

# Arizona Factbook on Aging, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

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John Hultsman, Re.D.  
Director, Partnership for  
Community Development  
College of Human Services  
Arizona State University West

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## **Introduction**

As the Baby Boom generation ages over the next 20 years the number of people age 65 and older will increase both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the population in general. In 2025 the United States is projected to have approximately 80 percent more elderly than in 2000 but just 15 percent more working age adults and 15 percent more children (U.S. Census Bureau, 2002). Stated another way, one in five people in the United States will be 65 years old or older in 2025. This group, while it is living longer and healthier lives, will require a disproportionate share of medical and social services. On the other hand, they also command as many if not more financial resources than other age groups and will play a large role in shaping consumer products and services, such as recreation and travel.

The Arizona Factbook on Aging, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, reports on a variety of indicators that reflect the health and well being of people age 65 and older. It updates information contained in the first edition and adds data about the economic status and health care of the aging population. Where possible, facts and statistics specific to Arizona and its counties have been included.

All information has come from existing sources readily available to the person with access to the Internet or library. Most of the information is available from federal and state government agencies or special interest groups such as the American Association of Retired Persons. Internet addresses have been provided for all tables and sources when possible and the reader is encouraged to visit these sites for further information about topics of particular interest to them.

For the most part, information has been presented as reported in the original source. Data has not been interpreted or manipulated with the exception of computing percentages for comparison purposes. At times the relevance of a particular indicator may be discussed so the reader can understand why it might be important. Attempts to argue a position have been avoided.

Terms such as “older adult” or “elderly” are used throughout the book. Unless otherwise noted, these terms refer to people who are 65 years old and older.

## Demographics

According to the 2000 Census, Arizona is home to over five million people. Of these, 667,839, or approximately 13 percent of the total state population, are 65 years of age or older. As can be seen in Table 1.1, Arizona's population distribution is very similar to that of the U.S.

Table 1.1: Population by Age Groups, Arizona and U.S., 2000.

	Arizona		U.S.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	5,130,632	100.0	281,421,906	100.0
Under 5 years	382,386	7.5	19,175,798	6.8
5-9 years	389,869	7.6	20,549,505	7.3
10-14 years	378,211	7.4	20,528,072	7.3
15-19 years	367,722	7.2	20,219,890	7.2
20-24 years	362,860	7.1	18,964,001	6.7
25-34 years	742,665	14.5	39,891,724	14.2
35-44 years	768,804	15.0	45,148,527	16.0
45-54 years	627,904	12.2	37,677,952	13.4
55-59 years	238,675	4.7	13,469,237	4.8
60-64 years	203,697	4.0	10,805,447	3.8
65-74 years	363,841	7.1	18,390,986	6.5
75-84 years	235,473	4.6	12,361,180	4.4
85 years and over	68,525	1.3	4,239,587	1.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1. Available: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

As shown in Table 1.2, approximately 12.4 percent of people in the U.S. are 65 years old or older and 13 percent of people in Arizona are 65 years or older. From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of people 65 years old and older in both Arizona and the U.S. remained almost the same.

Table 1.2: Comparison of Population 65 Years and Over, U.S. and Arizona, 1990-2000.

	2000			1990		
	Total population	Population 65 years and over		Total population	Population 65 years and over	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
United States	281,421,906	34,991,753	12.4	248,709,873	31,241,831	12.6
Arizona	5,130,632	667,839	13.0	3,665,228	478,774	13.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1; 1990 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics, United States* (1990 CP-1-1).

Differences between the U.S. and Arizona elderly population become apparent when comparing the rate of growth in this age group over the last decade as shown in Table 1.3. Since 1990, the number of people 65 years and older in Arizona has increased by almost 40 percent. The nation as a whole saw this population increase by only 12 percent. Arizona's total population experienced a similar rate of growth, 39.9 percent, over the past decade.

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Table 1.3: Change in 65 and Older Population, U.S. and Arizona, 1990-2000.

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	Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent
U.S.	+3,749,922	12.0
Arizona	+189,065	39.5

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1; 1990 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics, United States* (1990 CP-1-1).

Additional comparisons between the U.S. and Arizona over time and more specific information about elderly age groups are presented in Tables 1.4 and 1.5.

Table 1.4: Population 60 Years and Older for Arizona and U.S., 2000.

	Total population	60 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	60 years and over	65 years and over	Percent 60+	Percent 65+
U.S. total	281,421,906	10,805,447	18,390,986	12,361,180	4,329,587	45,797,200	34,991,753	16.3%	12.4%
Arizona	5,130,632	203,697	363,841	235,473	68,525	871,536	667,839	17.0%	13.0%

Source: Administration on Aging, 2000. *Summary Table of Age Characteristics of the Older Population for the United States and for States: 2000.*  
 Available <http://www.aoa.gov/Census2000/stateprofiles/ageprofile-states.html>

Table 1.5: Population 60 Years and Older for Arizona and U.S., 1990 and 2000.

	2000		1990		% increase 1990-2000	
	60 years and over	Percent 60+	60 years and over	Percent 65+	60 years and over	65 years and over
U.S. total	45,797,200	16.3%	41,857,998	12.4%	31,241,831	9.4%
Arizona	871,536	17.0%	631,648	13.0%	478,774	38.0%

Source: Administration on Aging, 2000. *Summary Table of Age Characteristics of the Older Population for the United States and for States: 2000.*  
 Available <http://www.aoa.gov/Census2000/stateprofiles/ageprofile-states.html>

It is anticipated that the size of the elderly population will increase across the U.S. as those people born between the years 1946 and 1964, the Baby-Boom generation, begin to reach retirement age in 2011 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). As can be seen in Table 1.6, the percentage of elderly in Arizona will remain stable through the next decade at which point this population is expected to rapidly increase.

Table 1.6: Projections for 65 Years and Older Population, 1995-2025, Arizona

	July 1, 1995	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2025
Total pop.	4,218	4,798	5,230	5,808	6,412
65+	560	635	707	967	1,368
Percent	13.3%	13.2%	13.5%	16.6%	21.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Available: <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/state/stpjpop.txt>.

Tables 1.7 and 1.8 present population statistics for the 65 and older age group by county and gender. As can be expected, more people in this age group reside in Maricopa and Pima Counties than all other counties combined.

Table 1.7: Population by Age Group and County of Residence, 2000.

	60-64	65-74	Age Group 75-84	85+	All ages
Total state	203,697	363,841	235,473	68,525	5,130,632
Apache	2,454	3,478	1,635	628	69,423
Cochise	6,147	10,187	5,670	1,508	117,755
Coconino	3,661	5,105	2,434	694	116,320
Gila	3,174	5,748	3,426	985	51,335
Graham	1,251	2,191	1,366	428	33,489
Greenlee	310	505	270	74	8,547
Maricopa	107,290	188,816	130,036	40,127	3,072,149
Mohave	10,763	19,067	10,407	2,254	155,032
Navajo	4,022	6,063	2,882	813	97,470
Pima	33,745	62,916	43,499	13,072	843,746
Pinal	9,687	17,990	9,173	2,008	179,727
Santa Cruz	1,559	2,399	1,364	351	38,381
Yavapai	10,545	20,257	13,030	3,529	167,517
Yuma	7,603	15,941	8,736	1,779	160,026
La Paz	1,486	3,268	1,545	275	19,715

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics – Arizona*. Available online at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html>.

Table 1.8: Older Population by Ten-Year Age Group, Gender, and County of Residence, 2000.

		Age group			
		65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Arizona	Total	363,841	235,473	68,525	5,130,632
	Male	171,689	101,550	23,028	2,561,057
	Female	192,152	133,923	45,497	2,569,575
Apache	Total	3,478	1,635	628	69,423
	Male	1,640	708	252	34,403
	Female	1,838	927	376	35,020
Cochise	Total	10,187	5,670	1,508	117,755
	Male	5,060	2,592	532	59,357
	Female	5,127	3,078	976	58,398
Coconino	Total	5,015	2,434	694	116,320
	Male	2,455	1,040	239	58,357
	Female	2,560	1,394	455	58,259
Gila	Total	5,748	3,426	985	51,335
	Male	2,767	1,550	360	25,249
	Female	2,981	1,876	625	26,086
Graham	Total	2,191	1,366	428	33,489
	Male	1,040	572	141	17,728
	Female	1,151	794	287	15,761
Greenlee	Total	505	270	74	8,547
	Male	234	132	25	4,462
	Female	271	138	49	4,085
La Paz	Total	3,268	1,545	275	19,715
	Male	1,757	784	127	10,123
	Female	1,511	761	148	9,592
Maricopa	Total	188,816	130,036	40,127	3,072,149
	Male	87,063	54,457	12,942	1,536,473
	Female	101,753	75,579	27,185	1,535,676
Mohave	Total	19,067	10,407	2,254	155,032
	Male	9,751	4,881	852	77,099
	Female	9,316	5,526	1,402	77,933
Navajo	Total	6,063	2,882	813	97,470
	Male	2,954	1,271	313	48,427
	Female	3,109	1,611	500	49,043
Pima	Total	62,916	43,499	13,072	843,746
	Male	28,873	18,350	4,326	412,562
	Female	34,043	25,149	8,746	431,184
Santa Cruz	Total	2,399	1,364	351	38,381
	Male	1,101	586	122	18,363
	Female	1,298	778	229	20,018
Yavapai	Total	20,257	13,030	3,529	167,517
	Male	10,065	5,924	1,214	82,121
	Female	10,192	7,106	2,315	85,396
Yuma	Total	15,941	8,736	1,779	160,026
	Male	7,928	4,310	778	80,799
	Female	8,013	4,426	1,001	79,227

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2001.  
 Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/pop00b.pdf>.

However, some counties have a higher percentage of elderly than do Maricopa and Pima. For example, Table 1.9 shows that more than one fifth of La Paz, Mohave, and Yavapai Counties are elderly compared with 11.7 percent in Maricopa and 14.2 percent in Pima. Table 1.10 shows the distribution of this age group between rural and urban areas. Urban areas are defined as Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma Counties.

Table 1.9: Percent of Population 65 Years and Over by County, 2000.

	Total population	Percent total population 65 years and over
Arizona	5,130,632	13.0
Apache	69,423	8.3
Cochise	117,755	14.7
Coconino	116,320	7.0
Gila	51,335	19.8
Graham	33,489	11.9
Greenlee	8,547	9.9
La Paz	19,715	25.8
Maricopa	3,072,149	11.7
Mohave	155,032	20.5
Navajo	97,470	10.0
Pima	843,746	14.2
Pinal	179,727	16.2
Santa Cruz	38,381	10.7
Yavapai	167,517	22.0
Yuma	160,026	16.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices PCT12 and P13. Available: <http://factfinder.census.gov/bf>.

Table 1.10: Population 65 Years or Older by Gender in Urban and Rural Areas, Arizona, 1999.

		65+	Total
Urban	Total	548,190	4,064,300
	Male	239,519	2,027,107
	Female	308,671	2,037,193
Rural	Total	131,041	766,650
	Male	62,272	383,973
	Female	68,769	382,677
Total state	Total	688,562	4,924,350
	Male	306,155	2,458,453
	Female	382,407	2,465,897

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 1999 Annual Report*. Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/pdf/430.pdf>.

Information about the makeup of Arizona’s households in 2000 is presented in Table 1.11. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a household as all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. The householder is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought or rented. Almost a quarter of Arizona’s households have an individual living there who is 65 years old or older. This age category also has the greatest number of householders, 22 percent.

Table 1.11: Households by Type and Age, Arizona, 2000.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total households	1,901,327	100
Family households	1,287,367	67.7
Non-family households	613,960	32.3
Householder living alone	472,006	24.8
Householder 65 years and over	162,822	8.6
Households with individuals 65 years and over	465,062	24.5
Age of householder		
15-24 years	121,120	6.4
25-34 years	339,435	17.9
35-44 years	411,230	21.6
45-54 years	355,075	18.7
55-64 years	255,514	13.4
65 years and over	418,953	22.0
65 to 74 years	223,730	11.8
75-84 years	154,467	8.1
85 years and over	40,756	2.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File. Available: <http://factfinder.census.gov/bf>

The percent of householders over the age of 65 and who live alone by county is presented in Table 1.12. Again, even though Maricopa and Pima Counties have the most households, La Paz, Yavapai, Gila, Mohave, and Graham have a higher percentage of householders who live alone and are 65 years old or older.

