

The Rhode Island Healthy Aging Data Report

Tools to Advance Equity in Healthy Aging

2025 Update

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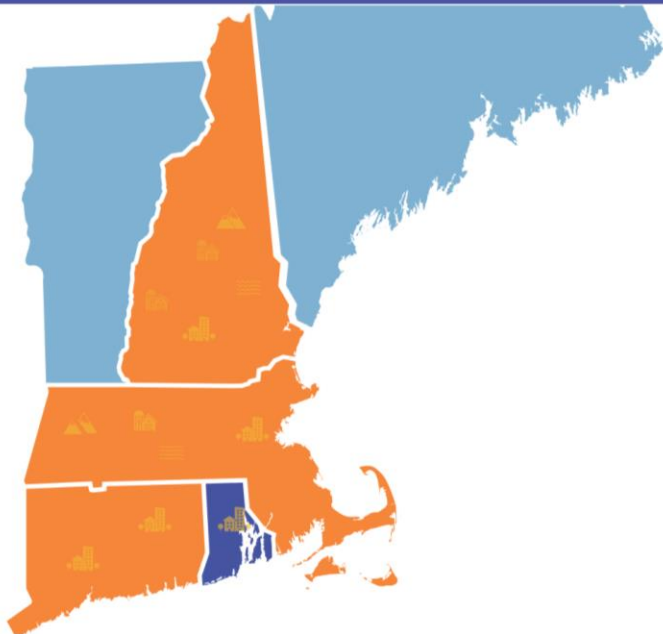
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No conflicts of interest to report.

Aims

1. What is the 2025 RI Healthy Aging Data Report?
2. Describe the tools in the 2025 RI Healthy Aging Data Report.
3. Provide a sneak peak of results to be released in May 2025.

Help residents, agencies, providers and governments understand the older people who live in their cities and towns.



RHODE ISLAND HEALTHY AGING DATA REPORT

39 cities and towns
20 neighborhoods and **7** cities
194 indicators

[VIEW REPORT](#)

WHAT'S INSIDE



HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS

DOWNLOADABLE MAPS SHOW PATTERNS, STRENGTHS, AND CHALLENGES ACROSS THE STATE.

Reports in 2014, 2015, 2018, 2025

2018 Massachusetts Healthy Aging Data Report

Older Adult Health in Every Community



Reporting on **179** health risk indicators in **379** communities

MASSACHUSETTS IS GETTING OLDER



About 15% of people in Massachusetts are **age 65+**, an increase of about 125,000 people since last report.

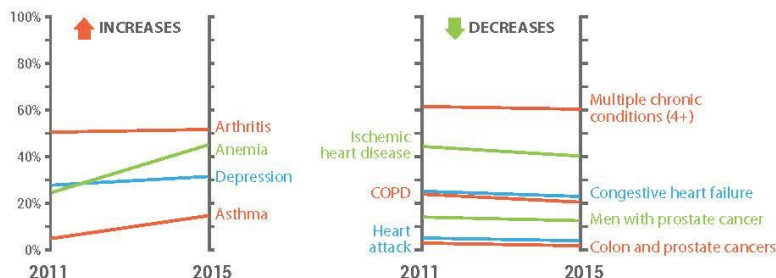
The older population in Massachusetts:

- Is more racially and ethnically **diverse**
- Has more **education**
- Has **higher incomes**, with more people earning \$50K+
- Is **younger**, with more 65-74-year-olds



Massachusetts is the 7th healthiest state for older people in the U.S., according to America's Health Rankings Senior Report. Still, there is room to improve!

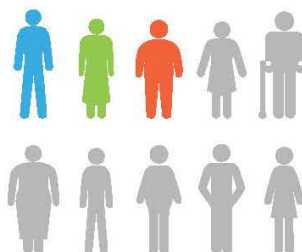
Health challenges are shifting



MENTAL HEALTH IS OVERLOOKED



Mental health is important at every stage of life. It includes **emotional, psychological, and social well-being**. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It influences how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices.



3 out of every 10

older residents have ever been diagnosed with **depression** – the most commonly diagnosed mental health issue among older people.

6% of all Massachusetts residents 65+ years have some form of **substance use disorder**.

Rates vary widely across the state, from less than 4% to about 16%.



Higher rates were found in communities with relatively high levels of serious and chronic disease, crime, and older people living alone.



Lower rates were found in communities with higher percentages of older women of Asian descent.

BE A PART OF THE CHANGE



UNDERSTAND.

- Download your Community Profile at healthyagingdatareports.org.
- Educate yourself and others about the older people who live in your city or town.
- Compare your city or town to state averages.



ENGAGE.

- Start a conversation.
- Bring older people, community organizations together.

WHERE YOU LIVE MATTERS

Many **rural communities** have higher percentages of people 65+ and limited access to care and transportation options.



Most **Gateway Cities** – urban hubs historically known for their mills and industry – face economic and social challenges, including the health of older residents.



ACT.

- Join the age-friendly movement.
- Prioritize community needs and resources.
- Collaborate with diverse partners and funders.

The 2015 data above reflect health for adults age 60+ or 65+ in Massachusetts.

Visit healthyagingdatareports.org for more.



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Older Adult Health in Every Community

CHANGES SINCE 2016

Older Rhode Islanders Are More Diverse; Population Is Growing

243,523

 People age 60+
= **23%**

 65+ population
increasingly diverse:

+0.6%
Black

+0.3%
Asian

+1.2%
Hispanic/Latinx

Highest %

 Of older people age 85+
in **NEW ENGLAND**

3rd Highest %

 Of older people age 85+ in
the **UNITED STATES**

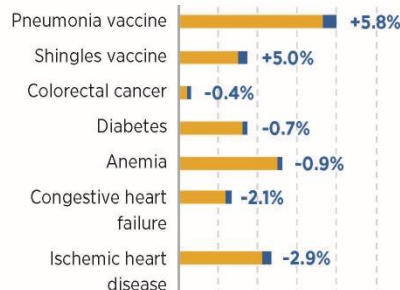
Twice

As many 85+ women as men



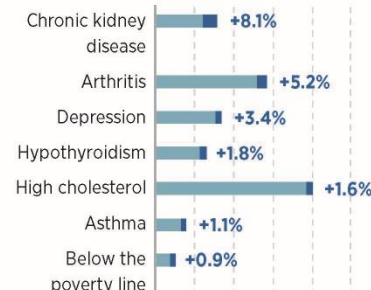
Making Progress

Rates Improved For



More Work to be Done

Rates Worsened For



Race Matters

52 Health Indicators
have evident disparities

Older Black people
had higher rates than older
Asians, Hispanics, and Whites in

25 indicators

Including:

- Diabetes
- Congestive heart failure
- Hypertension
- Prostate cancer
- Stroke
- Glaucoma

Older Hispanic people
had higher rates than older
Asians, Blacks, and Whites in

8 indicators

Including:

- Alzheimer's disease
- Liver disease
- Depression

Gender Matters

Women are more likely to

 Eat recommended
fruits and veggies daily

 Stress about
buying food


Have falls



Have depression

Men are more likely to

 Meet CDC guidelines
for physical activity and
screening guidelines


Have heart disease


 Have chronic
kidney disease


Have diabetes

Where You Live Matters

Most people don't live in long-term care settings


<5% of adults 65+ live in
long-term care settings

31% of people 65+ live alone

70% of people 60+ own their home

 Diagnosis of indolent chronic diseases
are more prevalent in communities with
**MORE EDUCATION, HIGHER INCOMES,
AND GOOD ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE**

 Serious, complex chronic diseases are
more prevalent in communities with **LESS
EDUCATION AND LOWER INCOMES**

COVID-19 EXACERBATES EXISTING DISPARITIES
in communities of color


Understand

- 1 Download community profile
- 2 Read the Highlights Report to understand how your community compares to the statewide trends
- 3 Learn about programs and resources
 - Call The POINT at 401-462-4444
 - Visit R.I. Office of Healthy Aging at www.oha.ri.gov



Engage

- 1 Encourage people you know and community leaders to engage in age-friendly movement
- 2 Connect with Age-Friendly R.I. at www.agefriendlyri.org
- 3 Recommend changes for healthy aging



Act

- 1 Get involved in local efforts to promote healthy aging
- 2 Use data to prioritize community needs
- 3 Collaborate with diverse partners
- 4 Create opportunities for civic engagement and social connection
- 5 Identify and build upon what's working

 Learn more at
healthyagingreports.org/rhode-island

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2019 New Hampshire Healthy Aging Data Report

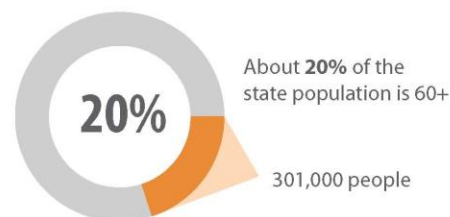
Older Adult Health in Every Community



Reporting on **166** health risk indicators in **244** communities

NEW HAMPSHIRE IS GROWING OLDER

The Granite State has one of the highest median ages in the nation, second only to Maine.



New Hampshire ranks among the healthiest states. A recent study ranked NH the 3rd healthiest state for older people in the US.



But not for everyone. There are disparities by ZIP code and gender.

In recent years:



Improved rates for: ischemic heart disease (caused by narrowed arteries)



Worsened rates for: arthritis, breast cancer, cataracts, chronic kidney disease, depression, endometrial cancer, glaucoma, high cholesterol and hypothyroidism.

WHERE YOU LIVE MATTERS

About 37% of NH's population lives in rural areas. Older people in rural areas often have greater needs – and less access to the services needed to diagnose, treat acute illness and manage chronic disease.



Cities had the:

↓ **lowest** disability rates

↑ **highest** serious & complex chronic disease rates



Towns had the:

↓ **lowest** serious & complex chronic disease rates

↑ **highest** disability rates



Rural communities had the:

↓ **lowest** indolent chronic conditions rates (which progress slowly and cause little pain)

↑ **high** serious & complex chronic disease rates

MEN AND WOMEN AGE DIFFERENTLY



Women have better rates than men for...

- 🍎 Eating fruits and vegetables
- 🚗 Wearing a seatbelt
- 💉 Getting the pneumonia vaccine



...but **worse rates** than men for...

- 🌱 Depression
- 👉 Arthritis
- 🚶 Fall-related injury in past year



Men have better rates than women for...

- 🏃 Physical activity
- 🏠 CDC health screening
- 🦠 Getting an HIV test



...but **worse rates** than women for...

- ⛔ Substance use disorders
- 🎗 HIV/AIDS
- ❤ Ischemic heart disease

TOGETHER WE CAN CREATE CHANGE



UNDERSTAND.

- Download your Community Profile at healthyagingdatareports.org.
- Educate yourself and others about the older people who live in your city or town.
- Compare your community to state averages.



ENGAGE.

- Start a conversation.
- Bring together older people and community organizations to discuss how to address opportunities and challenges.
- Connect with the NH Alliance for Healthy Aging to learn from others who care about aging.



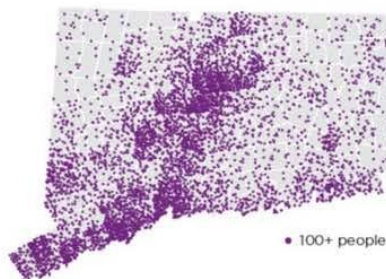
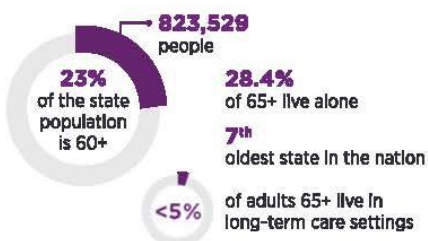
ACT.

