



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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**2022**  
**Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor**  
**Surveillance System**  
**(BRFSS)**

**Annual Prevalence Report**

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December 13, 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. 2022 Sampling Design, Data Collection, and Weighting

The Mississippi BRFSS (MS BRFSS) is a randomly sampled telephone survey that utilizes a disproportionate stratified sample (DSS) design with random digit dialing (RDD) and a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. Until the 2011 survey, the BRFSS relied exclusively on interviews of households with only landline phones; however, the number of households having only cell phones has increased. The CDC reports that for July - December 2022, 71.7% of adults in the U.S. lived in wireless-only households.<sup>1</sup> Estimates for Mississippi household telephone status revealed that 75.5% of adult households were wireless-only in 2020.<sup>2</sup>

In 2022, all MS BRFSS interviews were conducted according to BRFSS protocols by a private survey research company 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. For additional information about sampling, collecting, weighting, and analyzing BRFSS data, please refer to the [2022 BRFSS Overview](#) and the [2013 BRFSS Data User Guide](#), both of which were produced by the CDC.

### B. Questionnaire

The BRFSS questionnaire, designed through cooperative agreements with the CDC, is divided into two main parts. The first part contains the Core Section topics related to health conditions and 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 [2022 BRFSS Questionnaire](#) contained 16 Core Sections, 1 Emerging Core Section, 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 2022, Mississippi included 10 BRFSS Optional Modules in addition to the Core Sections. Mississippi did not include any state-added questions in its 2022 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 2022 Claritas and ACS Adult Population Report for Mississippi population

estimates to accurately reflect the state’s demographics. According to the report, Mississippi’s adult (18 years and older) population count was 2,271,271 for 2022.

The results presented in this report were produced by epidemiologists at MSDH and are weighted according to population characteristics. Tables containing the weighted prevalence estimates and associated 95% confidence intervals for each of the selected topics in this report are located at the end of each topic’s section. The difference between two estimates is considered to be statistically significant (also stated as “significantly higher/lower” or “significant” in this report) if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.

#### *D. Limitations of Data*

All data collection systems are subject to error, and records may be incomplete and/or contain inaccurate information. Additionally, all data collected via the BRFSS program are self-reported. It is not always possible to measure the magnitude of these errors or their impact on the data. The user must be the final arbiter in evaluating the accuracy of the data. In addition, respondents who did not answer and/or refused to respond are not included in the counts or percentages listed in this report. For certain variables in this report, such as annual household income, the number of respondents who did not answer was considerable (see Table A for details about annual household income responses).

#### *E. Sample Size*

In the 2022 MS BRFSS, 4,239 adults were included in the final sample; of these, 7.4% responded to the survey using a landline, and 92.6% responded using a cell phone. The response rate was 70.1% for the landline survey, 48.4% for the cell phone survey, and 50.7% overall. The overall U.S. median response rate for the 2022 BRFSS was 45.1%.

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 2022 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 [BRFSS@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:BRFSS@msdh.ms.gov).

**Table A. 2022 MS BRFSS Demographic Group Characteristics: Definitions and Statistics**

Demographic Group	Definition of Demographic Group	TOTAL 2022 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.	4,239	2,271,271	100.0
Male	Respondents who reported their sex as male	1,871	1,081,863	47.6
Female	Respondents who reported their sex as female	2,368	1,189,408	52.4
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	Respondents who reported their race/ethnicity as White and Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,470	1,266,637	55.8
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	Respondents who reported their race/ethnicity as Black or African American and Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,524	763,353	33.6
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>	147	175,663	7.7
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	98	65,618	2.9
18-24 years	Respondents who reported their age as 18-24 years	424	292,796	12.9
25-34 years	Respondents who reported their age as 25-34 years	564	377,592	16.6
35-44 years	Respondents who reported their age as 35-44 years	642	358,663	15.8
45-54 years	Respondents who reported their age as 45-54 years	686	322,623	14.2
55-64 years	Respondents who reported their age as 55-64 years	773	366,044	16.1
65+ years	Respondents who reported their age as 65 years or older	1,097	513,859	22.6
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	53	39,693	1.8
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	394	328,712	14.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	Respondents who reported completing Grade 12 or G.E.D.	1,098	683,681	30.1

Some Post-H.S.	Respondents who reported completing 1 to 3 years of college or technical school after high school	1,323	774,006	34.1
College Graduate	Respondents who reported completing 4 or more years of college or graduating college	1,410	474,841	20.9
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	14	10,031	0.4
Less than \$15,000	Respondents who reported their annual household income as less than \$15,000	298	166,845	7.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$15,000-\$24,999	479	255,478	11.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$25,000-\$34,999	541	309,277	13.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$35,000-\$49,999	561	293,328	12.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	Respondents who reported their annual household income as between \$50,000-\$74,999	558	294,211	13.0
\$75,000+	Respondents who reported their annual household income as \$75,000 or more	1,007	506,984	22.3
Missing	Respondents who replied 'do not know' to the question, refused to answer the question, or skipped the question	795	445,148	19.6

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

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



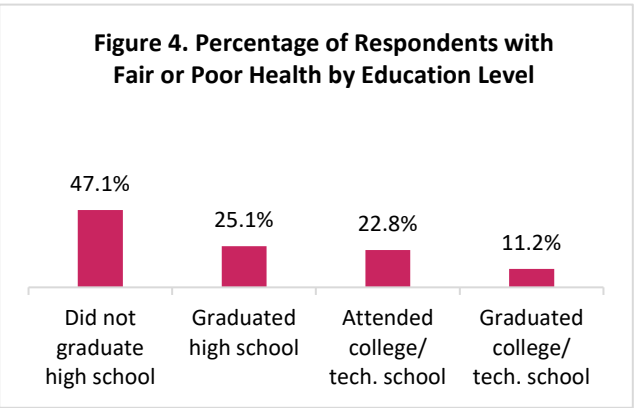
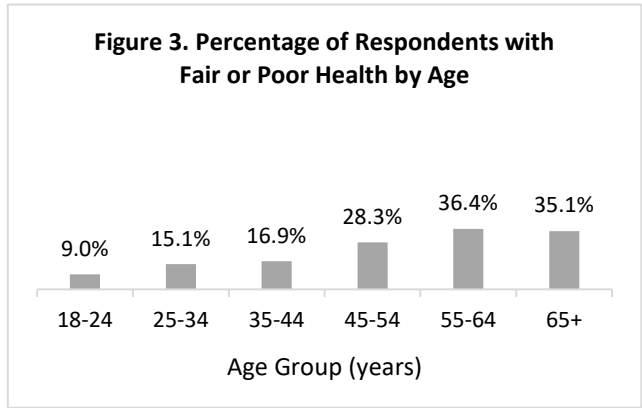
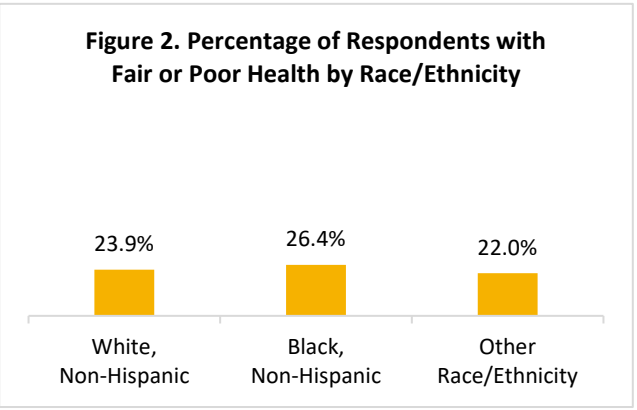
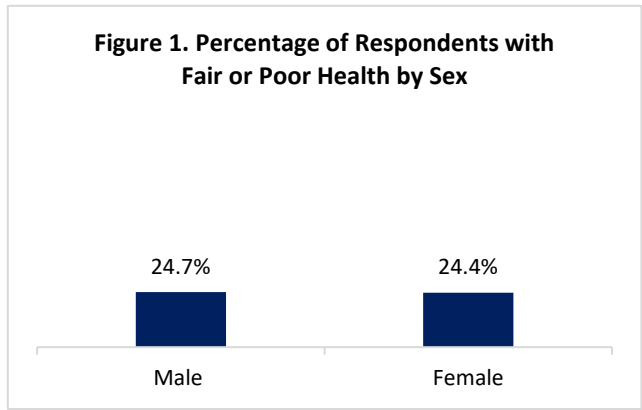
# MS BRFSS Data Briefs

## HEALTH STATUS

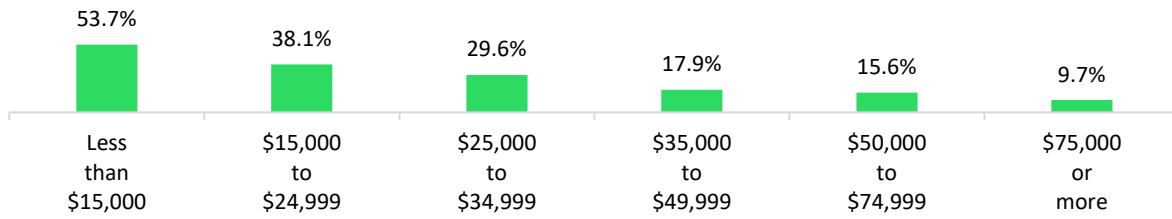
Health status is an indicator that attempts to determine how adults view their personal health and how well they function physically, psychologically, and socially while engaged in normal, daily activities. The questions related to health status are important because they may indicate dysfunction and 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?*

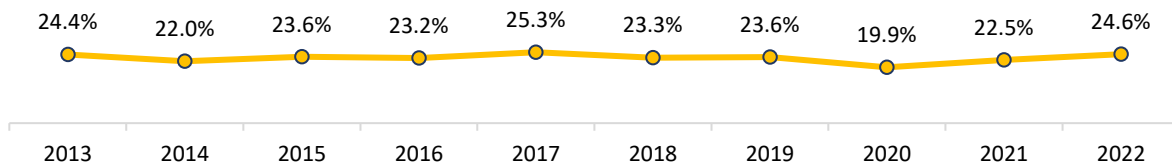
- Overall, **24.6%** of adults reported their health to be fair or poor.
- **Men** (24.7%) had a **higher** rate of fair or poor health compared to women (24.4%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 1).
- The percentage of fair or poor health was **highest** among **Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) adults** (26.4%) followed by White, NH adults (23.9%), and adults of other races/ethnicities (22.0%). There were **no statistically significant differences** among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 2).
- Overall, the percentage of fair or poor health increased with age and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (36.4%) and **65+ years** (35.1%) compared to adults aged 35-44 years (16.9%), 25-34 years (15.1%), or 18-24 years (9.0%) (Fig. 3).
- The percentage of fair or poor health increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (47.1%) compared to adults who graduated high school (25.1%), completed some college post-high school (22.8%), and graduated college (11.2%) (Fig. 4).
- The percentage of fair or poor health increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (53.7%) compared to adults of all higher annual household income levels (Fig. 5).
- The percentage of fair or poor health was **similar** between 2013 (24.4%) and 2022 (24.6%) (Fig. 6).



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



**Figure 6. Percentage of Adults with Fair or Poor Health, 2013-2022**



**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	4,230	2,265,916	3,234	75.4	73.7-77.2	996	24.6	22.8-26.3
Male	1,865	1,077,465	1,445	75.3	72.7-77.9	420	24.7	22.1-27.3
Female	2,365	1,188,452	1,789	75.6	73.2-77.9	576	24.4	22.1-26.8
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,466	1,265,296	1,942	76.1	73.8-78.5	524	23.9	21.5-26.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,521	761,940	1,111	73.6	70.8-76.4	410	26.4	23.6-29.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	147	175,663	113	78.0	69.9-86.1	34	22.0	13.9-30.1
18-24 years	423	292,229	384	91.0	87.8-94.1	39	9.0	5.9-12.2
25-34 years	563	377,040	490	84.9	80.8-89.0	73	15.1	11.0-19.2
35-44 years	639	356,029	540	83.1	79.2-86.9	99	16.9	13.1-20.8
45-54 years	685	322,027	512	71.7	67.4-76.0	173	28.3	24.0-32.6
55-64 years	772	365,559	525	63.6	59.0-68.3	247	36.4	31.7-41.0
65+ years	1,095	513,338	745	64.9	60.9-69.0	350	35.1	31.0-39.1
Less than H.S.	393	328,146	199	52.9	46.6-59.3	194	47.1	40.7-53.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,094	680,185	779	74.9	71.9-77.9	315	25.1	22.1-28.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,321	773,421	1,017	77.2	74.4-80.1	304	22.8	19.9-25.6
College Graduate	1,408	474,134	1,229	88.8	86.8-90.8	179	11.2	9.2-13.2
Less than \$15,000	296	165,793	142	46.3	39.0-53.7	154	53.7	46.3-61.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	479	255,478	303	61.9	56.2-67.6	176	38.1	32.4-43.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	541	309,277	383	70.4	65.4-75.4	158	29.6	24.6-34.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	560	292,777	458	82.1	78.1-86.1	102	17.9	13.9-21.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	557	293,614	471	84.4	80.3-88.4	86	15.6	11.6-19.7
\$75,000+	1,005	504,825	912	90.3	87.7-92.9	93	9.7	7.1-12.3

(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

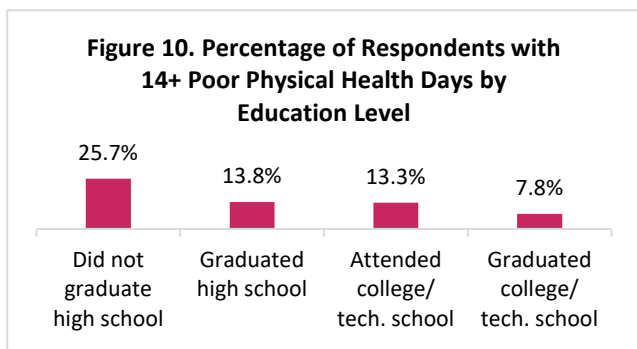
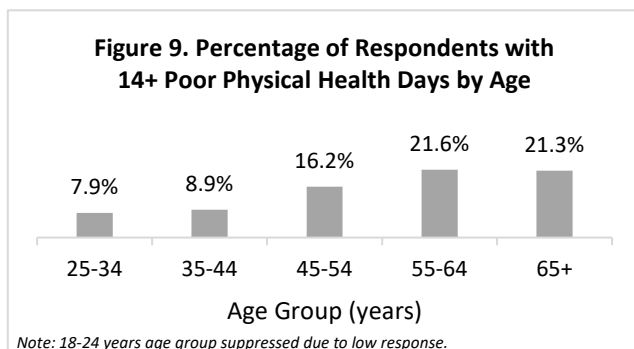
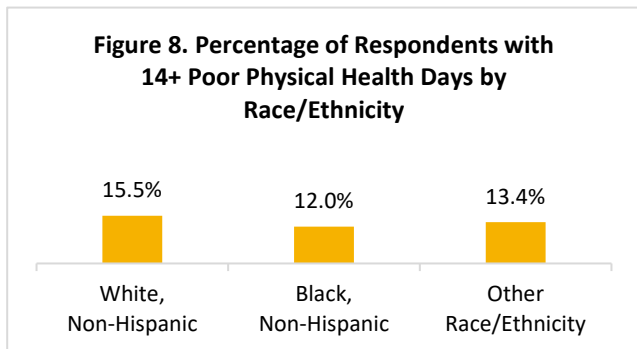
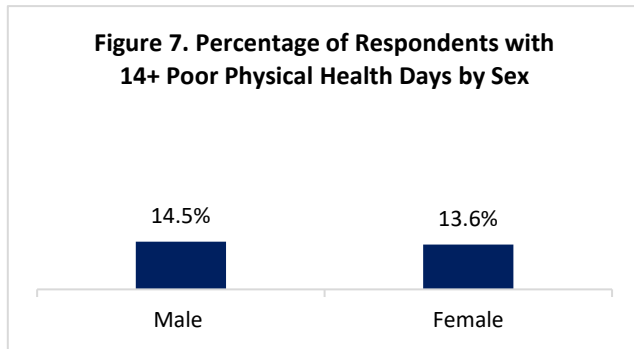
## PHYSICAL HEALTH STATUS

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>

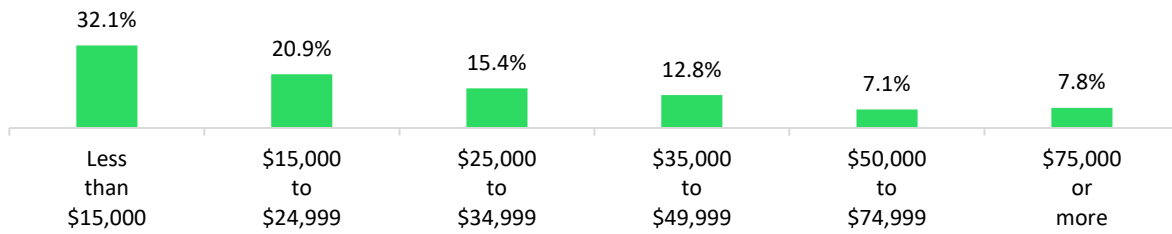
### Physical Health Status Question:

*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?*

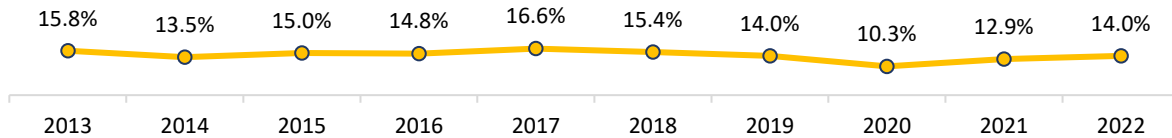
- Overall, **14.0%** of adults had 14 or more days of poor physical health in the past 30 days.
- **Men** (14.5%) had a **higher** rate of 14+ poor physical health days compared to women (13.6%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 7).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days was **highest** among **White, NH adults** (15.5%) followed by adults of other races/ethnicities (13.4%), and Black, NH adults (12.0%). However, there were **no significant differences** among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 8).
- Overall, the percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **45-54 years** (16.2%), **55-64 years** (21.6%), and **65+ years** (21.3%) compared to all younger examined age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 9).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (25.7%) compared to adults of all higher education levels (Fig. 10).
- Overall, 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** (32.1%) compared to adults earning \$25,000 to \$34,999 (15.4%), \$35,000 to \$49,999 (12.8%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (7.1%), and \$75,000 or more (7.8%) (Fig. 11).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days **decreased** from 15.8% in 2013 to 14.0% in 2022. However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 12).



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



**Figure 12. Percentage of Adults with 14+ Poor Physical Health Days, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 2. Physical Health Status**

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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		14 days or more			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	4,123	2,200,291	568	14.0	12.6-15.4	3,555	86.0	84.6-87.4
Male	1,822	1,048,560	252	14.5	12.4-16.6	1,570	85.5	83.4-87.6
Female	2,301	1,151,731	316	13.6	11.7-15.5	1,985	86.4	84.5-88.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,417	1,234,511	349	15.5	13.5-17.4	2,068	84.5	82.6-86.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,475	738,103	185	12.0	9.9-14.1	1,290	88.0	85.9-90.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	140	167,551	21	13.4	6.9-19.9	119	86.6	80.1-93.1
18-24 years	416	287,646	19	-	-	397	94.7	91.4-98.0
25-34 years	552	364,605	36	7.9	5.0-10.7	516	92.1	89.3-95.0
35-44 years	631	350,242	53	8.9	5.9-11.8	578	91.1	88.2-94.1
45-54 years	671	315,628	101	16.2	12.9-19.6	570	83.8	80.4-87.1
55-64 years	747	353,353	149	21.6	17.5-25.7	598	78.4	74.3-82.5
65+ years	1,055	491,502	208	21.3	17.7-24.9	847	78.7	75.1-82.3
Less than H.S.	365	306,750	100	25.7	20.0-31.5	265	74.3	68.5-80.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,057	658,805	164	13.8	11.5-16.1	893	86.2	83.9-88.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,293	756,898	188	13.3	11.1-15.6	1,105	86.7	84.4-88.9
College Graduate	1,396	470,185	115	7.8	5.7-9.9	1,281	92.2	90.1-94.3
Less than \$15,000	286	160,415	92	32.1	24.8-39.4	194	67.9	60.6-75.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	458	244,733	96	20.9	16.1-25.8	362	79.1	74.2-83.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	525	297,928	75	15.4	11.1-19.8	450	84.6	80.2-88.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	552	287,935	75	12.8	9.3-16.2	477	87.2	83.8-90.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	552	289,422	46	7.1	4.6-9.7	506	92.9	90.3-95.4
\$75,000+	1,002	502,445	73	7.8	5.4-10.2	929	92.2	89.8-94.6

(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

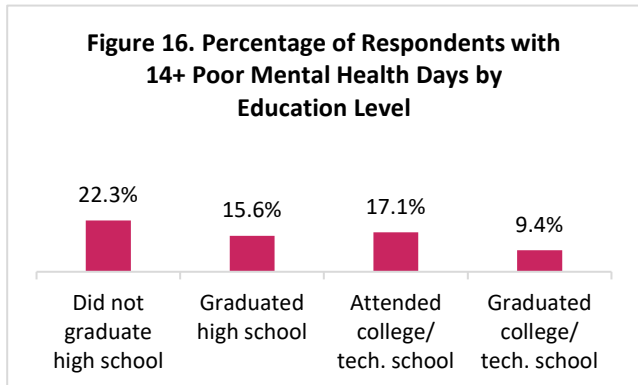
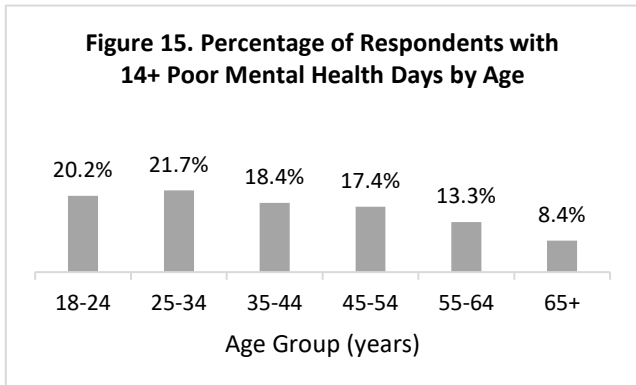
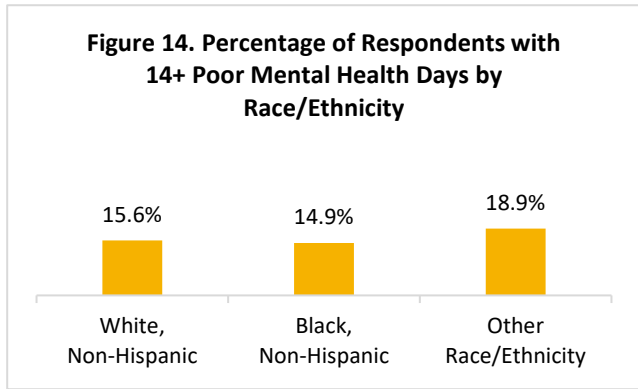
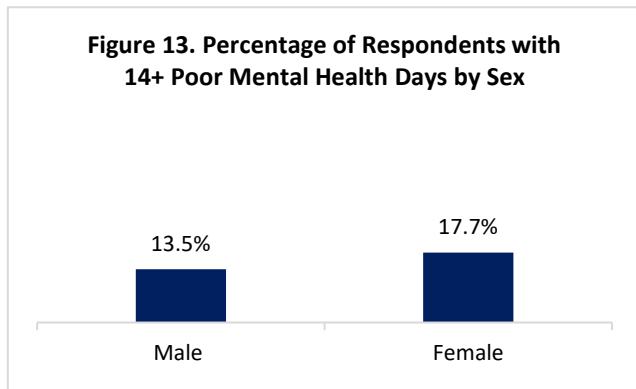
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

## MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

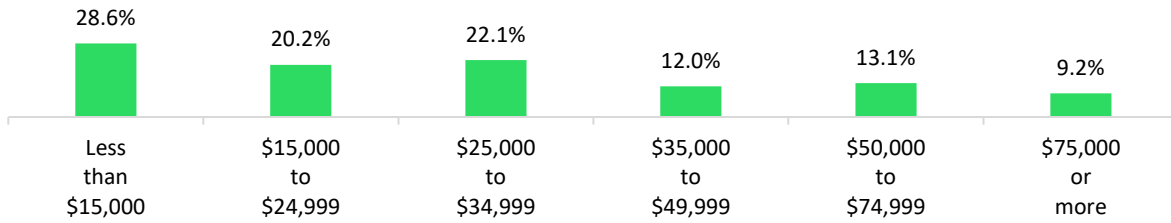
The concept of health-related quality of life (QOL) refers to the physical and mental health perceived by a person or a group of persons.<sup>3</sup> Monitoring health-related QOL in different populations can help with both identifying subgroups with poor physical or mental health and developing policies 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, **15.7%** of adults had 14 or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days.
- **Women** (17.7%) had a **significantly higher** rate of 14+ poor mental health days compared to men (13.5%) (Fig. 13).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (18.9%), followed by White, NH adults (15.6%), and Black, NH adults (14.9%). However, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 14).
- Overall, the percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (20.2%), **25-34 years** (21.7%), **35-44 years** (18.4%), and **45-54 years** (17.4%) compared to adults aged 65+ years (8.4%) (Fig. 15).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days was **significantly lower** among adults who **graduated from college** (9.4%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups (Fig. 16).
- Overall, the percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days increased as annual household income decreased. It was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (28.6%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (12.0%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (13.1%), and \$75,000 or more (9.2%) (Fig. 17).
- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days **increased** from 14.2% in 2013 to 15.7% in 2022. However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 18).



