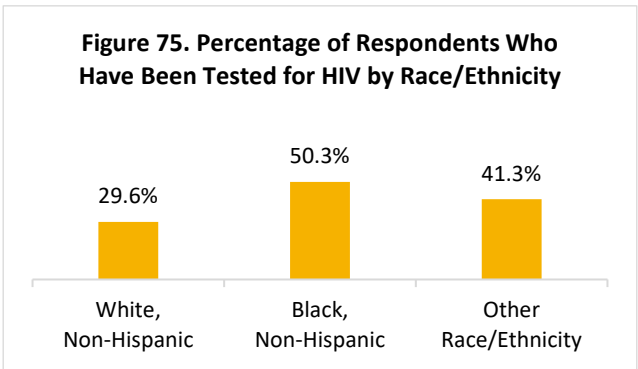
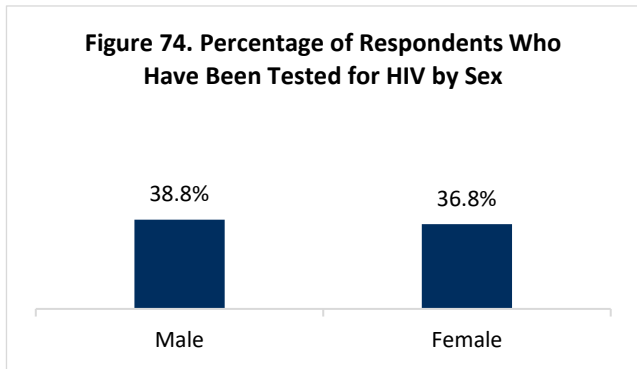
<b>TABLE 15. Pneumonia Vaccine – 65+ Years</b> <b>Q: Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?</b>								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	1,536	479,513	981	63.2	60.1-66.4	555	36.8	33.6-39.9
Male	585	208,514	362	59.6	54.6-64.6	223	40.4	35.4-45.4
Female	951	270,999	619	66.0	62.1-70.0	332	34.0	30.0-37.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,025	335,996	714	68.0	64.3-71.7	311	32.0	28.3-35.7
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	455	122,710	228	50.0	44.0-56.0	227	50.0	44.0-56.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	30	11,901	21	-	-	9	-	-
65+ years	1,536	479,513	981	63.2	60.1-66.4	555	36.8	33.6-39.9
Less than H.S.	209	105,690	113	56.0	47.8-64.1	96	44.0	35.9-52.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	460	136,476	290	62.9	57.5-68.4	170	37.1	31.6-42.5
Some Post-H.S.	406	146,017	263	65.0	59.2-70.7	143	35.0	29.3-40.8
College Graduate	458	90,746	312	69.2	63.8-74.6	146	30.8	25.4-36.2
Less than \$15,000	99	31,555	54	55.3	42.7-67.9	45	44.7	32.1-57.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	206	75,579	125	63.2	54.9-71.6	81	36.8	28.4-45.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	219	69,654	137	60.8	52.1-69.4	82	39.2	30.6-47.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	205	60,514	134	64.6	56.2-73.0	71	35.4	27.0-43.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	171	51,240	113	66.2	57.5-75.0	58	33.8	25.0-42.5
\$75,000+	184	52,049	130	68.7	59.9-77.5	54	31.3	22.5-40.1
(1) Unweighted number (2) Weighted percent **Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group. Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).								

## HIV TESTING

The CDC has estimated that approximately 1.2 million people aged 13 and older in the U.S. had human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in 2019.<sup>22</sup> Of these, 13.3% did not know their HIV status.<sup>22</sup> In Mississippi, it is estimated that roughly 20% of people with HIV do not know that they have it.<sup>23</sup>

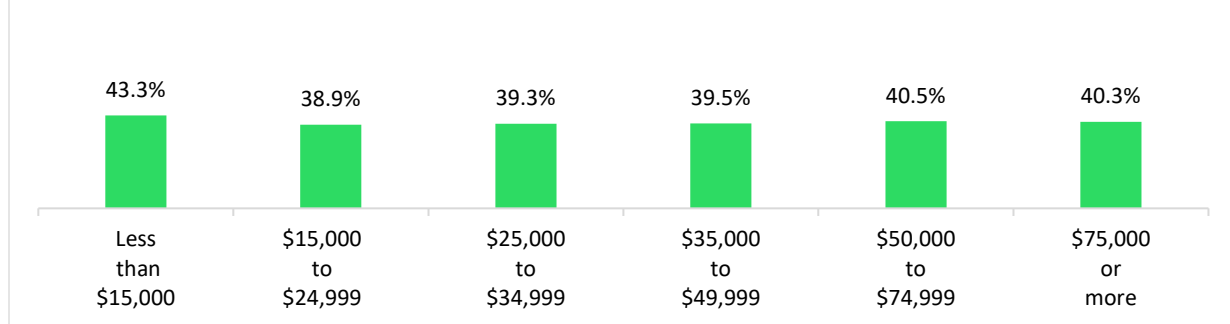
**HIV Testing Question:**  
*Including fluid testing from your mouth but not including tests you may have had for blood donation, have you ever been tested for H.I.V.?*

- Overall, **37.7%** of respondents reported that they had ever been tested for HIV.
- **Men** (38.8%) had a **higher** rate of being tested for HIV compared to women (36.8%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 74).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (50.3%) compared to White, NH adults (29.6%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (41.3%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH and White, NH groups (Fig. 75).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly higher** among adults aged **25-34 years** (51.8%), **35-44 years** (51.8%), and **45-54 years** (52.4%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (31.4%), 55-64 years (30.7%), and 65+ years (15.8%) (Fig. 76).
- The percentage of HIV testing increased as education level increased and was **significantly higher** among adults who had **graduated college** (43.2%) compared to adults who did not graduate high school (33.0%) and adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (35.7%) (Fig. 77).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (43.3%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of HIV testing among annual household income groups (Fig. 78).





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



**TABLE 16. HIV Testing**

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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,061	2,089,739	1,312	37.7	35.7-39.8	2,749	62.3	60.2-64.3
Male	1,654	992,370	569	38.8	35.5-42.0	1,085	61.2	58.0-64.5
Female	2,407	1,097,369	743	36.8	34.2-39.4	1,664	63.2	60.6-65.8
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,404	1,192,584	617	29.6	27.2-31.9	1,787	70.4	68.1-72.8
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,462	739,467	624	50.3	46.8-53.9	838	49.7	46.1-53.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	136	128,167	51	41.3	29.3-53.2	85	58.7	46.8-70.7
18-24 years	268	275,872	84	31.4	24.5-38.3	184	68.6	61.7-75.5
25-34 years	444	355,481	227	51.8	46.1-57.5	217	48.2	42.5-53.9
35-44 years	468	327,885	235	51.8	46.0-57.6	233	48.2	42.4-54.0
45-54 years	557	309,248	286	52.4	47.5-57.4	271	47.6	42.6-52.5
55-64 years	794	338,040	243	30.7	26.7-34.6	551	69.3	65.4-73.3
65+ years	1,470	456,376	220	15.8	13.4-18.2	1,250	84.2	81.8-86.6
Less than H.S.	403	300,534	113	33.0	26.8-39.3	290	67.0	60.7-73.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,189	632,397	354	35.7	31.9-39.5	835	64.3	60.5-68.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,179	726,482	395	37.9	34.3-41.5	784	62.1	58.5-65.7
College Graduate	1,277	424,453	443	43.2	39.7-46.7	834	56.8	53.3-60.3
Less than \$15,000	296	168,216	121	43.3	34.9-51.8	175	56.7	48.2-65.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	492	234,875	172	38.9	33.1-44.7	320	61.1	55.3-66.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	565	304,283	193	39.3	34.1-44.6	372	60.7	55.4-65.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	497	238,031	162	39.5	33.8-45.2	335	60.5	54.8-66.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	526	268,696	174	40.5	34.7-46.4	352	59.5	53.6-65.3
\$75,000+	801	434,189	296	40.3	35.9-44.7	505	59.7	55.3-64.1

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

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

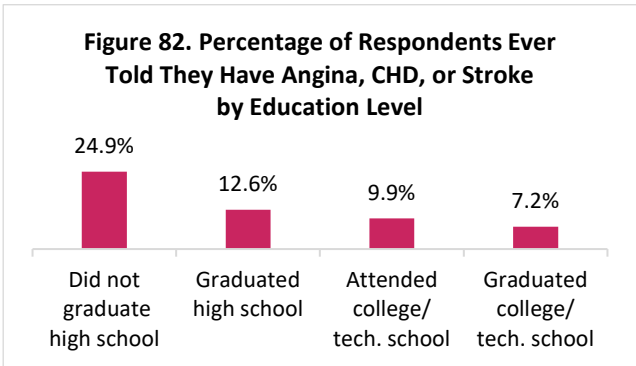
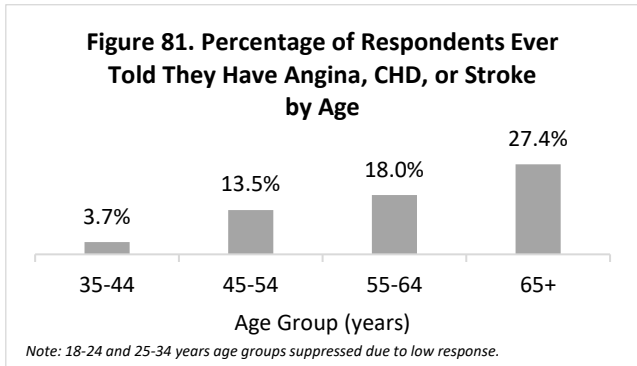
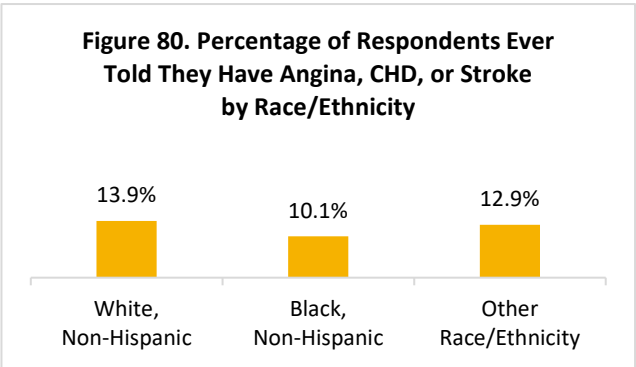
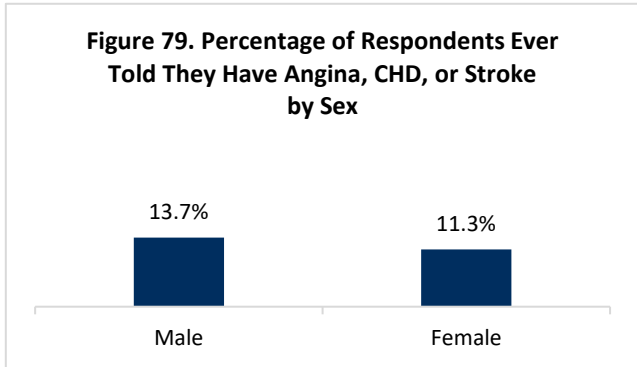
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

