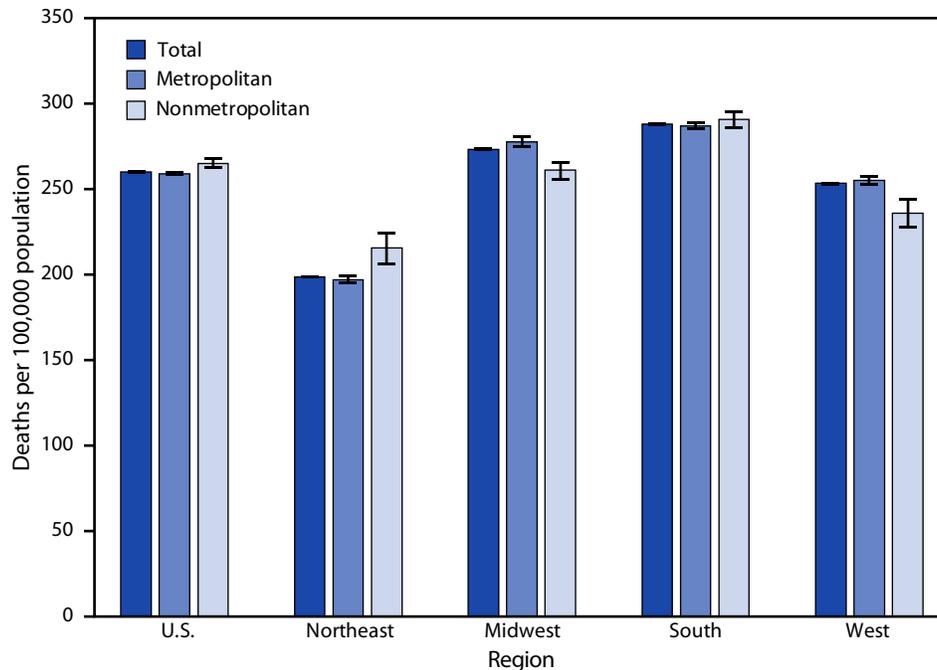


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Age-Adjusted Death Rates* for Stroke[†] Among Adults Aged ≥ 65 Years, by Region[§] and Metropolitan Status[¶] — National Vital Statistics System, United States, 2020



* Age-adjusted rates are based on the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau standard population, using age groups 65–74, 75–84, and ≥ 85 years, with 95% CIs indicated by error bars.

[†] Deaths for stroke were identified using *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* underlying cause of death codes I60–I69.

[§] Based on U.S. Census Bureau definition of four regions. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/guidance-geographies/terms-and-definitions.html>

[¶] Based on the Office of Management and Budget's February 2013 delineation of metropolitan statistical areas. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_166.pdf

In 2020, the age-adjusted death rate for stroke among adults aged ≥ 65 years was 260.5 deaths per 100,000 population with rates lower in metropolitan compared with nonmetropolitan areas (259.4 versus 265.5). The rate was highest among those living in the South (288.2) and lowest among those living in the Northeast (199.1). In the Northeast, the death rate for stroke was lower among adults in metropolitan areas (197.4) than in nonmetropolitan areas (215.7). In the Midwest and West, death rates for stroke were higher among adults in metropolitan areas (278.0 and 255.4, respectively) than in nonmetropolitan areas (261.4 and 236.4, respectively). No statistically significant difference was observed between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in the South (287.4 versus 290.9).

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality Data, 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/deaths.htm>

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