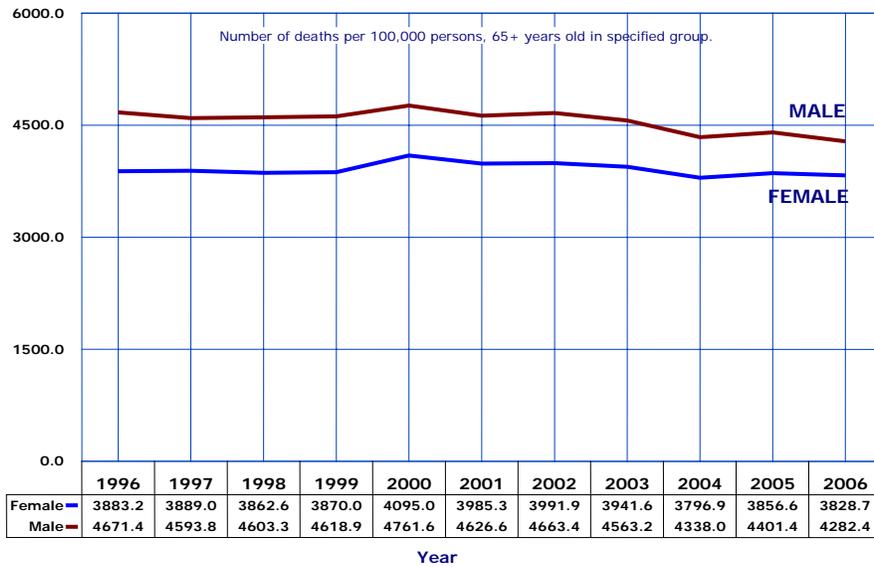


2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY Elderly mortality (ages 65 years and older)

Figure 2C-21
Mortality Rates By Gender and Year Among Elderly 65
Years and Older, Arizona, 1996-2006

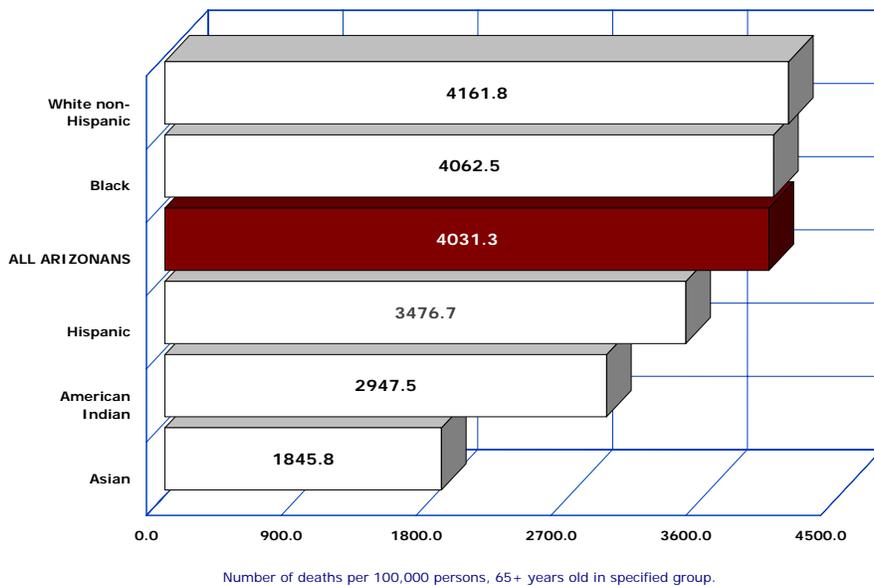


In 2006, an estimated 798,546 elderly over 64 years of age resided in the State (**Table 10A-1**). No other age group has as great a disproportionate gender distribution as the elderly. As a result of the higher total mortality rates for males in each of the earlier periods of lifespan, 24 percent more elderly women than man were alive in 2006.

The 2006 elderly mortality rate of 4,031.3 per 100,000 was 4.8 percent lower than the 1996 rate of 4,232.5, and it was the lowest annual elderly mortality rate of the eleven years from 1996 to 2006.

Survival chances improved from 1996 to 2006 for both elderly males and females. The 2006 total mortality rate among elderly females was 1.4 percent lower than their rate in 1996. The mortality rate among elderly males decreased 8.3 percent from 1996 to 2006, 5.9 times more than the female rate (**Figure 2C-21, Table 2C-24**).

Figure 2C-22
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity Among Elderly
65 Years and Older, Arizona, 2006



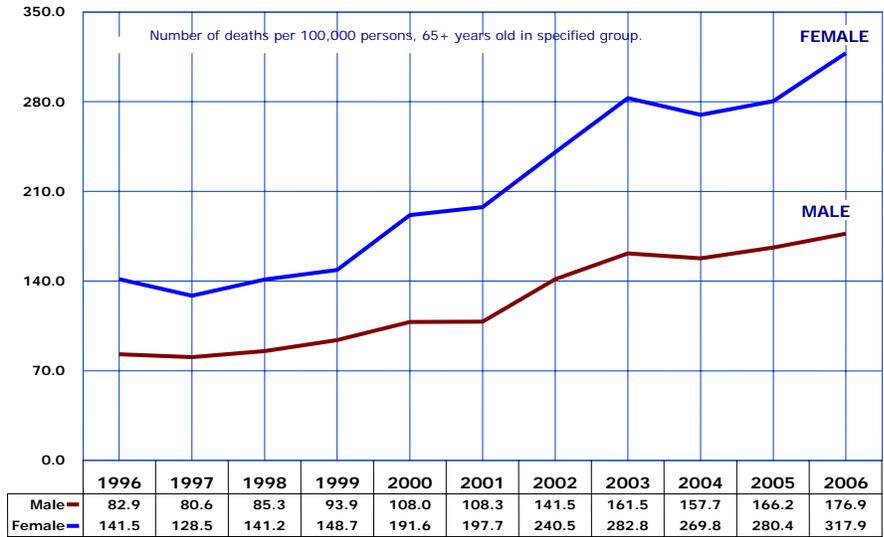
In 2006 the mortality rate for Arizona's White non-Hispanic elderly residents was 2.3 times that for the Asian elderly population. The mortality rate of 1,845.8 /100,000 among elderly Asians was the lowest rate among the race/ethnic groups (**Figure 2C-22**). American Indian elderly had the second lowest mortality rate in 2006, 15.2 percent lower than the mortality rate of Hispanic or Latino elderly.

