

ZIPCODE 02916 (East Providence)

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE CITY RATE | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE | ZIPCODE 02916 ESTIMATE | East Providence ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | |
| Total population all ages | | | 9,075 | 47,449 | 1,056,611 |
| Median age of females | | | 43.7 | 45.7 | 41.6 |
| Median age of males | | | 40.4 | 37.7 | 38.1 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | | 22.7% | 25.7% | 23.0% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | | 2,057 | 12,182 | 243,523 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | | 18.3% | 18.8% | 16.5% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | | 1,658 | 8,917 | 174,210 |
| % 65-74 years | | | 54.0% | 48.5% | 55.6% |
| % 75-84 years | | | 28.3% | 31.0% | 28.9% |
| % 85 years or older | | | 17.7% | 20.4% | 15.5% |
| % 65+ population who are female | | | 60.1% | 61.2% | 57.2% |
| % 85+ population who are female | | | 59.4% | 74.5% | 69.7% |
| % White | * | * | 96.9% | 87.9% | 92.0% |
| % African American | | | 1.1% | 5.9% | 3.2% |
| % Asian | | | 1.9% | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| % Other race | | | 0.0% | 4.5% | 3.3% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | * | 0.0% | 0.2% | 4.9% |
| % married | | | 45.6% | 44.3% | 51.3% |
| % divorced/separated | | | 10.6% | 16.3% | 15.7% |
| % widowed | | | 31.3% | 29.4% | 25.0% |
| % never married | | | 12.5% | 10.0% | 8.0% |
| % with less than high school education | | | 22.2% | 27.0% | 19.1% |
| % with high school or some college | | | 49.3% | 54.5% | 52.9% |
| % with college degree | | | 15.7% | 10.4% | 14.2% |
| % with graduate or professional degree | | | 12.8% | 8.0% | 13.9% |
| % population who speak only English at home | * | * | 88.4% | 76.5% | 82.9% |
| % population who are veterans of military service | | | 15.9% | 16.1% | 19.0% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | | 4.1% | 4.6% | 4.4% |
| ECONOMIC | | | | | |
| % 60+ receiving food benefits in last year | | | 11.0% | 14.6% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ employed in last year | | | 21.7% | 17.1% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line in last year | | | 5.7% | 9.0% | 9.5% |
| Median household income | | | \$72,762 | \$57,384 | \$63,296 |
| % 65+ households with annual income < \$20,000 | * | * | 16.2% | 28.4% | 24.3% |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | * | 48.0% | 36.9% | 32.2% |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$50,000-\$99,999 | | | 21.0% | 21.0% | 24.8% |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$100,000+ | | | 14.7% | 13.8% | 18.7% |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | * | * | 89.4% | 80.5% | 85.0% |

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| HOUSING | | | | | |
| % 65+ population who live alone | | | 35.0% | 34.9% | 31.4% |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | | 0.6% | 0.6% | 1.0% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | | 2.3% | 2.7% | 3.2% |
| Average household size (all ages) | | | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Median house value | | | \$235,700 | \$215,100 | \$249,800 |
| % 60+ own home | | | 65.0% | 68.1% | 70.3% |
| % 60+ homeowners who have mortgage | | | 43.1% | 49.5% | 48.7% |
| % 65+ households (renter) spend >35% of income on housing | | | 28.4% | 40.7% | 39.2% |
| % 65+ households (owner) spend >35% of income on housing | | * | 28.4% | 30.8% | 27.6% |
| % 65+ moved within same county in last year | | | 4.0% | 4.0% | 3.6% |
| % 65+ moved from different county in last year | | | 0.0% | 0.7% | 1.0% |
| % 65+ moved from different state in last year | | | 1.2% | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| % of vacant homes in community | | * | 2.3% | 5.0% | 12.1% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | | 12.8% | 15.2% | 13.1% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | | 50.3% | 55.5% | 50.0% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | | 17.3% | 17.7% | 14.9% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | | 15.1% | 15.5% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia (men) | | | 44.8% | 43.5% | 42.2% |
| % 65+ with breast cancer (women) | | | 14.6% | 11.3% | 11.1% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | | 68.1% | 66.7% | 67.5% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | | 31.7% | 34.3% | 30.7% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | | 24.3% | 25.8% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with clinically diagnosed obesity | | | 30.5% | 32.2% | 29.3% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | | 2.9% | 2.6% | 2.7% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | | 21.8% | 24.0% | 21.6% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | | 35.6% | 39.5% | 34.7% |
| % 65+ with endometrial cancer (women) | | | 2.6% | 2.2% | 1.9% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | | 1.9% | 3.2% | 2.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | B | 21.6% | 24.8% | 25.4% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | | 28.2% | 27.8% | 27.0% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | | 6.2% | 6.8% | 5.8% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | | 2.6% | 4.0% | 3.4% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | | 82.0% | 81.4% | 79.1% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | | 79.8% | 81.6% | 78.0% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | | 23.5% | 24.0% | 22.4% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | | 42.0% | 44.3% | 41.8% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | | 2.4% | 2.8% | 2.7% |
| % 65+ with liver disease | | | 9.4% | 10.6% | 9.9% |

