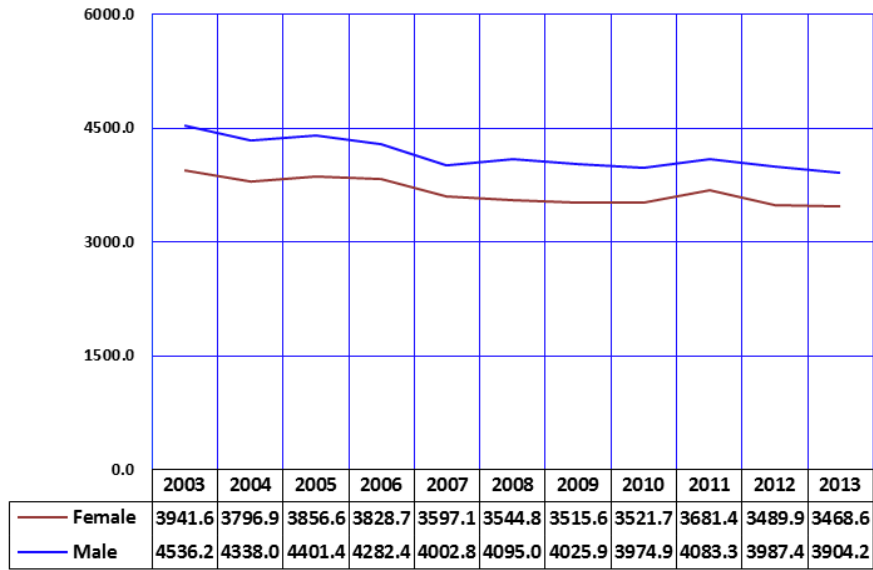


**2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY**  
**Elderly mortality (ages 65 years and older)**

**Figure 2C-21**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Elderly 65 Years and Older, Arizona, 2003-2013**



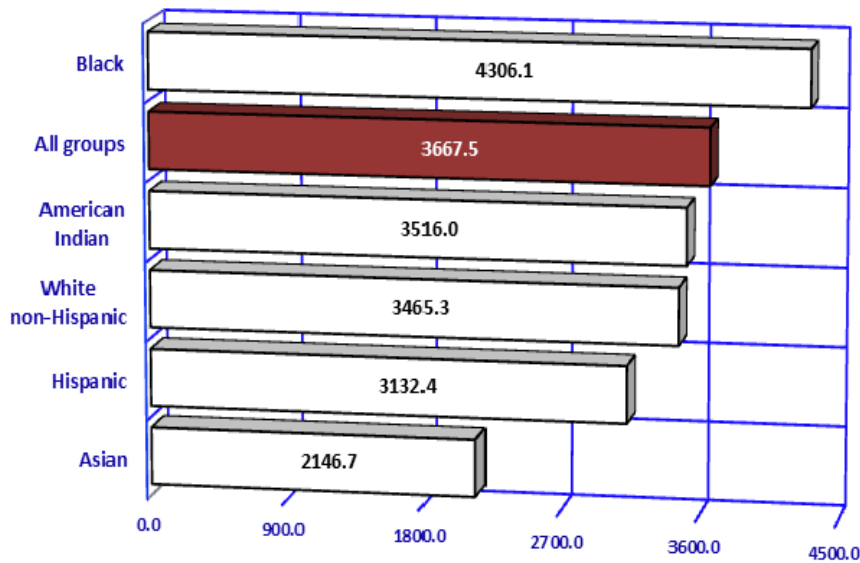
Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 65+ years old in specified group.

In 2013, an estimated 981,128 residents age 65 years and older 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 at earlier ages, 19.0 percent more elderly women than men were alive in 2013.

The 2013 elderly mortality rate of 3,667.5 per 100,000 was 12.8 percent lower than the 2003 rate of 4,205.5 and was the lowest mortality rate among the elderly since 1980, and likely the lowest mortality rate amongst this age group in Arizona's history (**Table 2C-23**).

The 2013 total mortality rate among elderly females was 12.0 percent lower than their rate in 2003. The mortality rate among elderly males decreased 13.9 percent during the same period (**Figure 2C-21, Table 2C-23**).

**Figure 2C-22**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Race/Ethnicity among Elderly 65 Years and Older, Arizona, 2013**



Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 65+ years old in specified group.

In 2013 the mortality rate for Arizona's Black or African American elderly residents was 2 times that of the Asian elderly population. The mortality rate of 2,146.7 /100,000 among elderly Asians was the lowest rate among the racial/ethnic groups (**Figure 2C-22**). Hispanic or Latino elderly had the second lowest mortality rate in 2013 at 3,132.4/100,000.