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



**Figure 18. Percentage of Adults with 14+ Poor Mental Health Days, 2013-2022**

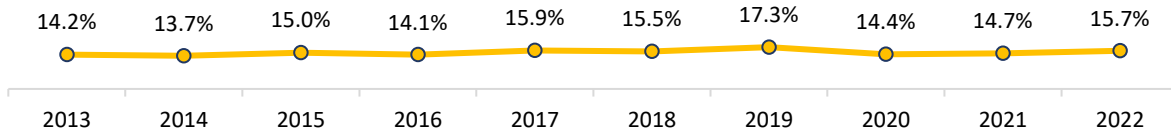


TABLE 3. Mental Health Status								
Q: For how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		14 days or more			13 days or fewer		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,133	2,212,764	614	15.7	14.3-17.2	3,519	84.3	82.8-85.7
Male	1,818	1,048,551	227	13.5	11.5-15.5	1,591	86.5	84.5-88.5
Female	2,315	1,164,213	387	17.7	15.6-19.8	1,928	82.3	80.2-84.4
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,409	1,236,208	353	15.6	13.8-17.4	2,056	84.4	82.6-86.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,492	745,861	212	14.9	12.4-17.3	1,280	85.1	82.7-87.6
Other Races/Ethnicities**	141	168,056	31	18.9	11.8-26.1	110	81.1	73.9-88.2
18-24 years	412	284,123	83	20.2	14.9-25.6	329	79.8	74.4-85.1
25-34 years	554	368,312	109	21.7	17.4-26.0	445	78.3	74.0-82.6
35-44 years	628	349,413	113	18.4	14.6-22.2	515	81.6	77.8-85.4
45-54 years	671	316,284	112	17.4	13.8-21.0	559	82.6	79.0-86.2
55-64 years	752	357,447	103	13.3	10.4-16.2	649	86.7	83.8-89.6
65+ years	1,064	497,779	88	8.4	6.0-10.7	976	91.6	89.3-94.0
Less than H.S.	380	318,439	81	22.3	16.9-27.7	299	77.7	72.3-83.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,061	658,824	169	15.6	12.9-18.2	892	84.4	81.8-87.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,295	759,439	223	17.1	14.6-19.6	1,072	82.9	80.4-85.4
College Graduate	1,384	466,319	140	9.4	7.6-11.1	1,244	90.6	88.9-92.4
Less than \$15,000	286	160,918	94	28.6	22.3-34.9	192	71.4	65.1-77.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	473	252,562	91	20.2	15.7-24.7	382	79.8	75.3-84.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	526	303,012	97	22.1	16.9-27.4	429	77.9	72.6-83.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	552	286,989	73	12.0	8.9-15.0	479	88.0	85.0-91.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	546	290,269	59	13.1	8.8-17.4	487	86.9	82.6-91.2
\$75,000+	996	499,242	90	9.2	7.0-11.4	906	90.8	88.6-93.0

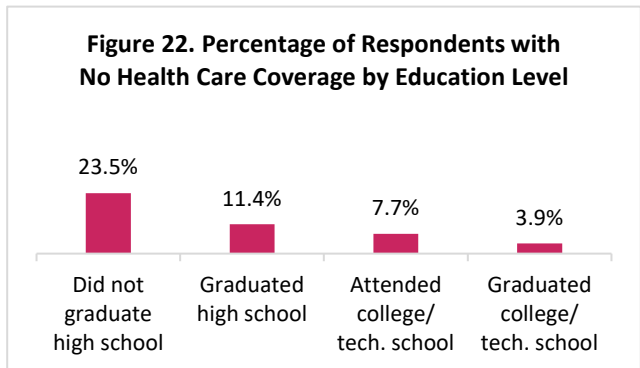
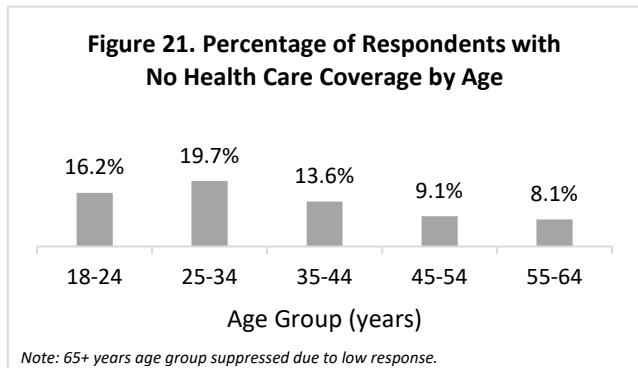
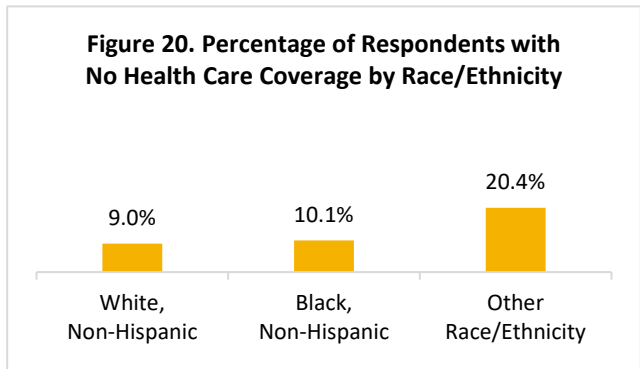
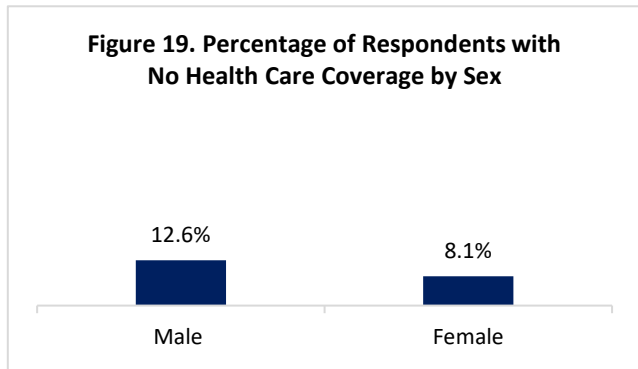
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

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

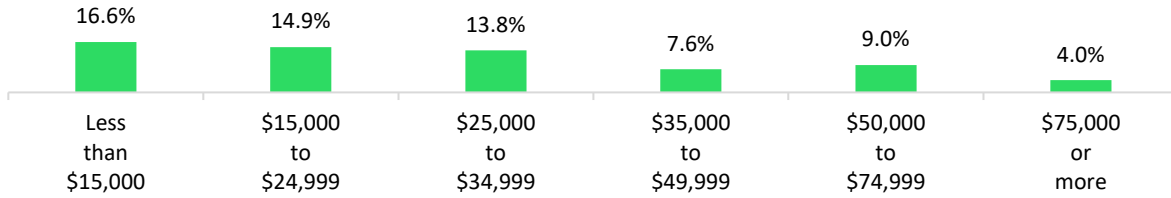
**Health Care Coverage Question:**  
*What is the primary source of your health insurance?*

- Overall, **10.2%** of adults reported that they did not have any health care coverage.
- **Men** had a **significantly higher** rate of not having coverage (12.6%) compared to women (8.1%) (Fig. 19).
- The percentage of non-coverage was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ ethnicities** (20.4%) compared to White, NH adults (9.0%). The percentage of non-coverage among Black, NH adults (10.1%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH or other race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 20).
- Overall, the percentage of non-coverage increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (16.2%) and **25-34 years** (19.7%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (8.1%) (Fig. 21).
- The percentage of non-coverage increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (23.5%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups (Fig. 22).
- Overall, the percentage of non-coverage increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among respondents who earned **less than \$15,000** (16.6%), **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (14.9%), and **\$25,000 to \$34,999** (13.8%) compared to adults who earned \$75,000 or more (4.0%) (Fig. 23).
- The percentage of non-coverage **decreased significantly** from 23.2% in 2013 to 10.2% in 2022 (Fig. 24).

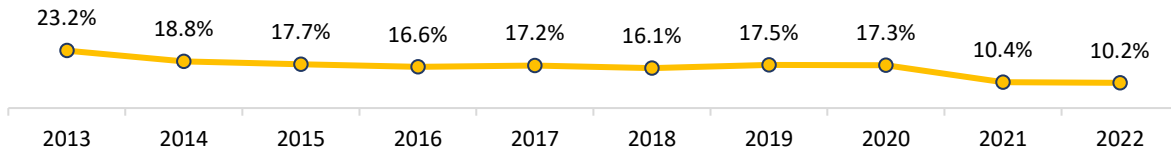




**Figure 23. Percentage of Respondents with No Health Care Coverage by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 24. Percentage of Adults with No Health Care Coverage, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 4. Health Care Coverage**  
**Q: Do you have any kind of health care 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	4,033	2,139,290	3,691	89.8	88.4-91.1	342	10.2	8.9-11.6
Male	1,765	1,016,150	1,583	87.4	85.2-89.7	182	12.6	10.3-14.8
Female	2,268	1,123,140	2,108	91.9	90.4-93.4	160	8.1	6.6-9.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,376	1,202,731	2,179	91.0	89.5-92.4	197	9.0	7.6-10.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,438	720,208	1,318	89.9	87.7-92.1	120	10.1	7.9-12.3
Other Races/Ethnicities**	137	163,069	116	79.6	70.5-88.8	21	20.4	11.2-29.5
18-24 years	355	233,189	302	83.8	78.5-89.2	53	16.2	10.8-21.5
25-34 years	548	366,248	464	80.3	75.5-85.0	84	19.7	15.0-24.5
35-44 years	617	347,664	541	86.4	82.9-89.9	76	13.6	10.1-17.1
45-54 years	664	313,387	602	90.9	88.3-93.4	62	9.1	6.6-11.7
55-64 years	743	353,815	684	91.9	89.3-94.4	59	8.1	5.6-10.7
65+ years	1,062	494,360	1,056	99.3	98.7-100.0	6	-	-
Less than H.S.	367	302,742	295	76.5	70.5-82.5	72	23.5	17.5-29.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,022	633,652	913	88.6	86.1-91.0	109	11.4	9.0-13.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,262	732,942	1,167	92.3	90.5-94.1	95	7.7	5.9-9.5
College Graduate	1,373	464,012	1,307	96.1	95.0-97.1	66	3.9	2.9-5.0
Less than \$15,000	277	155,737	229	83.4	78.1-88.7	48	16.6	11.3-21.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	458	246,495	405	85.1	80.4-89.8	53	14.9	10.2-19.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	518	292,968	447	86.2	82.3-90.0	71	13.8	10.0-17.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	539	280,877	497	92.4	89.8-95.1	42	7.6	4.9-10.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	542	280,874	506	91.0	87.0-95.0	36	9.0	5.0-13.0
\$75,000+	985	491,455	954	96.0	94.2-97.8	31	4.0	2.2-5.8

(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

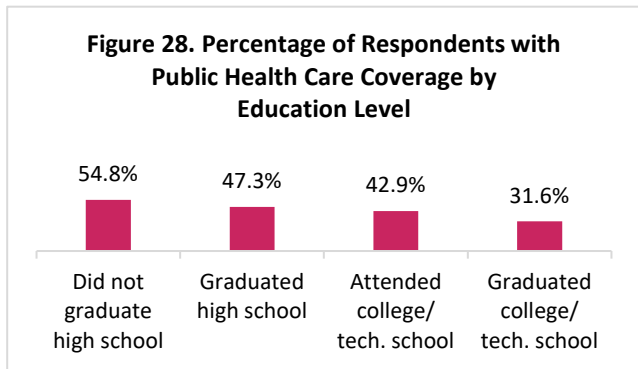
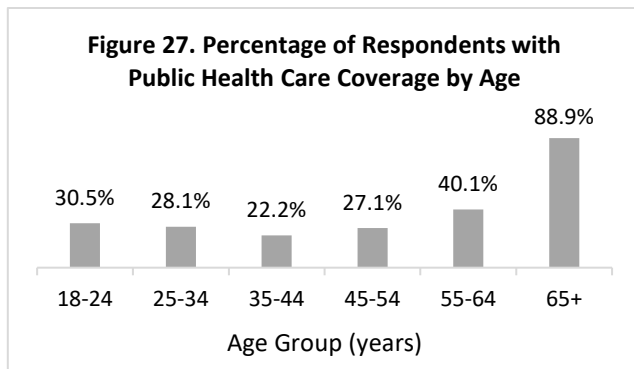
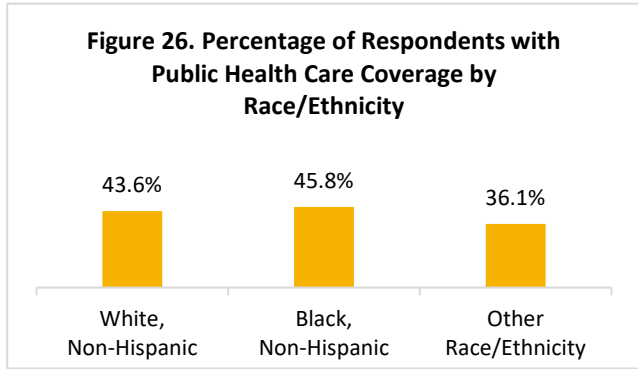
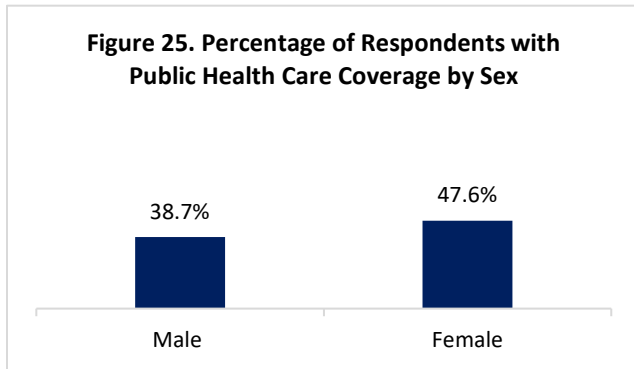
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

## SOURCE OF HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

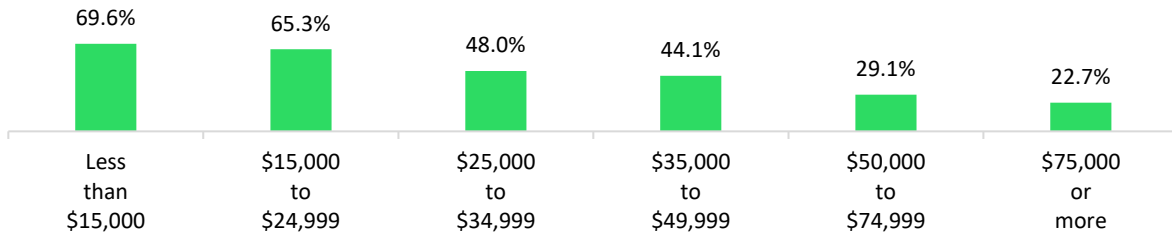
The source of health care coverage question can be used to estimate the proportion of adults in the state who have private health care coverage or public health care coverage. See Appendix A for details about how sources of health care coverage are categorized in this report.

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

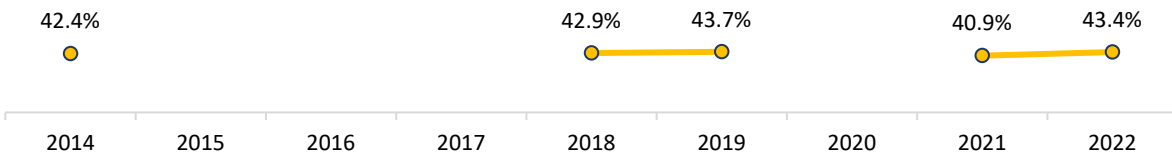
- Overall, **43.4%** of adults reported having public health care coverage.
- **Women** (47.6%) had a **significantly higher** rate of having public health care coverage than men (38.7%) (Fig. 25).
- The percentage of having public health care coverage was **highest** among **Black, NH adults** (45.8%), followed by White, NH adults (43.6%), and adults of other races/ethnicities (36.1%). There were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 26).
- The percentage of having public health care coverage was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (88.9%) compared to adults of all younger age groups (Fig. 27).
- Overall, the percentage of having public health care coverage increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (54.8%) compared to adults who completed some college post-high school (42.9%) and who graduated college (31.6%) (Fig. 28).
- The percentage of having public health care coverage increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (69.6%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (65.3%) compared to adults who earned \$25,000 to \$34,999 (48.0%), \$35,000 to \$49,999 (44.1%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (29.1%), and \$75,000 or more (22.7%) (Fig. 29).
- The percentage of having public health care coverage **increased** from 42.4% in 2014 to 43.4% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 30).



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



**Figure 30. Percentage of Adults with Public Health Care Coverage, 2014-2022\***



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

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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Private Coverage			Public Coverage		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,033	2,139,290	1,907	46.4	44.4-48.3	1,784	43.4	41.5-45.4
Male	1,765	1,016,150	873	48.7	45.7-51.7	710	38.7	35.9-41.6
Female	2,268	1,123,140	1,034	44.3	41.6-47.0	1,074	47.6	44.9-50.4
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,376	1,202,731	1,150	47.4	44.9-49.9	1,029	43.6	41.1-46.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,438	720,208	649	44.2	40.9-47.5	669	45.8	42.5-49.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	137	163,069	65	43.5	33.5-53.5	51	36.1	26.6-45.7
18-24 years	355	233,189	209	53.4	46.6-60.1	93	30.5	24.1-36.8
25-34 years	548	366,248	307	52.2	46.9-57.4	157	28.1	23.6-32.6
35-44 years	617	347,664	406	64.2	59.5-69.0	135	22.2	18.1-26.3
45-54 years	664	313,387	439	63.7	59.2-68.2	163	27.1	22.9-31.4
55-64 years	743	353,815	401	51.8	46.9-56.6	283	40.1	35.4-44.8
65+ years	1,062	494,360	122	10.4	8.1-12.7	934	88.9	86.6-91.3
Less than H.S.	367	302,742	72	21.7	16.0-27.4	223	54.8	48.1-61.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,022	633,652	391	41.3	37.6-45.0	522	47.3	43.5-51.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,262	732,942	592	49.4	46.0-52.7	575	42.9	39.6-46.3
College Graduate	1,373	464,012	847	64.4	61.0-67.8	460	31.6	28.3-35.0
Less than \$15,000	277	155,737	38	13.8	8.7-19.0	191	69.6	62.8-76.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	458	246,495	101	19.9	15.5-24.2	304	65.3	59.6-70.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	518	292,968	200	38.1	32.7-43.6	247	48.0	42.4-53.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	539	280,877	256	48.3	43.0-53.7	241	44.1	38.9-49.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	542	280,874	324	61.9	56.3-67.4	182	29.1	24.2-34.0
\$75,000+	985	491,455	714	73.2	69.6-76.9	240	22.7	19.3-26.2

(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.

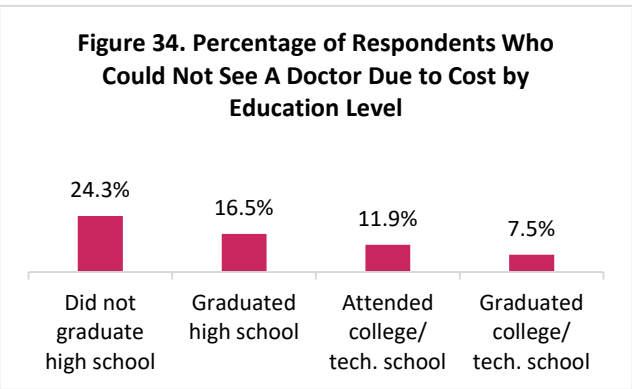
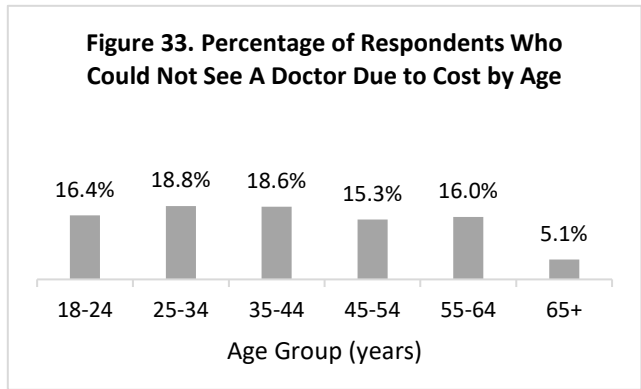
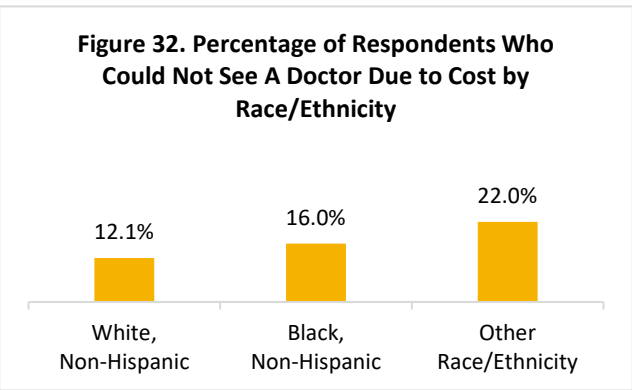
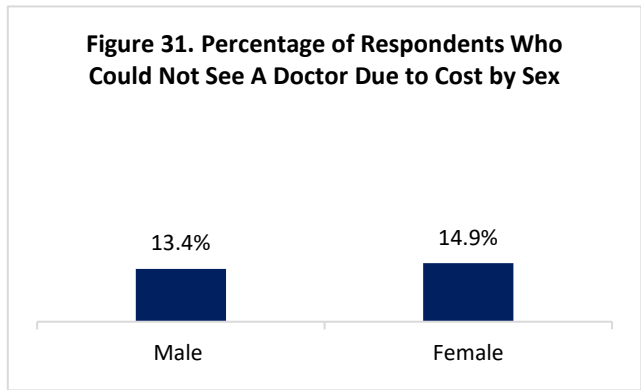
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

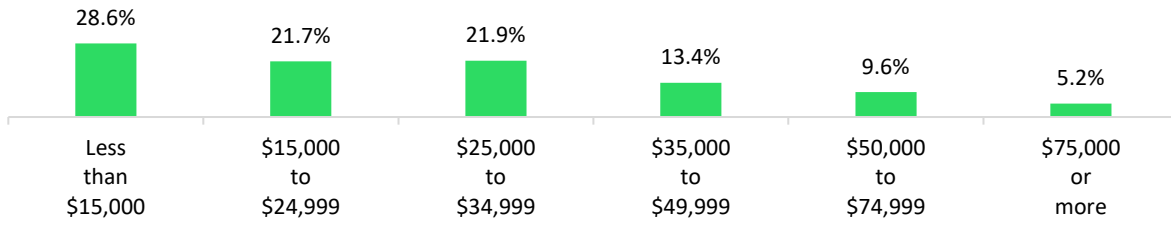
Non-affordability of health care services can have a negative impact on its utilization.<sup>4</sup> Results of the 2022 National Health Interview Survey showed that, due to cost, in the preceding 12 months, 6.3% of adults in the United States did not get medical care they needed, 5.0% did not get mental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

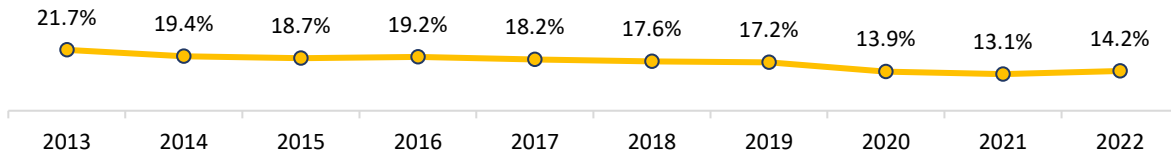
- Overall, **14.2%** of adults reported that they had forgone seeing a doctor due to costs in the last 12 months.
- **Women** (14.9%) had a **higher** rate of not seeing a doctor due to cost than men (13.4%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 31).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (22.0%), followed by Black, NH adults (16.0%), and White, NH adults (12.1%). There were no statistically significant differences among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 32).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (5.1%) compared to adults of all younger age groups (Fig. 33).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (24.3%) compared to adults who completed some college post-high school (11.9%) and who graduated college (7.5%) (Fig. 34).
- 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** (28.6%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (13.4%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (9.6%), and \$75,000 or more (5.2%) (Fig. 35).
- The percentage of not seeing a doctor due to cost **decreased significantly** from 21.7% in 2013 to 14.2% in 2022 (Fig. 36).