**ANGINA / CORONARY HEART DISEASE / STROKE**

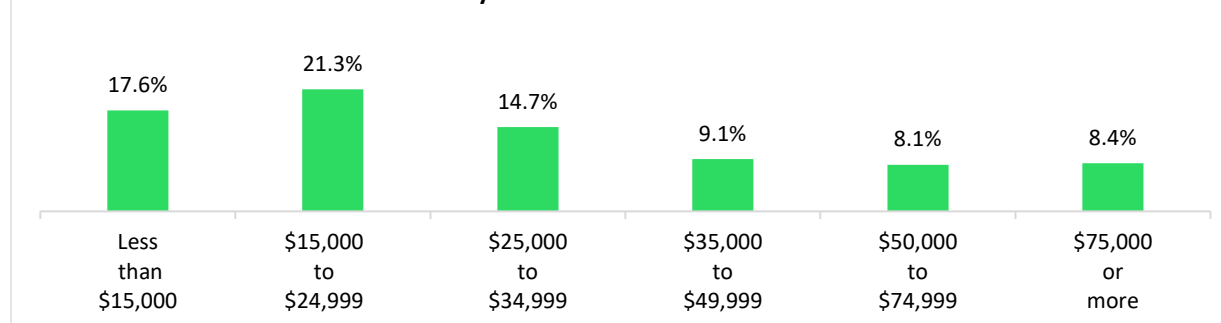
Cardiovascular disease (CVD) includes coronary heart disease, stroke, complications of hypertension, and diseases of the arterial blood vessels.<sup>24</sup> In 2021, Mississippi reported 8,841 deaths from heart disease, which was the leading cause of death in the state, and 1,982 from cerebrovascular disease (stroke).<sup>12</sup>

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

- Overall, **12.4%** of respondents had ever been told by a health professional that they had angina, coronary heart disease (CHD), or stroke.
- **Men** (13.7%) had a **higher** rate of angina, CHD, or stroke compared to women (11.3%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 79).
- The percentage of angina, CHD, or stroke was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (13.9%) compared to Black, NH adults (10.1%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (12.9%) was not significantly different from the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 80).
- The percentage of angina, CHD, or stroke increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (27.4%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (18.0%), 45-54 years (13.5%), and 35-44 years (3.7%). The percentage among adults aged 18-24 and 25-34 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 81).
- The percentage of angina, CHD, or stroke increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (24.9%) compared to adults with higher levels of education (Fig. 82).
- The percentage of angina, CHD, or stroke was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (17.6%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (21.3%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (9.1%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (8.1%) and \$75,000 or more (8.4%) (Fig. 83).



**Figure 83. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Angina, CHD, or Stroke by Annual Household Income**



**TABLE 17. Angina/Coronary Heart Disease/Stroke**  
**Q: Ever told you had angina or coronary heart disease or stroke?**

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,386	2,255,258	645	12.4	11.2-13.6	3,741	87.6	86.4-88.8
Male	1,796	1,077,358	305	13.7	11.8-15.5	1,491	86.3	84.5-88.2
Female	2,590	1,177,901	340	11.3	9.8-12.9	2,250	88.7	87.1-90.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,610	1,298,073	417	13.9	12.3-15.5	2,193	86.1	84.5-87.7
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,564	789,155	195	10.1	8.3-11.8	1,369	89.9	88.2-91.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	141	133,045	21	12.9	5.8-19.9	120	87.1	80.1-94.2
18-24 years	281	289,906	3	-	-	278	98.0	95.3-100.0
25-34 years	471	379,459	13	-	-	458	97.2	95.4-99.0
35-44 years	512	358,681	21	3.7	1.8-5.5	491	96.3	94.5-98.2
45-54 years	601	332,233	74	13.5	10.0-17.0	527	86.5	83.0-90.0
55-64 years	856	364,939	135	18.0	14.7-21.2	721	82.0	78.8-85.3
65+ years	1,597	501,703	389	27.4	24.4-30.3	1,208	72.6	69.7-75.6
Less than H.S.	441	332,804	121	24.9	20.0-29.9	320	75.1	70.1-80.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,284	682,068	217	12.6	10.6-14.5	1,067	87.4	85.5-89.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,263	770,666	166	9.9	8.1-11.8	1,097	90.1	88.2-91.9
College Graduate	1,382	462,613	137	7.2	5.8-8.7	1,245	92.8	91.3-94.2
Less than \$15,000	314	176,250	66	17.6	12.7-22.5	248	82.4	77.5-87.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	519	252,472	116	21.3	16.9-25.8	403	78.7	74.2-83.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	592	314,432	95	14.7	11.1-18.3	497	85.3	81.7-88.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	533	254,894	65	9.1	6.4-11.7	468	90.9	88.3-93.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	556	286,067	63	8.1	5.5-10.7	493	91.9	89.3-94.5
\$75,000+	847	458,779	76	8.4	5.8-10.9	771	91.6	89.1-94.2

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

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

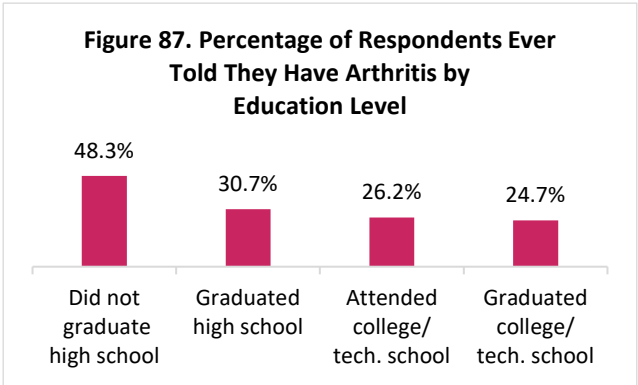
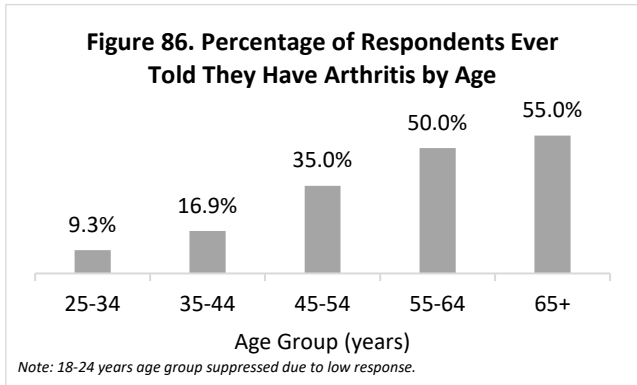
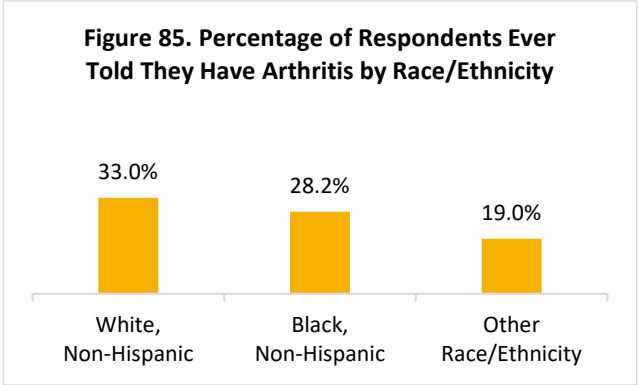
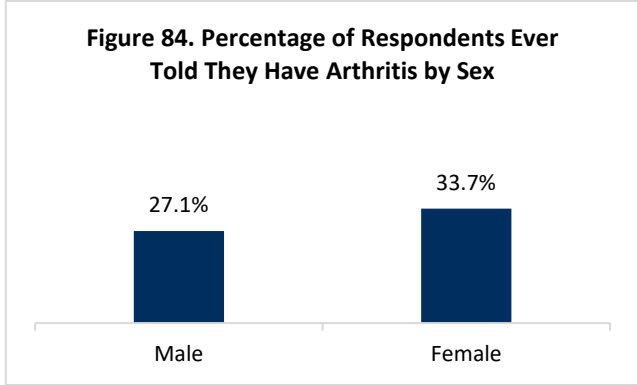
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

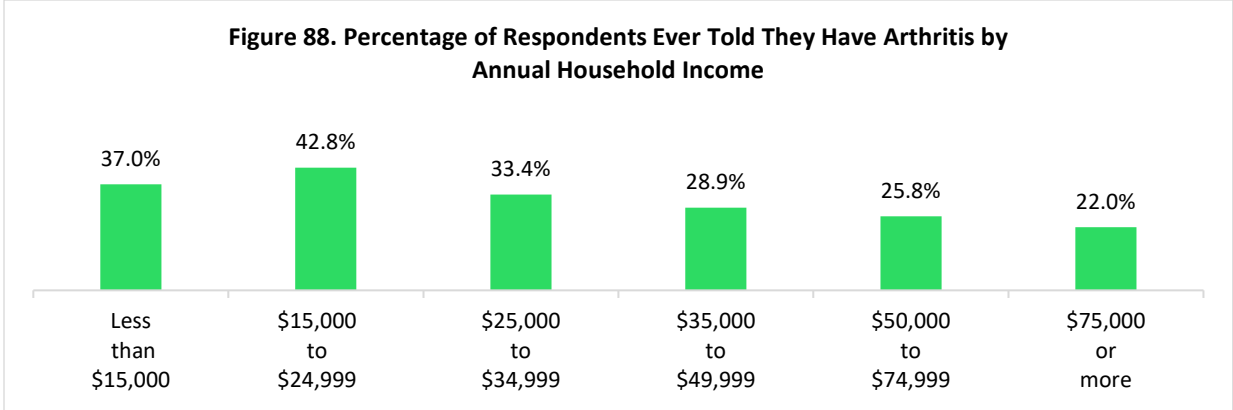
## ARTHRITIS

Arthritis is the inflammation of joints, and it has the potential to be a debilitating condition. It affects one in four adults in the U.S.<sup>15</sup> and is a common cause of work disability.<sup>25</sup> Arthritis can substantially limit activities like regular work, housekeeping, and school. The impact of arthritis is expected to increase as the population ages.<sup>26</sup>

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

- Overall, **30.6%** of respondents had ever been diagnosed with some form of arthritis.
- **Women** (33.7%) had a **significantly higher** rate compared to men (27.1%) (Fig. 84).
- The percentage of arthritis was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (33.0%) compared to other race/ethnicity adults (19.0%). The rate among Black, NH adults (28.2%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH or other race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 85).
- The percentage of arthritis increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (50.0%) and **65+ years** (55.0%) compared to the younger age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 86).
- The percentage of arthritis increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (48.3%) compared to adults of all higher educational level groups (Fig. 87).
- The percentage of arthritis was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (37.0%), **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (42.8%), and **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (33.4%) compared to adults who earned \$75,000 or more (22.0%) (Fig. 88).





