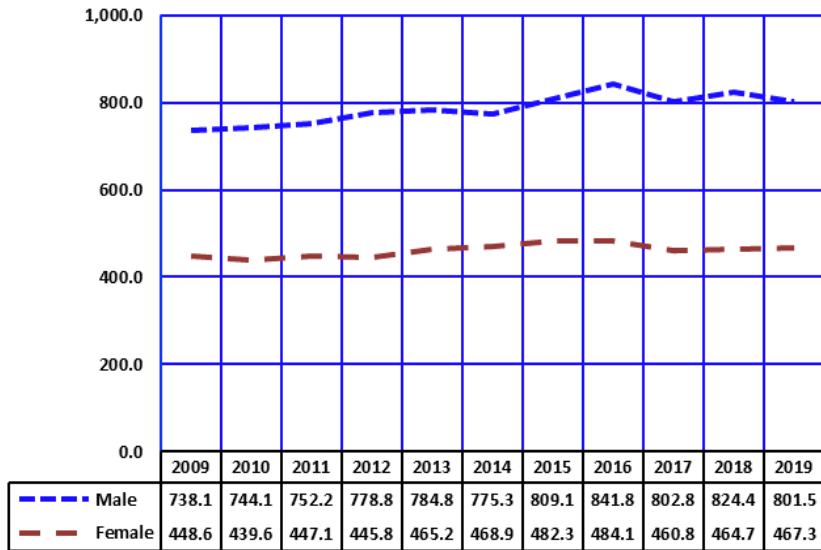


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Middle-aged adult mortality (ages 45-64 years)

Figure 2C-17
Mortality Rates^a by Gender and Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2009-2019



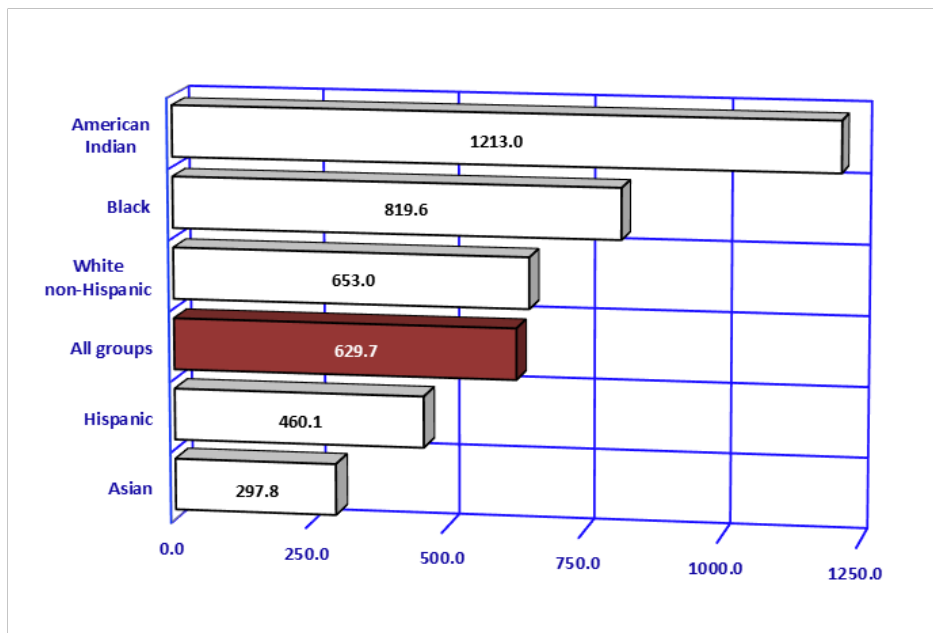
In 2019, the 1,720,449 middle-aged adult residents aged 45 to 64 experienced 10,834 deaths, or an average of 30 deaths, per day. The total number of deaths among 45-64 years old Arizona residents in 2019 (10,834) is lower than the 2018 count- the highest number recorded since 1980, and likely in Arizona's history (**Table 2C-19**).

The 2019 total mortality rate among middle-age females was 4.2 percent higher, and among middle-aged males, 8.6 percent higher than their respective rates in 2009 (**Figure 2C-17, Table 2C-19**). In 2019, 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 2009-2019 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, 2019



American Indian, Black or African American, and White non-Hispanic middle-aged adults had the three highest mortality rates (1213.0/100,000, 819.6/100,000, and 653.0/100,000, respectively) among the racial/ethnic groups.

If the 2019 total mortality rate for Asian middle-aged adults applied to all Arizona residents 45-64 years old, 5,124 middle-aged adults would have died rather than the 10,834 who actually did.

