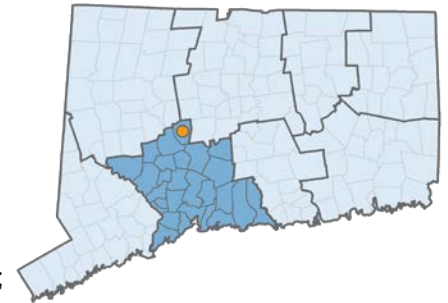


Wolcott (New Haven)

Wolcott is a town in New Haven County with 2,966 residents age 65 or older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fared better on some healthy aging indicators with lower rates of cataract, hypothyroidism, osteoporosis, and visual impairment. However, they had higher rates of injury from a fall, high cholesterol, chronic kidney disease, CHF, glaucoma, heart attack, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, peripheral vascular disease, tobacco use disorder, anxiety disorder, and hearing impairment. They are more likely to take the health promotion step of having a regular doctor. They are also less likely to engage in excessive drinking. Community resources to support healthy aging include 11 primary care providers and 5 nursing homes within 5 miles; 30 home health agencies, 9 hospice agencies, a senior center, and a public library.



| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | Significantly different than STATE RATE | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|---|--------------------|----------------|
| Total population all ages | | 16,652 | 3,581,504 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 26.1% | 23.0% |
| Total population 60 years or older | | 4,345 | 823,529 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 17.8% | 16.4% |
| Total population 65 years or older | | 2,966 | 587,580 |
| % 65-74 years | | 51.6% | 55.7% |
| % 75-84 years | | 26.9% | 29.1% |
| % 85 years or older | | 21.5% | 15.2% |
| % 65+ population who are female | | 59.5% | 56.8% |
| % 85+ population who are female | | 66.8% | 66.6% |
| Race and ethnicity of the population 65+ | | | |
| % White | * | 97.2% | 88.4% |
| % African American | * | 0.8% | 6.8% |
| % Asian | | 1.1% | 2.3% |
| % Other race | | 0.9% | 2.6% |
| % Hispanic/Latino | * | 0.8% | 5.8% |
| Marital status of the population 65+ | | | |
| % married | | 52.8% | 53.8% |
| % divorced/separated | | 10.7% | 14.9% |
| % widowed | | 29.9% | 24.2% |
| % never married | | 6.6% | 7.1% |
| Education of the population 65+ | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 19.2% | 14.7% |
| % with high school or some college | * | 63.1% | 53.3% |
| % with college degree | * | 17.7% | 32.1% |
| % with graduate or professional degree | * | 9.1% | 16.8% |
| % of 65+ population who speak only English at home | | 91.1% | 84.3% |
| % of 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 15.9% | 17.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | | | |
| % of 60+ who are LGBT (county) | | 2.6% | 2.5% |
| Median age of females | | 46.0 | 42.6 |
| Median age of males | | 45.1 | 39.1 |
| Life expectancy at birth (county) | | 80.1 | 80.9 |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.0% | 4.1% |
| WELLNESS | | | |
| % 60+ getting the recommended hours of sleep | | 61.5% | 65.2% |
| % 60+ doing any physical activity within last month | | 70.4% | 75.0% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 28.8% | 27.6% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 53.9% | 58.0% |
| % 60+ with fair or poor health status | | 18.8% | 17.6% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days in last month | | 15.6% | 12.4% |
| FALLS | | | |
| % 60+ who fell within last year | | 29.3% | 26.3% |
| % 60+ who were injured in a fall within last year | W | 15.7% | 9.8% |
| % 65+ had hip fracture | | 3.7% | 3.7% |
| PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in last year | | 91.8% | 88.5% |
| % 60+ flu shot in last year | | 60.7% | 57.5% |
| % 60+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 69.1% | 63.9% |
| % 60+ with shingles vaccine | | 32.4% | 33.5% |
| % 60+ women with a mammogram within last 2 years | | 85.1% | 79.7% |
| % 60+ with colorectal cancer screening | | 79.4% | 78.2% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | * | 10.3% | 16.1% |
| % 60+ met CDC preventive health screening goals | | 44.8% | 39.6% |
| NUTRITION & DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | | 16.9% | 19.9% |
| % 65+ with poor supermarket access | | 39.5% | 32.4% |
| % 60+ stressed about buying food in last month | | 8.2% | 8.6% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | | 31.4% | 26.1% |
| % 65+ clinically diagnosed obesity | | 24.9% | 22.5% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | W | 80.3% | 77.0% |
| % 60+ with cholesterol screening | | 97.2% | 97.1% |
| ORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with dental insurance | | 57.8% | 59.2% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | | 77.0% | 79.9% |
| # of dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) | | 72.1 | 75.1 |
| % 60+ with loss of 6 or more teeth | | 26.5% | 23.8% |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 14.7% | 14.4% |
| % 65+ with anemia | | 52.5% | 50.6% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| % 65+ with asthma | | 14.3% | 14.1% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 16.7% | 16.1% |
| % 65+ with autism spectrum disorder | * | 0.27% | 0.12% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia (men) | | 43.5% | 42.7% |
| % 65+ with breast cancer (women) | | 10.1% | 11.4% |
| % 65+ with cataract | B | 60.7% | 64.8% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | W | 32.6% | 29.9% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | 22.3% | 21.0% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.4% | 2.7% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | W | 27.4% | 22.6% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | | 36.0% | 33.8% |
| % 65+ with endometrial cancer (women) | | 1.6% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with epilepsy | | 2.9% | 2.9% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic, pain and fatigue | | 27.4% | 26.6% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | W | 32.2% | 28.3% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | W | 5.6% | 4.5% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.25% | 0.21% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | W | 78.9% | 76.2% |
| % 65+ with hypothyroidism | B | 22.7% | 25.1% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | W | 43.9% | 40.7% |
| % 65+ with leukemias and lymphomas | | 2.8% | 2.7% |
| % 65+ with liver disease | | 8.6% | 9.5% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 2.0% | 1.9% |