Table 1.13 presents population statistics for the 65 and older age group by race and ethnicity. It is interesting to note that White, non-Hispanics make up a larger proportion of this age group than they do Arizona’s population in general. This is also true for the nation but the older non-Hispanic White population is growing more slowly than other groups (National Center for Health Statistics, 1999).

Table 1.12: Percent of Householders 65 Years and Over Living Alone, Arizona, 2000.

County	Total households	Percent householders 65 years and over living alone
Arizona	1,901,327	8.6
Apache	19,971	6.9
Cochise	43,893	10.1
Coconino	40,448	4.5
Gila	20,140	12.3
Graham	10,116	9.9
Greenlee	3,117	7.3
La Paz	8,362	12.9
Maricopa	1,132,886	7.9
Mohave	62,809	11.3
Navajo	30,043	7.2
Pima	332,350	9.4
Pinal	61,364	9.2
Santa Cruz	11,809	7.1
Yavapai	70,171	12.4
Yuma	53,848	8.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P17, P18, P23, and P33. Available: <http://factfinder.census.gov/bf>.

Table 1.13: Number and Percent of Persons 65+ by Race and Hispanic Origin, Arizona, 2000.

	65+	Percent of 65+ population	Percent of total population
White, Non-Hispanic	579,262	86.7%	75.5%
Hispanic (of any race)	55,504	8.3%	25.3%
Black	9,532	1.4%	3.1%
American Indian	13,181	2.0%	5.0%
Asian	5,869	0.9%	1.8%
All groups	667,839		

Source: Administration on Aging, 2000, *2000 Census Figures for the Older Population, for States*. Available: <http://www.aoa.gov/aoa/STATS/2000pop>.

Finally, Table 1.14 provides information about the elderly living on reservations in Arizona. It should be noted that some reservations encompass two or more states. The numbers here reflect only those individuals who reside in Arizona.

Table 1.14: Indian Reservations Population, 65 Years and Older, Arizona, 2000.

	Total population	65-66	67-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Cocopah	1,025	48	50	196	71	13	11
Colorado River*	7,466	117	146	204	152	98	82
Fort Apache	12,429	101	112	141	71	38	15
Fort McDowell	824	5	12	6	2	3	1
Fort Mojave*	773	20	19	38	21	6	6
Fort Yuma*	36	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gila River	11,257	98	117	152	126	89	104
Havasupai	503	4	3	2	6	2	2
Hopi	6,815	83	130	151	125	86	75
Hualapai	1,353	8	17	13	20	9	0
Kaibab	196	1	0	0	1	0	1
Maricopa	742	3	4	8	3	8	1
Navajo*	104,532	1077	1583	1918	1335	764	818
Pascua Yaqui	3,315	13	29	32	11	11	4
Salt River	6,405	90	125	198	52	35	31
San Carlos	9,385	83	100	128	52	35	31
Tohon O'odham	10,483	139	155	184	136	67	58
Tonto Apache	132	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yavapai-Apache	743	3	9	11	12	6	5
Yavapai-Prescott	182	3	2	1	5	0	2
Zuni*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*Reservations encompass two or more states. Figures given are for population residing in Arizona.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Table P12.

## Health

The social and behavioral aspects of an individual's life can affect his or her health and well being (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000). For example behaviors, referred to as high-risk behaviors, such as smoking, lack of physical activity, and alcohol consumption have been shown to contribute to disease and death (Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000a). Arizona participates in an annual federal effort to track a variety of high-risk behaviors. Findings from the 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey are presented in Table 2.1. In most instances, persons over 65 years of age are less likely than other groups to report a high-risk behavior. Exceptions include the percent of older people who have been told they have high blood pressure and the percent who have been told they have high cholesterol.

Table 2.1: Behavioral Risk Factors, Arizona, 1999.

Behavior	Percent of Arizona adults age 65 and over who report engaging in or avoiding the behavior	
Do not have health care coverage	3.4	
Told by a doctor that they have diabetes	5.2	
Have not had their blood pressure taken by health professional in past two years	1.4	
Have had their blood pressure checked and told that their blood pressure is high	37.4	
Have never had cholesterol checked	6.9	
Have been told by a health professional that their cholesterol was high	40.0	
Women age 18 and older never having a Pap smear	4.6	
Overweight	18.9	
Have had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in past month	1.9	
Have had on average 60 or more drinks per month	3.3	
Have not consumed at least 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day	66.7	
Have not visited a dentist in past 12 months	33.8	
Have driven after having too much to drink one or more times in past month	0.2	
Currently smoke	65-74	75+
	20.8	6.8

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *1999 Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Annual Report*. Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/edc/brfs/rpt99.pdf>.

Americans are living longer than ever before and people who reach the age of 65 can expect to live an average of 18 more years (National Center for Health Statistics, 1999). Table 2.2 shows the average age of death for Arizonans from 1989 to 1999. The average age of death increased from 68.2 to 71.7 over this eleven-year period. Non-Hispanic Whites exceeded this average age by about two to three years. Individuals from other ethnic and racial groups died at an age substantially lower than the state average.

Table 2.2: Average Age at Death from All Causes by Gender and Ethnicity, Arizona, 1989-1999.

Year	Gender	All ethnic groups	Non-Hispanic Whites	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian
1989	Total	68.2	70.4	57.1	56.9	53.0	NA
	Male	65.3	67.7	54.1	55.7	49.4	NA
	Female	71.7	73.6	61.0	58.6	58.4	NA
1990	Total	68.4	70.6	58.5	58.1	51.4	NA
	Male	65.4	67.9	54.6	55.5	48.7	NA
	Female	72.2	73.9	64.1	61.6	56.1	NA
1991	Total	68.5	70.8	57.6	58.8	52.3	NA
	Male	65.6	68.1	54.7	54.4	50.4	NA
	Female	71.9	73.7	61.5	64.4	54.8	NA
1992	Total	68.7	71.1	58.3	57.8	52.8	NA
	Male	65.8	68.5	54.8	54.7	49.0	NA
	Female	72.4	74.2	63.7	62.3	58.7	NA
1993	Total	68.6	71.1	57.9	56.2	51.9	NA
	Male	65.6	68.3	54.7	54.1	49.3	NA
	Female	72.2	74.3	62.7	59.2	55.8	NA
1994	Total	68.4	71.0	56.6	56.8	52.0	NA
	Male	65.2	68.2	52.5	54.5	48.7	NA
	Female	72.2	74.2	62.3	60.6	57.2	NA
1995	Total	68.5	71.0	57.4	57.4	52.2	NA
	Male	65.2	68.2	53.1	53.7	48.2	NA
	Female	72.4	74.2	63.6	62.9	57.8	NA
1996	Total	69.6	72.4	56.5	57.8	52.9	62.1
	Male	66.1	69.2	52.6	54.9	49.9	60.6
	Female	73.6	75.9	62.4	61.3	57.2	63.9
1997	Total	71.0	73.1	61.3	61.9	55.4	64.2
	Male	67.5	70.1	57.2	57.6	51.2	61.4
	Female	74.9	76.3	67.4	67.7	61.4	68.0
1998	Total	71.2	73.4	61.8	62.5	56.5	62.7
	Male	67.9	70.5	57.4	59.4	53.2	60.8
	Female	74.9	76.5	68.0	66.3	61.2	62.7
1999	Total	71.7	74.1	59.2	60.5	55.7	63.9
	Male	68.8	71.5	56.2	57.8	51.8	62.3
	Female	74.9	77.0	63.3	63.9	60.6	65.5

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1999*. Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/toc99.htm>.

Table 2.3 presents death rates for the five leading causes of death among people age 65 and older. Heart disease and cancer (malignant neoplasms) are the leading causes of death in this age group. Decreases in deaths attributable to heart disease, cancer, and stroke have been recorded in the period from 1989 to 1999. Deaths related to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and pneumonia and influenza have increased in this time period. In 1999 the mortality rate among elderly females increased by 5.5 percent compared with rates in 1989 (Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000b). The elderly male mortality rate decreased by 9.5 percent in this same period.

Table 2.4 provides death rates for the five leading causes of death in urban and rural areas. During the period reported in the table, rural elderly death rates were consistently lower than death rates for the urban elderly. Rural elderly also showed a larger decrease in heart disease, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and stroke death rates than their urban counterparts.

As shown in Table 2.5, both urban and rural females experienced an increase in death rates from 1989 to 1999. Mortality rates for rural and urban males were lower over this same time period.

The leading causes of death by gender, area, and ethnic group are presented in Table 2.6. Diabetes, unintentional injuries, and Alzheimer's disease are the next most common causes of death after heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and pneumonia/influenza.

Table 2.7 compares the causes of death among age groups. As expected, those people 65 years old and older are more likely to die from a variety of conditions such as heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, and cancer than people in other age groups. A few differences should be noted. More 20 to 44 year olds died from motor vehicle injuries than did those people 65 years and older. Deaths from suicide, homicide, and alcoholism were more prevalent among 20 to 44 year olds and 45 to 64 year olds than among the elderly population.

Information about death rates in Arizona's counties is provided in Tables 2.8, 2.9, and 2.10. According to Table 2.10, Graham County had the highest rate of death among the elderly and La Paz had the lowest rate.

Death by firearm rates for age groups are presented in Table 2.11. With the exception of the years 1994 to 1997, firearm death rates for the elderly have been above the state average. A decline in death rates attributable to firearms occurred between 1990 and 2000.

Table 2.3 : Mortality Rates<sup>1</sup> for the Five Leading Causes<sup>2</sup> of Death among Elderly (65 Years and Older) by Gender, Arizona, 1989-1999.

Area/Cause	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change from 1989
<b>Male</b>												
Diseases of heart	1,866.5	1,759.5	1,675.0	1,755.2	1,861.0	1810.0	1,640.9	1,515.7	1,430.8	1,449.8	1,406.8	-24.6
Malignant neoplasms	1,243.5	1,277.2	1,323.0	1,348.5	1,357.0	1,401.5	1,242.9	1,204.3	988.8	1,114.2	1,118.4	-10.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	373.2	308.8	385.5	364.4	422.0	390.2	357.51	340.6	368.2	364.4	354.1	-5.1
Cerebrovascular disease	303.6	351.8	297.9	312.1	306.4	339.9	300.4	304.6	295.5	285.9	297.3	-2.1
Pneumonia and influenza	219.1	253.2	228.3	208.8	244.3	208.0	194.1	199.2	172.3	210.5	238.8	9.0
All causes	5,105.7	4,981.7	4,944.5	5,167.8	5,360.8	5,342.4	4,846.0	4,671.4	4,593.8	4,603.3	4,618.9	-9.5
Number of all deaths	9,905	10,309	10,506	11,259	11,828	12,015	12,309	12,781	13,013	13,492	14,141	42.8
<b>Female</b>												
Diseases of heart	1,342.2	1,319.9	1,275.8	1,333.0	1,396.7	1,366.0	1,270.1	1,199.8	1,191.1	1,154.1	1,117.9	-16.7
Malignant neoplasms	764.3	811.5	794.7	823.9	836.3	854.7	794.7	803.2	788.3	765.5	771.2	0.9
Cerebrovascular disease	319.5	339.9	337.9	320.4	376.7	370.3	360.3	362.8	378.9	353.2	312.5	-2.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	219.9	223.3	216.9	224.0	254.7	247.8	260.3	272.9	278.8	282.7	293.7	33.6
Pneumonia and influenza	189.7	197.2	189.2	169.5	192.7	178.2	157.3	163.5	164.9	181.0	193.5	2.0
All causes	3,669.0	3,673.9	3,661.6	3,768.8	4,006.8	4,036.7	3,831.3	3,883.2	3,889.0	3,862.6	3,870.0	5.5
Number of all deaths	9,611	9,987	10,220	10,786	11,891	12,252	12,719	13,348	13,824	14,194	14,799	54.0
<b>Total</b>												
Diseases of heart	1,565.3	1,509.9	1,448.4	1,515.5	1,594.7	1,554.8	1,427.5	1,339.8	1,397.4	1,285.1	1,246.5	-20.4
Malignant neoplasms	970.7	1,012.8	1,023.0	1,050.7	1,058.7	1,087.1	989.0	981.0	877.2	920.2	925.7	-4.6
Cerebrovascular disease	312.8	326.5	320.6	316.8	246.7	357.4	334.3	337.1	341.9	323.3	297.3	-5.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	285.1	221.4	289.3	284.7	326.0	308.3	302.4	302.9	318.4	319.0	320.5	12.4
Pneumonia and influenza	202.2	221.4	206.1	186.5	214.7	190.0	173.2	179.3	168.1	194.1	213.6	5.6
All causes	4,280.3	4,239.2	4,216.1	4,373.5	4,584.2	4,596.1	4,271.5	4,232.5	4,201.6	4,191.1	4,203.4	-1.8
Number of all deaths	19,516	20,296	20,726	22,045	23,710	24,267	25,028	26,129	26,837	27,686	28,940	48.3

<sup>1</sup> Rates are presented per 100,000 persons 65 years and older.

