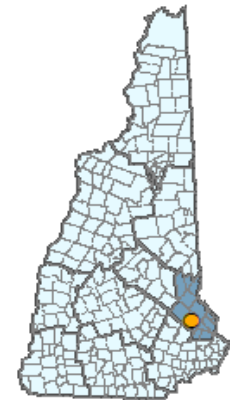


Barrington (Strafford)

Barrington is a rural town in southeastern New Hampshire containing the notable Beauty Hill. There are 1,075 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, substance use disorders, heart attack, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoporosis, hypothyroidism, anemia, glaucoma, and cataracts. They are more likely to take the health promotion steps of having cholesterol and colorectal cancer screenings, having a regular doctor, and always wearing a seatbelt while driving. Community resources to support healthy aging include 7 primary care providers within 5 miles, 9 home health agencies, 2 assisted living sites, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 8,770 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 19.2% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,681 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 12.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 1,075 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 60.5% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 28.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 11.0% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 48.2% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 98.9% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 1.1% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 4.5% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 66.7% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 8.6% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 15.4% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 9.3% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 17.5% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 52.2% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 30.3% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 26.0% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 89.9% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 26.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.2% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 3.3% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 1.1% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 77.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 25.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.9% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 21.6% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 69.3% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 13.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.0% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 44.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 61.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 79.8% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | B | 98.6% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 78.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | B | 83.6% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 6.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 26.9% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 80.0% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 19.1% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 73.2% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 10.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 29.5% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 22.8% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | B | 2.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | B | 3.4% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | B | 0.3% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | B | 4.0% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 9.8% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 10.1% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 28.0% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 9.2% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 19.3% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 11.3% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 67.9% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | B | 3.2% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 31.8% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | B | 14.8% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.4% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | B | 12.4% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 46.6% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | B | 12.7% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.8% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.5% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 7.8% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 8.8% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 34.8% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | B | 16.8% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | B | 28.9% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 21.3% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 6.7% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 17.6% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.5% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.5% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | B | 18.0% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 53.1% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 6.5% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | B | 50.9% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 12.2% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 16.9% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 12.9% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 2.8% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 14.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | W | 26.0% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 5.0% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 18.2% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 4.5% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 6.1% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | B | 98.2% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.2% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 7 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 9 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 505 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 48.8 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 225 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 11.7% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 46 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 3.1% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.4% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 1.8% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 2 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 9.3% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 80.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 64.1% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 27 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,074 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 97.7% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | B | 83.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 2 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 1.3% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 5.9% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 20.7% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 24.8% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 24.2% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 51.0% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 95.2% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 42.3% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 28.0% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,112 | \$26,400 | 0.99 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$36,504 | \$37,128 | 0.98 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$37,680 | \$38,244 | 0.99 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

Data Sources:

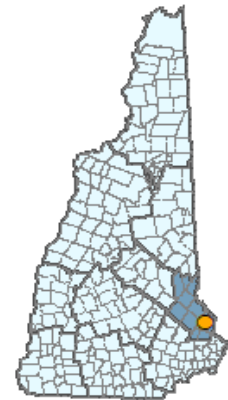
- Population Characteristics: The U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey 2012-2016).
- Wellness & Prevention: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2011-2016).
- Nutrition/Diet: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Atlas (2017).
- Behavioral Health: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), CDC Wonder website (2014-2016).
- Chronic Disease: The Master Beneficiary Summary File ABCD/Other from CMS (2014-2015).
- Disability: CMS (2014-2015) for the clinical measures, and ACS (2012-2016) for the self-reported disability.
- Access to Care: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2015), Medicare.gov (June-July 2018), the NH Division of Public Health Services (2018), National Adult Day Services Association (2018), memorycaresdirectory.com (2018), and the Alzheimer's Association (July 2018).
- Service Utilization: CMS (2015), and Medicare Nursing Home Compare (December 2018).
- Community & Civic Engagement: AARP (2018 update; <https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/network-age-friendly-communities/info-2014/member-list.html>), the Aging & Disability Resource Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Compare (2016), assistedlivingfacilities.org, ACS (2012-2016), the NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs Division of Travel and Tourism Development (August 2018), NH YMCA (July 2018), the Federal Communications Commission (2016), BRFSS (2011-2016), and the NH Secretary of State.
- Safety & Transportation: U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (August 2017), the County Health Rankings (2018), BRFSS (2011-2016), ACS (2012-2016), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2011-2015).
- Economic & Housing, Cost of Living: ACS (2012-2016) and the Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston (August 2017).

Healthy Aging Data Report Team. Many people contributed to this research. The 2018 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Frank Porell PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, ShuangShuang Wang PhD, Bon Kim, Natalie Pitheckoff, Haowei Wang, Sae Hwang Han, Richard Chunga, & Shiva Prasad from the Gerontology Institute in the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance. Our Advisory Committees helped to make the Data Report best address the needs of New Hampshire. We thank JSI for their continued partnership. Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Update: 05/2019

Dover (Strafford)