**TABLE 18. Arthritis**  
**Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?**

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,400	2,255,532	1,674	30.6	28.9-32.2	2,726	69.4	67.8-71.1
Male	1,803	1,078,450	604	27.1	24.6-29.6	1,199	72.9	70.4-75.4
Female	2,597	1,177,082	1,070	33.7	31.4-36.0	1,527	66.3	64.0-68.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,617	1,299,087	999	33.0	30.8-35.2	1,618	67.0	64.8-69.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,568	787,325	605	28.2	25.4-30.9	963	71.8	69.1-74.6
Other Races/Ethnicities**	141	133,124	36	19.0	11.0-27.1	105	81.0	72.9-89.0
18-24 years	277	283,716	8	-	-	269	96.7	93.9-99.6
25-34 years	474	382,519	47	9.3	6.5-12.1	427	90.7	87.9-93.5
35-44 years	510	357,485	90	16.9	13.1-20.7	420	83.1	79.3-86.9
45-54 years	605	334,215	214	35.0	30.5-39.6	391	65.0	60.4-69.5
55-64 years	853	361,815	416	50.0	45.8-54.2	437	50.0	45.8-54.2
65+ years	1,613	507,619	881	55.0	51.9-58.1	732	45.0	41.9-48.1
Less than H.S.	441	330,925	241	48.3	42.2-54.3	200	51.7	45.7-57.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,291	683,923	531	30.7	27.7-33.7	760	69.3	66.3-72.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,270	771,604	451	26.2	23.5-29.0	819	73.8	71.0-76.5
College Graduate	1,381	461,840	443	24.7	22.0-27.4	938	75.3	72.6-78.0
Less than \$15,000	319	178,472	167	37.0	30.2-43.9	152	63.0	56.1-69.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	522	253,329	267	42.8	37.3-48.3	255	57.2	51.7-62.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	597	318,923	244	33.4	28.6-38.2	353	66.6	61.8-71.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	533	254,971	184	28.9	24.1-33.7	349	71.1	66.3-75.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	286,528	180	25.8	21.4-30.2	378	74.2	69.8-78.6
\$75,000+	849	459,138	228	22.0	18.5-25.5	621	78.0	74.5-81.5

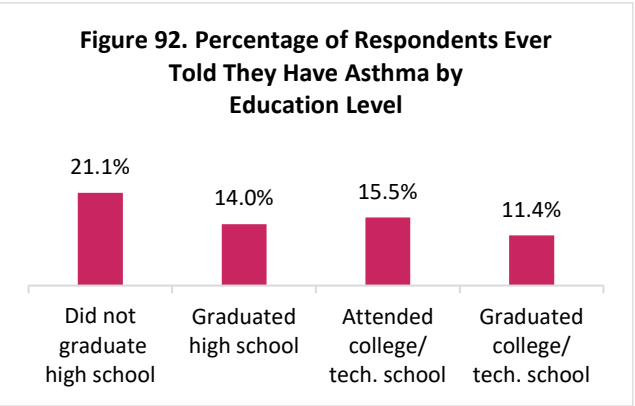
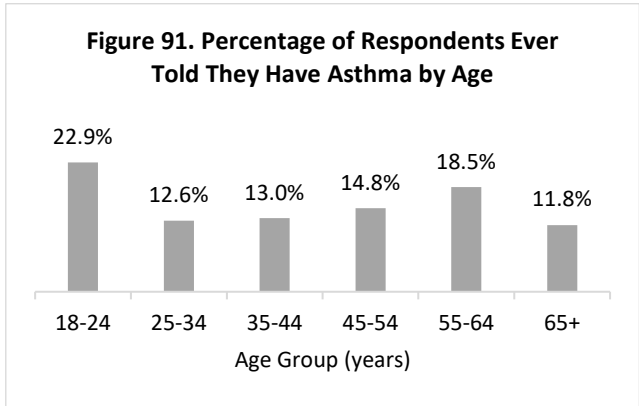
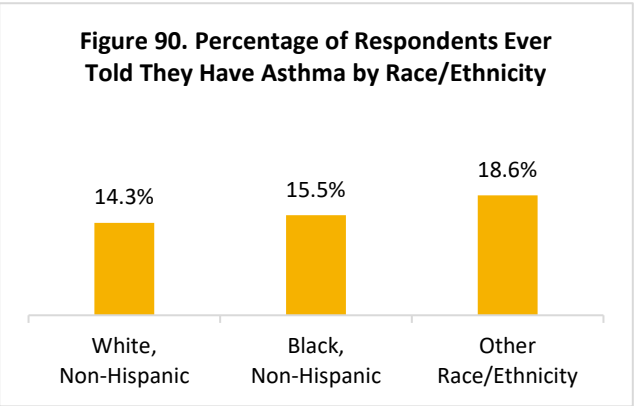
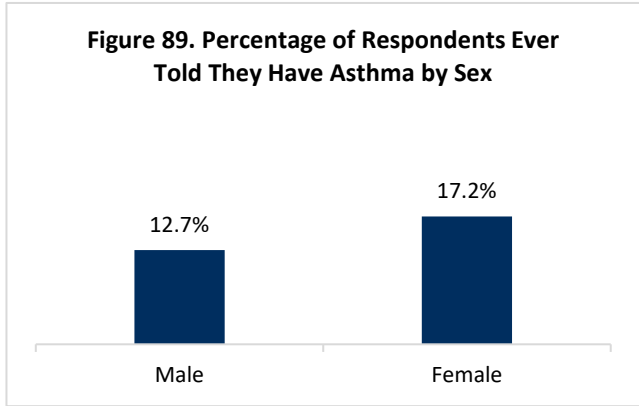
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

## ASTHMA

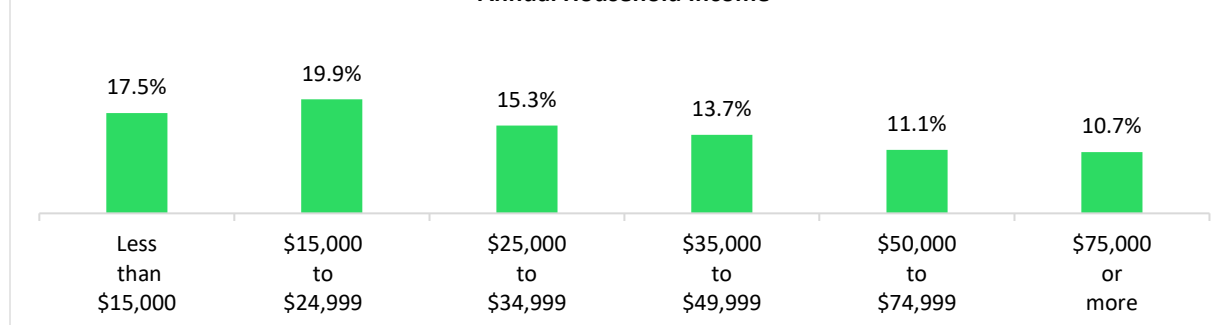
Asthma is a chronic disorder of the lungs that makes it difficult for a person to breathe.<sup>27</sup> Asthma attacks can range in severity from mild to life threatening. Symptoms of asthma include wheezing, coughing, tightness of the chest, and shortness of breath.<sup>27</sup> Asthma attacks can often be prevented or controlled through the use of medication and avoidance of the trigger of the attack.<sup>27</sup> In 2021, nearly 10% of adults in the U.S. reported ever having been diagnosed with asthma.<sup>15</sup>

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

- Overall, **15.0%** of respondents reported that a health professional had ever told them that they had asthma.
- **Women** (17.2%) had a **significantly higher** rate of asthma compared to men (12.7%) (Fig. 89).
- The percentage of asthma was **higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (18.6%) compared to Black, NH (15.5%) and White, NH (14.3%) adults; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 90).
- The percentage of asthma was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (22.9%) and **55-64 years** (18.5%) compared to adults aged 65+ years (11.8%) (Fig. 91).
- Overall, the percentage of asthma increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (21.1%) compared to adults who graduated college (11.4%) (Fig. 92).
- The percentage of asthma was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (19.9%) compared to adults who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (11.1%) and \$75,000 or more (10.7%) (Fig. 93).



**Figure 93. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Asthma by Annual Household Income**



**TABLE 19. Ever Had Asthma**

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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,406	2,262,226	583	15.0	13.5-16.5	3,823	85.0	83.5-86.5
Male	1,807	1,080,479	200	12.7	10.5-14.8	1,607	87.3	85.2-89.5
Female	2,599	1,181,747	383	17.2	15.1-19.3	2,216	82.8	80.7-84.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,621	1,303,144	319	14.3	12.5-16.0	2,302	85.7	84.0-87.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,571	791,052	223	15.5	12.9-18.1	1,348	84.5	81.9-87.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	140	132,034	24	18.6	8.3-28.9	116	81.4	71.1-91.7
18-24 years	281	289,906	51	22.9	16.2-29.6	230	77.1	70.4-83.8
25-34 years	471	379,464	56	12.6	8.9-16.2	415	87.4	83.8-91.1
35-44 years	512	358,681	72	13.0	9.7-16.3	440	87.0	83.7-90.3
45-54 years	605	334,890	92	14.8	11.3-18.3	513	85.2	81.7-88.7
55-64 years	857	364,419	142	18.5	15.1-21.8	715	81.5	78.2-84.9
65+ years	1,611	506,397	163	11.8	9.7-14.0	1,448	88.2	86.0-90.3
Less than H.S.	445	335,057	89	21.1	16.2-26.0	356	78.9	74.0-83.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,289	682,048	159	14.0	11.2-16.8	1,130	86.0	83.2-88.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,272	775,284	183	15.5	12.8-18.1	1,089	84.5	81.9-87.2
College Graduate	1,383	462,598	149	11.4	9.3-13.5	1,234	88.6	86.5-90.7
Less than \$15,000	318	178,285	66	17.5	12.5-22.4	252	82.5	77.6-87.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	522	253,833	93	19.9	15.3-24.5	429	80.1	75.5-84.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	597	318,575	78	15.3	11.3-19.2	519	84.7	80.8-88.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	534	255,138	70	13.7	9.9-17.4	464	86.3	82.6-90.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	285,331	57	11.1	7.3-14.9	501	88.9	85.1-92.7
\$75,000+	849	458,541	81	10.7	7.8-13.7	768	89.3	86.3-92.2

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

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

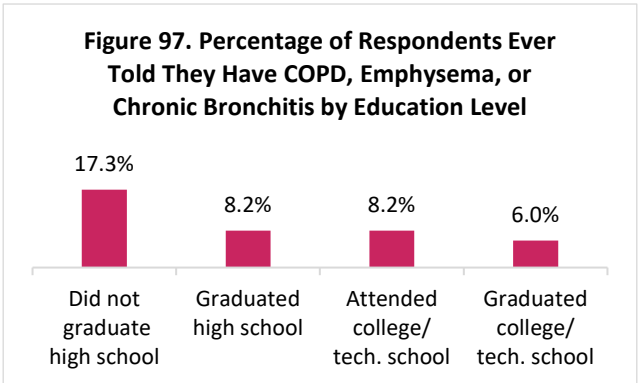
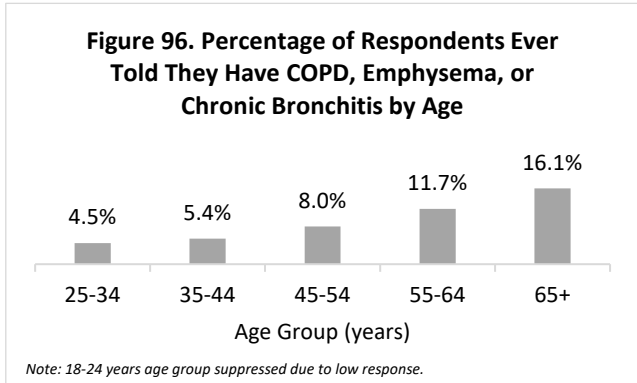
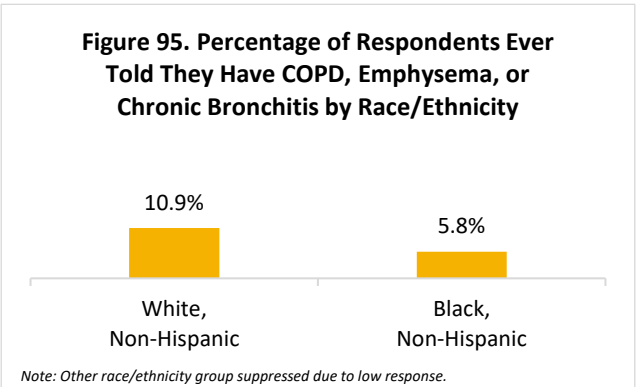
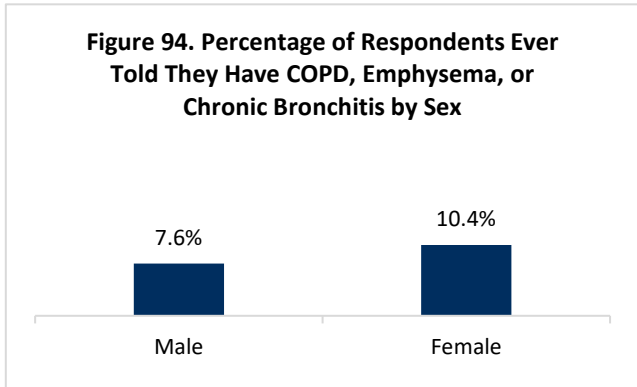
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