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



**Figure 36. Percentage of Adults Who Could Not See A Doctor Due to Cost, 2013-2022**



**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	4,227	2,265,688	546	14.2	12.8-15.6	3,681	85.8	84.4-87.2
Male	1,863	1,078,055	216	13.4	11.4-15.5	1,647	86.6	84.5-88.6
Female	2,364	1,187,633	330	14.9	12.9-16.8	2,034	85.1	83.2-87.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,464	1,263,554	262	12.1	10.5-13.8	2,202	87.9	86.2-89.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,519	761,377	239	16.0	13.6-18.5	1,280	84.0	81.5-86.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	146	175,140	30	22.0	13.6-30.5	116	78.0	69.5-86.4
18-24 years	424	292,796	63	16.4	11.4-21.5	361	83.6	78.5-88.6
25-34 years	561	376,184	95	18.8	14.8-22.8	466	81.2	77.2-85.2
35-44 years	640	357,464	114	18.6	14.8-22.5	526	81.4	77.5-85.2
45-54 years	683	321,418	97	15.3	11.9-18.8	586	84.7	81.2-88.1
55-64 years	772	365,638	112	16.0	12.4-19.5	660	84.0	80.5-87.6
65+ years	1,094	512,496	60	5.1	3.3-6.8	1,034	94.9	93.2-96.7
Less than H.S.	392	327,630	95	24.3	19.0-29.7	297	75.7	70.3-81.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,094	681,878	175	16.5	13.8-19.3	919	83.5	80.7-86.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,320	772,273	169	11.9	9.8-14.0	1,151	88.1	86.0-90.2
College Graduate	1,407	473,877	106	7.5	5.4-9.7	1,301	92.5	90.3-94.6
Less than \$15,000	297	166,236	85	28.6	22.1-35.1	212	71.4	64.9-77.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	476	254,341	111	21.7	17.2-26.3	365	78.3	73.7-82.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	540	308,805	110	21.9	16.8-26.9	430	78.1	73.1-83.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	561	293,328	69	13.4	9.8-16.9	492	86.6	83.1-90.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	556	293,324	43	9.6	6.1-13.2	513	90.4	86.8-93.9
\$75,000+	1,005	505,856	39	5.2	3.1-7.3	966	94.8	92.7-96.9

(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.

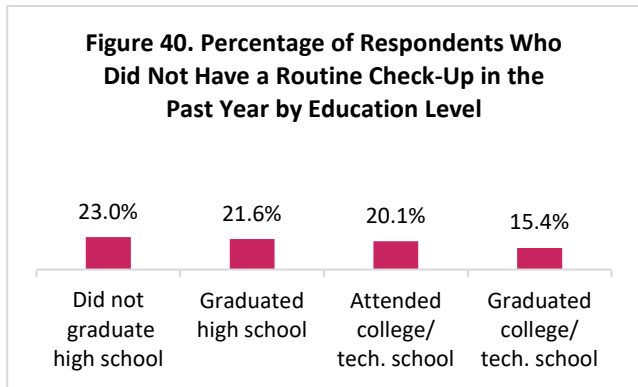
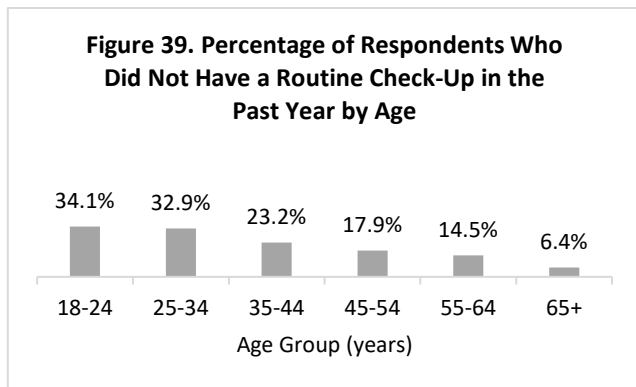
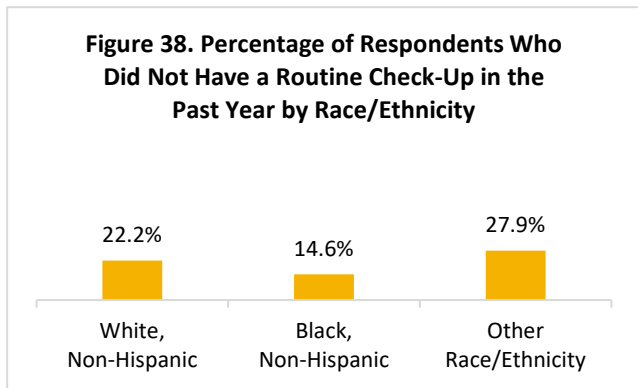
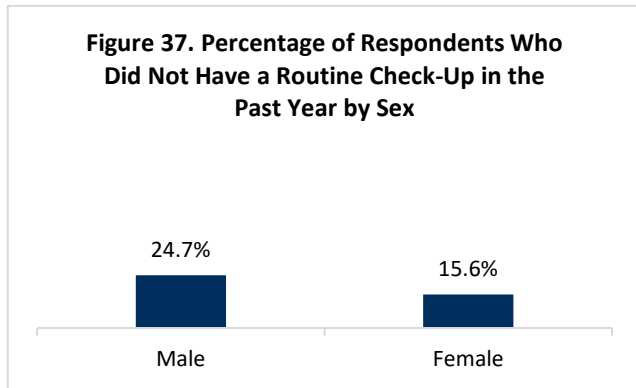
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## ROUTINE CHECK-UP

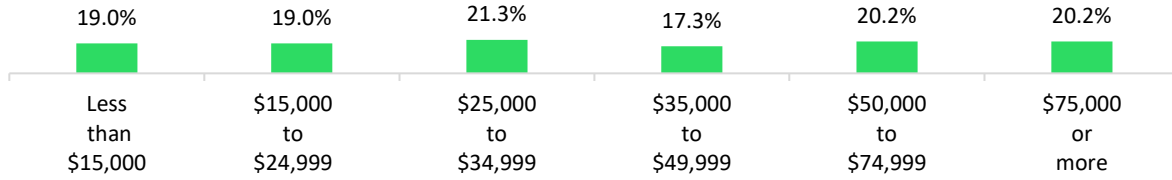
A routine check-up is a general physical exam and is not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.<sup>6</sup> These visits may focus on physical exams and preventive care, such as screening tests, services like vaccinations, and education about health topics.<sup>7</sup>

**Routine Check-Up Question:**  
*About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine check-up?*

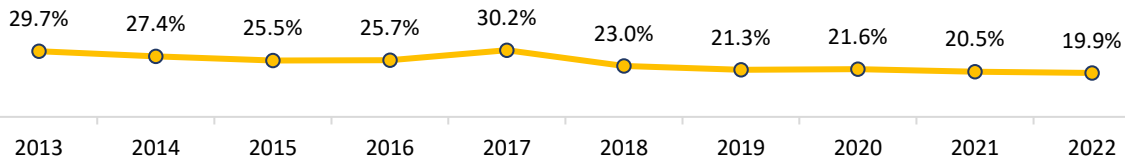
- Overall, **19.9%** of adults reported that they had not had a routine check-up in the past year.
- **Men** (24.7%) had a **significantly higher** rate of not having a routine check-up in the past year compared to women (15.6%) (Fig. 37).
- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (27.9%) and **White, NH adults** (22.2%) compared to Black, NH adults (14.6%) (Fig. 38).
- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (34.1%) and **25-34 years** (32.9%) compared to adults of all older age groups (Fig. 39).
- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults whose highest level of education was **high school graduation** (21.6%) compared to adults who graduated college (15.4%) (Fig. 40).
- There were **no statistically significant differences** in the percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year among annual household income groups (Fig. 41).
- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year **decreased significantly** from 29.7% in 2013 to 19.9% in 2022 (Fig. 42).



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



**Trend 42. Percentage of Adults Who Did Not Have a Routine Check-Up in the Past Year, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 7. Routine Check-Up**

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

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Within the past year			Longer than one year/never		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,154	2,213,098	3,399	80.1	78.5-81.7	755	19.9	18.3-21.5
Male	1,825	1,051,766	1,417	75.3	72.8-77.9	408	24.7	22.1-27.2
Female	2,329	1,161,332	1,982	84.4	82.4-86.3	347	15.6	13.7-17.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,426	1,239,004	1,931	77.8	75.7-79.9	495	22.2	20.1-24.3
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,494	743,968	1,290	85.4	82.0-87.8	204	14.6	12.2-17.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	142	168,829	101	72.1	63.7-80.4	41	27.9	19.6-36.3
18-24 years	403	278,413	263	65.9	60.1-71.7	140	34.1	28.3-39.9
25-34 years	537	357,670	379	67.1	62.1-72.1	158	32.9	27.9-37.9
35-44 years	635	354,958	487	76.8	72.7-80.9	148	23.2	19.1-27.3
45-54 years	676	316,846	559	82.1	78.5-85.7	117	17.9	14.3-21.5
55-64 years	762	358,706	648	85.5	82.5-88.6	114	14.5	11.4-17.5
65+ years	1,090	509,463	1,017	93.6	91.7-95.5	73	6.4	4.5-8.3
Less than H.S.	385	320,299	304	77.0	71.6-82.4	81	23.0	17.6-28.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,074	667,294	861	78.4	75.3-81.4	213	21.6	18.6-24.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,295	753,481	1,048	79.9	77.2-82.6	247	20.1	17.4-22.8
College Graduate	1,387	464,084	1,174	84.6	82.3-86.9	213	15.4	13.1-17.7
Less than \$15,000	295	165,128	240	81.0	75.3-86.6	55	19.0	13.4-24.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	472	253,105	384	81.0	76.7-85.2	88	19.0	14.8-23.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	529	296,569	414	78.7	74.3-83.1	115	21.3	16.9-25.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	546	282,942	449	82.7	78.9-86.5	97	17.3	13.5-21.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	550	290,437	456	79.8	75.0-84.6	94	20.2	15.4-25.0
\$75,000+	991	497,961	820	79.8	76.4-83.3	171	20.2	16.7-23.6

(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

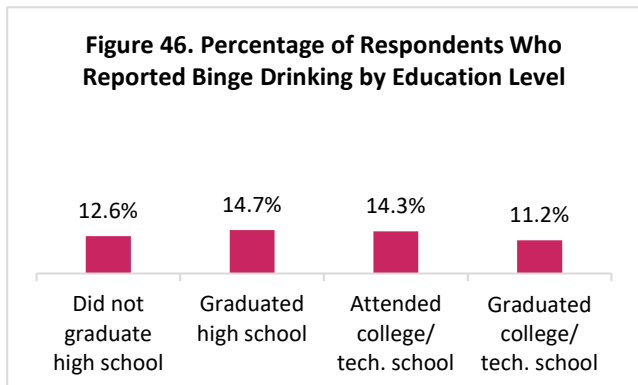
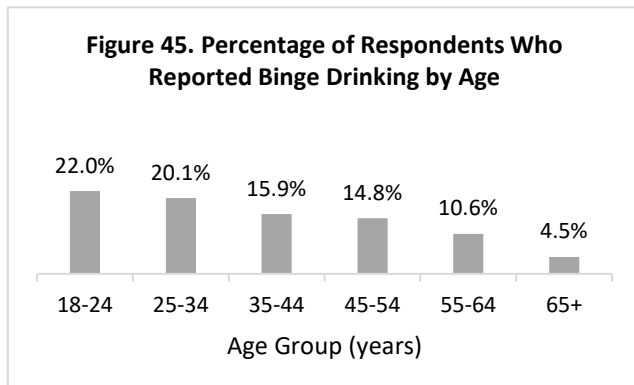
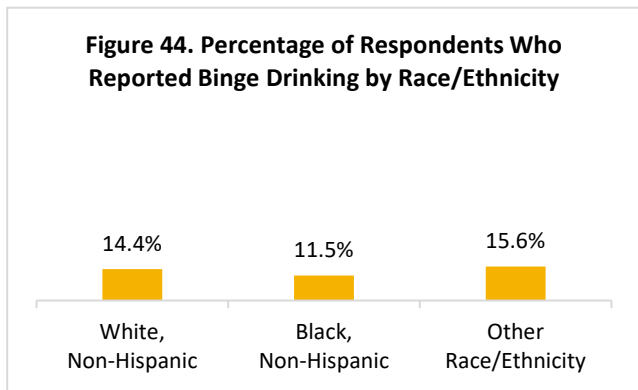
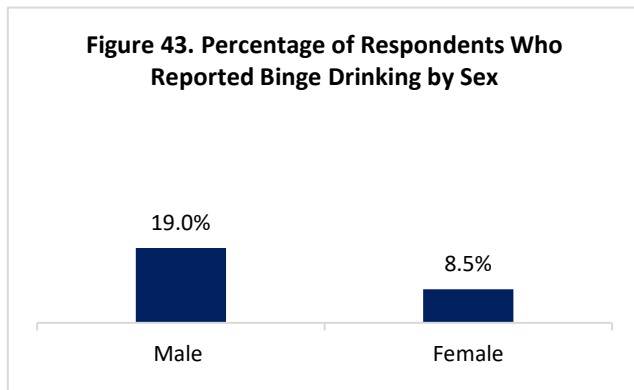
## CURRENT BINGE DRINKING

Extensive alcohol use has been linked to a substantial proportion of injuries and deaths from motor vehicle crashes, falls, fires and drownings.<sup>8</sup> Alcohol use also is a factor in homicide, suicide, and sexual assault.<sup>8</sup> According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, alcohol-impaired driving was involved in 20% of all crash fatalities in Mississippi and 31% in the U.S. in 2021.<sup>9</sup>

### Alcohol Consumption Question:

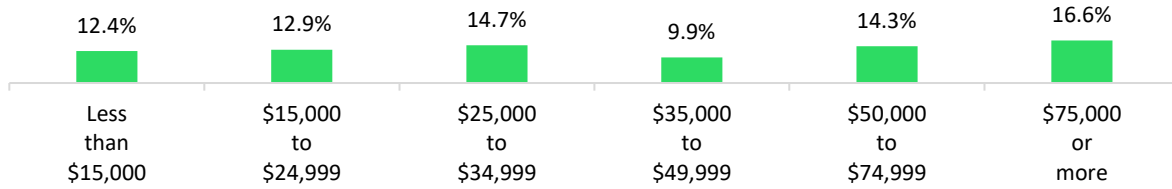
*Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks on occasion (for women)?*

- Overall, **13.5%** of adults reported binge drinking in the past 30 days.
- **Men** (19.0%) had a **significantly higher** rate of binge drinking compared to women (8.5%) (Fig. 43).
- The percentage of binge drinking was **highest** among adults of **other races/ ethnicities** (15.6%), followed by White, NH adults (14.4%), and Black, NH adults (11.5%). There were no **statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 44).
- The percentage of binge drinking increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (22.0%) and **25-34 years** (20.1%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (10.6%) and 65+ years (4.5%) (Fig. 45).
- The percentage of binge drinking was **highest** among adults whose highest level of education was **high school graduation** (14.7%) and adults who completed **some college post-high school** (14.3%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of binge drinking among education level groups (Fig. 46).
- The percentage of binge drinking was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (16.6%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (9.9%) (Fig. 47).
- The percentage of binge drinking **increased** from 12.4% in 2013 to 13.5% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 48).

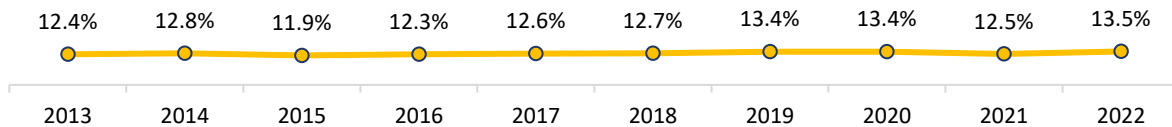




**Figure 47. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Binge Drinking by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 48. Percentage of Adults Who Reported Binge Drinking, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 8. Binge Drinking (Past 30 Days)**  
Binge drinking = males having 5+ drinks on one occasion, females having 4+ drinks on one occasion

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,859	2,054,621	483	13.5	12.1-14.9	3,376	86.5	85.1-87.9
Male	1,709	977,976	299	19.0	16.6-21.4	1,410	81.0	78.6-83.4
Female	2,150	1,076,645	184	8.5	7.0-10.0	1,966	91.5	90.0-93.0
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,302	1,178,553	310	14.4	12.6-16.2	1,992	85.6	83.8-87.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,353	679,319	146	11.5	9.3-13.6	1,207	88.5	86.4-90.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	129	148,201	21	15.6	7.9-23.3	108	84.4	76.7-92.1
18-24 years	393	272,958	85	22.0	16.5-27.4	308	78.0	72.6-83.5
25-34 years	510	334,208	106	20.1	16.0-24.1	404	79.9	75.9-84.0
35-44 years	560	311,519	85	15.9	12.2-19.6	475	84.1	80.4-87.8
45-54 years	620	292,031	87	14.8	11.1-18.4	533	85.2	81.6-88.9
55-64 years	705	333,147	76	10.6	7.9-13.3	629	89.4	86.7-92.1
65+ years	1,034	485,250	42	4.5	2.7-6.4	992	95.5	93.6-97.3
Less than H.S.	351	290,618	44	12.6	8.3-17.0	307	87.4	83.0-91.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	979	614,749	126	14.7	11.8-17.5	853	85.3	82.5-88.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,211	707,305	164	14.3	11.9-16.7	1,047	85.7	83.3-88.1
College Graduate	1,307	436,625	148	11.2	9.2-13.2	1,159	88.8	86.8-90.8
Less than \$15,000	274	154,947	33	12.4	7.5-17.3	241	87.6	82.7-92.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	442	237,370	51	12.9	9.0-16.8	391	87.1	83.2-91.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	506	290,420	62	14.7	10.0-19.4	444	85.3	80.6-90.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	519	272,711	49	9.9	7.0-12.8	470	90.1	87.2-93.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	525	275,928	65	14.3	10.2-18.5	460	85.7	81.5-89.8
\$75,000+	947	472,172	147	16.6	13.6-19.6	800	83.4	80.4-86.4

(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.

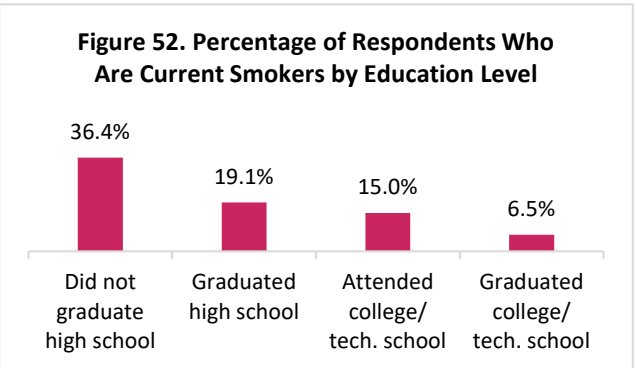
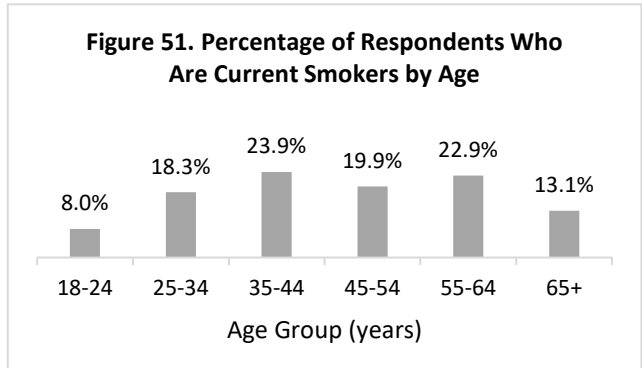
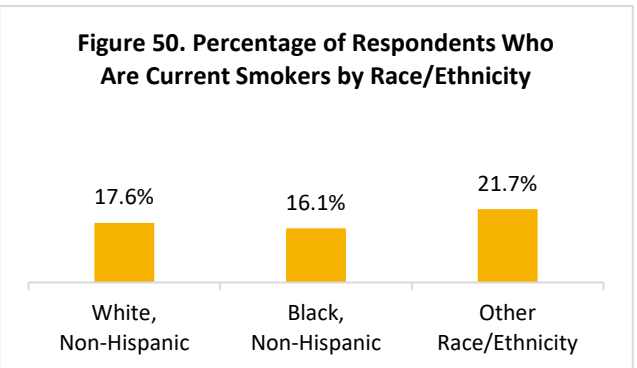
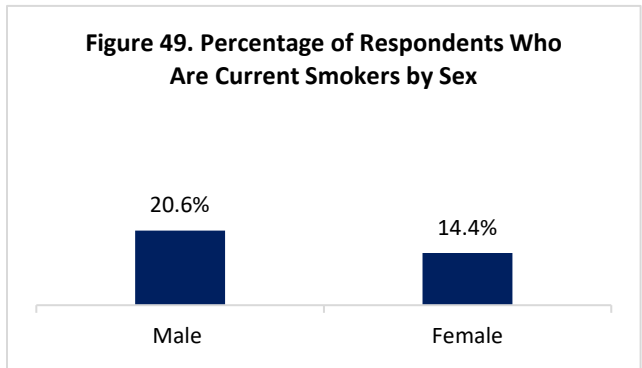
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

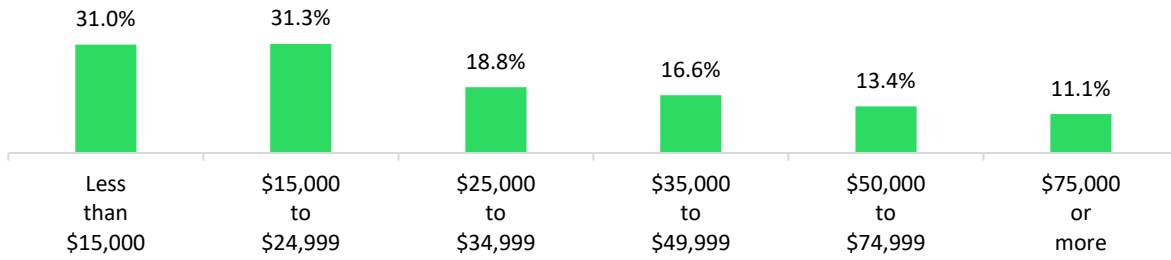
Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the U.S.<sup>10</sup> Approximately 5,400 adults in Mississippi die from smoking-related illnesses every year. Health problems related to smoking cigarettes include cancers, lung disease, and heart disease.<sup>10</sup> Mississippi's rate of new cases of lung cancer is higher than the national rate (73.2 vs. 56.7 per 100,000).<sup>11</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?*

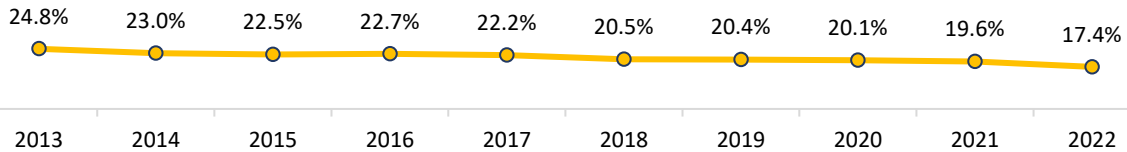
- Overall, **17.4%** of adults were current cigarette smokers.
- **Men** (20.6%) had a **significantly higher** rate of smoking compared to women (14.4%) (Fig. 49).
- The percentage of current smoking was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (21.7%), followed by White, NH (17.6%) and Black, NH (16.1%) adults. There were **no significant differences** in the percentage of current smoking among the race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 50).
- The percentage of current smoking was **significantly higher** among adults aged **35-44 years** (23.9%), **45-54 years** (19.9%), and **55-64 years** (22.9%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (8.0%) and 65+ years (13.1%) (Fig. 51).
- The percentage of current smoking increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (36.4%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups (Fig. 52).
- Overall, the percentage of current smoking increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (31.0%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (31.3%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (16.6%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (13.4%), and \$75,000 or more (11.1%) (Fig. 53).
- The percentage of current cigarette smoking **decreased significantly** from 24.8% in 2013 to 17.4% in 2022 (Fig. 54).



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



**Figure 54. Percentage of Adults Who Are Current Smokers, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 9. Current Smoker**  
Has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in entire life and now smokes every day or some days

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,024	2,141,564	635	17.4	15.8-19.0	3,389	82.6	81.0-84.2
Male	1,790	1,027,579	316	20.6	18.1-23.1	1,474	79.4	76.9-81.9
Female	2,234	1,113,985	319	14.4	12.5-16.3	1,915	85.6	83.7-87.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,372	1,214,853	376	17.6	15.6-19.7	1,996	82.4	80.3-84.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,429	716,781	219	16.1	13.6-18.6	1,210	83.9	81.4-86.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	137	156,006	24	21.7	12.9-30.6	113	78.3	69.4-87.1
18-24 years	409	282,587	25	8.0	4.1-11.9	384	92.0	88.1-95.9
25-34 years	536	352,673	85	18.3	14.0-22.5	451	81.7	77.5-86.0
35-44 years	596	331,331	133	23.9	19.6-28.3	463	76.1	71.7-80.4
45-54 years	652	304,471	124	19.9	16.2-23.6	528	80.1	76.4-83.8
55-64 years	732	347,469	139	22.9	18.2-27.7	593	77.1	72.3-81.8
65+ years	1,056	494,749	128	13.1	10.4-15.8	928	86.9	84.2-89.6
Less than H.S.	364	300,883	133	36.4	30.0-42.9	231	63.6	57.1-70.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,034	643,513	201	19.1	16.1-22.0	833	80.9	78.0-83.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,262	738,379	196	15.0	12.6-17.3	1,066	85.0	82.7-87.4
College Graduate	1,352	452,124	104	6.5	5.0-8.0	1,248	93.5	92.0-95.0
Less than \$15,000	286	160,595	85	31.0	23.6-38.5	201	69.0	61.5-76.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	460	245,944	123	31.3	25.5-37.0	337	68.7	63.0-74.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	525	301,301	94	18.8	14.4-23.3	431	81.2	76.7-85.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	547	287,580	96	16.6	12.9-20.3	451	83.4	79.7-87.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	541	283,969	59	13.4	8.8-17.9	482	86.6	82.1-91.2
\$75,000+	985	491,420	92	11.1	8.5-13.8	893	88.9	86.2-91.5

(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.

