



Allenstown is a town in southern New Hampshire that contains a large area of Bear Brook State Park. There are 574 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, anemia, cataracts, and hearing impairment. However, they had higher rates of obesity, anxiety disorders, tobacco use disorders, and hypertension. Community resources to support healthy aging include an assisted living site, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 4,296 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 19.4% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 833 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 13.4% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 574 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 53.1% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 41.3% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 5.6% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 63.9% | 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 | | 50.5% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 19.5% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 29.6% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 0.3% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 13.8% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 80.0% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 6.3% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 31.8% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 84.5% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 22.1% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 5.3% | 4.1% |
| Allenatown (Marrimaak) | | | DACE 1 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 8.0% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 8.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 70.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 24.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.2% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 14.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 82.3% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.2% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.9% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 82.2% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.6% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 30.6% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.1% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 20.0% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 74.9% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 31.4% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | W | 25.3% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.7% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | | 4.3% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse | e) | 5.1% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 13.3% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 10.2% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 30.5% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 11.0% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 22.5% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 14.1% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | W | 73.5% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.3% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 34.1% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 17.1% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.8% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 13.3% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 47.9% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 16.9% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.6% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.6% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.1% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 10.1% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 34.7% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 20.1% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 33.4% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 25.0% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 7.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 17.0% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.1% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 25.2% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | В | 56.1% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 6.0% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 56.3% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 8.7% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 15.0% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 11.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 8.5% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 8.4% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 21.3% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.0% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 4.5% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 17.1% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 9.3% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 8.2% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 96.9% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 10 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 613 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 52.4 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 3.9 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 276 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 19.9% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 74 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 2.9% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.8% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 4.1% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 4.5% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 81.3% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 45.5% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 84.6% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 73.9% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 3 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 4.7% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 7.2% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 21.3% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 23.6% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 42.6% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 33.8% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 73.8% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 20.8% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 14.6% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 12.1% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Andover is a town in Merrimack County and home to the Proctor Academy. There are 590 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of obesity, depression, anxiety, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, asthma, heart attack, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, atrial fibrillation, peripheral vascular disease, lung cancer, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, fibromyalgia/chronic pain/fatigue, and hearing impairment. Community resources to support healthy aging include 5 home health agencies, 2 assisted living sites, 2 public libraries, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 2,658 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 30.7% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 817 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 22.2% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 590 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 61.4% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 23.9% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 14.7% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 54.4% | 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 | | 55.9% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 12.9% | 14.0% |
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| % of 65+ population living alone | | 24.7% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 91.4% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 23.4% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.9% | 4.1% |
| A 1 (A4 : 1) | | | 54054 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
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| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 74.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 23.1% | 26.0% |
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| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 66.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.1% | 10.4% |
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| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 15.4% | 16.5% |
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| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 35.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.9% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 73.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 84.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 78.7% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 17.4% | 13.5% |
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| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.9% | 4.9% |
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| % 65+ with asthma | В | 9.6% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 67.7% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | В | 2.9% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 26.7% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 14.4% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | В | 10.2% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 9.7% | 14.7% |
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| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 15.3% | 17.4% |
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| % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
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| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.2% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 12.3% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 33.6% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 18.3% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 29.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 13.9% | 22.3% |
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| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 45.2% | 54.4% |
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| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | W | 22.7% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 11.3% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 1.2% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 16.6% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 19.7% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.7% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 13.6% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 16.1% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 6.8% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 6.1% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 95.7% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.4% | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 4.3 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 437 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 44.1 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 172 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 12.4% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 50 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 3.6% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 0.4% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 2 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 14.4% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 83.0% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 51.2% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 85.3% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 75.0% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 15.8% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 8.9% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 22.4% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 26.0% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 39.2% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 34.8% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 91.9% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 35.6% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 7.8% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 17.6% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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 <u>not</u> 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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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



Boscawen (Merrimack)

Boscawen is a town located in southern New Hampshire bordering the Merrimack River. There are 799 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of ischemic heart disease, leukemias and lymphomas, and liver diseases. However, they had higher rates of hip fracture, obesity, high cholesterol, depression, anxiety and bipolar disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, substance and tobacco use disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, breast cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypothyroidism, chronic kidney disease, fibromyalgia/chronic pain/fatigue, migraine, epilepsy, traumatic brain injury, glaucoma, cataracts, pressure ulcers, hearing, visual, and mobility impairments. They are more likely to take the health promotion step of having a regular doctor. Community resources to support healthy aging include a nursing home within 5 miles, 5 home health agencies, an assisted living site, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 3,965 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 26.4% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,048 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 20.2% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 799 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 41.9% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 30.2% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 27.9% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 63.8% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 98.5% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 1.5% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 45.3% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 15.0% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 34.8% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 4.9% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 10.4% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 71.1% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 18.5% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 24.1% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 97.5% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 22.9% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | W | 4.8% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 7.8% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 74.5% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 29.2% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.8% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 22.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.1% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 14.0% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | W | 4.5% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 16.0% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 88.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 41.4% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 60.3% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 76.9% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 96.9% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 77.8% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 11.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 8.0% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 24.2% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.5% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 19.4% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 28.9% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 18.3% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | W | 74.7% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 6.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| % 65+ with depression W 35.4% 28.8% % 65+ with anxiety disorders W 28.8% 21.9% % 65+ with bipolar disorders W 5.5% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 4.4% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 2.7% 1.1% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.278 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with bipost cuse disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE W 12.2% 12.0% % 65+ with bipost cuse of related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with discheres 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with strobic obstructive pulmonary disease 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% <th>HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS</th> <th>BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹</th> <th>COMMUNITY ESTIMATE</th> <th>STATE ESTIMATE</th> | HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with depression W 35.4% 28.8% % 65+ with anxiety disorders W 28.8% 21.9% % 65+ with bipolar disorders W 5.5% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 4.4% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 2.7% 1.1% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.278 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with bipost cuse disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE W 12.2% 12.0% % 65+ with bipost cuse of related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with discheres 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with strobic obstructive pulmonary disease 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% <th>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> | BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders W 28.8% 21.9% % 65+ with bipolar disorders W 5.5% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 1.4% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.279 % 65+ with bubstance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with disbetes 29.6% 28.2% 65+ with disbetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with disbetes W 12.3% 10.8% 65+ with strike W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with bronic obstructive pulmonary disease W 12.3% 10.8% 65+ with strike disease B 32.7% 3.3 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5%< | % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders W 5.5% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 1.4% % 65+ with personality disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.275 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE *** *** *** 12.0% 28.2% 29.6% 28.2% 28.2% 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% 65+ with thyth stroke W 12.3% 10.8% 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% 13.0% 13.0% 13.0% 13.0% 13.0% 13.0% 65+ with byth stroke W 12.3% 10.8% 65+ with byth stroke W 12.3% | % 65+ with depression | W | 35.4% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 1.4% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.278 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with otheric obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with papertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with sischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 16.3% 17.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis< | % 65+ with anxiety disorders | W | 28.8% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.275 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 20.5% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 13.0% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 13.0% % 65+ with perpension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with perpension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | % 65+ with bipolar disorders | W | 5.5% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1,279 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with bubacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with broke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with personality personality of the personal disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with personality personality of the personality of th | % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | W | 2.1% | 1.4% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias % 65+ with diabetes % 65+ with diabetes % 65+ with orbino obstructive pulmonary disease % 65+ with stroke % 65+ with hypertension % 65+ with pypertension % 65+ with indeart attack % 65+ with congestive heart failure % 65+ with congestive heart failure % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis % 65+ with lung cancer % 65+ with lung cancer % 65+ with lung cancer % 65+ women with breast cancer % 65+ women with prostate cancer % 65+ women with prostate cancer % 65+ with hyporthyroidism % 65+ w | % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | W | 8.5% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with disbettes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with pyertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with pripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | % 65+ with personality disorders | W | 2.7% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE *** *** 17.0% 12.0% 28.2% 28.2% 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% 28.2% 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% 60.5% 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 65+ 0.5% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 70.2% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 70.2% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 65- with 50-22% 4.5% | # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with pertension beart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with lougencersis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lougencer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with lougencer 1.1.5% 11.5% | % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | W | 7.6% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 65+ with lung cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% 65+ with point prostatic cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ women with prostate cancer 11.5%< | % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis//rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with lung cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% | CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with lung cancer W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with presat cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 33.5% 20.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ w | % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | W | 17.0% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with pothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic | % 65+ with diabetes | | 29.6% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with nemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W < | % 65+ with stroke | W | 12.3% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with nemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 20.3% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with asthma | | 13.6% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with pypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with hypertension | | 71.0% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 17.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.5% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.5% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 32.7% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 18.3% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 14.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | W | 16.3% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | W | 52.0% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with osteoporosis | W | 19.6% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | В | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.3% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ women with breast cancer | W | 11.2% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.7% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.5% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | W | 39.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with hypothyroidism | W | 23.5% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with anemia | | 36.0% | 37.3% |
| | % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | W | 25.1% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue W 22.1% 18.6% | % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 5.7% | 6.9% |
| | % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | W | 22.1% | 18.6% |

| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache % 65+ with epilepsy % 65+ with traumatic brain injury % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders % 65+ with glaucoma % 65+ with cataract % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | W W W | 4.8% 3.0% 2.5% N/A | 4.0% 2.1% 1.1% |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders % 65+ with glaucoma % 65+ with cataract | W | 2.5% N/A | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders % 65+ with glaucoma % 65+ with cataract | W | N/A | |
| % 65+ with glaucoma % 65+ with cataract | | | |
| % 65+ with cataract | | | 0.03% |
| | | 28.6% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | W | 66.0% | 61.2% |
| · | W | 9.7% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | W | 58.3% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | W | 8.4% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 10.6% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | W | 16.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 11.0% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | W | 1.5% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 5.6% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | W | 28.2% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | W | 4.2% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 9.1% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 14.0% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 7.9% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 12.4% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | В | 98.4% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 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 | | 1 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 723 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 56.5 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 5.0 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 279 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 16.0% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 96 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 36 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 8.2% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.2% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 7.1% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 10.1% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 78.7% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 42.5% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 127 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,212 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 94.2% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 80.4% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 3.9% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 13.7% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 14.8% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 16.6% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 46.6% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 36.8% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 78.5% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 29.5% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 12.6% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 19.9% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Bow is a town located along a bend, or "bow" of the Merrimack River in Merrimack County. There are 1,245 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, tobacco use disorders, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart attack, ischemic heart disease, anemia, epilepsy, and mobility impairment. However, they had higher rates of high cholesterol, prostate cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, glaucoma, cataracts. Community resources to support healthy aging include 2 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 7,680 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 25.0% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,921 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 16.2% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 1,245 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 57.2% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 23.1% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 19.7% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 57.8% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 96.9% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 1.7% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 1.4% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 61.0% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 7.1% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 31.9% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 0.0% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 8.9% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 57.2% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 33.9% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 25.4% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 90.7% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 17.3% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.9% | 4.1% |
| | | | 54054 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 1.7% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.3% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 70.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 24.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.2% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 14.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 82.3% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.2% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.9% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 82.2% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.6% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 30.6% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.1% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 15.9% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | W | 75.2% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 31.5% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 24.4% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.5% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 3.7% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.5% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 5.2% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | В | 7.2% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 12.0% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 26.3% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 9.8% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | В | 16.1% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 12.2% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 70.4% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | В | 2.9% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 29.6% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 15.6% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.2% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 12.7% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 52.6% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 19.4% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.3% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 11.7% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.9% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | W | 15.7% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | W | 42.2% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 22.5% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 30.8% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 24.1% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 6.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 18.6% | 18.6% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.3% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | В | 1.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | W | 30.0% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | W | 67.6% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.5% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 55.3% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 8.3% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | W | 20.9% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 15.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 6.2% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 10.5% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 16.3% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | В | 2.5% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 6.7% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 14.4% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 10.4% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 4.0% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 96.9% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 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 | | 2 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 603 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 52.1 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 241 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 17.1% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 64 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 2.5% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.6% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 1.9% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 3.5% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 81.3% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 72.5% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 61 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 999 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 91.7% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 73.9% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 2.7% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 1.2% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 19.5% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 15.2% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 32.3% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 52.6% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 87.1% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 38.5% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 11.7% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 25.6% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Bradford is a rural town located in Merrimack County containing Lake Massasecum. There are 345 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of anxiety disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, stroke, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, lung cancer, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, pressure ulcers, and hearing impairment. Community resources to support healthy aging include 3 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,633 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 34.4% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 562 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 21.1% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 345 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 67.0% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 23.5% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 9.6% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 52.5% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 98.6% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 62.9% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 16.2% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 19.7% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 1.2% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 9.9% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 50.7% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 39.4% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 27.2% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 97.1% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 27.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.3% | 4.1% |
| | | | 54054 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 2.3% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 1.4% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 1.7% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 74.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 23.1% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.5% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 66.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.1% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.6% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 15.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.7% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 35.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.9% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 73.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 84.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 78.7% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 17.4% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 8.3% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 24.0% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 77.3% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 16.9% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 70.1% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 6.5% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.1% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 26.6% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 18.6% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.4% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.9% | 4.9% |
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| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 22.6% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | В | 8.5% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 18.0% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 10.8% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | В | 65.4% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.0% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 28.2% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 11.1% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.9% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 9.8% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 46.4% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 15.5% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.9% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.0% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.2% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.7% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 36.9% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 19.3% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 29.8% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 17.8% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.3% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 16.7% | 18.6% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.6% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 1.6% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 24.3% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 59.8% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | В | 4.2% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 48.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 9.9% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 20.9% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 11.1% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 5.8% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 7.2% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 12.5% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.7% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 0.9% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 7.0% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 7.8% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 6.1% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 95.7% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.4% | 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 | | 3 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 522 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 43.9 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 192 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 19.1% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 45 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 2.3% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.7% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 3.1% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 29.2% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 83.0% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 60.0% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 0 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 602 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 100.0% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 75.0% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 4.1% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 0.5% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 29.6% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 15.1% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 39.7% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 45.2% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 94.9% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 46.5% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 4.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 34.7% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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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- 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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Canterbury is a rural town located in Merrimack County bordering the Merrimack River. There are 394 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, lung cancer, anemia,and epilepsy. Community resources to support healthy aging include 3 home health agencies, an assisted living site, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 2,203 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 28.0% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 616 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 17.9% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 394 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 73.9% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 15.7% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 10.4% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 55.6% | 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 | | 69.3% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 11.7% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 15.7% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 3.3% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 6.9% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 33.0% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 60.2% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 18.3% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 99.7% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 16.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 5.2% | 4.1% |
| Cantorhury (Marrimack) | | | DACE 1 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 70.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 24.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.2% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 14.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 82.3% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.2% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.9% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 82.2% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.6% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 30.6% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.1% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 13.2% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 70.0% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 26.3% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 21.2% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.0% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 3.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.6% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) |) | 5.1% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 8.0% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 9.7% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 21.1% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 9.3% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | В | 13.9% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 10.8% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | В | 62.9% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.2% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 28.9% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 12.7% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 11.4% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 13.2% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 50.2% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 17.0% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 10.7% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.4% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 39.3% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 19.7% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 24.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 18.5% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 5.5% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 18.2% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.8% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | В | 1.4% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 24.5% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 61.5% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 5.9% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 46.4% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 10.6% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 12.2% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 14.4% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 3.0% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 0.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | В | 9.1% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.6% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 1.8% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | В | 3.6% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 8.0% | 7.9% |
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| # of home health agencies | | 3 | 49 |
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| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 618 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 46.3 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 271 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 20.8% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 76 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 3.0% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
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| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 14 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
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| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 100.0% | 91.0% |
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- Service Utilization: CMS (2015), and Medicare Nursing Home Compare (December 2018).
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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).
- 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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Chichester is a rural town in Merrimack County just east of Concord, the state capital. There are 379 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, peripheral vascular disease, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, lung cancer, anemia, liver diseases, epilepsy, and hearing impairment. However, they had higher rates of obesity, tobacco use disorder, diabetes, and hypertension. Community resources to support healthy aging include 3 primary care providers and a nursing home within 5 miles, 2 home health agencies, an assisted living site, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 2,586 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 24.9% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 644 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 14.7% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 379 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 79.2% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 17.7% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 3.2% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 47.2% | 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 | | 72.3% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 6.9% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 18.7% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 2.1% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 9.5% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 47.5% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 43.0% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 17.7% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 96.6% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 36.4% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.3% | 4.1% |
| Object and the (Managine and) | | | DA 05 4 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 1.3% | 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 | | 70.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 24.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.2% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 14.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 82.3% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.2% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.9% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 82.2% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.6% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 30.6% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.1% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 22.3% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 72.5% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 28.9% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 25.1% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.0% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 3.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.6% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) |) | 6.3% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 13.6% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 8.6% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | W | 33.4% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 10.2% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 21.2% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 15.2% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | W | 74.3% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 5.0% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 36.2% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 16.5% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 11.9% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | В | 44.6% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 16.6% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 10.8% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 9.0% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 33.9% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 18.7% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 30.9% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 23.7% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.4% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 17.5% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.8% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | В | 1.4% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 21.9% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 59.0% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.2% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 57.8% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 9.5% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | В | 4.7% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 10.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 3.7% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 2.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | В | 4.7% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.6% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 3.4% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | В | 3.4% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 9.3% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 8.7% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 96.9% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 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 | | 1 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 2 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 577 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 49.3 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 3.8 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 248 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 12.9% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 49 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 2.6% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.5% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 1.2% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 8.5% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 81.3% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 60.6% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 96.8% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 73.9% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 3.7% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 29.6% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 9.9% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 33.2% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 56.9% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 96.6% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 36.7% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 22.9% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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



Concord (Merrimack)

Concord is the capital city of New Hampshire, located in Merrimack County and home to the gold-domed State House. There are 6,387 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of ischemic heart disease, leukemias and lymphomas, liver diseases. However, they had higher rates of hip fracture, obesity, high cholesterol, depression, anxiety/bipolar/personality disorders, schizophrenia, substance/tobacco use disorders, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, arthritis, osteoporosis, breast cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypothyroidism, chronic kidney disease, fibromyalgia, migraine, epilepsy, traumatic brain injury, glaucoma, cataracts, ulcers, hearing/visual/mobility impairments. They are more likely to take the health promotion step of having a regular doctor. Community resources to support healthy aging include 3 senior centers, 163 primary care providers, a hospital, and 4 nursing homes within 5 miles, 8 home health agencies, a memory cafe, a dementia support group, 3 assisted living sites, 3 universities or community colleges, 2 public libraries, a YMCA, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 42,634 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 21.0% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 8,970 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 15.0% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 6,387 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 51.2% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 26.9% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 21.9% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 59.7% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 97.1% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 1.7% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 43.0% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 21.4% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 28.0% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 7.6% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 10.0% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 57.5% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 32.5% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 38.5% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 96.4% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 25.9% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | W | 4.8% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 4.7% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.3% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 2.3% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 74.5% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 29.2% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.8% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 22.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.1% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 14.0% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | W | 4.5% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 16.0% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 88.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 41.4% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 60.3% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 76.9% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 96.9% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 77.8% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 11.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 8.0% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 24.2% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.5% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 19.4% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 28.9% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 18.3% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | W | 74.7% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 6.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 36.4% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| % 65+ with depression W 35.4% 28.8% % 65+ with anxiety disorders W 28.8% 21.9% % 65+ with bipolar disorders W 5.5% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 4.4% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 2.7% 1.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 2.7% 1.1% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.278 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with bischoe use disorders W 12.0% 65+ with obacco use disorders W 12.0% % 65+ with bischoer W 12.0% 65+ with disorders W 12.0% % 65+ with bischoer W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with stream obstructive pulmonary disease W 12.3% 10.8% < | HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with depression W 35.4% 28.8% % 65+ with anxiety disorders W 28.8% 21.9% % 65+ with bipolar disorders W 5.5% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 4.4% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 2.7% 1.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders W 2.7% 1.1% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.278 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with bischoe use disorders W 12.0% 65+ with obacco use disorders W 12.0% % 65+ with bischoer W 12.0% 65+ with disorders W 12.0% % 65+ with bischoer W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with stream obstructive pulmonary disease W 12.3% 10.8% < | BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders W 28.8% 21.9% % 65+ with bipolar disorders W 5.5% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 1.4% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.279 % 65+ with bubstance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with disbetes 29.6% 28.2% 65+ with disbetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with disbetes W 12.3% 10.8% 65+ with strike W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with bronic obstructive pulmonary disease W 12.3% 10.8% 65+ with strike disease B 32.7% 3.3 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5%< | % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders W 5.5% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 1.4% % 65+ with personality disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.275 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE *** *** *** 12.0% 28.2% 29.6% 28.2% 28.2% 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% 28.2% 29.6% 28.2% 28.2% 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% 10.8% 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% 13.3% 13.0% 13.3% 13.3% 13.3% 13.3% 13.3% 13.3% 13.3% 13.3% 13.3% 14.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% | % 65+ with depression | W | 35.4% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder W 2.1% 1.4% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.278 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with otheric obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with papertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with sischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 16.3% 17.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis< | % 65+ with anxiety disorders | W | 28.8% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders W 8.5% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.275 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 20.5% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 13.0% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 45.9% % 65+ with perpension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with congestive heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ wi | % 65+ with bipolar disorders | W | 5.5% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders W 2.7% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1,279 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with bubacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with broke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with personality personality and a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with personality and a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% 6.5* % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid ar | % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | W | 2.1% | 1.4% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias % 65+ with diabetes % 65+ with diabetes % 65+ with orbino obstructive pulmonary disease % 65+ with stroke % 65+ with hypertension % 65+ with pypertension % 65+ with indeart attack % 65+ with congestive heart failure % 65+ with congestive heart failure % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis % 65+ with lung cancer % 65+ with lung cancer % 65+ with lung cancer % 65+ women with breast cancer % 65+ women with prostate cancer % 65+ women with prostate cancer % 65+ with hyporthyroidism % 65+ w | % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | W | 8.5% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) W 7.6% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with disbettes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with pyertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with pripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | % 65+ with personality disorders | W | 2.7% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 12.2% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE *** *** 17.0% 12.0% 28.2% 28.2% 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% 28.2% 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% 60.5% 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 65+ 0.5% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 70.2% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 70.2% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% 65- with 50-22% 4.5% | # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ with pertension beart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with lougencersis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lougencer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with lougencer 1.1.5% 11.5% | % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | W | 7.6% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias W 17.0% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 65+ with lung cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% 65+ with point prostatic cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ women with prostate cancer 11.5%< | % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ with diabetes 29.6% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis//rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with lung cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% | CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with stroke W 12.3% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with lung cancer W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with presat cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 33.5% 20.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ w | % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | W | 17.0% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 20.3% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ women with presat cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 6 | % 65+ with diabetes | | 29.6% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with asthma 13.6% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with nemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W < | % 65+ with stroke | W | 12.3% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with hypertension 71.0% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with nemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 20.3% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.5% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with asthma | | 13.6% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease B 32.7% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with pypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with hypertension | | 71.0% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure 18.3% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 17.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.5% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 14.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.5% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 32.7% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease W 16.3% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 18.3% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 52.0% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 14.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis W 19.6% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | W | 16.3% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas B 1.5% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | W | 52.0% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with osteoporosis | W | 19.6% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | В | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer W 11.2% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.7% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.3% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ women with breast cancer | W | 11.2% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 39.4% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.7% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.5% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 23.5% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | W | 39.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia 36.0% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease W 25.1% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with hypothyroidism | W | 23.5% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases B 5.7% 6.9% | % 65+ with anemia | | 36.0% | 37.3% |
| | % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | W | 25.1% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue W 22.1% 18.6% | % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 5.7% | 6.9% |
| | % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | W | 22.1% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | W | 4.8% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | W | 3.0% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | W | 2.5% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | W | 28.6% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | W | 66.0% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | W | 9.7% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | W | 58.3% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | W | 8.4% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 14.6% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | W | 16.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 5.8% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | W | 1.5% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | W | 12.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 21.8% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | W | 4.2% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 7.3% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | W | 17.0% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 7.9% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 12.4% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | В | 98.4% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 163 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 1 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 4 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 8 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 723 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 56.5 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 5.0 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 279 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 16.0% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 96 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 51 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 8.2% | 3.7% |
| COMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| AARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| # of senior centers | | 3 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.6% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 2.5% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 3 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 7.3% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 3 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 2 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 1 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 78.7% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 52.4% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 228 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 2,255 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 86.0% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 80.4% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 3 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 6.2% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 7.8% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 20.6% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 18.6% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 42.5% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 38.9% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 59.3% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 26.4% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 22.3% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 15.5% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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 <u>not</u> 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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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

