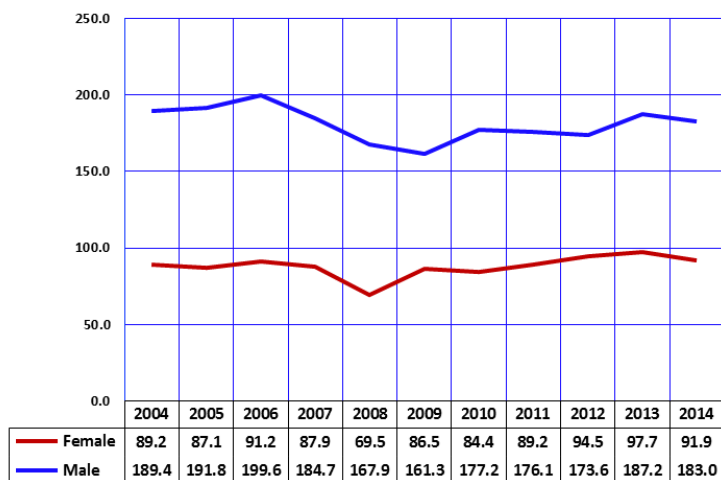


**2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY**  
**Young adult mortality (ages 20-44 years)**

**Figure 2C-13**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2004-2014**

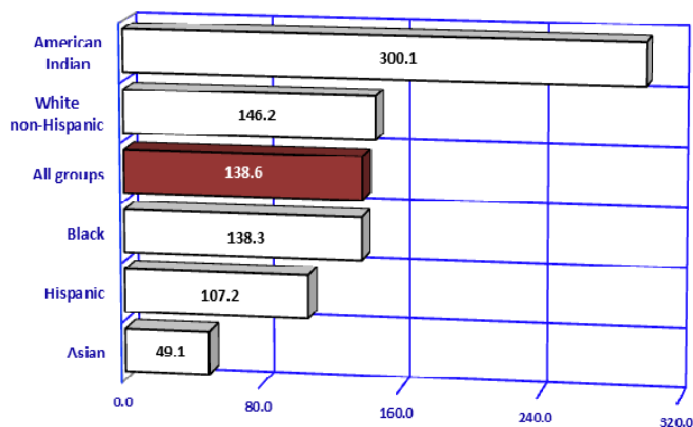


In 2014, 33.1 percent of Arizona residents were between 20 and 44 years of age. Among the six developmental periods examined in the life span, young adulthood, with an estimated 2.2 million individuals, easily represented the largest segment of the population. However, only 6.0 percent of all deaths occurred during young adulthood.

The number of deaths among young adults rose less than 2 percent from 2004 to 2014. Compared to 2013, the young adult mortality rate decreased for both male and female, but more so among young adult females (5.9 percent) than young adult males (2.2 percent). (Figure 2C-13, Table 2C-15).

Note: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

**Figure 2C-14**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Race/Ethnicity among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2014**



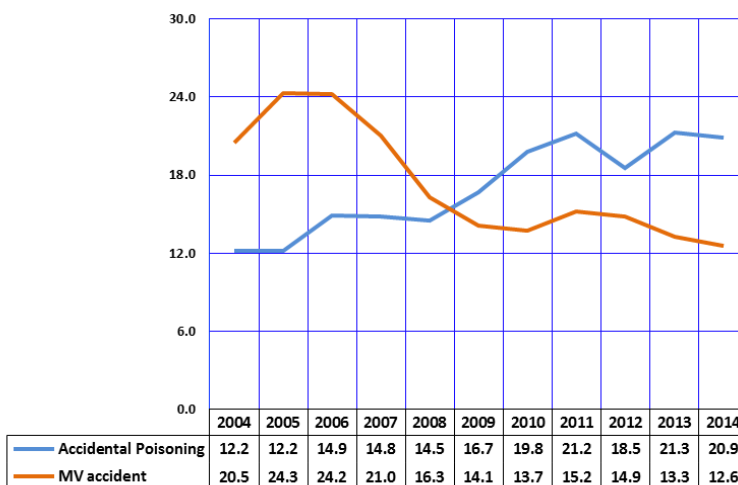
The rank order of survival chances of young adults from best to worse by race/ethnicity in 2014 was Asian, Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, White non-Hispanic and American Indian. American Indian young adults had a mortality rate 2.1 times greater than White non-Hispanic adults, the racial/ethnic group with the second highest young adult mortality rate. The American Indian young adult mortality rate was 2.2 times greater than the state average for young adults and 6.1 times greater than Asian young adults.

Note: <sup>a</sup> 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<sup>a</sup> for Motor Vehicle-Related Injuries and Accidental Poisoning by Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2004-2014**

In 2014, 462 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-18**), compared to roughly slightly the same number of deaths in 2013. The mortality rate for accidental poisoning among young adults (20.9/100,000) exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries for the sixth straight year (**Figure 2C-15**). Among the young adults 20-44 years, 413 of the 462 accidental poisoning were due to drug overdose (ICD10 X40-44) and 38 were due to alcohol poisoning (ICD10 X45).



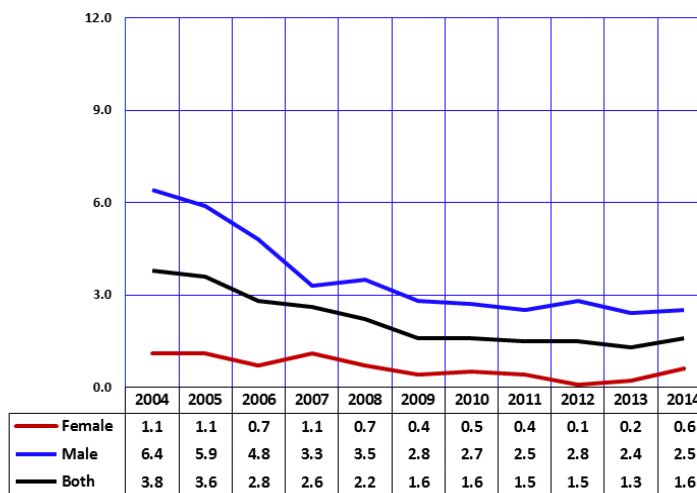
Note: <sup>a</sup> Number of motor vehicle and accidental poisoning deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

In 2014, more Arizonans 20-44 years old died from the *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease* than from *morbid obesity* (**Table 2C-18**).

Of the 104 deaths from *HIV disease* in 2014, about 34 percent occurred among Arizonans 20-44 years old (**Table 2C-27**). Males accounted for 80.0 percent of young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2014 (**Table 2C-18**).

The mortality rate for HIV disease among young male adults increased 4.2 percent from 2.4/100,000 adults 20-44 years in 2013 to 2.5/100,000 in 2014

**Figure 2C-16**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> for HIV Disease by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2004-2014**



Note: <sup>a</sup> Number of HIV deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.