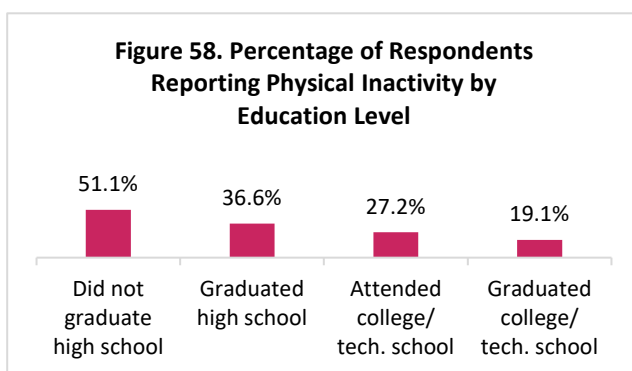
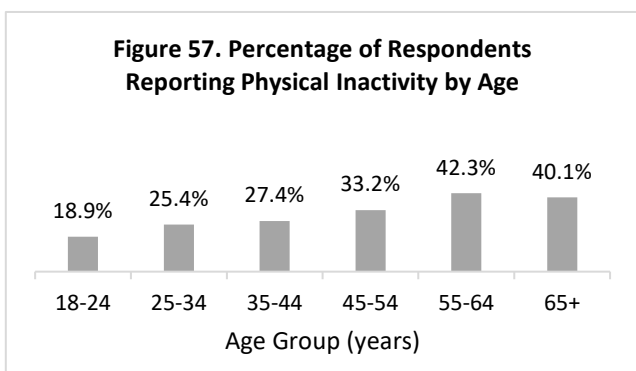
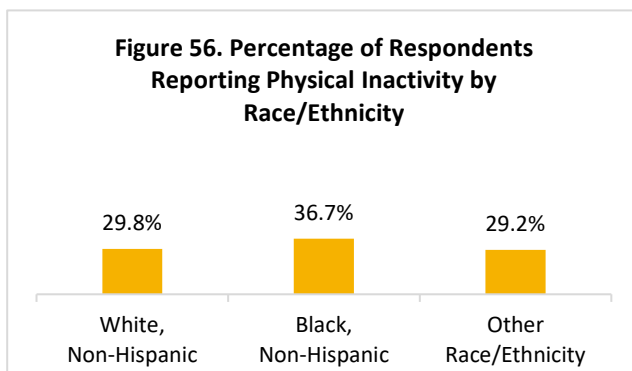
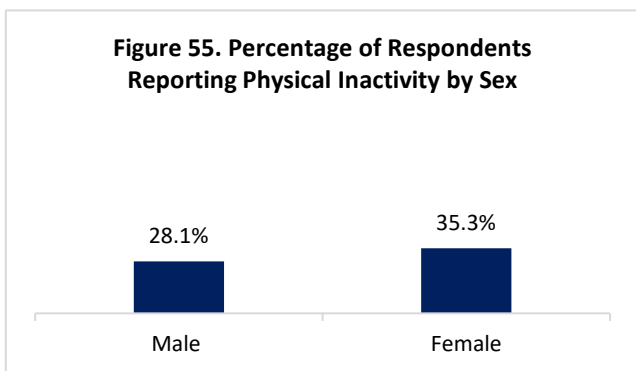
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## EXERCISE

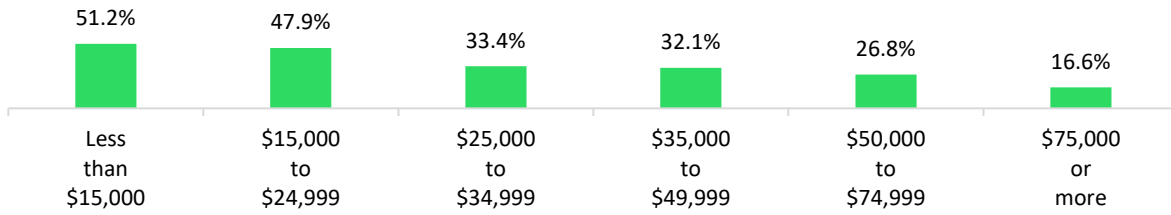
Regular physical activity helps to maintain the functional independence of older adults and enhances the quality of life for people of all ages. Adequate physical activity levels can prevent 1 in 10 premature deaths, as well as 1 in 8 cases of colorectal cancer, 1 in 12 cases of diabetes, and 1 in 15 cases of heart disease.<sup>12</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>13,14</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?*

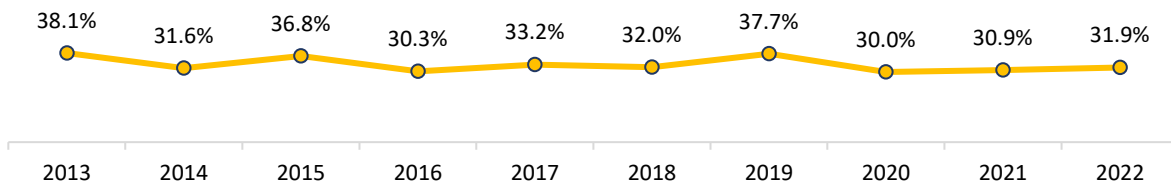
- Overall, **31.9%** of adults did not participate in any exercise outside of work in the past 30 days.
- **Women** (35.3%) reported a **significantly higher** rate of physical inactivity compared to men (28.1%) (Fig. 55).
- The percentage of physical inactivity was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (36.7%) compared to White, NH adults (29.8%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (29.2%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 56).
- Overall, the percentage of physical inactivity increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (42.3%) and **65+ years** (40.1%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (18.9%), 25-34 years (25.4%), and 35-44 years (27.4%) (Fig. 57).
- The percentage of physical inactivity increased as level of education decreased, and there was a **significant difference between each of the education level groups** (Fig. 58).
- The percentage of physical inactivity increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (51.2%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (47.9%) compared to adults who earned \$25,000 to \$34,999 (33.4%), \$35,000 to \$49,999 (32.1%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (26.8%), and \$75,000 or more (16.6%) (Fig. 59).
- The percentage of physical inactivity **decreased significantly** from 38.1% in 2013 to 31.9% in 2022 (Fig. 60).



**Figure 59. Percentage of Respondents Reporting Physical Inactivity by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 60. Percentage of Adults Reporting Physical Inactivity, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 10. 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	4,233	2,265,603	2,912	68.1	66.3-70.0	1,321	31.9	30.0-33.7
Male	1,869	1,080,265	1,374	71.9	69.2-74.5	495	28.1	25.5-30.8
Female	2,364	1,185,338	1,538	64.7	62.1-67.3	826	35.3	32.7-37.9
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,466	1,263,903	1,769	70.2	67.8-72.6	697	29.8	27.4-32.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,522	760,419	968	63.3	60.2-66.5	554	36.7	33.5-39.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	147	175,663	107	70.8	61.6-80.0	40	29.2	20.0-38.4
18-24 years	422	291,807	349	81.1	76.1-86.2	73	18.9	13.8-23.9
25-34 years	561	373,405	424	74.6	70.0-79.3	137	25.4	20.7-30.0
35-44 years	642	358,663	462	72.6	68.3-77.0	180	27.4	23.0-31.7
45-54 years	686	322,623	463	66.8	62.5-71.1	223	33.2	28.9-37.5
55-64 years	772	365,552	471	57.7	53.0-62.4	301	42.3	37.6-47.0
65+ years	1,097	513,859	700	59.9	55.9-63.9	397	40.1	36.1-44.1
Less than H.S.	392	325,260	194	48.9	42.5-55.4	198	51.1	44.6-57.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,096	682,649	676	63.4	59.9-66.9	420	36.6	33.1-40.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,322	773,272	919	72.8	69.9-75.6	403	27.2	24.4-30.1
College Graduate	1,409	474,391	1,116	80.9	78.5-83.4	293	19.1	16.6-21.5
Less than \$15,000	297	166,396	145	48.8	41.4-56.3	152	51.2	43.7-58.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	478	253,084	268	52.1	46.2-57.9	210	47.9	42.1-53.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	541	309,277	352	66.6	61.5-71.6	189	33.4	28.4-38.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	561	293,328	384	67.9	63.0-72.8	177	32.1	27.2-37.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	556	292,418	412	73.2	67.7-78.6	144	26.8	21.4-32.3
\$75,000+	1,007	506,984	827	83.4	80.5-86.3	180	16.6	13.7-19.5

(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.

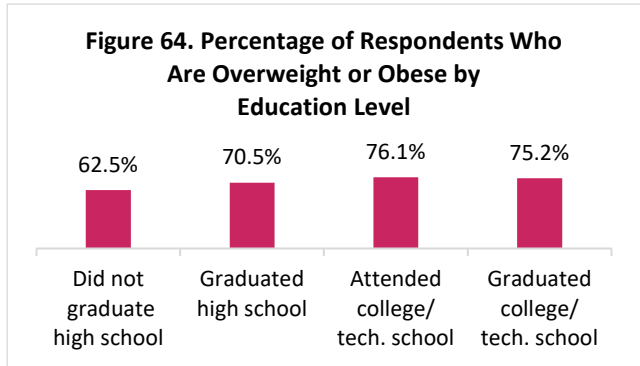
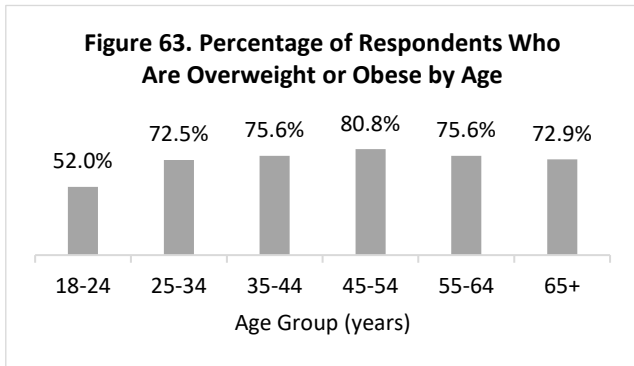
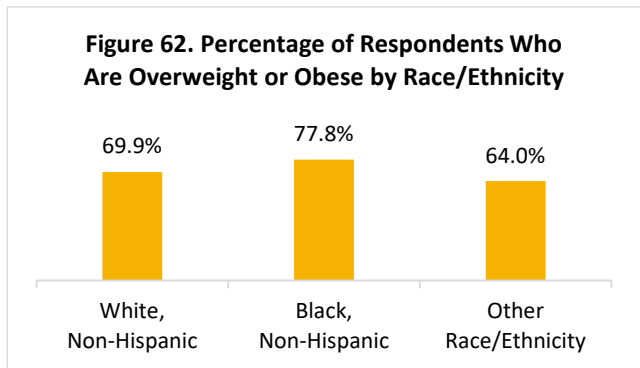
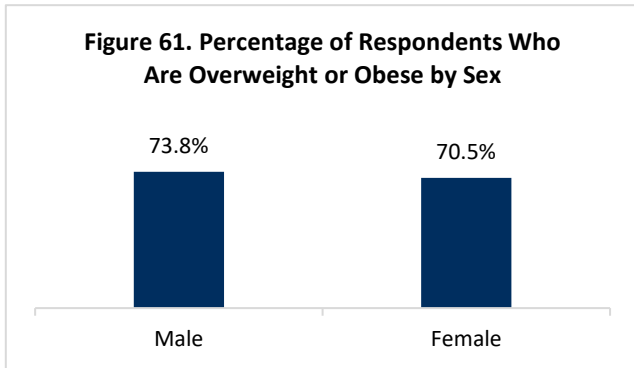
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY/BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)

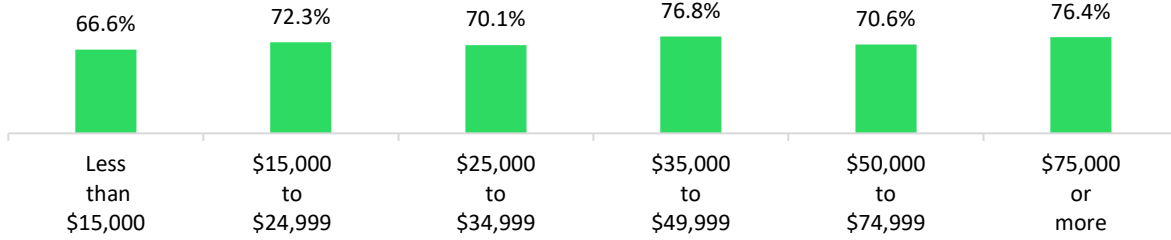
The percentage of overweight persons has increased substantially during the past twenty years.<sup>15</sup> During the period of 2017 through March 2020, the obesity prevalence was 41.9% among adults in the U.S. Being overweight substantially increases a person’s risk of illness from several of the leading preventable causes of death, including, type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and cancer.<sup>15</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?*

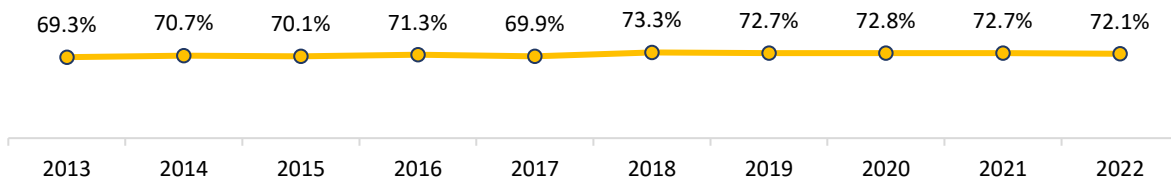
- Overall, **72.1%** of adults had a BMI in the overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9) or obese (BMI ≥ 30.0) category.
- **Men** (73.8%) had a **higher** rate of being overweight or obese compared to women (70.5%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 61).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (77.8%) compared to White, NH adults (69.9%) and adults of other races/ethnicities (64.0%) (Fig. 62).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly lower** among adults aged **18-24 years** (52.0%) compared to adults of all older age groups (Fig. 63).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **significantly higher** among adults who completed **some college post-high school** (76.1%) and who **graduated college** (75.2%) compared to adults who did not complete high school (62.5%) (Fig. 64).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$35,000 to \$49,999** (76.8%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of overweight/obesity among annual household income groups (Fig. 65).
- The percentage of overweight/obesity **increased** from 69.3% in 2013 to 72.1% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 66).



**Figure 65. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Overweight or Obese by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 66. Percentage of Adults Who Are Overweight or Obese, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 11. 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	3,935	2,084,465	2,917	72.1	70.2-74.1	1,018	27.9	25.9-29.8
Male	1,812	1,040,968	1,373	73.8	71.2-76.5	439	26.2	23.5-28.8
Female	2,123	1,043,497	1,544	70.5	67.7-73.2	579	29.5	26.8-32.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,328	1,188,120	1,656	69.9	67.4-72.4	672	30.1	27.6-32.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,400	701,275	1,122	77.8	74.8-80.8	278	22.2	19.2-25.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	131	148,209	86	64.0	54.4-73.6	45	36.0	26.4-45.6
18-24 years	401	274,466	219	52.0	45.6-58.3	182	48.0	41.7-54.4
25-34 years	503	331,233	369	72.5	67.7-77.2	134	27.5	22.8-32.3
35-44 years	586	327,971	457	75.6	71.0-80.2	129	24.4	19.8-29.0
45-54 years	640	298,873	519	80.8	76.9-84.7	121	19.2	15.3-23.1
55-64 years	723	342,261	562	75.6	70.8-80.4	161	24.4	19.6-29.2
65+ years	1,051	491,349	770	72.9	69.2-76.6	281	27.1	23.4-30.8
Less than H.S.	365	302,022	245	62.5	55.9-69.2	120	37.5	30.8-44.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,006	628,695	739	70.5	66.8-74.1	267	29.5	25.9-33.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,243	719,601	949	76.1	73.1-79.0	294	23.9	21.0-26.9
College Graduate	1,312	430,385	980	75.2	72.2-78.1	332	24.8	21.9-27.8
Less than \$15,000	284	160,832	200	66.6	59.1-74.1	84	33.4	25.9-40.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	455	240,852	335	72.3	66.9-77.6	120	27.7	22.4-33.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	510	287,895	373	70.1	64.6-75.7	137	29.9	24.3-35.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	534	279,868	407	76.8	72.2-81.4	127	23.2	18.6-27.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	534	281,745	399	70.6	64.7-76.6	135	29.4	23.4-35.3
\$75,000+	965	481,377	748	76.4	72.8-79.9	217	23.6	20.1-27.2

(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.

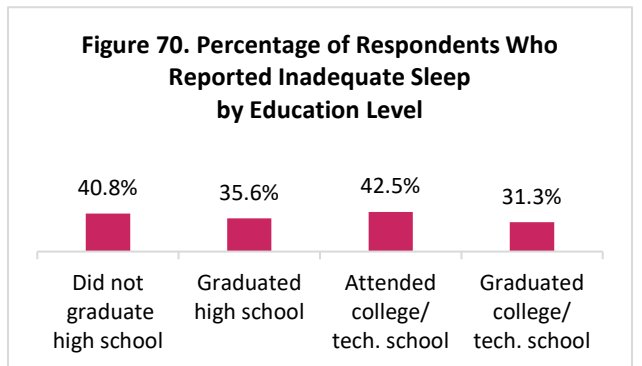
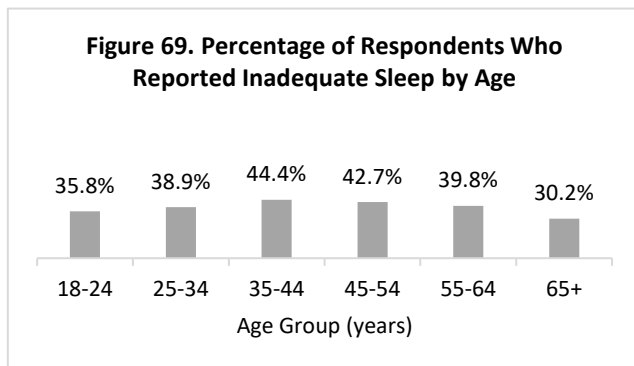
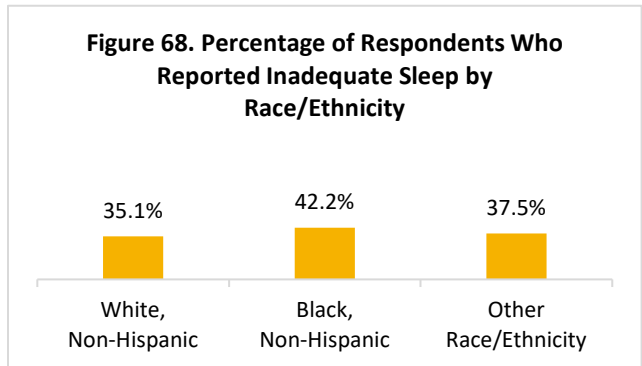
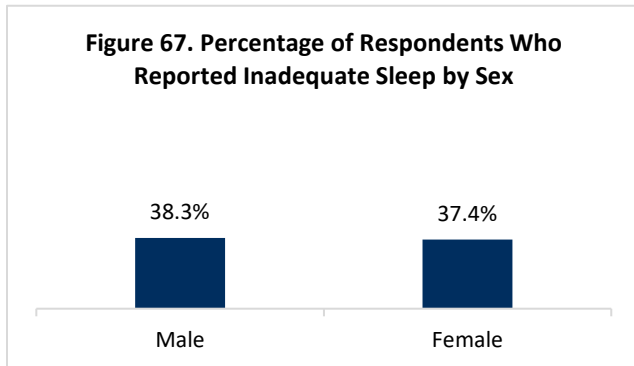
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## INADEQUATE SLEEP

The American Academy of Sleep Medicine and Sleep Research Society recommend that adults should get at least 7 hours of sleep each day.<sup>16</sup> Not getting enough sleep can have short- and long-term health consequences. In the short-term, inadequate sleep can cause drowsiness, irritability, inattentiveness, reduced alertness, and poor motor skills. In the long-term, inadequate sleep can disrupt how the body functions.<sup>17</sup> Inadequate sleep has been linked to obesity, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular problems, and mood disorders.<sup>17</sup>

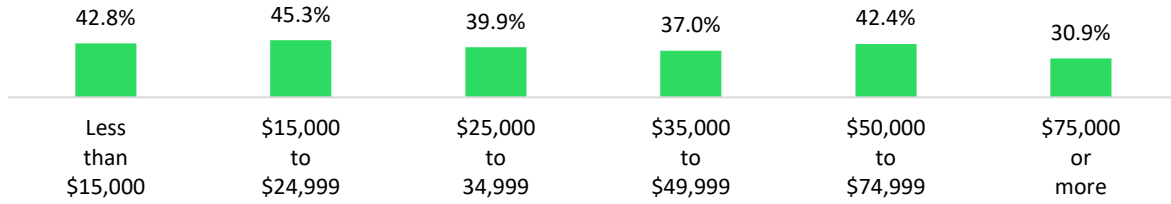
**Inadequate Sleep Question:**  
*On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?*

- Overall, **37.8%** of adults reported inadequate sleep (6 or fewer hours of sleep in a 24-hour period).
- **Men** (38.3%) had a **higher** rate of inadequate sleep compared to women (37.4%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 67).
- The percentage of having inadequate sleep was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (42.2%) compared to White, NH adults (35.1%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (37.5%) was not significantly different from that of the Black, NH or White, NH groups (Fig. 68).
- Overall, the percentage of having inadequate sleep was **significantly higher** among adults aged **35-44 years** (44.4%), **45-54 years** (42.7%), and **55-64 years** (39.8%) compared to adults aged 65+ years (30.2%) (Fig. 69).
- The percentage of having inadequate sleep was **significantly higher** among adults who **completed some college post-high school** (42.5%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (35.6%) and adults who graduated college (31.3%) (Fig. 70).
- The percentage of having inadequate sleep was **significantly lower** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (30.9%) compared to adults who earned less than \$15,000 (42.8%), \$15,000 to \$24,999 (45.3%), and \$50,000 to \$74,999 (42.4%) (Fig. 71).
- The percentage of inadequate sleep **increased** from 36.4% in 2014 to 37.8% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 72).