- Identify what's working.
- Use the data to prioritize needs.
- Collaborate with diverse partners and funders.
- Join the age-friendly movement.

Older Adult Health in Every Community

REPORTING 190 INDICATORS FOR EVERY CITY AND TOWN IN CONNECTICUT | www.healthyagingdatareports.org

Connecticut is growing older — everywhere



5%–45%
range of communities with a high % of residents 60+
The state average is 16.4%

Many rural communities have higher percentages of people 65+ and limited access to care and transportation options.

Racism affects people's health

Everyone deserves a fair chance to age well, but systemic inequities create health disparities. Connecticut has the most racially diverse older population (65+) in New England.

Black older people have highest rates of:

- 4+ chronic conditions
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Obesity
- Stroke
- Substance use disorders

Hispanic older people have highest rates of:

- Asthma
- Depression
- Heart attack
- PTSD

COVID-19 exacerbates existing disparities in communities of color

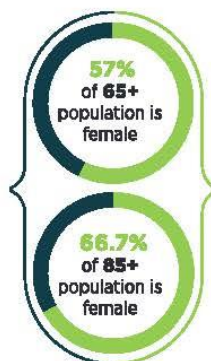
Gender matters

Men are more likely to

- have heart disease, atrial fibrillation, congestive heart failure, hypertension, heart attack & stroke

have better rates

- at physical activity



Women are more likely to

- have arthritis, obesity, osteoporosis, falls, hip fracture & depression

have better rates on

- eating recommended fruits and vegetables & getting annual check-up

Location reinforces disparities

65+ household incomes



7%
below the poverty line

24%
above \$100K annually

65+ level of education



14.7%
high school diploma or less

16.8%
graduate/professional degree

65+ home ownership



37%
in low income areas
77% statewide average

100%
in high income areas

65+ median house value



\$128K
in low income areas
\$273K statewide average

\$1.5M
in high income areas

65+ spending >35% of income on housing



100%
in low income areas
44% statewide average

0%
in high income areas

Preventive health interventions are needed (2015–2017)

↑ Making progress Rates Improved For

Asthma **-1.45%** Diabetes **-0.41%**

↓ More work to be done Rates Worsened For

Alzheimer's disease **+0.31%** Depression **+1.69%**
Obesity **+5.42%** 4+ chronic conditions **+0.40%**



Understand

- 1 Learn what makes a community age-friendly.
- 2 Download your community profile: healthyagingdatareports.org
- 3 Read the Highlights Report to understand how your community compares to the statewide trends
- 4 Learn about programs and resources: myplacect.org



Engage

- 1 Encourage people you know and community leaders to engage in the age-friendly movement
- 2 Connect with Connecticut Age Well Collaborative at www.ctagewellcollaborative.org



Act

- 1 Promote healthy aging.
- 2 Collaborate with diverse and local partners to identify and build upon what's working.

Learn more at healthyagingdatareports.org/connecticut



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Healthy Aging Data Report

Highlights from Wyoming, 2023



College of Agriculture,
Life Sciences and
Natural Resources



Older Adult Health in Every County

125 indicators for 82 counties

The older population is increasing, while the Mississippi state population is declining



29.3%

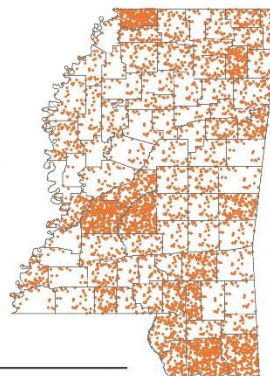
Increase in Mississippi population of adults 65+ between 2010 and 2021

15.9%

Of Mississippi over 65+
In some counties older adults make up nearly 25% of the population

Aging Population Density

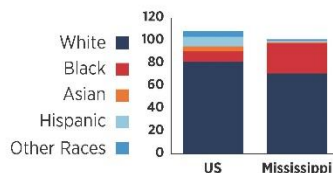
- 1 Dot = 100 People Age 65+
- State Total: 474,270



Social Determinants of Health

Race Matters

Accumulated inequities cause health disparities that age-friendly communities can help mitigate



3X

as many older Black adults (65+) in Mississippi compared to national average

Older Black adults (65+) in Mississippi are more likely to...



report higher rates of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias



report lower average income than 65+ white households (\$20k less)



report less than a high school education

Place Matters

Compared to urban counties, rural counties...

17.6% Are older
Population 65+ (vs. 15.5%)

15.4% Are poorer
Population 65+ with income below the poverty line in last year (vs. 11.3%)

6.5X Have less access to care
Fewer primary care physicians and hospitals (20 vs 120)



80%

of counties are rural

■ Rural □ Urban

U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service Rural-Urban continuum codes (RUCA)

Together We Can Create Change



Understand

- Download your Community Profile at healthymys.com
- Educate yourself and others about the older people who live in your city or town.
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Engage

- Start a conversation.
- Bring together older people and community organizations to discuss how to address opportunities and challenges.
- Connect with the MSDH Age-Friendly Public Health System to learn from others who care about aging.



Act

- Identify what's working.
- Use the data to prioritize needs.
- Collaborate with diverse partners and funders.
- Join the age-friendly movement.



LEARN MORE



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



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DATA



KNOWLEDGE



ACTION

How are the healthy aging data reports created?



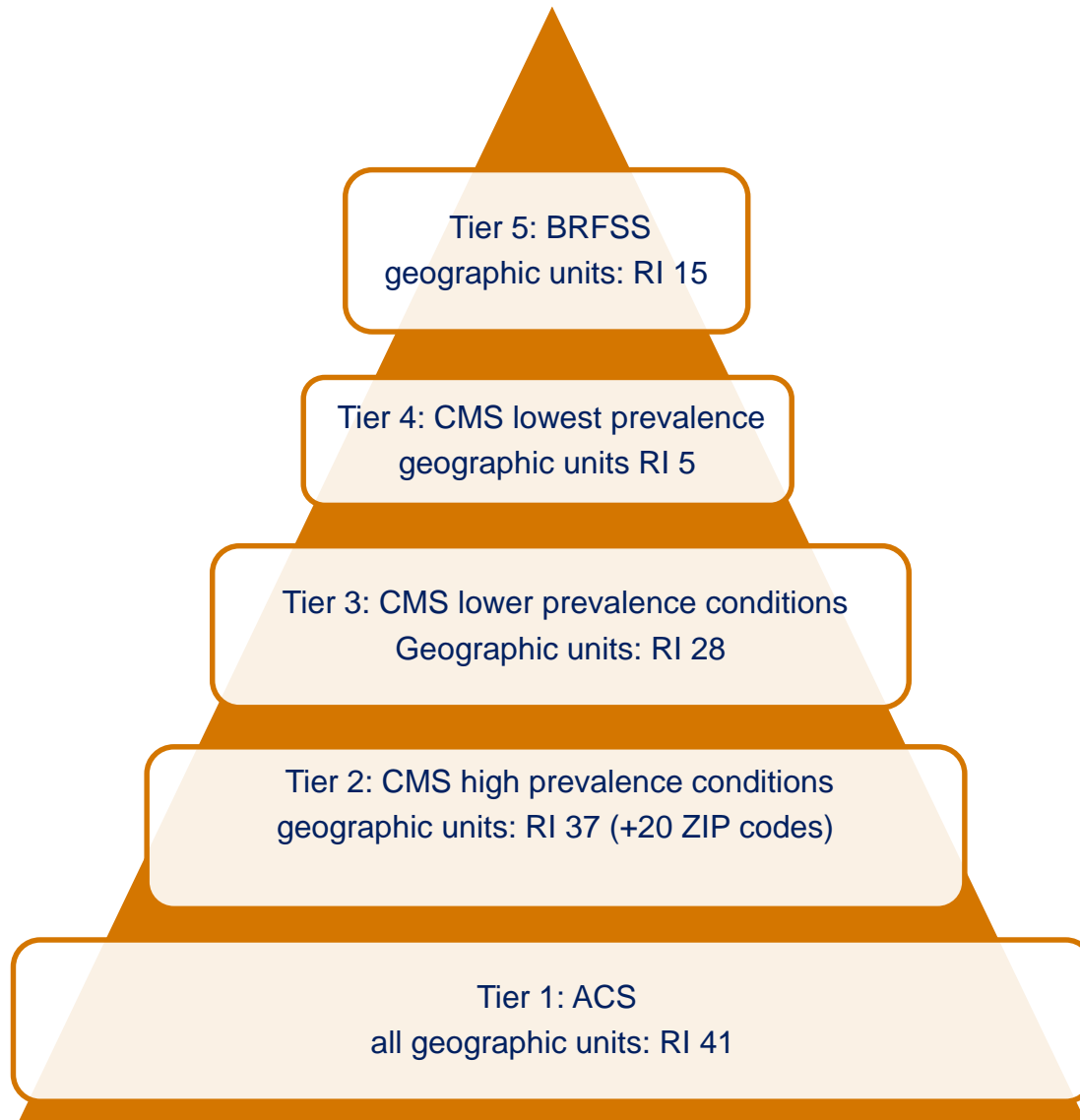
Data Sources

(+/-)

- ▶ The **American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year files** of the U.S. Census Bureau was the source of demographic, socioeconomic status, and housing data for communities. 2018-2022.
- ▶ The **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services** the Medicare Summary Beneficiary files were the major source of data on prevalence rates of chronic disease conditions and medical utilization. 2020-2021. *(Ever diagnosed vs current diagnosed)*
- ▶ The **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System** of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and state health departments was the major source of data for health risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access. 2020-2021.
- ▶ Plus many other data sources noted in technical documents.

Pragmatic, hierarchical approach to reporting

(only going as far as the data and DUA's allow)
but reporting at the most local level possible



Aims

1. What is the Healthy Aging Data Report?
2. Describe the tools in the 2025 RI Healthy Aging Data Report.
3. Provide a sneak peak of results to be released in May 2025.

RHODE ISLAND HEALTHY AGING DATA REPORT

COMMUNITY PROFILES

HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS

INFOGRAPHIC

CHRONIC DISEASE RATES

REGIONAL TRENDS

TECHNICAL REPORT, DATA SOURCES, AND METHODS

RHODE ISLAND HEALTHY AGING DATA REPORT

The [2020 Rhode Island Healthy Aging Data Report](#) is designed to help residents, agencies, providers and governments understand the older adults who live in their cities and towns – their ages, living arrangements, health status, strengths and vulnerabilities.

Explore the 2020 Report:

- [Explore the Highlights report](#)
- [39 community profiles](#) with estimates of indicators with confidence intervals, and [technical documentation](#), and an additional 20 community profiles by ZIP code for the core cities (Pawtucket, Central Falls, Warwick, Woonsocket, Providence, Cranston, East Providence) in Rhode Island
- [194 maps](#) listing community rates for each indicator (both ranked and alphabetized)
- [18 interactive web maps](#)
- [An infographic](#) summarizing key findings

The report was funded by [Tufts Health Plan Foundation](#) with research led by the [Gerontology Institute of the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston](#).

