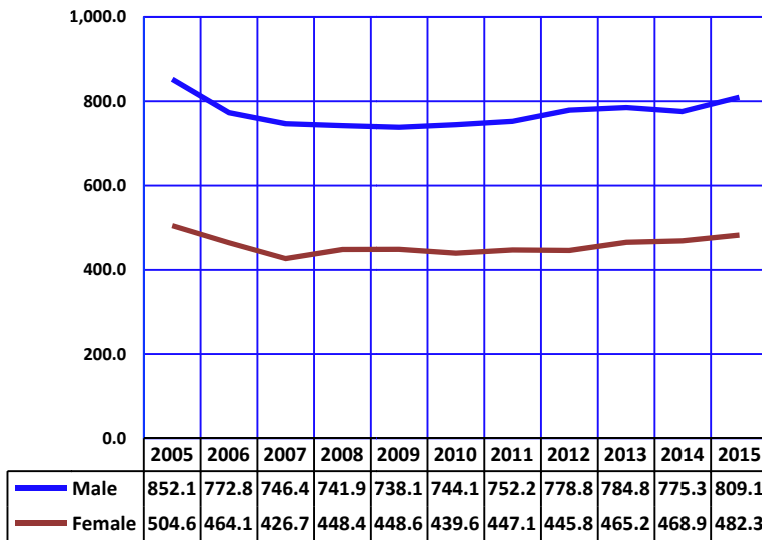


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Middle-aged adult mortality (ages 45-64 years)

Figure 2C-17
Mortality Rates^a by Gender and Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2005-2015



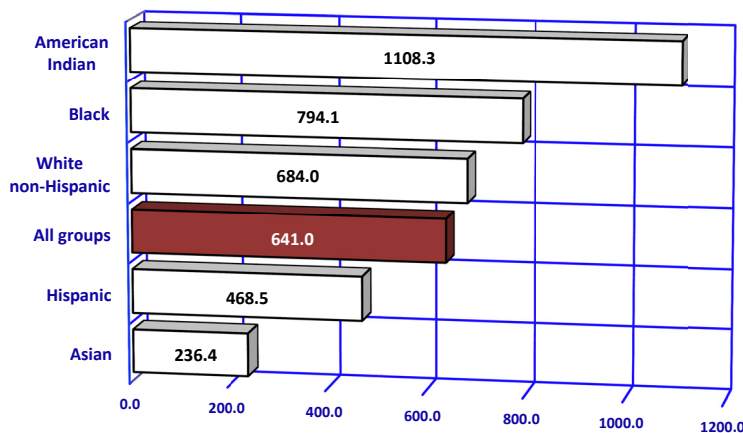
In 2015, the 1,639,551 middle-aged adult residents aged 45 to 64 experienced 10,510 deaths, or an average of 29 deaths, per day. The total number of deaths among 45 – 64 year old Arizona residents was higher in 2015, than any year since 1980, and is likely the greatest number of deaths among this age group in Arizona’s history (**Table 2C-19**).

The 2015 total mortality rate among middle-age females was 4.4 percent lower, and among middle-aged males 5.0 percent lower than their respective rates in 2005 (**Figure 2C-17, Table 2C-19**). In 2015, the mortality rate for males age 45 - 64 was 67.8 percent greater than for females of the same age group.

The five causes with the greatest number of deaths in 2005-2015 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, 2015



American Indian, Black or African American, and White non-Hispanic middle-aged adults had the three highest mortality rates (1108.3/100,000, 794.1/100,000, and 684.0/100,000, respectively) among the racial/ethnic groups.

If the 2015 total mortality rate for Asian middle-aged adults applied to all Arizona residents 45-64 years old, 3,876 middle-aged adults would have died rather than the 10,510 who actually did.

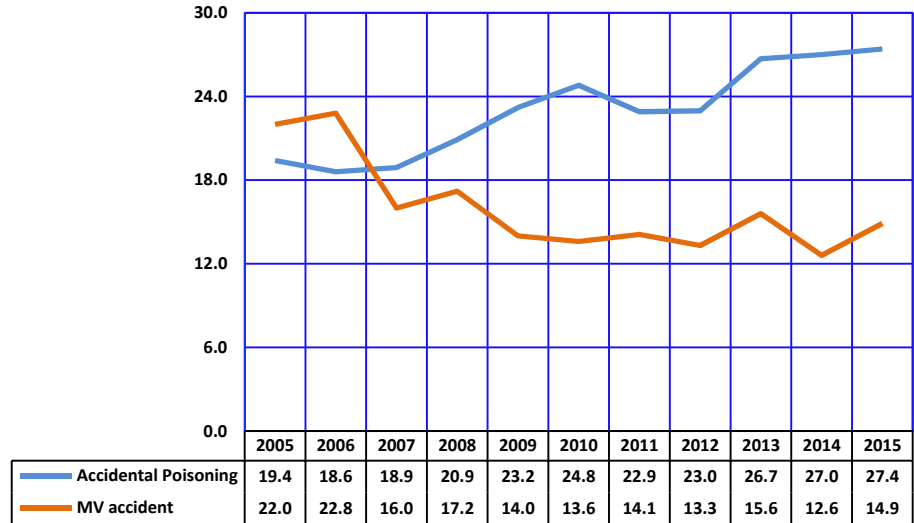
Note: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 45-64 years old in specified group.

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 2015 mortality rates due to accidental poisoning was 27.4 per 100,000 adults aged 45-65 years, an increase of 1.5 percent from 2014. In 2015, about 449 deaths were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-22**), compared to 250 deaths in 2005. Of the accidental poisoning deaths in this age group, 400 were drug overdoses (ICD10 X40-X44) and 46 were alcohol poisoning (ICD10 X45).

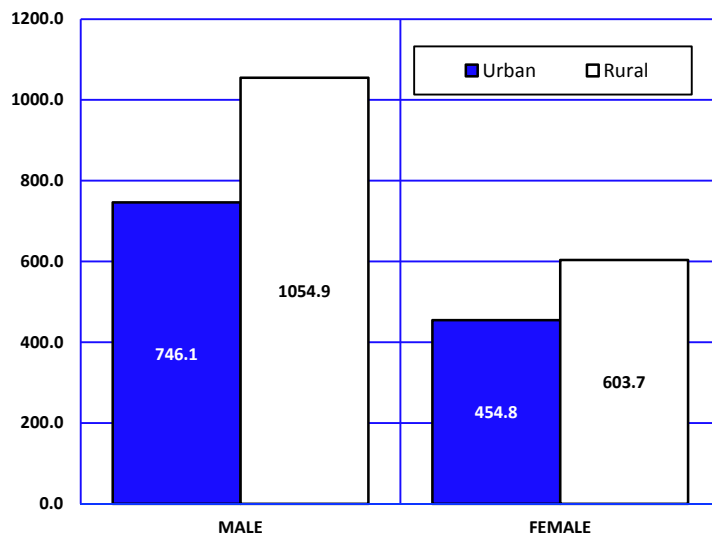
Beginning in 2007, the mortality rate for accidental poisoning exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries among the middle-aged (**Figure 2C-19**). In 2015, accidental poisoning mortality rate of 27.4 per 100,000 middle-aged adults was 1.8 times fold higher than the mortality rate of 14.9 per 100,000 for motor vehicle accidents. White non-Hispanics accounted for about 73.9 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, 2005-2015



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, 2015



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

In 2015, 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 2015 was 41.4 percent greater than for urban males, 74.7 percent greater than rural females, and 131.9 percent (1.8 times) greater than urban females.