TUFTS Health Plan

Danbury (Merrimack)

Danbury is a rural town in central New Hampshire and home to the Danbury Bog Wildlife Management Area. There are 155 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of obesity, high cholesterol, depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, tobacco use disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoporosis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypothyroidism, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, glaucoma, cataracts, and hearing and mobility impairments. They are less likely to take the health promotion steps of having a colorectal cancer screening and always wearing a seatbelt while driving. Community resources to support healthy aging include 3 home health agencies, a public library, and having access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,294 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 21.2% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 274 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 12.0% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 155 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 56.8% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 27.1% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 16.1% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 47.7% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 96.1% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 3.9% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 44.5% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 16.1% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 29.7% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 9.7% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 5.2% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 60.6% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 34.2% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 41.3% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 98.1% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 32.3% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.3% | 4.1% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 1.9% | 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 | | 71.7% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 21.8% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 16.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 58.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 9.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.0% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 17.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 12.4% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.8% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 77.1% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 93.2% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.5% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | W | 69.3% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 9.2% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.5% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 31.2% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 68.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.8% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 27.5% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | В | 11.0% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | В | 67.4% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 11.0% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | В | 25.1% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 17.7% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | В | 2.0% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.2% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.9% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.6% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse | :) | 4.2% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | В | 7.0% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 7.2% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 20.9% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 9.3% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 17.9% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 10.8% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | В | 64.6% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.6% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 30.4% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 13.6% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 11.7% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 45.1% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | В | 13.1% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.2% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 11.0% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.2% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 10.8% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | В | 31.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | В | 16.0% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 29.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 14.3% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 16.4% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.9% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 1.6% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | В | 18.9% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | В | 53.6% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 5.3% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 45.1% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | В | 16.2% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 13.5% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 11.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 11.0% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 8.4% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | W | 34.8% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | В | 2.2% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 14.8% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 23.9% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 9.5% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 4.8% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.5% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 6.5% | 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 | | 3 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 473 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 45.0 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 191 | 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 | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 2.7% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.5% | 0.8% |
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| % of vacant homes in community | | 22.7% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.4% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 49.9% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 90.4% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | W | 66.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
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| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 1.9% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 3.1% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 24.5% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
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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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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



Dunbarton (Merrimack)

Dunbarton is a town located in southern New Hampshire named after Dunbartonshire in Scotland and is the hometown of Archibald Stark, a prominent settler of the town. There are 336 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of obesity, depression, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, hypertension, heart attack, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, epilepsy, cataracts, hearing and mobility impairments. Community resources to support healthy aging include 2 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 2,805 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 20.1% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 563 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 12.0% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 336 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 75.9% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 17.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 6.5% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 47.6% | 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 | | 64.6% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 10.1% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 15.2% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 10.1% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 8.9% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 63.7% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 27.4% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 18.2% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 95.8% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 29.8% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.0% | 4.1% |
| Dunkartan (Marrimaak) | | | DACE 1 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 74.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 23.1% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.5% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 66.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.1% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 15.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.7% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 35.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.9% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 73.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 84.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 78.7% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 17.4% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 8.3% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 24.0% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 77.3% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | В | 14.0% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 71.3% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 6.5% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | В | 24.6% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 19.9% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.5% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 3.7% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.5% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) |) | 5.5% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 10.6% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 8.7% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 24.2% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | В | 6.7% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | В | 15.4% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | В | 9.9% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | В | 63.7% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | В | 2.6% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 27.4% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 11.5% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.6% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 10.4% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | В | 44.8% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | В | 14.2% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.3% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.2% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.9% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 9.1% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | В | 29.6% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 18.9% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 27.3% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 18.6% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 16.4% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.3% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | В | 1.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 24.2% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | В | 54.7% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 5.9% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 47.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | В | 12.8% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 15.8% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 10.3% | 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 | | 3.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 14.3% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | В | 2.5% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 3.0% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 6.0% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 8.2% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 5.0% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 95.7% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.4% | 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 | | 2 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 425 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 44.0 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 221 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 19.6% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 40 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 3.0% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.3% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 1.1% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 7.0% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 83.0% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 67.8% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 83 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,168 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 97.0% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 75.0% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 2.5% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 32.7% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 0.0% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 49.5% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 50.5% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 94.9% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 50.6% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 21.0% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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 <u>not</u> 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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Epsom is a town in southeastern New Hampshire containing part of Hart Town Forest. There are 825 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of peripheral vascular disease, osteoporosis, and anemia. However, they had higher rates of anxiety disorders and tobacco use disorders. Community resources to support healthy aging include 3 primary care providers and a nursing home within 5 miles, 4 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 4,649 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 25.4% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,180 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 17.7% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 825 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 64.0% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 22.8% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 13.2% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 57.6% | 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 | | 58.1% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 13.8% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 23.4% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 4.7% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 10.7% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 70.8% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 18.5% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 17.7% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 96.7% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 26.7% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 5.8% | 4.1% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 4.5% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 3.6% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 3.3% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 70.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 24.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.2% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 14.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 82.3% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.2% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.9% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 82.2% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.6% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 30.6% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.1% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 18.1% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 73.7% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 30.6% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | W | 26.3% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.7% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | | 4.3% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) |) | 5.2% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 14.6% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 11.9% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 28.9% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 10.0% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 20.9% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 13.2% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 70.7% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.0% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 33.0% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 15.0% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.1% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 11.9% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 47.0% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | В | 14.0% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.6% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 7.4% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.1% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 9.7% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 37.2% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 22.5% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 30.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 19.7% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 5.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 19.4% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.1% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 22.8% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 58.1% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.2% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 54.5% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 9.6% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 14.2% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 12.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 2.5% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | В | 1.3% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 20.6% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.0% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 8.5% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 7.7% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 9.3% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 10.4% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 96.9% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 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 | | 1 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 562 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 53.6 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 233 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 15.2% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 105 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 115 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 4.9% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.5% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 4.1% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 8.0% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 81.3% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 54.4% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 108 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,212 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 87.5% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 73.9% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 2.9% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 4.4% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 28.4% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 20.2% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 52.6% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 27.2% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 85.5% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 33.1% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 12.2% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 20.9% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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 <u>not</u> 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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Franklin is a city in Merrimack County and home to the Sulphite Railroad Bridge. There are 1,275 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypothyroidism, chronic kidney disease, glaucoma, and cataracts. However, they had higher rates of diabetes, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ischemic heart disease, and peripheral vascular disease. They are less likely to take the health promotion steps of having a colorectal cancer screening and always wearing a seatbelt when driving. Community resources to support healthy aging include 10 primary care providers, a hospital, and a nursing home within 5 miles, a community health center, 4 home health agencies, 2 assisted living sites, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 8,440 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 23.2% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,956 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 15.1% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 1,275 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 55.5% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 24.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 19.8% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 58.5% | 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 | | 3.2% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 47.8% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 16.2% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 27.6% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 8.3% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 10.0% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 74.0% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 16.1% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 30.9% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 96.0% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 30.6% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.5% | 4.1% |
| | | | 54654 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 0.9% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 4.7% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.7% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 71.7% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 21.8% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 16.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 58.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 9.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 17.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 12.4% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.8% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 77.1% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 93.2% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.5% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | W | 69.3% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 9.2% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.5% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 31.2% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 68.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.8% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 27.5% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 15.2% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 73.5% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 11.0% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 36.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 31.1% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 22.2% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.4% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.5% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | | 5.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 5.5% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 11.9% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 12.2% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | W | 33.9% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | W | 14.1% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | W | 26.0% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 13.7% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 71.8% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.5% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | W | 37.8% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 20.0% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 14.2% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | W | 17.9% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | В | 45.2% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 15.6% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.7% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.5% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 2.1% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 10.0% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | В | 31.9% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | В | 14.9% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 38.4% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 19.6% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 6.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 20.2% | 18.6% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.5% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.8% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | В | 18.6% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | В | 53.7% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.2% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | W | 57.7% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 10.0% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 17.7% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 14.6% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 6.9% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 8.3% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | W | 26.5% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 4.0% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 13.1% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 8.7% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 13.6% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.5% | 95.8% |
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| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 1 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 1 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 4 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 1 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 4.0 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 696 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 54.8 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 258 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 16.4% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 107 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 58 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 5.4% | 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) | | 0 | 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 | | 15.2% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.4% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 42.8% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 79.5% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | W | 66.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 151 |
| | | | |

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|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 8.0% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 9.0% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 24.2% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 28.1% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 46.8% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 25.1% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 70.4% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 30.4% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 5.7% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 18.9% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
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- 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).
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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).
- 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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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



Henniker (Merrimack)

Henniker is a town located in Merrimack County intersected by the Contoocook River. There are 476 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, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, epilepsy, cataracts, and mobility impairments. Community resources to support healthy aging include a home health agency and 3 primary care providers within 5 miles, a senior center, a public library, access to broadband, and lifelong learning opportunities.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 4,891 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 15.8% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 773 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 9.7% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 476 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 57.6% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 26.3% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 16.2% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 51.3% | 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 | | 73.9% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 7.1% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 16.4% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 2.5% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 16.2% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 55.7% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 28.2% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 23.3% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 82.8% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 22.1% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.5% | 4.1% |
| Hannikar (Marrimaak) | | | DACE 1 |

Henniker (Merrimack) PAGE 1

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 1.5% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 4.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 1.5% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 74.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 23.1% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.5% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 66.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.1% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 15.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.7% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 35.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.9% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 73.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 84.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 78.7% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 17.4% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 8.3% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 24.0% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 77.3% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 15.7% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | В | 64.5% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 6.5% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

Henniker (Merrimack) PAGE 2

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | В | 23.4% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 17.4% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.5% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 3.7% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.5% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 5.2% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 9.0% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 6.2% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 21.4% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 8.2% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | В | 11.5% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | В | 9.3% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | В | 59.2% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.6% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 26.9% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 10.8% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 10.3% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | В | 39.9% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | В | 13.5% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.3% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.2% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.9% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 10.5% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | В | 26.6% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 18.3% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 28.4% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 17.3% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 3.5% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 15.0% | 18.6% |
| | | | |

Henniker (Merrimack)
PAGE 3

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.3% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | В | 1.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 25.3% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | В | 55.7% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 5.6% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 42.7% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | В | 14.0% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 12.4% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 13.9% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 4.2% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 2.3% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | В | 6.5% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | В | 2.5% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 0.0% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 5.9% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 9.9% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 4.7% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 95.7% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.4% | 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 | | 1 | 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 |

Henniker (Merrimack)
PAGE 4

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 523 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 45.1 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 167 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 27.5% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 34 | 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 | | 1 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.5% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 1.2% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 16.9% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 1 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 83.0% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 54.5% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 124 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 843 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 87.8% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 75.0% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 151 |