Explore the 2016 Report

- [Download the Highlights Report](#)
- [Download the infographic](#)
- [Download the Technical Report](#)

Warwick (Kent)

Warwick is a city in Kent County with 17,673 residents aged 65 and older. Compared to state average rates, older residents fare worse on some healthy aging indicators with higher rates of anemia, chronic kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), congestive heart failure (CHF), diabetes, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, liver disease, migraine, high cholesterol, osteoarthritis/rheumatoid arthritis, stroke, tobacco use disorder, depression, and anxiety disorder. They are more likely to take the health promotion step of having a regular doctor, but they are less likely to eat optimal servings of fruits and vegetables and have annual dental exams. Community resources to support healthy aging include one senior center, one public university or community college, one hospital, two hospice agencies, two community health centers, two Alzheimer's caregiver support group, three adult day health centers, five public libraries, six skilled nursing facilities, seven home health agencies, eight assisted living facilities, and 141 primary care providers.



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

| | Significantly different than state rate | Community estimate | State estimate |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total population (all ages) | | 82,783 | 1,094,250 |
| Population 60 years or older as % of total population | | 29.5% | 25.0% |
| Total population 60 years and older | | 24,433 | 273,831 |
| Population 65 years or older as % of total population | | 21.3% | 17.9% |
| Total population 65 years and older | | 17,673 | 195,378 |
| % 65-74 years | | 59.7% | 57.8% |
| % 75-84 years | | 27.5% | 29.0% |
| % 85 years or older | | 12.9% | 13.2% |
| % 65+ population who are female | | 59.9% | 56.3% |
| % 85+ population who are female | | 75.4% | 67.8% |
| Race and ethnicity of the population 65+ | | | |
| % White | * | 94.4% | 88.6% |
| % African American | * | 1.4% | 3.1% |
| % Asian | * | 0.6% | 1.8% |
| % Other race(s) | * | 3.6% | 6.5% |
| % Hispanic | * | 1.9% | 5.9% |
| # 55+ who are Native American / Alaskan | | 106 | 832 |
| Marital status of the population 65+ | | | |
| % married | * | 48.5% | 51.6% |
| % divorced/separated | * | 21.3% | 16.9% |
| % widowed | | 22.6% | 22.2% |
| % never married | | 7.6% | 9.3% |
| Education of the population 65+ | | | |
| % with less than high school education | | 12.5% | 14.9% |
| % with high school or some college | * | 60.6% | 53.3% |
| % with college degree | | 14.0% | 15.9% |
| % with graduate or professional degree | * | 12.8% | 16.0% |
| % 65+ population who speak only English at home | * | 94.3% | 83.3% |
| % 65+ population who are veterans of military service | | 16.1% | 14.6% |
| % 60+ LGBT | | 4.0% | 4.3% |

2025 update

41 Community Profiles

With 172 Indicators:

Population characteristics
Social determinants of health
Health outcomes

| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | Significantly different than state rate | Community estimate | State estimate |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| HOUSING | | | |
| % 65+ population who live alone | * | 34.9% | 29.3% |
| Average household size (all ages) | * | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Median house value (all ages) | * | \$294,400 | \$343,100 |
| % 60+ own home | | 72.7% | 71.7% |
| % 60+ homeowners who have mortgage | | 51.0% | 48.4% |
| % 65+ households (renter) spend >35% of income on housing | | 42.6% | 38.9% |
| % 65+ households (owner) spend >35% of income on housing | | 31.4% | 25.2% |
| % grandparents who live with grandchildren | | 2.9% | 2.8% |
| # of assisted living sites | | 8 | 63 |
| SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH | | | |
| COST OF LIVING | | | |
| Elder Index | | | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health (County) | 0.98 | \$26,760 | \$27,168 |
| Single, renter, good health (County) | 0.99 | \$29,868 | \$30,216 |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health (County) | 0.99 | \$38,856 | \$39,264 |
| Couple, renter, good health (County) | 0.99 | \$41,964 | \$42,312 |
| ECONOMIC | | | |
| % 60+ receiving food stamps in past year | | 16.0% | 14.7% |
| % 65+ employed in past year | | 17.8% | 19.2% |
| % 65+ with income below the poverty line in past year | | 10.0% | 10.7% |
| Median annual income for households with a householder age 65+ | * | \$48,839 | \$56,242 |
| % 65+ households with annual income < \$20,000 | | 21.3% | 19.1% |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | | 29.6% | 26.8% |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$50,000-\$99,999 | | 27.0% | 26.1% |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$100,000+ | * | 22.0% | 28.0% |
| WELLNESS | | | |
| % 60+ getting the recommended hours of sleep | | 60.3% | 63.1% |
| % 60+ doing any physical activity in past month | | 71.1% | 73.5% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity | | 23.9% | 26.1% |
| % 60+ met CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity | | 52.8% | 55.4% |
| % 60+ with fair or poor self-reported health status | | 19.5% | 17.9% |
| % 60+ with 15+ physically unhealthy days in past month | | 15.6% | 13.6% |
| % 60+ who reported being satisfied with life | | 94.8% | 95.5% |
| COMMUNITY | | | |
| Annual # unhealthy days due to air pollution for 65+ (County) | | 3 | NA |
| AARP Age-Friendly Communities | | Not yet | Not yet |
| # of public universities and community colleges | | 1 | 9 |
| # of public libraries | | 5 | 72 |
| # of senior centers | | 1 | 34 |
| # of Osher Lifelong Learning Institutes (OLLI) | | 0 | 1 |
| % households with a smartphone (all ages) | | 84.2% | 85.8% |
| % households with only a smartphone to access Internet (all ages) | * | 6.4% | 8.2% |

| SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH | Significantly different than state rate | Community estimate | State estimate |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| COMMUNITY | | | |
| % households without a computer (all ages) | | 7.0% | 7.1% |
| % households with access to Broadband (all ages) | | 89.6% | 89.2% |
| % households without access to the Internet (all ages) | | 10.4% | 10.7% |
| % 60+ who used Internet in past month | | 71.9% | 71.4% |
| Voter participation rate in 2020 election (age 18+) | | 70.3% | 68.3% |
| Homicide rate/100,000 persons (County) | | NA | 2.1 |
| # firearm fatalities (all ages) (County) | | 34 | 226 |
| # 65+ deaths by suicide (County) | | 14 | 92 |
| Age-sex adjusted 1-year mortality rate | | 4.7% | 4.3% |
| TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| % householders 65+ who own a motor vehicle | | 89.4% | 86.2% |
| % 60+ who always drive or ride wearing a seatbelt | | 91.6% | 92.3% |
| % 60+ drove under influence | | 2.5% | 1.9% |
| # fatal crashes involving adult age 60+ (County) | | 16 | 94 |
| AllTransit Score | | 4 | 2.85 |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES | | | |
| FALLS | | | |
| % 60+ who fell in past year | | 26.0% | 26.0% |
| % 60+ who were injured by a fall in past year | | 10.3% | 10.0% |
| % 65+ with hip fracture | | 3.7% | 3.1% |
| PREVENTION | | | |
| % 60+ with physical exam/check-up in past year | | 94.1% | 93.0% |
| % 60+ flu shot in past year | | 65.8% | 67.8% |
| % 60+ with pneumonia vaccine | | 67.9% | 64.2% |
| % 60+ with shingles vaccine | | 36.3% | 37.8% |
| % 60+ women with mammogram in past 2 years | | 82.0% | 82.1% |
| % 60+ had colorectal cancer screening | | 68.0% | 68.7% |
| % 60+ with HIV test | | 22.4% | 23.5% |
| % 60+ with optimal preventive health | | 31.6% | 32.3% |
| NUTRITION & DIET | | | |
| % 60+ with 5 or more servings of fruit or vegetables per day | W | 15.3% | 18.8% |
| % 60+ stressed about buying food in past month | | 12.6% | 12.3% |
| % 60+ self-reported obese | W | 31.4% | 27.1% |
| % 65+ with high cholesterol | W | 81.3% | 79.3% |
| % 60+ with high cholesterol screening | | 96.8% | 97.3% |
| ORAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ with dental insurance | | 63.5% | 65.1% |
| % 60+ with annual dental exam | W | 72.6% | 77.5% |
| # dentists per 100,000 persons (all ages) (County) | | 60.9 | 53.0 |
| % 60+ with loss of 6+ teeth | | 29.3% | 26.0% |

| HEALTH OUTCOMES | Significantly different than state rate | Community estimate | State estimate |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| % 65+ with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias | | 12.2% | 12.0% |
| % 65+ with anemia | W | 53.4% | 47.0% |
| % 65+ with asthma | | 15.2% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ with atrial fibrillation | | 14.5% | 14.3% |
| % 65+ with benign prostatic hyperplasia (men) | | 41.8% | 43.3% |
| % 65+ with breast cancer (women) | | 11.5% | 11.5% |
| % 65+ with cataract | | 65.7% | 65.0% |
| % 65+ with chronic kidney disease | W | 37.1% | 34.0% |
| % 65+ with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | W | 22.6% | 20.8% |
| % 65+ with colon cancer | | 2.6% | 2.4% |
| % 65+ with congestive heart failure | W | 22.7% | 20.0% |
| % 65+ with diabetes | W | 35.6% | 32.4% |
| % 65+ with endometrial cancer (women) | | 2.4% | 2.3% |
| % 65+ with fibromyalgia, chronic pain, and fatigue | | 35.2% | 33.7% |
| % 65+ with glaucoma | | 26.0% | 26.3% |
| % 65+ ever had a heart attack | | 6.1% | 5.3% |
| % 65+ with HIV/AIDS | | 0.11% | 0.19% |
| % 65+ with hypertension | W | 78.7% | 75.8% |
| % 65+ with ischemic heart disease | W | 45.3% | 39.4% |
| % 65+ with liver disease | W | 14.4% | 13.0% |
| % 65+ with lung cancer | | 2.3% | 2.0% |
| % 65+ with migraine and other chronic headache | W | 9.4% | 8.3% |
| % 65+ with osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis | W | 59.7% | 57.3% |
| % 65+ with osteoporosis | | 19.2% | 18.9% |
| % 65+ with peripheral vascular disease | | 23.6% | 23.1% |
| % 65+ with pressure ulcer or chronic ulcer | | 7.9% | 7.7% |
| % 65+ with prostate cancer (men) | | 14.0% | 13.4% |
| % 65+ with stroke | W | 13.0% | 11.6% |
| % 65+ with 4+ (out of 15) chronic conditions | W | 67.1% | 63.0% |
| % 65+ with 0 chronic conditions | W | 6.2% | 7.2% |
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | |
| # drug overdose deaths (all ages) (County) | | 276 | 1,699 |
| % 65+ with substance use disorder | | 9.0% | 8.4% |
| % 60+ who used marijuana in past month | | 4.7% | 4.9% |
| % 60+ excessive drinking | | 10.1% | 10.0% |
| % 65+ with tobacco use disorder | W | 13.6% | 12.1% |
| % 60+ current smokers | | 10.6% | 8.8% |
| % 60+ ever used E-Cigarettes in past month | | 2.2% | 1.6% |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| HEALTH OUTCOMES | Significantly different than state rate | Community estimate | State estimate |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| MENTAL HEALTH | | | |
| % 60+ who reported receiving adequate emotional support | | 79.2% | 77.5% |
| % 60+ with 15+ days poor mental health in past month | | 10.8% | 8.3% |
| % 65+ with depression | W | 38.6% | 34.5% |
| % 65+ with anxiety disorder | W | 39.1% | 34.3% |
| % 65+ with post-traumatic stress disorder | | 2.6% | 2.2% |
| % 65+ with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorder | | 3.0% | 3.1% |
| LIVING WITH DISABILITY | | | |
| % 65+ with self-reported hearing difficulty | | 12.6% | 12.2% |
| % 65+ with self-reported vision difficulty | | 3.7% | 5.1% |
| % 65+ with self-reported cognition difficulty | | 8.3% | 7.0% |
| % 65+ with self-reported ambulatory difficulty | | 20.3% | 18.7% |
| % 65+ with self-reported self-care difficulty | | 7.6% | 7.1% |
| % 65+ with self-reported independent living difficulty | | 14.4% | 13.0% |
| CAREGIVING | | | |
| # of Alzheimer's support groups | | 2 | 9 |
| % 60+ who provide care to a family/friend in past month | | 28.3% | 22.1% |
| % grandparents raising grandchildren | | 0.86% | 0.71% |
| ACCESS TO CARE | | | |
| % 65+ dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid | * | 12.7% | 15.0% |
| % 65+ Medicare managed care enrollees | * | 53.5% | 51.4% |
| % 60+ with a regular doctor | B | 98.0% | 96.6% |
| % 60+ who did not see a doctor when needed due to cost | | 4.1% | 3.9% |
| # of primary care providers | | 141 | 1,176 |
| # of hospitals | | 1 | 12 |
| # of home health agencies | | 7 | 24 |
| # of skilled nursing facilities | | 6 | 75 |
| # of hospice agencies | | 2 | 9 |
| # of community health centers | | 2 | 52 |
| # of adult day health centers | | 3 | 31 |
| SERVICE UTILIZATION | | | |
| # physician visits per year | | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| # emergency room visits/1000 persons 65+ years annually | | 541.4 | 500.0 |
| # Part D monthly prescription fills per person annually | * | 56.7 | 54.2 |
| # home health visits annually | | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| # durable medical equipment claims annually | | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| # inpatient hospital stays/1000 persons 65+ years annually | * | 266.3 | 230.9 |
| % Medicare inpatient hospital readmissions (as % of admissions) | | 19.3% | 17.1% |
| # skilled nursing facility stays/1000 persons 65+ years annually | | 86.5 | 76.0 |
| # skilled nursing home Medicare beds/1000 persons 65+ years | | 35.7 | 41.2 |
| % 65+ getting Medicaid long term services and supports | | 3.8% | 4.0% |
| % 65+ hospice users | | 3.7% | 3.4% |
| % 65+ hospice users as % of decedents | | 50.8% | 50.7% |

