Mississippi

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight
- Between those with less than a high school education and some college education for excessive drinking
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between Asian/Pacific Islander and white adults for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for poverty

Highlights

- Infant Mortality in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 15.3 to 11.6 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births
- Asthma in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.7% to 9.1%
- Less Than a High School Education in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 19.8% to 13.7%
- Food Insecurity in white households between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 12.6%
- Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 29.0% to 20.5%
- Diabetes in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.3% to 23.7%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Mississippi, income inequality has increased since 2011. Mississippi’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.