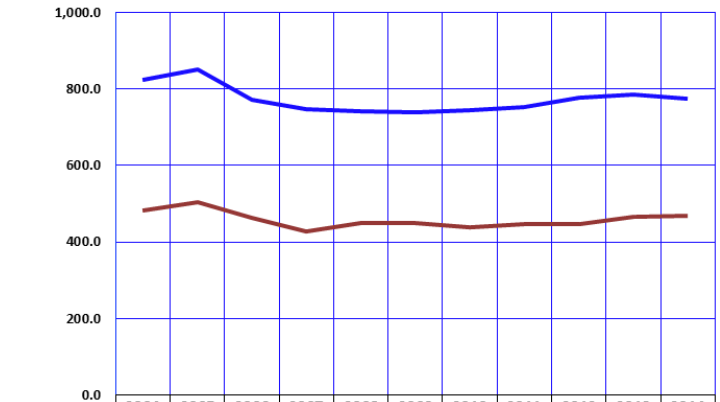
Figure 2C-17
Mortality Rates[a] by Gender and Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2004-2014



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	482.7	504.6	464.1	426.7	448.4	448.6	439.6	447.1	445.8	465.2	468.9
Male	823.9	852.1	772.8	746.4	741.9	738.1	744.1	752.2	778.8	784.8	775.3

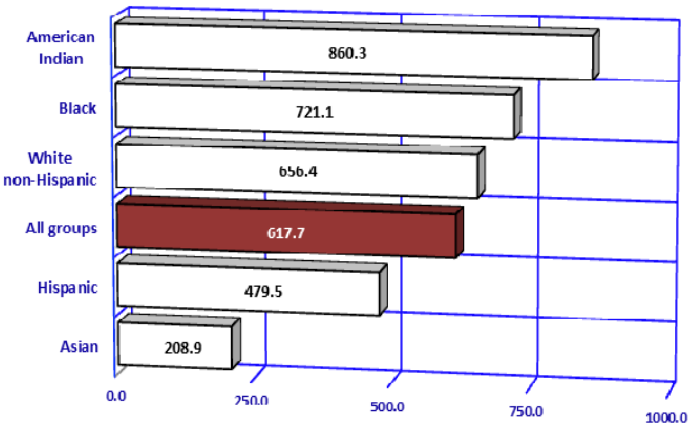
Note: [a] Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

In 2014, the 1,622,954 middle-aged adult residents aged 45 to 64 experienced 10,025 deaths, or an average of 27 deaths, per day. The total number of deaths among 45 – 64 year old Arizona residents was higher in 2014 than any year since 1980, and is likely the greatest number of deaths among this age group in Arizona's history (**Table 2C-19**).

The 2014 total mortality rate among middle-age females was 2.9 percent lower, and among middle-aged males 5.9 percent lower than their respective rates in 2004 (**Figure 2C-17**, **Table 2C-19**). In 2014, the mortality rate for males age 45 - 64 was 65.3 percent greater than for females of the same age group.

The five causes with the greatest number of deaths in 2004-2014 were *malignant neoplasms*, *diseases of heart*, *accidents*, *chronic liver disease and cirrhosis*, and *chronic lower respiratory diseases* (**Table 2C-19**).

Figure 2C-18
Mortality Rates[a] by Race/Ethnicity among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2014



Note: [a] Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

American Indian, Black or African American, and White non-Hispanic middle-aged adults had the three highest mortality rates (860.3/100,000, 721.1/100,000, and 656.4/100,000, respectively) among the racial/ethnic groups.