TECHNICAL NOTES

*For more information on data sources, measures, and methodology used in the 2025 Rhode Island Healthy Aging Data Report see our technical documentation at (healthyagingdatareports.org). 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. 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 (ACS)) 2018-2022; Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), 2010-2022.*
- *Housing: ACS, 2018-2022; RIDOH, 2023.*
- *Cost of Living: Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the University of Massachusetts Boston, 2023.*
- *Economic: ACS, 2018-2022.*
- *Wellness: BRFSS, 2010-2022.*
- *Community: AARP, 2023; ACS, 2018-2022; AgeFriendly RI, 2023; BRFSS, 2010-2022; CDC WONDER, 2016-2020; The CMS Master Beneficiary Summary File ABCD/Other (CMS), 2020-2021; NECHE, 2023; OLLI, 2023; RI State Library, 2023; RI Secretary of State, 2023; U.S. EPA Air Compare, 2023.*
- *Transportation: ACS, 2018-2022; AllTransit™, 2023; BRFSS, 2010-2022; NHTSA, 2018-2022.*
- *Falls: CMS, 2020-2021; BRFSS, 2010-2022.*
- *Prevention: BRFSS, 2010-2022.*
- *Nutrition/Diet: BRFSS, 2010-2022; CMS, 2020-2021.*
- *Oral Health: BRFSS, 2010-2022; HRSA, 2023.*
- *Chronic Disease: CMS, 2020-2021.*
- *Behavioral Health: BRFSS, 2010-2022; CDC WONDER 2016-2020; CMS, 2020-2021.*
- *Mental Health: BRFSS, 2010-2022; CMS, 2020-2021.*
- *Living with Disability: ACS, 2018-2022.*
- *Caregiving: ACS, 2018-2022; Alzheimer's Association, 2023; BRFSS, 2010-2022.*
- *Access to Care: BRFSS, 2010-2022; CMS, 2020-2021; HRSA, 2023; Medicare.gov, 2023; RI Adult Day Services, 2023.*
- *Service Utilization: CMS, 2020-2021.*

Healthy Aging Data Report Research Team (2025): Beth Dugan PhD, Nina Silverstein PhD, Chae Man Lee PhD, Taylor Jansen PhD, Yan-Jhu Su, Yan Lin, Shan Qu, Tiffany Tang & Qian Song PhD, from the Gerontology Institute at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Point32Health Foundation supported the research and provided important guidance.

Suggested citation: Dugan E, Lee CM, Jansen T, Su YJ, Silverstein NM, & Song Q. (2025). The Rhode Island 2025 Healthy Aging Data Report. Retrieved from www.healthyagingdatareports.org

Questions or Ideas? Beth.dugan@umb.edu



Point32Health Foundation

In partnership with



Point32Health companies

RHODE ISLAND HEALTHY AGING DATA REPORT

COMMUNITY PROFILES

HEALTHY AGING INDICATORS

INFOGRAPHIC

CHRONIC DISEASE RATES

REGIONAL TRENDS

TECHNICAL REPORT, DATA SOURCES, AND METHODS

RHODE ISLAND HEALTHY AGING DATA REPORT

The [2020 Rhode Island Healthy Aging Data Report](#) is designed to help residents, agencies, providers and governments understand the older adults who live in their cities and towns – their ages, living arrangements, health status, strengths and vulnerabilities.

Explore the 2020 Report:

- [Explore the Highlights report](#)
- [39 community profiles](#) with estimates of indicators with confidence intervals, and [technical documentation](#), and an additional 20 community profiles by ZIP code for the core cities (Pawtucket, Central Falls, Warwick, Woonsocket, Providence, Cranston, East Providence) in Rhode Island
- [194 maps](#) listing community rates for each indicator (both ranked and alphabetized)
- [18 interactive web maps](#)
- [An infographic](#) summarizing key findings

The report was funded by [Tufts Health Plan Foundation](#) with research led by the [Gerontology Institute of the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston](#).

Explore the 2016 Report

- [Download the Highlights Report](#)
- [Download the infographic](#)
- [Download the Technical Report](#)

Aims

1. What is the Healthy Aging Data Report?
2. Describe the tools in the 2025 NH Healthy Aging Data Report.
3. Provide a sneak peak of results to be released in May 2025.

2025 Rhode Island Healthy Aging Data Report

172 indicators for 42 communities



healthyagingdatareports.org/rhode-island-healthy-aging-data-report

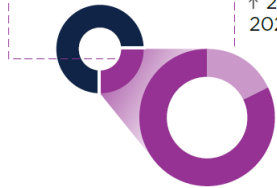
Rhode Island's Older Population is Growing

Total state population of older adults (60+) has grown to

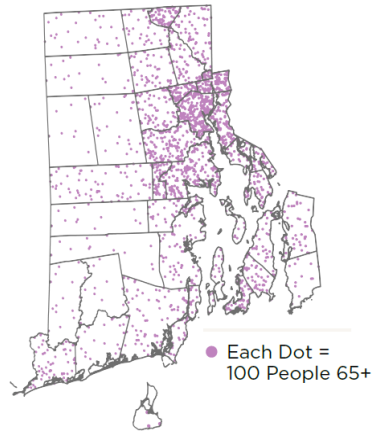
273,831

25%
of population is 60+
↑ 30,000+ since 2020

18%
of population is 65+
↑ 20,000+ since 2020 (195,378)



Aging Population Density



The Older Population is Changing

Opportunity to build upon the knowledge and experience of older adults



More Diverse

5.9%

Hispanic

6.5%

Other Race(s)

4.3%

LGBT



More Educated

16%

Graduate or professional degree

14.9%

Less than a high school education

15%

of people 65+ are dually-eligible for Medicaid and Medicare (eligibility is determined by income, disability, or age)

Chronic Conditions in Age 65+

1 in 3

Anxiety (34%) | Depression (35%) | Diabetes (32%)



Over Half

with Osteoarthritis or Rheumatoid Arthritis (57.3%)



75%

with Hypertension



Disparities in Older Women's Health



Bone Health

Women are **7x more likely than men to have osteoporosis** and have higher rates of arthritis and hip fracture



Mental Health

Women have **double the rates of men** for anxiety and depression, and have higher rates of Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, and PTSD



Positive Progress

The Age-Friendly community movement is gaining momentum with age friendly initiatives across the state:

- Communities
- Employers
- Hospital Systems
- Museums
- Policies
- State Agencies
- Universities & Colleges

Together We Can Create Change



UNDERSTAND

- **Download** your community profile at:
HEALTHYAGING DATAREPORTS.ORG
- **Educate** yourself and others about the indicators in your community
- **Compare** your community rates to state rates



ENGAGE

- **Encourage** participation in the age-friendly movement
- **Bring** people together to talk about the data
- **Think** about what your community needs to promote health for all ages



ACT

- **Get involved!** Use data to inform your work
- **Partner** with other change agents
- **Join** Age-Friendly Rhode Island. Connect with this movement at agefriendlyri.org or www.oha.ri.gov



