Figure 2C-17
Mortality Rates by Gender and Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Female	464.1	481.8	478.5	482.7	504.6	464.1	426.7	448.4	448.6	439.6	447.1
Male	811.2	839.0	840.1	823.9	852.1	772.8	746.4	741.9	738.1	744.1	752.2

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 45-64 years old in specified group.
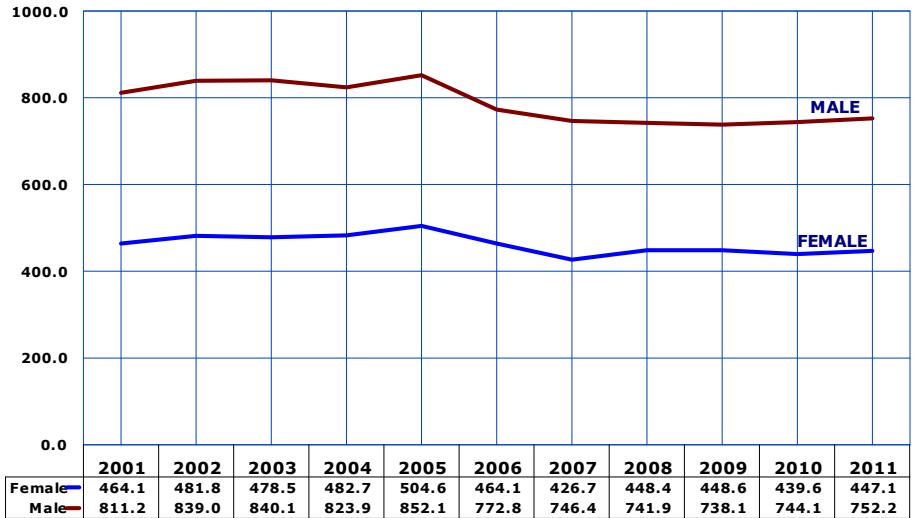
The 1,579,568 middle-aged adult residents aged 45 to 64 experienced 9,398 deaths or an average of 26 deaths per day. The total mortality rate of middle-aged adults changed very little from 2008-2011 (**Table 2C-19**).

The 2011 total mortality rate among middle-age females was 3.7 percent lower and among middle-aged males 7.3 percent lower than their respective rates in 2001 (**Figure 2C-17**, **Table 2C-19**).

The five causes with the greatest number of deaths in 2001-2011 were *malignant neoplasms*, *diseases of heart*, *accidents*, *chronic liver disease and cirrhosis*, and *chronic lower respiratory diseases* (**Table 2C-19**).

Figure 2C-18
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2011

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 45-64 years old in specified group.
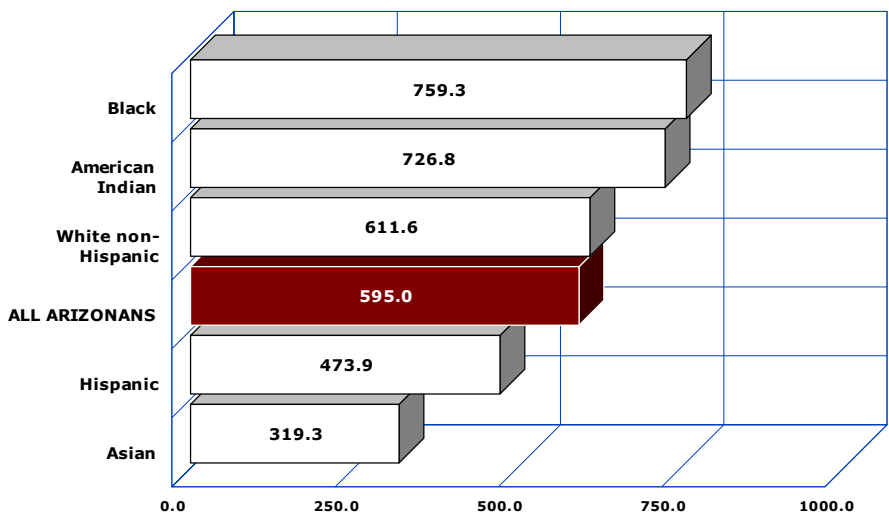
Black or African American, American Indian, and White non-Hispanic middle-aged adults had the three highest mortality rates (759.3 deaths per 100,000, 726.8 per 100,000, and 611.6/100,000 respectively) among the race/ethnic groups.