**COPD/EMPHYSEMA/CHRONIC BRONCHITIS**

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.<sup>28</sup> Many factors can contribute to COPD, including exposure to tobacco smoke and air pollution, genetics, and infections. Chronic lower respiratory disease, including COPD, was the sixth leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2021.<sup>29</sup> More than 2,100 deaths were attributed to COPD/emphysema in Mississippi in 2021.<sup>12</sup>

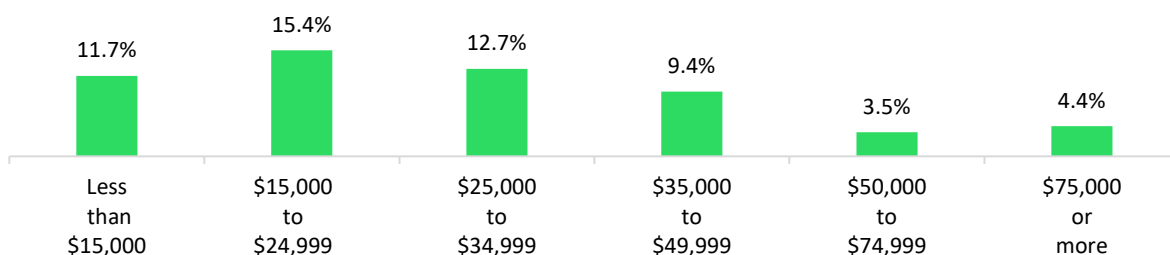
**COPD Question:**  
*Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?*

- Overall, **9.1%** of respondents have ever been diagnosed with COPD.
- **Women** (10.4%) had a **higher** rate than men (7.6%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 94).
- The percentage of COPD was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (10.9%) compared to Black, NH adults (5.8%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 95).
- The percentage of COPD increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (16.1%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (8.0%), 35-44 years (5.4%), and 25-34 years (4.5%). The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 96).
- The percentage of COPD was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (17.3%) compared to adults of all higher educational levels (Fig. 97).
- The percentage of COPD was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (11.7%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (15.4%) compared to adults who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (3.5%) and \$75,000 or more (4.4%) (Fig. 98).





**Figure 98. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have COPD, Emphysema, or Chronic Bronchitis by Annual Household Income**



**TABLE 20. 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			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,402	2,262,162	434	9.1	8.0-10.1	3,968	90.9	89.9-92.0
Male	1,807	1,081,179	163	7.6	6.2-9.1	1,644	92.4	90.9-93.8
Female	2,595	1,180,984	271	10.4	8.8-11.9	2,324	89.6	88.1-91.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,621	1,302,973	300	10.9	9.5-12.4	2,321	89.1	87.6-90.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,566	790,280	108	5.8	4.4-7.2	1,458	94.2	92.8-95.6
Other Races/Ethnicities**	141	132,914	13	-	-	128	90.5	83.3-97.6
18-24 years	281	289,906	14	-	-	267	94.2	90.6-97.7
25-34 years	474	382,519	18	4.5	2.1-7.0	456	95.5	93.0-97.9
35-44 years	511	358,356	30	5.4	3.2-7.5	481	94.6	92.5-96.8
45-54 years	603	333,462	49	8.0	5.4-10.6	554	92.0	89.4-94.6
55-64 years	857	364,745	101	11.7	9.0-14.4	756	88.3	85.6-91.0
65+ years	1,608	504,935	220	16.1	13.6-18.6	1,388	83.9	81.4-86.4
Less than H.S.	440	332,128	75	17.3	12.9-21.7	365	82.7	78.3-87.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,290	683,857	132	8.2	6.6-9.8	1,158	91.8	90.2-93.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,270	776,056	126	8.2	6.3-10.0	1,144	91.8	90.0-93.7
College Graduate	1,385	462,882	100	6.0	4.6-7.5	1,285	94.0	92.5-95.4
Less than \$15,000	317	177,951	47	11.7	7.8-15.7	270	88.3	84.3-92.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	519	250,789	87	15.4	11.7-19.1	432	84.6	80.9-88.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	595	318,672	73	12.7	9.2-16.2	522	87.3	83.8-90.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	533	254,819	56	9.4	6.3-12.5	477	90.6	87.5-93.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	286,582	31	3.5	2.1-4.9	527	96.5	95.1-97.9
\$75,000+	850	459,476	41	4.4	2.4-6.5	809	95.6	93.5-97.6

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

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

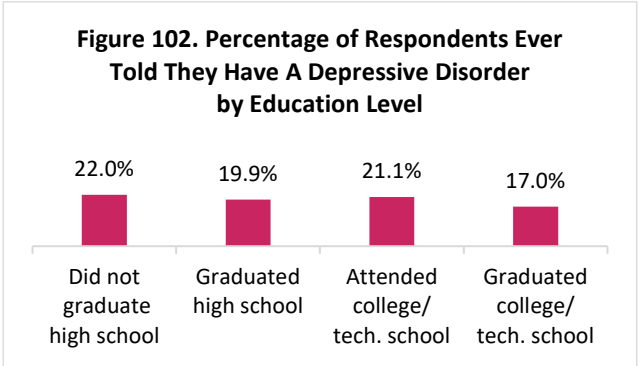
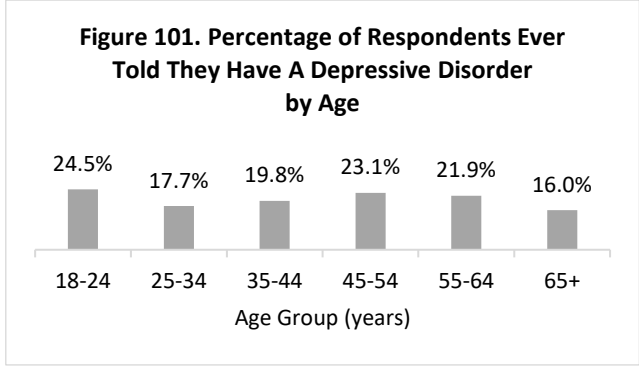
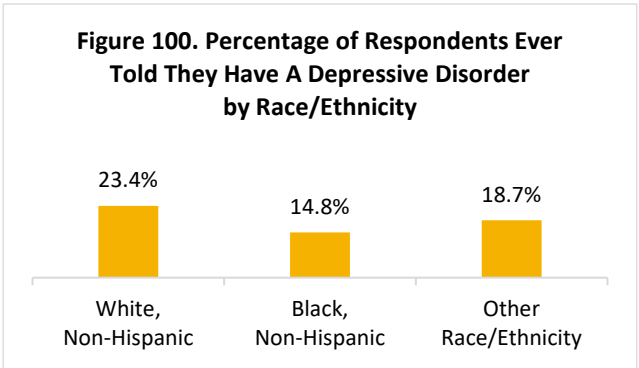
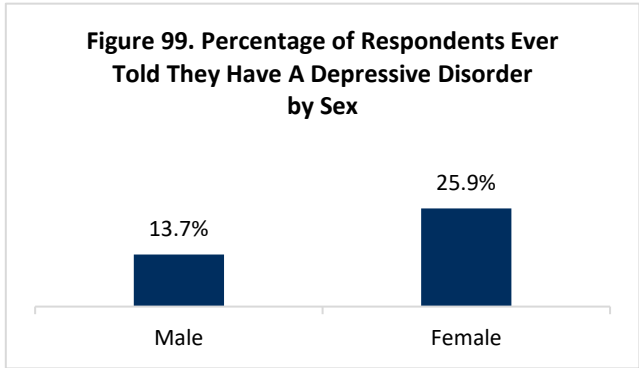
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

## DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

Depression involves persistent feelings of sadness that interfere with day-to-day functioning.<sup>30</sup> 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.<sup>30</sup> It is estimated that approximately 16 million adults in the U.S. experience depression each year. Therapy and prescription medication can help people with depression, and crisis centers, such as the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (call or text 988) exist to help people thinking about suicide.<sup>30</sup>

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

- Overall, **20.0%** of respondents had ever been told they had a depressive disorder.
- **Women** (25.9%) had a **significantly higher** rate compared to men (13.7%) (Fig. 99).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (23.4%) compared to Black, NH adults (14.8%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (18.7%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH and Black, NH groups (Fig. 100).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly higher** among adults aged **45-54 years** (23.1%) and **55-64 years** (21.9%) compared to adults aged 65+ years (16.0%) (Fig. 101).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (22.0%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among the education level groups (Fig. 102).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (27.9%) compared to those who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (16.7%) and \$75,000 or more (15.6%) (Fig. 103).



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

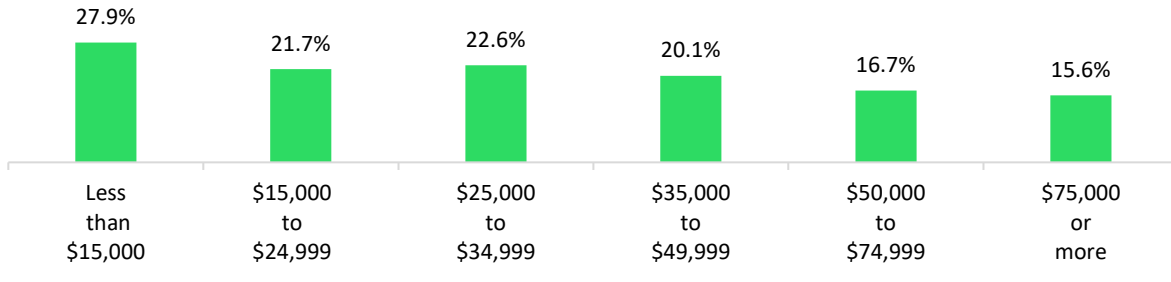


TABLE 21. Depressive Disorder								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had a depressive disorder?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,402	2,262,862	850	20.0	18.4-21.7	3,552	80.0	78.3-81.6
Male	1,807	1,081,865	249	13.7	11.5-15.9	1,558	86.3	84.1-88.5
Female	2,595	1,180,997	601	25.9	23.5-28.2	1,994	74.1	71.8-76.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,619	1,305,032	555	23.4	21.3-25.5	2,064	76.6	74.5-78.7
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,568	789,770	253	14.8	12.3-17.2	1,315	85.2	82.8-87.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	142	132,459	26	18.7	8.2-29.2	116	81.3	70.8-91.8
18-24 years	280	288,988	63	24.5	18.0-31.0	217	75.5	69.0-82.0
25-34 years	473	381,182	97	17.7	13.8-21.6	376	82.3	78.4-86.2
35-44 years	507	356,656	92	19.8	15.4-24.2	415	80.2	75.8-84.6
45-54 years	604	334,693	145	23.1	19.0-27.1	459	76.9	72.9-81.0
55-64 years	857	365,712	192	21.9	18.5-25.4	665	78.1	74.6-81.5
65+ years	1,614	507,849	249	16.0	13.7-18.4	1,365	84.0	81.6-86.3
Less than H.S.	447	336,625	102	22.0	17.1-27.0	345	78.0	73.0-82.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,287	682,288	246	19.9	16.8-23.0	1,041	80.1	77.0-83.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,271	775,547	262	21.1	18.2-23.9	1,009	78.9	76.1-81.8
College Graduate	1,380	461,163	236	17.0	14.5-19.5	1,144	83.0	80.5-85.5
Less than \$15,000	317	177,915	100	27.9	21.1-34.7	217	72.1	65.3-78.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	521	254,004	128	21.7	17.3-26.0	393	78.3	74.0-82.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	597	318,986	128	22.6	18.2-27.0	469	77.4	73.0-81.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	531	254,587	91	20.1	15.5-24.7	440	79.9	75.3-84.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	286,333	93	16.7	12.9-20.6	465	83.3	79.4-87.1
\$75,000+	850	459,252	124	15.6	12.3-18.9	726	84.4	81.1-87.7