Gerontology Institute

Point32Health Foundation

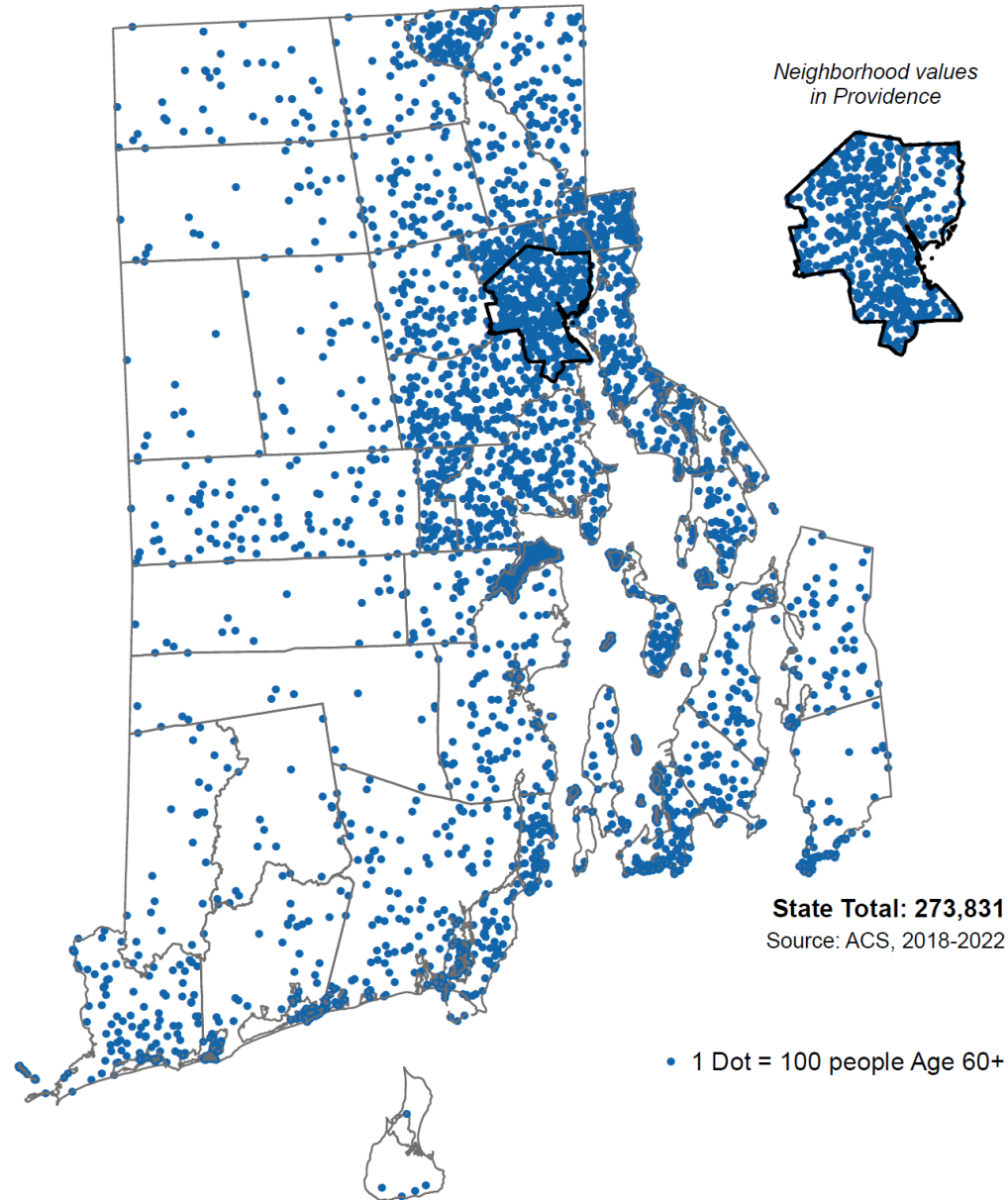
In partnership with



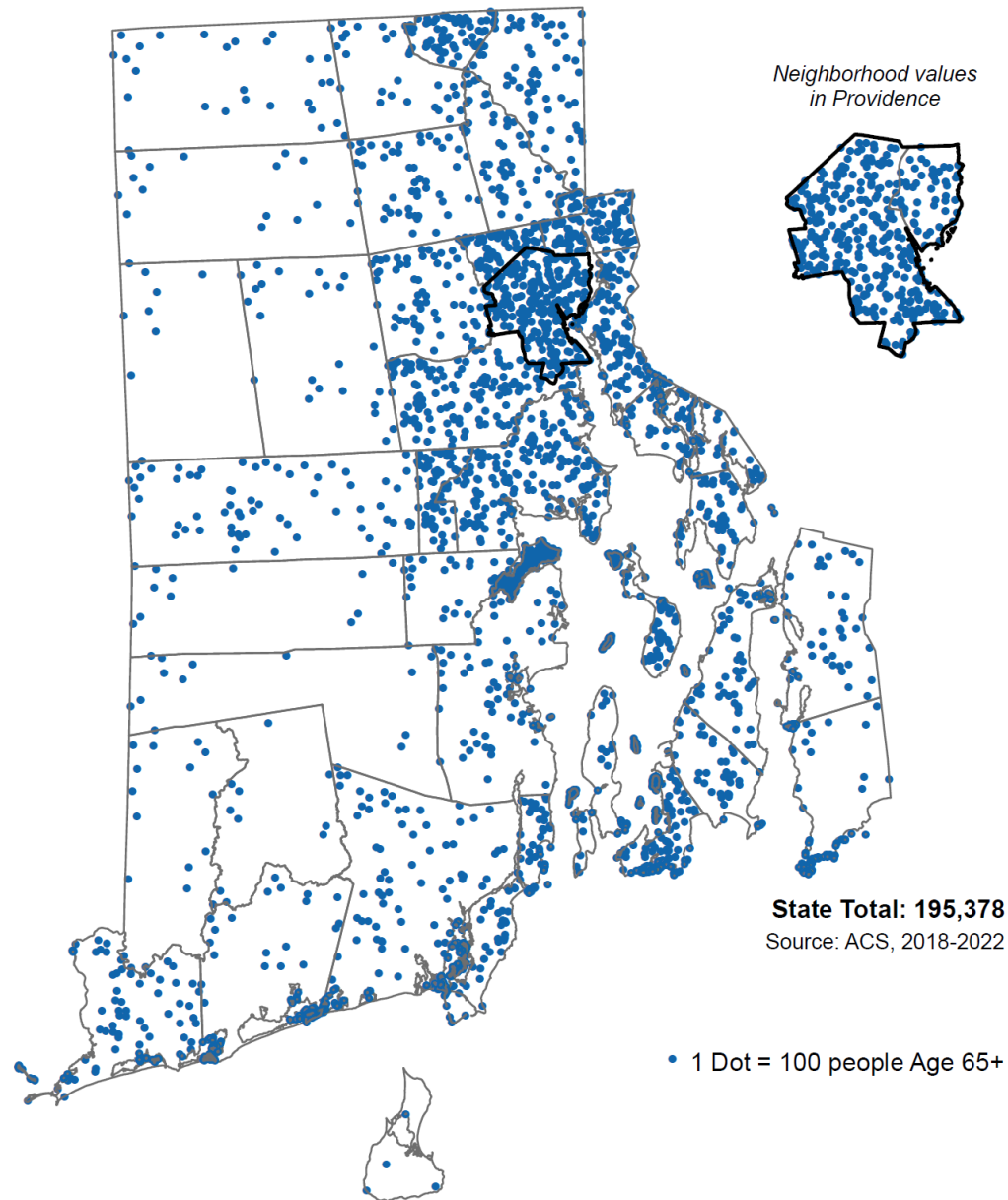
Point32Health companies



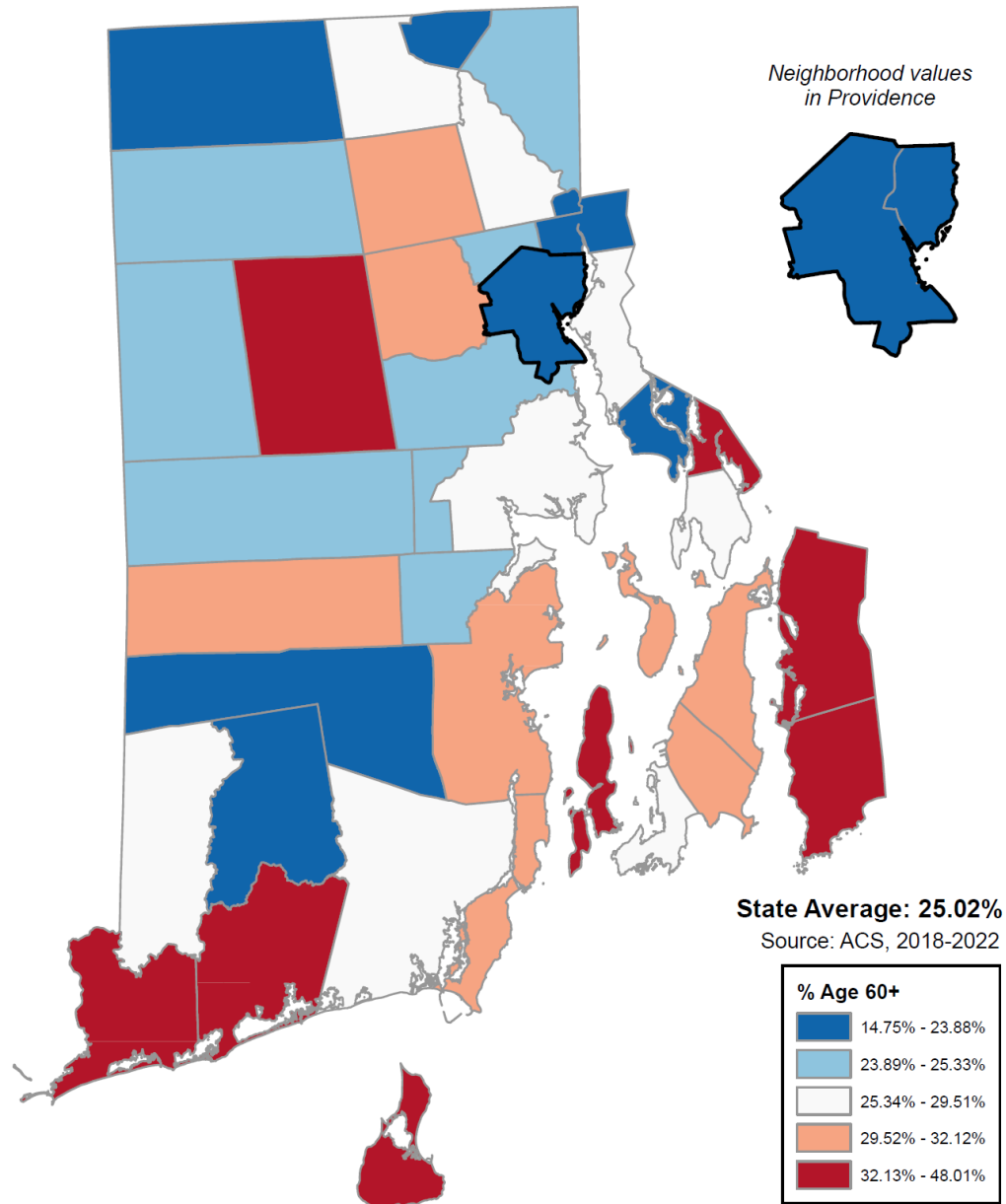
Density of Population Age 60+ Years



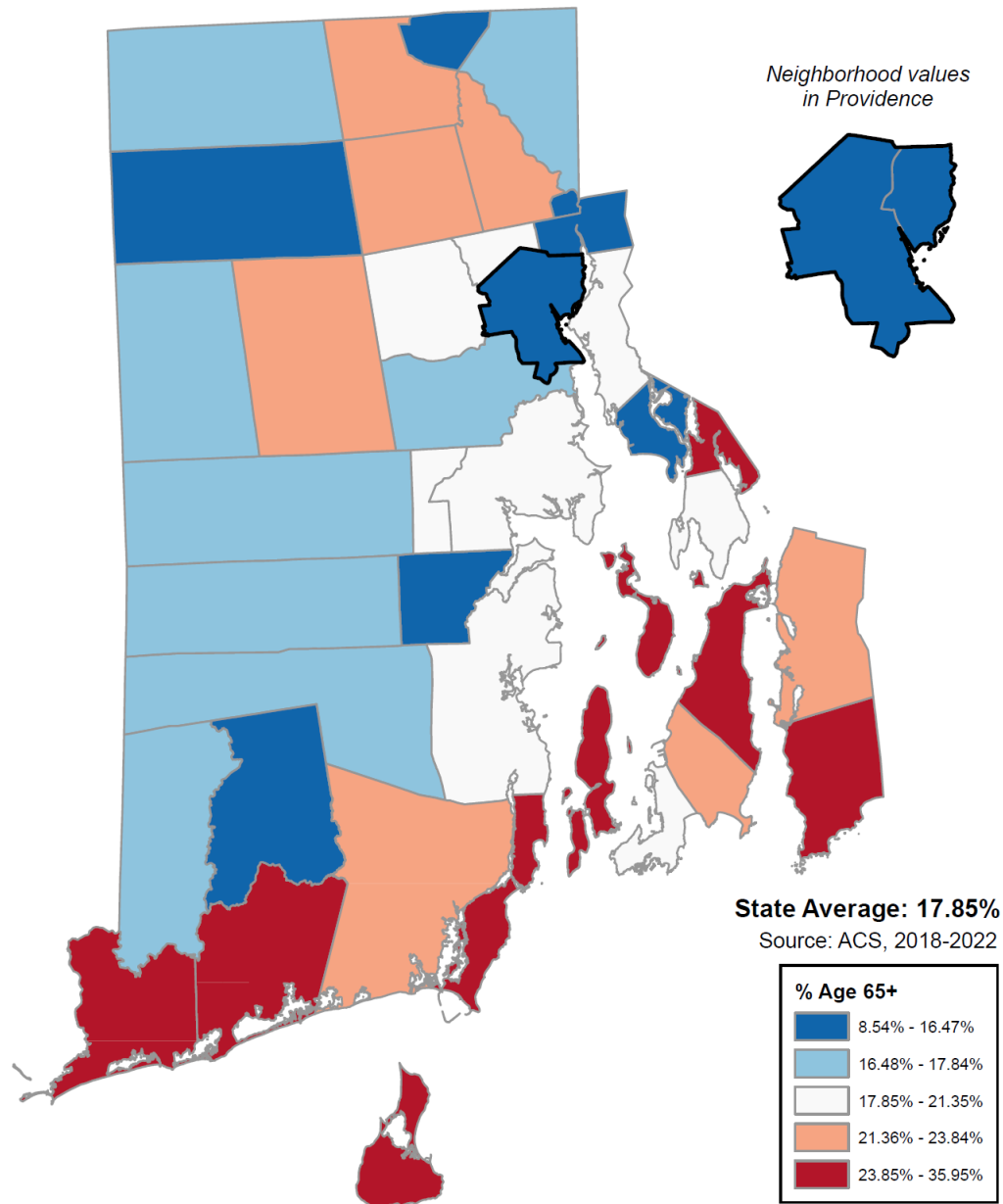
Density of Population Age 65+ Years



Percentage of Population Age 60+ Years



Percentage of Population Age 65+ Years



Percentage of Population Age 60+ Years

Alphabetical Order of Town

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Barrington | 22.45% |
| Bristol | 27.47% |
| Burrillville | 23.88% |
| Central Falls | 14.75% |
| Charlestown | 37.48% |
| Coventry | 24.55% |
| Cranston | 24.75% |
| Cumberland | 24.71% |
| East Greenwich | 24.54% |
| East Providence | 29.14% |
| Exeter | 23.10% |
| Foster | 25.21% |
| Glocester | 24.83% |
| Hopkinton | 29.35% |
| Jamestown | 43.01% |
| Johnston | 31.05% |
| Lincoln | 27.80% |
| Little Compton | 48.01% |
| Middletown | 30.22% |
| Narragansett | 31.53% |
| Newport | 25.97% |
| New Shoreham | 40.12% |
| North Kingstown | 30.25% |
