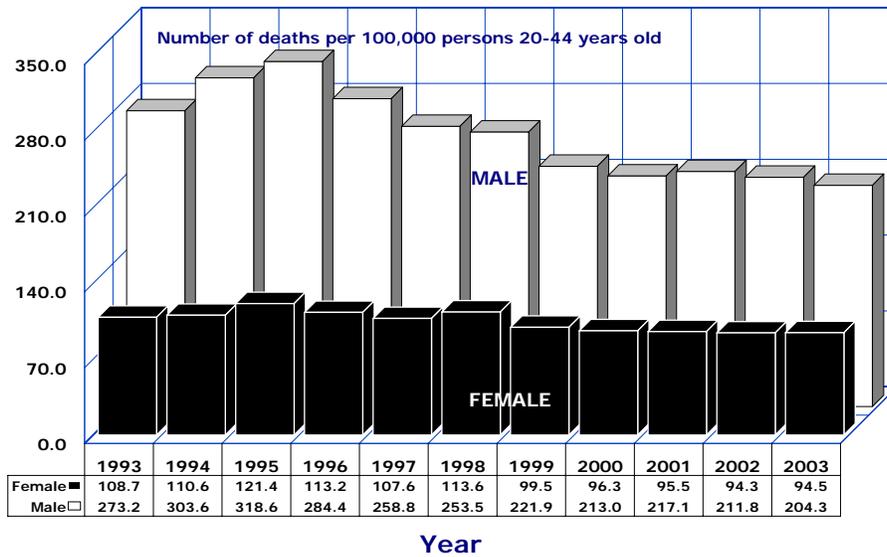


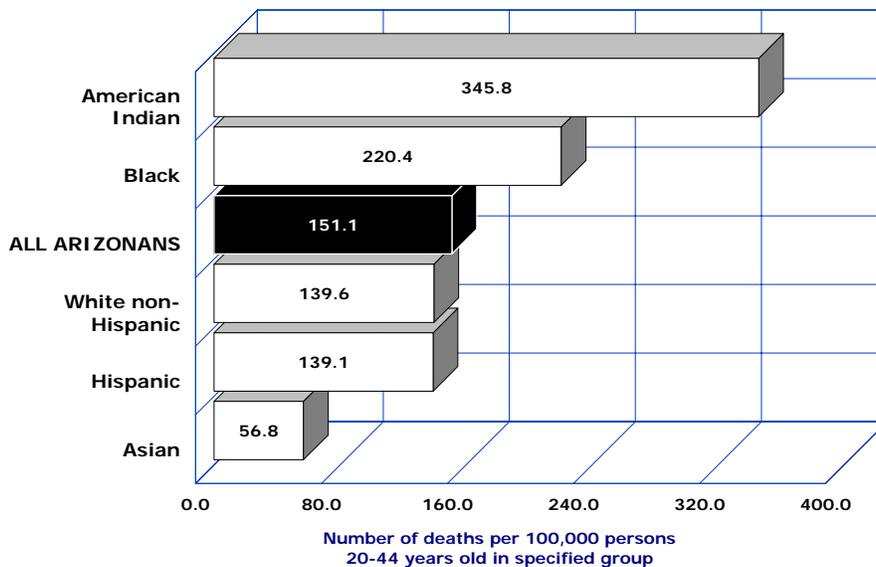
2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Mortality of young adults (ages 20-44 years)

Figure 2C-13
Mortality Rates By Gender and Year Among Young Adults
20-44 Years Old, Arizona, 1993-2003



During an average week in 2003, 60 young adults aged 20 to 44 died. The 3,110 premature deaths among 2,058,105 young adult resident of Arizona produced a 2003 mortality rate of 151.1 per 100,000, 2.5 percent lower than the 2002 rate, and the lowest rate of the eleven-year period from 1993 to 2003. Male young adults had a substantially greater improvement in their survival chances from 1993 to 2003 than did female young adults (25.2 and 13.1 percent respectively, **Table 2C-16**). Compared to 2002, the female mortality rate was 0.2 percent higher while the male death rate was lower by 3.2 percent in 2003 (**Figure 2C-13, Table 2C-16**).

Figure 2C-14
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity Among Young Adults
20-44 Years Old, Arizona, 2003



The rank order of survival chances of young adults from best to worse by race/ethnicity in 2003 was Asians, Hispanics, White non-Hispanics, Blacks and American Indians. If the 2003 total mortality rate for Asians was applied to all young adults in Arizona, 1,169 would have died, rather than the 3,110 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 2003, 268 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning by drugs, compared to 118 deaths in 1993.

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, 1993-2003

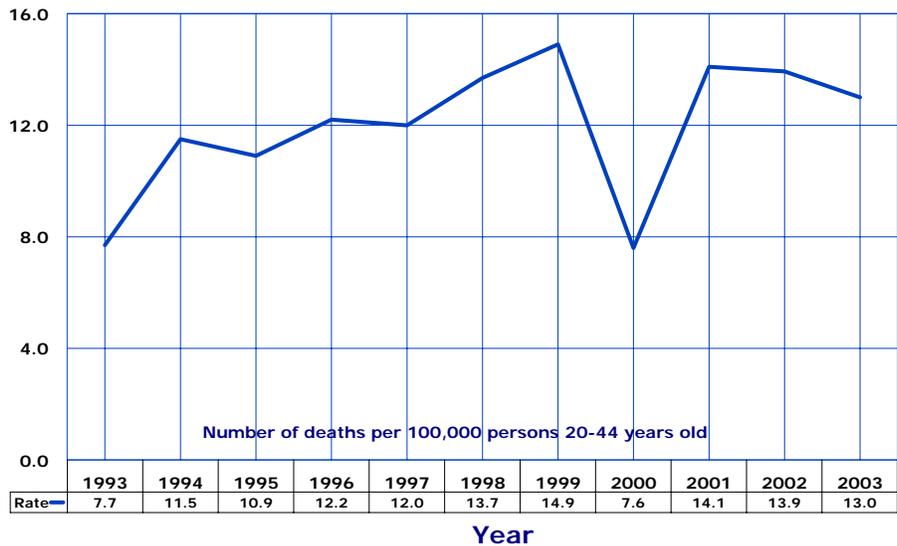


Figure 2C-16
Mortality Rates for HIV Disease by Year
Among Young Adults 20-44 Years Old,
Arizona, 1993-2003

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-eight percent of the 2003 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 1993-2003 period. Males accounted for 82 (90.1 percent) of 91 young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2003.

