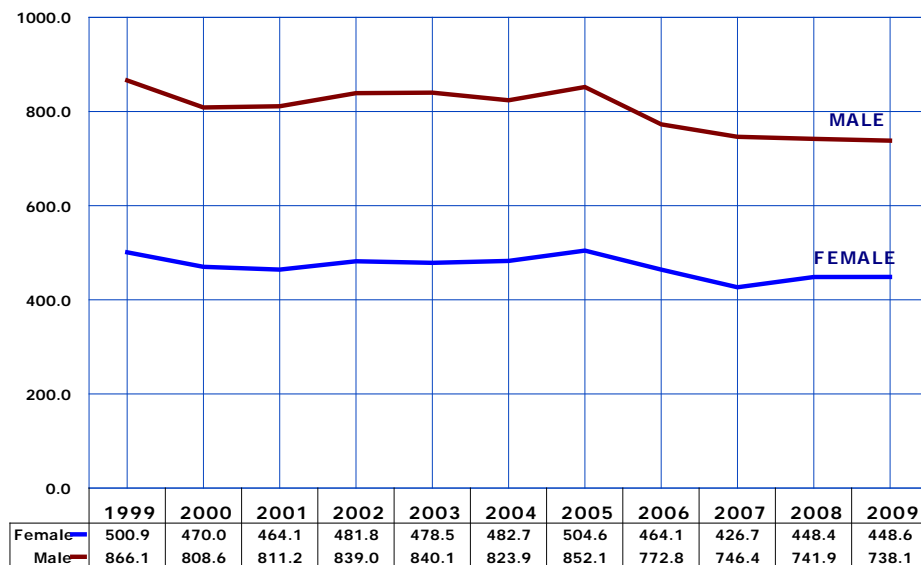


2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Middle-age adult mortality (ages 45-64 years)

Figure 2C-17
Mortality Rates by Gender and Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years,
Arizona, 1999-2009



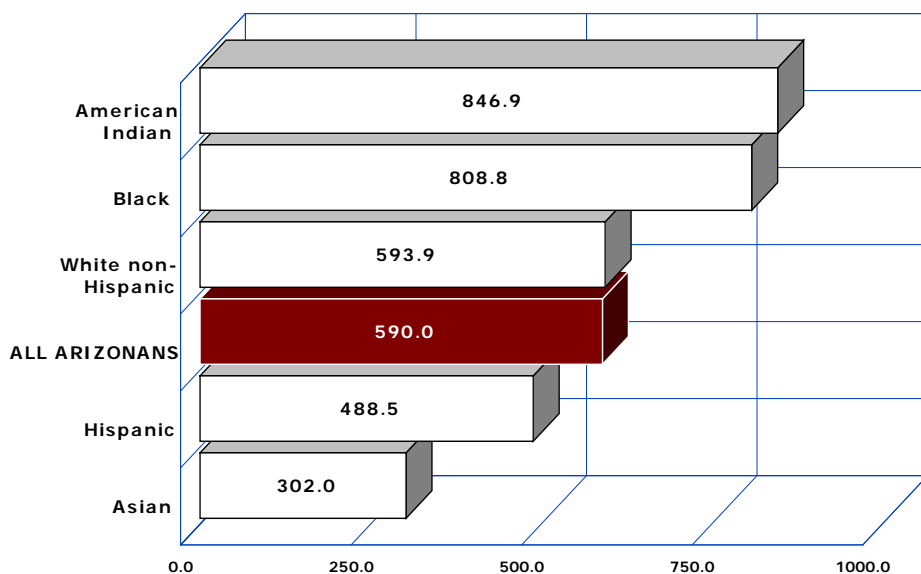
The 1,517,833 middle-aged adult residents aged 45 to 64 experienced 8,855 deaths or an average of 24 deaths per day. The total mortality rate of middle-aged adults slightly decreased from 591.8 deaths per 100,000 in 2008 to 590.0/100,000 in 2009 (Table 2C-20), and it was 12.9 percent lower than the 1999 rate of 677.1 deaths per 100,000.

The 2009 total mortality rate among middle-age females was 10.4 percent lower and among middle-aged males 14.8 percent lower than their respective rates in 1999 (Figure 2C-17, Table 2C-20).

The five causes with the greatest number of deaths, 1999-2009 were *malignant neoplasms, diseases of heart, accidents, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and chronic lower respiratory diseases* (Table 2C-20).

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

Figure 2C-18
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years,
Arizona, 2009



American Indian middle-aged adults, followed by Blacks or African Americans and White non-Hispanics had the three highest mortality rates (846.9 deaths per 100,000, 808.8 per 100,000, and 593.9/100,000 respectively) among the race/ethnic groups. If the 2009 total mortality rate for Asian middle-aged adults applied to all Arizona residents 45-64 years old, 4,584 middle-aged adults would have died rather than 8,855 who actually did.