The 2006 mortality rates of Black or African American and White non-Hispanic elderly differed by a mere 2.4 percent.

2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Elderly mortality (ages 65 years and older)

Figure 2C-23
Trends in Mortality Rates for Alzheimer's Disease by Gender Among Elderly 65 Years and Older by Year, Arizona, 1996-2006

The two tables (**Tables 2C-24 and 2C-25**) provide mortality rates for the five causes with the greatest number of deaths over the 1996 – 2006 period. In 1995-2005, Alzheimer's disease (7,467 deaths) replaced influenza and pneumonia (6,292 deaths) as the fifth leading cause of death among females 65 years old or older (**Table 2C-24**). Among elderly males 65 years old or older, influenza and pneumonia accounted for 5,762 deaths in 1995-2005, compared to 3,524 deaths from Alzheimer's disease. From 2005 to 2006, age-specific death rates for Alzheimer's disease increased by 6.4 percent for elderly males and by 13.4 percent for elderly females (**Figure 2C-23**). There were 1,405 deaths from Alzheimer's disease among elderly females in 2006, 2.2 times the number of deaths from this cause among males (**Table 2C-27**). In 1996, the Alzheimer's disease mortality risk of elderly females compared to males was 70.7 percent greater, while in 2006 the risk was 79.7 percent greater.

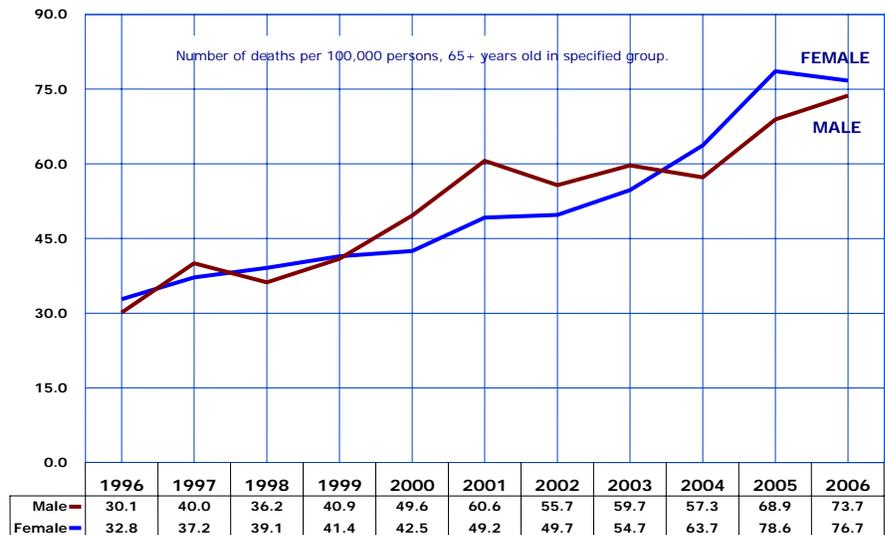


Note: The rates for 1996-1999 are based on the number of deaths according to ICD-9. The rates for 2000-2006 are based on the number of deaths according to ICD-10. For comparability, the rates for 1996-1999 are adjusted using the preliminary comparability ratio of 1.5536 from NCHS. Comparability ratio of 1.0 indicates that the same number of deaths was assigned to a cause of death whether ICD-9 or ICD-10 was used.

Figure 2C-24
Trends in Mortality Rates for Falls and Fall-Related Injuries by Gender Among Elderly 65 Years and Older by Year, Arizona, 1996-2006

Among unintentional injury deaths unrelated to motor vehicles, Arizona's elderly experienced a substantial increase in mortality from *fall-related injuries* (**Figure 2C-24**). In 2006, 602 elderly Arizona 65 years or older died from *fall-related injuries*, compared to 232 in 1996. The rate of *fall-related deaths* among elderly females exceeded by 4.1 percent the mortality rate for falls among elderly males.

In 2006, those 85 years old or older, experienced the largest number of *fall-related deaths* (306), followed by Arizonans 75-84 years old (232 deaths) and the youngest elderly 65-74 years old (64 fall-related deaths). Among Arizonans 85 years or older in 2006, the rate of 319.1/100,000 for fall-related deaths was 21.6 times greater than the rate of 14.8/100,000 for those 65-74 years old.



Note: the rates for 1996-1999 are based on the number of deaths according to ICD-9. The rates for 2000 - 2006 are based on the number of deaths according to ICD-10. For comparability, the rates for 1996-1999 are adjusted using the preliminary comparability ratio of 0.8409 from NCHS. Comparability ratio of 1.0 indicates that the same number of deaths was assigned to a cause of death whether ICD-9 or ICD-10 was used.