Henniker (Merrimack)
PAGE 5

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 4.4% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 2.8% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 30.0% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 17.3% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 31.0% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 51.7% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 83.8% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 40.1% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 2.4% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 2.4% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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).
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- 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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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

Henniker (Merrimack) PAGE 6





Hill is a rural town located in Merrimack County and home to William Thomas State Forest. There are 203 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of obesity, high cholesterol, depression, anxiety and bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, tobacco use disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoporosis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypothyroidism, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, glaucoma, cataracts, and hearing and visual impairments. They are less likely to take the health promotion step of having colorectal cancer screening. Community resources to support healthy aging includes a public library, access to broadband, and 4 home health agencies.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,022 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 29.5% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 301 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 19.9% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 203 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 69.5% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 23.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 6.9% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 56.7% | 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 | | 71.4% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 8.9% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 11.8% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 7.9% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 5.9% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 63.5% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 30.5% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 16.7% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 98.5% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 33.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.3% | 4.1% |
| | | | DA 05 4 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 4.4% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 71.7% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 21.8% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 16.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 58.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 9.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.0% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 17.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 12.4% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.8% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 77.1% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 93.2% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.5% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | W | 69.3% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 9.2% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.5% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 31.2% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 68.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.8% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 27.5% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | В | 11.0% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | В | 67.4% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 11.0% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | В | 25.1% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 17.7% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | В | 2.0% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.2% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.9% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.6% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse | :) | 4.2% | 5.5% |
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| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 7.2% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 20.9% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 9.3% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 17.9% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 10.8% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | В | 64.6% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.6% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 30.4% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 13.6% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 11.7% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 45.1% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | В | 13.1% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.2% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 11.0% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.2% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 10.8% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | В | 31.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | В | 16.0% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 29.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 14.3% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 16.4% | 18.6% |

| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.9% | |
|---|---|-------|-------|
| | | 3.5/0 | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 1.6% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | В | 18.9% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | В | 53.6% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 5.3% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 45.1% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | В | 16.2% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 17.2% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 11.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 1.5% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 3.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 20.7% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | В | 2.2% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 1.5% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 6.4% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 9.5% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 4.8% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.5% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 6.5% | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 473 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 45.0 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 191 | 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 | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 2.7% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 2.1% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 4.2% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 19.7% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.4% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 50.5% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 96.7% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | W | 66.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 4.5% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 19.7% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 2.5% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 39.2% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 58.3% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 96.0% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 60.0% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 18.3% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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 <u>not</u> 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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Hooksett is an urban town in Merrimack County and the first community in the state to be recognized as a Preserve America community. There are 2,001 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of hip fracture, tooth loss, post-traumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, congestive heart failure, colon cancer, epilepsy, and mobility impairments. However, they had higher rates of hypertension, high cholesterol, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, hypothyroidism, and glaucoma. Community resources to support healthy aging include 40 primary care providers within 5 miles, 7 home health agencies, an adult day health center, access to broadband, and a public library.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 13,954 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 20.9% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 2,918 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 14.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 2,001 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 62.2% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 28.1% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 9.7% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 57.3% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 96.4% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 2.6% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 58.2% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 10.6% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 26.4% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 4.7% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 17.6% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 58.2% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 24.2% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 24.0% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 87.1% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 22.4% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.1% | 4.1% |
| | | | 54054 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 4.1% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.5% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 72.8% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 21.3% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 58.6% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 16.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 66.9% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | В | 2.4% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 14.5% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 14.3% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 88.6% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.5% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 55.0% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 72.9% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 95.4% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 85.5% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 78.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 14.4% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 6.2% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | В | 22.2% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 80.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 24.1% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.2% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 17.4% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | W | 78.1% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 27.1% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 29.2% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 24.1% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | В | 0.9% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 4.0% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 5.1% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 9.5% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 9.9% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 29.7% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 11.4% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 20.2% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 14.0% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | W | 73.9% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.6% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 33.0% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 15.4% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.4% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 13.7% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | W | 52.6% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 18.6% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 2.1% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.4% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | В | 1.8% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.9% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.6% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.8% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 38.2% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | W | 25.3% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 36.9% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 23.7% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 8.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 19.5% | 18.6% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.1% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | В | 1.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | W | 26.3% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 60.6% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.1% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | W | 58.0% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | W | 8.3% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 18.6% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 14.6% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 5.2% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 11.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 23.3% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | В | 2.2% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | W | 10.7% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 12.8% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 8.6% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 4.3% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 96.4% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.5% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 40 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 7 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 7.2 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 485 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 51.7 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 241 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 19.4% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 69 | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.4% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 3.7% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 2.0% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 81.9% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 53.1% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 148 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 2,709 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 93.0% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 80.3% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 3 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 4.4% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 4.9% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 25.0% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 16.7% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 38.1% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 45.3% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 81.0% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 36.5% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 7.5% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 20.4% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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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<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Hopkinton is a town located in southern New Hampshire and home to the Contoocook Railroad Bridge. There are 1,040 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, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, tobacco use disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, anemia, liver diseases, epilepsy, and mobility impairments. However, they had a higher rate of cataracts. Community resources to support healthy aging include 4 primary care providers within 5 miles, a home health agency, access to broadband, and a public library.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 5,601 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 22.9% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,282 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 18.6% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 1,040 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 67.4% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 24.8% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 7.8% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 48.8% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 99.3% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 64.3% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 16.8% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 16.7% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 2.1% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 2.5% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 38.4% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 59.1% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 15.6% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 98.3% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 24.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 5.2% | 4.1% |
| | | | 54054 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 1.8% | 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 | | 74.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 23.1% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.5% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 66.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.1% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 15.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.7% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 35.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.9% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 73.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 84.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 78.7% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 17.4% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 8.3% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 24.0% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 77.3% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 14.2% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | В | 68.9% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 6.5% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 29.2% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 19.6% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.5% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 3.7% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.5% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 4.7% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | В | 7.9% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 9.3% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 21.2% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 9.6% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | В | 15.3% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 13.0% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | В | 63.5% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.3% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 29.4% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 13.8% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 15.1% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 10.8% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 46.2% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 15.2% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.3% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 7.8% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.9% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.7% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 39.8% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 21.5% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 27.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 20.7% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.2% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 18.1% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.3% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | В | 1.1% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 25.6% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | W | 64.6% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.4% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 48.6% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 9.3% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 12.3% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 12.4% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 5.6% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 7.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 19.8% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | В | 2.5% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 4.6% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 9.3% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 8.1% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 3.0% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 95.7% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.4% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 4 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 1 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 555 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 45.7 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 206 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 16.9% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 47 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 1.4% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 0.5% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 10.2% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 83.0% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 76.7% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 143 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 714 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 98.3% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 75.0% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 1.6% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 3.2% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 30.8% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 6.6% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 27.3% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 66.1% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 93.0% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 37.5% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 1.7% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 27.9% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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- 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.
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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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Loudon is a town located in Merrimack County that contains the New Hampshire Motor Speedway. There are 847 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, anxiety and personality disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, substance use disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, stroke, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, lung cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, anemia, chronic kidney disease, epilepsy, cataracts, and hearing impairment. Community resources to support healthy aging include 2 home health agencies, an assisted living site, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 5,368 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 22.0% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,182 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 15.8% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 847 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 61.5% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 34.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 3.9% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 48.5% | 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 | | 65.4% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 12.4% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 22.2% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 0.0% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 5.4% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 80.8% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 13.8% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 22.8% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 99.2% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 38.3% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.7% | 4.1% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 6.0% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 3.2% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 2.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 70.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 24.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.2% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 14.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 82.3% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.2% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.9% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 82.2% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.6% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 30.6% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.1% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 16.4% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | В | 68.2% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 25.7% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 18.6% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.0% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 3.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.6% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | В | 3.9% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 11.6% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 7.8% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 27.2% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | В | 7.6% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 17.7% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 13.0% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 66.7% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.5% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 28.0% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 12.0% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.9% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 10.8% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | В | 44.4% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | В | 13.7% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 8.7% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 9.2% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | В | 31.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 19.0% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 25.5% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 18.9% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 5.3% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 16.5% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.8% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | В | 1.4% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 23.6% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | В | 53.7% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 5.9% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 48.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 12.8% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 15.7% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 10.8% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 1.8% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | W | 19.2% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | W | 40.6% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.6% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 4.4% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 12.2% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 7.6% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 5.9% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 96.9% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 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 | | 2 | 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 |