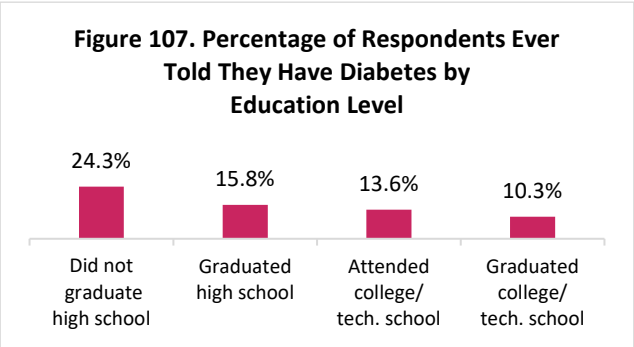
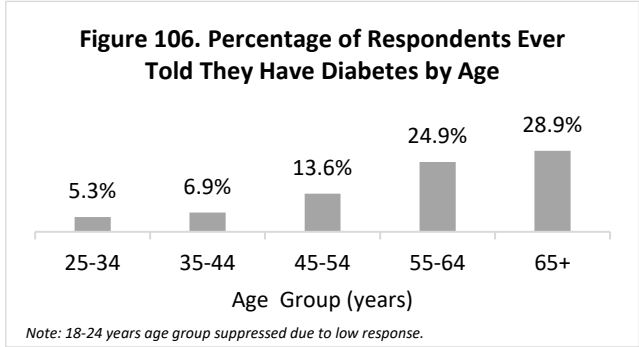
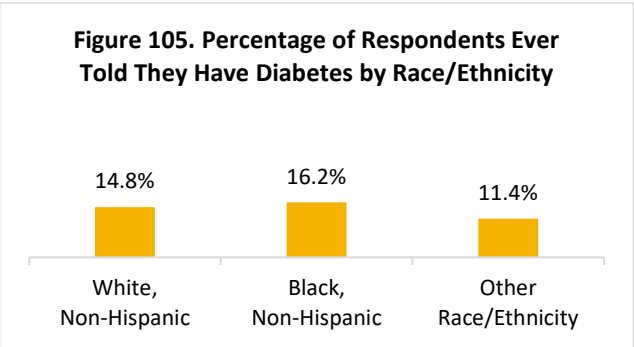
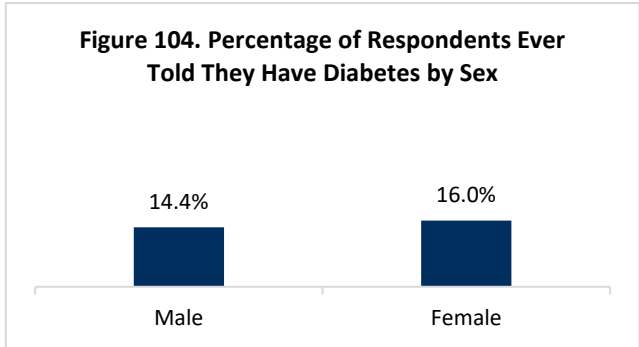
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

**DIABETES**

Diabetes is a chronic condition that causes the body to either not produce enough insulin or not use it effectively.<sup>31</sup> Insulin is produced in the pancreas and helps the body regulate the use of blood sugar.<sup>31</sup> 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.<sup>31</sup> The number of adults with diabetes has more than doubled over the last two decades, resulting in 37 million adults having diabetes.<sup>31</sup> Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S.,<sup>31</sup> and nearly 1,500 deaths were attributed to it in Mississippi in 2021.<sup>12</sup>

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

- Overall, **15.2%** of respondents had ever been told they had diabetes.
- **Women** (16.0%) had a **higher** rate of diabetes than men (14.4%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 104).
- The percentage of diabetes was **highest** among **Black, NH adults** (16.2%), followed by White, NH (14.8%) and other race/ethnicity (11.4%) adults; however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 105).
- The percentage of diabetes increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (24.9%) and **65+ years** (28.9%) compared to adults of younger age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 106).
- The percentage of diabetes increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (24.3%) compared to adults of all higher education levels (Fig. 107).
- Overall, the percentage of diabetes increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (27.4%) compared to adults who earned \$25,000 to \$34,999 (16.1%), \$35,000 to \$49,999 (12.6%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (13.5%) and \$75,000 or more (9.5%) (Fig. 108).



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

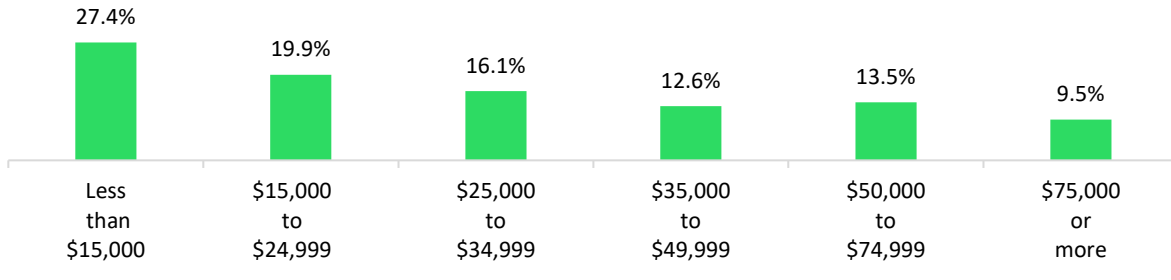


TABLE 22. Diabetes								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had diabetes?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,416	2,269,038	829	15.2	13.9-16.5	3,587	84.8	83.5-86.1
Male	1,812	1,084,586	317	14.4	12.4-16.4	1,495	85.6	83.6-87.6
Female	2,604	1,184,452	512	16.0	14.3-17.7	2,092	84.0	82.3-85.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,627	1,307,109	439	14.8	13.2-16.4	2,188	85.2	83.6-86.8
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,572	792,136	357	16.2	14.1-18.4	1,215	83.8	81.6-85.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	143	133,797	21	11.4	4.8-17.9	122	88.6	82.1-95.2
18-24 years	280	289,240	8	-	-	272	97.0	94.2-99.7
25-34 years	474	382,519	23	5.3	2.8-7.8	451	94.7	92.2-97.2
35-44 years	512	358,681	33	6.9	3.8-10.0	479	93.1	90.0-96.2
45-54 years	606	335,513	97	13.6	10.6-16.7	509	86.4	83.3-89.4
55-64 years	860	366,526	209	24.9	21.2-28.5	651	75.1	71.5-78.8
65+ years	1,615	508,090	442	28.9	26.0-31.7	1,173	71.1	68.3-74.0
Less than H.S.	447	336,625	133	24.3	19.3-29.3	314	75.7	70.7-80.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,293	685,372	266	15.8	13.5-18.1	1,027	84.2	81.9-86.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,274	776,767	229	13.6	11.4-15.8	1,045	86.4	84.2-88.6
College Graduate	1,385	463,034	196	10.3	8.5-12.1	1,189	89.7	87.9-91.5
Less than \$15,000	319	178,472	101	27.4	20.3-34.5	218	72.6	65.5-79.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	522	254,017	120	19.9	15.7-24.0	402	80.1	76.0-84.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	597	319,205	119	16.1	12.6-19.5	478	83.9	80.5-87.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	536	256,075	93	12.6	9.5-15.7	443	87.4	84.3-90.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	559	286,728	95	13.5	10.2-16.9	464	86.5	83.1-89.8
\$75,000+	851	459,828	89	9.5	6.9-12.1	762	90.5	87.9-93.1

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

## SKIN CANCER

Skin cancer is the most common type of cancer in the U.S.,<sup>32,33</sup> with an estimated 6.6% of people ever having been diagnosed with it.<sup>15</sup> While some forms of skin cancer can be treated relatively easily, melanomas can be deadly.<sup>33</sup> Excessive exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light is a major risk factor for skin cancer.<sup>32,34</sup> Prevention options include limiting exposure to UV light by avoiding sun exposure and tanning beds, as well as using sunscreens and other sun protection.<sup>34</sup>

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

- Overall, **6.6%** of respondents reported ever being told they had skin cancer.
- Women (6.6%) and men (6.5%) had **similar rates** of being told they had skin cancer (Fig. 109).
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **10.4%** among **White, NH** respondents. The percentage among Black, NH adults and adults of other races/ethnicities were suppressed due to low response.
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (18.5%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (3.5%) and 55-64 years (7.3%). The percentage among adults aged 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 110).
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (8.6%) compared to adults with higher education levels; however, there were **no statistically significant differences** among education level groups (Fig. 111).
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (8.2%); however, there were **no significant differences** among annual household income groups (Fig. 112).

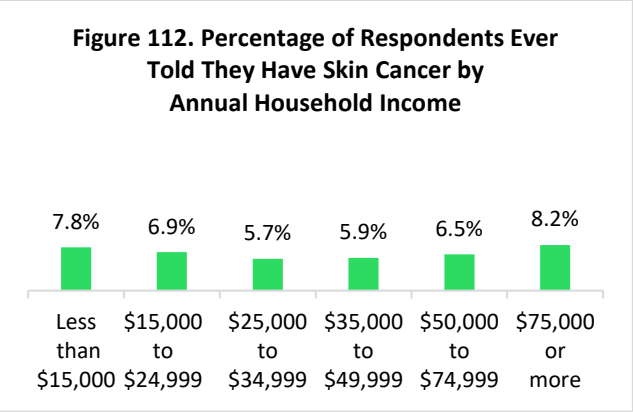
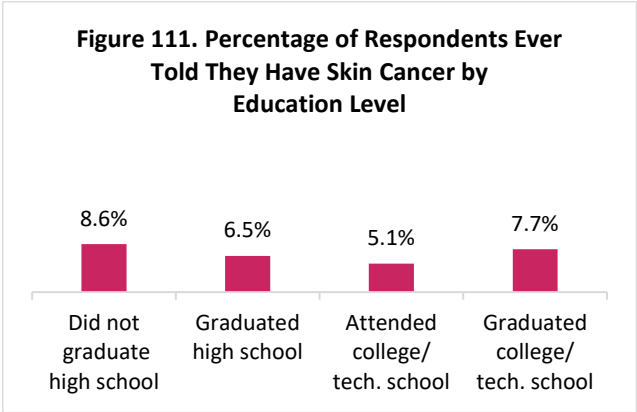
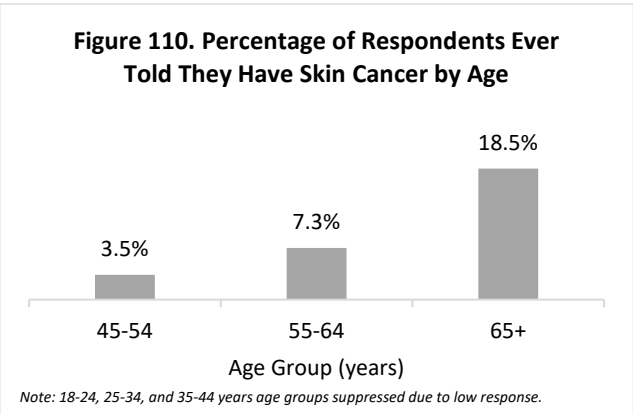
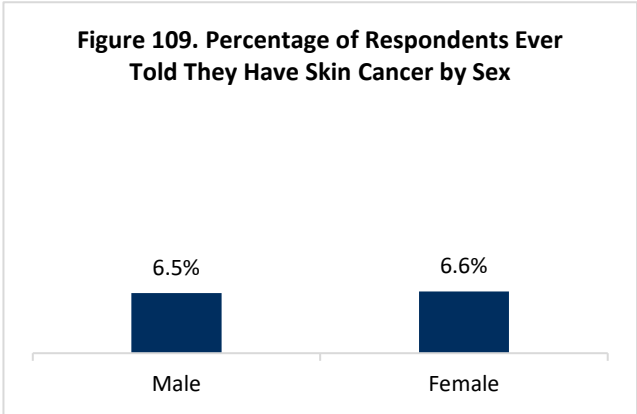


