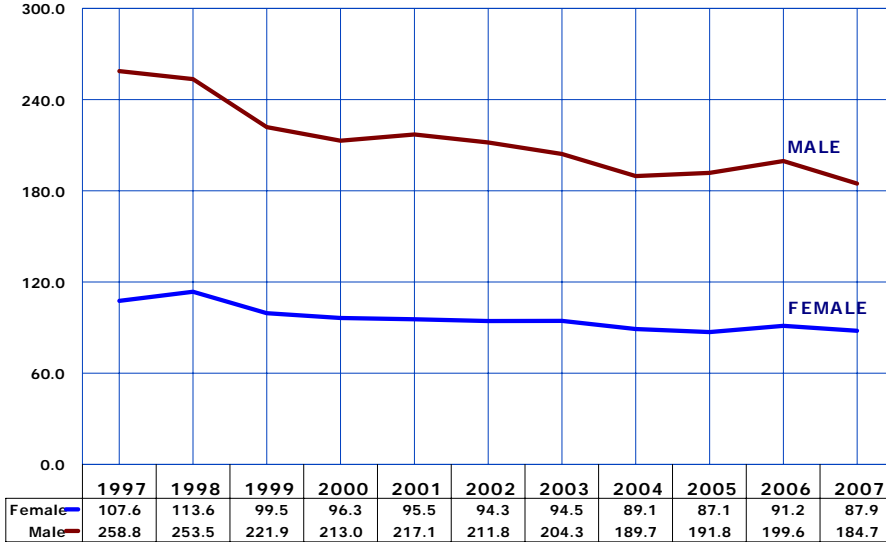


2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY  
 Young adult mortality (ages 20-44 years)

**Figure 2C-13**  
 Mortality Rates by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years,  
 Arizona, 1997-2007

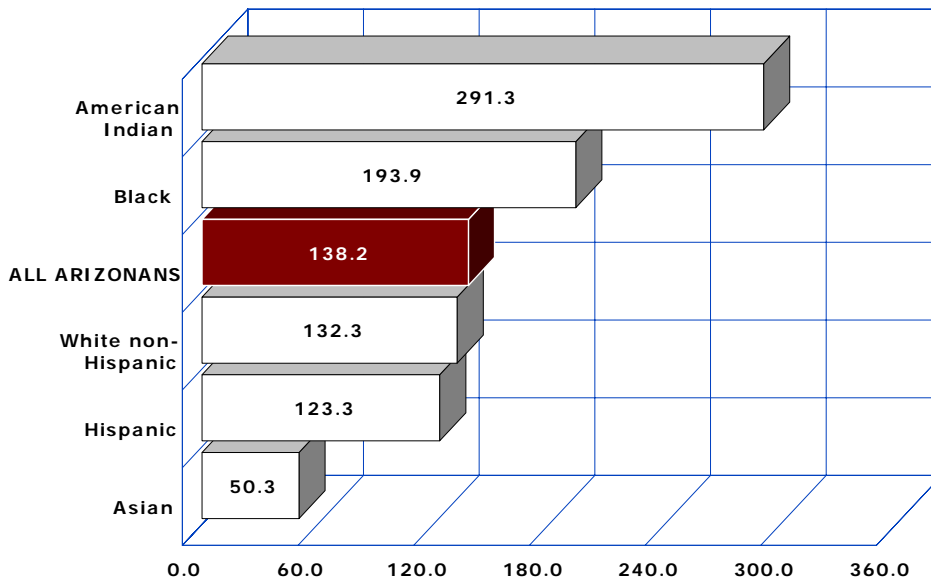


In 2007, 35 percent of Arizona residents were between 20 and 44 years of age. Among the six developmental periods examined in the life span, young adulthood, with an estimated 2.26 million individuals, easily represented the largest segment of the population. However, only one in fourteen deaths in Arizona (or 7 percent) occur during young adulthood.

During an average week in 2007, 60 young adults aged 20 to 44 died. The 3,120 premature deaths among 2,258,171 young adult Arizona residents produced a 2007 mortality rate of 138.2 deaths per 100,000, 6.3 percent lower than the previous year (Table 2C-16). Young male adults had a substantially greater improvement in their survival chances from 1997 to 2007 than did young female adults (28.6 and 18.3 percent respectively (Figure 2C-13, Table 2C-16).

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

**Figure 2C-14**  
 Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity among Young Adults 20-44 Years,  
 Arizona, 2007



The rank order of survival chances of young adults from best to worse by race/ethnicity in 2006 was Asians, Hispanic or Latino, White non-Hispanics, Black or African Americans and American Indians. If the 2006 mortality risk of Asians (i.e., their mortality rate of 50.3/100,000) was applied to all young adults in Arizona, 1,136 would have died, rather than the 3,120 who actually did.

