Age distribution is a composite measure based on population proportion age 65 and over and under age 18. High means a larger proportion age 65 and over and lower proportion under age 18. Low means a lower proportion age 65 and over and higher proportion under age 18.

Produced by: RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis, 2014; Data Source: Dartmouth Atlas PCSAs, classified using multiple data sources.

* Age distribution is a composite measure based on population proportion age 65 and over and under age 18. "High" means a larger proportion age 65 and over and lower proportion under age 18. "Low" means a lower proportion age 65 and over and higher proportion under age 18.