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | | 5.2% | 5.2% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis | W | 57.3% | 54.2% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | B | 17.6% | 20.2% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | W | 23.9% | 19.9% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 9.5% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with prostate cancer (men) | | 13.1% | 13.1% |
| % 65+ with stroke | | 12.3% | 11.9% |
| % 65+ with traumatic brain injury | | 1.3% | 1.3% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | | 63.6% | 61.8% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | | 5.8% | 7.2% |
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| # of drug overdose deaths (all ages) | | 11 | 4,613 |
| % 65+ with opioid use disorder | | 1.7% | 2.2% |
| % 65+ with substance use disorder | | 6.0% | 6.8% |
| % 60+ who used marijuana in last month | | N/A | 2.9% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | B | 5.5% | 9.2% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorder | W | 12.2% | 10.1% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 7.3% | 7.7% |
| % 60+ ever used E-Cigarettes in last month | | 5.7% | 6.3% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| MENTAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ who reported receiving adequate emotional support | | 79.4% | 78.3% |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health in last month | | 5.5% | 6.9% |
| % 65+ with depression | | 31.9% | 30.3% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorder | W | 31.2% | 25.5% |
| % 65+ with bipolar disorder | | 4.3% | 3.8% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 0.8% | 1.2% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorder | | 4.8% | 4.6% |
| % 65+ with personality disorder | | 2.7% | 2.5% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | * | 19.8% | 12.4% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of deafness or hearing impairment | W | 21.6% | 15.7% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | * | 13.4% | 4.8% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of blindness or visual impairment | B | 0.7% | 1.1% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 11.2% | 7.6% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | * | 31.3% | 19.1% |
| % 65+ with clinical diagnosis of mobility impairment | | 3.7% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 11.9% | 7.5% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 19.8% | 13.6% |
| CAREGIVING | | | |
| # of caregiver support groups | | 0 | 127 |
| # of Memory Cafes | | 0 | 6 |
| % of 60+ who provide care to a family/friend in last month | | 25.3% | 21.7% |
| % of grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.7% | 0.8% |
| % of grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 2.5% | 2.7% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| % 65+ dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 26.0% | 22.1% |
| % 65+ Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 33.7% | 29.9% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | B | 98.5% | 96.0% |
| % 60+ who did not see a doctor when needed due to cost | | 5.7% | 4.5% |
| # of primary care providers within 5 miles | | 11 | 10,508 |
| # of hospitals within 5 miles | | 0 | 71 |
| # of home health agencies | | 30 | 3,124 |
| # of nursing homes within 5 miles | | 5 | 419 |
| # of community health centers | | 0 | 83 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 0 | 55 |
| # of hospice agencies | | 9 | 38 |
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| # physician visits per year | | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| # emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years annually | * | 761.2 | 636.7 |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| # Part D monthly prescription fills per person annually | | 51.6 | 50.3 |
| # home health visits annually | | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| # durable medical equipment claims annually | | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| # inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years annually | | 298.8 | 273.3 |
| % Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 19.0% | 17.2% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years annually | | 126.8 | 104.7 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 42.5 | 42.3 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 6.4% | 5.5% |
| % 65+ hospice users | | 3.3% | 2.7% |
| % 65+ hospice users as % of decedents | * | 58.1% | 45.5% |
| Median hospice days per hospice user (65+, deceased) | | 12.0 | 10 |
| Median hospice payment (Medicare + other) per hospice user | | \$3,817.88 | \$3,741.18 |
| COMMUNITY | | | |
| Air pollution: annual # of unhealthy days for 65+ (county) | | 14 | N/A |
| Age-friendly efforts in community | | Not yet | Not yet |
| # of senior centers | | 1 | 165 |
| # of universities and community colleges | | 0 | 64 |
| # of public libraries | | 1 | 238 |
| # of YMCAs | | 0 | 19 |
| % in county with access to broadband (all ages) | | 99.5% | 99.1% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in last month | | 71.7% | 75.1% |
| Voter participation rate in 2016 election (age 18+) | | 77.3% | 76.9% |
| SAFETY & CRIME | | | |
| Homicide rate/100,000 persons (county) | | 4.1 | 2.0 |
| # firearm fatalities (all ages) (county) | | 258 | 932 |
| # 65+ deaths by suicide (county) | | 21 | 26 |
| TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| % 65+ who own a motor vehicle | * | 96.8% | 87.3% |
| % 60+ who always drive or ride wearing a seatbelt | | 92.2% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ who drove under the influence of drinking in last month | | N/A | 2.2% |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/town | | 0 | 342 |
| # of fatal crashes involving adult age 60+/county | | 77 | 342 |
| HOUSING | | | |
| % 65+ population who live alone | * | 22.5% | 28.4% |
| Average household size (all ages) | | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Median house value | | \$249,600.00 | \$272,700.00 |
| % 60+ own home | * | 84.8% | 76.9% |
| % 60+ homeowners who have mortgage | | 45.3% | 47.1% |
| % 60+ stressed about paying rent/mortgage in last month | | 15.4% | 17.4% |

| HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS | BETTER / WORSE STATE RATE | COMMUNITY ESTIMATE | STATE ESTIMATE |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| % 65+ households (renter) spend >35% of income on housing | * | 14.9% | 44.0% |
| % 65+ households (owner) spend >35% of income on housing | | 23.2% | 29.5% |
| % 65+ moved within same county in last year | | 2.1% | 3.7% |
| % 65+ moved from different county in last year | | 1.1% | 0.8% |
| % 65+ moved from different state in last year | | 1.9% | 0.9% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 0 | 80 |
| % of vacant homes in community | | 6.0% | 9.6% |
| ECONOMIC | | | |
| % 60+ receiving food benefits in last year | * | 5.7% | 10.9% |
| % 65+ employed in last year | | 27.4% | 24.8% |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line in last year | | 5.5% | 7.0% |
| Median household income | | \$86,786.00 | \$76,106.00 |
| % 65+ households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 11.6% | 17.1% |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 37.7% | 31.0% |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$50,000-\$99,999 | | 28.0% | 27.6% |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$100,000+ | | 22.7% | 24.4% |
| COST OF LIVING | | | |
| | RATIO OF COUNTY TO STATE | \$ COUNTY ESTIMATE | \$ STATE ESTIMATE |
| Elder Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | 1.02 | \$27,204.00 | \$26,796.00 |
| Single, renter, good health | 1.03 | \$29,460.00 | \$28,536.00 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | 1.02 | \$38,736.00 | \$37,920.00 |
| Couple, renter, good health | 1.03 | \$40,992.00 | \$39,660.00 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*See our technical report (online at <https://healthyagingdatareports.org>) for more information on data sources, measures, geographic units, margins of error, and statistical methodology. For most indicators the community and state values are estimates derived from sample data. Thus, it is possible that some of the differences between state and community estimates may be due to chance associated with population sampling. We use the terms "Better" and "Worse" to highlight differences between community and state estimates that we are confident are not due to chance. "Better" is used where a higher/lower value has positive implications for the health of older residents. "Worse" is used where a higher/lower score has negative implications for the health of older people, and when the implication is unclear, we use an *.

We balance two goals. First, we aim to report data at very local levels because we believe change is often locally driven. Second, we vowed to protect the privacy of the people providing the information reported. Thus, given the constraints of the data analyzed we used a hierarchical approach to reporting.

Data Sources:

- Population Characteristics: The U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey 2014-2018), The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2012-2018), Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (2020), The CMS Master Beneficiary Summary File ABCD/Other (2016-2017).
- Wellness, Falls, Prevention, Nutrition/Diet, Oral Health: BRFSS (2012-2018), CMS (2016-2017), the USDA Food Atlas (2017), CT Dept. of Public Health (DPH) (2020).
- Chronic Disease: CMS (2016-2017).
- Behavioral Health, Mental Health: CT DPH (2020), CMS (2016-2017), BRFSS (2012-2018), CDC Wonder (2014-2018).
- Living with Disability: CMS (2016-2017), ACS (2014-2018).
- Caregiving: CT Dept. of Aging (2020), memorycafedirectory.com (2020), BRFSS (2012-2018), ACS (2014-2018).
- Access to Care: CMS (2016-2017), BRFSS (2012-2018), Medicare.gov (Sep. 2020), Community Health Center Association of CT (2020), National Adult Day Services Association (2020).
- Service Utilization: CMS (2016-2017), Medicare.gov (Sep. 2020).
- Community: U.S. EPA Air Compare (2020), AARP (2020), CT Health and Human Services (2020), New England Commission of Higher Education (2020), CT State Library, Division of Library Development (2021), CT YMCA (2020), the FCC (2018), BRFSS (2012-2018), CT Secretary of State (2020).
- Safety & Crime: CDC Wonder (2014-2018).
- Transportation: ACS (2014-2018), BRFSS (2012-2018), the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2014-2018).
- Housing, Economic, Cost of Living: BRFSS (2012-2018), ACS (2014-2018), www.seniorcare.com/assisted-living/ (2020), Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging, University of Massachusetts Boston (2019).

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