Dover is a seaside city in eastern New Hampshire that is home to the Woodman Institute Museum. There are 4,393 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared worse for some healthy aging indicators with higher rates of obesity, high cholesterol, hip fracture, depression, anxiety and bipolar disorders, schizophrenia, personality disorders, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes, stroke, COPD, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, atrial fibrillation, peripheral vascular disease, osteoporosis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypothyroidism, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, fibromyalgia, epilepsy, glaucoma, pressure ulcers, and hearing/visual impairments. They are more likely to take the health promotion steps of wearing a seatbelt, having a regular doctor, and undergoing cholesterol/colorectal cancer screenings. Community resources to support healthy aging include a senior center, 2 memory cafes, a dementia support group, 88 primary care providers, a hospital, 4 nursing homes, community health center, 11 home health agencies, 5 assisted living sites, public library, and access to broadband. Dover is an Age-Friendly community.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 30,750 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 19.7% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 6,068 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 14.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 4,393 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 53.5% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 31.3% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 15.3% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 56.9% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 96.0% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 1.2% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 2.8% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 50.7% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 21.3% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 25.0% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 3.0% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 13.2% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 55.5% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 31.3% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 32.1% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 90.7% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 29.4% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.5% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 5.6% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 2.6% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 1.5% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 77.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 25.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.9% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 21.6% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 69.3% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | W | 4.5% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 13.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.0% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 44.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 61.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 79.8% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | B | 98.6% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 78.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | B | 83.6% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 6.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 26.9% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 80.0% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 18.3% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | W | 75.9% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 10.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 44.3% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | W | 32.9% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | W | 26.7% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | W | 4.2% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.5% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | W | 8.6% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | W | 1.6% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 6.3% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 9.5% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | W | 16.3% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | W | 31.1% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | W | 12.6% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | W | 24.6% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 12.5% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | W | 72.1% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.9% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | W | 38.1% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | W | 19.6% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | W | 16.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | W | 17.0% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 51.0% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | W | 19.6% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.8% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.9% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.9% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 10.8% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | W | 44.8% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | W | 23.1% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 38.9% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | W | 25.5% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | W | 8.2% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | W | 22.7% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.0% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | W | 3.3% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | W | 26.9% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 60.0% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | W | 8.3% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | W | 59.8% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 11.2% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 17.0% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | W | 18.2% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 4.5% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | W | 1.3% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 8.5% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | W | 23.8% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.6% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 3.8% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 11.4% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 5.0% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 10.0% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | B | 98.2% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.2% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 88 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 1 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 4 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 11 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 1 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 2 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 1 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 613 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 55.6 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 237 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 15.2% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 76 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 88 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 5.6% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Yes | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 1 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.5% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 1.5% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 5 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 6.4% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 80.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 58.5% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 137 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,679 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 88.1% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | B | 83.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 5 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 6.4% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 9.0% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 20.0% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 19.6% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 35.5% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 44.9% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 72.3% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 26.5% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 9.4% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 18.0% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,112 | \$26,400 | 0.99 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$36,504 | \$37,128 | 0.98 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$37,680 | \$38,244 | 0.99 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

Data Sources:

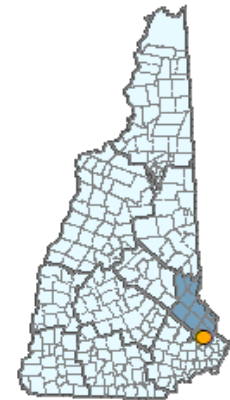
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- Service Utilization: CMS (2015), and Medicare Nursing Home Compare (December 2018).
- Community & Civic Engagement: AARP (2018 update; <https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/network-age-friendly-communities/info-2014/member-list.html>), the Aging & Disability Resource Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Compare (2016), assistedlivingfacilities.org, ACS (2012-2016), the NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs Division of Travel and Tourism Development (August 2018), NH YMCA (July 2018), the Federal Communications Commission (2016), BRFSS (2011-2016), and the NH Secretary of State.
- Safety & Transportation: U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (August 2017), the County Health Rankings (2018), BRFSS (2011-2016), ACS (2012-2016), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2011-2015).
- Economic & Housing, Cost of Living: ACS (2012-2016) and the Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston (August 2017).

Healthy Aging Data Report Team. Many people contributed to this research. The 2018 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Frank Porell PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, ShuangShuang Wang PhD, Bon Kim, Natalie Pitheckoff, Haowei Wang, Sae Hwang Han, Richard Chunga, & Shiva Prasad from the Gerontology Institute in the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance. Our Advisory Committees helped to make the Data Report best address the needs of New Hampshire. We thank JSI for their continued partnership. Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Update: 05/2019

Durham (Strafford)

Durham is an urban town in Strafford County that is home to the University of New Hampshire. There are 1,211 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of obesity, tobacco use disorders, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, congestive heart failure, and chronic kidney disease. However, they had higher rates of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, benign prostatic hyperplasia, cataracts, and hearing impairment. They are more likely to take the health promotion steps of having a regular doctor, always wearing a seatbelt when driving, and undergoing a cholesterol or colorectal cancer screening. Community resources to support healthy aging include a memory cafe, a dementia support group, an assisted living site, 10 home health agencies, 9 primary care providers within 5 miles, and a public library.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 15,934 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 10.7% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,700 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 7.6% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 1,211 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 58.4% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 30.4% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 11.2% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 50.5% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 97.7% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 2.3% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 70.4% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 6.2% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 19.0% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 4.4% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 0.5% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 27.7% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 71.8% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 22.2% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 95.0% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 22.2% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.7% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 0.1% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.3% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 1.1% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 77.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 25.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.9% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 21.6% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 69.3% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 13.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.0% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 44.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 61.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 79.8% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | B | 98.6% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 78.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | B | 83.6% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 6.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 26.9% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 80.0% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | B | 12.3% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 73.8% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 10.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 2.5% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 26.9% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 21.4% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.7% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | W | 6.3% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 5.1% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | B | 6.0% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 14.4% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | B | 21.0% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 11.9% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | B | 17.8% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 11.5% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | B | 65.6% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.1% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 34.2% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | B | 14.8% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 15.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 13.0% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 50.0% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 19.5% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.7% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.2% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.9% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 12.1% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.2% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 14.5% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | W | 46.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 22.3% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 34.9% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | B | 18.2% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 5.7% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 19.1% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.4% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 24.9% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | W | 66.7% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.3% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | B | 50.6% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 9.8% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | B | 8.3% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | W | 17.9% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 4.5% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 6.4% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 14.4% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 5.1% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 10.9% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 5.2% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 3.3% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | B | 98.2% | 95.8% |
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| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 9 | 2,961 |
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| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 10 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 1 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 1 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 7.6 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 461 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 46.2 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 201 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 14.4% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 53 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 1.8% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.2% | 0.8% |
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| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
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| # of universities and community colleges | | 1 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 80.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 46.0% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 109 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 629 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 92.0% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | B | 83.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
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|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 3.8% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 3.7% | 5.7% |
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- Community & Civic Engagement: AARP (2018 update; <https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/network-age-friendly-communities/info-2014/member-list.html>), the Aging & Disability Resource Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Compare (2016), assistedlivingfacilities.org, ACS (2012-2016), the NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs Division of Travel and Tourism Development (August 2018), NH YMCA (July 2018), the Federal Communications Commission (2016), BRFSS (2011-2016), and the NH Secretary of State.
- Safety & Transportation: U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (August 2017), the County Health Rankings (2018), BRFSS (2011-2016), ACS (2012-2016), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2011-2015).
- Economic & Housing, Cost of Living: ACS (2012-2016) and the Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston (August 2017).