<sup>2</sup> The five causes with the greatest number of deaths over the 1989-1999 period.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1999.*

Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/toc99.htm>.

Table 2.4: Mortality Rates<sup>1</sup> for the Five Leading Causes<sup>2</sup> of Death among Elderly (65 Years and Older) in Urban and Rural Areas<sup>3</sup>, Arizona, 1989-1999.

Area/Cause	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change from 1989
<b>Urban</b>												
Diseases of heart	1,591.4	1,529.7	1,477.2	1,537.8	1,640.9	1,599.4	1,463.7	1,378.4	1,319.1	1,291.4	1,295.9	-18.6
Malignant neoplasms	973.0	1,025.9	1,045.5	1,063.4	1,093.6	1,118.7	997.5	992.2	883.1	918.9	931.6	-4.3
Cerebrovascular disease	319.5	338.3	315.3	326.2	362.0	367.5	343.0	350.5	351.9	329.1	308.5	-3.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	282.5	287.4	289.4	286.5	326.4	314.8	310.1	304.0	327.8	322.3	328.4	16.2
Pneumonia and influenza	204.3	222.6	206.3	191.5	210.3	191.5	170.0	187.0	166.8	190.2	212.3	3.9
All causes	4,291.6	4,283.9	4,284.4	4,412.0	4,696.5	4,713.4	4,338.2	4,342.3	4,251.5	4,202.3	4,277.2	-0.4
Number of all deaths	14,829	15,918	16,209	17,260	18,604	19,866	20,311	21,409	21,687	22,179	23,447	58.1
<b>Rural</b>												
Diseases of heart	1,483.6	1,441.3	1,348.3	1,438.1	1,443.8	1,378.3	1,300.2	1,186.6	1,211.3	1,258.3	1,052.9	-29.0
Malignant neoplasms	963.7	967.4	944.9	1,006.6	944.9	962.4	955.4	936.4	853.6	923.9	902.6	-6.4
Cerebrovascular disease	291.6	285.5	338.9	284.4	296.8	317.3	299.8	284.0	302.4	300.4	253.6	-13.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	293.5	249.1	288.9	278.2	324.9	282.6	271.8	298.5	281.4	305.7	289.9	-1.2
Pneumonia and influenza	195.6	217.4	288.9	169.2	229.2	188.7	186.0	148.8	173.4	207.8	218.7	11.8
All causes	4,245.1	4,084.3	4,104.1	4,240.0	4,217.5	4,132.0	4,006.0	3,797.1	4,003.8	4,140.7	3,911.7	-7.8
Number of all deaths	4,687	4,378	4,517	4,785	5,115	4,401	4,717	4,720	5,150	5,499	5,491	17.2
<b>Total</b>												
Diseases of heart	1,565.3	1,509.9	1,448.4	1,515.5	1,594.7	1,554.8	1,427.5	1,339.8	1,397.4	1,285.1	1,246.5	-20.4
Malignant neoplasms	970.7	1,012.8	1,023.0	1,050.7	1,058.7	1,087.1	989.0	981.0	877.2	920.2	925.7	-4.6
Cerebrovascular disease	312.8	326.5	320.6	316.8	246.7	357.4	334.3	337.1	341.9	323.3	297.3	-5.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	285.1	221.4	289.3	284.7	326.0	308.3	302.4	302.9	318.4	319.0	320.5	12.4
Pneumonia and influenza	202.2	221.4	206.1	186.5	214.7	190.0	173.2	179.3	168.1	194.1	213.6	5.6
All causes	4,280.3	4,239.2	4,216.1	4,373.5	4,584.2	4,596.1	4,271.5	4,232.5	4,201.6	4,191.1	4,203.4	-1.8
Number of all deaths	19,516	20,296	20,726	22,045	23,710	24,267	25,028	26,129	26,837	27,686	28,940	48.3

<sup>1</sup> Rates are presented per 100,000 persons 65 years and older.

<sup>2</sup> The five causes with the greatest number of deaths over the 1989-1999 period.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to 1990, Maricopa and Pima Counties were delineated as urbanized areas in Arizona. Beginning in 1990, Yuma County, and in 1993, Pinal County, meet the criteria and were classified as urban. The remaining counties comprise Arizona's rural areas.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1999*.

Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/toc99.htm>.

Table 2.5: Mortality Rates<sup>1</sup> for the Five Leading Causes of Death among Elderly (65 Years and Older) by Gender in Urban and Rural Areas<sup>2</sup>, Arizona, 1989-1999.

Area	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change from 1989
Urban												
Male	5,064.8	5,021.4	4,975.6	5,220.2	5,504.6	5,542.4	4,993.2	4,804.9	4,669.5	4,632.1	4,692.7	-7.3
Female	3,738.8	3,745.5	3,717.6	3,822.0	4,122.1	4,120.8	3,899.9	3,985.2	3,870.0	3,870.0	3,954.0	5.8
Total	4,291.6	4,283.9	4,242.4	4,412.0	4,696.5	4,713.4	4,338.2	4,342.3	4,251.5	4,202.3	4,277.2	-0.4
Rural												
Male	5,223.9	4,857.5	4,847.4	5,004.0	4,935.5	4,668.7	4,533.2	4,184.0	4,315.8	4,490.2	4,349.0	-16.7
Female	3,436.6	3,404.5	3,450.6	3,568.3	3,607.3	3,678.3	3,537.6	3,449.3	3,713.9	3,825.4	3,515.2	2.2
Total	4,245.1	4,084.3	4,104.1	4,240.0	4,217.5	4,132.0	4,006.0	3,797.1	4,003.8	4,140.7	3,911.7	-7.8
Statewide												
Male	5,105.7	4,981.7	4,944.5	5,167.8	5,360.8	5,352.4	4,846.0	4,671.4	4,593.8	4,603.0	4,618.9	-9.5
Female	3,669.0	3,673.9	3,661.6	3,768.8	4,006.8	4,036.7	3,831.8	3,883.2	3,889.0	3,862.6	3,870.0	5.5
Total	4,280.3	4,239.2	4,216.1	4,373.5	4,584.2	4,596.1	4,271.5	4,232.5	4,201.6	4,191.1	4,203.4	-1.8

<sup>1</sup> Rates are presented per 100,000 persons 65 years and older.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1990, Maricopa and Pima Counties were delineated as urbanized areas in Arizona. Beginning in 1990, Yuma County, and in 1993, Pinal County, meet the criteria and were classified as urban. The remaining counties comprise Arizona's rural areas.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1999*.

Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/toc99.htm>.

Table 2.6: Leading Causes of Death among Elderly 65 Years and Over by Gender, Area, and Ethnic Group, Arizona, 1999.

	Gender			Area			Race/Ethnicity						
	Total	Male	Female	Urban*	Rural	Unknown	Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other/Unknown	
Diseases of Heart	8,582	4,307	4,275	7,104	1,478	1	7,636	599	153	139	29	6	
Malignant Neoplasms	6,373	3,424	2,949	5,107	1,267	0	5,729	402	103	86	31	3	
Cerebrovascular Disease	2,047	852	1,195	1,691	356	0	1,818	147	36	32	10	0	
Chronic Obstructive pulmonary disease	2,207	1,084	1,123	1,800	407	0	2,079	70	27	15	5	2	
Pneumonia/Influenza	1,471	731	740	1,164	307	0	1,301	96	21	40	8	2	
Diabetes	742	355	387	580	162	0	507	139	25	67	4	0	
Unintentional injury	603	293	310	477	126	0	519	40	6	31	4	1	
Falls	337	149	188	285	52	0	304	17	1	10	2	1	
Motor Vehicle-Related	156	86	70	108	48	0	128	17	1	9	1	0	
Other Injury	110	58	52	84	26	0	87	6	4	12	1	0	
Alzheimer's Disease	551	185	366	469	82	0	502	33	9	3	1	0	
Atherosclerosis	424	186	238	327	97	0	383	22	8	7	1	0	
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	367	184	183	273	94	0	288	47	12	15	5	0	
HIV Infection	4	4	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Septicemia	232	112	120	159	73	0	177	32	9	12	2	0	
Other infectious disease	131	68	63	110	21	0	109	13	3	3	3	0	
Diseases of Arteries	357	188	169	284	73	0	320	21	3	7	4	2	
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	334	175	159	234	100	0	267	33	14	17	2	0	
Suicide	160	132	28	119	41	0	147	7	3	1	0	0	
All Causes**	28,940	14,141	14,799	23,447	5,491	5	25,554	2,031	494	632	125	25	

\* Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Yuma counties.

\*\* Includes mortality from causes of death not shown above.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1999*.

Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/toc99.htm>.

Table 2.7: Comparison of Causes of Mortality by Age Group, Arizona, 1999.

	All ages	Age group							Unknown
		<1 year	1-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years		
Diseases of heart	10,355	17	11	7	242	1,493	8,583	2	
Malignant neoplasms	8,851	0	28	12	358	2,078	6,374	1	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2,499	0	4	1	16	269	2,207	2	
Cerebrovascular disease	2,320	13	2	3	47	208	2,047	0	
Unintentional injury	2,192	26	99	122	858	469	603	15	
Motor vehicle related	980	7	59	100	439	214	156	5	
Other injury	1,125	18	18	20	393	231	436	10	
Pneumonia/Influenza	1,724	21	8	1	53	170	1,471	0	
Diabetes	1,046	0	0	1	46	257	742	0	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	738	23	5	3	145	194	367	1	
HIV infection	147	0	0	1	97	45	4	0	
Septicemia	334	6	3	1	23	68	232	1	
Other infectious disease	257	17	2	1	25	81	131	0	
Suicide	773	0	7	36	350	219	160	1	
Alzheimer's disease	553	0	0	0	0	2	551	0	
Homicide/legal intervention	457	6	11	55	293	68	22	2	
Atherosclerosis	452	0	0	0	2	26	424	0	
Diseases of arteries	429	0	1	0	9	62	357	0	
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	419	3	2	0	10	70	334	0	
Alcoholism	397	0	0	0	97	208	92	0	
Ill defined conditions	240	46	6	2	45	51	85	5	
Perinatal conditions	228	222	3	1	1	0	1	0	
Congenital anomalies	194	128	17	1	17	17	13	1	
All causes	39,673	547	246	277	2,929	6,696	28,943	35	

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1999*. Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/toc99.htm>.

Table 2.8: Number of Deaths by Age Group and County, Arizona, 1999.

County	Total	<1	1-14	15-19	20-44	45-64	65+	Unknown
Apache	436	11	7	5	92	85	236	0
Cochise	1,005	12	5	5	55	179	747	2
Coconino	486	4	5	7	67	12	283	0
Gila	636	6	3	6	41	108	472	0
Graham	290	3	4	4	15	39	225	0
Greenlee	67	1	1	1	2	18	44	0
Maricopa	22,348	366	132	137	1,664	3,642	16,393	14
Mohave	1,752	14	8	14	62	329	1,323	2
Navajo	682	15	13	14	80	144	416	0
Pima	7,229	64	33	41	486	1,187	5,412	6
Pinal	1,426	18	9	14	114	319	950	2
Santa Cruz	197	3	3	0	19	32	139	1
Yavapai	1,899	8	8	7	84	300	1,489	3
Yuma	928	18	5	7	47	154	692	5
La Paz	165	3	0	0	12	33	117	0

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1999*. Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/toc99.htm>.

Table 2.9: Mortality by Five-Year Age Groups and County of Residence, Arizona, 1999.

