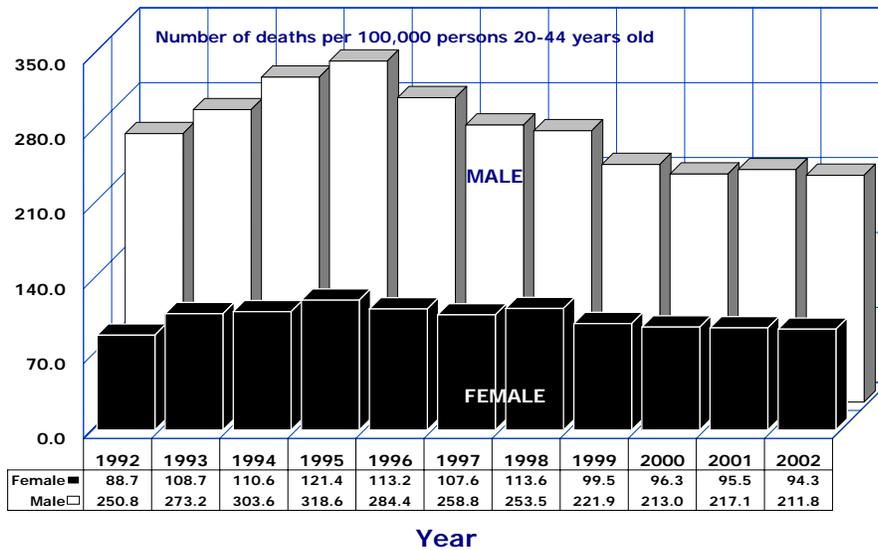


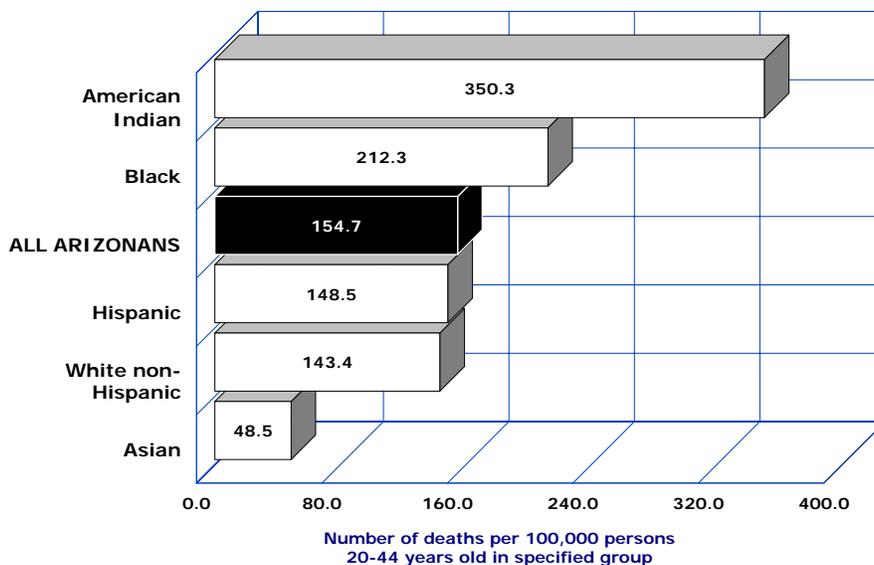
2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Mortality of young adults (ages 20-44 years)

Figure 2C-13
Mortality Rates By Gender and Year Among Young Adults
20-44 Years Old, Arizona, 1992-2002



During an average week in 2002, 60 young adults aged 20 to 44 died. The 3,099 premature deaths among 2,000,347 young adult resident of Arizona produced a 2002 mortality rate of 154.9 per 100,000, 2.1 percent lower than the 2001 rate. Male but not female young adults improved their survival chances between 1992 and 2002. Compared to 1992, the female mortality rate was 6.3 percent higher while the male death rate was lower by 15.6 percent in 2002 (**Figure 2C-13, Table 2C-16**).

Figure 2C-14
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity Among Young Adults
20-44 Years Old, Arizona, 2002



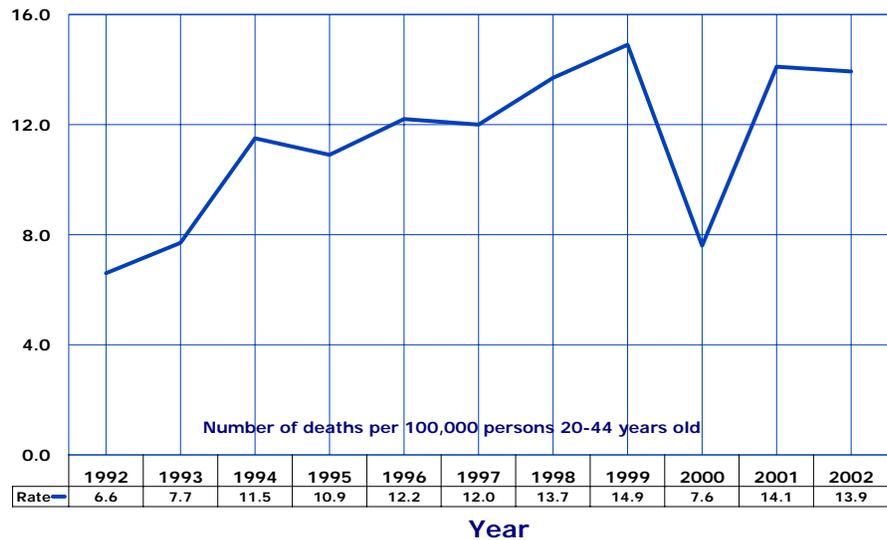
The rank order of survival chances of young adults from best to worse by race/ethnicity in 2002 was Asians, White non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Blacks and American Indians. If the 2002 total mortality rate for Asians was applied to all young adults in Arizona, 970 would have died, rather than the 3,099 who actually died.

2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Mortality of young adults (ages 20-44 years)

Among the unintentional injury deaths unrelated to motor vehicles, Arizona's young adults experienced a sharp increase in mortality from accidental drug overdoses (poisoning by drugs, **Figure 2C-15**). In 2002, 363 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning by drugs, compared to 100 deaths in 1992.

Equally sharp drop from 1999 to 2000 in mortality rates for accidental poisoning by drugs likely reflects a break in continuity of statistical trends due to implementation of the *Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10)*. It also was the first year when the underlying cause-of-death on Arizona death certificates was no longer manually coded, but automatically coded by a computer system used by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure 2C-15
Mortality Rates for Accidental Poisoning by Drugs
by Year Among Young Adults 20-44 Years Old,
Arizona, 1992-2002



The *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease* dropped from being the 5th leading cause of death among young adults in 1996 to 6th leading cause in 1997 and 7th leading cause beginning in 1998.

Fifty-seven percent of the 2002 deaths from *HIV disease* (91 out of 155) occurred among Arizonans 20-44 years old (**Table 2C-28**). *HIV infection* was not among the five leading causes of death for females in the 1992-2002 period. Males accounted for 81 (89 percent) of 91 young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2002.

Figure 2C-16
Mortality Rates for HIV Disease by Year
Among Young Adults 20-44 Years Old,
Arizona, 1992-2002

