

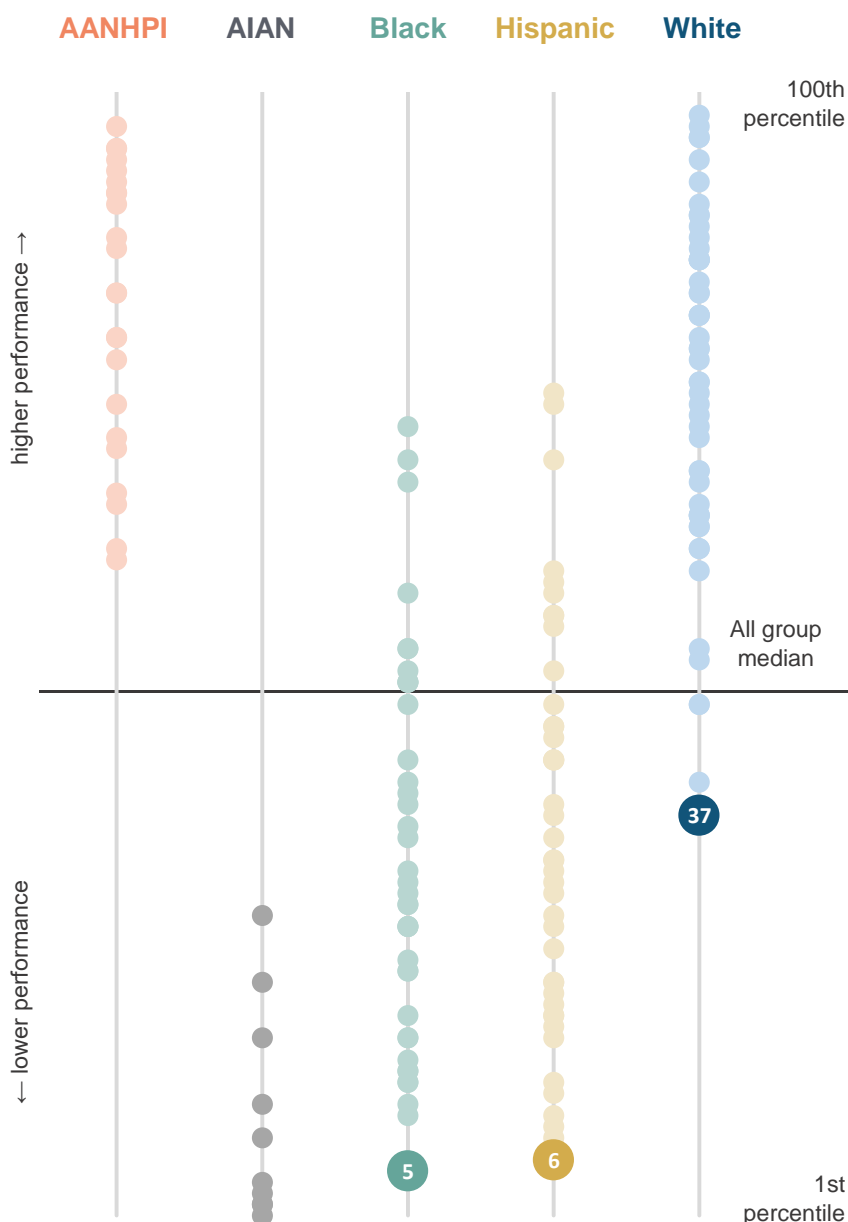
# How well does the health care system in Mississippi work for people of different racial and ethnic groups?

In Mississippi, **White people** experienced the **highest health system performance**, scoring in the 37th percentile among all population groups nationally.

**Black people** experienced the **lowest health system performance** in the state, scoring in the 5th percentile.

Compared to other states in the Southeast region, Mississippi has less severe racial and ethnic health disparities.

## Health System Performance by Race/Ethnicity



Each column is a racial/ethnic group, and each point represents a state. Performance represented as percentiles (1–100). Mississippi performance percentile highlighted. No highlighted dot indicates overall performance data not available for that group.