	Total, all ages	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+
Arizona	39,673	3,216	4,495	5,721	6,095	5,102	3,078	1,008	228
Apache	436	39	48	35	43	34	19	12	6
Cochise	1,005	96	136	159	158	109	60	24	5
Coconino	486	38	44	67	57	43	21	7	6
Gila	636	67	83	109	85	70	48	8	2
Graham	290	21	27	46	43	44	36	8	0
Greenlee	67	4	11	7	14	5	1	2	0
Maricopa	22,348	1,676	2,398	3,167	3,510	3,068	1,840	601	133
Mohave	1,752	199	293	278	272	165	84	26	6
Navajo	682	67	66	90	83	52	40	11	7
Pima	7,229	565	800	1,084	1,118	996	610	197	42
Pinal	1,426	153	187	189	178	127	88	24	4
Santa Cruz	197	21	2	26	22	27	16	3	2
Yavapai	1,899	149	235	280	338	244	166	64	13
Yuma	928	102	116	158	155	97	46	16	2
La Paz	165	18	29	24	18	20	3	5	0
Unknown	127	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1999*. Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/toc99.htm>.

Table 2.10: Rates\* for the Leading Causes of Death among Elderly 65 Years and Over by County of Residence, Arizona, 1999.

	Total state	Apache	Cochise	Cocoino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	Marticopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma	La Paz
Diseases of heart	1,246.5	969.9	1,333.3	756.0	1,003.4	1,338.4	1,395.8	1,329.1	1,162.6	1,007.4	1,298.6	1,136.2	552.4	960.2	903.7	949.1
Malignant neoplasms	925.7	825.4	909.6	658.5	994.3	1,242.8	997.0	967.1	1,020.9	1,007.4	876.7	826.0	640.7	842.9	783.8	486.7
Cerebrovascular disease	297.3	350.8	220.3	390.2	164.2	382.4	199.4	323.5	176.4	353.7	293.8	275.3	397.7	281.0	179.8	121.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	320.5	165.1	327.7	195.1	328.4	310.7	398.8	346.8	309.4	278.6	290.7	337.4	88.4	290.7	230.5	389.4
Pneumonia/Influenza	213.6	288.9	209.0	292.6	182.4	310.7	99.7	208.0	162.0	267.9	245.7	151.2	154.7	261.4	156.8	73.0
Diabetes	107.8	309.5	129.9	73.2	200.7	143.4	99.7	112.8	101.2	246.5	75.5	186.1	243.0	44.0	73.8	48.7
Unintentional injury	87.6	82.5	90.4	97.5	118.6	143.4	0.0	85.2	66.5	192.9	98.4	62.0	66.3	68.4	78.4	170.4
Falls	48.9	20.6	45.2	12.2	45.6	47.8	0.0	49.8	34.7	64.3	63.3	34.9	22.1	34.2	41.5	48.7
Motor vehicle-related	22.7	20.6	22.6	36.6	27.4	95.6	0.0	19.5	26.0	85.7	19.8	19.4	44.2	24.4	23.1	97.3
Other injury	16.0	41.3	22.6	48.8	45.6	0.0	0.0	16.0	5.8	42.9	15.3	7.8	0.0	9.8	13.8	24.3
Alzheimer's disease	80.0	20.6	50.8	73.2	127.7	47.8	0.0	86.0	34.7	64.3	103.0	58.2	154.7	61.1	4.6	0.0
Disease of arteries	51.8	61.9	62.1	36.6	73.0	47.8	0.0	55.2	57.8	53.6	44.3	54.3	0.0	48.9	36.9	24.3
Atherosclerosis	61.6	0.0	5.6	24.4	337.5	119.5	99.7	57.6	57.8	53.6	45.8	27.1	0.0	58.6	216.7	48.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	48.5	165.1	90.4	48.8	63.9	71.7	199.4	39.8	72.3	75.0	51.1	31.0	88.4	48.9	55.3	97.3
Infectious & parasitic diseases	53.3	144.4	129.9	109.7	54.7	95.6	0.0	49.5	37.6	107.2	48.1	69.8	22.1	44.0	41.5	73.0
HIV infection	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Septicemia	33.7	123.8	107.3	61.0	36.5	23.9	0.0	26.5	31.8	96.5	31.3	50.4	0.0	36.6	32.3	73.0
Other infectious disease	19.0	20.6	22.6	48.8	18.2	71.7	0.0	22.2	5.8	10.7	16.0	19.4	22.1	7.3	9.2	0.0
Suicide	23.2	20.6	16.9	24.4	45.6	47.8	0.0	17.9	26.0	10.7	32.8	15.5	0.0	39.1	27.7	48.7
All causes	4,203.4	4,870.0	4,220.1	3,450.8	4,305.4	5,377.6	4,386.8	4,434.7	3,826.1	4,458.3	4,129.4	3,684.0	3,071.1	3,637.9	3,190.7	2,847.4

\* Number of deaths per 100,000 elderly 65+ in specified county.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1999*.

Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/1999ahs/toc99.htm>.

Table 2.11: Death Rates<sup>1</sup> by Age Group and Year for Injury by Firearms, Arizona, 1990-2000.

Age Group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Under 5	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0
5-14	1.9	2.0	408	5.3	2.5	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.0
15-19	20.7	34.3	26.9	39.5	43.9	45.3	36.7	37.3	26.2	22.6	19.6
20-44	25.8	22.9	24.0	28.1	34.0	35.4	28.7	29.0	29.5	23.7	20.9
45-64	20.2	18.9	21.2	17.8	20.7	19.5	17.8	16.4	18.7	18.2	15.8
65 and over	24.9	23.6	23.8	26.9	22.7	23.9	19.3	19.1	20.4	19.9	21.4
Total, all ages	18.9	18.3	19.2	21.1	23.3	24.1	19.8	19.6	19.8	16.9	15.3

<sup>1</sup>Number of deaths by firearms per 100,000 population in specified age group.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. Available: <http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/2kdeathratesfirearms.pdf>

Tables 2.12, 2.13, and 2.14. provide information about suicide rates among the elderly. According to Table 2.12, Arizona’s suicide rate is higher than the U.S. rate among all elderly age groups.

Table 2.12: Suicide Mortality Rates\* by Age Group among Elderly 65 Years and Older, Arizona (1998) and U.S. (1997).

	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
U.S.	13.2	15.7	18.5	20.6	20.8
Arizona	14.9	17.6	34.2	26.1	40.0

\* Number of suicides per 100,000 persons in specified age group per year.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Suicide Mortality, Arizona, 1988-1998*.

In the 11 years between 1988 and 1998, suicide rates have decreased for Arizonans 65 years old and older (Table 2.13). Suicide rates for the elderly during this time period were well above Arizona’s total suicide mortality rate.

Table 2.13: Age-Specific<sup>1</sup> and Total Age-Adjusted<sup>2</sup> Suicide Mortality Rates, Arizona, 1988-1998.

Year	Area	Age group						Total age adjusted suicide mortality rate
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1988	AZ	24.0	24.0	21.7	19.9	22.5	32.6	17.8
	U.S.	12.8	15.5	14.3	14.8	15.7	21.1	11.3
1989	AZ	20.3	20.3	25.5	17.7	25.1	34.2	17.1
	U.S.	13.8	15.8	14.7	16.0	16.2	20.3	11.7
1990	AZ	21.5	25.2	21.2	22.0	24.0	31.3	17.7
	U.S.	13.6	15.1	14.4	14.4	15.2	20.5	11.5
1991	AZ	20.0	19.3	20.5	26.5	20.5	29.3	16.6
	U.S.	13.1	14.1	14.6	14.0	14.3	19.7	11.4
1992	AZ	16.0	19.5	23.5	20.4	23.5	29.4	15.9
	U.S.	12.9	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.5	19.1	11.1
1993	AZ	25.3	24.0	23.6	22.4	21.7	29.2	18.5
	U.S.	13.8	14.9	14.5	14.1	14.2	18.9	11.2
1994	AZ	30.8	25.8	26.3	23.9	20.5	26.7	20.0
	U.S.	14.9	16.0	15.4	13.2	14.5	18.1	11.6
1995	AZ	21.6	30.0	30.0	22.5	19.8	29.0	19.5
	U.S.	13.3	15.4	15.2	14.6	13.3	18.1	11.2
1996	AZ	20.9	22.3	24.4	21.8	14.9	23.3	16.3
	U.S.	12.1	12.0	14.5	15.5	14.9	17.3	10.8
1997	AZ	23.4	22.4	26.3	20.3	14.6	24.1	16.9
	U.S.	11.4	14.3	15.3	14.7	13.5	NA	10.6
1998	AZ	18.5	23.6	26.3	24.2	17.6	23.6	17.0
	U.S.	10.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.0

<sup>1</sup> Number of suicides per 100,000 population in specified age groups.

<sup>2</sup> The age-adjusted rates presented in this table were computed by the direct method, that is by applying the age-specific death rate for suicide to the standard population distributed by age. The total U.S. Population as enumerated in 1940 was selected as the standard. The “age-adjustment” or “age-standardization” removes the effects of the age differences in population composition.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Suicide Mortality, Arizona, 1988-1998*

In 1998, elderly males were more likely to commit suicide than elderly females (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14: Suicide Mortality Rates by Age Group and Gender, Arizona, 1998.

	Male rate	Female rate	Total rate
<15	5.5	1.2	3.5
15-19	25.5	3.9	15.2
20-24	37.3	4.6	21.9
25-34	36.5	10.0	23.6
35-44	41.3	11.5	26.3
45-54	37.7	11.3	24.2
55-64	24.4	11.5	17.6
65+	44.7	6.8	23.6
Total	28.6	7.2	17.9

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 2000. *Suicide Mortality, Arizona, 1988-1998*.

The rest of the tables in this section report on health conditions and physical limitations in the older population. Chronic conditions are long term illnesses that can affect the health and finances of the individual, their family, and the nation's health care system (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000). Five of the six leading causes of death among older adults are chronic diseases. Table 2.15 presents the percentage of persons age 70 or older in the U.S. who reported a chronic illness in 1984 and 1995.

Table 2.15: Percentage of Persons Age 70 or Older Who Reported Having Selected Chronic Conditions, by Gender, U.S., 1984 and 1995.

	1984	1995
Total		
Arthritis	55.0	58.1
Diabetes	9.9	12.0
Cancer	12.4	19.4
Stroke	7.8	8.9
Hypertension	45.6	45.0
Heart disease	16.4	21.4
Men		
Arthritis	44.9	49.5
Diabetes	9.9	12.9
Cancer	13.8	23.4
Stroke	8.3	10.4
Hypertension	36.8	40.5
Heart disease	18.7	24.7
Women		
Arthritis	61.1	63.8
Diabetes	10.0	11.5
Cancer	11.6	16.7
Stroke	7.3	7.9
Hypertension	50.8	48.0
Heart disease	14.9	19.2

Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000, *Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being* and *Supplement on Aging and Second Supplement on Aging*. Available: <http://www.agingstats.gov/chartbook2000/olderamericans2000.pdf>

Table 2.16 presents information on memory loss among older adults. Memory skills are an important part of cognitive functioning (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000). As cognitive functioning diminishes, the individual is more likely to enter a nursing home.

Table 2.16: Percentage of Persons Age 65 or Older with Moderate or Severe Memory Impairment, by Age Group and Sex, U.S., 1998.

	Moderate or severe memory impairment			Severe memory impairment		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
65 to 69	4.4	5.3	3.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
70 to 74	8.3	10.1	6.9	2.1	2.6	1.8
75 to 79	13.5	16.2	11.7	5.2	6.4	4.4
80 to 84	20.1	22.8	18.5	7.6	9.2	6.7
85 or older	35.8	37.3	35.0	18.3	19.6	17.6

Note: Definition of moderate or severe memory impairment: Four or fewer words recalled (out of 20) on combined immediate and delayed recall tests. Persons are described as having severe memory impairment if two or fewer words are recalled. Respondents who reported “don’t know” on either the immediate or delayed recall test (implying that they were unable to recall any words) were assigned a score of zero for that test. Respondents who refused to participate in either test are excluded from the analysis.

Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000. *Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being and the Health and Retirement Study*. Available: <http://www.agingstats.gov/chartbook2000/olderamericans2000.pdf>

Depression is an important indicator of over all well-being and physical health (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000). Depression is associated with physical illness, greater functional limitations, and higher health care resource utilization. Table 2.17 presents information about the extent of severe depression among the elderly.

