Figure 2B-20
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates[a] for Influenza and Pneumonia by Gender and Year, Arizona, 2003-2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Female	18.7	16.3	19.2	15.7	11.5	14.1	13.7	9.3	8.2	8.0	8.8
Male	29.8	25.7	26.6	22.2	14.9	17.7	15.6	12.8	11.5	10.6	11.6

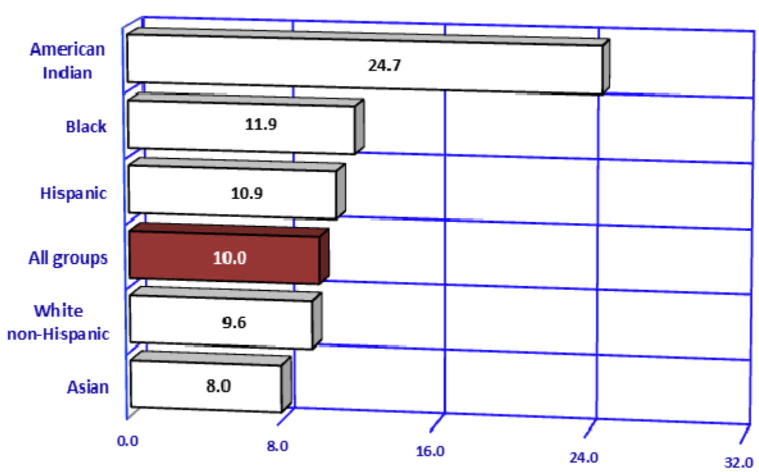
Notes: [a] Number of deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.

The number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia decreased by 43.4 percent from a recent high of 1,280 in 2005 to 724 in 2013, though the number of influenza deaths rose 14.0 percent from 2012 to 2013 (**Table 2B-1**). Among the 724 deaths, influenza was identified as the underlying cause for 42 of them, while pneumonia was listed as the underlying cause on 682 death certificates (**Table 2B-6**).

The mortality rate for influenza and pneumonia increased for females from 8.0 deaths per 100,000 in 2012 to 8.8 deaths in 2013 (**Figure 2B-20, Table 2B-2**). The mortality rate for influenza and pneumonia also increased for males from 10.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2012 to 11.6/100,000 in 2013.

In 2013, the age-adjusted mortality rate for Arizona males was 31.8 percent greater than that of Arizona females.

Figure 2B-21
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates[a] for Influenza and Pneumonia by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2013



Notes: [a] Number of deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.

In 2013, American Indian residents of Arizona had the highest mortality rate for influenza and pneumonia (24.7 deaths per 100,000) among the racial/ethnic groups. The age-adjusted mortality of 8.0/100,000 among Asians was the lowest rate among racial/ethnic groups in the State (**Figure 2B-21**, **Table 2B-4**).

Compared to the State death rate for influenza and pneumonia, Apache County's rate was 2.6 times greater (26.4/100,000). The mortality rate was also elevated in Navajo County (20.1/100,000), Gila County (18.3/100,000), and Yuma County (17.8/100,000; **Table 5E-11**).