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| % 65+ with lung cancer | | | 1.8% | 1.9% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | | 5.2% | 6.7% | 6.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis | | | 54.9% | 56.2% | 56.2% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | | 18.1% | 20.2% | 19.6% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | | 26.9% | 29.1% | 25.6% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | | 9.7% | 9.3% | 8.1% |
| % 65+ with prostate cancer (men) | | | 15.0% | 14.4% | 13.4% |
| % 65+ with stroke | B | B | 9.3% | 12.6% | 11.9% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.0% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | | 66.4% | 69.2% | 63.8% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | | 7.7% | 6.2% | 7.0% |
| BEHAVIORAL / MENTAL HEALTH | | | | | |
| % 65+ with opioid use disorder | | | 1.9% | 1.9% | 1.9% |
| % 65+ with substance use disorder | | | 5.0% | 7.4% | 7.0% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorder | | | 8.7% | 11.1% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with depression | | | 33.1% | 36.9% | 32.9% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorder | | | 31.8% | 34.9% | 29.8% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorder | | | 3.6% | 5.0% | 4.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | | 1.6% | 1.6% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorder | B | | 2.6% | 4.5% | 3.8% |
| % 65+ with personality disorder | | | 3.6% | 3.1% | 2.8% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | B | 6.6% | 11.4% | 13.9% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | | 16.0% | 17.0% | 16.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | B | 1.8% | 4.8% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | | 6.0% | 10.3% | 8.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | | 16.2% | 23.1% | 21.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairment | | | 3.2% | 4.5% | 3.8% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | | 3.7% | 9.0% | 8.0% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | | 14.8% | 16.6% | 14.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE / SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | | | |
| % 65+ dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | * | 9.2% | 14.3% | 13.8% |
| % 65+ Medicare managed care enrollees | * | * | 47.0% | 53.1% | 43.8% |
| # physician visits per year | | | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| # emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years annually | | | 591.3 | 655.5 | 620.6 |
| # Part D monthly prescription fills per person annually | * | | 52.1 | 56.5 | 52.2 |
| # home health visits annually | | | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.5 |
| # durable medical equipment claims annually | | | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| # inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years annually | | | 300.1 | 332.2 | 286.5 |

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| % Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | | 15.8% | 16.5% | 17.4% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years annually | | | 112.0 | 125.9 | 98.8 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | * | 2.0% | 4.6% | 4.2% |
| % 65+ hospice users | | | 3.9% | 4.4% | 3.5% |
| % 65+ hospice users as % of decedents | | | 46.9% | 57.5% | 53.0% |
| Median hospice days per hospice user (65+, deceased) | | | 9.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Median hospice payment (Medicare + other) per hospice user | | | \$4,129.22 | \$4,171.37 | \$3,870.97 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org>) for more information on data sources, measures, and methodology. For most indicators the community and state values are 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. “Better” is used where a higher/lower value has positive implications for the health of older residents. “Worse” is used where a higher/lower 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 2014-2018).
- Economic & Housing: ACS (2014-2018).
- Chronic Disease: The CMS Master Beneficiary Summary File ABCD/Other (2016-2017).
- Behavioral / Mental Health: CMS (2016-2017).
- Living with Disability: CMS (2016-2017) and ACS (2014-2018).
- Caregiving: BRFSS (2012-2017), memorycaresdirectory.com (2020), and the Alzheimer’s Assoc. (May 2018).
- Access to Care / Service Utilization: CMS (2017).

Healthy Aging Data Report Team: Many people contributed to this research. The 2020 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, Frank Porell PhD, ShuangShuang Wang PhD, Haowei Wang PhD, Xiao Joyce Wang, Richard Chunga, Taylor Jansen, & Shu Xu from the Gerontology Institute at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance.

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