## Population by race/ethnicity (2022)

	Mississippi	Southeast	United States
Total	2,873,235	85,235,479	328,403,052
AANHPI	25,397 (<1%)	2,600,554 (3%)	19,862,655 (6%)
AIAN	11,745 (<1%)	208,655 (<1%)	1,688,543 (<1%)
Black	1,045,454 (36%)	16,911,627 (20%)	38,460,950 (12%)
Hispanic	94,089 (3%)	10,891,118 (13%)	62,818,758 (19%)
White	1,595,693 (56%)	50,687,529 (60%)	189,511,136 (58%)

Notes: AANHPI = Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native. “—” means data not available. Southeast states include AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV. Source: David C. Radley et al., Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care: The Commonwealth Fund 2024 State Health Disparities Report (Commonwealth Fund, Apr. 2024).

# How well does the health system in Mississippi work for people from different racial and ethnic groups, and across different dimensions of care?

## AANHPI

An overall ranking for AANHPI people in Mississippi is not available because of insufficient data.

Health outcomes ranking:	insufficient data
Health care access ranking:	insufficient data
Health care quality ranking:	insufficient data

## AIAN

An overall ranking for AIAN people in Mississippi is not available because of insufficient data.

Health outcomes ranking:	insufficient data
Health care access ranking:	insufficient data
Health care quality ranking:	insufficient data

## Black

Mississippi ranks 39th of 39 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Black people in the state was among the worst compared to other states. Specifically:

Health outcomes ranking:	<b>38</b> (of 40) is among the worst
Health care access ranking:	<b>31</b> (of 40) is worse than average
Health care quality ranking:	<b>39</b> (of 41) is among the worst

## Hispanic

Mississippi ranks 45th of 47 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Hispanic people in the state was among the worst compared to other states. Specifically:

Health outcomes ranking:	<b>48</b> (of 49) is among the worst
Health care access ranking:	<b>42</b> (of 48) is worse than average
Health care quality ranking:	<b>23</b> (of 48) is better than average

## White

Mississippi ranks 51st of 51 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for white people in the state was among the worst compared to other states. Specifically:

Health outcomes ranking:	<b>48</b> (of 51) is among the worst
Health care access ranking:	<b>46</b> (of 51) is among the worst
Health care quality ranking:	<b>51</b> (of 51) is among the worst

## Mississippi Performance Data

	AIAN		AANHPI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	MS rate	US rate	MS rate	US rate	MS rate	US rate	MS rate	US rate	MS rate	US rate
<b>Health Outcomes</b>										
Deaths before age 75 from health care–treatable causes per 100,000 population	231	125	66	50	220	164	58	73	124	83
Deaths before age 75 from preventable causes per 100,000 population	837	479	138	104	431	347	212	225	331	225
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	—	8	—	4	12	11	6	5	6	4
Breast cancer deaths (per 100,000 female population)	—	14	—	12	33	27	—	13	21	20
Colorectal cancer deaths (per 100,000 population)	—	13	—	9	23	17	—	11	16	13
Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	32	44	—	—	30	26
Adults who smoke (%)	32	25	—	7	17	15	23	11	19	14
Adults who are obese (%)	—	41	—	14	50	44	48	37	37	34
Adults who have lost six or more teeth (%)	—	17	—	3	14	11	—	6	14	9
<b>Health Care Access</b>										
Uninsured adults (%)	23	22	22	7	18	12	38	23	13	8
Uninsured children (%)	—	12	—	4	5	4	9	8	6	4
Adults who went without care because of cost (%)	—	14	—	8	17	13	22	19	11	8
High out-of-pocket medical spending (%)	—	14	—	9	13	12	18	13	10	9
Adults with a usual source of care (%)	67	79	70	82	83	85	61	67	84	87
<b>Health Care Quality</b>										
Preventable hospitalizations age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	44	45	—	—	35	28
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	220	206	—	—	141	140
Adult women who received a mammogram (%)	97	65	—	74	78	84	69	77	70	77
Adult women with a cervical cancer screening test (%)	100	82	91	87	92	90	91	87	82	84
Adults with a colon cancer screening test (%)	58	53	—	50	63	65	61	50	63	68
Adults with a recent flu shot (%)	33	39	43	50	32	38	26	34	39	50
Older adults who received the pneumonia vaccine (%)	80	63	—	62	50	62	100	55	69	73
Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit (%)	—	—	—	—	54	61	61	59	57	69
Children with all recommended vaccines (%)	—	—	—	—	68	65	—	71	71	74
Adults with a dental visit (%)	—	45	73	34	68	41	65	44	65	32
Primary care spending as share of total, age 65 and older (%)	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	6	5

Source: David C. Radley et al., *Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care: The Commonwealth Fund 2024 State Health Disparities Report* (Commonwealth Fund, Apr. 2024).