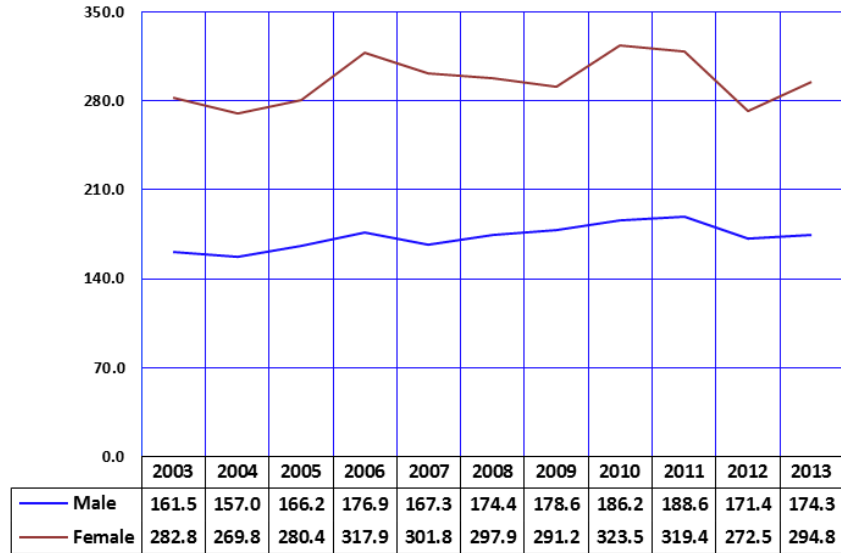
2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY  
**Elderly mortality (ages 65 years and older)**

**Tables 2C-23 and 2C-24** provide mortality rates for the five causes with the greatest number of deaths over the 2003 – 2013 period.

In 2013, Alzheimer’s disease (2,353 deaths; **Table 2C-26**) accounted for 6.5 percent of elderly mortality. From 2012 to 2013, gender-specific death rates for Alzheimer’s disease increased for both elderly males and elderly females (**Figure 2C-23**).

There were 1,572 deaths from Alzheimer’s disease among elderly females in 2013, twice the number of deaths from this cause among males (781; **Table 2C-26**). White non-Hispanic elderly accounted for 85.7 percent of the 2013 deaths from Alzheimer’s disease (based on data in **Table 2C-26**).

**Figure 2C-23**  
**Trends in Mortality Rates for Alzheimer’s Disease<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Elderly 65 Years and Older, Arizona, 2003-2013**

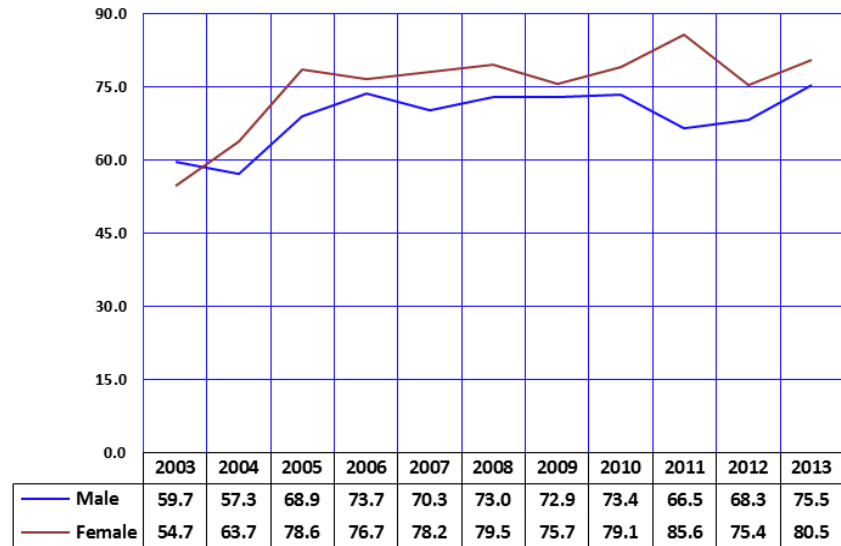


Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths due to Alzheimer’s disease per 100,000 persons, 65+ years old in specified group.

**Figure 2C-24**  
**Trends in Mortality Rates for Falls and Fall-related Injuries<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Elderly 65 Years and Older, Arizona, 2003-2013**

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 2013, 767 elderly Arizonans 65 years or older died from *fall-related injuries*, compared to 679 in 2012, a 13.0 percent increase (**Table 2C-26**).

In 2013, those 85 years old or older experienced the largest number of *fall-related deaths* (n = 467), followed by Arizonans 75-84 years old (n = 208), and the youngest elderly 65-74 years old (n = 92 ).



Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths due to falls and fall-related injuries per 100,000 persons, 65+ years old in specified group.