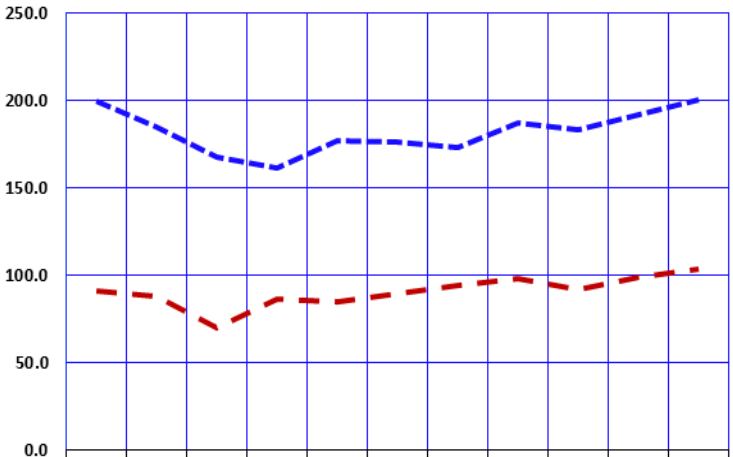
Figure 2C-13
Mortality Rates[a] by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2006-2016



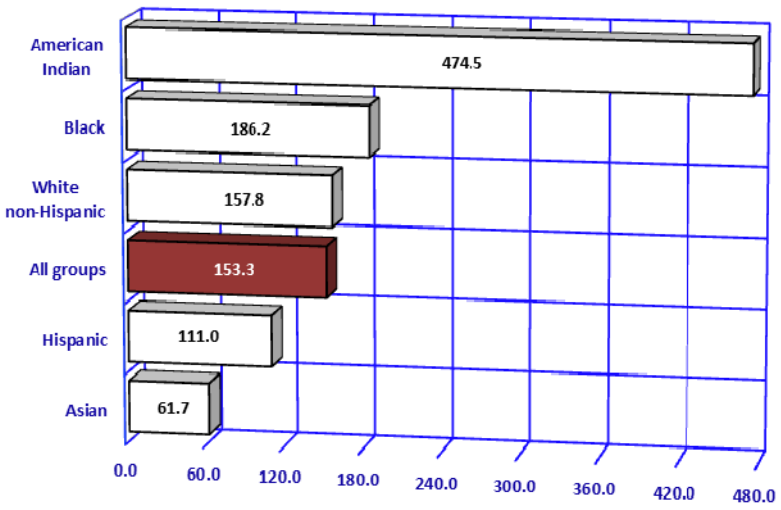
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Male	199.6	184.7	167.9	161.3	177.2	176.1	173.6	187.2	183.0	192.0	200.6
Female	91.2	87.9	69.5	86.5	84.4	89.2	94.5	97.7	91.9	99.0	103.8

In 2016, 32.8 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 2.2 million individuals, easily represented the largest segment of the population. However, only 6.1 percent of all deaths occurred during young adulthood.

The number of deaths among young adults rose 5.6 percent from 2006 to 2016. Compared to 2015, the young adult mortality rate increased for both male and female by 4.5 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively (**Figure 2C-13**, **Table 2C-15**).

Note: [a] Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-14
Mortality Rates[a] by Race/Ethnicity among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2016