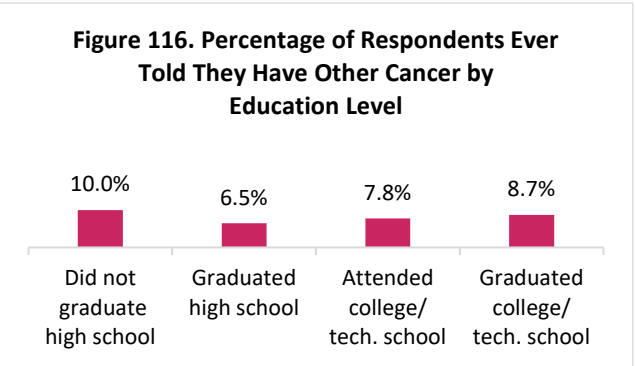
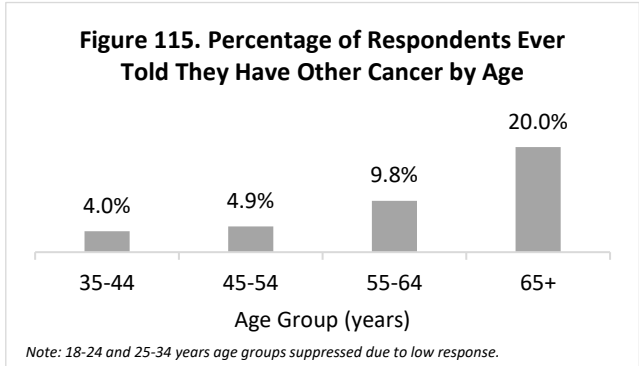
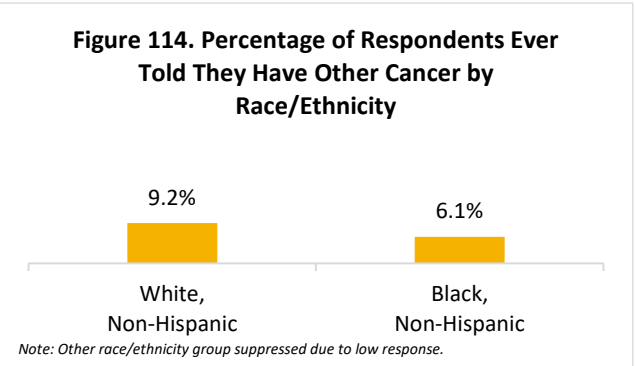
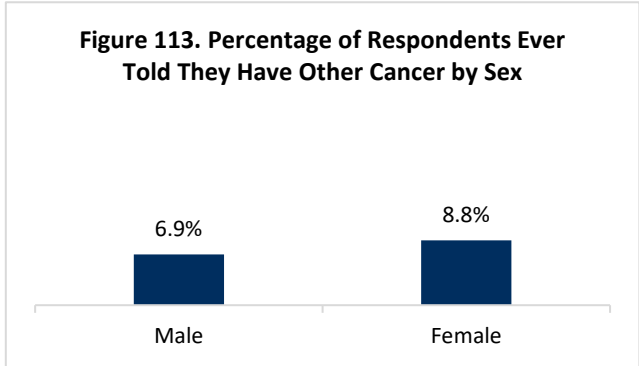
TABLE 23. Skin Cancer								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had skin cancer?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,416	2,266,481	389	6.6	5.7-7.4	4,027	93.4	92.6-94.3
Male	1,811	1,082,777	176	6.5	5.3-7.7	1,635	93.5	92.3-94.7
Female	2,605	1,183,704	213	6.6	5.4-7.8	2,392	93.4	92.2-94.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,626	1,304,541	366	10.4	9.1-11.7	2,260	89.6	88.3-90.9
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,574	792,378	10	-	-	1,564	99.5	99.2-99.9
Other Races/Ethnicities**	142	133,566	9	-	-	133	94.1	88.4-99.8
18-24 years	280	287,864	2	-	-	278	98.1	95.5-100.0
25-34 years	474	382,519	4	-	-	470	99.4	98.7-100.0
35-44 years	512	358,681	9	-	-	503	98.2	96.8-99.7
45-54 years	606	335,513	21	3.5	1.9-5.2	585	96.5	94.8-98.1
55-64 years	859	365,040	62	7.3	5.2-9.4	797	92.7	90.6-94.8
65+ years	1,617	508,625	287	18.5	16.0-21.0	1,330	81.5	79.0-84.0
Less than H.S.	446	335,139	44	8.6	5.4-11.8	402	91.4	88.2-94.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,295	686,515	117	6.5	5.0-8.0	1,178	93.5	92.0-95.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,274	774,903	94	5.1	3.8-6.4	1,180	94.9	93.6-96.2
College Graduate	1,384	462,685	132	7.7	6.1-9.2	1,252	92.3	90.8-93.9
Less than \$15,000	319	178,472	26	7.8	4.2-11.3	293	92.2	88.7-95.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	523	254,683	46	6.9	4.5-9.3	477	93.1	90.7-95.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	596	317,666	50	5.7	3.6-7.7	546	94.3	92.3-96.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	536	256,075	53	5.9	4.0-7.9	483	94.1	92.1-96.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	559	286,728	43	6.5	4.1-9.0	516	93.5	91.0-95.9
\$75,000+	850	459,630	85	8.2	5.8-10.6	765	91.8	89.4-94.2
(1) Unweighted number								
(2) Weighted percent								
**Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.								
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses								
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).								

## OTHER TYPES OF CANCER

Cancer is a condition in which cells in the body begin to replicate out of control.<sup>35</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup> In 2021, 7.5% of adults in the U.S. reported ever being diagnosed with a cancer other than skin cancer.<sup>15</sup> Although treatments exist for different types of cancer, no single cure for all cancer types has been developed.<sup>36</sup> Malignant neoplasms (cancers) were responsible for more than 6,600 deaths in Mississippi in 2021.<sup>12</sup>

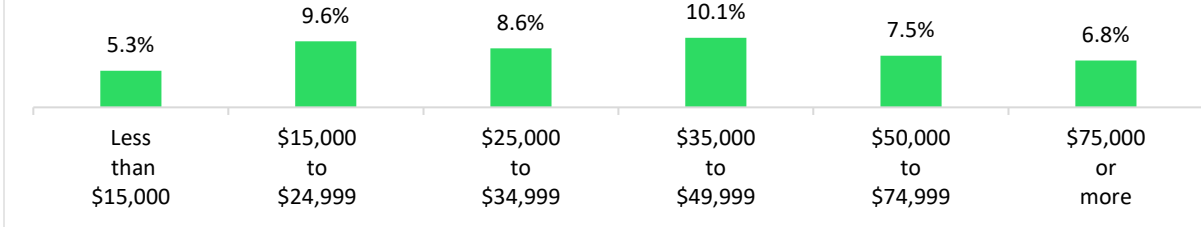
**Other Types of Cancer Question:**  
*Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer (besides skin cancer)?*

- Overall, **7.9%** of respondents had been diagnosed with a type of cancer other than skin cancer.
- **Women** (8.8%) had a **higher** rate of ever having cancer compared to men (6.9%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 113).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (9.2%) compared to Black, NH adults (6.1%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 114).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (20.0%) compared to adults of younger age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 and 25-34 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 115).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (10.0%) compared to adults with higher education levels; however, there were **no significant differences** among education level groups (Fig. 116).
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$35,000 to \$49,999** (10.1%); however, there were **no significant differences** among annual household income groups (Fig. 117).





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



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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,417	2,268,692	461	7.9	7.0-8.8	3,956	92.1	91.2-93.0
Male	1,814	1,084,572	172	6.9	5.6-8.2	1,642	93.1	91.8-94.4
Female	2,603	1,184,121	289	8.8	7.5-10.1	2,314	91.2	89.9-92.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,628	1,307,526	306	9.2	8.0-10.5	2,322	90.8	89.5-92.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,572	791,373	136	6.1	4.8-7.4	1,436	93.9	92.6-95.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	143	133,797	10	-	-	133	95.1	91.7-98.5
18-24 years	281	289,906	1	-	-	280	99.8	99.5-100.0
25-34 years	474	382,519	8	-	-	466	98.6	97.4-99.7
35-44 years	512	358,681	20	4.0	2.0-6.0	492	96.0	94.0-98.0
45-54 years	606	335,513	30	4.9	2.9-6.8	576	95.1	93.2-97.1
55-64 years	858	365,001	76	9.8	7.2-12.5	782	90.2	87.5-92.8
65+ years	1,617	508,603	316	20.0	17.5-22.6	1,301	80.0	77.4-82.5
Less than H.S.	445	335,905	53	10.0	6.9-13.1	392	90.0	86.9-93.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,295	685,825	119	6.5	5.0-8.0	1,176	93.5	92.0-95.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,275	776,945	135	7.8	6.2-9.4	1,140	92.2	90.6-93.8
College Graduate	1,385	462,778	154	8.7	7.0-10.3	1,231	91.3	89.7-93.0
Less than \$15,000	318	177,851	25	5.3	2.7-8.0	293	94.7	92.0-97.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	523	254,683	64	9.6	6.8-12.5	459	90.4	87.5-93.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	597	318,478	63	8.6	5.7-11.4	534	91.4	88.6-94.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	536	256,075	58	10.1	7.1-13.1	478	89.9	86.9-92.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	286,394	60	7.5	5.0-9.9	498	92.5	90.1-95.0
\$75,000+	851	459,828	72	6.8	4.8-8.8	779	93.2	91.2-95.2

