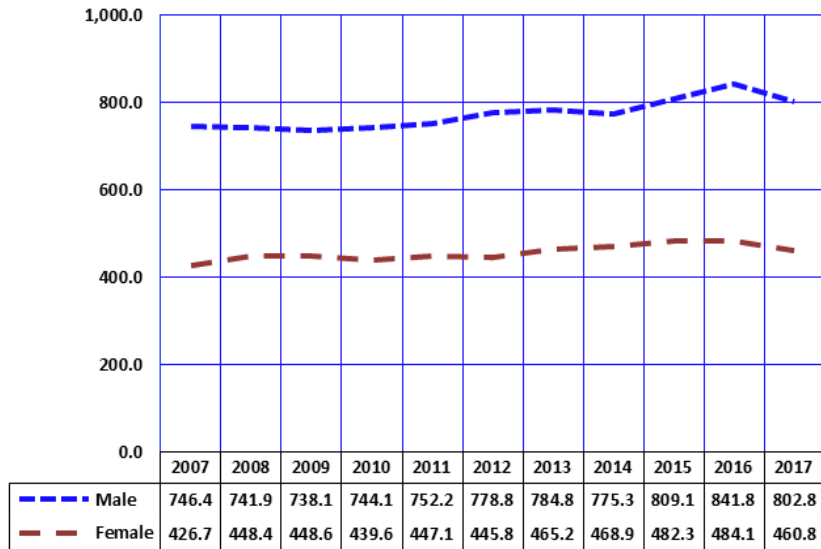


**2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY**  
**Middle-aged adult mortality (ages 45-64 years)**

**Figure 2C-17**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2007-2017**



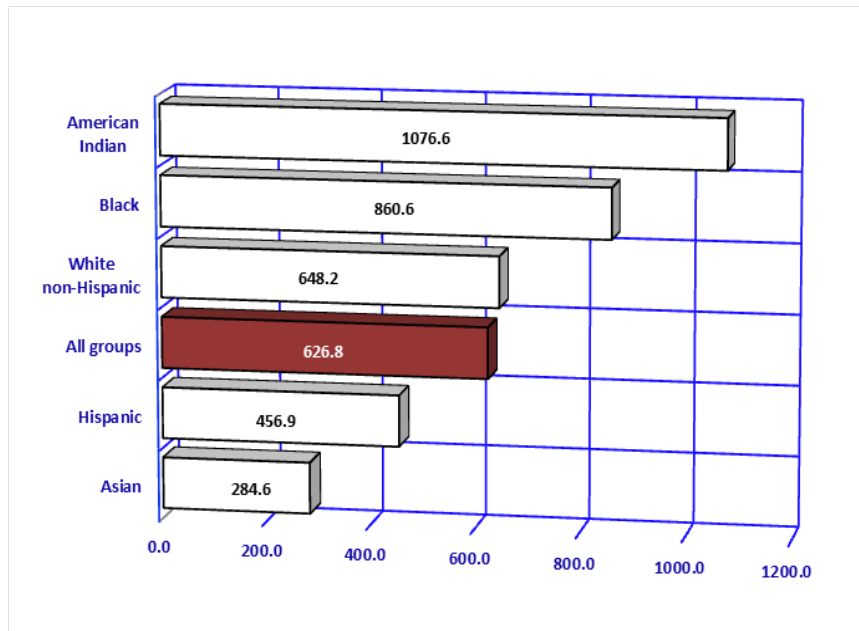
In 2017, the 1,685,830 middle-aged adult residents aged 45 to 64 experienced 10,567 deaths, or an average of 29 deaths, per day. The total number of deaths among 45-64 year old Arizona residents in 2016 (10,911) was the highest number recorded since 1980, and is likely the greatest number of deaths among this age group in Arizona's history (**Table 2C-19**).

The 2017 total mortality rate among middle-age females was 8.0 percent higher, and among middle-aged males 7.6 percent higher than their respective rates in 2007 (**Figure 2C-17, Table 2C-19**). In 2017, the mortality rate for males age 45 - 64 was almost twofold the female mortality of the same age group.

The five causes with the greatest number of deaths in 2007-2017 were *malignant neoplasms, diseases of heart, accidents, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and chronic lower respiratory diseases* (**Table 2C-19**).