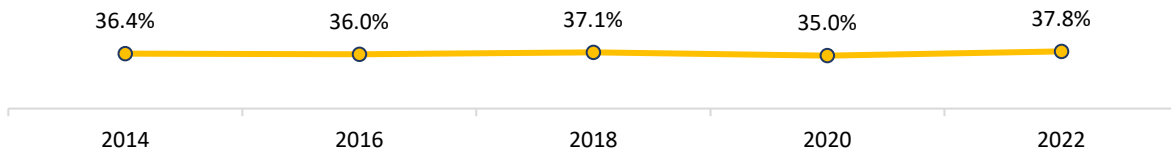




**Figure 71. Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Inadequate Sleep by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 72. Percentage of Adults Who Reported Inadequate Sleep, 2014-2022**



**TABLE 12. Inadequate sleep**  
**Q: On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?**

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		6 or fewer			7 or more		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,169	2,229,733	1,536	37.8	35.9-39.8	2,633	62.2	60.2-64.1
Male	1,841	1,060,509	696	38.3	35.5-41.1	1,145	61.7	58.9-64.5
Female	2,328	1,169,223	840	37.4	34.7-40.1	1,488	62.6	59.9-65.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,447	1,254,853	822	35.1	32.6-37.6	1,625	64.9	62.4-67.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,485	742,495	618	42.2	39.0-45.5	867	57.8	54.5-61.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	144	172,848	55	37.5	28.1-46.9	89	62.5	53.1-71.9
18-24 years	422	290,563	151	35.8	29.9-41.8	271	64.2	58.2-70.1
25-34 years	560	374,968	230	38.9	34.0-43.8	330	61.1	56.2-66.0
35-44 years	638	354,512	269	44.4	39.6-49.3	369	55.6	50.7-60.4
45-54 years	676	317,996	293	42.7	38.1-47.3	383	57.3	52.7-61.9
55-64 years	756	358,820	277	39.8	34.8-44.7	479	60.2	55.3-65.2
65+ years	1,066	497,590	302	30.2	26.3-34.1	764	69.8	65.9-73.7
Less than H.S.	369	313,480	139	40.8	34.1-47.5	230	59.2	52.5-65.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,074	670,421	395	35.6	32.2-39.1	679	64.4	60.9-67.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,310	767,706	550	42.5	39.2-45.9	760	57.5	54.1-60.8
College Graduate	1,404	472,505	449	31.3	28.3-34.3	955	68.7	65.7-71.7
Less than \$15,000	285	160,201	127	42.8	35.2-50.4	158	57.2	49.6-64.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	463	249,447	198	45.3	39.3-51.2	265	54.7	48.8-60.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	534	305,850	208	39.9	34.3-45.5	326	60.1	54.5-65.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	554	288,152	218	37.0	32.0-42.0	336	63.0	58.0-68.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	557	294,110	211	42.4	36.6-48.2	346	57.6	51.8-63.4
\$75,000+	1,005	506,022	310	30.9	27.3-34.6	695	69.1	65.4-72.7

(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

## CURRENT E-CIGARETTE USE

Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, have become more popular in recent years. In 2021, 4.5% of adults in the United States currently used e-cigarettes.<sup>18</sup> Although e-cigarettes are considered less harmful than regular cigarettes, the aerosol produced by e-cigarettes is not harmless and may contain substances such as nicotine, lead, and cancer-causing agents.<sup>18</sup>

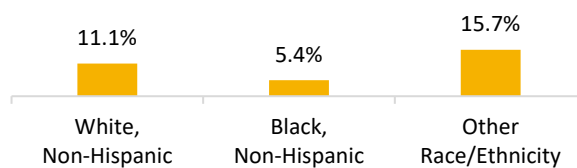
**E-Cigarette Use Question:**  
*Would you say you have never used e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products in your entire life or now use them every day, use them some days, or used them in the past but do not currently use them at all?*

- Overall, **9.4%** of adults reported current e-cigarette use.
- **Men** (10.4%) had a **higher** rate of current e-cigarette use compared to women (8.4%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 73).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (15.7%) and **White, NH adults** (11.1%) compared to Black, NH adults (5.4%). (Fig. 74).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults **18-24 years** (23.3%) compared to adults aged 35-44 years (11.4%), 45-54 years (5.0%), and 55-64 years (3.4%). The percentage among adults aged 65+ years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 75).
- Overall, the percentage of current e-cigarette use increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (11.2%), adults whose highest level of education was **high school graduation** (10.3%), and who completed **some college post-high school** (10.7%) compared to adults who graduated college (4.7%) (Fig. 76).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$35,000 to \$49,999** (11.9%) and **\$50,000 to \$74,999** (11.8%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage of current e-cigarette use among annual household income groups (Fig. 77).
- The percentage of current e-cigarette use **increased significantly** from 4.7% in 2016 to 9.4% in 2022 (Fig. 78).

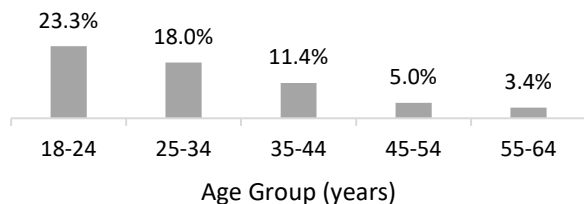
**Figure 73. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Sex**



**Figure 74. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Race/Ethnicity**

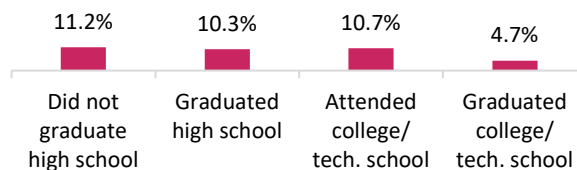


**Figure 75. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Age**

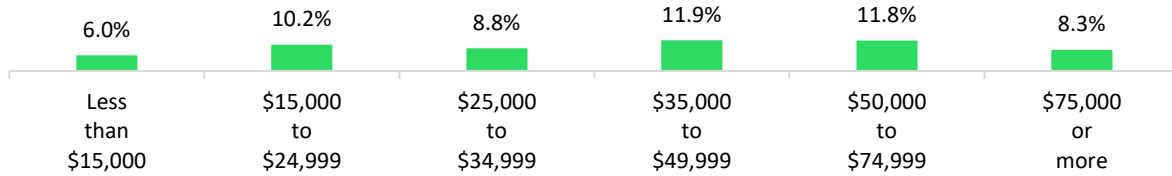


*Note: 65+ years age group suppressed due to low response.*

**Figure 76. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Education Level**



**Figure 77. Percentage of Respondents Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 78. Percentage of Adults Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users, 2016-2022\***



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

**TABLE 13. Current E-Cigarette Use**  
Use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products 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	4,053	2,159,521	317	9.4	8.1-10.6	3,736	90.6	89.4-91.9
Male	1,804	1,036,412	160	10.4	8.6-12.3	1,644	89.6	87.7-91.4
Female	2,249	1,123,109	157	8.4	6.8-10.0	2,092	91.6	90.0-93.2
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,388	1,223,805	234	11.1	9.5-12.7	2,154	88.9	87.3-90.5
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,442	723,493	61	5.4	3.8-7.0	1,381	94.6	93.0-96.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	137	156,006	17	15.7	7.9-23.4	120	84.3	76.6-92.1
18-24 years	409	283,478	91	23.3	18.1-28.6	318	76.7	71.4-81.9
25-34 years	536	352,294	95	18.0	14.0-21.9	441	82.0	78.1-86.0
35-44 years	600	332,784	55	11.4	7.8-14.9	545	88.6	85.1-92.2
45-54 years	655	306,884	34	5.0	3.0-7.0	621	95.0	93.0-97.0
55-64 years	740	351,410	25	3.4	1.9-4.9	715	96.6	95.1-98.1
65+ years	1,067	500,704	15	-	-	1,052	98.7	97.9-99.5
Less than H.S.	371	306,336	35	11.2	6.8-15.6	336	88.8	84.4-93.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,040	644,472	94	10.3	8.0-12.6	946	89.7	87.4-92.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,273	745,497	124	10.7	8.6-12.8	1,149	89.3	87.2-91.4
College Graduate	1,355	453,185	64	4.7	3.4-6.0	1,291	95.3	94.0-96.6
Less than \$15,000	287	160,381	20	6.0	2.9-9.1	267	94.0	90.9-97.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	464	248,040	45	10.2	6.9-13.4	419	89.8	86.6-93.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	526	301,352	43	8.8	5.0-12.6	483	91.2	87.4-95.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	548	287,557	47	11.9	8.1-15.7	501	88.1	84.3-91.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	541	283,770	52	11.8	8.0-15.6	489	88.2	84.4-92.0
\$75,000+	988	494,080	59	8.3	5.8-10.7	929	91.7	89.3-94.2

(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

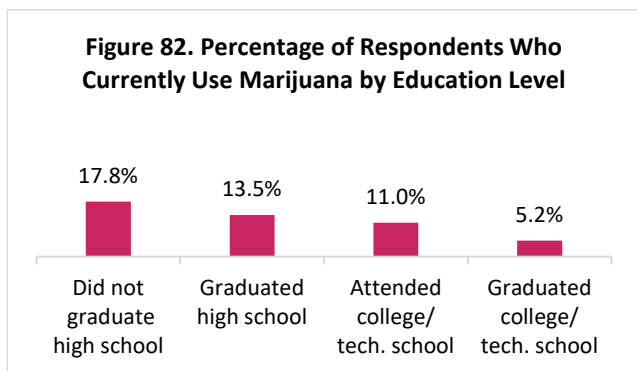
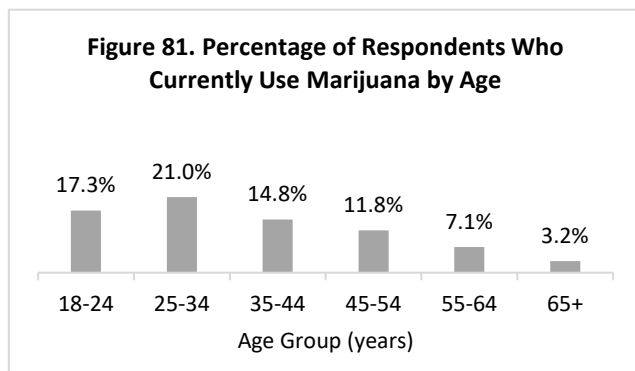
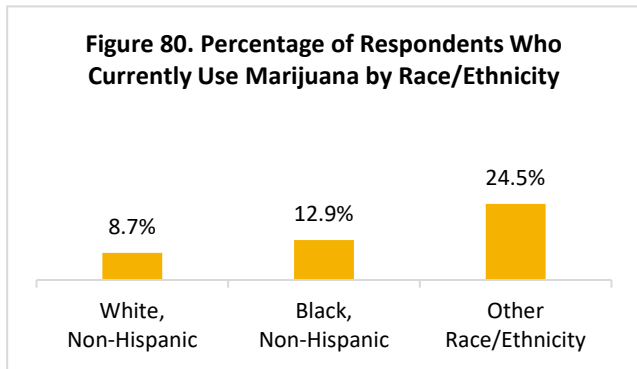
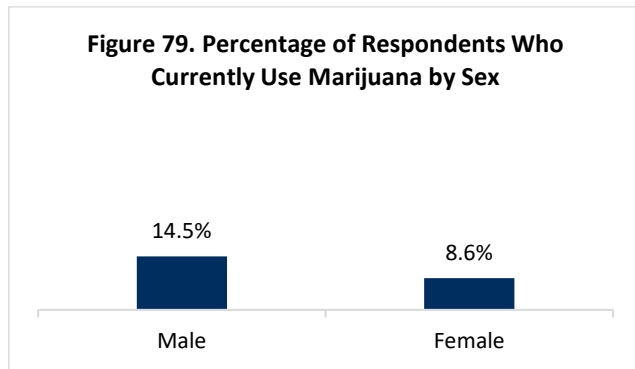
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

## CURRENT MARIJUANA USE

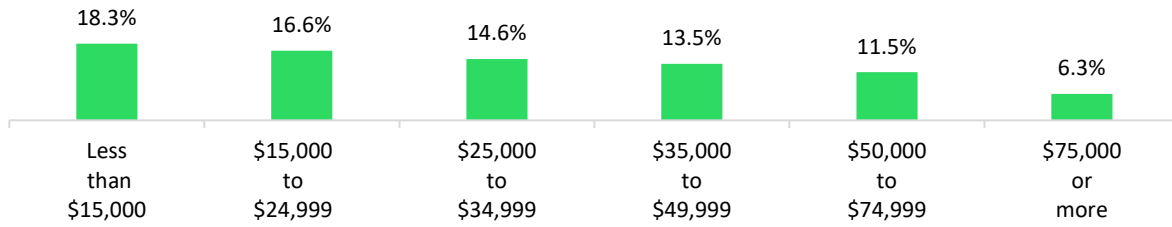
Marijuana is the most used federally-illegal drug in the U.S., with about 48 million people used marijuana at least once in the U.S. in 2019.<sup>19</sup> Marijuana use can affect brain health, cardiovascular health, respiratory health, and mental health.<sup>19</sup> It has been estimated that approximately 30% of people who use marijuana may have marijuana use disorder.<sup>20</sup>

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

- Overall, **11.4%** of adults reported current marijuana use.
- **Men** (14.5%) had a **significantly higher** rate of current marijuana use compared to women (8.6%) (Fig. 79).
- The percentage of current marijuana use was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (24.5%) and **Black, NH adults** (12.9%) compared to White, NH adults (8.7%) (Fig. 80).
- Overall, the percentage of current marijuana use increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (17.3%) and **25-34 years** (21.0%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (7.1%) and 65+ years (3.2%) (Fig. 81).
- The percentage of current marijuana use increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (17.8%), adults whose highest level of education was **high school graduation** (13.5%), and adults who completed **some college post-high school** (11.0%) compared to adults who graduated college (5.2%) (Fig. 82).
- The percentage of current marijuana use increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults who earned **\$75,000 or more** (6.3%) compared to adults of all lower annual household income levels except \$50,000 to \$74,999 (11.5%) (Fig. 83).
- The percentage of current marijuana use **increased significantly** from 5.9% in 2016 to 11.4% in 2022 (Fig. 84).



**Figure 83. Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Use Marijuana by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 84. Percentage of Adults Who Currently Use Marijuana, 2016-2022\***



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

**TABLE 14. Current Marijuana Use**  
**Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis?**

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		1 to 30 days			0 days		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,678	1,925,664	329	11.4	9.9-12.9	3,349	88.6	87.1-90.1
Male	1,610	910,779	202	14.5	12.2-16.9	1,408	85.5	83.1-87.8
Female	2,068	1,014,885	127	8.6	6.7-10.4	1,941	91.4	89.6-93.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,175	1,107,544	165	8.7	7.1-10.3	2,010	91.3	89.7-92.9
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,319	653,274	136	12.9	10.5-15.4	1,183	87.1	84.6-89.5
Other Races/Ethnicities**	112	119,066	21	24.5	14.2-34.9	91	75.5	65.1-85.8
18-24 years	348	231,722	56	17.3	11.6-23.0	292	82.7	77.0-88.4
25-34 years	476	305,245	86	21.0	16.2-25.8	390	79.0	74.2-83.8
35-44 years	546	303,898	63	14.8	10.6-18.9	483	85.2	81.1-89.4
45-54 years	598	278,105	57	11.8	8.3-15.2	541	88.2	84.8-91.7
55-64 years	681	320,529	39	7.1	4.3-9.8	642	92.9	90.2-95.7
65+ years	999	464,635	28	3.2	1.9-4.6	971	96.8	95.4-98.1
Less than H.S.	330	270,274	52	17.8	12.4-23.2	278	82.2	76.8-87.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	928	567,079	100	13.5	10.5-16.4	828	86.5	83.6-89.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,158	673,078	107	11.0	8.6-13.3	1,051	89.0	86.7-91.4
College Graduate	1,251	409,084	70	5.2	3.8-6.5	1,181	94.8	93.5-96.2
Less than \$15,000	256	145,809	40	18.3	12.1-24.4	216	81.7	75.6-87.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	411	212,111	53	16.6	11.6-21.7	358	83.4	78.3-88.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	474	266,116	53	14.6	9.5-19.8	421	85.4	80.2-90.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	504	264,032	52	13.5	9.2-17.8	452	86.5	82.2-90.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	493	251,101	37	11.5	7.3-15.7	456	88.5	84.3-92.7
\$75,000+	918	453,945	51	6.3	4.1-8.4	867	93.7	91.6-95.9

(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.

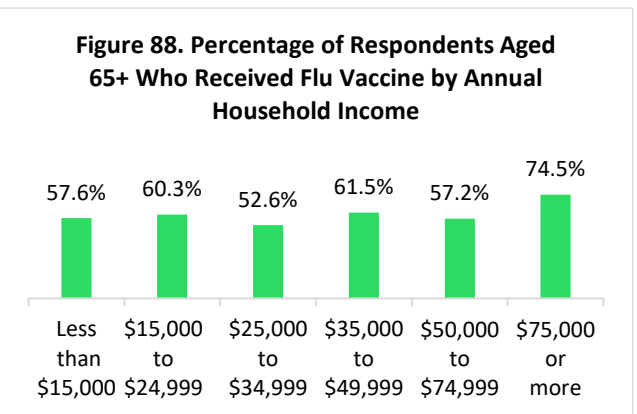
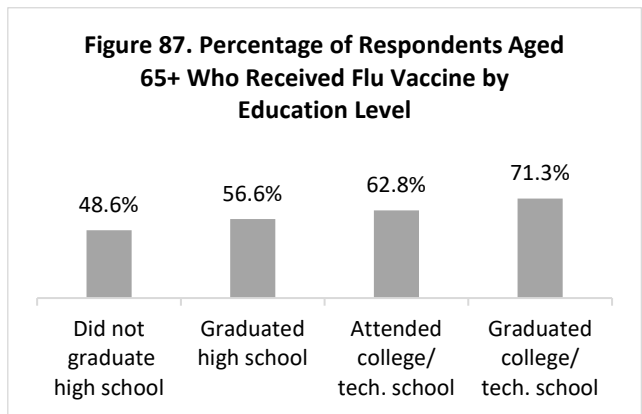
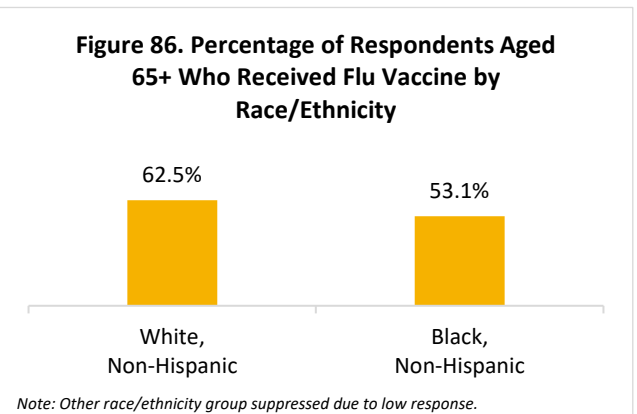
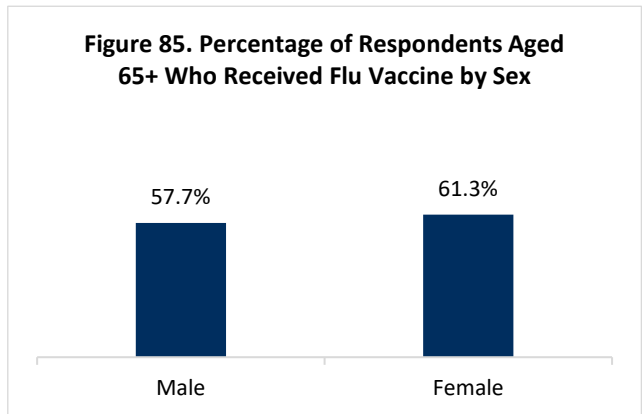
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## FLU VACCINE (65+ YEARS ONLY)

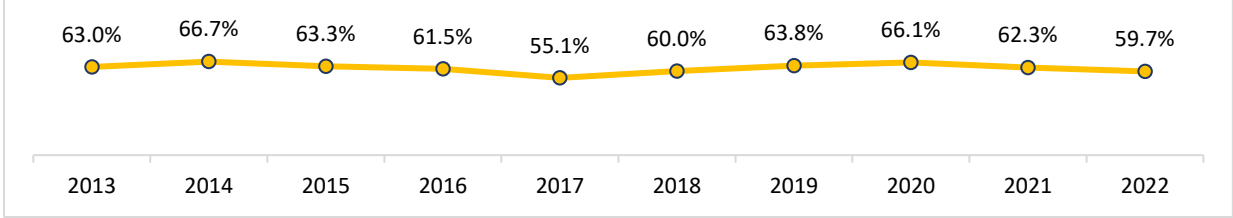
A total of 697 people died from influenza (flu) and pneumonia in Mississippi in 2021,<sup>14</sup> but an influenza vaccine that can prevent the disease and several of its complications exists.<sup>21</sup> The vaccine may be less effective in disease prevention among the 65 years and older age group; however, it does reduce the severity and incidence of complications and death.<sup>21</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 injected into your arm?*

- Overall, **59.7%** of adults aged 65 years and older reported they had received the influenza vaccine in the past 12 months.
- **Women** (61.3%) had a **higher** rate of flu vaccination compared to men (57.7%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 85).
- The percentage of flu vaccination was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (62.5%) compared to Black, NH adults (53.1%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant**. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 86).
- The percentage of flu vaccination increased as level of education increased and was **significantly higher** among adults who had **graduated college** (71.3%) compared to adults who did not graduate high school (48.6%) and whose highest level of education was high school graduation (56.6%) (Fig. 87).
- The percentage of flu vaccination was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (74.5%) compared to adults who earned \$25,000 to \$34,999 (52.6%) (Fig. 88).
- The percentage of flu vaccination **decreased** from 63.0% in 2013 to 59.7% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 89).



**Figure 89. Percentage of Adults Aged 65+ Who Received Flu Vaccine, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 15. Influenza Vaccine – 65+ Years**

**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?**

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	1,052	493,735	635	59.7	55.6-63.8	417	40.3	36.2-44.4
Male	437	220,676	253	57.7	51.6-63.9	184	42.3	36.1-48.4
Female	615	273,059	382	61.3	55.9-66.7	233	38.7	33.3-44.1
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	720	338,956	449	62.5	57.6-67.4	271	37.5	32.6-42.4
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	302	136,249	168	53.1	45.3-60.8	134	46.9	39.2-54.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	11	-	7	-	-	4	-	-
65+ years	1,052	493,735	635	59.7	55.6-63.8	417	40.3	36.2-44.4
Less than H.S.	135	94,765	59	48.6	38.0-59.2	76	51.4	40.8-62.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	272	147,439	155	56.6	48.8-64.5	117	43.4	35.5-51.2
Some Post-H.S.	319	161,308	202	62.8	56.0-69.6	117	37.2	30.4-44.0
College Graduate	322	89,330	217	71.3	65.5-77.1	105	28.7	22.9-34.5
Less than \$15,000	73	40,199	39	57.6	42.3-72.9	34	42.4	27.1-57.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	136	57,921	74	60.3	49.5-71.1	62	39.7	28.9-50.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	155	84,098	87	52.6	42.0-63.2	68	47.4	36.8-58.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	152	75,213	89	61.5	51.5-71.5	63	38.5	28.5-48.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	135	58,851	84	57.2	45.4-68.9	51	42.8	31.1-54.6
\$75,000+	183	71,493	130	74.5	66.9-82.1	53	25.5	17.9-33.1

(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

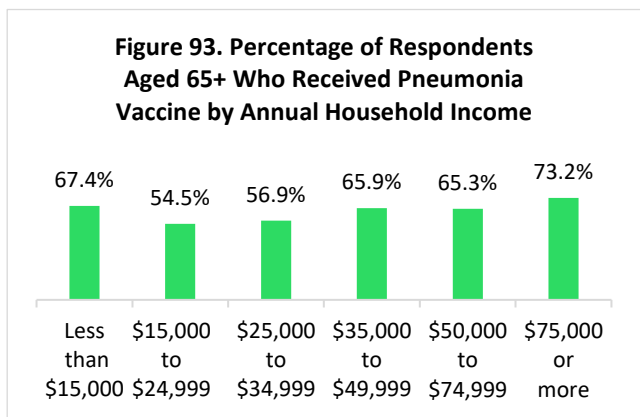
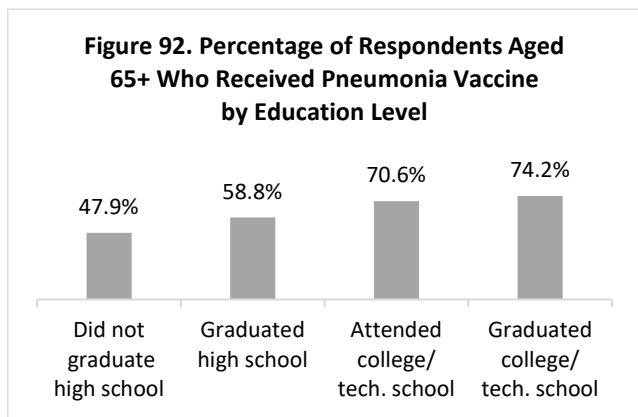
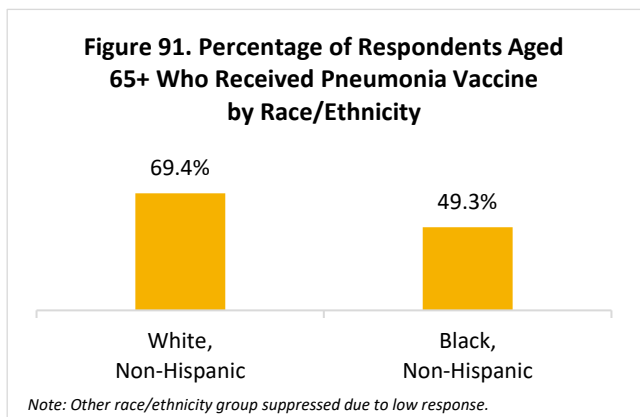
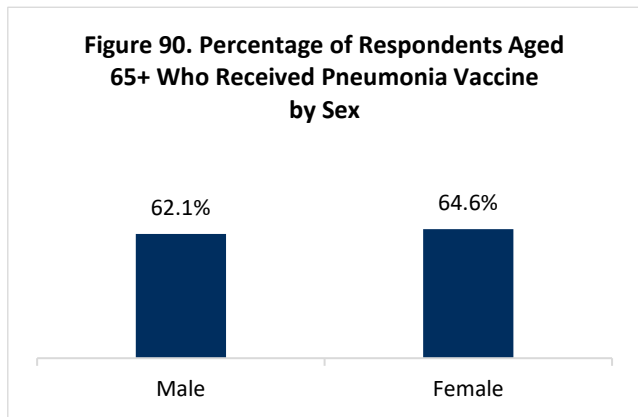
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

## PNEUMONIA VACCINE (65+ YEARS ONLY)

Pneumonia is an acute respiratory infection that can cause mild to severe illness.<sup>22</sup> A total of 697 people died from flu and pneumonia in the Mississippi in 2021.<sup>14</sup> Fortunately, vaccines exist that can help prevent both flu and pneumonia.