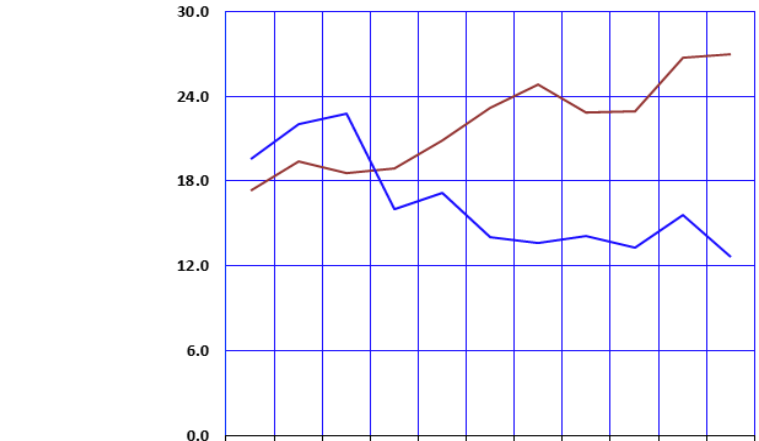
If the 2014 total mortality rate for Asian middle-aged adults applied to all Arizona residents 45-64 years old, 3,390 middle-aged adults would have died rather than the 10,025 who actually did.

Middle-aged adult mortality (ages 45-64 years)

In recent years, middle-aged adults experienced an unprecedented increase in mortality from accidental poisoning. The 2014 mortality rates due to accidental poisoning was 27.0 per 100,000 adults aged 45-65 years, an increase of 1.1 percent from 2013. In 2014, about 440 deaths were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-22**), compared to 267 deaths in 2004. Of the accidental poisoning deaths in this age group, 406 were drug overdoses (ICD10 X40-X44) and 28 were alcohol poisoning (ICD10 X45).

Beginning in 2007, the mortality rate for accidental poisoning exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries among the middle-aged (**Figure 2C-19**). In 2014, accidental poisoning mortality rate of 27.0 per 100,000 middle-aged adults was 2.14 times fold higher than the mortality rate of 12.6 per 100,000 for motor vehicle accidents. White non-Hispanics accounted for about 79 percent of all accidental poisoning deaths (**Table 2C-22**).

Figure 2C-19
Mortality Rates[a] for Accidental Poisoning and Motor Vehicle-related Injuries by Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2004-2014

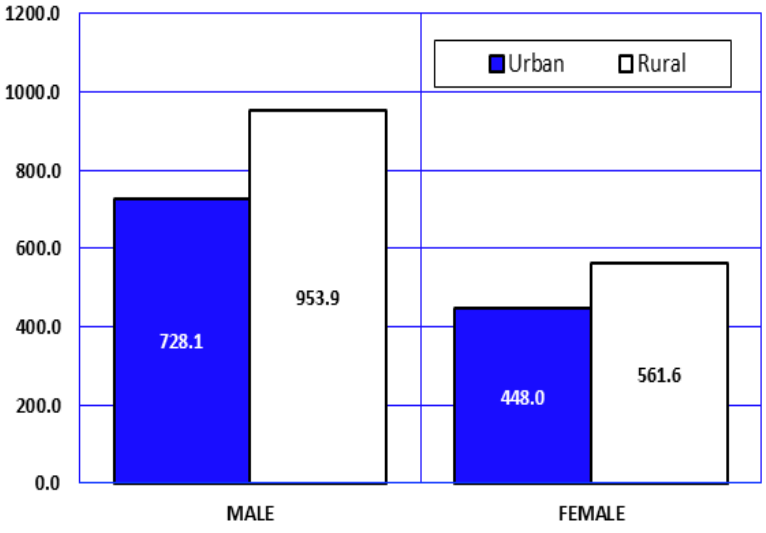


	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accidental Poisoning	17.3	19.4	18.6	18.9	20.9	23.2	24.8	22.9	23.0	26.7	27.0
MV accident	19.6	22.0	22.8	16.0	17.2	14.0	13.6	14.1	13.3	15.6	12.6

Note: [a] Number of motor vehicle and accidental poisoning deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

In 2014, as in the past, rural middle-aged males had the poorest survival chances (**Figure 2C-20, Table 2C-21**). The mortality rate for rural middle-aged males in 2014 was 31.0 percent greater than for urban males, 69.9 percent greater than rural females, and 112.9 percent (1.6 times) greater than urban females.

Figure 2C-20
Mortality Rates by Gender in Urban[a] and Rural Areas among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2014



Note: [a] Urban counties include Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma counties.