Healthy Aging Data Report Team. Many people contributed to this research. The 2018 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Frank Porell PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, ShuangShuang Wang PhD, Bon Kim, Natalie Pitheckoff, Haowei Wang, Sae Hwang Han, Richard Chunga, & Shiva Prasad from the Gerontology Institute in the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance. Our Advisory Committees helped to make the Data Report best address the needs of New Hampshire. We thank JSI for their continued partnership. Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Update: 05/2019

Farmington (Strafford)

Farmington is a town in southeastern New Hampshire and is home to the Blue Job State Forest. There are 1,046 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, prostate cancer, hypothyroidism, glaucoma, cataracts, and hearing impairment. However, they had higher rates of tooth loss, obesity, tobacco use disorders, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. They are less likely to take the health promotion steps of meeting the CDC guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening physical activities or having an annual dental exam. Community resources to support healthy aging include 3 primary care providers within 5 miles, 4 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 6,827 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 21.7% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,479 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 15.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 1,046 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 57.6% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 36.4% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 5.9% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 53.6% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 100.0% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 57.3% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 21.0% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 15.1% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 6.6% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 10.2% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 62.0% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 27.8% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 31.9% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 89.3% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 26.7% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | W | 6.1% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 6.7% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.8% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 68.8% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | W | 17.0% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | W | 49.0% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | W | 11.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 65.7% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.5% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 21.0% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.2% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 85.5% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 37.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.7% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 96.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 83.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 75.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.5% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.7% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | W | 36.5% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | W | 65.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | W | 14.4% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 23.6% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 72.9% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.1% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 29.0% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 22.1% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | B | 2.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | B | 3.4% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | B | 0.3% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 5.8% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 13.2% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 11.2% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | W | 36.9% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 12.4% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | W | 26.0% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 14.0% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 72.9% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.8% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 36.2% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 19.2% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 14.1% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 16.2% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | B | 44.0% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | B | 12.9% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.8% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.5% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.8% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | B | 6.7% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 34.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | B | 17.2% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 35.1% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 25.3% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 7.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 17.1% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.5% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.5% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | B | 17.1% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 55.3% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.5% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 56.1% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 11.8% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 13.2% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | B | 11.9% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 10.6% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 2.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 22.8% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 7.2% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 10.8% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 4.7% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 10.6% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.8% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.9% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 3 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 4 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 742 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 54.9 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 4.2 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 3.2 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 263 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 13.7% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 73 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 3.3% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.6% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 1.2% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 9.0% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 42.7% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 333 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 2,066 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 86.7% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 74.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 3.2% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 5.3% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 15.8% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 29.7% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 34.5% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 35.8% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 81.2% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 13.8% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 15.3% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 20.7% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,112 | \$26,400 | 0.99 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$36,504 | \$37,128 | 0.98 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$37,680 | \$38,244 | 0.99 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

Data Sources:

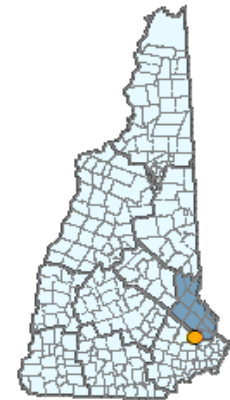
- Population Characteristics: The U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey 2012-2016).
- Wellness & Prevention: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2011-2016).
- Nutrition/Diet: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Atlas (2017).
- Behavioral Health: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), CDC Wonder website (2014-2016).
- Chronic Disease: The Master Beneficiary Summary File ABCD/Other from CMS (2014-2015).
- Disability: CMS (2014-2015) for the clinical measures, and ACS (2012-2016) for the self-reported disability.
- Access to Care: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2015), Medicare.gov (June-July 2018), the NH Division of Public Health Services (2018), National Adult Day Services Association (2018), memorycaresdirectory.com (2018), and the Alzheimer's Association (July 2018).
- Service Utilization: CMS (2015), and Medicare Nursing Home Compare (December 2018).
- Community & Civic Engagement: AARP (2018 update; <https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/network-age-friendly-communities/info-2014/member-list.html>), the Aging & Disability Resource Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Compare (2016), assistedlivingfacilities.org, ACS (2012-2016), the NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs Division of Travel and Tourism Development (August 2018), NH YMCA (July 2018), the Federal Communications Commission (2016), BRFSS (2011-2016), and the NH Secretary of State.
- Safety & Transportation: U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (August 2017), the County Health Rankings (2018), BRFSS (2011-2016), ACS (2012-2016), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2011-2015).
- Economic & Housing, Cost of Living: ACS (2012-2016) and the Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston (August 2017).

Healthy Aging Data Report Team. Many people contributed to this research. The 2018 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Frank Porell PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, Shuangshuang Wang PhD, Bon Kim, Natalie Pitheckoff, Haowei Wang, Sae Hwang Han, Richard Chunga, & Shiva Prasad from the Gerontology Institute in the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance. Our Advisory Committees helped to make the Data Report best address the needs of New Hampshire. We thank JSI for their continued partnership. Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Update: 05/2019

Lee (Strafford)