| North Providence | 25.33% |
| North Smithfield | 29.34% |
| Pawtucket | 19.33% |
| Portsmouth | 32.12% |
| Providence | 16.91% |
| Richmond | 22.82% |
| Scituate | 32.83% |
| Smithfield | 29.88% |
| South Kingstown | 28.23% |
| Tiverton | 32.30% |
| Warren | 34.09% |
| Warwick | 29.51% |
| Westerly | 34.71% |
| West Greenwich | 30.10% |
| West Warwick | 24.97% |
| Woonsocket | 21.40% |

Providence Neighborhoods

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Providence NE | 19.05% |
| Providence Other | 19.14% |

Ranked Rate, High to Low

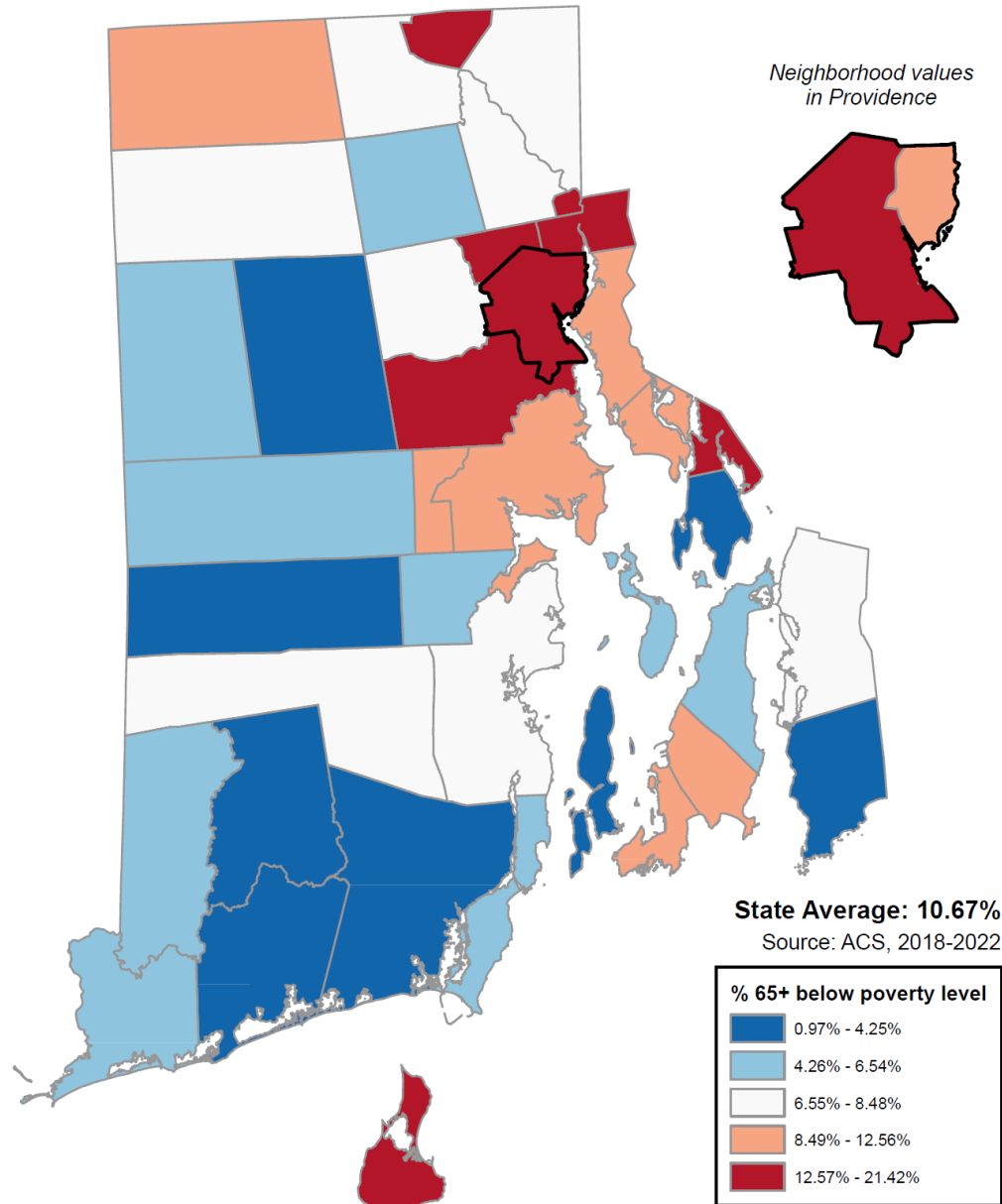
| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Little Compton | 48.01% |
| Jamestown | 43.01% |
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| Exeter | 23.10% |
| Richmond | 22.82% |
| Barrington | 22.45% |
| Woonsocket | 21.40% |
| Pawtucket | 19.33% |
| Providence | 16.91% |
| Central Falls | 14.75% |

Providence Neighborhoods

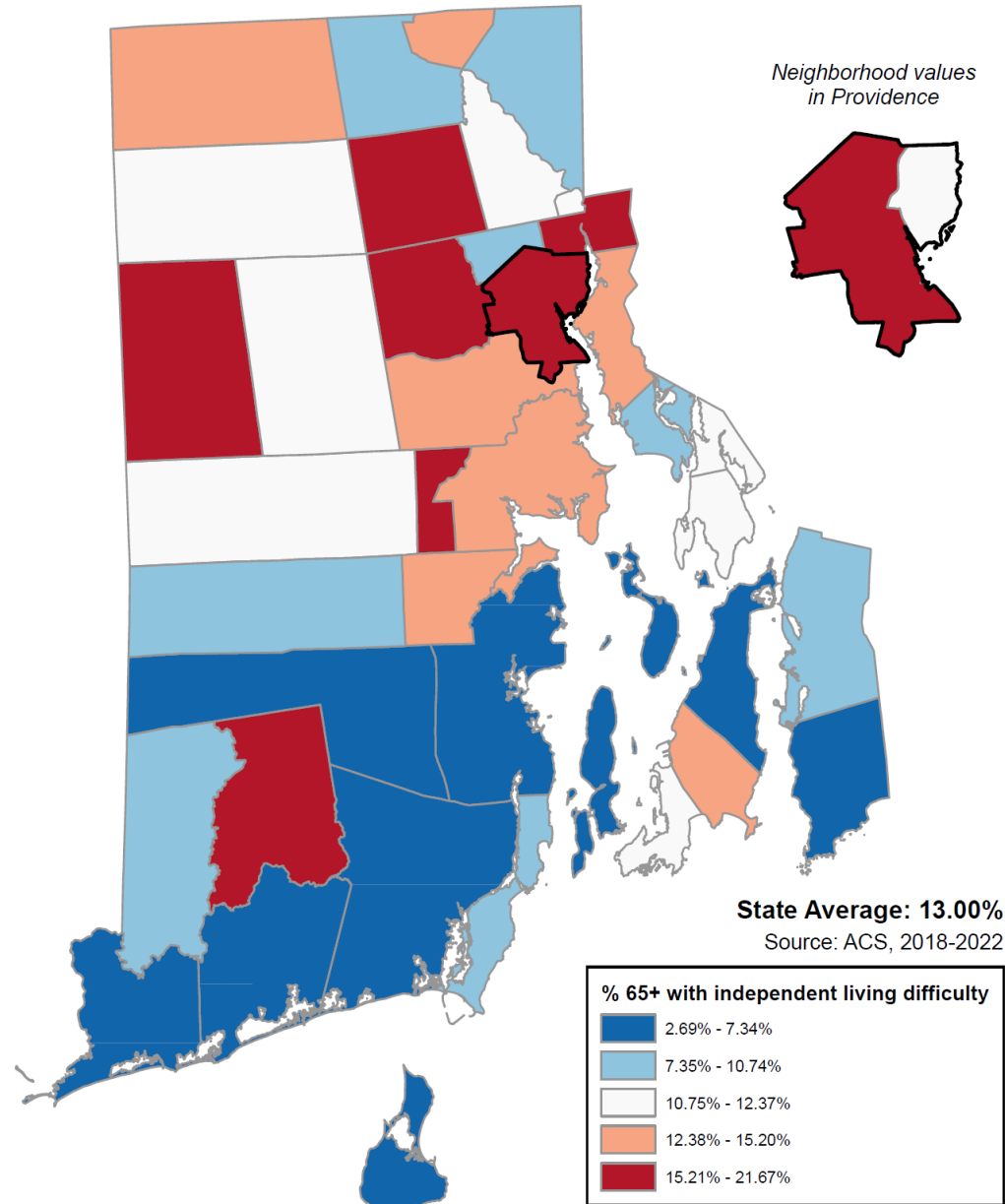
| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Providence Other | 19.14% |
| Providence NE | 19.05% |