If the 2011 total mortality rate for Asian middle-aged adults applied to all Arizona residents 45-64 years old, 5,044 middle-aged adults would have died rather than the 9,398 who actually did.
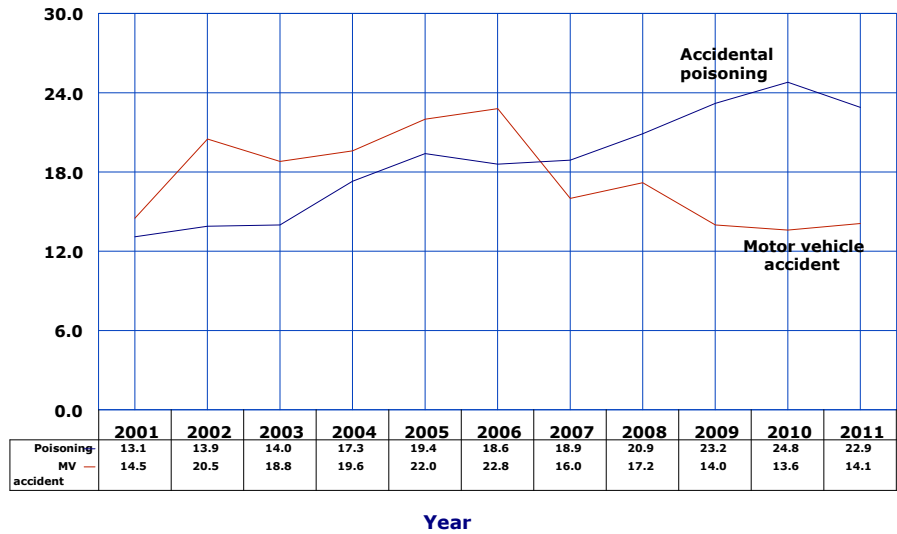
In recent years, middle-aged adults experienced an unprecedented increase in mortality from accidental poisoning, though this slightly decreased in 2011. In 2011, 361 deaths were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-22**), compared to 145 134 deaths in 2001.

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 2011, the rate of 22.9 per 100,000 middle-aged adults was 62.4 percent greater than the mortality rate of 14.1/100,000 for motor vehicle accidents. White non-Hispanic accounted for 268 or 74.2 percent of all accidental poisoning deaths, (**Table 2C-22**).

Figure 2C-19
Mortality Rates for Accidental Poisoning and Motor Vehicle-related Injuries by Year among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Poisoning	13.1	13.9	14.0	17.3	19.4	18.6	18.9	20.9	23.2	24.8	22.9
MV accident	14.5	20.5	18.8	19.6	22.0	22.8	16.0	17.2	14.0	13.6	14.1

Year

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

In 2011, as in the past, rural middle-aged males had the poorest survival chances (**Figure 2C-20, Table 2C-21**). Rural middle-aged male chances of death in 2011 were 30.6 percent greater than urban males, 74.6 percent greater than rural females, and 114.7 percent (2.1 times) greater than urban females.

Figure 2C-20
Mortality Rates by Gender in Urban* and Rural Areas among Middle-Aged Adults 45-64 Years, Arizona, 2011

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 45-64 years old in specified group.
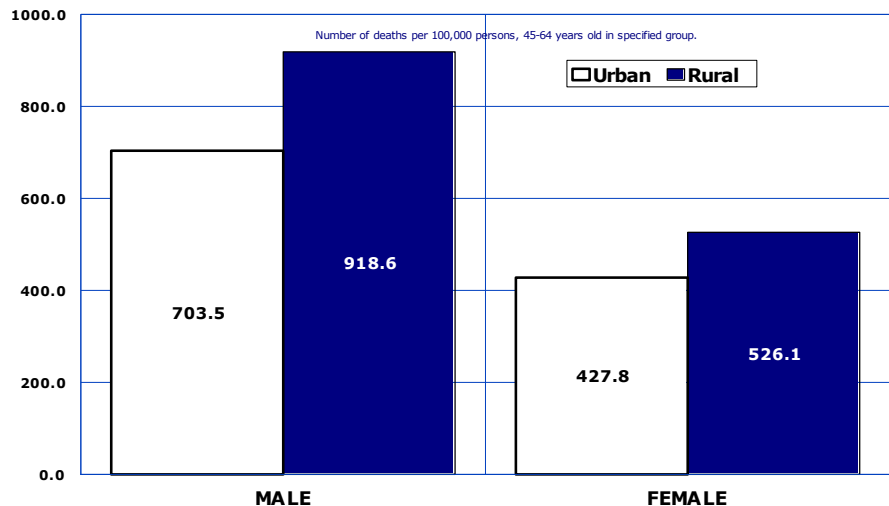
*Urban = Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Yuma Counties.