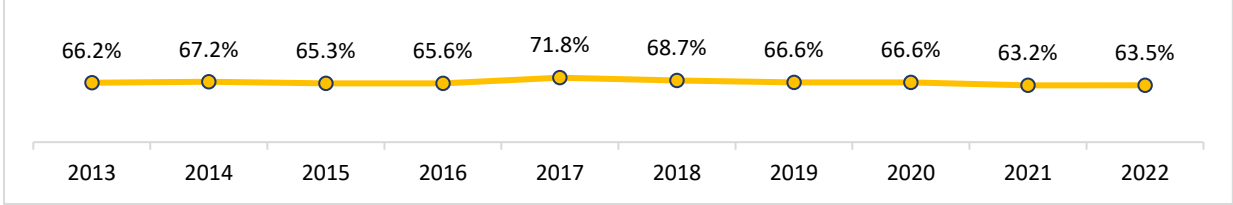
**Pneumonia Vaccine Question:**  
*Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?*

- Overall, **63.5%** of adults aged 65 years and older had ever received a pneumonia vaccination.
- **Women** (64.6%) had a **higher** rate of pneumonia vaccination compared to men (62.1%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 90).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (69.4%) compared to Black, NH adults (49.3%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 91).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination increased as education level increased and was **significantly higher** among adults who completed **some college post-high school** (70.6%) and who **graduated college** (74.2%) compared to adults who did not graduate high school (47.9%) (Fig. 92).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (73.2%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among annual household income groups (Fig. 93).
- The percentage of pneumonia vaccination **decreased** from 66.2% in 2013 to 63.5% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 94).





**Figure 94. Percentage of Adults Aged 65+ Who Received Pneumonia Vaccine, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 16. Pneumonia Vaccine – 65+ Years**

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

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	1,034	482,637	665	63.5	59.5-67.6	369	36.5	32.4-40.5
Male	422	212,301	267	62.1	56.1-68.2	155	37.9	31.8-43.9
Female	612	270,336	398	64.6	59.3-69.9	214	35.4	30.1-40.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	708	330,521	496	69.4	64.7-74.1	212	30.6	25.9-35.3
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	296	133,586	151	49.3	41.5-57.1	145	50.7	42.9-58.5
Other Races/Ethnicities**	11	-	9	-	-	2	-	-
65+ years	1,034	482,637	665	63.5	59.5-67.6	369	36.5	32.4-40.5
Less than H.S.	128	88,985	61	47.9	37.2-58.6	67	52.1	41.4-62.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	269	144,307	162	58.8	50.9-66.8	107	41.2	33.2-49.1
Some Post-H.S.	318	161,124	214	70.6	64.4-76.9	104	29.4	23.1-35.6
College Graduate	315	87,328	226	74.2	68.1-80.4	89	25.8	19.6-31.9
Less than \$15,000	72	38,886	47	67.4	52.7-82.1	25	32.6	17.9-47.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	134	54,135	70	54.5	43.1-65.9	64	45.5	34.1-56.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	153	83,551	96	56.9	46.0-67.7	57	43.1	32.3-54.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	147	72,327	89	65.9	56.3-75.4	58	34.1	24.6-43.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	133	58,436	88	65.3	54.0-76.6	45	34.7	23.4-46.0
\$75,000+	180	70,440	132	73.2	64.6-81.8	48	26.8	18.2-35.4

(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

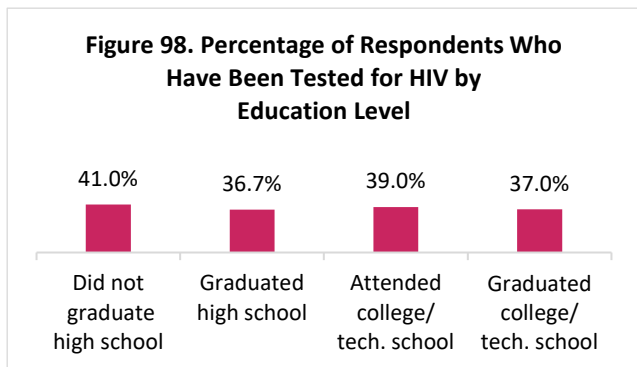
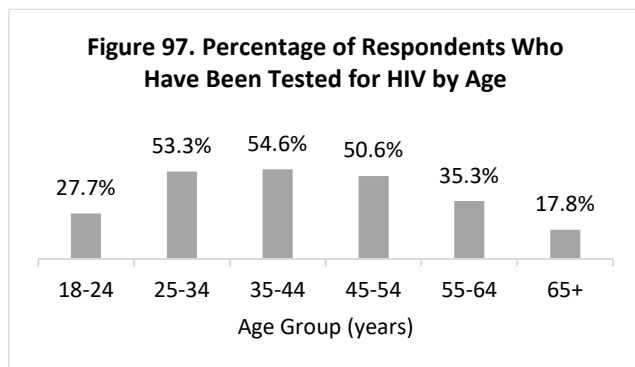
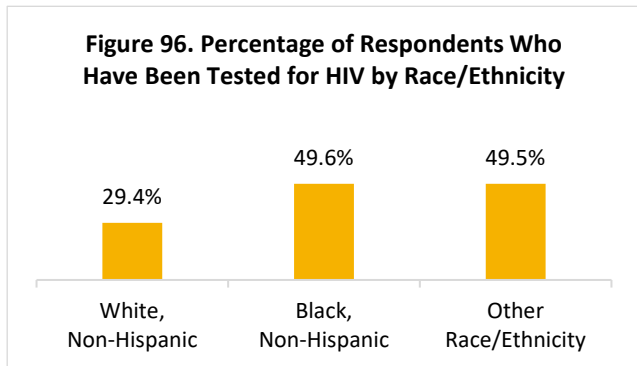
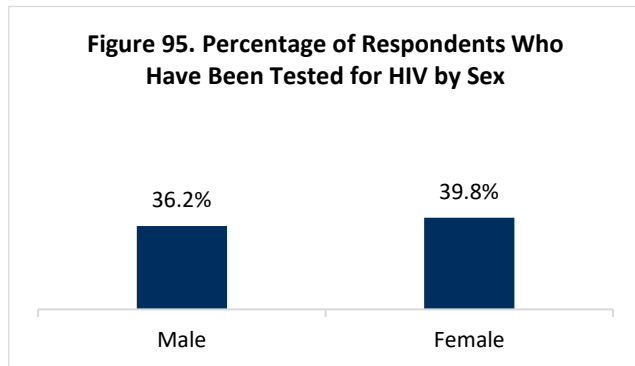
Estimates with an unweighted denominator <50 or a relative standard error (RSE) > 30% are suppressed (indicated by dashes).

## HIV TESTING

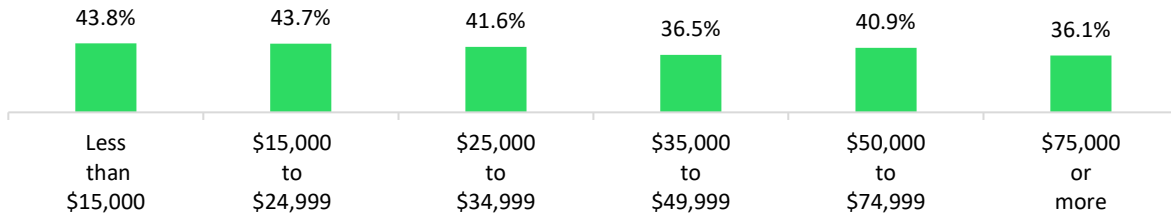
The CDC has estimated that approximately 1.2 million people aged 13 and older in the U.S. had human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in 2021.<sup>23</sup> Of these, 13.3% did not know their HIV status.<sup>23</sup> In Mississippi, it is estimated that roughly 17% of people with HIV do not know that they have it.<sup>24</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.?*

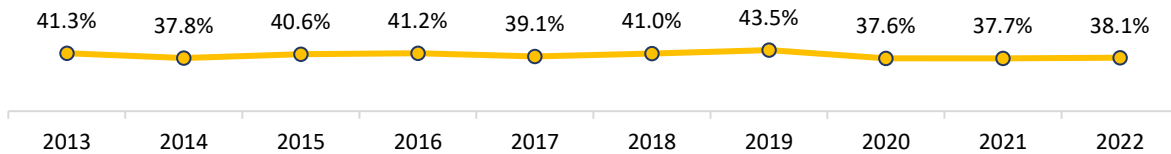
- Overall, **38.1%** of adults reported that they had been tested for HIV.
- **Women** (39.8%) had a **higher** rate of being tested for HIV compared to men (36.2%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 95).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly higher** among **Black, NH adults** (49.6%) and adults of **other races/ethnicities** (49.5%) compared to White, NH adults (29.4%) (Fig. 96).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **significantly higher** among adults aged **25-34 years** (53.3%), **35-44 years** (54.6%), and **45-54 years** (50.6%) compared to adults aged 18-24 years (27.7%), 55-64 years (35.3%), and 65+ years (17.8%) (Fig. 97).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (41.0%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of HIV testing among education level groups (Fig. 98).
- The percentage of HIV testing was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (43.8%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (43.7%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** among annual household income level groups (Fig. 99).
- The percentage of HIV testing **decreased** from 41.3% in 2013 to 38.1% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 100).



**Figure 99. Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Tested for HIV by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 100. Percentage of Adults Who Have Been Tested for HIV, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 17. 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	3,809	2,023,443	1,373	38.1	36.1-40.1	2,436	61.9	59.9-63.9
Male	1,691	969,407	585	36.2	33.3-39.1	1,106	63.8	60.9-66.7
Female	2,118	1,054,037	788	39.8	37.0-42.6	1,330	60.2	57.4-63.0
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,220	1,132,312	620	29.4	27.0-31.9	1,600	70.6	68.1-73.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,389	695,774	668	49.6	46.2-52.9	721	50.4	47.1-53.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	127	145,605	55	49.5	39.1-59.9	72	50.5	40.1-60.9
18-24 years	387	268,533	95	27.7	21.3-34.2	292	72.3	65.8-78.7
25-34 years	504	331,089	250	53.3	48.0-58.6	254	46.7	41.4-52.0
35-44 years	558	315,585	299	54.6	49.5-59.7	259	45.4	40.3-50.5
45-54 years	613	283,185	304	50.6	45.8-55.4	309	49.4	44.6-54.2
55-64 years	700	329,829	246	35.3	30.5-40.2	454	64.7	59.8-69.5
65+ years	1,009	467,541	171	17.8	14.4-21.1	838	82.2	78.9-85.6
Less than H.S.	356	292,924	128	41.0	34.2-47.7	228	59.0	52.3-65.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	980	608,955	339	36.7	32.9-40.5	641	63.3	59.5-67.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,185	689,145	455	39.0	35.6-42.4	730	61.0	57.6-64.4
College Graduate	1,276	424,995	447	37.0	33.5-40.4	829	63.0	59.6-66.5
Less than \$15,000	267	153,083	120	43.8	36.2-51.4	147	56.2	48.6-63.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	445	236,746	176	43.7	37.5-49.9	269	56.3	50.1-62.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	501	285,544	199	41.6	35.8-47.4	302	58.4	52.6-64.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	516	266,428	188	36.5	31.2-41.7	328	63.5	58.3-68.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	509	266,183	188	40.9	34.8-47.0	321	59.1	53.0-65.2
\$75,000+	927	459,349	306	36.1	32.0-40.1	621	63.9	59.9-68.0

(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

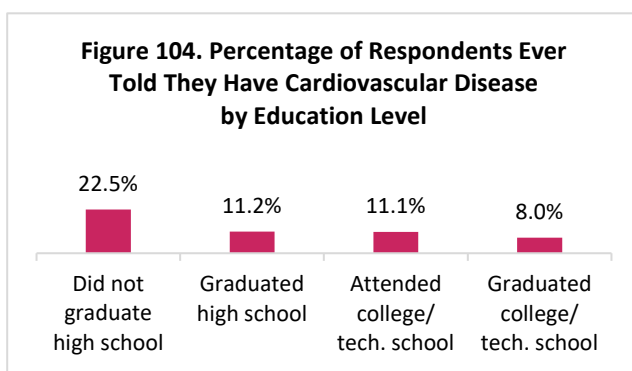
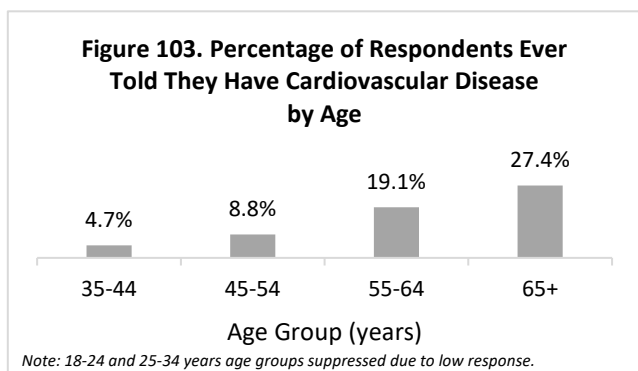
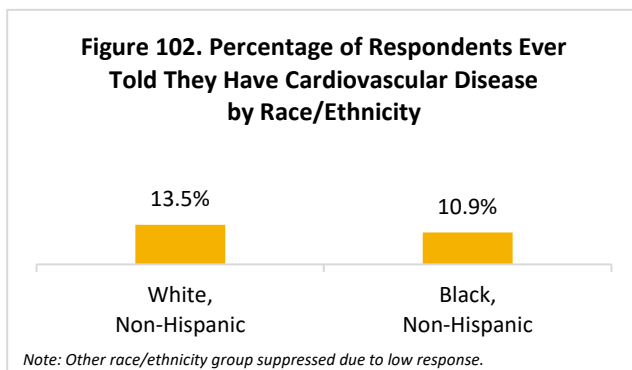
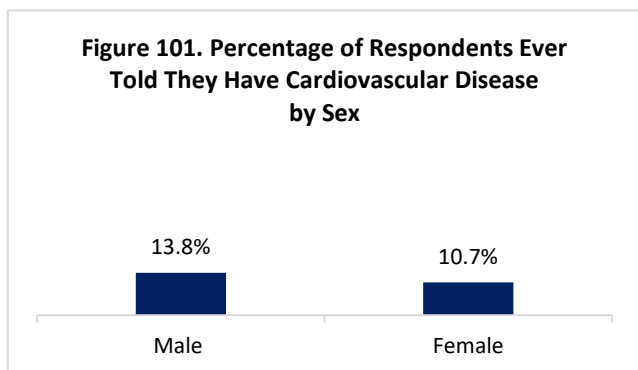
## CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) includes coronary heart disease, stroke, complications of hypertension, and diseases of the arterial blood vessels.<sup>25</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>14</sup>

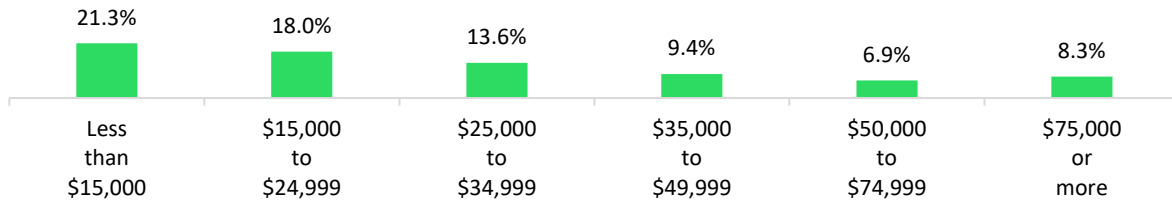
### Cardiovascular Disease Questions:

*Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following: heart attack? Angina or coronary heart disease? A stroke?*

- Overall, **12.1%** of adults had ever been told by a health professional that they had a cardiovascular disease [heart attack, angina, coronary heart disease (CHD), or stroke].
- **Men** (13.8%) had a **higher** rate of CVD compared to women (10.7%); however, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 101).
- The percentage of CVD was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (13.5%) compared to Black, NH adults (10.9%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 102).
- The percentage of CVD increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (27.4%) compared to all younger examined age groups. The percentages among adults aged 18-24 and 25-34 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 103).
- The percentage of CVD increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (22.5%) compared to adults with higher levels of education (Fig. 104).
- Overall, the percentage of CVD increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (21.3%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (18.0%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (9.4%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (6.9%), and \$75,000 or more (8.3%) (Fig. 105).
- The percentage of CVD **increased** from 10.5% in 2013 to 12.1% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 106).



**Figure 105. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Cardiovascular Disease by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 106. Percentage of Adults Ever Told They Have Cardiovascular Disease, 2013-2022**

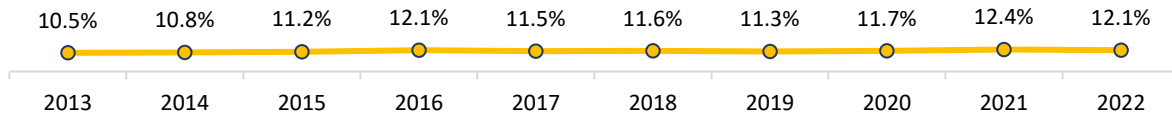


TABLE 18. Cardiovascular Disease								
Q: Ever told you had a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease, or stroke?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,188	2,241,450	524	12.1	10.8-13.4	3,664	87.9	86.6-89.2
Male	1,850	1,070,370	257	13.8	11.7-15.8	1,593	86.2	84.2-88.3
Female	2,338	1,171,080	267	10.7	9.0-12.3	2,071	89.3	87.7-91.0
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,445	1,255,723	335	13.5	11.8-15.3	2,110	86.5	84.7-88.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,504	752,894	163	10.9	8.8-12.9	1,341	89.1	87.1-91.2
Other Races/Ethnicities**	147	175,663	16	-	-	131	90.4	84.5-96.2
18-24 years	423	288,874	4	-	-	419	97.2	94.0-100.0
25-34 years	563	376,739	7	-	-	556	98.0	96.2-99.7
35-44 years	635	354,978	28	4.7	2.6-6.8	607	95.3	93.2-97.4
45-54 years	681	320,277	61	8.8	6.3-11.3	620	91.2	88.7-93.7
55-64 years	767	363,631	142	19.1	15.6-22.6	625	80.9	77.4-84.4
65+ years	1,069	500,912	274	27.4	23.7-31.1	795	72.6	68.9-76.3
Less than H.S.	388	324,815	94	22.5	17.4-27.7	294	77.5	72.3-82.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,083	672,413	137	11.2	9.0-13.4	946	88.8	86.6-91.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,307	765,797	160	11.1	8.9-13.2	1,147	88.9	86.8-91.1
College Graduate	1,399	472,049	130	8.0	6.2-9.8	1,269	92.0	90.2-93.8
Less than \$15,000	287	161,005	65	21.3	15.5-27.2	222	78.7	72.8-84.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	475	253,602	86	18.0	13.4-22.6	389	82.0	77.4-86.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	534	303,541	70	13.6	9.5-17.7	464	86.4	82.3-90.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	554	289,759	57	9.4	6.5-12.3	497	90.6	87.7-93.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	554	293,289	44	6.9	4.5-9.3	510	93.1	90.7-95.5
\$75,000+	1,004	505,042	91	8.3	6.0-10.6	913	91.7	89.4-94.0

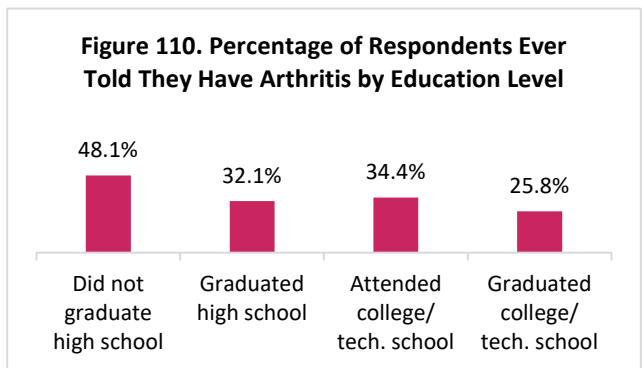
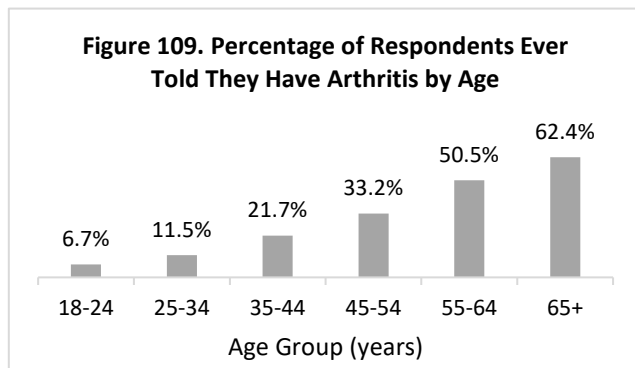
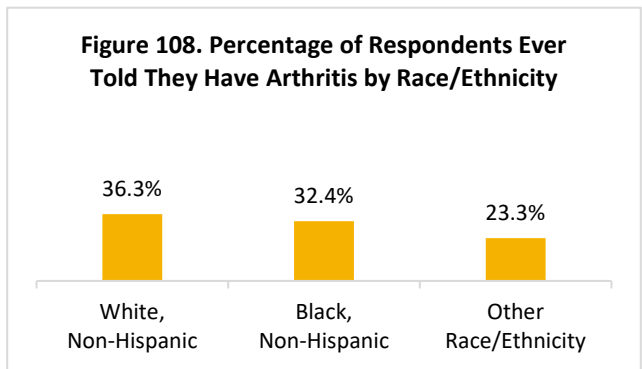
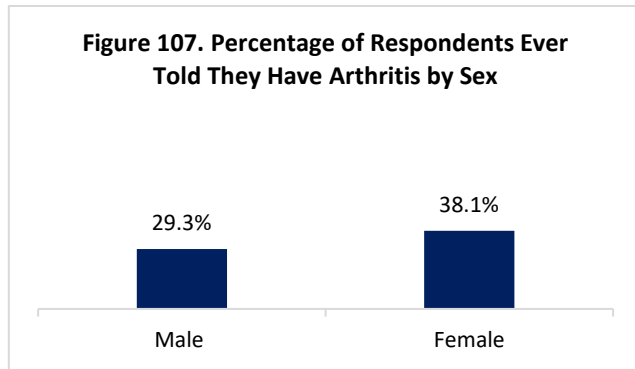
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

## ARTHRITIS

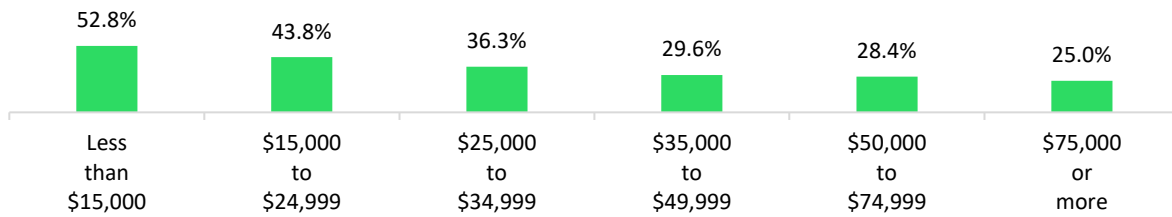
Arthritis is the inflammation of joints, and it has the potential to be a debilitating condition. It affects one in four adults in the U.S.<sup>26</sup> and is a common cause of work disability.<sup>27</sup> Arthritis can substantially limit activities like regular work, housekeeping, and school. The impact of arthritis is expected to increase as the population ages.<sup>28</sup>

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

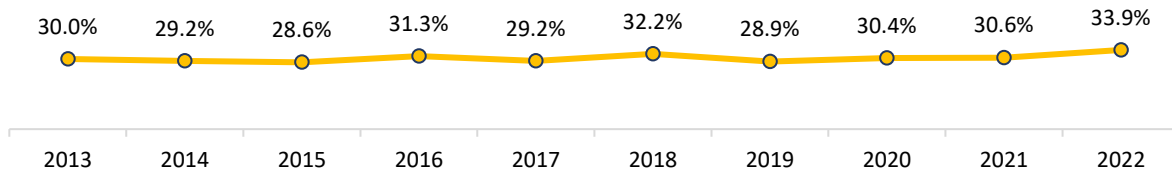
- Overall, **33.9%** of adults had been diagnosed with some form of arthritis.
- **Women** (38.1%) had a **significantly higher** rate of having arthritis compared to men (29.3%) (Fig. 107).
- The percentage of arthritis was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (36.3%) compared to adults of other races/ethnicities (23.3%). The percentage among Black, NH respondents (32.4%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH or other race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 108).
- The percentage of arthritis increased as age increased and was **significantly lower** among adults aged **18-24 years** (6.7%) and **25-34 years** (11.5%) compared to all older age groups (Fig. 109).
- Overall, the percentage of arthritis increased as education level decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (48.1%) compared to adults of all higher education level groups (Fig. 110).
- The percentage of arthritis increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **less than \$15,000** (52.8%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (43.8%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (29.6%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (28.4%), and \$75,000 or more (25.0%) (Fig. 111).
- The percentage of arthritis **increased significantly** from 30.0% in 2013 to 33.9% in 2022 (Fig. 112).