Lee is a rural town located in Sullivan County and home to the notable Bedrock Gardens. There are 570 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of high cholesterol, depression, Alzheimer’s disease or related dementias, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, hypothyroidism, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, and cataracts. However, they had a higher rate of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. They are more likely to take the health promotion steps of having a cholesterol screening or colorectal cancer screening. Community resources to support healthy aging include 3 primary care providers within 5 miles, 10 home health agencies, an assisted living site, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 4,388 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 20.1% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 884 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 13.0% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 570 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 64.2% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 35.8% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 0.0% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 54.9% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 100.0% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 75.1% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 8.9% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 13.2% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 2.8% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 4.9% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 43.0% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 52.1% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 18.4% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 93.2% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 20.4% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.1% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 0.0% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 77.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 25.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.9% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 21.6% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 69.3% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 13.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.0% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 44.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 61.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 79.8% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | B | 98.6% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 78.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | B | 83.6% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 6.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 26.9% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 80.0% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 15.6% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | B | 66.3% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 10.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | B | 23.7% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 18.6% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.7% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | W | 6.3% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 4.7% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 7.8% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | B | 9.5% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 25.8% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 8.6% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | B | 15.7% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 11.1% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | B | 63.8% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.5% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | B | 29.3% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | B | 13.3% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 11.8% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | B | 10.2% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | B | 43.3% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | B | 12.5% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.7% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.2% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.9% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | B | 5.4% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.2% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 12.9% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 36.5% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | B | 16.8% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | B | 28.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | B | 17.9% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | B | 4.7% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 17.6% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.4% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 23.0% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 54.4% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 6.1% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | B | 46.8% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | B | 16.4% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 7.5% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 17.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | B | 0.0% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 5.6% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 12.3% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 2.8% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | B | 2.8% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 4.4% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 4.1% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | B | 98.2% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.2% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 3 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 10 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 403 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 44.6 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 175 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 13.5% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 57 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 1.3% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.5% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 3.7% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 0.0% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 80.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 67.7% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 115 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 640 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 95.5% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | B | 83.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 0.0% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 0.0% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 42.8% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 15.3% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 13.0% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 71.8% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 87.2% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 53.4% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 15.3% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 9.0% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,112 | \$26,400 | 0.99 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$36,504 | \$37,128 | 0.98 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$37,680 | \$38,244 | 0.99 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

Data Sources:

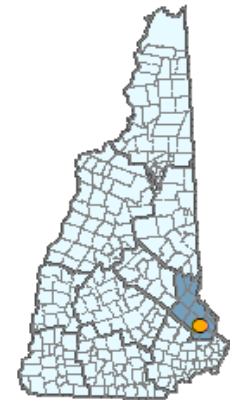
- Population Characteristics: The U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey 2012-2016).
- Wellness & Prevention: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2011-2016).
- Nutrition/Diet: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Atlas (2017).
- Behavioral Health: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), CDC Wonder website (2014-2016).
- Chronic Disease: The Master Beneficiary Summary File ABCD/Other from CMS (2014-2015).
- Disability: CMS (2014-2015) for the clinical measures, and ACS (2012-2016) for the self-reported disability.
- Access to Care: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2015), Medicare.gov (June-July 2018), the NH Division of Public Health Services (2018), National Adult Day Services Association (2018), memorycaresdirectory.com (2018), and the Alzheimer's Association (July 2018).
- Service Utilization: CMS (2015), and Medicare Nursing Home Compare (December 2018).
- Community & Civic Engagement: AARP (2018 update; <https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/network-age-friendly-communities/info-2014/member-list.html>), the Aging & Disability Resource Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Compare (2016), assistedlivingfacilities.org, ACS (2012-2016), the NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs Division of Travel and Tourism Development (August 2018), NH YMCA (July 2018), the Federal Communications Commission (2016), BRFSS (2011-2016), and the NH Secretary of State.
- Safety & Transportation: U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (August 2017), the County Health Rankings (2018), BRFSS (2011-2016), ACS (2012-2016), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2011-2015).
- Economic & Housing, Cost of Living: ACS (2012-2016) and the Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston (August 2017).

Healthy Aging Data Report Team. Many people contributed to this research. The 2018 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Frank Porell PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, ShuangShuang Wang PhD, Bon Kim, Natalie Pitheckoff, Haowei Wang, Sae Hwang Han, Richard Chunga, & Shiva Prasad from the Gerontology Institute in the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance. Our Advisory Committees helped to make the Data Report best address the needs of New Hampshire. We thank JSI for their continued partnership. Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Update: 05/2019

Madbury (Strafford)

Madbury is a rural town located in Strafford County that includes part of the Bellamy River. There are 178 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of high cholesterol, depression, Alzheimer’s disease or related dementias, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, breast cancer, hypothyroidism, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, and cataracts. However, they had a higher rate of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. They are more likely to have a regular doctor and take the health promotion steps of having a cholesterol screening and colorectal cancer screening. Community resources to support healthy aging include 83 primary care providers, a hospital, and 3 nursing homes within 5 miles, 7 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,844 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 15.2% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 280 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 9.7% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 178 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 68.5% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 16.9% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 14.6% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 47.8% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 93.8% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 6.2% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 74.2% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 5.6% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 19.7% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 0.6% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 9.0% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 45.5% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 45.5% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 18.0% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 86.0% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 21.9% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.1% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 0.0% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 77.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 25.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.9% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 21.6% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 69.3% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 13.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.0% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 44.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 61.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 79.8% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | B | 98.6% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 78.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | B | 83.6% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 6.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 26.9% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 80.0% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 15.6% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | B | 66.3% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 10.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | B | 23.7% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 18.6% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.7% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | W | 6.3% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 4.7% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 7.8% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | B | 9.5% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 25.8% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 8.6% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | B | 15.7% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 11.1% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | B | 63.8% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.5% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | B | 29.3% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | B | 13.3% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 11.8% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | B | 10.2% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | B | 43.3% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | B | 12.5% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.7% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.2% | 1.6% |
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| % 65+ women with breast cancer | B | 5.4% | 9.8% |
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| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 12.9% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 36.5% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | B | 16.8% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | B | 28.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | B | 17.9% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | B | 4.7% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 17.6% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
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| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 23.0% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 54.4% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 6.1% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | B | 46.8% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | B | 16.4% | 10.3% |
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| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 17.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 3.9% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 12.4% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 15.7% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 1.1% | 5.6% |
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| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 4.4% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 4.1% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | B | 98.2% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.2% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 83 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 1 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 3 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 7 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 403 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 44.6 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 175 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 13.5% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 57 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 1.3% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.2% | 0.8% |
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| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 6.3% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 80.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 76.5% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 96.2% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | B | 83.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 1.7% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 3.2% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 27.5% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 8.7% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 37.5% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 53.8% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 97.6% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 38.2% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 22.1% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
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| Couple, renter, good health | \$37,680 | \$38,244 | 0.99 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

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Healthy Aging Data Report Team. Many people contributed to this research. The 2018 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Frank Porell PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, ShuangShuang Wang PhD, Bon Kim, Natalie Pitheckoff, Haowei Wang, Sae Hwang Han, Richard Chunga, & Shiva Prasad from the Gerontology Institute in the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance. Our Advisory Committees helped to make the Data Report best address the needs of New Hampshire. We thank JSI for their continued partnership. Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Update: 05/2019