| nysician visits per year mergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year art D monthly prescription fills per person per year me health visits per year urable medical equipment claims per year patient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year edicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| mergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year art D monthly prescription fills per person per year ome health visits per year urable medical equipment claims per year patient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year edicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | | |
| art D monthly prescription fills per person per year ome health visits per year urable medical equipment claims per year patient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year edicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| ome health visits per year urable medical equipment claims per year patient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year edicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 576 | 572 |
| patient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year edicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 50.9 | 49.1 |
| patient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year edicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| edicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 239 | 237 |
| skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 18.7% | 15.8% |
| | | 56 | 76 |
| 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 0 | 33 |
| | | 2.9% | 3.7% |
| OMMUNITY VARIABLES & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | |
| ARP Age-Friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Yes |
| of senior centers | | 0 | 44 |
| r pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | 0 | N/A |
| of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.1% | 0.8% |
| of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 4.4% | 2.5% |
| of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| of vacant homes in community | | 5.8% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 81.3% | 77.6% |
| oter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 62.6% | 54.7% |
| AFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| olent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 62 | 207 |
| omicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| operty crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,700 | 2,012 |
| 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 100.0% | 91.0% |
| 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 73.9% | 77.1% |
| of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 2.4% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 2.9% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 29.5% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 9.9% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 34.3% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 55.8% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 91.7% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 37.7% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 32.4% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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 London is a town located in Merrimack County and is home to Colby-Sawyer College. There are 1,532 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of obesity, depression, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, tobacco use disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, asthma, congestive heart failure, lung cancer, chronic kidney disease, and fibromyalgia/chronic pain/fatigue, and mobility impairments. However, they had higher rates of osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, leukemias and lymphomas, prostate cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypothyroidism, glaucoma, and cataracts. Community resources to support healthy aging include 21 primary care providers and a hospital within 5 miles, 2 home health agencies, a senior center, an adult day center, an assisted living site, a university or community college, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 4,594 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 36.7% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,688 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 33.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 1,532 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 40.0% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 33.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 26.4% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 56.1% | 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 | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 58.9% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 12.8% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 25.7% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 2.6% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 4.0% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 33.4% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 62.7% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 33.3% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 95.3% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 27.3% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | В | 2.7% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 5.1% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 1.1% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.3% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 71.7% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 26.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 59.6% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 20.1% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 70.6% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 4.0% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 18.1% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.5% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 40.7% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 60.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.0% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 94.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.7% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 73.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 32.8% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 73.2% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 18.2% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 31.5% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | В | 8.2% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 72.2% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.2% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month 5.6% 6.9% % 65+ with depression B 25.5% 28.8% % 65+ with bipolar disorders B 17.9% 21.9% % 65+ with bipolar disorders B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with bipolar disorders B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with bipolar disorders B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with bipolar disorders disorders disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders D.8% 1.1% 4.7% 5.55 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.55 6.65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.55 % 65+ with bipolarer's disease or related dementias B 4.4% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE 8 4.4 10.4% % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 9.8% 12.0% % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.7% 10.8% % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease B 10.7% 10.8% <th>HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS</th> <th>BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE¹</th> <th>COMMUNITY ESTIMATE</th> <th>STATE ESTIMATE</th> | HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with depression B 25.5% 28.8% % 65+ with anxiety disorders B 17.9% 21.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.4% 4.9% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 4.7% 5.5% % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.5% % 65+ with bustance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.5% % 65+ with bustance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.5% % 65+ with bustance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.5% % 65+ with bustance use disorders B 4.4% 6.20 CHRONIC DISEASE <th>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> | BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders B 17.9% 21.9% % 65+ with bipolar disorders 2.3% 3.19 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with personality disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders 0.8% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1,27 % 65+ with bubstance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.5% 65+ with bubstance use disorders B 4.4% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with bubstance use disorders B 9.8% 12.0% 65+ with disbetes B 9.8% 12.0% 65+ with disbetes B 16.4% 28.2% % 65+ with disbetes B 16.4% 28.2% % 65+ with schrischeric beart disease B 10.7% 10.6% % 65+ with hypertension B 10.7% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension B 13.3% 14.4% % 65+ with hypertension 65.8% | % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.6% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders 2.3% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with personality disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.5% % 65+ with substance use disorders B 4.4% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 9.8% 12.0% % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8% % 65+ with hypertension 6.8% 70.2% | % 65+ with depression | В | 25.5% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.45 % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.8% 4.95 % 65+ with personality disorders 0.8% 1.15 # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.27 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.55 % 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 4.4% 10.45 CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 9.8% 12.05 % 65+ with diabetes B 16.4% 28.2° % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8° % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 18.7% 20.5° % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8° % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.2° % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 4.5° % 65+ with stroke heart disease 34.0% 34.3° % 65+ with strohemic heart disease 34.0% 34.3° % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 17.7° % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.7° <t< td=""><td>% 65+ with anxiety disorders</td><td>В</td><td>17.9%</td><td>21.9%</td></t<> | % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 17.9% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.8% 4.99 % 65+ with personality disorders 0.8% 1.19 # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.27 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.5% 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 4.4% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 9.8% 12.0% % 65+ with disease B 16.4% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8% % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.2° % 65+ with inschemic heart disease 34.0% 34.3° % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.7° % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.7° % 65+ with there pripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.7° % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.4° % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 2.6° | % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders 0.8% 1.19 # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1,27 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.5° % 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 4.4% 10.4° CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 9.8% 12.0° % 65+ with diabetes B 16.4% 28.2° % 65+ with diabetes B 16.4% 28.2° % 65+ with diabetes B 16.4% 28.2° % 65+ with broke 9.7% 10.8° % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 18.7% 20.5° % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.0° % 65+ with poperturbision 68.8% 70.2° % 65+ with poperturbision 68.8% 70.2° % 65+ with ischemic heart attack 4.1% 4.5° % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.7° % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.1° % 65+ with between as and lymphomas W 4.6% | % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | В | 0.7% | 1.4% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) # of 5+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) # of 5+ with tobacco use disorders # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) # opioid deaths (all ages) # opioid ages # opioid deaths (all ages) # opioid deaths (all ages) # opioid ages # opioid deaths (all ages) # opioid ages # o | % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.7% 5.55 % 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 4.4% 10.49 CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 9.8% 12.0° % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 16.4% 28.2° % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 16.4% 28.2° % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8° % 65+ with ortronic obstructive pulmonary disease 18.7% 20.5° % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.0° % 65+ with obstructive pulmonary disease 8 10.7% 13.0° % 65+ with bypertension 68.8% 70.2° % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.2° % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.3° % 65+ with congestive heart disease 34.0% 34.3° % 65+ with congestive heart disease 13.4% 14.7° % 65+ with pripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.7° % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 14.7° % 65+ with leukemias and l | % 65+ with personality disorders | | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 4.4% 10.49 CHRONIC DISEASE *** *** 12.09 % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 9.8% 12.09 % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 16.4% 28.29 % 65+ with diabetes B 16.4% 28.29 % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8 % 65+ with robid cobstructive pulmonary disease 18.7% 20.5 % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.09 % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.29 % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.29 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.3% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.7% % 65+ with osteoperosis W 21.3% 14.4% % 65+ with osteoperosis W 21.7% 17.4% % 65+ with loung cancer B 0.9% 1.6 % 65+ with loung cancer B 0.9% 1.6 % 65+ with perigha prostatic hyperplasia </td <td># opioid deaths (all ages) (county)</td> <td></td> <td>118</td> <td>1,279</td> | # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| CHRONIC DISEASE 865+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 9.8% 12.09 % 65+ with diabetes B 16.4% 28.29 % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.89 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 18.7% 20.59 % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.09 % 65+ with pypertension 68.8% 70.29 % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.29 % 65+ with pypertension 68.8% 70.29 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.33 % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.79 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 16.5% 14.49 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.79 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 | % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 4.7% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 9.8% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes B 16.4% 28.29 % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 18.7% 20.59 % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.09 % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.29 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.1% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.39 % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.79 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.49 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with lukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with olon cancer 2.3% 2.4* % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with hypothyro | % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | В | 4.4% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ with diabetes B 16.4% 28.2° % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8° % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 18.7% 20.5° % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.0° % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.2° % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.1% 4.5° % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.3° % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.7° % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.4° % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.7° % 65+ with osteoarthritis//rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.1° % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.4° % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6° % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6° % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4° % 65+ with prostate cancer W 17.3% 1.5° % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 17.3% 1.5° % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W | CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with stroke 9.7% 10.8 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 18.7% 20.5 % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.2° % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.1% 4.5° % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.3° % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.7° % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 16.5% 14.4° % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.7° % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.1° % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.4° % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0° % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6° % 65+ women with preast cancer 12.0% 9.8° % 65+ women with prostatic cancer W 17.3% 11.5° % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.8° % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.8° % 65+ with hypothyroidism W | % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 9.8% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 18.7% 20.59 % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.09 % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.29 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.1% 4.59 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.39 % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.79 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 16.5% 14.49 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.79 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with hypothyroidism< | % 65+ with diabetes | В | 16.4% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with asthma B 10.7% 13.00 % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.29 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.1% 4.59 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.33 % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.79 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 16.5% 14.49 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.79 % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases <td>% 65+ with stroke</td> <td></td> <td>9.7%</td> <td>10.8%</td> | % 65+ with stroke | | 9.7% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with hypertension 68.8% 70.29 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.1% 4.59 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.33 % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.79 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 16.5% 14.49 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.79 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with preast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with nemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6 | % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 18.7% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.1% 4.56 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.79 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 16.5% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.79 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with long cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with asthma | В | 10.7% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.0% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.79 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 16.5% 14.49 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.79 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.5% | % 65+ with hypertension | | 68.8% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.3% 17.79 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 16.5% 14.49 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.79 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.1% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 16.5% 14.49 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.79 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 34.0% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.4% 14.79 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 13.3% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis W 59.0% 49.19 % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.059 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 16.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis W 21.7% 17.49 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 13.4% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.09 % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% 0.059 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | W | 59.0% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.69 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.49 % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% 0.059 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with osteoporosis | W | 21.7% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | W | 4.6% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer 12.0% 9.89 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% 0.059 % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 0.9% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.79 % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.3% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer W 17.3% 11.59 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 12.0% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 56.4% 36.89 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.5% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ men with prostate cancer | W | 17.3% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism W 24.5% 20.89 % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | W | 56.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia 40.2% 37.39 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.05% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 14.6% 22.39 % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.99 | % 65+ with hypothyroidism | W | 24.5% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases 6.5% 6.9% | % 65+ with anemia | | 40.2% | 37.3% |
| | % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 14.6% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue B 14.4% 18.69 | % 65+ with liver diseases | | 6.5% | 6.9% |
| | % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | В | 14.4% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.9% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 1.5% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | W | 27.4% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | W | 76.3% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 6.0% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 52.5% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | W | 6.1% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 10.6% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 16.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 3.8% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 6.6% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 12.9% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | В | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 4.4% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 9.5% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 8.3% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 2.8% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 94.3% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.5% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 21 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 1 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 2 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 577 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 40.7 | 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 | | 233 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 14.1% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 85 | 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 | | 1 | 44 |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.2% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 1.1% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 25.4% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 1 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 76.5% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 64.1% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 28 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 626 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 87.4% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 72.2% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 0.9% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 3.2% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 25.3% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 11.2% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 30.9% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 57.9% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 79.7% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 24.4% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 3.6% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 25.0% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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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<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Newbury is a town in Merrimack County and home to part of Lake Sunapee. There are 476 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, anxiety and bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoporosis, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, fibromyalgia/chronic pain/fatigue, pressure ulcers, and visual impairment. Community resources to support healthy aging include 5 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,885 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 33.3% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 628 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 25.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 476 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 77.9% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 19.7% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 2.3% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 47.3% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 99.2% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 78.4% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 6.9% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 12.4% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 2.3% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 1.1% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 45.0% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 54.0% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 14.7% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 100.0% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 21.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.0% | 4.1% |
| | | | 5.05.4 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 3.8% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 71.7% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 26.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 59.6% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 20.1% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 70.6% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.3% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 18.1% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.5% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 40.7% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 60.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.0% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 94.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.7% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 73.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 32.8% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 73.2% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 18.2% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 31.5% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 14.4% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | В | 65.1% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.2% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.1% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.6% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | В | 23.5% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 16.7% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | В | 2.1% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 4.4% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 8.3% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 6.5% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 20.3% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | В | 7.8% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | В | 16.9% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | В | 8.7% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 66.2% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.9% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 29.4% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 13.4% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 10.5% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 51.9% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | В | 13.7% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 2.6% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.4% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 12.2% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 13.4% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 42.1% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.05% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 18.9% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 29.8% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 16.2% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.5% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | В | 14.9% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 5.3% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 1.5% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 23.5% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 59.5% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | В | 5.1% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 48.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 12.7% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 7.6% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 12.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 4.6% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | В | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | В | 1.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | В | 8.4% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.6% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 3.2% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | В | 4.4% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 6.8% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 3.8% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 94.3% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.5% | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 4.9 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 449 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 40.5 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 201 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 11.1% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 51 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 1.4% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 2.6% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 50.4% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 76.5% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 75.7% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 46 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 626 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 100.0% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 72.2% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 1.1% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 4.5% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 34.2% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 5.7% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 30.5% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 63.8% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 94.2% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 43.2% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 11.8% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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Northfield is a town located in Merrimack County that is home to the Tilton Memorial Arch. There are 582 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, hypothyroidism, glaucoma, and cataracts. However, they had higher rates of depression, tobacco use disorders, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, and peripheral vascular disease. They are less likely to take the health promotion steps of getting screened for colorectal cancer and always wearing a seatbelt while driving. Community resources to support healthy aging include 10 primary care providers, a hospital, and a nursing home within 5 miles, 4 home health agencies, 2 assisted living sites, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 4,821 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 19.8% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 953 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 12.1% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 582 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 63.7% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 25.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 10.7% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 47.1% | 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 | | 64.8% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 20.6% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 13.2% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 1.4% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 24.2% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 54.3% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 21.5% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 9.6% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 100.0% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 28.7% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.3% | 4.1% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 1.2% | 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 | | 71.7% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 21.8% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 16.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 58.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 9.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 17.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 12.4% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 90.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.8% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 77.1% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 93.2% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.5% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | W | 69.3% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 9.2% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 11.5% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 31.2% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 68.9% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.8% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 27.5% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 14.8% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 74.0% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 11.0% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | W | 31.8% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 20.6% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.4% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.5% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | | 5.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse | e) | 6.8% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 13.4% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 12.4% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | W | 32.7% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 12.1% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | W | 24.5% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 12.8% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | W | 74.2% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 5.6% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | W | 39.4% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | W | 22.0% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 14.3% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | W | 18.0% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | В | 44.2% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | В | 12.9% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.7% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 7.8% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 2.1% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 9.3% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 34.0% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | В | 17.2% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 37.8% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 21.5% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | | 8.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 17.1% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.5% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.8% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | В | 19.3% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | В | 54.7% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 6.4% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 57.3% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 9.7% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 13.1% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 13.4% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 7.4% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 6.4% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 18.4% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.8% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 7.2% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 7.0% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 8.3% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 9.4% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 93.5% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 6.5% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 10 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 1 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 1 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 4.9 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 606 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 49.9 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 243 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 12.5% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 97 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 3.7% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.3% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 2.8% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 2 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 3.2% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 70.4% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 46.7% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 236 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 2,535 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 100.0% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | W | 66.1% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 1.2% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 6.7% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 21.5% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 12.9% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 54.9% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 32.3% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 84.2% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 41.2% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 5.3% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 17.2% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Pembroke is an urban town located in Merrimack County adjacent to Concord and Bear Brook State Park. There are 943 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, anemia, cataracts, and hearing impairment. However, they had higher rates of obesity, anxiety disorders, tobacco use disorders, and hypertension. Community resources to support healthy aging include 20 primary care providers within 5 miles, 4 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 7,116 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 20.7% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 1,471 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 13.3% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 943 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 58.0% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 26.4% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 15.6% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 54.8% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 97.8% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 2.2% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 2.2% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 50.7% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 15.5% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 32.1% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 1.7% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 13.5% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 63.6% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 22.9% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 20.9% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 89.6% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 22.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 5.3% | 4.1% |
| | | | |