Table 2.17: Percentage of Persons Age 65 or Older with Severe Depressive Symptoms, by Age Group and Sex, U.S., 1998.

	Total	Men	Women
65 to 69	15.4	12.1	18.0
70 to 74	14.3	10.3	17.2
75 to 79	14.6	10.4	17.4
80 to 84	20.5	17.1	22.4
85 or older	22.8	22.5	23.0

Note: Definition of severe depressive symptoms: four or more symptoms out of a list of eight depressive symptoms from an abbreviated version of the Center of Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) adapted by the Health and Retirement Study.

Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000. *Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being and the Health and Retirement Study*. Available: <http://www.agingstats.gov/chartbook2000/olderamericans2000.pdf>

Table 2.18 provides information on health status as reported by people age 65 and older. Rating one's own sense of health is a good indicator of physical, emotional, and social well being (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000). Self-reports of good to excellent correlate with lower risk of death.

Table 2.18: Percentage of Persons Age 65 or Older Who Reported Good to Excellent Health, by Age Group, Sex, and Race and Hispanic Origin, U.S., 1994 to 1996.

	All persons	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>				
65 or older	72.2	74.0	58.4	64.9
<b>Men</b>				
65 or older	72.0	73.5	59.3	65.4
65 to 74	74.6	76.3	61.6	68.7
75 to 84	68.3	69.4	56.4	59.7
85 or older	65.0	67.3	45.0	50.9
<b>Women</b>				
65 or older	72.4	74.3	57.8	64.6
65 to 74	75.2	77.5	59.3	68.5
75 to 84	69.8	71.7	55.3	59.3
85 or older	65.1	66.4	56.0	55.1

Note: Data are based on a three-year average from 1994 to 1996. Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000. *Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being* and the *National Health Interview Survey*. Available: <http://www.agingstats.gov/chartbook2000/olderamericans2000.pdf>

Changes in a persons' ability to perform tasks associated with everyday activities have important implications for the overall health of the individual as well as work and retirement policy and health and long-term care needs (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000). Data about limitations in physical activities is presented in Table 2.19.

Table 2.19: Percentage of Persons Age 70 or Older Who Are Unable to Perform Certain Physical Functions, by Sex, U.S., 1984 and 1995.

	1984	1995
<b>Men</b>		
Walk	12.9	12.3
Climb stairs	9.3	8.2
Stoop, crouch, or kneel	11.5	9.7
Reach up	3.4	3.0
Any one of nine	22.5	19.6
<b>Women</b>		
Walk	20.9	17.8
Climb stairs	16.0	12.3
Stoop, crouch, or kneel	20.2	16.3
Reach up	5.6	3.9
Any one of nine	34.3	28.9

Note: Rates for 1984 are age-adjusted to the 1995 population. The nine physical functioning activities are: walking a quarter mile; walking up ten steps without resting; standing or being on your feet for about two hours; sitting for about two hours; stooping, crouching or kneeling; reaching up over your head; reaching out as if to shake someone's hand; using your fingers to grasp or handle; lifting or carrying something as heavy as ten pounds. A person is considered disabled if he or she is unable to perform an activity alone and without aids.

Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000. *Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being* and the *Supplement of Aging, Second Supplement on Aging*. Available: <http://www.agingstats.gov/chartbook2000/olderamericans2000.pdf>

## Health Care

Health care and health care expenditures are closely tied to age and disability (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000). In 1997, 54.5 percent of people 65 years old or older reported having at least one disability of some type and over a third reported at least one severe disability (Administration on Aging, 2001). Approximately 14 percent in this age group reported having difficulty in carrying out activities of daily living compared to 2.8 percent of the population age 25 to 64. Older adults also experience a greater need for medical care and hospitalization. In 1999, people 65 years of age and older had four times the number of days of hospitalization (1.6 days) as did people under the age of 65 (0.4 days). The average length of stay in a hospital was 6 days for older people compared to 4.1 days for those under the age of 65. The elderly also had more contact with doctors in 1999 than did younger people (6.8 contacts vs. 3.5 contacts).

Given the increasing importance of health and health care for the aged population, it is important to look at the medical system that is responsible for their care. Medicare is the federal health insurance program for adults who are 65 years old and older, disabled workers, and eligible individuals with end-stage renal disease. It covers 95 percent of the nations aged population (Social Security Administration, 2000). The program is composed of two parts. Part A, also known as Hospital Insurance, is provided free of charge and covers inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing facility, home health care, and hospice care. Part B, or Supplementary Medical Insurance, is provided for a monthly premium and covers additional services such as doctor visits and laboratory tests. In 1999, Medicare spent \$209.4 billion for benefits to 39 million enrollees in Part A and 37 million enrollees in Part B (Social Security Administration, 2000). Table 3.1 shows the trend in Medicare enrollment in the U.S. between 1980 and 1999.

Table 3.1 Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance Enrollment, U.S., Selected Years July 1, 1980-99, (in thousands).

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	25,515	28,176	30,948	33,142	33,424	33,630	33,802	33,929
Age:								
65-69	8,459	8,956	9,695	9,517	9,445	9,317	9,184	9,077
70-74	6,756	7,441	7,951	8,756	8,745	8,737	8,725	8,656
75-79	4,809	5,453	6,058	6,563	6,749	6,932	7,055	7,232
80-84	3,081	3,463	3,957	4,470	4,554	4,619	4,707	4,735
85 or older	2,410	2,861	3,286	3,837	3,930	4,025	4,130	4,229

Source: Social Security Administration, 2000. *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2000*. Available: <http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/supplement/2000/supp2000.pdf>.

Table 3.2 displays the trend in Medicare enrollment in Arizona from 1988 to 1998. Medicare enrollment as of July 1, 1999 for Arizona's counties is shown in Table 3.3.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	461,619	479,565	498,116	517,186	538,406	561,112	583,041	601,782	621,782	636,450	651,498

Source: Health Care Financing Administration. Available: <http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/histentr.xls>.

Table 3.3: Medicare County Enrollment as of July 1, 1999, Arizona.

	Aged HI and/or SMI	Aged HI	Aged SMI	Aged and Disabled HI and/or SMI	Aged and Disabled HI	Aged and Disabled SMI
Apache	5,218	4,828	4,686	6,250	5,860	5,584
Cochise	15,262	15,079	14,606	17,627	17,444	16,688
Coconino	10,703	10,415	10,290	12,388	12,100	11,788
Gila	9,508	9,459	9,286	10,930	10,881	10,546
Graham	3,598	3,561	3,477	4,170	4,133	4,001
Greenlee	941	930	917	1,049	1,038	1,014
La Paz	3,053	3,033	2,905	3,455	3,435	3,260
Maricopa	313,595	311,316	304,541	355,749	353,467	341,133
Mohave	27,766	27,709	27,091	31,913	31,856	30,863
Navajo	8,918	8,654	8,431	10,686	10,421	9,994
Pima	107,649	106,621	103,653	123,255	122,227	117,215
Pinal	20,367	20,199	19,753	24,042	23,874	23,012
Santa Cruz	4,121	3,847	3,906	4,600	4,326	4,347
Yavapai	30,276	30,137	29,214	34,156	34,017	32,567
Yuma	15,810	15,525	15,200	17,758	17,473	16,976
Unknown	131	129	119	165	163	149
Total	576,916	571,442	558,075	658,193	652,715	629,137

HI = Hospital insurance. SMI = Supplemental medical insurance.  
Source: Health Care Financing Administration. Available: <http://www.hcfa.gov/STATS/ENROLL/070199/ARIZONA.HTM>

Medicare spending per beneficiary is projected to increase, on average, by 5.3 percent per year between 2000 and 2010 (American Association of Retired Persons, 2001a). Tables 3.4 and 3.5 show data on Medicare payments and enrollment for recent years. In 2000 it is estimated that Medicare will spend \$5,490 per enrollee (Table 3.4). In Arizona, Medicare will spend \$4,464 per beneficiary (Table 3.5).

Table 3.4: Medicare Estimated Benefit Payments for the U.S., 1997-2000.

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Fee for service	\$181,418,698,301	\$177,586,359,882	\$171,256,180,306	\$175,063,856,656
Managed care	25,704,799,722	32,515,455,895	37,367,383,232	39,803,776,122
Total estimated benefit payments	207,123,498,023	210,101,815,777	208,623,563,538	214,867,632,778
HI and/or SMI	38,341,718	38,567,298	39,027,270	39,140,386
Medicare enrollment				
Per enrollee	5,402	5,448	5,346	5,490

Source: Health Care Financing Administration. Available: <http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/BENEPAY/bnpay00i.htm>

Table 3.5: Medicare Estimated Benefit Payments, 1997-2000, Arizona.

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Fee for service	\$2,129,050,045	\$1,745,752,051	\$1,458,155,553	\$1,510,366,375
Managed care	1,081,702,200	1,239,778,917	1,369,579,205	1,427,609,856
Total estimated benefit payments	3,210,752,245	2,985,530,968	2,827,734,758	2,937,976,231
HI and/or SMI	632,233	641,425	658,751	658,193
Medicare enrollment				
Per enrollee	5,078	4,655	4,293	4,464

Source: Health Care Financing Administration. Available: <http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/BENEPAY/bnpay00i.htm>

Tables 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 provide more detailed trend information on the kinds of services that are used with Medicare funds, the percentage of funds spent on these services, and percent changes in these service categories over time.

Medicare does not cover all the health care services required by older adults and it may require beneficiaries to help cover the cost for some of the services it does cover (American Association of Retired Persons, 1999). Many beneficiaries obtain supplemental coverage through government or private sources to help cover these expenses but many still incur substantial costs. In 1999, it was projected that Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older would spend about \$2,430 or 19 percent of their income on out-of-pocket health care costs. Premium payments for Medicare programs and private insurance accounted for just under half of these costs. Medicare deductibles and coinsurance and payments for services such as dental care and prescription drugs accounted for 54 percent.

**Table 3.6: Arizona Medicare Personal Health Care Expenditures for Selected Years.**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
Personal health care (millions of dollars)	\$1,335	\$1,709	\$2,002	\$2,481	\$2,942	\$3,170
Hospital care	866	1,047	1,181	1,371	1,549	1,620
Physician services	396	512	571	688	804	931
Dental services <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	5	4	6
Other professional services	29	53	86	125	166	182
Home health care	9	30	54	98	131	89
Drugs and other medical nondurables	2	4	7	33	81	114
Vision products and other medical durables	23	33	50	65	74	79
Nursing home care	11	30	53	95	133	148
Enrollees (millions)	0.461	0.498	0.538	0.583	0.621	0.651

<sup>1</sup> Most of these amounts represent benefits paid by Managed Care/Medicare+Choice plans to enrolled Medicare beneficiaries. Source: Health Care Financing Administration. Available: <http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/nhe-oact/statestimates/states98/az.htm>.

**Table 3.7: Arizona Percent Distribution of Medicare Personal Health Care Expenditures for Selected Years.**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
Hospital care	64.8	61.3	59.0	55.3	52.7	51.1
Physician services	29.7	30.0	28.5	27.7	27.3	29.4
Dental services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other professional services	2.2	3.1	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.7
Home health care	0.6	1.7	2.7	3.9	4.4	2.8
Drug and other medical nondurables	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.8	3.6
Vision products and other medical durables	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
Nursing home care	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.8	4.5	4.7

Source: Health Care Financing Administration. Available: <http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/nhe-oact/statestimates/states98/az.htm>.

Table 3.8: Annual Growth in Medicare Personal Health Care Expenditures, Arizona, 1988-1998.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Annual growth in personal health care expenditures	12.9	16.0	10.4	9.7	6.7	9.1	13.6	10.4	7.4	6.1	1.5
Hospital care	13.1	10.1	9.9	9.5	3.0	5.9	9.6	8.6	4.0	4.7	-0.1
Physician services	11.3	18.5	9.1	5.2	5.8	7.2	12.5	6.4	9.7	10.3	5.0
Dental services <sup>1</sup>	16.4	53.0	23.2	30.2	139.3	12414.5	91.9	13.4	-35.0	26.6	17.6
Other professional services	9.3	33.1	37.6	30.3	25.2	17.3	23.4	23.1	8.2	5.1	4.2
Home health care	10.0	55.4	123.9	30.4	40.0	36.3	32.5	18.5	12.9	-11.9	-22.3
Drug and other medical nondurables <sup>1</sup>	14.0	47.8	20.9	41.6	36.5	69.7	173.1	95.7	24.5	23.7	13.5
Vision products and other medical durables	15.2	21.2	18.7	26.7	20.2	16.8	11.6	4.0	9.1	7.8	-1.1
Nursing home care	85.4	297.2	-30.2	15.5	49.7	39.9	28.7	13.8	23.5	5.1	5.7
Enrollees	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Large growth rates may result from small expenditure increases in very small spending estimates.