Middleton (Strafford)

Middleton is a rural town located in Strafford County that surrounds Sunrise Lake. There are 196 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, Alzheimer’s disease or related dementias, stroke, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, anemia, glaucoma, and cataracts. However, they had a higher rate of tooth loss. They are less likely to take the health promotion steps of meeting the CDC guidelines for aerobic and muscle-strengthening physical activities, having an annual dental exam, or eating 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day. Community resources to support healthy aging include 5 home health agencies and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,740 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 18.0% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 313 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 11.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 196 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 79.1% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 13.8% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 7.1% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 55.1% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 95.4% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 3.6% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 61.2% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 13.8% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 21.9% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 3.1% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 26.0% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 56.6% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 17.3% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 25.0% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 97.4% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 22.4% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.8% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 0.0% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 5.6% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 68.8% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | W | 17.0% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | W | 49.0% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | W | 11.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 65.7% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.5% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 21.0% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.2% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 85.5% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 37.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.7% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 96.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 83.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 75.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.5% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.7% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | W | 36.5% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | W | 65.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | W | 14.4% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 18.6% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 71.9% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.1% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 26.7% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 18.7% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | B | 2.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | B | 3.4% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | B | 0.3% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 5.2% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 12.9% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | B | 8.5% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 31.0% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | B | 8.2% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 23.4% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 13.4% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 71.0% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.2% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 35.8% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 17.7% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 14.8% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | B | 43.2% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | B | 10.4% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.8% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.5% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 7.2% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.7% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 39.7% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 18.0% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | B | 30.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 22.2% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 5.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 18.0% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.5% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.5% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | B | 19.7% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 53.5% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.4% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | B | 49.5% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 13.1% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 14.3% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 12.8% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 10.7% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 13.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 22.4% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 4.1% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 12.8% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 3.8% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 6.9% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.8% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.9% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 0 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 5 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 498 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 50.2 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 227 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 12.2% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 67 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 2.1% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.5% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 5.6% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 24.4% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 0 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 53.1% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 299 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,404 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 96.4% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 74.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 1.5% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 13.6% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 21.4% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 26.4% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 40.9% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 32.7% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 89.9% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 53.8% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 7.3% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 34.5% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,112 | \$26,400 | 0.99 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$36,504 | \$37,128 | 0.98 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$37,680 | \$38,244 | 0.99 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

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- Disability: CMS (2014-2015) for the clinical measures, and ACS (2012-2016) for the self-reported disability.
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- Safety & Transportation: U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (August 2017), the County Health Rankings (2018), BRFSS (2011-2016), ACS (2012-2016), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2011-2015).
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Update: 05/2019

Milton (Strafford)

Milton is a rural town located in southeastern New Hampshire that includes Milton Three Ponds, a chain of lakes that provide access to the town beach. There are 571 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of bipolar and personality disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, osteoporosis, hypothyroidism, and glaucoma. However, they had higher rates of tooth loss, tobacco use disorders, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. They are less likely to take the health promotion steps of meeting the CDC guidelines for aerobic and muscle-strengthening physical activities, having an annual dental exam, and eating 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day. Community resources to support healthy aging include 4 home health agencies, 2 public libraries, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 4,591 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 20.8% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 956 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 12.4% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 571 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 50.3% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 36.8% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 13.0% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 46.9% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 99.5% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 77.8% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 4.6% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 12.3% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 5.4% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 11.4% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 59.5% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 29.1% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 8.9% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 96.5% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 22.9% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.3% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 3.2% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 3.7% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 68.8% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | W | 17.0% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | W | 49.0% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | W | 11.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 65.7% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.5% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 21.0% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.2% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 85.5% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 37.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.7% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 96.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 83.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 75.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.5% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.7% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | W | 36.5% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | W | 65.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | W | 14.4% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 20.2% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 72.6% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.1% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 30.2% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 22.9% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | B | 2.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | B | 3.4% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | B | 0.3% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 4.6% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 14.4% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 10.0% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 30.2% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 9.8% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | W | 26.0% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 12.8% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 73.0% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.2% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 33.4% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 17.4% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.1% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 15.2% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 45.1% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | B | 11.4% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.8% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.5% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 12.6% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 8.2% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 33.9% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | B | 17.5% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 35.4% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 20.6% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 7.7% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 19.5% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.5% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.5% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | B | 19.0% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 57.4% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.3% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 55.7% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 10.8% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 21.5% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 12.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 3.0% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 12.3% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | W | 29.9% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 9.5% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 14.0% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 5.0% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 7.6% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.8% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.9% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 0 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 4 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 640 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 51.3 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 222 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 15.5% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 54 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 2.4% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.1% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 2.6% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 15.9% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 2 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 48.7% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 298 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 2,327 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 97.4% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 74.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 2 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 3.0% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 5.9% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 33.3% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 7.1% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 21.7% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 71.2% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 89.5% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 39.3% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 7.1% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,112 | \$26,400 | 0.99 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$36,504 | \$37,128 | 0.98 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$37,680 | \$38,244 | 0.99 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

Data Sources:

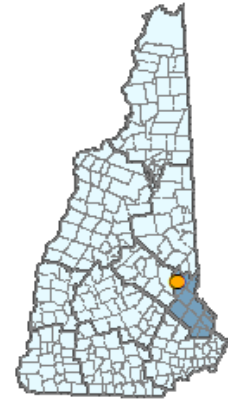
- Population Characteristics: The U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey 2012-2016).
- Wellness & Prevention: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2011-2016).
- Nutrition/Diet: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Atlas (2017).
- Behavioral Health: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), CDC Wonder website (2014-2016).
- Chronic Disease: The Master Beneficiary Summary File ABCD/Other from CMS (2014-2015).
- Disability: CMS (2014-2015) for the clinical measures, and ACS (2012-2016) for the self-reported disability.
- Access to Care: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2015), Medicare.gov (June-July 2018), the NH Division of Public Health Services (2018), National Adult Day Services Association (2018), memorycaresdirectory.com (2018), and the Alzheimer's Association (July 2018).
- Service Utilization: CMS (2015), and Medicare Nursing Home Compare (December 2018).
- Community & Civic Engagement: AARP (2018 update; <https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/network-age-friendly-communities/info-2014/member-list.html>), the Aging & Disability Resource Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Compare (2016), assistedlivingfacilities.org, ACS (2012-2016), the NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs Division of Travel and Tourism Development (August 2018), NH YMCA (July 2018), the Federal Communications Commission (2016), BRFSS (2011-2016), and the NH Secretary of State.
- Safety & Transportation: U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (August 2017), the County Health Rankings (2018), BRFSS (2011-2016), ACS (2012-2016), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2011-2015).
- Economic & Housing, Cost of Living: ACS (2012-2016) and the Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston (August 2017).