**Figure 111. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Arthritis by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 112. Percentage of Adults Ever Told They Have Arthritis, 2013-2022**



<b>TABLE 19. Arthritis</b>								
<b>Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?</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	4,210	2,254,025	1,487	33.9	32.0-35.7	2,723	66.1	64.3-68.0
Male	1,856	1,071,539	570	29.3	26.6-31.9	1,286	70.7	68.1-73.4
Female	2,354	1,182,487	917	38.1	35.4-40.7	1,437	61.9	59.3-64.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,451	1,257,535	892	36.3	33.8-38.8	1,559	63.7	61.2-66.2
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,518	760,644	519	32.4	29.5-35.4	999	67.6	64.6-70.5
Other Races/Ethnicities**	146	174,057	37	23.3	15.0-31.7	109	76.7	68.3-85.0
18-24 years	423	292,334	24	6.7	3.2-10.2	399	93.3	89.8-96.8
25-34 years	559	373,441	54	11.5	7.9-15.1	505	88.5	84.9-92.1
35-44 years	641	358,454	129	21.7	17.6-25.9	512	78.3	74.1-82.4
45-54 years	682	320,098	230	33.2	28.9-37.5	452	66.8	62.5-71.1
55-64 years	767	362,700	381	50.5	45.7-55.3	386	49.5	44.7-54.3
65+ years	1,088	510,821	650	62.4	58.6-66.3	438	37.6	33.7-41.4
Less than H.S.	390	325,374	215	48.1	41.7-54.4	175	51.9	45.6-58.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,093	680,199	398	32.1	28.7-35.4	695	67.9	64.6-71.3
Some Post-H.S.	1,317	770,316	472	34.4	31.3-37.6	845	65.6	62.4-68.7
College Graduate	1,398	471,472	398	25.8	22.7-28.9	1,000	74.2	71.1-77.3
Less than \$15,000	294	163,803	166	52.8	45.4-60.3	128	47.2	39.7-54.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	477	254,296	215	43.8	38.0-49.7	262	56.2	50.3-62.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	536	306,219	205	36.3	31.0-41.7	331	63.7	58.3-69.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	560	292,775	179	29.6	24.9-34.4	381	70.4	65.6-75.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	556	293,578	165	28.4	23.4-33.5	391	71.6	66.5-76.6
\$75,000+	1,001	504,159	265	25.0	21.4-28.5	736	75.1	71.5-78.6

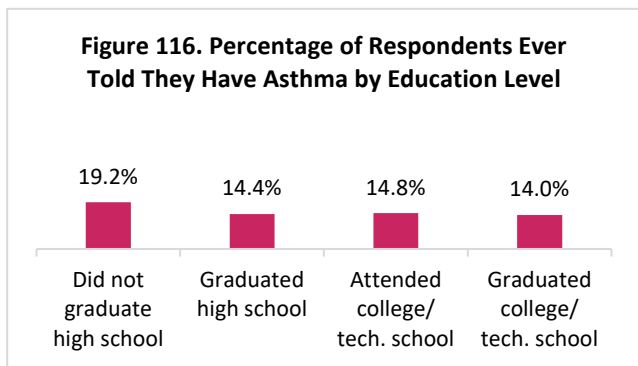
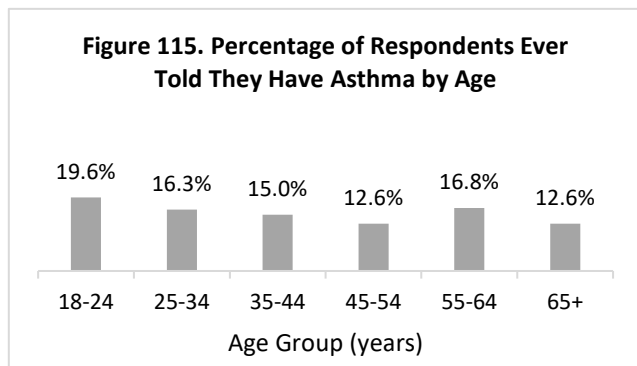
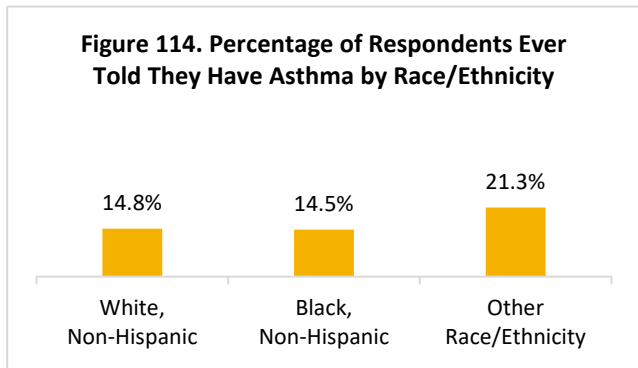
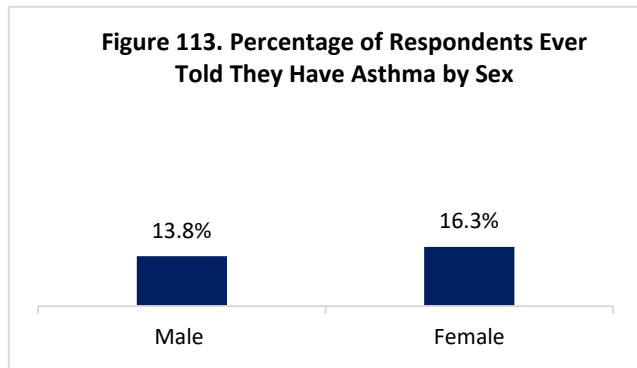
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## ASTHMA

Asthma is a chronic disorder of the lungs that makes it difficult for a person to breathe.<sup>29</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. Asthma attacks can often be prevented or controlled through the use of medication and avoidance of the trigger of the attack.<sup>29</sup> In 2021, 14.9% of adults in the U.S. reported ever having been diagnosed with asthma.<sup>30</sup>

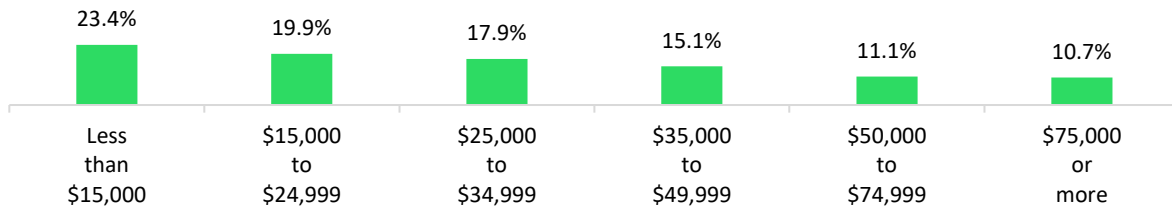
**Asthma Question:**  
*Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had asthma?*

- Overall, **15.1%** of adults reported that a health professional had told them that they had asthma.
- **Women** (16.3%) had a **higher** rate of asthma compared to men (13.8%); however, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 113).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (21.3%), followed by White, NH adults (14.8%), and Black, NH adults (14.5%); however, there were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 114).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults aged **18-24 years** (19.6%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of asthma among age groups (Fig. 115).
- The percentage of asthma was **highest** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (19.2%); however, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of asthma among education level groups (Fig. 116).
- The percentage of asthma increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (23.4%) **and \$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. 117).
- The percentage of asthma **increased significantly** from 12.5% in 2013 to 15.1% in 2022 (Fig. 118).

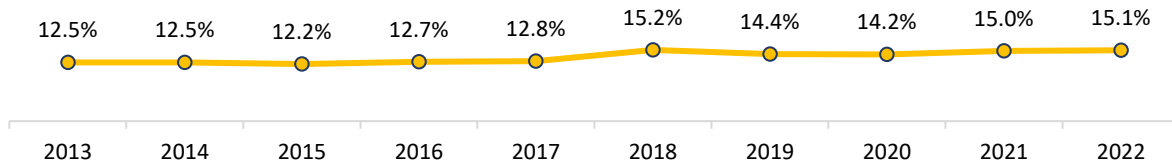




**Figure 117. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Asthma by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 118. Percentage of Adults Ever Told They Have Asthma, 2013-2022**



**TABLE 20. 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	4,226	2,261,888	608	15.1	13.7-16.6	3,618	84.9	83.4-86.3
Male	1,867	1,077,566	233	13.8	11.7-15.9	1,634	86.2	84.1-88.3
Female	2,359	1,184,322	375	16.3	14.3-18.4	1,984	83.7	81.6-85.7
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,461	1,262,470	338	14.8	13.0-16.6	2,123	85.2	83.4-87.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,523	762,688	228	14.5	12.3-16.8	1,295	85.5	83.2-87.7
Other Races/Ethnicities**	146	174,478	28	21.3	12.5-30.1	118	78.7	69.9-87.5
18-24 years	423	291,611	71	19.6	14.2-25.0	352	80.4	75.0-85.8
25-34 years	564	377,592	86	16.3	12.6-20.0	478	83.7	80.0-87.4
35-44 years	641	358,306	98	15.0	11.6-18.4	543	85.0	81.6-88.4
45-54 years	685	322,372	96	12.6	9.7-15.6	589	87.4	84.4-90.3
55-64 years	771	364,897	116	16.8	13.3-20.3	655	83.2	79.7-86.7
65+ years	1,091	510,783	138	12.6	9.8-15.4	953	87.4	84.6-90.2
Less than H.S.	391	327,317	71	19.2	14.1-24.4	320	80.8	75.6-85.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,096	682,504	169	14.4	11.9-17.0	927	85.6	83.0-88.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,318	770,731	189	14.8	12.4-17.1	1,129	85.2	82.9-87.6
College Graduate	1,409	474,672	178	14.0	11.3-16.7	1,231	86.0	83.3-88.7
Less than \$15,000	296	166,197	65	23.4	17.0-29.8	231	76.6	70.2-83.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	477	254,041	86	19.9	14.7-25.0	391	80.1	75.0-85.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	538	307,898	88	17.9	13.2-22.6	450	82.1	77.4-86.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	560	292,310	82	15.1	11.5-18.7	478	84.9	81.3-88.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	294,211	67	11.1	7.9-14.3	491	88.9	85.7-92.1
\$75,000+	1,006	506,627	111	10.7	8.4-13.0	895	89.3	87.0-91.6

(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.

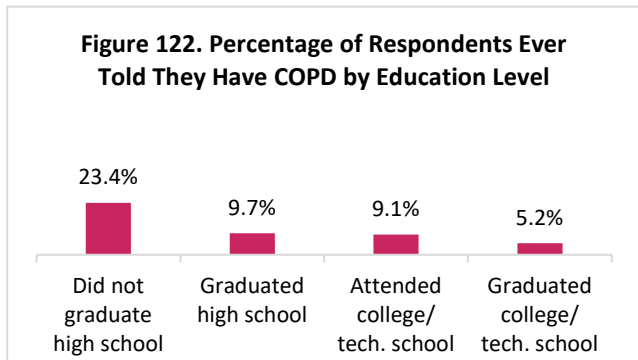
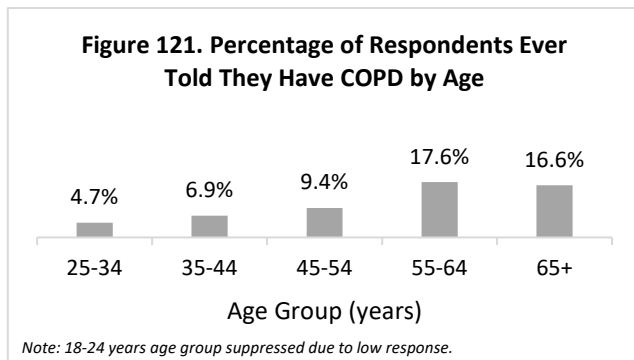
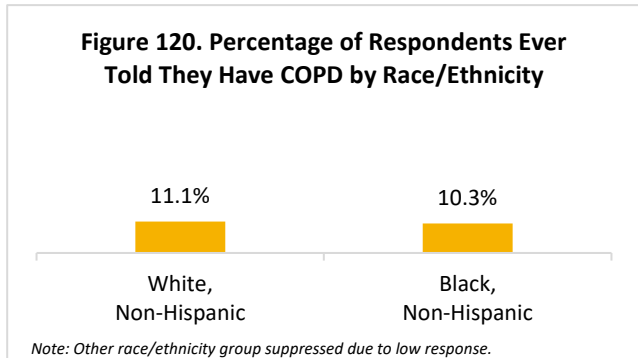
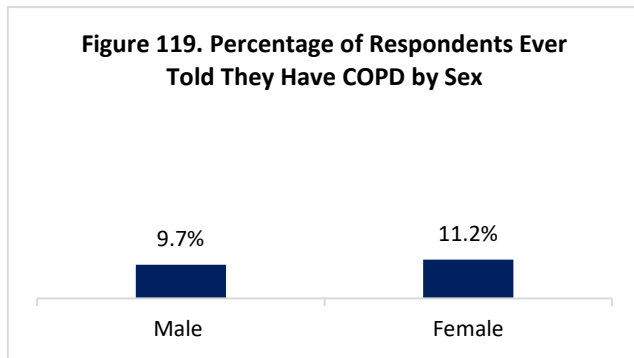
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

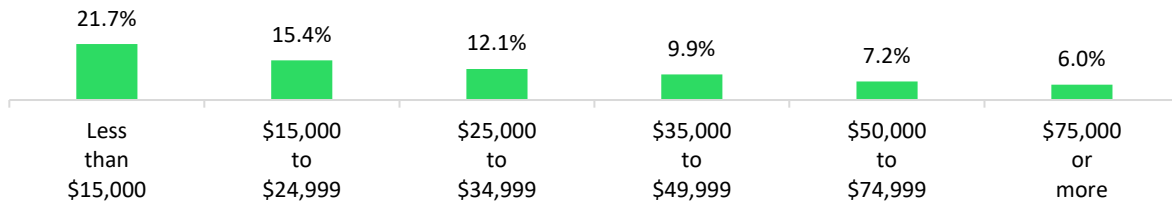
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or COPD, is a designation of a group of lung diseases, such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis, that cause breathing problems.<sup>31</sup> Many factors can contribute to COPD, including exposure to tobacco smoke and air pollution, genetics, and infections.<sup>31</sup> Chronic lower respiratory disease, including COPD, was the sixth leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2021.<sup>13</sup> Approximately 2,130 deaths were attributed to COPD/emphysema in Mississippi in 2021.<sup>14</sup>

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

- Overall, **10.5%** of adults had been diagnosed with COPD.
- **Women** (11.2%) had a **higher** rate compared to men (9.7%); however, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 119).
- The percentage of COPD was **higher** among **White, NH adults** (11.1%) compared to Black, NH adults (10.3%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant**. The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 120).
- Overall, the percentage of COPD increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (17.6%) and **65+ years** (16.6%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (9.4%), 35-44 years (6.9%), and 25-34 years (4.7%). The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 121).
- The percentage of COPD increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (23.4%) compared to adults of all higher educational levels (Fig. 122).
- The percentage of COPD increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (21.7%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (9.9%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (7.2%), and \$75,000 or more (6.0%) (Fig. 123).
- The percentage of COPD **increased** from 8.7% in 2013 to 10.5% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 124).



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



**Figure 124. Percentage of Adults Ever Told They Have COPD, 2013-2022**

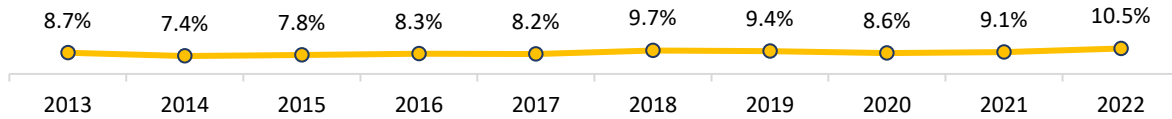


TABLE 21. COPD, Emphysema, Chronic Bronchitis								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,219	2,255,215	395	10.5	9.2-11.8	3,824	89.5	88.2-90.8
Male	1,861	1,071,329	150	9.7	7.8-11.6	1,711	90.3	88.4-92.2
Female	2,358	1,183,886	245	11.2	9.4-13.1	2,113	88.8	86.9-90.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,461	1,258,811	238	11.1	9.3-12.8	2,223	88.9	87.2-90.7
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,516	758,952	136	10.3	8.2-12.4	1,380	89.7	87.6-91.8
Other Races/Ethnicities**	147	175,663	9	-	-	138	92.4	86.5-98.2
18-24 years	421	291,097	14	-	-	407	95.9	92.7-99.0
25-34 years	561	375,550	22	4.7	2.3-7.1	539	95.3	92.9-97.7
35-44 years	642	358,663	34	6.9	4.0-9.9	608	93.1	90.1-96.0
45-54 years	685	321,338	59	9.4	6.6-12.3	626	90.6	87.7-93.4
55-64 years	768	363,277	110	17.6	13.4-21.8	658	82.4	78.2-86.6
65+ years	1,092	511,338	151	16.6	13.5-19.8	941	83.4	80.2-86.5
Less than H.S.	389	325,476	84	23.4	17.6-29.2	305	76.6	70.8-82.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,092	679,808	117	9.7	7.6-11.7	975	90.3	88.3-92.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,319	771,366	120	9.1	7.1-11.1	1,199	90.9	88.9-92.9
College Graduate	1,407	471,901	73	5.2	3.7-6.8	1,334	94.8	93.2-96.3
Less than \$15,000	296	165,835	54	21.7	14.9-28.6	242	78.3	71.4-85.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	476	253,870	72	15.4	10.9-19.9	404	84.6	80.1-89.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	540	307,992	63	12.1	8.2-16.0	477	87.9	84.0-91.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	559	292,763	46	9.9	6.6-13.2	513	90.1	86.8-93.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	557	293,824	31	7.2	3.4-11.1	526	92.8	88.9-96.6
\$75,000+	1,005	505,169	51	6.0	3.9-8.1	954	94.0	91.9-96.1

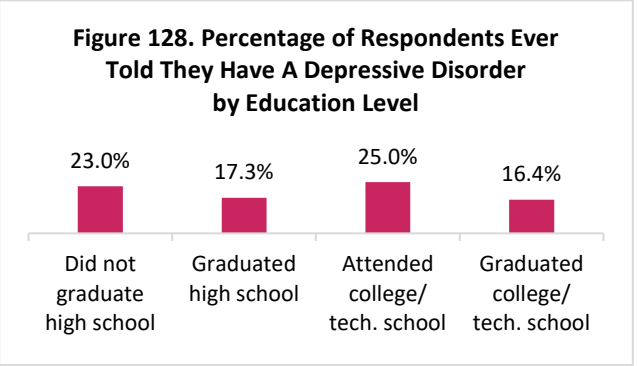
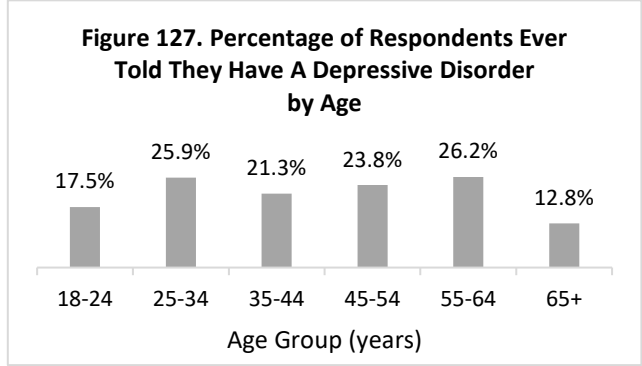
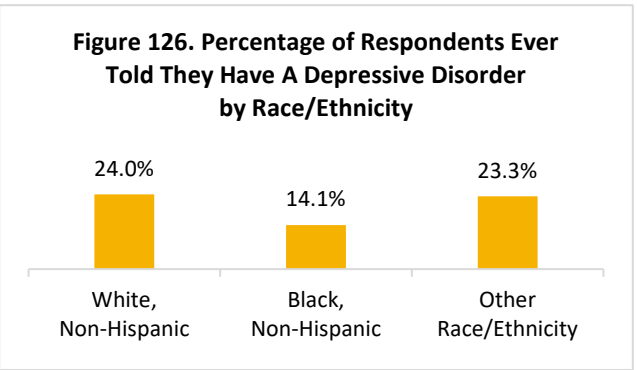
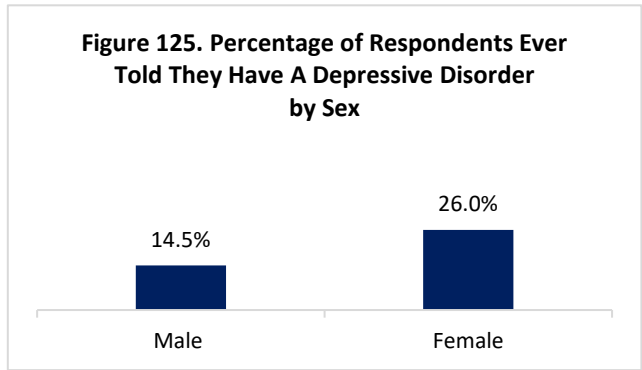
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

## DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

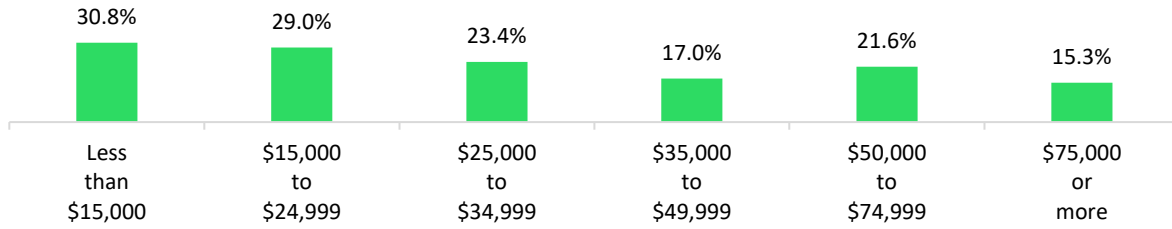
Depression involves persistent feelings of sadness that interfere with day-to-day functioning.<sup>32</sup> Symptoms can include, but are not limited to, losing interest in things one used to enjoy, problems sleeping, difficulty concentrating, feeling anxious or irritable, or contemplating suicide. It is estimated that approximately 16 million adults in the U.S. experience depression each year. Therapy and prescription medication can help, and crisis centers, such as the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (call or text 988) exist to help people thinking about suicide.<sup>32</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, **20.5%** of adults had been told they had a depressive disorder.
- **Women** (26.0%) had a **significantly higher** rate compared to men (14.5%) (Fig. 125).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (24.0%) compared to Black, NH adults (14.1%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities (23.3%) was not significantly different from that of the White, NH or Black, NH groups (Fig. 126).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly lower** among adults aged **65+ years** (12.8%) compared to adults of all younger age groups except the 18-24 years (17.5%) group (Fig. 127).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder was **significantly higher** among adults who completed **some college post-high school** (25.0%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (17.3%) or college graduation (16.4%) (Fig. 128).
- Overall, 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** (30.8%) and **\$15,000 to \$24,999** (29.0%) compared to adults who earned \$35,000 to \$49,999 (17.0%) and \$75,000 or more (15.3%) (Fig. 129).
- The percentage of having a depressive disorder **increased** from 19.2% in 2013 to 20.5% in 2022; however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 130).