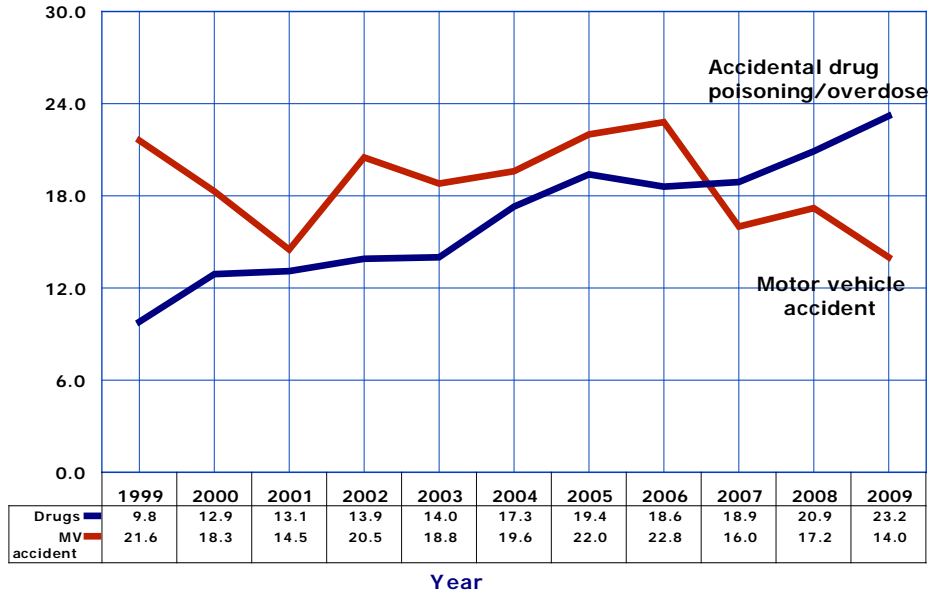
Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 45-64 years old in specified group.

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

Figure 2C-19
Mortality Rates for Accidental Poisoning by Drugs by Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 1999-2009

In recent years, middle-aged adults experienced an unprecedented increase in mortality from accidental drug overdoses. In 2009, 314 deaths were attributed to accidental poisoning by drugs (Table 2C-23), compared to 93 deaths in 1999.

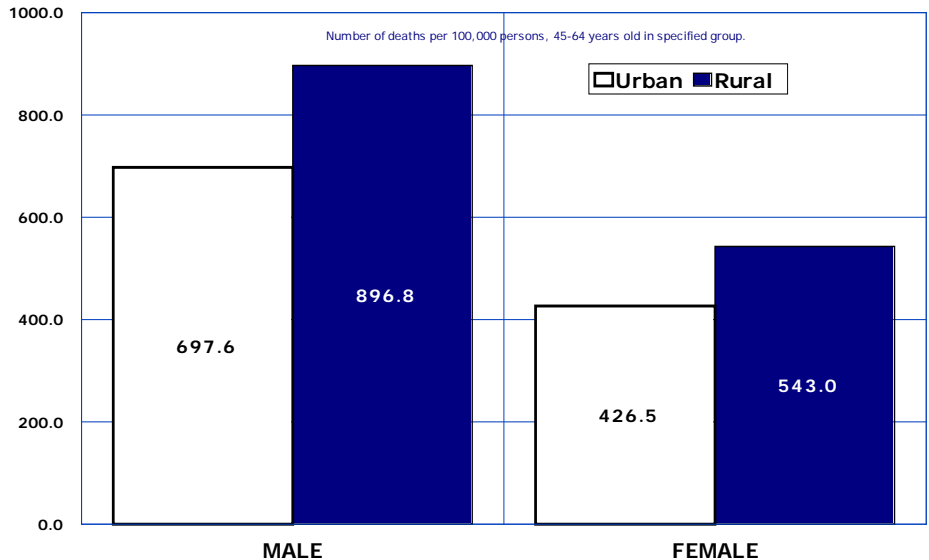
Beginning in 2007, the mortality rate for accidental drug poisoning exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries among the middle-aged (Figure 2C-19). In 2009, the rate of 23.2 fatal drug overdoses per 100,000 middle-aged adults was 65.7 percent greater than the mortality rate of 14.0/100,000 for motor vehicle accidents. White non-Hispanic accounted for 297 or 76.6 percent of all accidental poisoning deaths, including drug overdoses, gases, and vapors (Table 2C-23).



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

Figure 2C-20
Mortality Rates by Gender in Urban* and Rural Areas among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2009

In 2009, as in the past, rural middle-aged males had the poorest survival chances (Figure 2C-20, Table 2C-22). Rural middle-aged male chances of death in 2009 were 28.6 percent greater than urban males, 65.2 percent greater than rural females, and 110.3 percent (2.1 times) greater than urban females.



*Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Yuma Counties.