## Copiah

| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | County rate is significantly different than State rate | COUNTY ESTIMATE | $\begin{array}{r} \text { STATE } \\ \text { ESTIMATE } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total population all ages |  | 28,339 | 2,981,835 |
| Population 60 years or older as \% of total population |  | 23.2\% | 22.3\% |
| Total population 60 years or older |  | 6,573 | 663,581 |
| Population 65 years or older as \% of total population |  | 17.4\% | 15.9\% |
| Total population 65 years or older |  | 4,923 | 474,270 |
| \% 65-74 years |  | 59.6\% | 59.7\% |
| \% 75-84 years |  | 30.1\% | 29.4\% |
| \% 85 years or older |  | 10.4\% | 10.1\% |
| \% 65+ population who are female |  | 56.4\% | 56.5\% |
| \% 85+ population who are female |  | 68.9\% | 67.4\% |
| Race and ethnicity of the population 65+ |  |  |  |
| \% White | * | 61.5\% | 70.9\% |
| \% African American | * | 37.7\% | 26.9\% |
| \% Other race(s) |  | 0.8\% | 2.2\% |
| \% Hispanic/Latino |  | 0.0\% | 1.0\% |
| Marital status of the population 65+ |  |  |  |
| \% married |  | 56.3\% | 53.1\% |
| \% divorced/separated |  | 12.7\% | 14.5\% |
| \% widowed |  | 24.5\% | 27.1\% |
| \% never married |  | 6.5\% | 5.3\% |
| Education of the population 65+ |  |  |  |
| \% with less than high school education |  | 21.4\% | 20.1\% |
| \% with high school or some college |  | 63.1\% | 58.7\% |
| \% with college degree | * | 7.7\% | 11.8\% |
| \% with graduate or professional degree |  | 7.8\% | 9.4\% |
| \% of 65+ population who speak only English at home |  | 99.5\% | 97.8\% |
| \% of 65+ population who are veterans of military service |  | 14.0\% | 15.8\% |
| Life expectancy at birth |  | 74.9 | 74.6 |


| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE | COUNTY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COVID-19 |  |  |  |
| Total COVID-19 cases since March 2020 |  | 7,216 | 797,161 |
| COVID-19 mortality rate per 100,000 people |  | 427.0 | 417.1 |
| \% of county received at least one vaccine dose |  | 59.0\% | 53.7\% |
| \% of county fully vaccinated |  | 55.0\% | 48.9\% |
| WELLNESS |  |  |  |
| \% 60+ getting the recommended hours of sleep |  | 64.6\% | 59.9\% |
| \% 60+ doing any physical activity within last month |  | 55.9\% | 61.3\% |
| \% 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity |  | 14.2\% | 19.0\% |
| \% 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity |  | 39.6\% | 39.8\% |
| \% 60+ with fair or poor health status |  | 36.4\% | 32.5\% |
| \% 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days in last month |  | 20.0\% | 18.7\% |
| FALLS |  |  |  |
| \% 60+ who fell within last year |  | 27.4\% | 27.8\% |
| \% 60+ who were injured in a fall within last year |  | 10.1\% | 10.6\% |
| PREVENTION |  |  |  |
| \% 60+ with physical exam/check-up in last year |  | 88.0\% | 89.0\% |
| \% 60+ had flu shot in last year |  | 61.5\% | 57.6\% |
| \% 60+ had pneumonia vaccine |  | 60.6\% | 58.9\% |
| \% 60+ had shingles vaccine |  | 29.2\% | 24.4\% |
| \% 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years |  | 80.4\% | 71.0\% |
| \% 60+ with colorectal cancer screening |  | 60.8\% | 57.1\% |
| \% 60+ with HIV test |  | 22.6\% | 20.8\% |
| \% 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals |  | 23.6\% | 26.2\% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE |  |  |  |
| \% 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias |  | 13.1\% | 12.9\% |
| \% 65+ with arthritis |  | 35.8\% | 39.8\% |
| \% 65+ with asthma |  | 4.1\% | 3.7\% |
| \% 65+ with atrial fibrillation |  | 7.0\% | 8.9\% |
| \% 65+ with cancer (breast, colorectal, lung, prostate) |  | 8.0\% | 8.8\% |
| \% 65+ with chronic kidney disease |  | 22.0\% | 25.3\% |
| \% 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) |  | 12.2\% | 12.6\% |
| \% 65+ with diabetes |  | 29.4\% | 30.7\% |
| \% 65+ with high cholesterol |  | 38.0\% | 48.9\% |
| \% 65+ with heart failure |  | 14.0\% | 16.1\% |
| \% 65+ with hypertension |  | 59.5\% | 67.9\% |
| \% 65+ with ischemic heart disease |  | 27.9\% | 31.9\% |
| \% 65+ with osteoporosis |  | N/A | 6.4\% |
| \% 65+ with stroke |  | 5.1\% | 4.4\% |

$\left.\begin{array}{l|r|r}\hline \text { HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS } & \begin{array}{c}\text { BETTER / WORSE } \\ \text { STATE RATE }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { COUNTY } \\ \text { ESTIMATE }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { NUTRITION \& DIET } & & \\ \hline \% \text { ESTIMATE }\end{array}\right\}$