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

**Figure 2C-18**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Race/Ethnicity among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2017**



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

American Indian, Black or African American, and White non-Hispanic middle-aged adults had the three highest mortality rates (1076.6/100,000, 860.6/100,000, and 648.2/100,000, respectively) among the racial/ethnic groups.

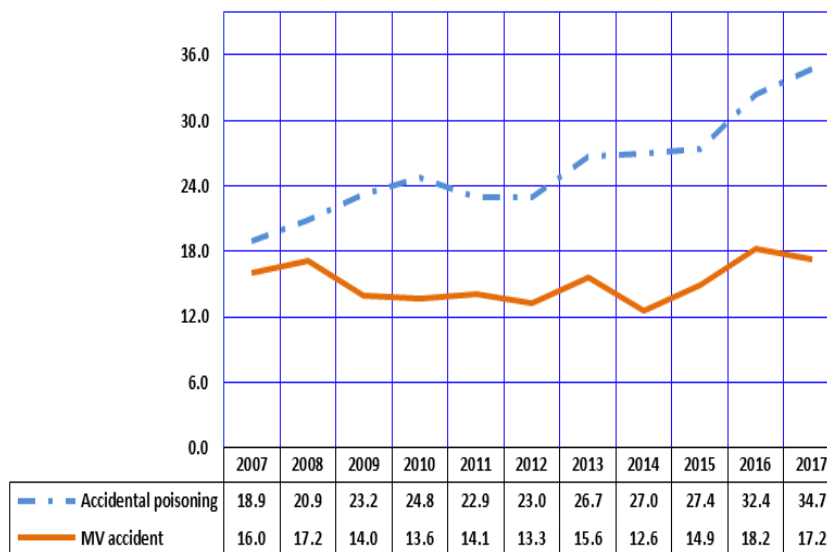
If the 2017 total mortality rate for Asian middle-aged adults applied to all Arizona residents 45-64 years old, 4,797 middle-aged adults would have died rather than the 10,567 who actually did.

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 2017 mortality rates due to accidental poisoning was 34.7 per 100,000 adults aged 45-64 years, an increase of 7.0 percent from 2016. In 2017, about 585 deaths were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-22**). Of the accidental poisoning deaths in this age group, 532 were drug overdoses (ICD-10 X40-X44) and 49 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 2017, accidental poisoning mortality rate of 34.7 per 100,000 middle-aged adults was 2.0 times higher than the mortality rate of 17.2 per 100,000 for motor vehicle accidents. White non-Hispanics accounted for about 66.5 percent of all accidental poisoning deaths (**Table 2C-22**).

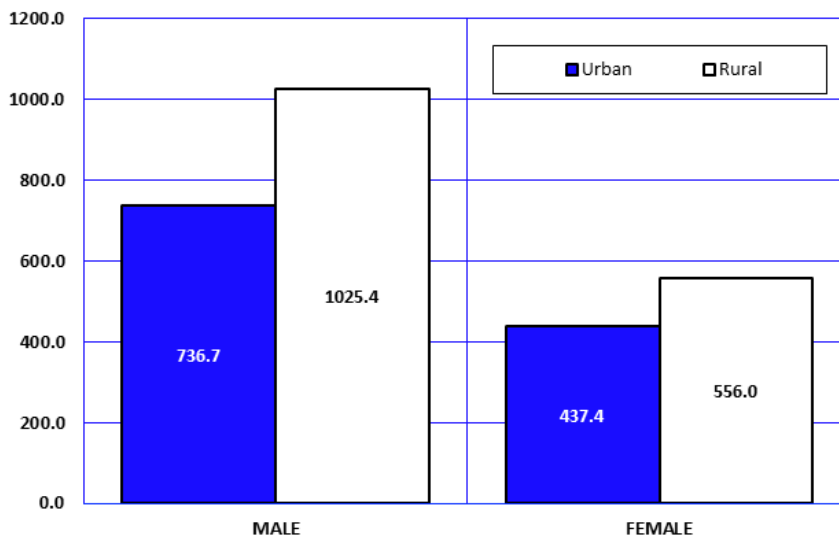
**Figure 2C-19**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> for Accidental Poisoning and Motor Vehicle-related Injuries by Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2007-2017**



Note: <sup>a</sup> 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<sup>a</sup> and Rural Areas among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2017**

In 2017, 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 2017 was 1.4 times greater than for urban males, 1.8 fold greater than rural females, and 2.3 fold greater than urban females.



Note: <sup>a</sup> Urban counties include Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma counties.