Pembroke (Merrimack) PAGE 1

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 3.7% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 6.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 70.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 24.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.2% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.8% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 14.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 82.3% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.2% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.9% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 82.2% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.6% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 30.6% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.1% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 20.0% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 74.9% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

Pembroke (Merrimack) PAGE 2

| % 65+ with depression 31.4% 28.8 % 65+ with anxiety disorders W 25.3% 21.9 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder 1.7% 3.3% 3.1 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder 1.7% 4.9 % 65+ with personality disorders 1.2% 1.1 % 65+ with personality disorders 1.2% 1.1 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with bobacco use disorders W 13.3% 10.4 CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with disbetes 30.5% 28.2 % 65+ with disbetes 30.5% 28.2 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with stroke 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with hardar attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with posterior heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with schemic heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with | HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with depression 31.4% 28.8 % 65+ with anxiety disorders W 25.3% 21.9 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder 1.7% 14.4 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders 4.3% 4.8 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders 1.2% 1.1 % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders 1.2% 1.1 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders 1.2% 1.1 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders 1.2% 1.1 % 65+ with post-traumatic disorders 1.2% 1.1 % 65+ with studiaceus disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with bubacco use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with bubacco use disorders W 13.3% 10.4 CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with bubacco use disorders W 13.3% 12.0 65+ with dischemer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 20.2 65+ with strebush 10.0% 65+ with strebush 10.0% 12.0 65+ with streb | BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders W 25.3% 21.5 % 65+ with bipolar disorders 3.3% 3.1 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder 1.7% 1.4 % 65+ with personality disorders 4.3% 4.5 65+ with personality disorders 1.2% 1.1 # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.2 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with bubscouse disorders W 13.3% 10.4 CHRONIC DISEASE W 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 26.2 % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 22.2 % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 22.2 % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 22.2 % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 22.2 % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 22.5 20.5 % 65+ with at personality dis | % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders 3.3% 3.1 % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder 1.7% 1.4 % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with personality disorders 1.2% 1.1 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with tobacco use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 12.0 K 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 12.0 % 65+ with dabetes 30.5% 28.2 20.5 65.4 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 65.4 65.4 11.0% 10.8 65.4 65.4 11.0% 10.8 65.4 65.4 11.0% 10.8 65.4 65.4 11.0% 10.8 65.4 65.4 11.0% 10.8 45.4 | % 65+ with depression | | 31.4% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder 1.7% 1.4 % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with personality disorders 1.2% 1.1 # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.2 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with substance use disorders W 13.3% 10.4 CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 12.0 % 65+ with diabetes 30.5% 28.2 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with strima 14.1% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with chronic beart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with acting librillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with osteoporosis 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.7 % 65+ with loug cancer 1.0% 17.7 % 65+ with loug cancer 9.6% 9 | % 65+ with anxiety disorders | W | 25.3% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with personality disorders 1.2% 1.1 # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.2 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with tubstance use disorders W 13.3% 10.4 CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 12.0 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with bronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with nethronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with perthension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with perthension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with luckemias and lymphomas 1.6% 22.6 % 65+ with luckemias and lymphomas 1.6% | % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders 1.2% 1.1 # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.2 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with tubstance use disorders W 13.3% 10.4 CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 12.0 % 65+ with diabetes 30.5% 28.2 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with asthma 14.1% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/freumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 2.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.2 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with loolon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with prostate cancer 9.6% <td< td=""><td>% 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder</td><td></td><td>1.7%</td><td>1.4%</td></td<> | % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.7% | 1.4% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1,2 6 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5,1% 5,5% 6,5+ with tobacco use disorders W 13,3% 10,4 CHRONIC DISEASE # 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10,2% 6,5+ with diabetes 30,5% 6,5+ with diabetes 30,5% 6,5+ with diabetes 30,5% 6,5+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22,5% 6,5+ with asthma 11,1% 13,0 6,6+ with hypertension W 73,5% 70,2 6,6+ with hypertension W 73,5% 70,2 6,6+ with ischemic heart disease 34,1% 34,3 6,5+ with congestive heart failure 17,1% 17,7 6,6+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47,9% 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47,9% 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 6,6+ with osteoporosis 16,9% 71,4 6,6+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1,6 6,5+ with loon cancer 2,2% 6,5+ with loon cancer 3,6 6,5+ with prostate cancer 3,6 6,5+ with prostate cancer 3,7 6,6- with prostate cancer 3,7 6,6- with benign prostatic hyperplasia 4,7,9% 6,5+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 4,7,9% 6,5+ with hypothyroidism 4,7,9 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 | % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | | 4.3% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 5.1% 5.5 % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 13.3% 10.4 CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 12.0 % 65+ with diabetes 30.5% 28.2 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ ver had a heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ vith ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 1.1% 1.7% % 65+ with purphyromas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with bulkemias and lymphomas | % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders W 13.3% 10.4 CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 12.0 % 65+ with diabetes 30.5% 28.2 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with asthma 14.1% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with pyertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 1.17% 1.6 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.0% 2.0 % 65+ with post cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with prestate cancer 10.1% 11.7 | # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 12.0 % 65+ with diabetes 30.5% 28.2 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with asthma 14.1% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ with hypertension leart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with thischemic heart disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoaptrisitis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoaptrosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% | % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 5.1% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias B 10.2% 12.0 % 65+ with diabetes 30.5% 28.2 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with asthma 14.1% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoporosis 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 | % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 13.3% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ with diabetes 30.5% 28.2 % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with asthma 14.1% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with stroke 11.0% 10.8 % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with asthma 14.1% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 10.2% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 22.5% 20.5 % 65+ with asthma 14.1% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with diabetes | | 30.5% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with asthma 14.1% 13.0 % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with stroke | | 11.0% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with hypertension W 73.5% 70.2 % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with prostate cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 22.5% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack 4.3% 4.5 % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with asthma | | 14.1% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.1% 34.3 % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with colon cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with hypertension | W | 73.5% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure 17.1% 17.7 % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with colon cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.3% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.8% 14.4 % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with colon cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.1% 1.7 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 34.1% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.3% 14.7 % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.1% 1.7 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 17.1% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.9% 49.1 % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.1% 1.7 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.8% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.9% 17.4 % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.1% 1.7 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 13.3% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas 1.6% 2.0 % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.1% 1.7 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 47.9% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer 1.7% 1.6 % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.1% 1.7 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 16.9% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer 2.2% 2.4 % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.1% 1.7 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.6% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer 9.6% 9.8 % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.1% 1.7 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.1% 1.7 % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer 10.1% 11.5 % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.6% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia 34.7% 36.8 % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.1% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.07% 0.05 % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 10.1% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism 20.1% 20.8 % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 34.7% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia B 33.4% 37.3 % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease 25.0% 22.3 | % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 20.1% | 20.8% |
| · | % 65+ with anemia | В | 33.4% | 37.3% |
| · | % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 25.0% | 22.3% |
| | % 65+ with liver diseases | | 7.1% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue 17.0% 18.6 | % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 17.0% | 18.6% |

Pembroke (Merrimack)
PAGE 3

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.1% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 25.2% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | В | 56.1% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 6.0% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 56.3% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 8.7% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 14.6% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 11.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 8.5% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 6.2% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 17.8% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.0% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 6.7% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 15.9% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 9.3% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 8.2% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 96.9% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 20 | 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 |

Pembroke (Merrimack)
PAGE 4

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 613 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 52.4 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 3.9 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | * | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 276 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 19.9% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 74 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 2.9% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.0% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 2.8% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 9.8% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 81.3% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 53.3% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 197 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,265 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 96.5% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 73.9% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 1 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 151 |
| | | | |

Pembroke (Merrimack)
PAGE 5

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 2.9% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 8.5% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 21.0% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 13.7% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 37.2% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 49.1% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 74.7% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 34.4% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 3.3% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 25.4% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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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<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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

Pembroke (Merrimack) PAGE 6





Pittsfield is a town located in Merrimack County that claimed the Guinness World Record for the most number of people wearing Groucho Marx glasses at the same time. There are 518 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, peripheral vascular disease, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, lung cancer, anemia, liver diseases, epilepsy, and hearing impairment. However, they had higher rates of obesity, tobacco use disorders, diabetes, and hypertension. Community resources to support healthy aging include 2 home health agencies, an assisted living site, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 4,097 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 18.2% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 746 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 12.6% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 518 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 62.7% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 22.8% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 14.5% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 52.5% | 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 | | 46.3% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 21.0% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 20.8% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 11.8% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 10.0% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 51.2% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 38.8% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 23.9% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 94.2% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 29.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.3% | 4.1% |
| Dittefield (Marrimaek) | | | DACE 1 |

Pittsfield (Merrimack) PAGE 1

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 5.4% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 70.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 24.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 56.3% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.2% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 14.8% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 82.3% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 38.0% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 54.2% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.5% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.9% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 82.2% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 10.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.6% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 30.6% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.1% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 32.4% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 22.3% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 72.5% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

Pittsfield (Merrimack)
PAGE 2

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 28.9% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 25.1% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 3.0% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 3.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | В | 0.6% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) |) | 6.3% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 13.6% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 8.6% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | W | 33.4% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 10.2% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 21.2% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 15.2% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | W | 74.3% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 5.0% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 36.2% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 16.5% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 11.9% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | В | 44.6% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 16.6% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 10.8% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 9.0% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 33.9% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 18.7% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 30.9% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | | 23.7% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.4% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 17.5% | 18.6% |

Pittsfield (Merrimack)
PAGE 3

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.8% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | В | 1.4% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 21.9% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 59.0% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.2% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 57.8% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 9.5% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 15.8% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 10.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 17.6% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 5.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 24.5% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 3.6% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 11.8% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 15.4% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 9.3% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 8.7% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 96.9% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 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 | | 2 | 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 |
| | | | |

Pittsfield (Merrimack)
PAGE 4

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 577 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | | 49.3 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 3.8 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 248 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 12.9% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 49 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 2.6% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 2.8% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 5.9% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 5.1% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 81.3% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 44.9% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 246 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,449 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 84.1% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 73.9% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 2 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 151 |

Pittsfield (Merrimack) PAGE 5

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES | | | |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line past year | | 4.8% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 10.9% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 25.5% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 25.1% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 32.2% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 42.7% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 73.8% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 38.7% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 14.2% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 23.7% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

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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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Pittsfield (Merrimack) PAGE 6





