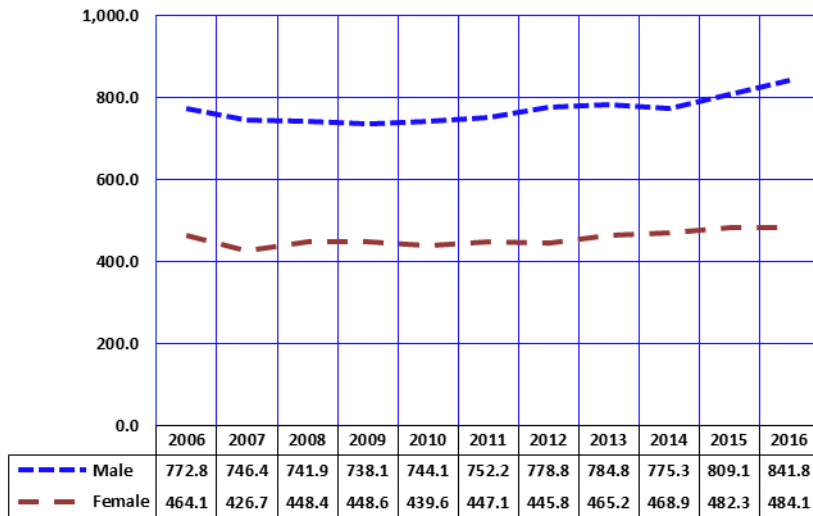


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Middle-aged adult mortality (ages 45-64 years)

Figure 2C-17
Mortality Rates^a by Gender and Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2006-2016



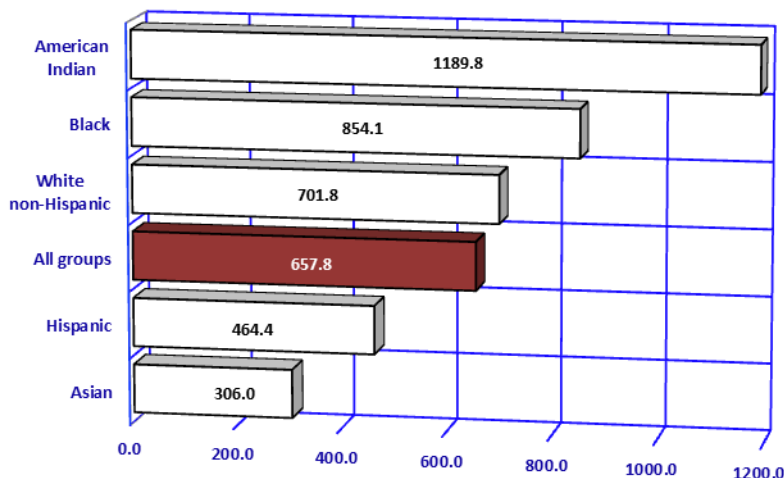
In 2016, the 1,658,674 middle-aged adult residents aged 45 to 64 experienced 10,911 deaths, or an average of 29 deaths, per day. The total number of deaths among 45-64 year old Arizona residents was higher in 2016, than any year since 1980, and is likely the greatest number of deaths among this age group in Arizona's history (**Table 2C-19**).

The 2016 total mortality rate among middle-age females was 4.3 percent higher, and among middle-aged males 8.9 percent higher than their respective rates in 2006 (**Figure 2C-17, Table 2C-19**). In 2016, the mortality rate for males age 45 - 64 was 73.9 percent greater than for females of the same age group.

The five causes with the greatest number of deaths in 2006-2016 were *malignant neoplasms, diseases of heart, accidents, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and chronic lower respiratory diseases* (**Table 2C-19**).

Note: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 45-64 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-18
Mortality Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2016



American Indian, Black or African American, and White non-Hispanic middle-aged adults had the three highest mortality rates (1,189.8/100,000, 854.1/100,000, and 701.8/100,000, respectively) among the racial/ethnic groups.

If the 2016 total mortality rate for Asian middle-aged adults applied to all Arizona residents 45-64 years old, 5,076 middle-aged adults would have died rather than the 10,911 who actually did.

