

Snapshot of health system climate
vulnerability and performance in...

Mississippi

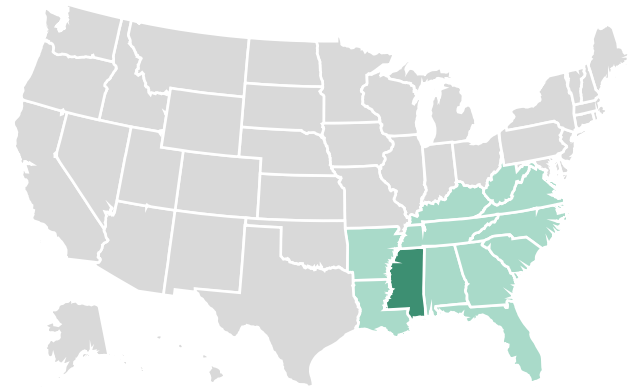


The
Commonwealth
Fund

Mississippi ranks #47 overall.

Mississippi ranks #8 in the Southeast region.

	National Rank	Rank Among Southeastern States*
Average Annual Air Quality Index	15 of 51	5 of 12
Health Risk from Extreme Heat	12	4
Health Care Facility Risk from Natural Hazards	44	10
Health Care Facility Flood Risk	49	10
State Energy Efficiency Policy	46	10
State Electricity Emissions and Their Health Impact	25	7
Health Care Sector Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions	23	8
Health Care Worker Commuting Emissions	50	11



*Note: Southeast region includes AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV.

How Mississippi Compares to All States

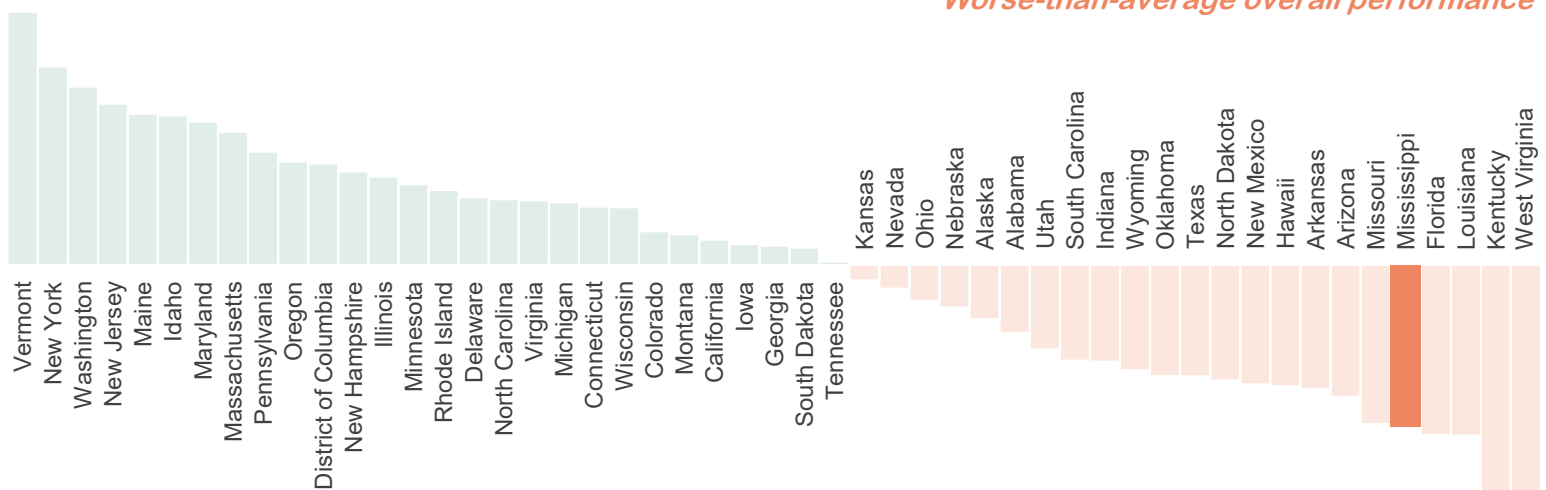


Table 1. Indicators of State Health System Climate Vulnerability and Performance

Indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	State rank
Average Annual Air Quality Index Scale of 0–500, with values below 100 generally considered good/moderate air quality	2022	39	42	15
Health Risk from Extreme Heat CDC/ATSDR ^a Heat and Health Index (0–1), with 1 indicating greatest risk	2024	0.46	0.51	12
Health Care Facility Risk from Natural Hazards FEMA ^b National Risk Index (0–100), with 100 indicating greatest risk	2023	74	54	44
Health Care Facility Flood Risk Percent of inpatient facility beds in high-hazard flood zones	2023	10.1%	2.5%	49
State Energy Efficiency Policy ACEEE ^c Energy Efficiency Scorecard (0–50), with 50 indicating best performance	2022	3.5	17	46
State Electricity Emissions and Their Health Impact Health impact per unit of electricity generated, ^d where lower values indicate less health impact from emissions	2021	0.390	0.464	25
Health Care Sector Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (kg CO ₂ e) ^e	2020	1,274	1,362	23
Health Care Worker Commuting Emissions Transportation-related GHG emissions from health care facility employee commuting (kg CO ₂ e per employee)	2022	2,713	2,169	50



Mississippi ranked best on:

Health Risk from Extreme Heat

People in Mississippi are less likely to experience negative health impacts from extreme heat than residents of other states. This indicator covers sociodemographic and environmental factors in addition to historical heat exposure, given that people don't experience extreme heat equally.



Mississippi ranked worst on:

Health Care Worker Commuting Emissions

On average, health care facilities in Mississippi have higher annual commuting emissions per employee than in other states. Health care facilities in the state are more often located in lower-density areas with limited access to public transit or pedestrian infrastructure, requiring longer trips.

Notes: (–) Indicates missing data. (a) Centers for Disease Control/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ATSDR). (b) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). (c) American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE). (d) Measured in Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) per gigawatt-hour (GWh) of electricity generated; DALYs are a common measure of the burden of disease, representing years of healthy life lost. (e) Kilograms of CO₂e stands for “carbon dioxide equivalent,” a standard measure of the warming effect of greenhouse gases.