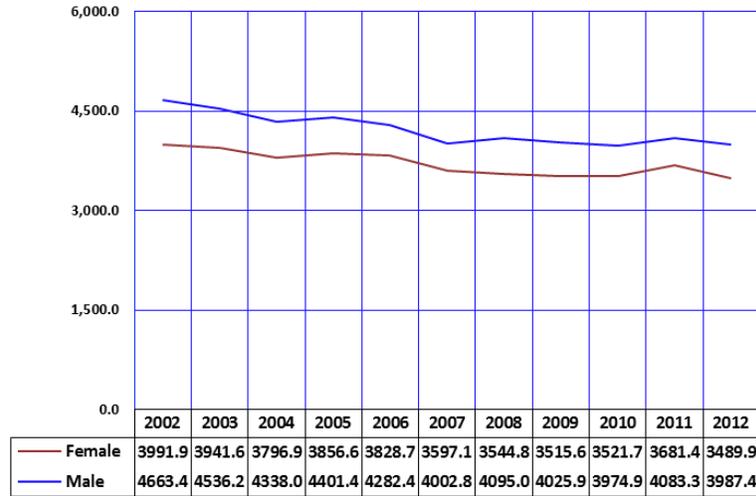


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY  
Elderly mortality (ages 65 years and older)

**Figure 2C-21**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Elderly 65 Years and Older, Arizona, 2002-2012**



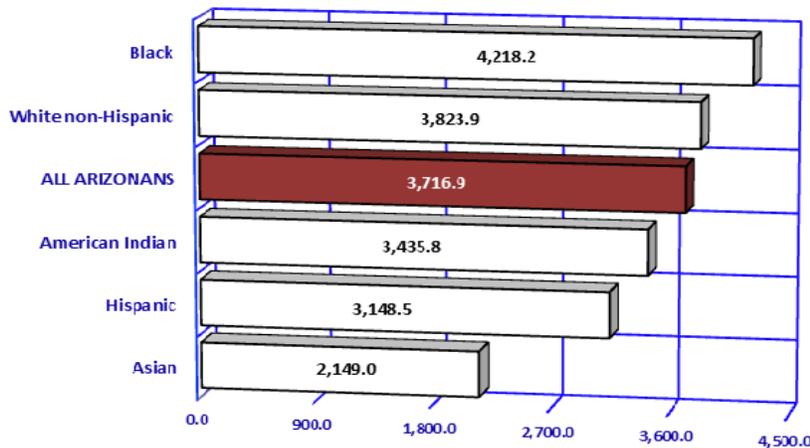
Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 65+ years old in specified group.

In 2012, an estimated 940,504 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, 19.3 percent more elderly women than men were alive in 2012.

The 2012 elderly mortality rate of 3,716.9 per 100,000 was 13.4 percent lower than the 2002 rate of 4269.8 and was the lowest mortality rate since 1980, and likely the lowest mortality rate amongst this age group in Arizona's history (**Table 2C-23**).

Survival chances generally have improved from 2002 to 2012 for both elderly males and females. The 2012 total mortality rate among elderly females was 12.6 percent lower than their rate in 2002. The mortality rate among elderly males decreased 14.5 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, 2012**



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

In 2012 the mortality rate for Arizona's Black or African American elderly residents was nearly 2 times that of the Asian elderly population. The mortality rate of 2,149.0 /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 2012 at 3,148.5/100,000.

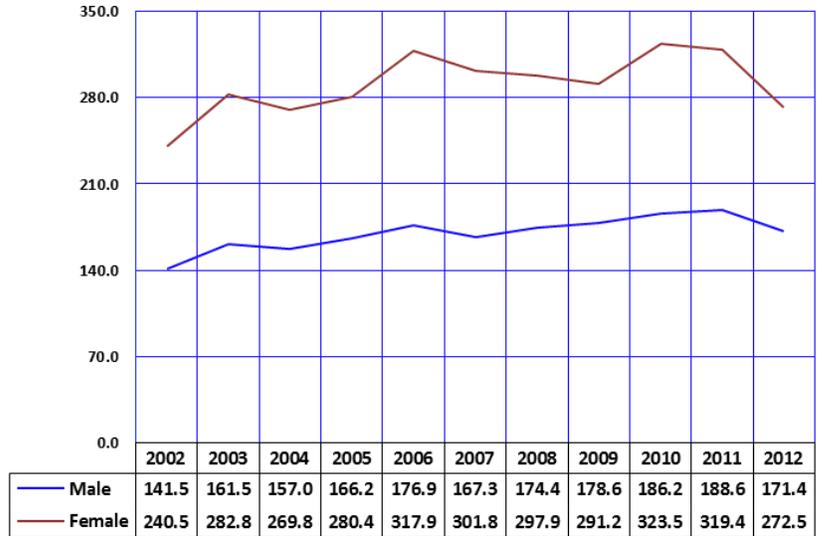
2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY  
Elderly mortality (ages 65 years and older)

**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, 2002-2012**

**Tables 2C-23 and 2C-24** provide mortality rates for the five causes with the greatest number of deaths over the 2002 – 2012 period.

In 2012, Alzheimer's disease (2,129 deaths) accounted for 6.1 percent of elderly mortality. From 2011 to 2012, gender-specific death rates for Alzheimer's disease decreased for both elderly males and elderly females (**Figure 2C-23**).

There were 1,394 deaths from Alzheimer's disease among elderly females in 2012, nearly twice the number of deaths from this cause among males (735; **Table 2C-26**). White non-Hispanic elderly accounted for 86.8 percent of the 2012 deaths from Alzheimer's disease (based on data in **Table 2C-26**).

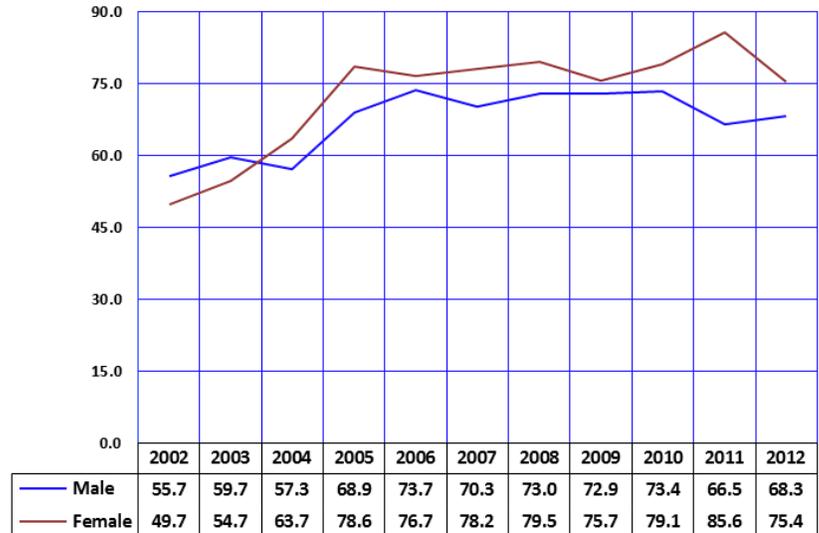


Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths due to Alzheimer's disease per 100,000 persons, 65+ years old in specified group.

**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, 2002-2012**

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 2012, 679 elderly Arizonans 65 years or older died from *fall-related injuries*, compared to 373 in 2002, and 6.3 times as many as the number of those who died from motor vehicle-related injuries (107; **Table 2C-26**).

In 2012, those 85 years old or older, experienced the largest number of *fall-related deaths* (347), followed by Arizonans 75-84 years old (227 deaths), and the youngest elderly 65-74 years old (105 fall-related deaths).



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