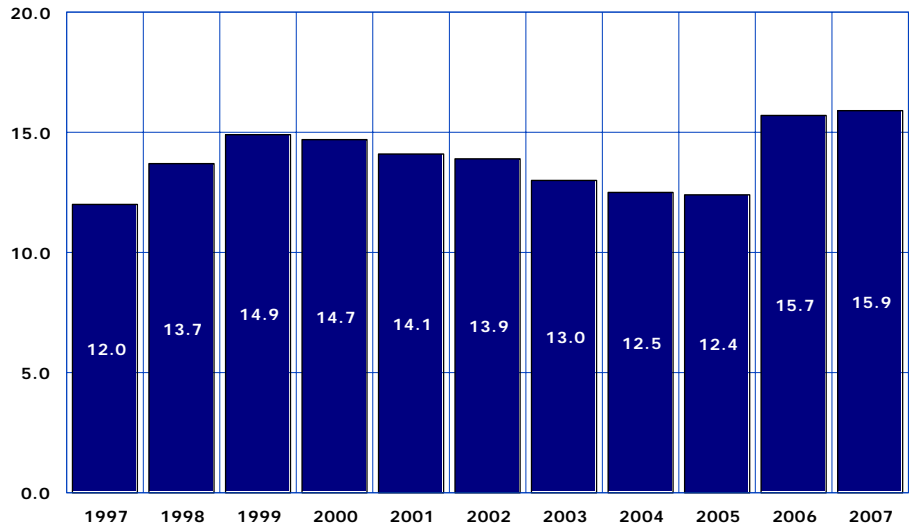
Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY  
 Young adult mortality (ages 20-44 years)

Figure 2C-15  
 Mortality Rates for Accidental Poisoning by Drugs by Year among  
 Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 1997-2007

After reaching its recent peak in 1999, the mortality rate for accidental poisoning by drugs declined to 12.4 deaths per 100,000 in 2005. In 2006, the rate increased by 26.6 percent to 15.7/100,000. In 2007, the rate for accidental drug overdoses among Arizona's young adults was at its highest level of the past ten years, rising to 15.9 deaths per 100,000 young adults 20-44 years old (Figure 2C-15).

In 2007, 360 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning by drugs (Table 2C-19), compared to 205 deaths in 1997.



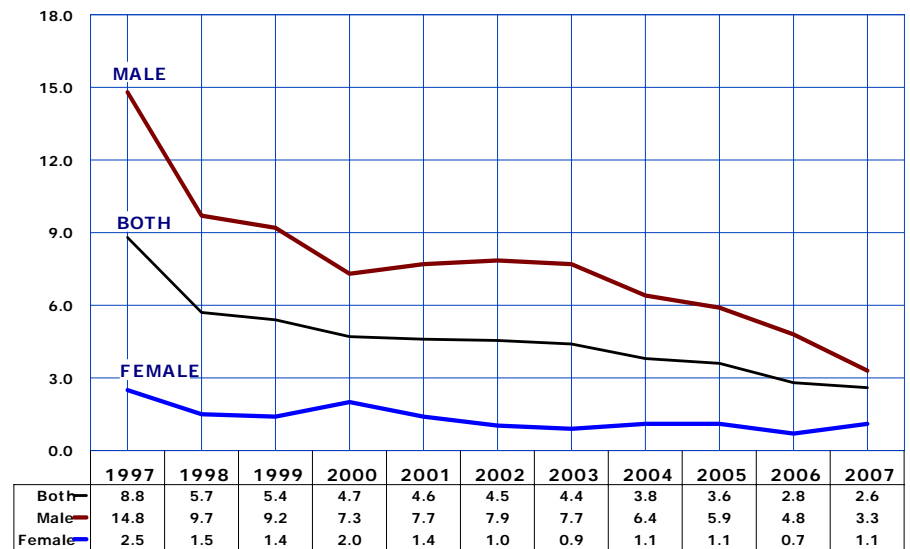
Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-16  
 Mortality Rates for HIV Disease by Gender and Year among  
 Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 1997-2007

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

Forty-eight percent of the 2007 deaths from *HIV disease* (51 out of 106) occurred among Arizonans 20-44 years old (Table 2C-28). Males accounted for 39 (76.5 percent) of 51 young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2007 (Table 2C-19).

The mortality rate for HIV disease among young female adults increased from 0.7/100,000 in 2006 to 1.1/100,000 in 2007.



Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.