Source: Health Care Financing Administration. Available: <http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/nhe-oact/statestimates/states98/az.htm>.

In general, the higher an individual's income, the more will be spent on out-of-pocket expenses. In 1999, families in the lowest income bracket were projected to spend \$1,770 on average on health care compared to the \$2,600 spent by the highest income bracket. The following tables present information on the income levels of Medicare beneficiaries and the amount of out-of-pocket expenditures they will incur. Table 3.9 shows the distribution of out-of-pocket spending of Medicare beneficiaries. The majority of beneficiaries, 55 percent, will spend less than \$2,000 on medical costs not covered by Medicare.

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Table 3.9: Distribution of Out-of-Pocket Spending on Health Care by Medicare Beneficiaries\*, U.S., 1999.

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<\$1,000	28%
\$1,000-\$2,000	27%
\$2,000-\$3,000	20%
\$3,000-\$4,000	11%
\$4,000-\$5,000	6%
>\$5,000	8%

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\*Non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older.

Source: American Association of Retired Persons, 1999. *Out-of-Pocket Spending on Health Care by Medicare Beneficiaries Age 65 and Older: 1999 Projections*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/health/ib41\\_hspend.pdf](http://research.aarp.org/health/ib41_hspend.pdf).

Table 3.10 shows the average out-of-pocket spending on health care by income level.

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Table 3.10: Average Out-of-Pocket Spending on Health Care by Medicare Beneficiaries\* by Income Level, U.S., 1999.

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Income as a percent of the federal poverty level	Out-of-pocket spending
Total	\$2,430
<100%	\$1,770
100-125%	\$2,080
125-200%	\$2,420
200-400%	\$2,480
400-600%	\$2,700
600%+	\$2,605

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\*Non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older.

Source: American Association of Retired Persons, 1999. *Out-of-Pocket Spending on Health Care by Medicare Beneficiaries Age 65 and Older: 1999 Projections*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/health/ib41\\_hspend.pdf](http://research.aarp.org/health/ib41_hspend.pdf).

While low-income families will spend less on health care costs than higher income families, they must spend a larger portion of their income on these expenses as shown in Table 3.11. Families below the federal poverty level will spend approximately 33 percent of their income on health care compared to 8 percent for the wealthiest families.

Table 3.11: Average Out-of-Pocket Spending on Health Care by Medicare Beneficiaries\* by Income Level, U.S., 1999.

Income as a percent of the federal poverty level	Percent of income
Total	19%
<100%	33%
100-125%	25%
125-200%	24%
200-400%	17%
400-600%	13%
600%+	8%

\*Non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older.

Source: American Association of Retired Persons, 1999. *Out-of-Pocket Spending on Health Care by Medicare Beneficiaries Age 65 and Older: 1999 Projections*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/health/ib41\\_hspend.pdf](http://research.aarp.org/health/ib41_hspend.pdf).

Table 3.12 shows the distribution of Medicare beneficiaries by income as a percent of federal poverty level.

Table 3.12: Distribution of Medicare Beneficiaries\* by Income as a Percent of Federal Poverty Level, U.S., 1999.

Poverty level	Percent of beneficiaries
<100%	9%
100-125%	6%
125-200%	20%
200-400%	40%
400-600%	14%
600%+	11%

\*Non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older.

Source: American Association of Retired Persons, 1999. *Out-of-Pocket Spending on Health Care by Medicare Beneficiaries Age 65 and Older: 1999 Projections*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/health/ib41\\_hspend.pdf](http://research.aarp.org/health/ib41_hspend.pdf).

Prescription drugs are another uncovered Medicare cost that has received considerable attention recently due to rising drug costs. After premium payments, prescription drugs costs constitute the largest spending category for Medicare beneficiaries (American Association of Retired Persons, 2000b). Beneficiaries were expected to spend an average of \$480 on prescription drugs in 2000. Table 3.13 shows how much is expected to be spent on prescription drugs based on income as a percent of poverty. Table 3.14 compares spending on prescription drugs between those with and without drug coverage.

Table 3.13: Out-of-Pocket Spending on Prescription Drugs, U.S., 2000.

Income as a percent of poverty			
<135%	135-175%	175-250%	250%+
\$420	\$510	\$535	\$485

Source: American Association of Retired Persons, 2000. *FYI: The Cost of Prescription Drugs: Who Needs Help?* Available: [http://research.arp.org/health/fyi\\_cost.pdf](http://research.arp.org/health/fyi_cost.pdf).

Table 3.14: Out-of-Pocket Spending on Drugs by Beneficiaries With and Without Drug Coverage, U.S., 2000.

	Income as a percent of poverty			
	<135%	135-175%	175-250%	250%+
With drug coverage	\$280	\$390	\$410	\$380
Without drug coverage	\$625	\$690	\$760	\$745

Source: American Association of Retired Persons, 2000. *FYI: The Cost of Prescription Drugs: Who Needs Help?* Available: [http://research.arp.org/health/fyi\\_cost.pdf](http://research.arp.org/health/fyi_cost.pdf).

Another important aspect of older adults' health care needs is long term care. Many people will require some assistance with daily activities as a result of physical or mental impairments. Such care may be provided in the home or in institutional settings such as nursing homes. In general, long term care services consist of personal care, nursing and home health care, adult day care, habilitation and rehabilitation, case management, social services, and assistive technology (American Association of Retired Persons, 1998). Approximately 7 million persons age 65 and older required long-term care services in 1997 (Table 3.15). This will increase to 10.8 million in 2030.

Table 3.15: Projections of the Number of Older Persons Needing Long Term Care, U.S., 1997-2030.

1997	2005	2018	2030
7 million	9 million	9.9 million	10.8 million

Source: National Academy for an Aging Society, 1999 in American Association of Retired Persons, 2000, *Long-Term Care*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/health/fs27r\\_care.pdf](http://research.aarp.org/health/fs27r_care.pdf).

Table 3.16 displays statistics for recipients of long-term care services funded by Medicare and Medicaid.

Table 3.16: Recipients of Long-Term Care for Selected Years, Arizona and U.S.

	Arizona	U.S.
<b>Home and community based care</b>		
Medicaid home health recipients per 1,000 recipients (1996)	19.1	45
Medicaid personal care recipients per 1,000 recipients (1992)	0	5.7
Medicare home health beneficiaries per 1,000 beneficiaries (1995)	56	94
<b>Institutional care</b>		
Total nursing home residents (1996)	13,510	1,479,653
Percent change in nursing home residents (1995-1996)	9.1	-0.2
Percent of nursing home population age 65+ (1990)	88.1	89.8
Nursing home residents per 1,000 65+ population (1997)	23.1	43.7
Total Medicaid nursing home recipients (1996)	7,907	1,009,640

Source: American Association of Retired Persons. *Across the States, 1998: Profiles of Long Term Care Systems*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/health/dlb550\\_states.pdf](http://research.aarp.org/health/dlb550_states.pdf).

Assisted living is a type of care provided in a congregate residential setting (American Association of Retired Persons, 2001b). This care strives to create a home-like environment and tries to maximize the individual's independence, privacy, and choice. The average age of people receiving assisted living services is 84. Generally, assisted living residents will require fewer services than nursing home residents will. About 24 percent of those people living in assisted living environments have problems with three or more activities of daily living compared to 83 percent of nursing home residents. Table 3.17 provides information on the kinds of things for which assisted living residents require assistance.

Table 3.17: Assisted Living Residents' Needs for Assistance, U.S., 1998.

Need help with dressing	23.5%
Need help with eating	7.4%
Need help with toileting	13.9%
Need help with bathing	63.3%
Cognitive impairment	44.4%

Source: ALFA/NID *National Survey of Assisted Living Residents: Who is the Customer?* 1998 in American Association of Retired Persons, 2001, *Assisted Living in the United States*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/il/fs62r\\_assist.html](http://research.aarp.org/il/fs62r_assist.html).

In Arizona, the Non-Medical Home and Community Based Services System provides a variety of services to help older adults live in their homes and communities as independently as possible (Department of Economic Security, 2000). Funded by a variety of federal, state, and local sources, services include adult day health care, home health aid, personal care, and respite care to name a few. Table 3.18 shows the growth in services for the state fiscal years 1998, 1999, and 2000.

**Table 3.18: Non-Medical Home & Community Based Participants-3 Year Growth Trend, Arizona, FY 1998-2000.**

	Adult day health care	Home delivered meals	House-keeping	Case management	Home health aid	Personal care	Respite care	Home nursing	Total
SFY-98	372	16,714	13,506	1,932	7,402	1,502	380	1,669	21,415
SFY-99	401	16,447	12,407	1,486	6,786	1,801	535	1,541	21,168
SFY-00	386	16,238	11,722	711	7,482	1,934	516	1,250	20,353

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. *Aging and Adult Administration: Annual Report SFY 2000*. Available: <http://www.de.state.az.us/links/aaa/pdf/AAA-AR-2000.pdf>

## Economic Status

The economic status of older people has improved over the past few decades (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, 2000). Between 1989 and 1997, median real income for people 65 years old and older increased by about 4.4 percent, the largest increase for any age group (Table 4.1). The number of elderly living in poverty also decreased by about one percent during this same period of time (Table 4.2).

Table 4.1: Median Income of Householders by Age, U.S., 1989, 1995, 1996, 1997.

Age of householder	Median income in 1997 dollars				Percent change in real income 1996-1997
	1989	1995	1996	1997	
All ages	37,327	35,932	36,352	37,005	*1.9
15-24 years	24,042	22,121	21,958	22,583	3.0
25-34 year	38,466	36,592	36,758	38,174	*4.0
35-44 years	48,585	45,832	45,497	46,359	*2.0
45-54 years	53,771	50,676	51,695	51,875	0.5
55-64 years	39,971	40,151	40,780	41,356	1.5
65 +	20,415	20,136	19,919	20,761	*4.4

\* Statistically significant change at 90 percent confidence level

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and American Association of Retired Persons, 1998. *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance in the United States in 1997*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/econ/fs71\\_income.html](http://research.aarp.org/econ/fs71_income.html).

Table 4.2: Percent of All Persons Below Poverty by Age, U.S., 1989, 1995, 1996, and 1997.

Age	Percent of all persons below poverty				Changes in poverty rate	
	1989	1995	1996	1997	1996-1997	1989-1997
All ages	13.1	13.8	13.7	13.3	*-0.5	0.2
Under 18	20.1	20.8	20.5	19.9	-0.6	-0.2
18-24 years	15.4	18.3	17.9	17.5	-4.0	*2.2
25-34 years	11.1	12.7	12.7	12.1	-0.6	*0.9
35-44 years	8.1	9.4	9.9	9.6	-0.3	*1.3
45-54 years	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.2	-0.5	-0.3
55-59 years	9.5	10.3	9.4	9.0	-0.4	-0.6
60-64 years	9.4	10.2	11.5	11.2	-0.3	*1.7
65+	11.4	10.5	10.8	10.5	-0.2	*-0.9

\* Statistically significant change at 90 percent confidence level

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and American Association of Retired Persons, 1998. *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance in the United States in 1997*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/econ/fs71\\_income.html](http://research.aarp.org/econ/fs71_income.html).

Information about poverty among the elderly in Arizona is presented in Table 4.3. The number of older Arizonans in poverty decreased from approximately 10.4 percent in 1989 to 9.1 percent in 1999.

Table 4.3: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age, Arizona, 1989 and 1999.