Healthy Aging Data Report Team. Many people contributed to this research. The 2018 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Frank Porell PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, ShuangShuang Wang PhD, Bon Kim, Natalie Pitheckoff, Haowei Wang, Sae Hwang Han, Richard Chunga, & Shiva Prasad from the Gerontology Institute in the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance. Our Advisory Committees helped to make the Data Report best address the needs of New Hampshire. We thank JSI for their continued partnership. Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Update: 05/2019

New Durham (Strafford)

New Durham is a rural town located in Strafford County that is home to Merrymeeting Lake. There are 381 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, stroke, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis anemia, glaucoma, and cataracts. However, they had a higher rates of tooth loss. They are less likely to take the health promotion steps of meeting CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening and aerobic physical activities, eating 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day, or getting an annual dental exam. Community resources to support healthy aging include 2 primary care providers within 5 miles, 6 home health agencies, a public library and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 2,667 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 20.6% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 550 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 14.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 381 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 66.9% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 21.5% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 11.5% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 50.9% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 100.0% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 2.6% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 67.2% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 13.6% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 17.6% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 1.6% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 16.5% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 57.5% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 26.0% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 18.4% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 98.7% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 20.7% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.8% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 0.0% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 1.3% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 68.8% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | W | 17.0% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | W | 49.0% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | W | 11.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 65.7% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.5% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 21.0% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.2% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 85.5% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 37.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.7% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 96.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 83.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 75.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.5% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.7% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | W | 36.5% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | W | 65.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | W | 14.4% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 18.6% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 71.9% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.1% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 26.7% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 18.7% | 21.9% |
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| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | B | 3.4% | 4.9% |
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| % 65+ with osteoporosis | B | 10.4% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.8% | 2.0% |
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| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
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| % 65+ with anemia | B | 30.6% | 37.3% |
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| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.5% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | B | 19.7% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 53.5% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.4% | 7.1% |
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| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 13.1% | 10.3% |
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| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 12.8% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 6.0% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 1.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 18.9% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 4.2% | 5.6% |
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| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
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| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.8% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.9% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 2 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 6 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 498 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 50.2 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 227 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 12.2% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 67 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 2.1% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 3.0% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 5.5% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 39.4% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 64.5% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 188 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,645 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 95.8% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 74.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 2 | 151 |
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| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 1.0% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 11.5% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 18.6% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 8.4% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 30.7% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 60.9% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 97.7% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 43.3% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 16.8% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,112 | \$26,400 | 0.99 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$36,504 | \$37,128 | 0.98 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$37,680 | \$38,244 | 0.99 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

Data Sources:

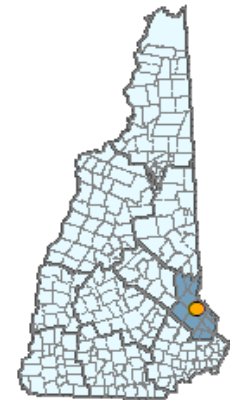
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- Behavioral Health: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), CDC Wonder website (2014-2016).
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Healthy Aging Data Report Team. Many people contributed to this research. The 2018 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Frank Porell PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, Shuangshuang Wang PhD, Bon Kim, Natalie Pithechkoff, Haowei Wang, Sae Hwang Han, Richard Chunga, & Shiva Prasad from the Gerontology Institute in the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance. Our Advisory Committees helped to make the Data Report best address the needs of New Hampshire. We thank JSI for their continued partnership. Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Update: 05/2019

Rochester (Strafford)