Questions? Beth.dugan@umb.edu

Percentage of Population Age 65+ Years with Income Below the Poverty Line in Past Year

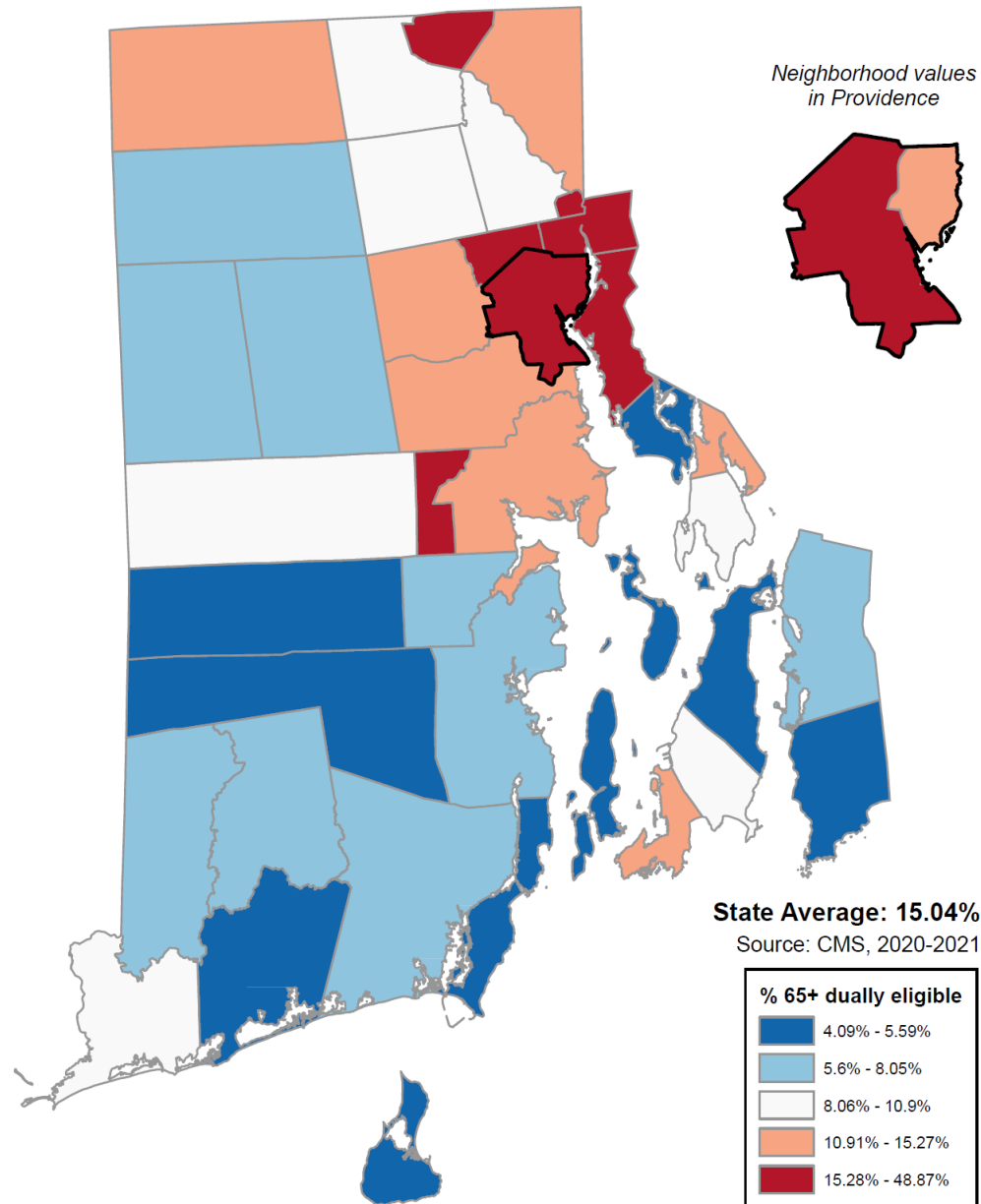


Percentage of Population Age 65+ Years with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulty



87% have no independent living difficulty

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries Age 65+ Years who Are Dually Eligible for Medicare and Medicaid



TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Overview

This report contains details about the development of the 2022 Mississippi Healthy Aging Data report. This includes technical definitions, data sources, years of data used, and definitions of the geographic units employed for indicators. Our general approach is hierarchical reporting. We report indicators at the county level when data allow, and report in larger geographic units (i.e., public health districts) when necessary.

1. Healthy Aging Indicator Definitions

Most indicators are derived from secondary data sources and limited to those indicators for which data are available at the county-level or larger geographic subareas within Mississippi. Table A-1 contains technical definitions for the indicators reported in this study.

2. Data Sources

Multiple data sources are used in this study. Table A-2 contains a summary of all data sources, and the specific years of data used for each reported indicator. Estimates of county-level indicators of population characteristics, living with disability, caregiving, transportation, housing, and economic indicators were mainly derived from the Five-Year American Community Survey (2016-2020) produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. Wellness, falls, preventive health practices, nutrition/diet, and oral health indicators were mainly derived from the State of Mississippi's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (2013-2020). The chronic condition indicators and access to care indicators were derived from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

U.S. Census Bureau

Data on population composition were downloaded from the U.S. Census Bureau (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>). All census population estimates reported in the community profiles were derived from the 5-year detailed tables from the *American Community Survey* (2016-2020). Each indicator was downloaded for all N=82 counties in Mississippi. Each downloaded data table from the ACS is described below in Table A1.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based system of annual health surveys established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that collects information on health risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access, primarily related to chronic disease and injury. The BRFSS provides a rich source of information about individual health behaviors such as smoking, excessive drinking, obesity, preventive health service use, which are relevant for the development of healthy aging indicators. A core set of questions about such health

| | |
|---|--|
| % 65+ households with annual income < \$20,000 | The percentage of households with a householder (i.e., the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained)) age 65 years or older with an annual income less than \$20,000. |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 | The percentage of households with a householder aged 65 years or older with an annual income between \$20,000 and \$49,999. |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$50,000-\$99,999 | The percentage of households with a householder aged 65 years or older with an annual income between \$50,000-\$99,999. |
| % 65+ households with annual income \$100,000+ | The percentage of households with a householder aged 65 years or older with an annual income more than \$100,000. |
| COST OF LIVING | |
| Elder Index | |
| Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health | Annual income needed for a single homeowner with no mortgage in good health to attain a modest standard of living in the county. |
| Single, renter, good health | Annual income needed for a single renter in good health to attain a modest standard of living in the county. |
| Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health | Annual income needed for a couple who are homeowners with no mortgage in good health to attain a modest standard of living in the county. |
| Couple, renter, good health | Annual income needed for a couple who are renters in good health to attain a modest standard of living in the county. |

Table A2: Years and Data Sources for Community Profile Indicators

| INDICATORS | DEFINITION |
|--|---|
| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | |
| Total population all ages, Population 60 years or older as a % of total population, Total population 60 years or older, Population 65 years or older as a % of total population, Total population 65 years or older, % 65-74 years, 75-84 years, 85 years or older, % 65+ female, % 85+ female | United States Census Bureau. "B01001: SEX BY AGE." <i>2016-2020 American Community Survey</i> . Accessed May 2022. (https://data.census.gov/cedsci/). |



Healthy Aging Data Report

Highlights from 2025

RHODE ISLAND



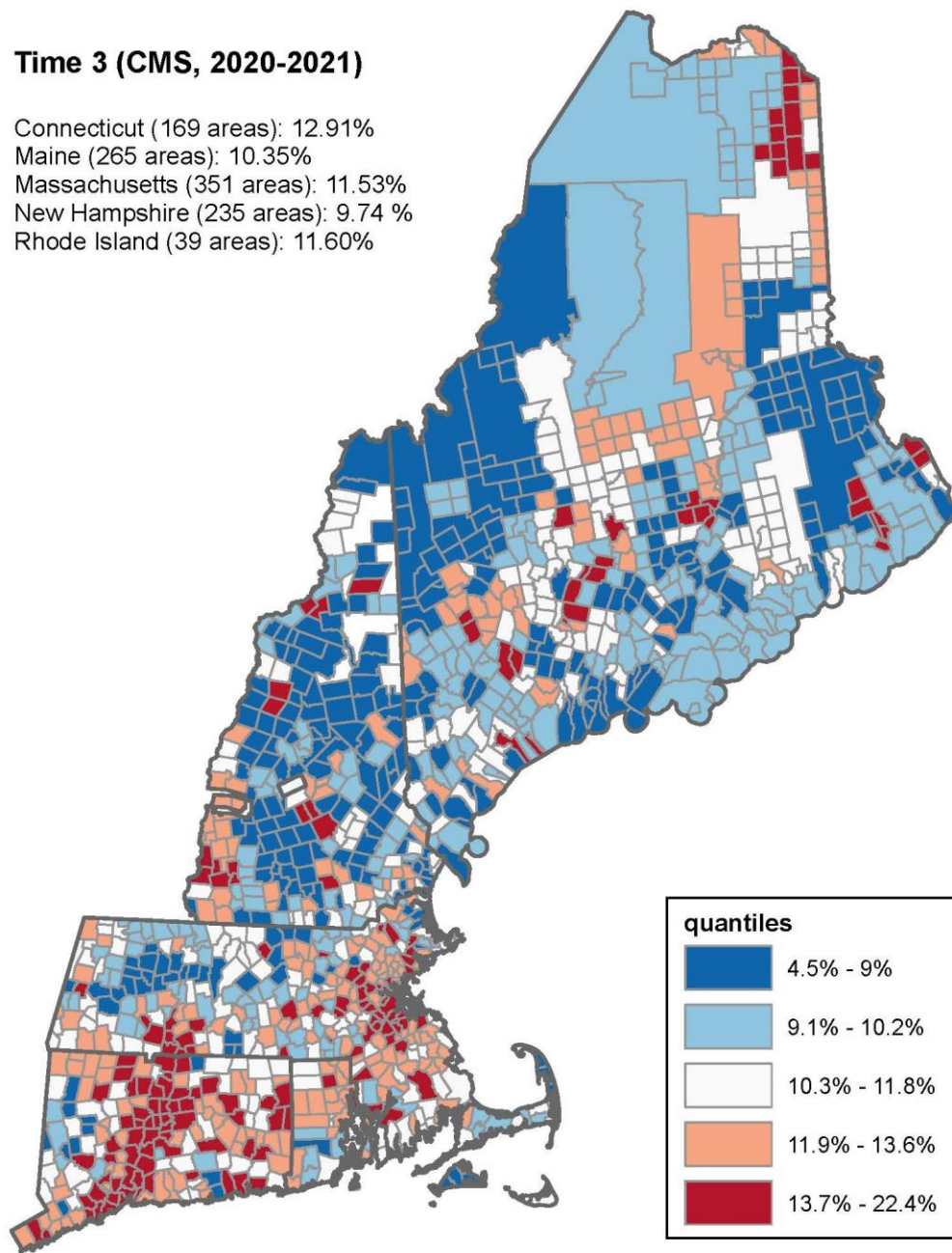
Explore more online at
HealthyAgingDataReports.org