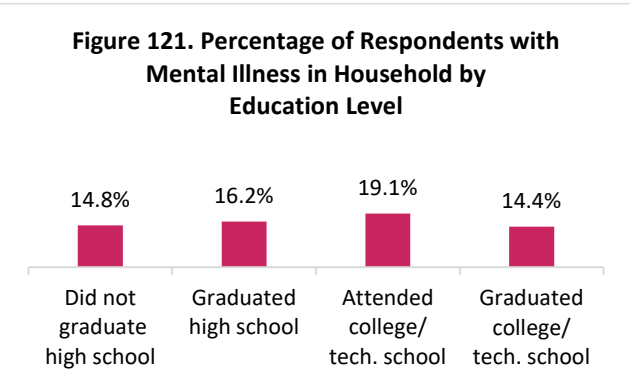
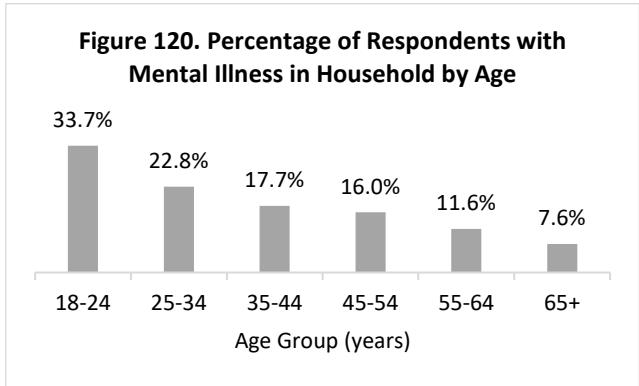
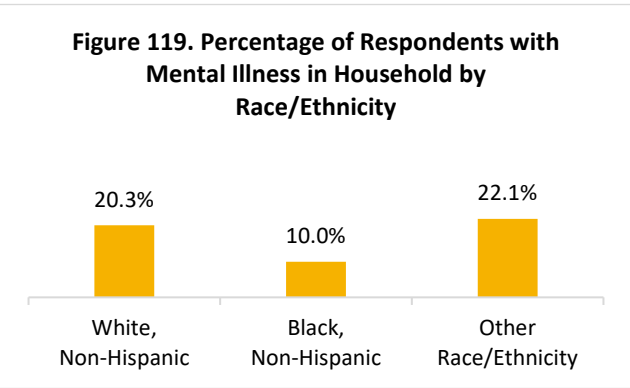
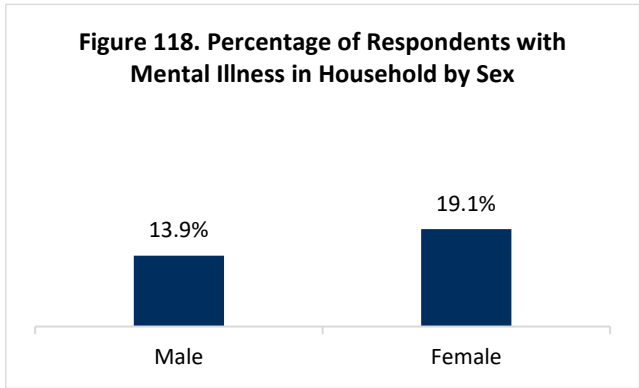
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

**ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES: MENTAL ILLNESS IN HOUSEHOLD**

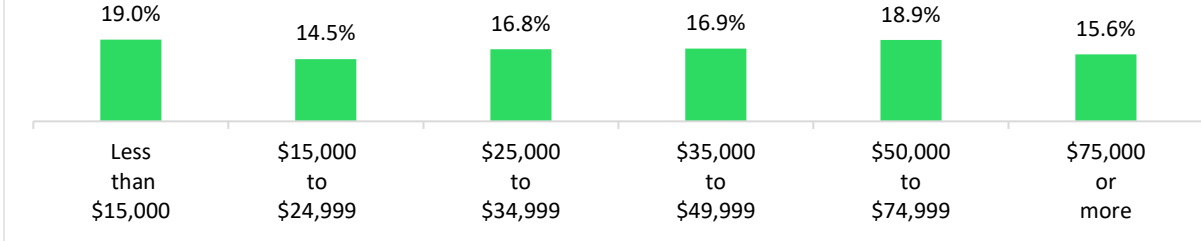
Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood.<sup>37</sup> ACEs are common and have been linked to health across the lifespan.<sup>37</sup> In 2021, the Mississippi BRFSS collected information about adverse childhood experiences related to household challenges, abuse, and neglect. The results of select ACE household challenges questions are presented in this report.

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

- During childhood, **16.7%** of respondents lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.
- **Women** (19.1%) had a **significantly higher** rate compared to men (13.9%) (Fig. 118).
- The percentage of mental illness in the childhood household was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (20.3%) compared to Black, NH adults (10.0%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (22.1%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH and Black, NH groups (Fig. 119).
- The percentage of mental illness in the childhood household increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (33.7%) and **25-34 years** (22.8%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (11.6%) and 65+ years (7.6%) (Fig. 120).
- The percentage of mental illness in the childhood household was **highest** among adults who completed **some college post-high school** (19.1%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among education level groups (Fig. 121).
- The percentage of mental illness in the childhood household was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (19.0%) and **\$50,000 to \$74,999** (18.9%); however, there were no significant differences in percentage among income groups (Fig. 122).



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



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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,990	2,002,643	534	16.7	15.1-18.3	3,456	83.3	81.7-84.9
Male	1,619	940,187	190	13.9	11.6-16.2	1,429	86.1	83.8-88.4
Female	2,371	1,062,456	344	19.1	16.9-21.4	2,027	80.9	78.6-83.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,400	1,177,162	393	20.3	18.2-22.5	2,007	79.7	77.5-81.8
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,419	705,952	113	10.0	7.6-12.3	1,306	90.0	87.7-92.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	118	98,811	23	22.1	11.5-32.8	95	77.9	67.2-88.5
18-24 years	241	236,239	83	33.7	26.8-40.6	158	66.3	59.4-73.2
25-34 years	413	326,502	98	22.8	18.0-27.5	315	77.2	72.5-82.0
35-44 years	456	315,587	79	17.7	13.0-22.4	377	82.3	77.6-87.0
45-54 years	528	292,173	81	16.0	12.2-19.8	447	84.0	80.2-87.8
55-64 years	784	333,525	88	11.6	8.9-14.4	696	88.4	85.6-91.1
65+ years	1,514	476,202	100	7.6	5.7-9.6	1,414	92.4	90.4-94.3
Less than H.S.	401	287,342	48	14.8	10.4-19.2	353	85.2	80.8-89.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,177	604,114	146	16.2	13.3-19.1	1,031	83.8	80.9-86.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,165	703,611	174	19.1	15.9-22.2	991	80.9	77.8-84.1
College Graduate	1,240	405,863	164	14.4	11.9-16.9	1,076	85.6	83.1-88.1
Less than \$15,000	289	159,652	50	19.0	13.1-25.0	239	81.0	75.0-86.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	493	234,623	71	14.5	10.7-18.3	422	85.5	81.7-89.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	551	290,055	78	16.8	12.7-20.8	473	83.2	79.2-87.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	499	231,464	70	16.9	12.4-21.4	429	83.1	78.6-87.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	513	261,295	67	18.9	13.3-24.4	446	81.1	75.6-86.7
\$75,000+	794	423,779	108	15.6	12.3-19.0	686	84.4	81.0-87.7

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

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

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

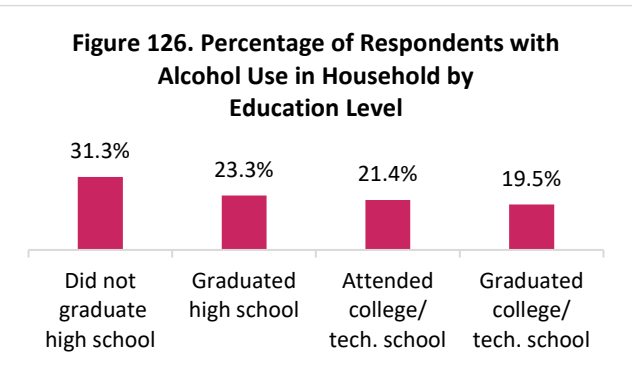
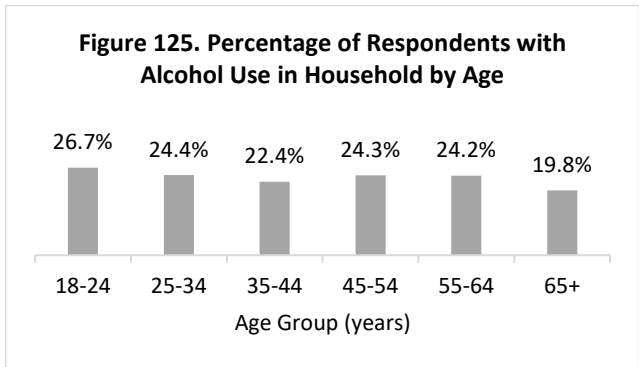
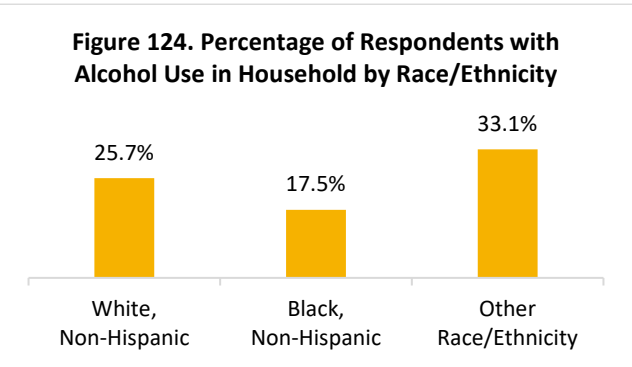
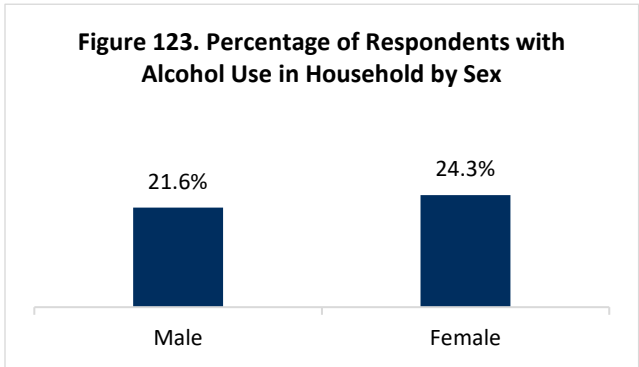
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

**ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES: ALCOHOL USE IN HOUSEHOLD**

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood.<sup>37</sup> ACEs are common and have been linked to health across the lifespan.<sup>37</sup> In 2021, the Mississippi BRFSS collected information about ACEs related to household challenges, abuse, and neglect. The results of select ACE household challenges questions are presented in this report.

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

- During childhood, **23.0%** of respondents lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic.
- **Women** (24.3%) reported a **higher** rate than men (21.6%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 123).
- The percentage of problem drinking in the childhood household was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (33.1%) and **White, NH adults** (25.7%) compared to Black, NH adults (17.5%) (Fig. 124).
- The percentage of problem drinking in the childhood household was **highest** among adults aged **18-24 years** (26.7%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among age groups (Fig. 125).
- The percentage of problem drinking in the childhood household increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (31.3%) compared to adults with some college post-high school (21.4%) and adults who graduated college (19.5%) (Fig. 126).
- The percentage of problem drinking in the childhood household was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (28.2%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among annual household income groups (Fig. 127).