Rochester is a city in Strafford County and home to Skyhaven Airport and the Rochester Opera House. There are 5,253 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of osteoporosis, glaucoma, and cataract. However, they had higher rates of tooth loss, obesity, high cholesterol, depression, anxiety and bipolar disorders, tobacco use disorders, diabetes, COPD, hypertension, heart attack, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, lung cancer, BPH, chronic kidney disease, fibromyalgia, traumatic brain injury, and hearing impairment. They are less likely to take the health promotion steps of meeting CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening and aerobic physical activities, eating 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetable per day, or having an annual dental exam. Community resources to support healthy aging include 59 primary care providers, a hospital, and 2 nursing homes within 5 miles, 9 home health agencies, a community health center, an adult day health center, a senior center, 5 assisted living sites, 2 public libraries, 2 universities or community colleges, a YMCA, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 30,052 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 22.9% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 6,886 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 17.5% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 5,253 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 57.2% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 31.9% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 10.8% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 58.7% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 99.7% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.3% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 56.6% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 16.3% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 23.5% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 3.6% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 15.7% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 69.7% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 14.6% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 31.1% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 88.2% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 26.7% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.9% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 2.7% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 1.5% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 68.8% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | W | 17.0% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | W | 49.0% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | W | 11.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 65.7% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.5% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 21.0% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.2% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 85.5% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 37.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.7% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 96.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 83.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 75.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.5% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.7% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | W | 36.5% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | W | 65.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | W | 14.4% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 20.8% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | W | 74.6% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.1% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 42.9% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | W | 33.0% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | W | 25.9% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | W | 4.1% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.7% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | | 5.6% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 6.3% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 13.1% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 12.1% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | W | 34.9% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 11.8% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | W | 25.8% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 14.0% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | W | 72.3% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | W | 5.2% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | W | 36.8% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | W | 19.3% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 14.9% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | W | 17.6% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 48.2% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | B | 15.3% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.7% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | W | 2.2% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.8% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 8.8% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.7% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 10.0% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | W | 39.8% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 21.3% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 36.7% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | W | 25.1% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 7.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | W | 20.6% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.2% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.5% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | W | 2.1% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | B | 18.7% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 59.5% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | W | 8.7% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | W | 59.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 11.1% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 17.2% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | W | 15.8% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 8.4% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 1.1% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 8.5% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 21.5% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.3% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | B | 2.9% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 10.2% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 5.1% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 11.5% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.8% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.9% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 59 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 1 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 2 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 9 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 1 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 1 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 717 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 55.0 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 235 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 13.4% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 74 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 34 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 4.7% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 1 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 2.0% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 3.2% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 5 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 5.6% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 2 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 2 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 1 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 48.2% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 369 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 4,249 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 94.5% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 74.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 8.5% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 10.3% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 21.5% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 29.0% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 38.6% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 32.4% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 79.1% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 32.1% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 8.5% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 26.2% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
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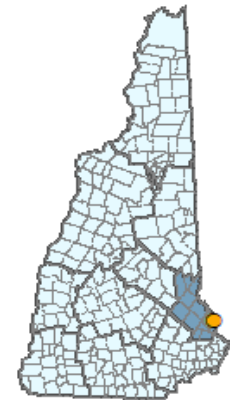
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- Behavioral Health: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), CDC Wonder website (2014-2016).
- Chronic Disease: The Master Beneficiary Summary File ABCD/Other from CMS (2014-2015).
- Disability: CMS (2014-2015) for the clinical measures, and ACS (2012-2016) for the self-reported disability.
- Access to Care: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2015), Medicare.gov (June-July 2018), the NH Division of Public Health Services (2018), National Adult Day Services Association (2018), memorycaresdirectory.com (2018), and the Alzheimer's Association (July 2018).
- Service Utilization: CMS (2015), and Medicare Nursing Home Compare (December 2018).
- Community & Civic Engagement: AARP (2018 update; <https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/network-age-friendly-communities/info-2014/member-list.html>), the Aging & Disability Resource Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Compare (2016), assistedlivingfacilities.org, ACS (2012-2016), the NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs Division of Travel and Tourism Development (August 2018), NH YMCA (July 2018), the Federal Communications Commission (2016), BRFSS (2011-2016), and the NH Secretary of State.
- Safety & Transportation: U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (August 2017), the County Health Rankings (2018), BRFSS (2011-2016), ACS (2012-2016), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2011-2015).
- Economic & Housing, Cost of Living: ACS (2012-2016) and the Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston (August 2017).

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Update: 05/2019

Rollinsford (Strafford)

Rollinsford is a town located in Strafford County that is situated on the western bank of the Salmon Falls River. There are 387 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared worse on some healthy aging indicators with higher rates of post-traumatic stress disorder and fibromyalgia/chronic pain/fatigue. They are more likely to take the health promotion steps of getting cholesterol and colorectal cancer screening and always wearing a seatbelt while driving. Community resources to support healthy aging include 52 primary care providers, a hospital, and a nursing home within 5 miles, 8 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 2,530 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 22.3% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 563 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 15.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 387 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 58.7% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 32.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 8.8% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 46.8% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 97.2% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 2.8% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 64.6% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 16.5% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 17.6% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 1.3% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 7.8% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 64.6% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 27.6% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 29.2% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 95.6% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 38.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.5% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 1.0% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 77.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 25.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.9% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 21.6% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 69.3% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.7% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 13.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.0% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 44.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 61.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 79.8% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | B | 98.6% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 78.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | B | 83.6% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 6.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 26.9% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 80.0% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 20.8% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 76.4% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 10.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 56.3% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 32.0% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 25.7% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.8% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | W | 2.7% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | | 6.1% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 6.8% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 10.5% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 12.7% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 29.7% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 11.4% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 22.5% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 12.6% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 70.3% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.6% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 38.0% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 17.1% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 15.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 15.0% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 50.1% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 15.9% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 2.1% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.7% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 10.6% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.7% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 9.6% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 40.3% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 20.6% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 37.3% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 26.0% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 7.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | W | 24.8% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.4% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.7% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.6% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 27.6% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 56.1% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 8.2% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 55.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 11.8% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 9.8% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 18.6% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 4.9% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 1.2% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 2.6% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 15.2% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.4% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 2.6% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 12.9% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 4.7% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 3.4% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | B | 98.2% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.2% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 52 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 1 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 1 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 8 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 7.8 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 635 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 52.8 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 203 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 19.2% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 48 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 1.7% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.5% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 2.4% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 8.9% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 80.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 66.2% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 79 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,230 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 90.2% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | B | 83.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 1.0% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 5.2% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 24.8% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 12.5% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 40.8% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 46.7% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 88.5% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 36.8% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 8.2% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 20.0% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,112 | \$26,400 | 0.99 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$36,504 | \$37,128 | 0.98 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$37,680 | \$38,244 | 0.99 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

Data Sources:

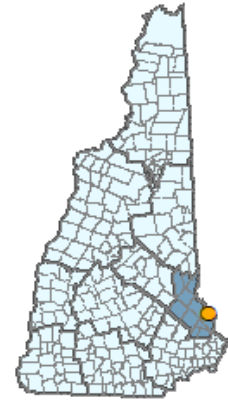
- Population Characteristics: The U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey 2012-2016).
- Wellness & Prevention: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2011-2016).
- Nutrition/Diet: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Atlas (2017).
- Behavioral Health: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2014-2015), CDC Wonder website (2014-2016).
- Chronic Disease: The Master Beneficiary Summary File ABCD/Other from CMS (2014-2015).
- Disability: CMS (2014-2015) for the clinical measures, and ACS (2012-2016) for the self-reported disability.
- Access to Care: BRFSS (2011-2016), CMS (2015), Medicare.gov (June-July 2018), the NH Division of Public Health Services (2018), National Adult Day Services Association (2018), memorycaresdirectory.com (2018), and the Alzheimer's Association (July 2018).
- Service Utilization: CMS (2015), and Medicare Nursing Home Compare (December 2018).
- Community & Civic Engagement: AARP (2018 update; <https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/network-age-friendly-communities/info-2014/member-list.html>), the Aging & Disability Resource Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Compare (2016), assistedlivingfacilities.org, ACS (2012-2016), the NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs Division of Travel and Tourism Development (August 2018), NH YMCA (July 2018), the Federal Communications Commission (2016), BRFSS (2011-2016), and the NH Secretary of State.
- Safety & Transportation: U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (August 2017), the County Health Rankings (2018), BRFSS (2011-2016), ACS (2012-2016), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2011-2015).
- Economic & Housing, Cost of Living: ACS (2012-2016) and the Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston (August 2017).

