

## 02909 (Providence)

HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS	BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE <sup>1</sup>	BETTER / WORSE CITY RATE <sup>1</sup>	02909 ESTIMATE	PROVIDENCE ESTIMATE	STATE ESTIMATE
<b>SERIOUS CHRONIC DISEASE</b>					
% high cholesterol			76.3%	75.1%	78.0%
% with diabetes	w	w	46.5%	40.4%	35.7%
% with stroke			12.2%	12.3%	12.5%
% with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease			24.8%	22.7%	24.1%
% with asthma	w		16.3%	15.3%	14.0%
% with hypertension			80.5%	78.6%	79.0%
% ever had a heart attack			5.6%	4.9%	5.4%
% with ischemic heart disease			46.3%	44.9%	45.9%
% with congestive heart failure	w		28.7%	25.8%	24.8%
% with anemia			53.9%	52.5%	52.2%
% with chronic kidney disease	w		28.9%	26.6%	23.3%
% with 4+ chronic conditions			65.4%	64.5%	63.9%
% with 0 chronic conditions	b		10.1%	9.5%	8.4%
Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year	w	w	943	744	628
Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year	w		58.7	56.9	54.2
Durable medical equipment claims per year	w		2.7	2.4	2.0
Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year	w	w	375	285	284
Skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year			114	99	100
<b>MILD CHRONIC DISEASE</b>					
% with atrial fibrillation	b		11.1%	12.7%	15.2%
% with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis	b		47.2%	49.3%	52.0%
% with osteoporosis		b	19.8%	22.4%	21.0%
% with glaucoma			25.7%	26.5%	26.6%
% with cataract	b	b	60.7%	64.7%	67.9%
% women with breast cancer	b		7.4%	9.5%	10.7%
% men with prostate cancer	b	b	9.5%	13.0%	13.8%
% with hypothyroidism	b		17.1%	18.9%	21.1%
% with benign prostatic hyperplasia	b		35.5%	38.9%	40.3%
Physician visits per year	b	b	6.2	6.8	8.0

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<b>DISABILITY and LATER LIFE CHRONIC DISEASE</b>					
Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate			4.8%	5.0%	4.8%
% ever had a hip fracture	b	b	2.6%	3.8%	3.9%
% ever diagnosed with depression	w		32.9%	34.0%	30.0%
% with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias			15.5%	16.6%	14.4%
% with colon cancer	b		2.3%	2.7%	3.2%
% with lung cancer			1.7%	2.1%	2.1%
Home health visits per year	w		5.6	4.4	3.7
% of 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports	w		11.1%	11.3%	6.2%
% 65+ with hearing difficulty	b		9.6%	13.5%	13.8%
% 65+ with vision difficulty			5.5%	7.3%	5.2%
% 65+ with ambulatory difficulty	w		27.6%	23.6%	19.9%
% 65+ with cognition difficulty			11.5%	9.3%	7.8%
% 65+ with self-care difficulty			9.4%	8.7%	6.6%
% 65+ with independent living difficulty			18.2%	17.9%	13.7%
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC (AGE 65+ YEARS)</b>					
% Medicare managed care enrollees			30.6%	30.9%	39.4%
Total population 65 years or older			2,941	15,540	155,558
% 65-74 years			54.2%	52.4%	50.4%
% 75-84 years			35.4%	30.8%	32.0%
% 85 years or older			10.4%	16.8%	17.6%
% female			56.9%	58.2%	58.4%
% White			58.2%	67.7%	93.0%
% African American			7.6%	12.7%	2.6%
% Asian			10.2%	4.6%	1.3%
% Other			24.1%	15.0%	3.2%
% Hispanic/Latino			30.9%	20.8%	3.7%
% speaking only English at home			48.7%	61.6%	81.7%
% married			36.8%	39.9%	50.1%
% divorced/separated			16.8%	15.5%	12.6%
% widowed			37.0%	31.9%	30.8%
% never married			9.5%	12.7%	6.4%
% living alone			25.4%	31.9%	30.4%
% with less than high school education			64.1%	43.6%	26.8%
% with high school or some college			29.4%	33.2%	50.7%
% with college degree			6.5%	23.2%	22.5%

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% with income below the poverty level past year			22.2%	17.3%	8.6%
% households with annual income $\geq$ \$50,000			23.9%	31.9%	37.7%
% 60+ receiving food stamps past year			37.9%	27.9%	11.9%
% dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid			44.2%	34.8%	14.6%

## TECHNICAL NOTES

See the technical report for methodological information at <http://healthyagingdatareports.org/ri/technicalreport>.

<sup>1</sup> For most indicators the community and state values are both statistical estimates derived from sample data. Thus, it is possible that some of the differences between state and community estimates may be due to chance associated with population sampling. We use the terms “better” and “worse” to highlight differences between community and state estimates that we are confident are not due to chance.

### Other notes:

- Population characteristic estimates are from the American Community Survey (ACS) (2009-2013) and are reported for the 20 Zip codes. Note that % may not add up to 100% due to rounding error.
- Mortality rate, specific chronic disease, access and utilization estimates are for beneficiaries 65 years or older in 2013 from the 2012 and 2013 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Master Beneficiary Summary File (MBSF).
- Our research team: Elizabeth Dugan, Frank Porell and Nina Silverstein. Graduate Student researchers included: Chae Man Lee, Hyo Jung Lee, Bon Kim, and Krystal Kittle. We thank Amanda Cox from the [NYTimes.com](http://NYTimes.com) for data visualizations; and Maureen Maigret for sharing data on municipal senior transportation and volunteer driver programs collected by Mensel & Maigret (April, 2016). Please send your questions, comments, or ideas to [beth.dugan@umb.edu](mailto:beth.dugan@umb.edu). Let us know how you are using the Data Report in your community!