Salisbury is a rural town located in Merrimack County that contains part of Mt Kearsarge State Forest Park. There are 210 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of obesity, depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, asthma, heart attack, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, atrial fibrillation, peripheral vascular disease, lung cancer, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, fibromyalgia/chronic pain/fatigue, and hearing impairment. Community resources to support healthy aging include a nursing home within 5 miles, 4 home health agencies, a public library and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,299 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 25.7% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 334 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 16.2% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 210 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 58.1% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 28.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 13.3% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 51.4% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 95.7% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 4.3% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 71.9% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 13.3% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 14.8% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 0.0% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 6.7% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 70.5% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 22.9% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 26.7% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 95.2% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 30.0% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.9% | 4.1% |
| 0.11.1(14 | | | 54054 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 1.0% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 74.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 23.1% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.5% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 66.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.1% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.6% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 15.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.7% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 35.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.9% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 73.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 84.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 78.7% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 17.4% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 8.3% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 24.0% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 77.3% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | В | 12.9% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 69.5% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 6.5% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | В | 23.3% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 14.0% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.4% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.9% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 6.0% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 12.4% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 10.0% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 27.3% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 9.3% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 20.2% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | В | 9.6% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 67.7% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | В | 2.9% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 26.7% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 14.4% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | В | 10.2% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 9.7% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 44.6% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 15.3% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.9% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 10.3% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.2% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 12.3% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 33.6% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 18.3% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 29.6% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 13.9% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 3.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | В | 12.7% | 18.6% |

| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache % 65+ with epilepsy % 65+ with traumatic brain injury % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders % 65+ with glaucoma % 65+ with cataract % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions LIVING WITH DISABILITY % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles # of hospitals within 5 miles | В | 3.6% 1.6% 0.8% N/A 21.8% 56.7% 5.1% 45.2% 11.2% 7.6% 11.3% 1.4% | 4.0% 2.1% 1.1% 0.03% 22.9% 61.2% 7.1% 54.4% 10.3% 15.0% 14.4% |
|---|---|---|---|
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders % 65+ with glaucoma % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions LIVING WITH DISABILITY % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 0.8% N/A 21.8% 56.7% 5.1% 45.2% 11.2% 7.6% 11.3% 1.4% | 1.1% 0.03% 22.9% 61.2% 7.1% 54.4% 10.3% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders % 65+ with glaucoma % 65+ with cataract % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions LIVING WITH DISABILITY % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | N/A 21.8% 56.7% 5.1% 45.2% 11.2% 7.6% 11.3% 1.4% | 0.03% 22.9% 61.2% 7.1% 54.4% 10.3% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma % 65+ with cataract % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions LIVING WITH DISABILITY % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 21.8% 56.7% 5.1% 45.2% 11.2% 7.6% 11.3% 1.4% | 22.9% 61.2% 7.1% 54.4% 10.3% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions LIVING WITH DISABILITY % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 56.7% 5.1% 45.2% 11.2% 7.6% 11.3% 1.4% | 61.2% 7.1% 54.4% 10.3% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions LIVING WITH DISABILITY % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 5.1% 45.2% 11.2% 7.6% 11.3% 1.4% | 7.1% 54.4% 10.3% 15.0% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions LIVING WITH DISABILITY % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 45.2% 11.2% 7.6% 11.3% 1.4% | 54.4% 10.3% 15.0% |
| We 65+ with 0 chronic conditions LIVING WITH DISABILITY % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 7.6% 11.3% 1.4% | 10.3% |
| ## Company Control of | В | 7.6% 11.3% 1.4% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | В | 11.3% 1.4% | |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | В | 11.3% 1.4% | |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | В | 1.4% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 0.0% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 18.6% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 2.7% | 3.2% |
| ACCESS TO CARE Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 1.4% | 5.6% |
| Medicare (65+ population) % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 5.7% | 11.3% |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | | |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | | |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 6.8% | 7.9% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 6.1% | 7.5% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 95.7% | 95.8% |
| | | 4.4% | 5.4% |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 2,961 |
| • | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 1 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 4 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 4.3 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 437 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 44.1 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 172 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 12.4% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 50 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 3.6% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.7% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 3.0% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 10.2% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 83.0% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 61.1% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 100.0% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 75.0% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 3.3% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 30.5% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 8.7% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 47.8% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 43.5% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 98.1% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 56.5% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 34.8% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Sutton is a town located in Merrimack County and is home to Wadleigh State Park and part of Black Mountain Forest. There are 422 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, anxiety and bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, osteoporosis, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, fibromyalgia/chronic pain/fatigue, pressure ulcers, and visual impairment. Community resources to support healthy aging include a public library and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,958 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 26.6% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 520 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 21.6% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 422 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 61.8% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 35.1% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 3.1% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 47.9% | 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 | | 77.7% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 5.5% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 12.8% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 4.0% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 5.2% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 29.6% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 65.2% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 12.6% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 100.0% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 28.4% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.0% | 4.1% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 1.2% | 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 | | 71.7% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 26.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 59.6% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 20.1% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 70.6% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.3% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 18.1% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.5% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 40.7% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 60.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.0% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 94.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.7% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 73.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 32.8% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 73.2% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 18.2% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 31.5% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 14.4% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | В | 65.1% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.2% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.1% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE | COMMUNITY | STATE |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | STATE RATE ¹ | ESTIMATE | ESTIMATE |
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | 5.6% | 6.9% |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | | |
| % 65+ with depression | В В | 23.5% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | | 16.7% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | В | 2.1% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 4.4% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 8.3% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | 40.004 |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 6.5% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 20.3% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | В | 7.8% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | В | 16.9% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | В | 8.7% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 66.2% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 3.9% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 29.4% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 13.4% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 10.5% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 51.9% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | В | 13.7% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 2.6% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.4% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 12.2% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 13.4% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 42.1% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.05% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 18.9% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 29.8% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 16.2% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.5% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | В | 14.9% | 18.6% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 5.3% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 1.5% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 23.5% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 59.5% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | В | 5.1% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 48.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 12.7% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 17.1% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | | 12.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 2.1% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | В | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 2.6% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | В | 4.0% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.6% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 0.9% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | В | 0.9% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 6.8% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 3.8% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 94.3% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.5% | 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 | | 0 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 4.9 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 449 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 40.5 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 201 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 11.1% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 51 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 1.4% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 1.5% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 24.2% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 76.5% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 68.6% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 96.6% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 72.2% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 1.2% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 3.7% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 34.8% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 1.7% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 33.9% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 64.4% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 97.5% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 35.6% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 23.7% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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





Warner is a town in Merrimack County that is home to Mount Kearsarge State Forest. There are 499 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of anxiety disorders, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, diabetes, stroke, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, lung cancer, anemia, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, pressure ulcers, and hearing impairments. Community resources to support healthy aging include 4 primary care providers within 5 miles, 3 home health agencies, a memory café, an assisted living site, a university or community college, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 2,857 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 27.7% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 792 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 17.5% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 499 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 66.3% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 26.3% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 7.4% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 49.1% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 98.8% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 1.2% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 60.7% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 18.8% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 16.4% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 4.0% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 10.0% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 50.7% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 39.3% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 15.5% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 99.0% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 20.6% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 3.3% | 4.1% |
| | | | 54054 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Geographic Migration (65+ population) in the past 12 months | | | |
| % moved within same county | | 2.2% | 3.6% |
| % moved from different county in New Hampshire | | 2.2% | 1.0% |
| % moved from different state | | 0.4% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 74.2% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 23.1% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.5% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 17.7% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 66.8% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 7.1% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 2.6% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 15.4% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 10.7% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 35.3% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 58.9% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 73.7% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 92.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 84.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 78.7% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 17.4% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 8.3% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 24.0% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 77.3% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 22.7% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 24.3% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 16.9% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 70.1% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 6.5% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 7.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 26.6% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 18.6% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.4% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.9% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 5.7% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | | 10.0% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | В | 9.7% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | В | 22.6% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | В | 8.5% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 18.0% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 10.8% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | В | 65.4% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.0% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 28.2% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 11.1% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 12.9% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | В | 9.8% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 46.4% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 15.5% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 1.9% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 9.0% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.2% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.7% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | | 36.9% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 19.3% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | В | 29.8% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 17.8% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.3% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 16.7% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 3.6% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 1.6% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 24.3% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 59.8% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | В | 4.2% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 48.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 9.9% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | W | 22.9% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 11.1% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 10.0% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 9.8% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 17.5% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | | 2.7% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 10.0% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 12.3% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 7.8% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | | 6.1% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 95.7% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.4% | 5.4% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 4 | 2,961 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 26 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 0 | 74 |
| # of home health agencies | | 3 | 49 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 22 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 21 |
| # of memory cafes | | 1 | 12 |
| # of dementia-related support groups | | 0 | 14 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 522 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 43.9 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 192 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 19.1% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 45 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 2.3% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.0% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 3.2% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 20.9% | 16.0% |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 1 | 41 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 234 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 12 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 83.0% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 65.7% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 105 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 817 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 98.9% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 75.0% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 5.2% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 7.1% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 31.1% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 14.8% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 24.0% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 61.3% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 73.4% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 36.0% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 4.1% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 14.4% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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 <u>not</u> 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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<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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

TUFTS Health Plan FOUNDATION

Webster (Merrimack)

Webster is a rural town located in Merrimack County and adjacent to Mount Kearsarge State Forest Park. There are 311 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of ischemic heart disease, leukemias and lymphomas, and liver diseases. However, they had higher rates of hip fracture, obesity, high cholesterol, depression, anxiety and bipolar disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, substance and tobacco use disorders, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, breast cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypothyroidism, chronic kidney disease, fibromyalgia/chronic pain/fatigue, migraine, epilepsy, traumatic brain injury, glaucoma, cataracts, pressure ulcers, and hearing, visual, and mobility impairments. Residents are also more likely to have a regular doctor. Community resources to support healthy aging include 5 home health agencies, an assisted living site, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,899 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 25.9% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 492 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 16.4% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 311 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 68.2% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 20.6% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 11.3% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 55.9% | 54.7% |
| Race/Ethnicity (65+ population) | | | |
| % White | | 99.4% | 97.7% |
| % African American | | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| % Asian | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| % Other | | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 49.8% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 17.7% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 25.4% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 7.1% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 7.7% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 61.7% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 30.5% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 32.1% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 98.7% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 22.2% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | W | 4.8% | 4.1% |
| Woheter (Marrimack) | | | DACE 1 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 74.5% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 29.2% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 61.8% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 22.9% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 67.1% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 14.0% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | W | 4.5% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 16.0% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 88.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 41.4% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 60.3% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 76.9% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 96.9% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.1% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 77.8% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 11.9% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 8.0% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 24.2% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 78.5% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 19.4% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 28.9% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | W | 18.3% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | W | 74.7% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 6.6% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 6.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | W | 35.4% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders | W | 28.8% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders | W | 5.5% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | W | 2.1% | 1.4% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | W | 8.5% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders | W | 2.7% | 1.1% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | W | 7.6% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | W | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | W | 17.0% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 29.6% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with stroke | W | 12.3% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 20.3% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 13.6% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | | 71.0% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 4.5% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | В | 32.7% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | | 18.3% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 14.5% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | W | 16.3% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | W | 52.0% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | W | 19.6% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | В | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.3% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer | W | 11.2% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.7% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.5% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | W | 39.4% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | W | 23.5% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 36.0% | 37.3% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | W | 25.1% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 5.7% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | W | 22.1% | 18.6% |
| | | | |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | W | 4.8% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | W | 3.0% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | W | 2.5% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | W | 28.6% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | W | 66.0% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | W | 9.7% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | W | 58.3% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | W | 8.4% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | W | 19.5% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | W | 16.0% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 3.0% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | W | 1.5% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 3.3% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | В | 5.3% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | W | 4.2% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 1.0% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 5.3% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 7.9% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 12.4% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | В | 98.4% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 723 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 56.5 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | * | 5.0 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 279 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 16.0% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | * | 96 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 8.2% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.8% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 2.8% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 1 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 15.5% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 78.7% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 57.6% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | 17 | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | 1,286 | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 91.0% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 80.4% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 7.4% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 3.1% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 32.8% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 21.2% | 18.2% |
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| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 47.2% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 89.3% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 38.8% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 4.7% | 8.7% |
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| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
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Wilmont is a town in Merrimack County and home to Winslow State Park. There are 347 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, tobacco use disorders, diabetes, asthma, hypertension, congestive heart failure, lung cancer, chronic kidney disease, liver diseases, and hearing and mobility impairments. However, they had higher rates of leukemias and lymphomas and benign prostatic hyperplasia. Community resources to support healthy aging include 2 home health agencies, a public library, and access to broadband.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population all ages | | 1,510 | 1,327,503 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 30.5% | 22.7% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 460 | 301,630 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 23.0% | 15.8% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 347 | 210,385 |
| % 65-74 years | | 51.6% | 58.5% |
| % 75-84 years | | 47.0% | 28.6% |
| % 85 years or older | | 1.4% | 12.9% |
| Gender (65+ population) | | | |
| % female | | 55.6% | 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 | | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Marital Status (65+ population) | | | |
| % married | | 60.2% | 58.5% |
| % divorced/separated | | 19.9% | 14.0% |
| % widowed | | 19.9% | 22.9% |
| % never married | | 0.0% | 4.6% |
| Education (65+ population) | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 2.9% | 12.3% |
| % with high school or some college | | 46.7% | 57.1% |
| % with college degree | | 50.4% | 30.6% |
| % of 65+ population living alone | | 23.3% | 26.1% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 98.3% | 91.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 29.4% | 24.8% |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | В | 2.4% | 4.1% |
| NACE A GALLET IN | | | DA 05 4 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | 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 | | 2.3% | 1.7% |
| WELLNESS & PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with any physical activity within last month | | 71.7% | 74.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 26.4% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 59.6% | 58.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for both types of physical activities | | 20.1% | 19.9% |
| % 60+ getting recommended hours of sleep | | 70.6% | 66.4% |
| % 60+ injured in a fall within last 12 months | | 11.2% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 4.0% | 3.3% |
| % 60+ with self-reported fair or poor health status | | 18.1% | 16.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days last month | | 13.5% | 12.5% |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 84.8% | 86.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 40.7% | 40.3% |
| % 60+ flu shot past year | | 60.6% | 59.3% |
| % 65+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 78.0% | 77.8% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 94.1% | 95.3% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 76.7% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 73.1% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 13.1% | 13.5% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.4% | 8.1% |
| Oral Health | | | |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 32.8% | 29.0% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 73.2% | 75.7% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (county) | | 78 | 72 |
| NUTRITION/DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 18.2% | 20.2% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 31.5% | 27.2% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obese | | 16.5% | 16.7% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | | 69.8% | 72.2% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 8.2% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 0.0% | 28.4% |
| | | | |

| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month 5.6% 6.9% % 65+ with depression 25.6% 28.8% % 65+ with anxiety disorders B 15.3% 21.9% % 65+ with bipolar disorders 2.3% 3.11% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with bipolar disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with substance use disorders B 0.8% 1.1% 4 opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.2% 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.1% 5.5% 65+ with bipolates B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISCASE 8 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISCASE B 19.4% 22.2% 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias 10.5% 12.0% | HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with depression 25.6% 28.8% % 65+ with anxiety disorders B 15.3% 21.9% % 65+ with post-disorders 2.3% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.1% 5.5% % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.1% 5.5% % 65+ with bubstance use disorders B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE B 19.4% 28.2% 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias 10.5% 12.0% 65+ with streat B 19.4% 28.2% 65+ with streat B 19.4% | BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorders B 15.3% 21.9% % 65+ with pipolar disorders 2.3% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with personality disorders B 2.8% 1.4% % 65+ with personality disorders 0.8% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.279 % 65+ with bubstance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.1% 5.5% 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE 10.5% 12.0% 65+ with diabetes B 19.4% 28.2% 65+ with distorke 9.1% 10.8% 65+ with bubbance 9.1% 10.8% 65+ with bubbance 17.9% 20.5% 65+ with bubbance 17.9% 20.5% 65+ with bubbance 18 10.1% 13.0% 65+ with bubbance 18 13.7% 14.5% 65+ with bubbance | % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health last month | | 5.6% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorders 2.3% 3.1% % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with personality disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders D.8% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.279 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.1% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE *** *** 10.5% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes B 19.4% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke 9.1 10.1% % | % 65+ with depression | | 25.6% | 28.8% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder B 0.7% 1.4% % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders 0.8% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1,279 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.1% 5.5% % 65+ with bubacce use disorders B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with diabetes B 19.4% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with hasthma B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with hasthma B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with pertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with sichemic heart attack 5.9% 4.5% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% < | % 65+ with anxiety disorders | В | 15.3% | 21.9% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders B 2.8% 4.9% % 65+ with personality disorders 0.8% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1.279 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.1% 5.5% 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias 10.5% 12.0% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% 65+ with asthma B 10.1% 13.0% 65+ with asthma B 10.1% 13.0% 65+ with pyertension B 62.8% 70.2% 65+ with schemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 34.2% 34.3% 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 34.2% 34.4% 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% 65+ with pe | % 65+ with bipolar disorders | | 2.3% | 3.1% |
| % 65+ with personality disorders 0.8% 1.1% # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) 118 1,279 % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.1% 5.5% % 65+ with babacco use disorders B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias 10.5% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes B 19.4% 28.2% % 65+ with broke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with asthma B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with pypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with pypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with osteopartistific/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteopartorisis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 16.8% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ with lung cance | % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | В | 0.7% | 1.4% |
| # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) % 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE # 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias % 65+ with diabetes B 19.4% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with stroke 8 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with harman B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with pypertnesion B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with congestive heart dailure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis % 65+ with lung cancer % 65+ with poptate cancer 11.8% % 65+ with hung cancer % 65+ with hung poptate cancer 11.8% % 65+ with hung poptate cancer 11.8% % 65+ with hung poptatic hyperplasia W 47.9% % 65 | % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders | В | 2.8% | 4.9% |
| % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) 4.1% 5.5% % 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias 10.5% 12.0% % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias 10.5% 12.0% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 17.9% 20.5% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 17.9% 20.5% % 65+ with obstructive pulmonary disease 17.9% 20.5% % 65+ with obstructive pulmonary disease 17.9% 20.5% % 65+ with hypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with pypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with pyperplatal vascular disease 13.0% 14.4% % 65+ with osteoporosis 11.4% 41.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | % 65+ with personality disorders | | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorders B 6.7% 10.4% CHRONIC DISEASE ************************************ | # opioid deaths (all ages) (county) | | 118 | 1,279 |
| CHRONIC DISEASE % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias 10.5% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes B 19.4% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 17.9% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with pypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with hypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with pypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with pypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with pypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with lopertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ with lopertension B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with congestive heart attack 5.9% 4.5% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with louse | % 65+ with substance use disorders (drug use +/or alcohol abuse) | | 4.1% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias 10.5% 12.0% % 65+ with diabetes B 19.4% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 17.9% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 5.9% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with utrial fibrillation 13.4% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with proporosis W 4.6% 2.4% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with lung cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ with | % 65+ with tobacco use disorders | В | 6.7% | 10.4% |
| % 65+ with diabetes B 19.4% 28.2% % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 17.9% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 5.9% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ with prostate cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ women with prostate cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ women with prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% | CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with stroke 9.1% 10.8% % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 17.9% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 5.9% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.4% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with vibrolon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with presast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% <tr< td=""><td>% 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias</td><td></td><td>10.5%</td><td>12.0%</td></tr<> | % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 10.5% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 17.9% 20.5% % 65+ with asthma B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 5.9% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.4% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with presat cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.5% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% | % 65+ with diabetes | В | 19.4% | 28.2% |
| % 65+ with asthma B 10.1% 13.0% % 65+ with hypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 5.9% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.4% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoprosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with henign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% | % 65+ with stroke | | 9.1% | 10.8% |
| % 65+ with hypertension B 62.8% 70.2% % 65+ ever had a heart attack 5.9% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.4% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ men with prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with hllV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with nemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with | % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 17.9% | 20.5% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack 5.9% 4.5% % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.4% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with long cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with asthma | В | 10.1% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease 34.2% 34.3% % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.4% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with long cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with hypertension | В | 62.8% | 70.2% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure B 13.7% 17.7% % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.4% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoparthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 5.9% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation 13.4% 14.4% % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with nemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | | 34.2% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease 13.0% 14.7% % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with congestive heart failure | В | 13.7% | 17.7% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis 47.6% 49.1% % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 13.4% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis 16.4% 17.4% % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 13.0% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas W 4.6% 2.0% % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis | | 47.6% | 49.1% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer B 0.9% 1.6% % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 16.4% | 17.4% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer 2.3% 2.4% % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | W | 4.6% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ women with breast cancer 7.5% 9.8% % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with lung cancer | В | 0.9% | 1.6% |
| % 65+ women with endometrial cancer 1.5% 1.7% % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.3% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ men with prostate cancer 11.8% 11.5% % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ women with breast cancer | | 7.5% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia W 47.9% 36.8% % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ women with endometrial cancer | | 1.5% | 1.7% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS 0.05% 0.05% % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ men with prostate cancer | | 11.8% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism 17.8% 20.8% % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia | W | 47.9% | 36.8% |
| % 65+ with anemia 33.6% 37.3% % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.05% | 0.05% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease B 16.6% 22.3% % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with hypothyroidism | | 17.8% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with liver diseases B 4.6% 6.9% | % 65+ with anemia | | 33.6% | 37.3% |
| | % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | В | 16.6% | 22.3% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue 16.0% 18.6% | % 65+ with liver diseases | В | 4.6% | 6.9% |
| | % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain and fatigue | | 16.0% | 18.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 4.9% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 1.5% | 2.1% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorders | | N/A | 0.03% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 21.1% | 22.9% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 65.0% | 61.2% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 5.3% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | В | 46.2% | 54.4% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 11.5% | 10.3% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | В | 8.9% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | В | 10.1% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 3.2% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 0.9% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 20.5% | 18.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairments | В | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 7.2% | 5.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 6.6% | 11.3% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| Medicare (65+ population) | | | |
| % Medicare managed care enrollees | | 6.5% | 7.9% |
| % dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 5.0% | 7.5% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | | 94.3% | 95.8% |
| % 60+ who did not see doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.5% | 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 | | 2 | 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 RATE ¹ | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| Physician visits per year | * | 4.4 | 6.3 |
| Emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 467 | 572 |
| Part D monthly prescription fills per person per year | * | 44.6 | 49.1 |
| Home health visits per year | | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Durable medical equipment claims per year | | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 186 | 237 |
| Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 14.8% | 15.8% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years per year | | 69 | 76 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 0 | 33 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | * | 2.2% | 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) | | 0 | N/A |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 1.1% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 3.0% | 2.5% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 134 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 11.2% | 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) | | 92.0% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 76.5% | 77.6% |
| Voter participation rate in 2018 election (age 18+) | | 61.3% | 54.7% |
| SAFETY & TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| Violent crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 207 |
| Homicide rate /100,000 persons (county) | | N/A | 1 |
| # firearm fatalities (county) | | 51 | 586 |
| Property crime rate /100,000 persons | | N/A | 2,012 |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 98.1% | 91.0% |
| % 60+ who always drive wearing a seatbelt | | 72.2% | 77.1% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 151 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 18 | 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 | | 7.5% | 5.4% |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps past year | | 2.6% | 5.7% |
| % 65+ employed past year | | 23.6% | 24.8% |
| Household income (65+ householder) | | | |
| % households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 9.6% | 18.2% |
| % households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 40.9% | 36.5% |
| % households with annual income > \$50,000 | | 49.5% | 45.3% |
| % 60+ own home | | 87.5% | 79.9% |
| % 60+ have mortgage on home | | 45.6% | 35.3% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter) | | 9.6% | 8.7% |
| % 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner) | | 28.8% | 21.2% |
| COST OF LIVING | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE | RATIO (COUNTY/STATE) |
| Elder Economic Security Standard Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$25,860 | \$25,284 | 1.02 |
| Single, renter, good health | \$26,376 | \$26,400 | 1.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | \$37,800 | \$37,128 | 1.02 |
| Couple, renter, good health | \$38,316 | \$38,244 | 1.00 |

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), memorycaredirectory.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).

<u>Healthy Aging Data Report Team.</u> 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 Prisad 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