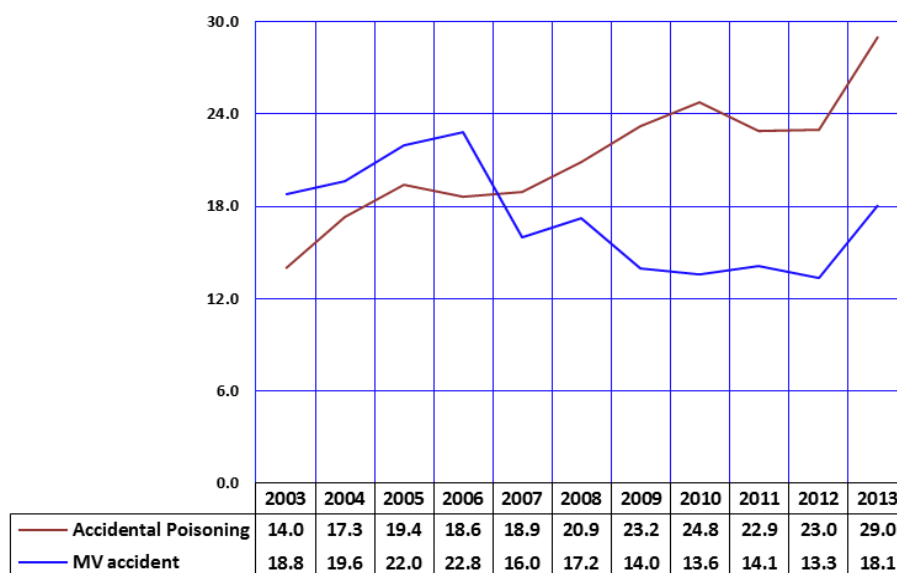


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

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

Figure 2C-19
Mortality Rates^a for Accidental Poisoning and Motor Vehicle-related Injuries by Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2003-2013

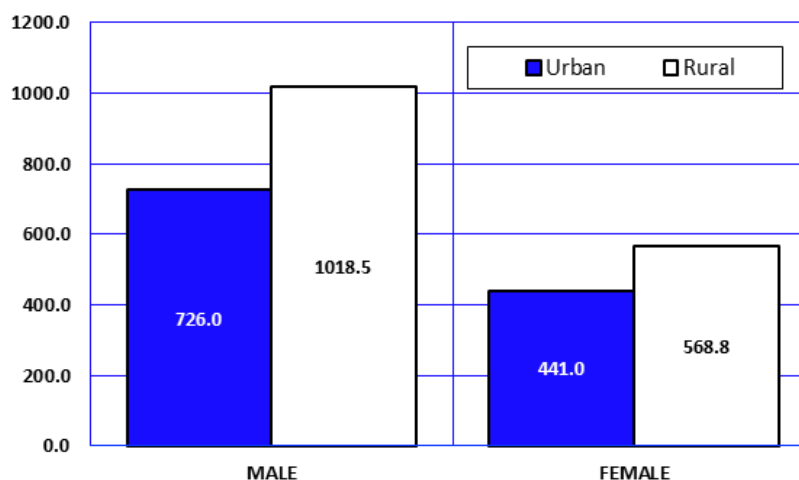


In recent years, middle-aged adults experienced an unprecedented increase in mortality from accidental poisoning, increasing 26.1 percent from 2012 to 2013. In 2013, 426 deaths were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-22**), compared to 168 deaths in 2003. Of the 426 accidental poisoning deaths in this age group, 386 were drug overdoses (ICD10 X40-X44) and 35 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 2013, the rate of 29.0 per 100,000 middle-aged adults was 60.2 percent greater than the mortality rate of 18.1/100,000 for motor vehicle accidents. White non-Hispanics accounted for 316 or 74.2 percent of all accidental poisoning deaths (**Table 2C-22**).

Notes: ^a Number of 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, 2013



In 2013, 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 2013 was 40.3 percent greater than for urban males, 79.1 percent greater than rural females, and 131.0 percent (2.3 times) greater than urban females.

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