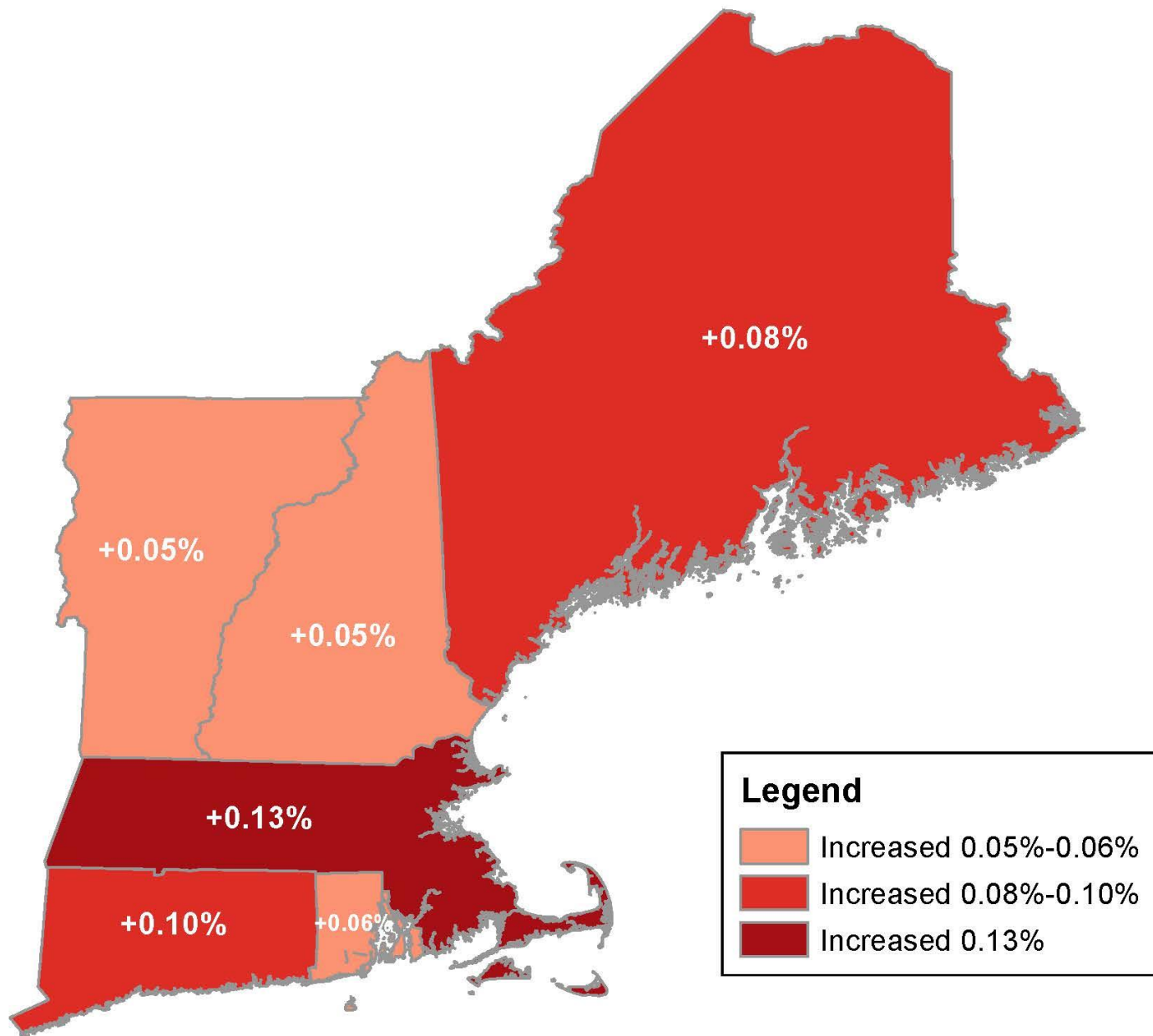
% 65+ with Alzheimer's Disease or Related Dementias

Time 3 (CMS, 2020-2021)

Connecticut (169 areas): 12.91%
Maine (265 areas): 10.35%
Massachusetts (351 areas): 11.53%
New Hampshire (235 areas): 9.74 %
Rhode Island (39 areas): 11.60%



Change from Time 1 (2014-2015) to Time 3 (2020-2021) in % 65+ with HIV/AIDS





DATA



KNOWLEDGE



ACTION

How have the Healthy Aging Data Reports been used?

IMPACT OF HEALTHY AGING DATA REPORTS

Policy & Advocacy

- ▶ State commissions on aging created to create an *Aging in All Policies* lens.
- ▶ Elected officials better understand their communities and constituents.
- ▶ State plans informed by the data.
- ▶ Strategic allocation of funds to address disparities.

Service Development

- ▶ A healthcare organization used one of the reports for market research on where to locate a memory assessment clinic (MA).
- ▶ Communities with high rates of falls added fall prevention programs (MA, RI).

Education

- ▶ Nonprofit organizations used the Healthy Aging Data Reports to write more competitive grant applications.
- ▶ Students use the HADR in class (MA, CT, RI, NH).

Collaboration

- ▶ A group of rural communities joined together to address healthy aging issues described in their community profiles (MA, NH).

Example - Age-Friendly Walking

Data Report Indicators

- Walkability score (0-100)
- % of older adults with any physical activity in the past month
- % of older adults meeting CDC guidelines for aerobic physical activity
- Behavioral health
- transportation

INFRASTRUCTURE



Make street crossings safer with longer WALK times, raised crossings, bump outs, signals, and many other options



Provide large type/well-lit street signs and wayfinding



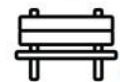
Identify and mark publicly accessible toilets



Improve night lighting



Make bus and transit stops fully accessible



Provide lots of benches



Plant lots of shade trees



Make sure that parks are age-friendly (e.g. benches, shade, smooth walking paths)

POLICIES AND PRACTICES



Include seniors in municipal infrastructure planning



Establish age-friendly partnerships among municipal departments (e.g. library-council on aging; disabilities commission-public works)



Through zoning and planning, build senior-serving facilities (housing, senior centers, clinics) in the most walkable locations in town



Enact and enforce sidewalk snow shoveling



Provide an explicit budget for sidewalk installation and maintenance



Slow traffic (with traffic calming and reduced speed limits) and add "Senior Slow Zones" (like school zones)



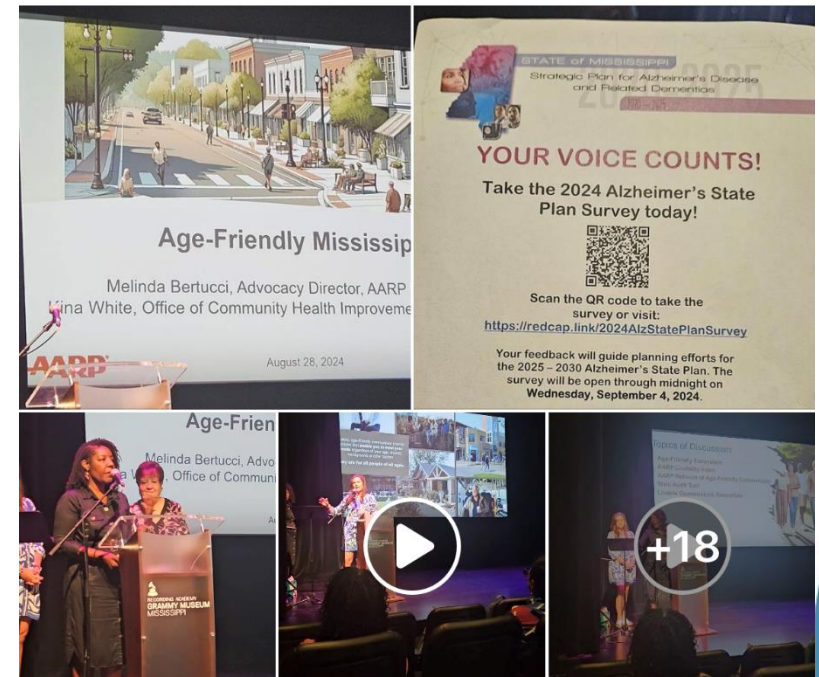
Review municipal plans with an age-friendly lens



Lead age-friendly walk audits with seniors and municipal staff (from transportation, public works, police, council on aging, elected officials)

Mississippi Delta Mayors' Invitation

- Distributed a Healthy Aging Data Report and Data Profiles to every city/community mayor
- Invited Mayors representing 17 Delta Communities to an Invitational Discussion on becoming age and dementia-friendly communities
- Held 1:1 follow up calls to engage and begin strategic planning for application development



“If we can do it in Mississippi, it can happen anywhere”

Example: Affordable Homes Act

ECONOMIC & HOUSING VARIABLES

% 65+ with income below the poverty line past year

% 60+ receiving food stamps past year

% 65+ employed past year

Household income (65+ householder)

% households with annual income < \$20,000

% households with annual income \$20,000-\$49,999

% households with annual income > \$50,000

% 60+ own home

% 60+ have mortgage on home

% 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (renter)

% 65+ households spend >35% of income on housing (owner)

COST OF LIVING

Elder Economic Security Standard Index

Single, homeowner without mortgage, good health

Single, renter, good health

Couple, homeowner without mortgage, good health

Couple, renter, good health



- \$5.16 billion in spending over the next five years w/ 49 policy initiatives
- ADU's Statewide by-right
- Mandates statewide housing plan
- Special Commissions on Extremely Low Income Housing, Senior Housing, and Accessible Housing for persons living with disabilities and seniors

Helping Communities, States, and the Region Compete for Funding

Municipal Americans with Disabilities Act Grant

This grant program supports capital improvements specifically dedicated to improving access for persons with disabilities.

Shared Streets and Spaces Grant Program

A funding program that supports quick-launch improvements to public health, safe mobility, and strengthened commerce in Massachusetts municipalities.

Community Transit Grant Program

An annual competitive grant program to meet the mobility needs of seniors and individuals with disabilities. Provides funds for the purchase of vehicles, mobility management activities, and operating costs.

Complete Streets Funding Program

A Complete Street is one that provides safe and accessible options for all travel modes - walking, biking, transit and vehicles - for people of all ages and abilities.

MassTrails Grants

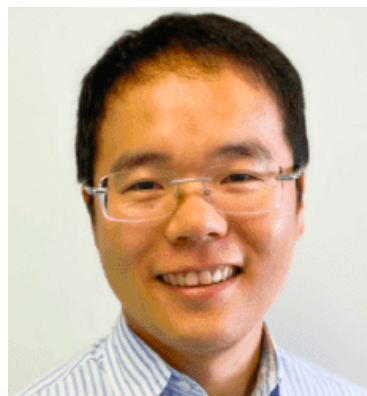
MassTrails provides matching grants to communities, public entities and non-profit organizations to plan, design, create, and maintain the diverse network of trails, trail systems, and trails experiences used and enjoyed by Massachusetts residents and visitors. Applications are accepted annually for a variety of well-planned trail projects benefiting communities across the state.

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COMMUNITY HEALTH AND
HEALTHY AGING FUNDS





Thank you!

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