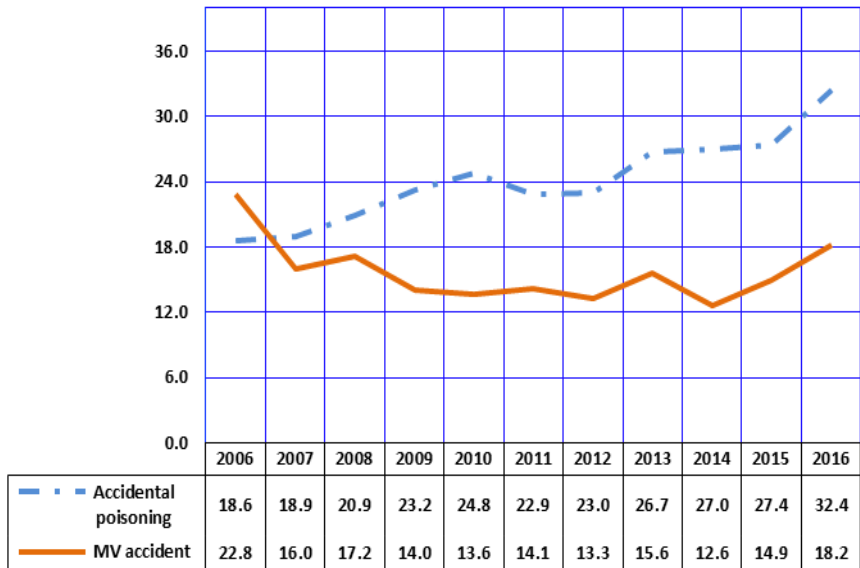
Note: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 45-64 years old in specified group.

2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Middle-aged adult mortality (ages 45-64 years)

In recent years, middle-aged adults experienced an unprecedented increase in mortality from accidental poisoning. The 2016 mortality rates due to accidental poisoning was 32.4 per 100,000 adults aged 45-65 years, an increase of 18.4 percent from 2015. In 2016, about 538 deaths were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-22**), compared to 264 deaths in 2006. Of the accidental poisoning deaths in this age group, 467 were drug overdoses (ICD-10 X40-X44) and 64 were alcohol poisoning (ICD-10 X45).

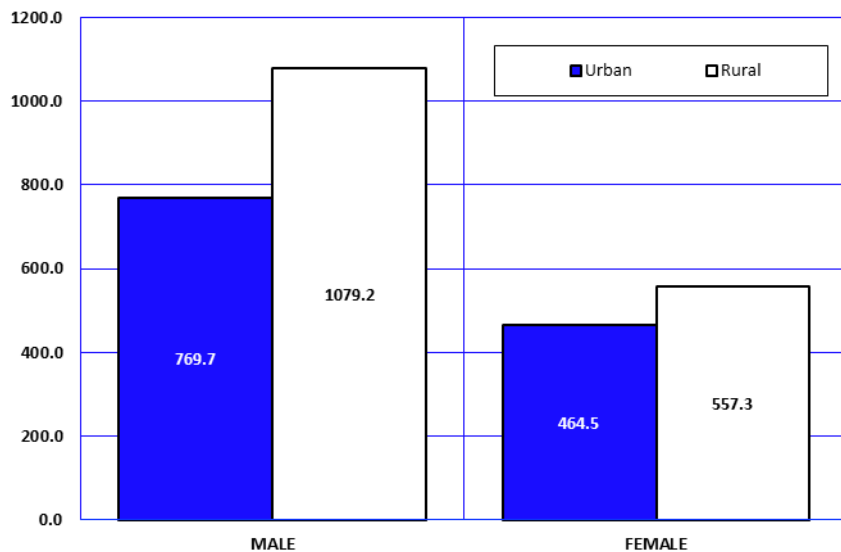
Beginning in 2007, the mortality rate for accidental poisoning exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries among the middle-aged (**Figure 2C-19**). In 2016, accidental poisoning mortality rate of 32.4 per 100,000 middle-aged adults was 1.8 times fold higher than the mortality rate of 18.2 per 100,000 for motor vehicle accidents. White non-Hispanics accounted for about 74.9 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, 2006-2016



Note: ^a Number of motor vehicle and accidental poisoning deaths per 100,000 persons, 45-64 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-20
Mortality Rates by Gender in Urban^a and Rural Areas among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2016



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

In 2016, 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 2016 was 1.4 times greater than for urban males, 1.9 fold greater than rural females, and 2.3 fold greater than urban females.