	1989	1999
Under 5 years	71,011	89,656
5 years	13,799	17,289
6 to 11 years	70,732	102,218
12 to 17 years	56,459	89,362
18 to 24 years	91,405	110,483
25 to 34 years	89,792	107,038
35 to 44 years	56,865	88,324
45 to 54 years	32,714	60,296
55 to 64 years	31,668	54,139
Total population 65+	478,774	667,839
65 to 74 years	26,745	35,629
75 years and over	23,172	25,295

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables. Available: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Labor force participation for men age 65 and over has decreased steadily since 1900, when approximately 2 out of every 3 men in this age group worked, to current rates of 16 to 18 percent (Administration on Aging, 2001). Approximately 1 in 12 older women worked in 1900. That rate has increased to about 10 percent.

Tables 4.4 and 4.5 provide more detailed information about older workers. Work force participation increased in 2000 and the unemployment rate fell. The percent of elderly employed because they needed the money decreased slightly.

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Table 4.4: Labor Force Under Age 55 and Age 55 and Over, U.S., 1999 and 2000.

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	1999	2000
Participation rate		
Under 55	79.9%	80.0%
55 and over	31.8%	32.3%
Number employed (in thousands)		
Under 55	116,291	117,511
55 and over	17,197	17,697
Unemployment rate		
Under 55	4.4%	4.2%
55 and over	2.8%	2.6%
Employed part time for economic reasons*		
Under 55	2.6%	2.5%
55 and over	2.0%	1.9%
Multiple jobholders		
Under 55	6.0%	5.7%
55 and over	4.8%	4.8%

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\* In nonagricultural industries

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 2000 and January 2001 and American Association of Retired Persons, 2001. *Update on the Older Worker: 2000*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/econ/dd62\\_worker.html](http://research.aarp.org/econ/dd62_worker.html).

As Table 4.5 shows, increases in labor force participation is evident for almost all age groups as well as for both men and women.

Table 4.5: Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Selected Age Group, U.S, 1999 and 2000 (in percentages).

Sex/age	1999	2000
Both sexes	59.3	59.2
55-64	59.3	59.2
65-69	23.0	24.4
70-74	13.1	13.5
75 and over	5.1	5.3
Men		
55-64	67.9	67.3
65-69	28.5	30.1
70-74	17.4	17.9
75 and over	8.0	8.0
Women		
55-64	51.5	51.8
65-69	18.4	19.4
70-74	9.6	9.9
75 and over	3.3	3.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 2000 and January 2001 and American Association of Retired Persons, 2001. *Update on the Older Worker: 2000*. Available: [http://research.aarp.org/econ/dd62\\_worker.html](http://research.aarp.org/econ/dd62_worker.html).

Table 4.6 provides employment status information for older Arizonans.

Table 4.6: Employment Status for the 65+ Population, Arizona, 2000.

	Male	Female
65 to 69 years	89,266	97,604
In labor force	20,743	13,827
Employed	18,511	12,943
Unemployed	2,232	884
Not in labor force	68,523	83,777
70 to 74 years	82,052	95,926
In labor force	10,592	7,586
Employed	10,401	6,505
Unemployed	191	1,081
Not in labor force	71,460	88,340
75 years and over	114,674	160,486
In labor force	7,508	3,644
Employed	7,274	3,594
Unemployed	234	50
Not in labor force	107,166	156,842

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables. Available: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Information about labor force participation with limited data for racial and ethnic groups in show in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional population, 65 Years and Over, 2000 Annual Averages, U.S. (numbers in thousands).

Population group	Civilian non-institutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment		Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Rate
Total	32,705	4,200	12.8	4,070	12.4	131	3.1
Men	13,925	2,439	17.5	2,357	16.9	82	3.4
Women	18,780	1,762	9.4	1,713	9.1	49	2.8
White	28,947	3,749	13.0	3,643	12.6	106	2.8
Black	2,778	322	11.6	302	10.9	20	6.1
Hispanic	1,791	218	12.2	206	11.5	12	5.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Available: <http://stats.bls.gov/laus/table12full00.pdf>.

Income for the elderly comes from a variety of sources as shown in Table 4.8. Ninety percent of the elderly benefit from Social Security or Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) as it is formally known. This federal program provides monthly benefits to eligible retired workers, survivors of insured workers, and disabled workers. Benefits are determined by the worker’s contributions into the system. It provides 50 percent or more of total income for 64 percent of its beneficiaries (Social Security Administration, 2000).

Table 4.8: Sources of Income for Those Age 65 or Older, U.S., 1999.

Source of income	Percent
Social Security	90%
Asset income	62%
Retirement benefits other than Social Security	43%
Earnings	22%
Public assistance	5%
Veteran’s benefits	5%

Source: Social Security Administration, 2000. *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2000, to the Social Security Bulletin*. Available: <http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/Supplement/2000/supp2000.pdf>

As can be seen in Table 4.9, Social Security also makes up the largest share of income for older Americans.

Table 4.9: Share of Income for the Population Age 65 or Older, by Source of Income, U.S., 1999.

Source of income	Percentage
Social Security	38%
Earnings	21%
Pensions	19%
Asset income	19%
Other	3%

Source: Social Security Administration, 2000. *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2000, to the Social Security Bulletin*. Available: <http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/Supplement/2000/supp2000.pdf>

In 1999, 70.8 percent of the people receiving Social Security were age 65 and older (American Association of Retired Persons, 2000a). Table 4.10 shows the percentage of income from Social Security for those aged 65 or older.

Table 4.10: Percentage of Income from Social Security for Those Age 65 or Older, U.S., 1999.

Percentage of income	Percentage of beneficiaries
100%	18%
90-99%	11%
50-89%	35%
<50%	36%

Source: Social Security Administration, 2000. *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2000, to the Social Security Bulletin*. Available: <http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/Supplement/2000/supp2000.pdf>

Social Security also plays a large part in keeping people age 65 and older out of poverty (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Social Security's Role in Reducing Poverty for the Aged, by Marital Status and Race, U.S., 1999.

Type of beneficiary	Poor with Social Security	Kept out of poverty by Social Security
Total beneficiaries	8%	40%
Married	3%	38%
Nonmarried	15%	42%
White	7%	40%
Black	21%	39%

Source: Social Security Administration, 2000. *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2000, to the Social Security Bulletin*. Available: <http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/Supplement/2000/supp2000.pdf>

The next two tables present data on Social Security specific to Arizona. Table 4.12 compares the percent of elderly receiving Social Security in Arizona to the nation as a whole for years 1997 through 2000. Table 4.13 displays the number of people in Arizona's counties that received Social Security in the years 1997 through 2000.

Table 4.12: Percent of Population Age 65 or Older Receiving Social Security Benefits, Arizona and U.S., 1997-2000.

	Percent receiving Social Security, U.S.	Percent receiving Social Security, Arizona
1997	91.6	89.8
1998	91.0	89.1
1999	91.0	89.3
2000	91.5	86.4

Source: Social Security Administration, 2000. *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2000, to the Social Security Bulletin*. Available: <http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/Supplement/2000/supp2000.pdf>

Table 4.13: Number of Social Security Beneficiaries Age 65 and Older with Benefits in Current-Payment Status, Arizona, December 1997-2000.

	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Arizona total	233,572	307,429	238,002	312,025	243,444	317,654	252,643	324,548
Apache	1,915	2,270	1,970	2,300	2,055	2,375	2,130	2,440
Cochise	6,520	7,650	66,70	7,725	6,860	7,895	7,085	8,115
Coconino	3,265	3,925	3,305	3,995	3,380	4,15	3,545	4,200
Gila	4,185	4,865	4,205	4,935	4,270	5,065	4,380	5,110
Graham	1,490	1,930	1,485	1,935	1,485	1,935	1,500	1,945
Greenlee	450	500	445	480	430	4990	425	495
La Paz	1,440	1,365	1,530	1,380	1,580	1,475	1,600	1,485
Maricopa	124,695	173,590	126,620	175,830	128,890	178,065	134,015	181,585
Mohave	12,385	13,590	12,815	14,000	13,345	14,505	13,795	14,950
Navajo	3,565	3,985	3,650	4,090	3,735	4,215	3,920	4,375
Pima	42,105	57,755	42,805	58,365	43,720	59,210	45,065	60,105
Pinal	9,025	10,125	9,430	10,485	9,850	11,000	10,410	11,525
Santa Cruz	1,610	1,905	1,600	1,950	1,655	1,980	1,755	2,045
Yavapai	14,145	16,665	14,465	17,045	14,950	17,485	15,435	18,080
Yuma	6,780	7,295	7,005	7,500	7,245	7,845	7,580	8,095

Source: Social Security Administration, 2000. *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2000, to the Social Security Bulletin*. Available: <http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/Supplement/2000/supp2000.pdf>

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is another federal program that provides financial assistance to low income persons aged 65 or older, blind or disabled adults, and blind or disabled children. The elderly make up about 20 percent of the people receiving SSI benefits. The number of people, including those age 65 and older, receiving SSI payments are shown in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Number of Persons Receiving Federally Administered SSI Payments and Amount of Payments, Arizona, December 2000.

State and county	Category							SSA recipients with OASDI	Amount of payments (in thousands of dollars)
	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled	Under 18	18-64	65 or older	SSA recipients with OASDI		
Arizona	81,493	13,196	68,297	12,217	47,548	21,728	27,381	31,547	
Apache	4,440	1,076	1,810	223	1,327	801	948	824	
Cochise	2,351	541	1,810	223	1,327	801	948	824	
Coconino	2,988	496	2,492	322	1,535	1,131	1,192	1,118	
Gila	1,121	147	974	158	733	230	401	427	
Graham	848	128	720	128	506	214	308	310	
Greenlee	109	17	92	11	63	35	42	39	
La Paz	352	60	292	38	221	93	123	137	
Maricopa	38,557	5,312	33,245	6,820	23,098	8,639	11,591	15,451	
Mohave	2,429	250	2,179	351	1,705	373	844	1,006	
Navajo	4,250	712	3,538	683	2,200	1,367	1,383	1,679	
Pima	14,396	2,359	12,037	1,755	8,859	3,782	4,815	5,481	
Pinal	3,387	440	2,947	512	2,076	799	1,239	1,293	
Santa Cruz	1,212	611	601	102	327	783	556	386	
Yavapai	2,397	278	2,119	290	1,687	420	932	888	
Yuma	2,603	767	1,836	302	1,247	1,054	1,118	873	

Source: Social Security Administration. Available: [http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/ssi\\_st\\_cty/2000/az.ht](http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/ssi_st_cty/2000/az.ht)

## Crime and Victimization

As the elder population grows over the next few decades, victimization of older adults will become even more of a concern than it is now. This section reports on two facets of this issue, elder abuse and neglect and crimes perpetrated against the elderly.

The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study estimates that over 550,000 persons, aged 60 and over, experienced abuse, neglect, and/or self-neglect in 1996 (Administration on Aging, 1998). Persons who were 80 years and older were the victims of abuse and neglect two to three times their proportion of the older population. It is also believed that four times as many new incidents of abuse, neglect, and self-neglect went unreported as those that were reported and substantiated by the adult protective service agencies.

Table 5.1 provides the number of allegations of abuse, neglect, or exploitation reported and substantiated in Arizona for the state fiscal year 2000. Abuse refers to the willful infliction of pain or injury; neglect refers to the failure of a caretaker to provide goods or services necessary to avoid physical harm, mental anguish, or mental injury; and exploitation refers to an unauthorized use of an older persons resources for someone else's benefit (Administration on Aging, *Elder Abuse Prevention Factsheet*). In fiscal year 2000, 21.3 percent of allegations were for abuse, 72.1 percent for neglect, and 22.7 percent were for exploitation.

Table 5.1: Number of Field Investigations Alleging Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation, Arizona, FY 2000.

	Total	Substantiated	Not substantiated
Total allegations	9,396	5,040	4,356
Exploitation	1,837	918	919
Neglect	5,837	3,719	2,118
Abuse	1,722	403	1,319

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. *Aging and Adult Administration: Annual Report SFY 2000*. Available: <http://www.de.state.az.us/links/aaa/pdf/AAA-AR-2000.pdf>

County information about abuse, neglect, and exploitation allegations is presented in Table 5.2. Maricopa County reported the highest rate of abuse allegations. Greenlee County had the highest percentage of neglect allegations, and Pima County experienced the highest rate of allegations of exploitation.

Table 5.2: Percent of Reports Alleging Abuse, Neglect, and/or Exploitation by County, Arizona, FY 2000.