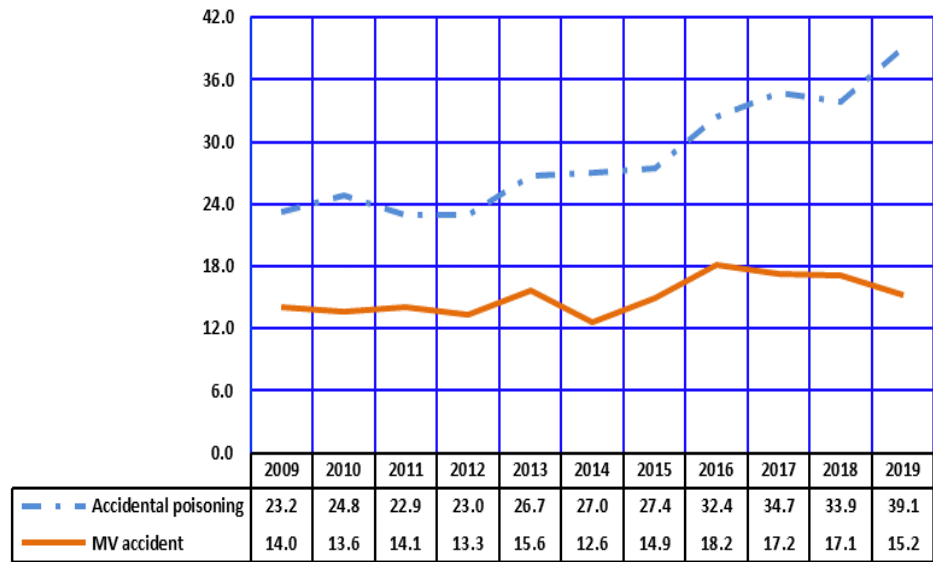
Note: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 45-64 years old in specified group.

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

The 2019 mortality rate due to accidental poisoning was 39.1 per 100,000 adults aged 45-64 years, an increase of 15.3 percent from 2018. In 2019, about 672 deaths were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-22**). Of the accidental poisoning deaths in this age group, 612 were drug overdoses (ICD-10 X40-X44) and 47 were alcohol poisoning (ICD-10 X45).

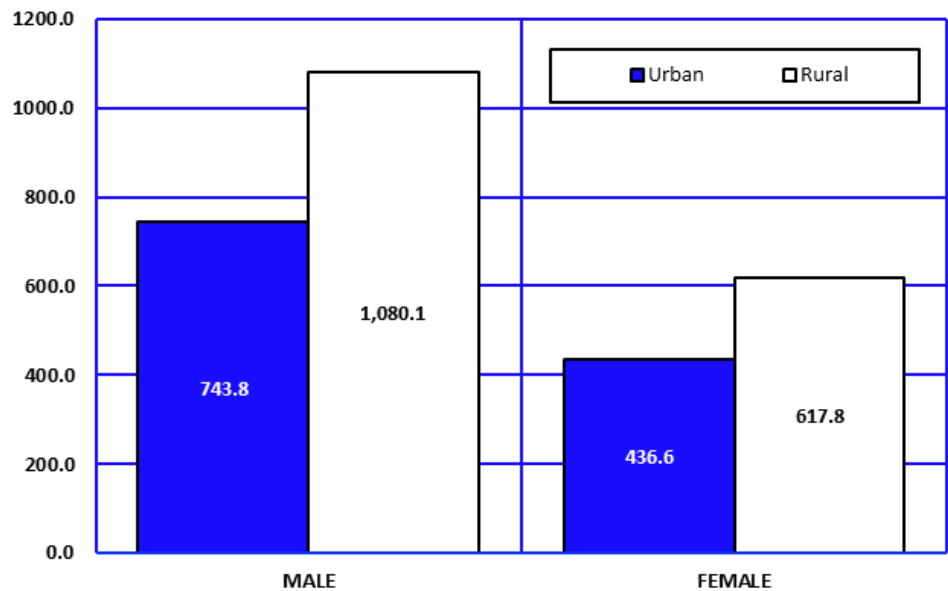
Beginning in 2007, the mortality rate for accidental poisoning exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries among the middle-aged (**Figure 2C-19**). In 2019, accidental poisoning mortality rate of 39.1 per 100,000 middle-aged adults was 2.6 times higher than the mortality rate of 15.2 per 100,000 for motor vehicle accidents. White non-Hispanics accounted for about 65.6 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, 2009-2019



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, 2019



In 2019, as in the past, rural middle-aged males had the worse survival chances than the remaining of the sub-groups (**Figure 2C-20, Table 2C-21**). The mortality rate for rural middle-aged males in 2019 was 1.5 times greater than for urban males, 1.7-fold greater than rural females, and 2.5-fold greater than urban females.

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