Healthy Aging Data Report Team. Many people contributed to this research. The 2018 research team: Beth Dugan PhD, Frank Porell PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, ShuangShuang Wang PhD, Bon Kim, Natalie Pitheckoff, Haowei Wang, Sae Hwang Han, Richard Chunga, & Shiva Prasad from the Gerontology Institute in the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Tufts Health Plan Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance. Our Advisory Committees helped to make the Data Report best address the needs of New Hampshire. We thank JSI for their continued partnership. Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Update: 05/2019

Somersworth (Strafford)

Somersworth is a city located in Strafford County that is bordered to the northeast by the Salmon Falls River. There are 1,392 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of prostate cancer, and cataract. However, they had higher rates of obesity, depression, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, tobacco use disorders, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, and fibromyalgia/chronic pain/fatigue. They are more likely to take the health promotion steps of getting screened for high cholesterol and colorectal cancer and always wearing a seatbelt. Community resources to support healthy aging include 131 primary care providers, a hospital, and a nursing home within 5 miles, 9 home health agencies, an assisted living site, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 11,756 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 17.9% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 2,110 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 11.8% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 1,392 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 59.1% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 27.2% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 13.8% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 59.3% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 94.0% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 1.4% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 2.4% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 2.2% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 60.1% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 10.1% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 22.6% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 7.3% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 13.3% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 72.0% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 14.7% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 26.0% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 83.6% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 26.4% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | W | 5.6% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 2.0% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 1.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 77.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 25.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.9% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 21.6% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 69.3% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.7% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 13.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.0% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 44.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 61.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 79.8% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | B | 98.6% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 78.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | B | 83.6% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 6.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 26.9% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 80.0% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 21.5% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 73.1% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 10.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 39.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | W | 32.3% | 28.8% |
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| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | W | 27.0% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | W | 15.8% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 72.5% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 5.2% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | W | 38.1% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | W | 20.4% | 17.7% |
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| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.7% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | B | 8.7% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 38.6% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
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| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 22.6% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 54.2% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 8.8% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | W | 60.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | B | 12.8% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 18.7% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 15.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 6.8% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 1.2% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 6.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 22.5% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.4% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 5.1% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 9.2% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
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| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 10.0% | 7.5% |
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| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 1 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 1 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 9 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 666 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 54.5 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 244 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 14.9% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 88 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 3.5% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.8% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 3.6% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 6.9% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 80.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 45.6% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 420 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 52 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 3,622 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 82.9% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | B | 83.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 17 | 151 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 7.7% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 6.7% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 19.2% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 19.5% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 42.6% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 37.9% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 65.7% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 30.2% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 5.6% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 21.8% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$24,936 | \$25,284 | 0.99 |
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TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org/>) for more information on data sources, measures, methodology, and margin of errors. For most indicators the reported community and state values are both 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. When possible we report estimates for 244 geographic units (i.e., every NH city/town and 5 Manchester neighborhoods, 4 Nashua neighborhoods). For example, the population characteristics were reported for all 244 units. For other data (i.e., highly prevalent chronic disease, health services utilization) we could report for 154 geographic units. For less prevalent conditions we report for 69 geographic units. For the BRFSS data we report for 28 geographic units, and for the lowest prevalence conditions (e.g., HIV) we report for 4 geographic units. The same estimate is reported for all cities/towns within aggregated geographic areas. Maps of the different geographic groupings and the rationale behind the groupings are in the Technical Report.

Data Sources:

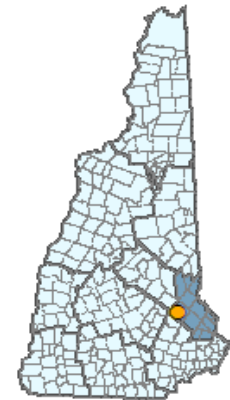
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Update: 05/2019

Strafford (Strafford)

Strafford is a town located in Strafford County and home to Parker Mountain. There are 511 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of depression, bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, tobacco use disorders, Alzheimer’s disease or related dementias, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, hypothyroidism, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, cataracts, and pressure ulcers. However, they had a higher rate of tooth loss. They are less likely to take the health promotion steps of meeting CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening and aerobic activity, having an annual dental exam, or eating 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day. Community resources to support healthy aging include 5 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 4,064 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 19.4% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 788 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 12.6% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 511 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 62.2% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 32.9% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 4.9% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 50.5% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 100.0% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 61.1% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 11.9% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 20.2% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 6.8% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 4.1% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 64.8% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 31.1% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 31.0% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 96.1% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 34.1% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | B | 2.1% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 0.0% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 4.7% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 68.8% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | W | 17.0% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | W | 49.0% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | W | 11.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 65.7% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.5% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 21.0% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.2% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 85.5% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 37.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.7% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 96.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 83.2% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 75.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.5% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.7% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | W | 36.5% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | W | 65.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 68 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | W | 14.4% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 14.0% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 72.6% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.1% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | B | 22.1% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 19.3% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | B | 2.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | B | 3.4% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | B | 0.3% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 142 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/- alcohol abuse) | | 3.9% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | B | 5.2% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | B | 8.9% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 25.5% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 9.0% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | B | 13.8% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | B | 9.3% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 67.4% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.9% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | B | 28.9% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | B | 12.2% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 14.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | B | 8.9% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 45.7% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 15.1% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.8% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.5% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 8.0% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.7% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 34.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | B | 14.6% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | B | 28.3% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | B | 17.8% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | B | 4.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 16.9% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.5% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.5% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 19.6% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 53.5% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | B | 4.9% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | B | 46.0% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 12.4% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 9.6% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 15.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 1.4% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 5.5% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 14.5% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 1.4% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 11.2% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 4.4% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 3.6% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.8% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.9% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 0 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 5 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 0 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 469 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 41.6 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 165 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | * | 5.6% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 42 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 1.6% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | N/A | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.3% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 3.7% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 16.6% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 97.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.1% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 66.1% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 58 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | 1 | 1 |
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