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER/WORSE STATE RATE | COUNTY ESTIMATE | $\begin{array}{r} \text { STATE } \\ \text { ESTIMATE } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COMMUNITY |  |  |  |
| Particulate matter PM2.5 |  | N/A | 9.1 |
| Ozone |  | N/A | 0.361 |
| Air pollution: annual \# of unhealthy days for 65+ |  | N/A | N/A |
| Age-friendly efforts in county |  | Not yet | Not yet |
| \# of senior centers in county |  | 1 | 115 |
| \% households that have smartphone (all ages) |  | 14.6\% | 15.3\% |
| \% households without computer (all ages) | * | 22.6\% | 13.5\% |
| \% households with access to Broadband (all ages) | * | 56.9\% | 75.8\% |
| \% households without access to Internet (all ages) | * | 42.8\% | 23.9\% |
| Voter participation rate in 2020 presidential election (age 18+) |  | 62.8\% | 61.2\% |
| SAFETY \& CRIME |  |  |  |
| Homicide rate/100,000 persons |  | 11.3 | 14.1 |
| \# firearm fatalities (all ages) |  | 29 | 3,428 |
| \# 60+ deaths by suicide |  | 0 | 562 |
| TRANSPORTATION |  |  |  |
| \% 65+ who own a motor vehicle |  | 93.6\% | 91.5\% |
| \% 60+ who always drive or ride wearing a seatbelt |  | 86.5\% | 89.6\% |
| \# of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+ |  | 10 | 780 |
| HOUSING |  |  |  |
| \% 65+ population who live alone |  | 23.1\% | 28.1\% |
| Average household size (all ages) | * | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Median house value | * | \$88,900 | \$125,500 |
| \% 60+ who own home | * | 86.6\% | 82.7\% |
| \% 60+ homeowners who have mortgage | * | 19.3\% | 32.1\% |
| \% 65+ households(renter) who spend >35\% of income on housing |  | 29.9\% | 33.5\% |
| \% 65+ households(owner) who spend $>35 \%$ of income on housing |  | 13.0\% | 15.2\% |
| ECONOMIC |  |  |  |
| \% 60+ receiving food benefits in last year |  | 11.9\% | 11.4\% |
| \% 65+ employed in last year |  | 13.5\% | 15.6\% |
| \% 65+ with income below the poverty line in last year |  | 12.5\% | 12.8\% |
| 65+ median household income | * | \$43,083 | \$36,653 |
| \% 65+ households with annual income < \$20,000 |  | 23.8\% | 27.4\% |
| \% 65+ households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 |  | 37.7\% | 35.5\% |
| \% 65+ households with annual income \$50,000-\$99,999 |  | 30.9\% | 24.6\% |
| \% 65+ households with annual income \$100,000+ | * | 7.6\% | 12.5\% |


| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | RATIO OF COUNTY <br> TO STATE | \$ COUNTY <br> ESTIMATE | \$ STATE <br> ESTIMATE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Elder Index: COST OF LIVING |  |  |  |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | 0.99 | $\$ 20,520$ | $\$ 20,760$ |
| Single, renter, good health | 1.04 | $\$ 24,852$ | $\$ 23,892$ |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | 0.97 | $\$ 32,352$ | $\$ 33,264$ |
| Couple, renter, good health | 1.01 | $\$ 36,684$ | $\$ 36,396$ |

## TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report for more information on data sources, measures, and methodology. For most indicators the county and state values are estimates derived from sample data. Thus, it is possible that some of the differences between state and county estimates may be due to chance associated with population sampling. We use the terms "Better" and "Worse" to highlight differences between county and state estimates that we are confident are not due to chance. "Better" is used where a higherllower value has positive implications for the health of older residents. "Worse" is used where a higherllower score has negative implications for the health of older people, and when the implication is unclear, we use an *. We balance two goals. First, we aim to report data at very local levels because we believe change is often locally driven. Second, we vowed to protect the privacy of the people providing the information reported. Thus, given the constraints of the data analyzed we used a hierarchical approach to reporting.

## Data Sources:

- Population Characteristics: The U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey 2016-2020) \& Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (2020).
- COVID-19: Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH; 2022).
- Wellness, Falls, Prevention: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS; 2013-2020), \& Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Area Health Resources Files (AHRF; 2022).
- Chronic Disease: The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Select Chronic Conditions Database (2018).
- Nutrition/Diet, Oral Health: BRFSS (2013-2020) \& Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Area Health Resources Files (AHRF; 2022).
- Behavioral Health, Mental Health: BRFSS (2013-2020), CMS (2018), \& MSDH (2022).
- Living with Disability: ACS (2016-2020).
- Caregiving: ACS (2016-2020).
- Access to Care: BRFSS (2013-2020), CMS (2018), National Adult Day Service Association (June 2022), Community Health Center (Association of Mississippi; June 2022).
- Community: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, 2020), BRFSS (2013-2020), ACS (2016-2020), AARP, \& State of Mississippi (May 2022).
- Safety \& Crime: CDC WONDER (2016-2020).
- Transportation: BRFSS (2013-2020), ACS (2016-2020), \& Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS; 2016-2020).
- Housing \& Economic: ACS (2016-2020).
- Elder Index: Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston (2022).

Acknowledgments: Many people contributed to the MS Healthy Aging Data Report research. The University of Massachusetts Boston Gerontology Institute 2022 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, Taylor Jansen MS, Shu Xu MS, \& Yanjhu Su MS. Dr. Kina White from the Mississippi State Department of Health provided important guidance and leadership.

Questions? Beth.Dugan@umb.edu