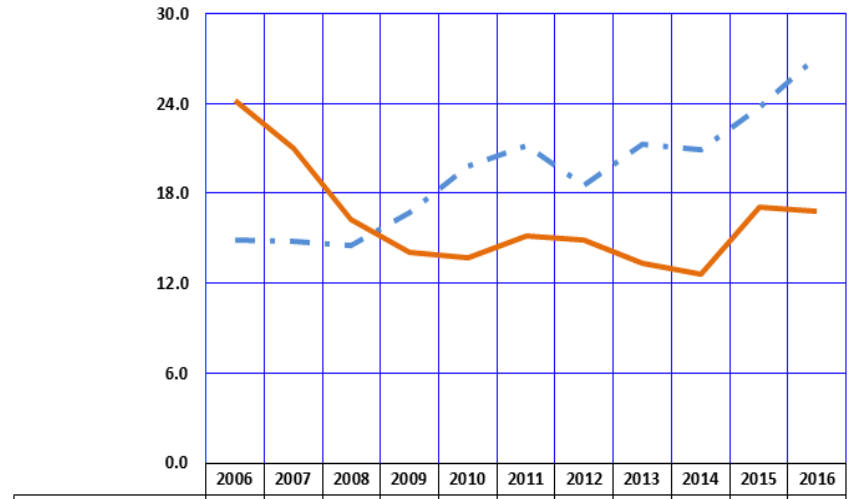
The rank order of survival chances of young adults from best to worse by race/ethnicity in 2016 was Asian, Hispanic or Latino, White non-Hispanic, Black or African American, and American Indian.

American Indian young adults had a mortality rate 2.5 times greater than Black or African American adults, the racial/ethnic group with the second highest young adult mortality rate. The American Indian young adult mortality rate was 3.1 times greater than the state average for young adults and 7.7 times greater than Asian young adults.

Note: [a] Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-15
Mortality Rates[a] for Motor Vehicle-Related Injuries and Accidental Poisoning by Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2006-2016

In 2016, 609 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-18**), an increase of 15.1 percent from 2015. The mortality rate for accidental poisoning among young adults (27.1/100,000) exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries for the seventh straight year (**Figure 2C-15**). Among the young adults 20-44 years, 482 of the 548 accidental poisoning were due to drug overdose (ICD-10 X40-44) and 51 were due to alcohol poisoning (ICD-10 X45).



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accidental poisoning	14.9	14.8	14.5	16.7	19.8	21.2	18.5	21.3	20.9	23.7	27.1
MV accident	24.2	21.0	16.3	14.1	13.7	15.2	14.9	13.3	12.6	17.1	16.8

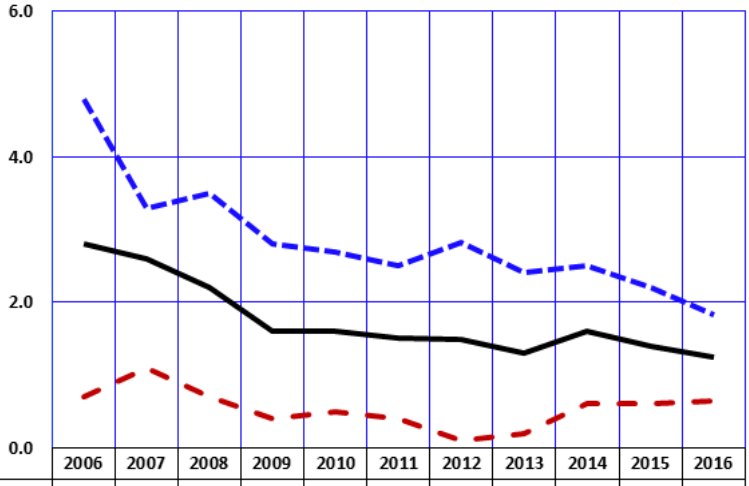
Note: [a] Number of motor vehicle and accidental poisoning deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-16
Mortality Rates[a] for HIV Disease by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2006-2016

In 2016, more Arizonans 20-44 years old died from the *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease* than from *morbid obesity* (**Table 2C-18**).

Of the 96 deaths from *HIV disease* in 2016, about 29 percent occurred among Arizonans 20-44 years old (**Table 2C-27**). Males accounted for 75.0 percent of young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2016 (**Table 2C-18**).

The mortality rate for HIV disease among young male adults decreased 10.9 percent from 2.2/100,000 adults 20-44 years in 2015 to 1.8/100,000 in 2016.



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Male	4.8	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8
Female	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Both	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2

Note: [a] Number of HIV deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.