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

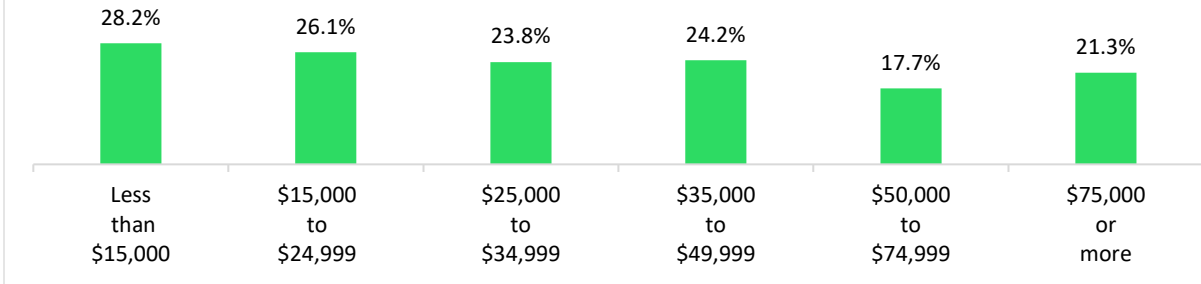


TABLE 26. Adverse Childhood Experiences: Alcohol Use in Household								
Q: Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,005	2,013,072	830	23.0	21.3-24.8	3,175	77.0	75.2-78.7
Male	1,623	944,373	310	21.6	18.9-24.3	1,313	78.4	75.7-81.1
Female	2,382	1,068,699	520	24.3	22.0-26.6	1,862	75.7	73.4-78.0
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,409	1,182,990	555	25.7	23.4-27.9	1,854	74.3	72.1-76.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,423	709,671	228	17.5	14.6-20.4	1,195	82.5	79.6-85.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	118	98,856	41	33.1	22.2-44.1	77	66.9	55.9-77.8
18-24 years	242	236,077	65	26.7	20.3-33.1	177	73.3	66.9-79.7
25-34 years	415	331,302	95	24.4	19.3-29.6	320	75.6	70.4-80.7
35-44 years	454	315,318	99	22.4	17.5-27.4	355	77.6	72.6-82.5
45-54 years	530	293,752	122	24.3	19.7-28.8	408	75.7	71.2-80.3
55-64 years	790	336,303	175	24.2	20.4-28.0	615	75.8	72.0-79.6
65+ years	1,519	477,284	269	19.8	17.1-22.6	1,250	80.2	77.4-82.9
Less than H.S.	407	293,895	115	31.3	25.4-37.2	292	68.7	62.8-74.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,177	604,017	257	23.3	20.1-26.5	920	76.7	73.5-79.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,171	706,665	237	21.4	18.3-24.5	934	78.6	75.5-81.7
College Graduate	1,242	406,163	220	19.5	16.6-22.3	1,022	80.5	77.7-83.4
Less than \$15,000	292	160,451	75	28.2	20.5-36.0	217	71.8	64.0-79.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	495	235,371	116	26.1	20.8-31.5	379	73.9	68.5-79.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	556	292,411	124	23.8	19.2-28.4	432	76.2	71.6-80.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	499	231,064	105	24.2	19.1-29.3	394	75.8	70.7-80.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	514	261,501	86	17.7	13.5-21.9	428	82.3	78.1-86.5
\$75,000+	792	422,538	158	21.3	17.6-25.0	634	78.7	75.0-82.4

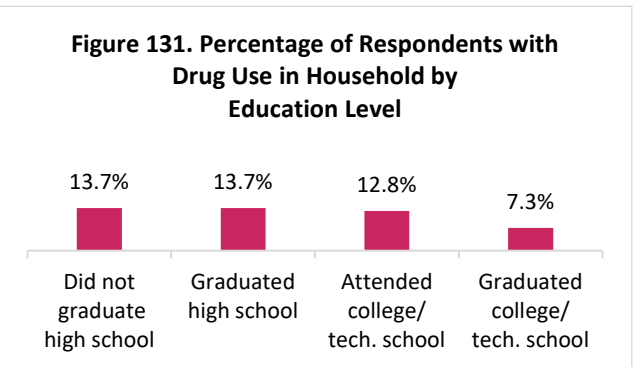
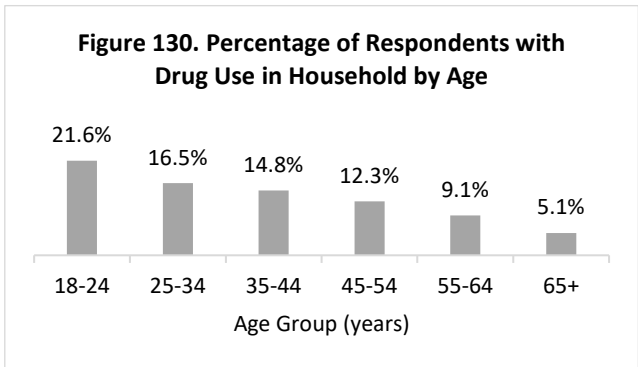
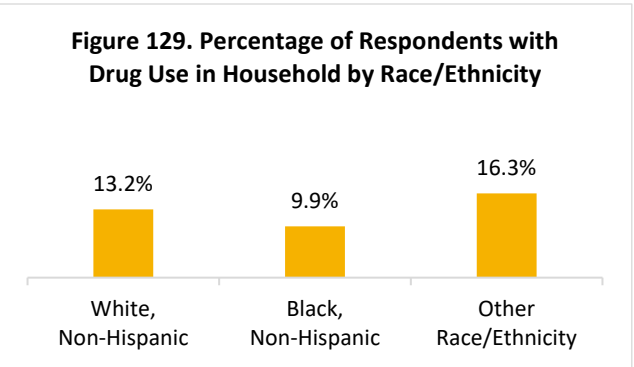
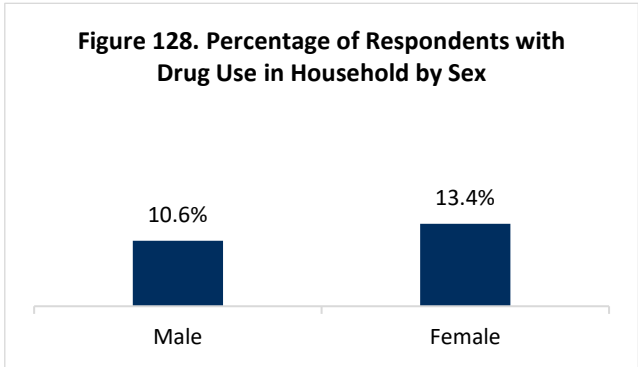
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

**ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES: ILLICIT DRUG USE IN HOUSEHOLD**

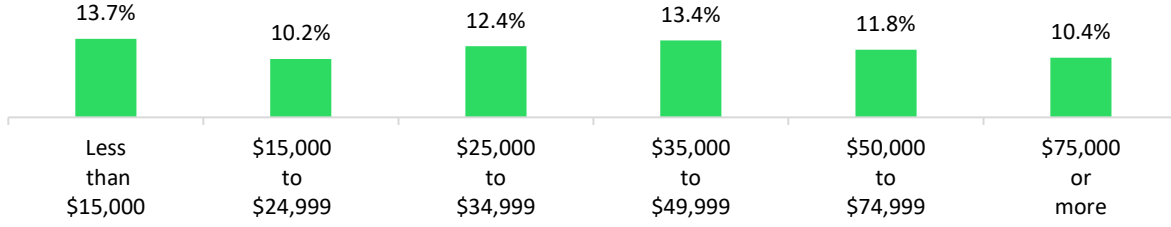
Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood.<sup>37</sup> ACEs are common and have been linked to health across the lifespan.<sup>37</sup> In 2021, the Mississippi BRFSS collected information about ACEs related to household challenges, abuse, and neglect. The results of select ACE household challenges questions are presented in this report.

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

- During childhood, **12.1%** of respondents lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or misused prescription medications.
- **Women** (13.4%) reported a **higher** rate than men (10.6%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 128).
- The percentage of illicit drug use in the childhood household was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (16.3%), followed by White, NH (13.2%) and Black, NH (9.9%) adults. However, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 129).
- The percentage of illicit drug use in the childhood household increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (21.6%) and **25-34 years** (16.5%) compared to adults 55-64 years (9.1%) and 65+ years (5.1%) (Fig. 130).
- The percentage of illicit drug use in the childhood household was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (13.7%) and adults whose **highest education was high school graduation** (13.7%) compared to adults who graduated college (7.3%) (Fig. 131).
- The percentage of illicit drug use in the childhood household was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (13.7%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among annual household income groups (Fig. 132).



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



<b>TABLE 27. Adverse Childhood Experiences: Illicit Drug Use in Household</b>								
<b>Q: Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?</b>								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,002	2,010,961	371	12.1	10.7-13.5	3,631	87.9	86.5-89.3
Male	1,622	943,421	152	10.6	8.7-12.6	1,470	89.4	87.4-91.3
Female	2,380	1,067,539	219	13.4	11.3-15.5	2,161	86.6	84.5-88.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,404	1,179,673	234	13.2	11.3-15.1	2,170	86.8	84.9-88.7
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,423	709,504	115	9.9	7.6-12.1	1,308	90.1	87.9-92.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	120	100,229	19	16.3	7.9-24.7	101	83.7	75.3-92.1
18-24 years	241	235,826	49	21.6	15.4-27.8	192	78.4	72.2-84.6
25-34 years	414	329,851	71	16.5	12.3-20.7	343	83.5	79.3-87.7
35-44 years	458	317,185	68	14.8	10.8-18.9	390	85.2	81.1-89.2
45-54 years	531	294,580	59	12.3	8.7-15.9	472	87.7	84.1-91.3
55-64 years	789	335,719	69	9.1	6.6-11.6	720	90.9	88.4-93.4
65+ years	1,515	475,083	54	5.1	3.3-6.8	1,461	94.9	93.2-96.7
Less than H.S.	403	291,463	42	13.7	9.3-18.1	361	86.3	81.9-90.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,177	604,688	128	13.7	11.1-16.3	1,049	86.3	83.7-88.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,172	707,327	115	12.8	10.2-15.5	1,057	87.2	84.5-89.8
College Graduate	1,242	405,150	85	7.3	5.5-9.2	1,157	92.7	90.8-94.5
Less than \$15,000	293	161,157	31	13.7	7.8-19.6	262	86.3	80.4-92.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	493	233,746	44	10.2	6.8-13.6	449	89.8	86.4-93.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	553	290,735	56	12.4	8.8-16.1	497	87.6	83.9-91.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	500	231,362	52	13.4	9.4-17.4	448	86.6	82.6-90.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	513	260,245	43	11.8	7.4-16.3	470	88.2	83.7-92.6
\$75,000+	793	422,401	69	10.4	7.5-13.3	724	89.6	86.7-92.5

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

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## MS BRFSS Appendices

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## APPENDIX A: EXPLANATIONS OF CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS

**Note:** This section contains the terminology used by interviewers when administering the 2021 MS BRFSS survey to participants.

### **Adverse Childhood Experiences**

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

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

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

### **Alcohol Consumption**

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

### **Arthritis**

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

### **Asthma**

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

### **Cancer**

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

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

### **Cardiovascular Disease**

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

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**

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.

**Exercise**

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

**Health Insurance**

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

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

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, Medicaid or other state program, TRICARE/VA/military, or Alaska Native/Indian Health Service/Tribal Health Services)

**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 more than 13 days during the past month when their mental health was not good.

Physical Health – Respondents who report more than 13 days 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 Shots – Respondents aged 65 years and older who report receiving a flu shot or the flu spray vaccine within the last twelve months.

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

**Lung Disease**

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

**Mental Health**

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

**Weight**

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

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

Obese – Respondents with a BMI  $\geq 30.0$ .

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

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