	Total number reports	Reports investigated	Percent abuse	Percent neglect	Percent exploitation
Apache	66	62	11.29%	77.42%	19.35%
Cochise	607	518	11.97%	82.43%	17.95%
Coconino	175	128	14.84%	79.69%	13.28%
Gila	191	173	15.03%	80.92%	16.18%
Graham	120	105	23.81%	75.24%	16.19%
Greenlee	49	44	9.09%	90.91%	13.64%
La Paz	82	62	11.11%	79.17%	18.06%
Maricopa	4,452	3,372	26.45%	68.48%	22.75%
Mohave	755	668	12.13%	80.09%	20.51%
Navajo	159	139	23.74%	72.66%	19.42%
Pima	2,161	1,759	21.09%	69.02%	27.86%
Pinal	408	328	24.39%	70.73%	20.12%
Santa Cruz	60	52	25%	86.54%	23.08%
Yavapai	567	463	17.71%	74.95%	20.30%
Yuma	254	209	9.09%	77.03%	27.75%

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. *Aging and Adult Administration: Annual Report SFY 2000*. Available: <http://www.de.state.az.us/links/aaa/pdf/AAA-AR-2000.pdf>

A perpetrator is a person who is alleged to have committed neglect, abuse, or exploitation of an older adult. Nationally, perpetrators were family members 90 percent of the time and two-thirds of the perpetrators were adult children or spouses (Administration on Aging, 1998). Table 5.3 reports on the type of perpetrators alleged in reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation in Arizona during the fiscal year 2000. In 41.2 percent of the cases the victim of the neglect was considered the perpetrator since they were unable or unwilling to care for themselves.

Table 5.3: Perpetrators of Neglect, Abuse, or Exploitation, Arizona, FY 2000.

Perpetrator category	Percent
Family member(s)	27.9%
Self	41.2%
Friend/neighbor	4.1%
Caregiver(s)/residential management	13.3%
Other	13.5%

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. *Aging and Adult Administration: Annual Report SFY 2000*. Available: <http://www.de.state.az.us/links/aaa/pdf/AAA-AR-2000.pdf>

When it comes to crime other than abuse, neglect, and exploitation, people who are 65 years old or older generally experience fewer crimes than people in other age categories (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000). The elderly are about five times less likely to be robbed, twelve times less likely to be the victims of aggravated or simple assault, and about three times less likely to have their car or other property stolen. Older adults experience violent crime at about a tenth the rate for persons younger than 65. Table 5.4 displays comparison data for the 65 and older and less than 65 age groups for major categories of crime.

Table 5.4: Percent of Victimitizations by Victims or Heads of Households, U.S., 1992-1997.

Type of victimization	Age 65 or older	Ages 12-64
Violent	6.2%	27.3%
Pocket picking/purse snatching	1.7%	0.9%
Property	92.1%	71.8%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000. *Crimes against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1992-1997*. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cpa6597.pdf>

A more detailed age and crime category breakdown for the year 2000 is provided in Table 5.5. Personal theft is the only category where the elderly experienced the same rate of victimization as younger groups.

Table 5.5: Rates of Violent Crime and Personal Theft, U.S., 2000.

	Victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older						
	All	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Total assault	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft
12-15	60.1	2.1	4.2	53.8	9.9	43.9	1.8
16-19	64.3	4.3	7.3	52.7	14.3	38.3	3.0
20-24	49.4	2.1	6.2	41.2	10.9	30.3	1.1*
25-34	34.8	1.3	3.9	29.5	6.8	22.7	1.5
35-49	21.8	0.8	2.7	18.4	4.7	13.7	0.9
50-64	13.7	0.4*	2.1	11.1	2.8	8.4	0.5*
65+	3.7	0.1*	0.7*	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.2

\* Based on 10 or fewer sample cases

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2001. *Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000*. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvoo.pdf>.

Table 5.6 displays crime victimization data for people who are 65 years old or older. Property crimes are by far the most common type of crime experienced by this population.

Table 5.6: Victimization of Persons Age 65 or Older of Households with a Head of Household Age 65 or Older, U.S., 1992-1997.

	Average number per year, 1992-97	Percent
Total crimes	2,694,290	100.0%
Personal crimes	212,420	7.0%
Crimes of violence	166,330	6.2%
Murder	1,000	0.04%
Nonfatal violence	165,330	6.1%
Rape/sexual assault	3,280	0.12%
Robbery	40,950	1.5%
Total assault	121,100	4.5%
Aggravated assault	34,050	1.3%
Simple assault	87,050	3.2%
Personal theft	46,090	1.7%
Property crimes	2,481,870	92.1%
Household burglary	623,790	23.2%
Motor vehicle theft	124,930	4.6%
Theft	1,733,160	64.3%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000. *Crimes against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1992-1997*. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cpa6597.pdf>

Victimization rates from 1992 to 1997 are shown in Table 5.7. With the exception of motor vehicle thefts, all categories of crime have fallen.

Table 5.7: Rates per 1,000 Persons or Households, by Type of Crime, U.S., 1992-97.

Type of crime and age of victim	Rates per 1,000 persons or households					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total violence	52.4	55.1	54.3	47.5	43.9	41.0
65+	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.0	4.8	4.5
Total personal theft	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5
65+	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total property crime	329.4	326.7	311.2	282.6	266.2	240.8
65+	126.7	133.4	126.4	116.7	105.7	95.7
Total household burglary	59.3	60.7	55.1	48.0	48.2	44.2
65+	35.1	34.4	33.1	26.3	25.6	22.8
Total motor vehicle theft	18.6	19.7	17.6	16.2	13.3	13.3
65+	6.6	5.7	6.5	5.0	5.2	6.5
Total theft	251.6	246.3	238.5	218.4	204.8	183.2
65+	85.0	93.3	86.8	85.4	74.9	66.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000. *Crimes against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1992-1997*. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cpa6597.pdf>

As might be expected, the elderly comprise a very small percentage of people incarcerated in Arizona. Table 5.8 provides admission data for Arizona's Department of Corrections. Less than one percent of new admissions in fiscal year 1999 were over the age of 60.

Table 5.8: Department of Corrections Admissions by Age and Gender for Fiscal Year 1999.

	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
17 and under	160	1.3%	5	0.3%	165	1.2%
18-20	995	7.8%	62	3.9%	1,057	7.4%
21-24	1,844	14.5%	153	9.7%	1,998	14.0%
25-29	2,269	17.9%	310	19.7%	2,579	18.1%
30-34	2,256	17.8%	344	21.9%	2,600	18.2%
35-39	2,144	16.9%	322	20.5%	2,466	17.3%
40-44	1,507	11.9%	237	15.0%	1,744	12.2%
45-49	856	6.7%	102	6.5%	958	6.7%
50-54	362	2.9%	27	1.7%	389	2.7%
55-59	172	1.4%	9	0.6%	181	1.3%
60+	125	1.0%	3	0.2%	138	0.9%
Total	12,690	100.0%	1,574	100.0%	16,264	100.0%

Source: Arizona Department of Corrections. *1999 Annual Report*. Available: <http://www.adc.state.az.us/AR99/99Admission.htm>

## Recreation and Leisure

According to the Travel Industry Association of America (2000), mature travelers defined as aged 55 and older, are just as financially sound as other age groups and have the highest net worth of all age groups. Older individuals have more time available for leisure activities and have more discretionary income since they no longer have the expense of setting up a household or raising children. The mature traveler already accounts for one-third of the domestic travel market. This market will increase over the next two decades as the Baby Boomers age and begin to retire. Given these factors, travel and leisure activities have a prominent role in the lives of the elderly.

Table 6.1 presents the rate of travel among various age groups.

Table 6.1: Incidence of Monthly Travel, on Average, by Age of Household Head, U.S., 1999.

Age group	Percent of traveling households
Total	30%
18-34	32%
35-54	32%
55-64	33%
65+	25%

Source: Travel Industry Association of America, 2000. *The Mature Traveler, 2000 Edition*.

As shown in Table 6.2, several differences can be seen for mature travelers between 1994 and 1999. In 1999, travelers over the age of 55 were more likely to have completed college, have an annual income over \$75,000, have a higher median household income, and own a cell phone and/or computer.

Table 6.2: Demographic Profile of Trips Taken by Mature Travelers\*, U.S.

	1994	1999
Household head age 55 to 64	45%	48%
Household head age 65+	56%	52%
Have children in household	3%	7%
Have completed college or more	41%	48%
Have an annual household income of \$75,000 and over	17%	27%
Median annual household income	\$34,000	\$45,100
Own a cellular phone	12%	39%
Own a personal computer	28%	51%

\* Based on demographics of household or household head.

Source: Travel Industry Association of America, 2000. *The Mature Traveler, 2000 Edition*.

Table 6.3 provides information about the reasons for travel and activities conducted at travel destinations. Mature travelers are more likely to travel for pleasure and visit friends or relatives. Once the traveler arrives, mature travelers are more likely to visit historical places or museums, attend a cultural event or festival, and gamble.

Table 6.3: Trip Characteristics by Total and Age Group, U.S., 1999.

	Total	Age group		
		18-34	35-54	55+
Base = millions of trips	572.0	133.6	259.4	178.8
<b>Primary Purpose of Trip</b>				
Pleasure travel (net)	59%	59%	53%	66%
Visit friends/relatives	36	39	31	42
Entertainment	15	12	14	17
Outdoor recreation	8	8	9	7
Business travel (net)	29%	30%	35%	20%
Business (unspecified)	21	23	26	11
Convention/Seminar	5	4	5	5
Combined business/Pleasure	4	4	4	4
Personal	9%	9%	9%	10%
Other	3%	2%	3%	4%
<b>Activities at Destination*</b>				
Shopping	31%	33%	30%	29%
Outdoor activities	14	16	15	11
Historical laces/Museums	13	11	12	15
Beaches	8	9	9	7
National/State parks	8	9	8	8
Cultural events/Festivals	9	8	8	12
Theme/Amusement parks	6	8	7	4
Nightlife/Dancing	8	14	8	5
Gambling	8	6	7	11
Sports event	5	5	6	4
Golf/Tennis/Skiing	4	4	4	3

\* Multiple responses allowed.

Source: Travel Industry Association of America, 2000. *The Mature Traveler, 2000 Edition*.

Table 6.4 takes another look at trip characteristics and makes a distinction between travelers ages 55 to 64, junior mature travelers, and those who are 65 years old or older, senior mature travelers. Senior mature travelers are more likely than their junior counterparts to travel for pleasure and visit friends and relatives. They are more likely to visit historical places or museums, attend a cultural event or festival, and gamble.

Table 6.4: Demographic Characteristics by Mature Age Group, U.S., 1999.

	Total 55+	Age group	
		55-64	65+
Base = millions of trips	178.8	86.2	92.6
<b>Primary Purpose of Trip</b>			
Pleasure travel (net)	66%	61%	71%
Visit friends/relatives	42	37	46
Entertainment	17	16	19
Outdoor recreation	7	8	7
Business travel (net)	20%	26%	15%
Business (unspecified)	11	17	6
Convention/Seminar	5	5	5
Combined business/Pleasure	4	4	4
Personal	10%	9%	10%
Other	4%	4%	4%
<b>Activities at Destination*</b>			
Shopping	29%	31%	28%
Historical places/Museums	15	14	16
Cultural events/Festivals	12	11	13
Gambling	11	11	12
Outdoor activities	11	13	9
National/State parks	8	8	8
Beaches	7	8	7
Nightlife/Dancing	5	6	4
Sports event	4	5	4
Theme/Amusement parks	4	5	3
Golf/Tennis/Skiing	3	4	3

\* Multiple responses allowed.

Source: Travel Industry Association of America, 2000. *The Mature Traveler, 2000 Edition*.

According to the Recreation Roundtable's annual survey, outdoor recreation has increased among all age groups with the largest jump seen among those age 60 and over (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Percentage Reporting Participating in Outdoor Activity at Least Monthly by Age, U.S., 1999 and 2000.

	1999	2000
Total	67%	78%
18-29	77%	86%
30-34	73%	86%
45-59	62%	73%
60+	48%	62%

Source: The Recreation Roundtable, 2000. *Outdoor Recreation in America 2000: Addressing Key Societal Concerns*. Available: <http://www.funoutdoors.com/Rec00/index.html>.

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