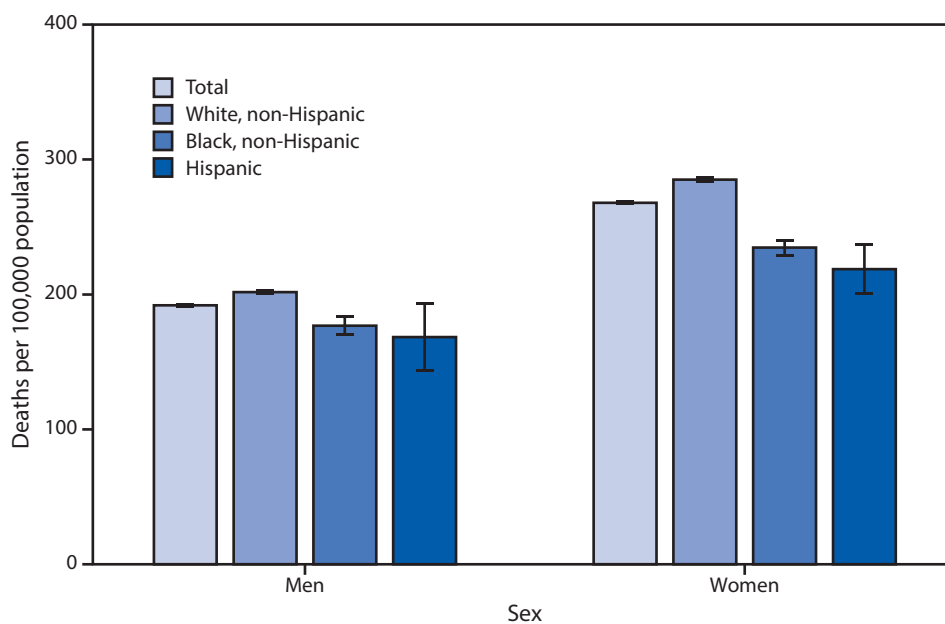


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Age-Adjusted Death Rates* for Alzheimer Disease† Among Adults Aged ≥ 65 Years, by Sex and Race/Hispanic Origin§ — National Vital Statistics System, 2018



* Deaths per 100,000 population, age adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population with 95% confidence intervals.

† Deaths for Alzheimer disease were identified using *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* underlying cause of death code G30.

§ Starting with 2018, estimates for race groups are calculated based on the 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity and presented for "single" race groups (one race was reported on the death certificate). Before 2018, estimates were calculated according to the 1977 standards. To retain comparability as states transitioned to the new standards, data from states that had transitioned to the 1997 standards were "bridged" back to the 1977 categories through 2017. Single-race estimates for 2018 might not be comparable with bridged-race estimates for earlier years, particularly for the smaller race categories.

In 2018, the age-adjusted death rate for Alzheimer disease among adults aged ≥65 years was higher for women (267.9 deaths per 100,000) than for men (191.9). Among men, non-Hispanic White men had the highest death rate (201.7) compared with non-Hispanic Black (176.8) and Hispanic (168.4) men. Among women, non-Hispanic White women (285.1) had the highest death rate, followed by non-Hispanic Black (234.7) and Hispanic (218.8) women. Compared with men, women had higher age-adjusted death rates from Alzheimer disease in all three race and Hispanic-origin groups.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality Data. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm>.

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