**Figure 129. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have A Depressive Disorder by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 130. Percentage of Adults with Depressive Disorder, 2013-2022**

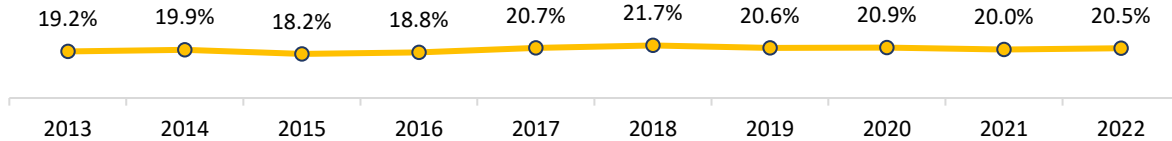


TABLE 22. Depressive Disorder								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had a depressive disorder?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,205	2,253,455	847	20.5	19.0-22.1	3,358	79.5	77.9-81.1
Male	1,858	1,075,071	263	14.5	12.5-16.5	1,595	85.5	83.5-87.5
Female	2,347	1,178,384	584	26.0	23.7-28.3	1,763	74.0	71.7-76.3
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,451	1,255,603	568	24.0	21.9-26.1	1,883	76.0	73.9-78.1
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,513	759,015	227	14.1	12.0-16.3	1,286	85.9	83.7-88.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	146	175,184	31	23.3	14.7-31.9	115	76.7	68.1-85.3
18-24 years	419	289,438	78	17.5	12.9-22.1	341	82.5	77.9-87.1
25-34 years	561	376,281	130	25.9	21.2-30.6	431	74.1	69.4-78.8
35-44 years	639	357,282	140	21.3	17.5-25.1	499	78.7	74.9-82.5
45-54 years	678	318,791	168	23.8	19.9-27.7	510	76.2	72.3-80.1
55-64 years	766	364,042	174	26.2	22.0-30.3	592	73.8	69.7-78.0
65+ years	1,090	509,203	154	12.8	10.3-15.2	936	87.2	84.8-89.7
Less than H.S.	390	325,830	103	23.0	18.1-27.8	287	77.0	72.2-81.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,089	678,766	200	17.3	14.6-20.0	889	82.7	80.0-85.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,313	768,508	321	25.0	22.1-27.9	992	75.0	72.1-77.9
College Graduate	1,400	471,595	223	16.4	13.7-19.0	1,177	83.6	81.0-86.3
Less than \$15,000	291	164,931	98	30.8	24.3-37.4	193	69.2	62.6-75.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	477	254,823	127	29.0	23.5-34.4	350	71.0	65.6-76.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	541	309,277	117	23.4	18.6-28.3	424	76.6	71.7-81.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	559	292,444	104	17.0	13.4-20.6	455	83.0	79.4-86.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	554	292,832	107	21.6	17.0-26.1	447	78.4	73.9-83.0
\$75,000+	1,004	504,465	151	15.3	12.5-18.1	853	84.7	81.9-87.5

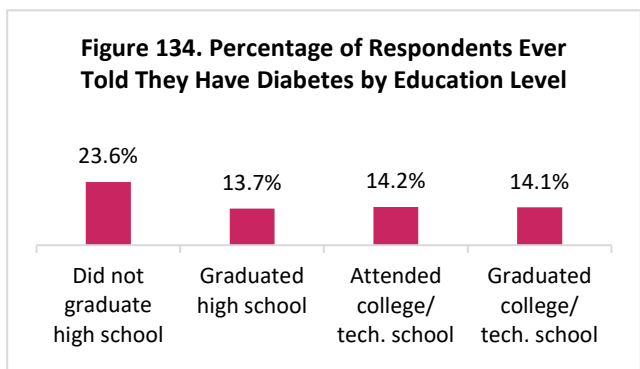
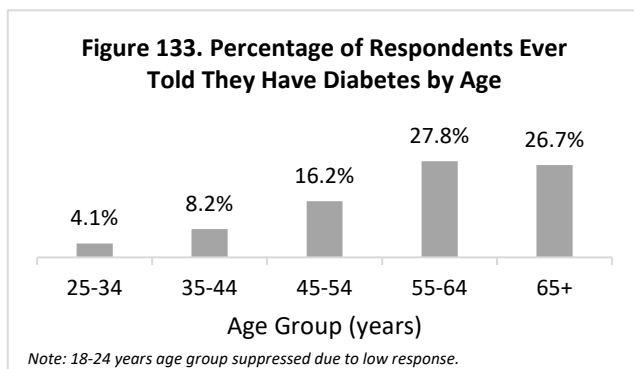
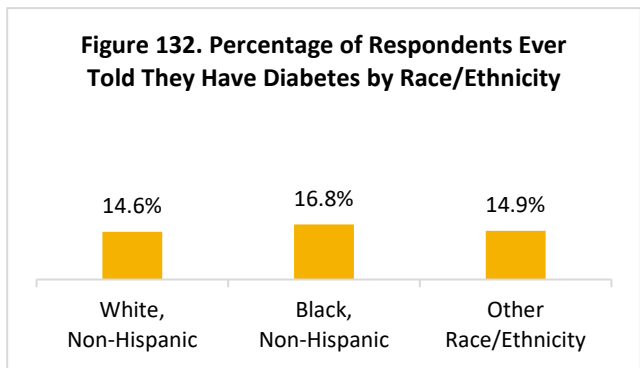
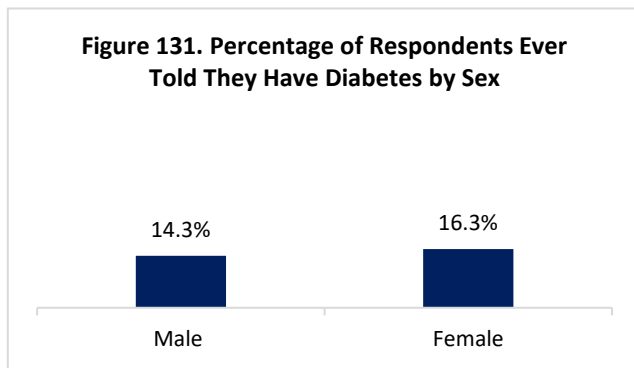
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

## DIABETES

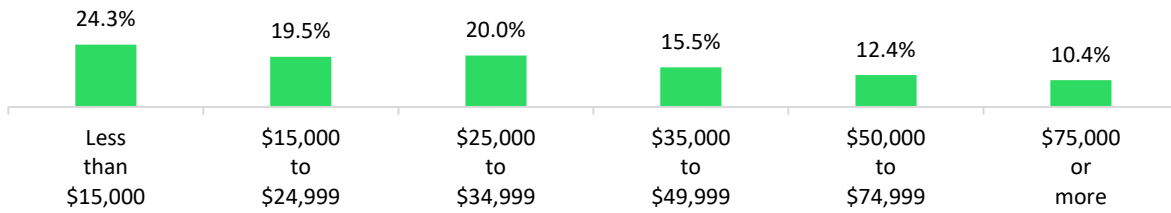
Diabetes is a chronic condition that causes the body to either not produce enough insulin or not use it effectively.<sup>33</sup> Insulin is produced in the pancreas and helps the body regulate the use of blood sugar. In diabetes, there is excess blood sugar in the blood stream, which can contribute to other health conditions like heart disease, kidney disease, and vision loss. The number of adults with diabetes has more than doubled over the last two decades, resulting in 37 million adults having diabetes. Diabetes is the eighth leading cause of death in the U.S.,<sup>33</sup> and nearly 1,500 deaths were attributed to it in Mississippi in 2021.<sup>14</sup>

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

- Overall, **15.3%** of adults had been told they had diabetes.
- **Women** (16.3%) had a **higher** rate of diabetes than men (14.3%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 131).
- The percentage of diabetes was **highest** among **Black, NH adults** (16.8%), followed by adults of other races/ethnicities (14.9%), and White, NH adults (14.6%). There were **no statistically significant differences** in percentage among race/ethnicity groups (Fig. 132).
- Overall, the percentage of diabetes increased as age increased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **55-64 years** (27.8%) and **65+ years** (26.7%) compared to adults of all examined younger age groups. The percentage among adults aged 18-24 years was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 133).
- The percentage of diabetes was **significantly higher** among adults who **did not graduate high school** (23.6%) compared to adults of all higher education levels (Fig. 134).
- Overall, the percentage of diabetes increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults who earned **less than \$15,000** (24.3%) compared to adults who earned \$50,000 to \$74,999 (12.4%) and \$75,000 or more (10.4%) (Fig. 135).
- The percentage of diabetes **increased significantly** from 12.9% in 2013 to 15.3% in 2022 (Fig. 136).



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



**Figure 136. Percentage of Adults Ever Told They Have Diabetes, 2013-2022**

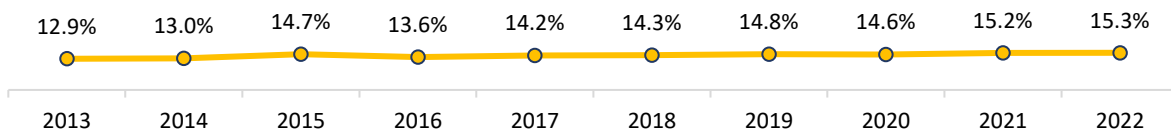


TABLE 23. Diabetes								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had diabetes?								
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,226	2,261,076	702	15.3	13.9-16.8	3,524	84.7	83.2-86.1
Male	1,869	1,079,370	294	14.3	12.4-16.2	1,575	85.7	83.8-87.6
Female	2,357	1,181,706	408	16.3	14.2-18.4	1,949	83.7	81.6-85.8
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,464	1,260,672	375	14.6	12.7-16.4	2,089	85.4	83.6-87.3
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,519	760,548	285	16.8	14.5-19.2	1,234	83.2	80.8-85.5
Other Races/Ethnicities**	147	175,663	23	14.9	7.9-21.8	124	85.1	78.2-92.1
18-24 years	423	292,393	7	-	-	416	97.2	94.3-100.0
25-34 years	559	370,901	21	4.1	2.0-6.1	538	95.9	93.9-98.0
35-44 years	641	358,513	50	8.2	5.3-11.0	591	91.8	89.0-94.7
45-54 years	684	322,041	110	16.2	12.8-19.7	574	83.8	80.3-87.2
55-64 years	772	365,689	195	27.8	23.3-32.4	577	72.2	67.6-76.7
65+ years	1,095	513,121	312	26.7	23.3-30.1	783	73.3	69.9-76.7
Less than H.S.	391	325,882	102	23.6	18.1-29.0	289	76.4	71.0-81.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,094	681,195	188	13.7	11.5-15.9	906	86.3	84.1-88.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,320	770,897	204	14.2	11.9-16.5	1,116	85.8	83.5-88.1
College Graduate	1,408	474,348	206	14.1	11.4-16.7	1,202	85.9	83.3-88.6
Less than \$15,000	295	164,832	68	24.3	17.7-30.8	227	75.7	69.2-82.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	477	254,666	106	19.5	14.8-24.1	371	80.5	75.9-85.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	539	305,404	109	20.0	15.5-24.5	430	80.0	75.5-84.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	560	292,972	98	15.5	11.7-19.3	462	84.5	80.7-88.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	557	293,152	79	12.4	8.2-16.6	478	87.6	83.4-91.8
\$75,000+	1,005	506,327	118	10.4	8.1-12.7	887	89.6	87.3-91.9

(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).

## SKIN CANCER (NON-MELANOMA)

Skin cancer is the most common type of cancer in the U.S.,<sup>34,35</sup> with an estimated 6.6% of people ever having been diagnosed with it.<sup>30</sup> While some forms of skin cancer can be treated relatively easily, melanomas can be deadly.<sup>35</sup> Excessive exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light is a major risk factor for skin cancer.<sup>34,36</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>34,36</sup>

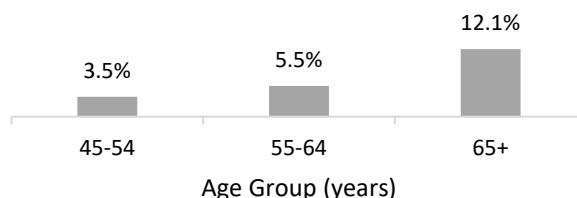
**Skin Cancer Question:**  
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer that is not melanoma?

- Overall, **4.5%** of adults had ever had non-melanoma skin cancer.
- **Men** (5.6%) had a **higher** rate of non-melanoma skin cancer than women (3.4%); however, the difference was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 137).
- The percentage of ever having non-melanoma skin cancer was **7.7%** among **White, NH adults**. The percentages among Black, NH adults and adults of other races/ethnicities were suppressed due to low response.
- The percentage of ever having non-melanoma skin cancer was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (12.1%) compared to adults aged 45-54 years (3.5%) and 55-64 years (5.5%). The percentages among adults aged 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 138).
- The percentage of ever having non-melanoma skin cancer was **significantly higher** among adults who **graduated college** (6.2%) compared to adults who did not complete high school (2.3%) (Fig. 139).
- The percentage of ever having non-melanoma skin cancer was **highest** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (5.6%); however, there were **no significant differences** in percentage among examined annual household income groups. The percentages among adults who earned less than \$15,000 and \$25,000 to \$34,999 were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 140).

**Figure 137. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer by Sex**

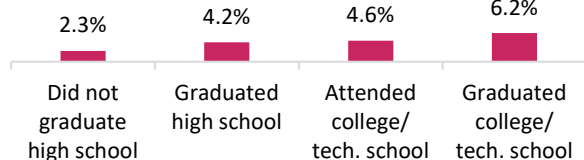


**Figure 138. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer by Age**

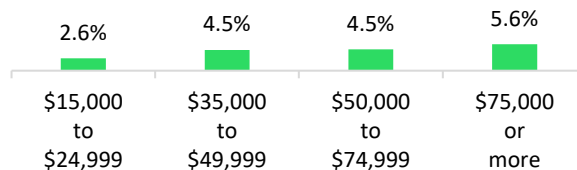


Note: 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 years age groups suppressed due to low response.

**Figure 139. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer by Education Level**



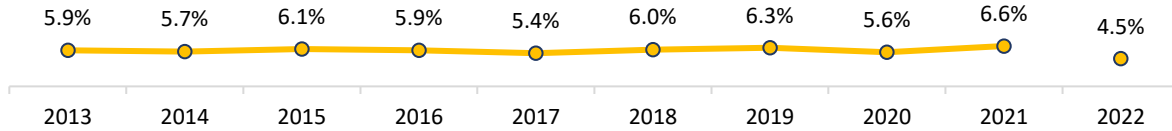
**Figure 140. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer by Annual Household Income**



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



**Figure 141. Percentage of Adults Who Reported Ever Being Told They Had Skin Cancer, 2013-2022\***



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

TABLE 24. Skin Cancer								
Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had skin cancer that is not melanoma?								
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	4,219	2,257,863	230	4.5	3.7-5.2	3,989	95.5	94.8-96.3
Male	1,860	1,074,636	136	5.6	4.4-6.8	1,724	94.4	93.2-95.6
Female	2,359	1,183,226	94	3.4	2.4-4.4	2,265	96.6	95.6-97.6
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,457	1,258,706	223	7.7	6.4-9.0	2,234	92.3	91.0-93.6
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,520	762,222	4	-	-	1,516	99.8	99.5-100.0
Other Races/Ethnicities**	147	175,663	1	-	-	146	99.7	99.1-100.0
18-24 years	422	291,474	1	-	-	421	99.5	98.4-100.0
25-34 years	563	377,385	3	-	-	560	99.5	98.8-100.0
35-44 years	641	357,994	4	-	-	637	99.7	99.3-100.0
45-54 years	684	321,401	29	3.5	2.1-5.0	655	96.5	95.0-97.9
55-64 years	768	363,975	53	5.5	3.8-7.2	715	94.5	92.8-96.2
65+ years	1,091	510,286	138	12.1	9.5-14.8	953	87.9	85.2-90.5
Less than H.S.	390	326,617	13	2.3	1.0-3.6	377	97.7	96.3-99.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,092	678,488	44	4.2	2.6-5.9	1,048	95.8	94.1-97.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,320	772,567	75	4.6	3.4-5.8	1,245	95.4	94.2-96.6
College Graduate	1,405	473,527	98	6.2	4.5-7.9	1,307	93.8	92.1-95.5
Less than \$15,000	294	163,515	8	-	-	286	97.6	95.9-99.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	479	255,478	14	2.6	1.1-4.2	465	97.4	95.8-98.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	539	308,375	21	-	-	518	96.2	93.5-98.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	558	292,236	31	4.5	2.6-6.4	527	95.5	93.6-97.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	294,211	31	4.5	2.5-6.6	527	95.5	93.4-97.5
\$75,000+	1,004	506,011	79	5.6	4.1-7.2	925	94.4	92.8-95.9

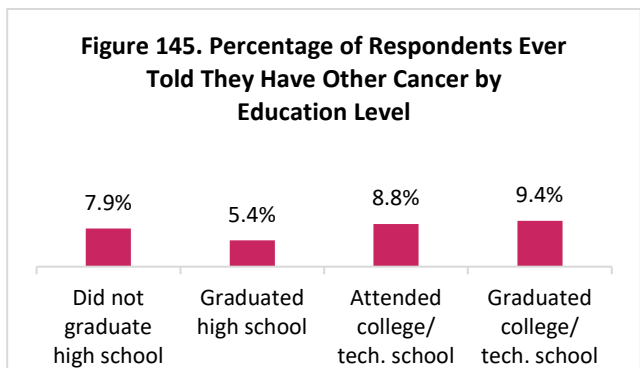
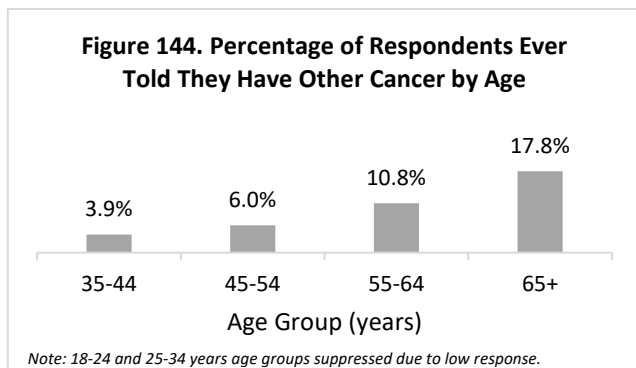
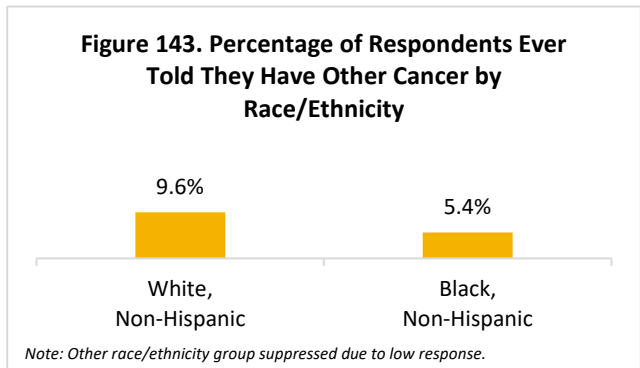
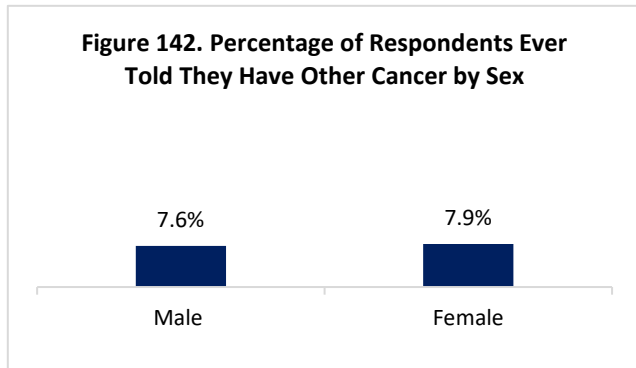
(1) Unweighted number  
(2) Weighted percent  
\*\*Refer to Table B on p. 7 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.  
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses  
Estimates with an unweighted denominator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

## OTHER TYPES OF CANCER

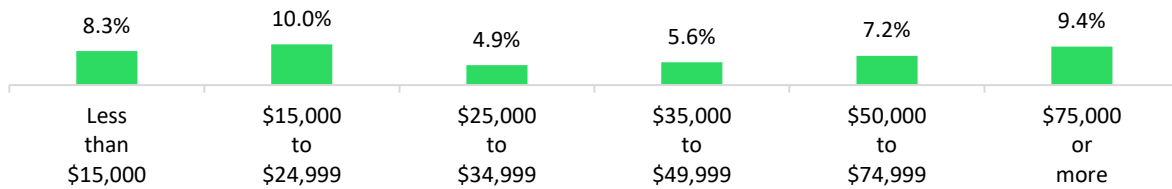
Cancer is a condition in which cells in the body begin to replicate out of control.<sup>37</sup> There are many different types of cancer that can impact different body systems. Additionally, cancer can begin in one location in the body and spread, or metastasize, to another location.<sup>37</sup> In 2021, 7.5% of adults in the U.S. reported ever being diagnosed with a cancer other than skin cancer.<sup>30</sup> Although treatments exist for different types of cancer, no single cure for all cancer types has been developed.<sup>38</sup> Malignant neoplasms (cancers) were responsible for more than 6,600 deaths in Mississippi in 2021.<sup>14</sup>

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

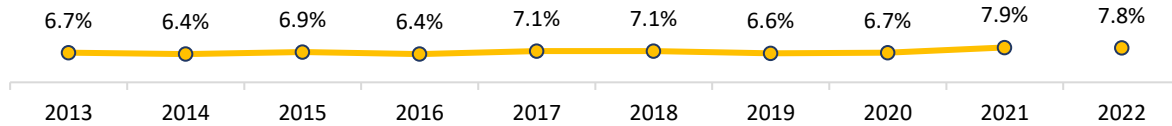
- Overall, **7.8%** of adults had been diagnosed with a type of cancer other than non-melanoma skin cancer.
- **Women** (7.9%) had a **higher** rate of ever having cancer compared to men (7.6%); however, the difference in percentage was **not statistically significant** (Fig. 142).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **significantly higher** among **White, NH adults** (9.6%) compared to Black, NH adults (5.4%). The percentage among adults of other races/ethnicities was suppressed due to low response (Fig. 143).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **significantly higher** among adults aged **65+ years** (17.8%) compared to adults of all examined younger age groups. The percentages among adults aged 18-24 years and 25-34 years were suppressed due to low response (Fig. 144).
- The percentage of ever having cancer was **significantly higher** among adults who **graduated college** (9.4%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was high school graduation (5.4%) (Fig. 145).
- The percentage of ever having skin cancer was **significantly higher** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (9.4%) compared to adults who earned \$25,000 to \$34,999 (4.9%) (Fig. 146).



**Figure 146. Percentage of Respondents Ever Told They Have Other Cancer by Annual Household Income**



**Figure 147. Percentage of Adults Who Reported Ever Being Told They Had Any Other Type of Cancer (Besides Skin Cancer), 2013-2022\***



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

**TABLE 25. Other Types of Cancer**  
**Q: Ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had melanoma or any other types of cancer (besides skin cancer)?**

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		Yes			No		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)	N <sup>(1)</sup>	% <sup>(2)</sup>	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	4,217	2,257,145	350	7.8	6.7-8.8	3,867	92.2	91.2-93.3
Male	1,861	1,074,180	152	7.6	6.0-9.2	1,709	92.4	90.8-94.0
Female	2,356	1,182,965	198	7.9	6.5-9.4	2,158	92.1	90.6-93.5
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,453	1,257,432	260	9.6	8.1-11.1	2,193	90.4	88.9-91.9
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,521	761,798	74	5.4	3.9-6.9	1,447	94.6	93.1-96.1
Other Races/Ethnicities**	147	175,663	8	-	-	139	95.6	91.7-99.6
18-24 years	421	291,181	3	-	-	418	98.9	97.5-100.0
25-34 years	564	377,592	8	-	-	556	98.4	96.8-100.0
35-44 years	640	357,640	20	3.9	1.9-6.0	620	96.1	94.0-98.1
45-54 years	684	321,401	41	6.0	3.9-8.1	643	94.0	91.9-96.1
55-64 years	766	361,510	70	10.8	7.5-14.0	696	89.2	86.0-92.5
65+ years	1,091	511,494	202	17.8	14.7-20.9	889	82.2	79.1-85.3
Less than H.S.	390	325,583	33	7.9	4.7-11.0	357	92.1	89.0-95.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,093	680,649	68	5.4	4.0-6.9	1,025	94.6	93.1-96.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,316	770,219	118	8.8	6.7-10.9	1,198	91.2	89.1-93.3
College Graduate	1,406	474,030	130	9.4	7.3-11.6	1,276	90.6	88.4-92.7
Less than \$15,000	293	164,171	25	8.3	4.3-12.4	268	91.7	87.6-95.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	477	253,747	47	10.0	6.4-13.6	430	90.0	86.4-93.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	540	308,582	36	4.9	3.0-6.7	504	95.1	93.3-97.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	558	291,453	39	5.6	3.1-8.0	519	94.4	92.0-96.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	558	294,211	40	7.2	4.1-10.3	518	92.8	89.7-95.9
\$75,000+	1,004	505,791	96	9.4	6.9-12.0	908	90.6	88.0-93.1

(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).

# MS BRFSS Appendices

## APPENDIX A: EXPLANATIONS OF CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS

**Note:** This section contains the terminology used by interviewers when administering the 2022 MS BRFSS survey to participants.

### **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 melanoma or any other types of cancer, besides skin cancer, by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Skin Cancer – Respondents who report ever being told that they had skin cancer that is not melanoma by a doctor, nurse or other health professional.

### **Cardiovascular Disease**

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

Heart Attack – Respondents who report ever being told they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Stroke – Respondents who report ever being told they had a stroke by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

### **Cigarette Smoking**

Current Cigarette Smoker – Respondents who have ever smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and report currently smoking every day or some days. [Note: This does not include electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes, njoy, bluetip, JUUL), herbal cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, pipes, bidis, kreteks, water pipes (hookahs), or marijuana.]

### **Diabetes**

Diabetes – Respondents who report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have diabetes. Female respondents diagnosed with diabetes only during pregnancy are not included.

### **E-Cigarette Use**

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

### **Exercise**

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

### **Health Insurance**

Health Care Access – Respondents who report that they needed to see a doctor within the past 12 months but were unable to because they could not afford it.

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

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

### **Health Status**

Self-Reported Health Status – Respondents who report that their general health status is fair or poor.

### **Healthy Days**

Mental Health – Respondents who report 14 days or more during the past month when their mental health was not good.

Physical Health – Respondents who report 14 days or more during the past month when their physical health was not good.

### **HIV/AIDS**

Ever Tested for HIV – Respondents who report that they have ever been tested for HIV, excluding tests done as part of a blood donation.

### **Immunization**

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

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

### **Lung Disease**

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

### **Marijuana Use**

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

### **Mental Health**

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

### **Routine Check-Up**

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

### **Sleep**

Inadequate Sleep – Respondents who report getting 6 or fewer hours of sleep on average in a 24-hour period.

### **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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