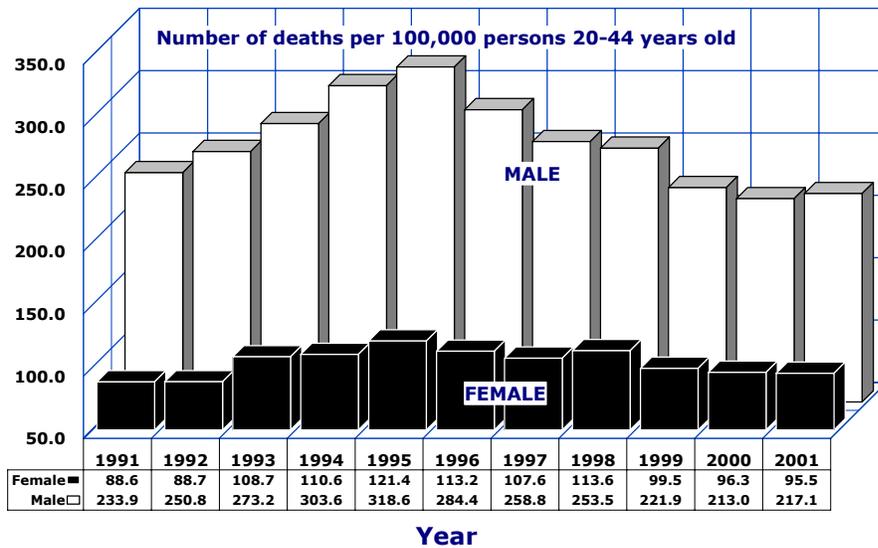


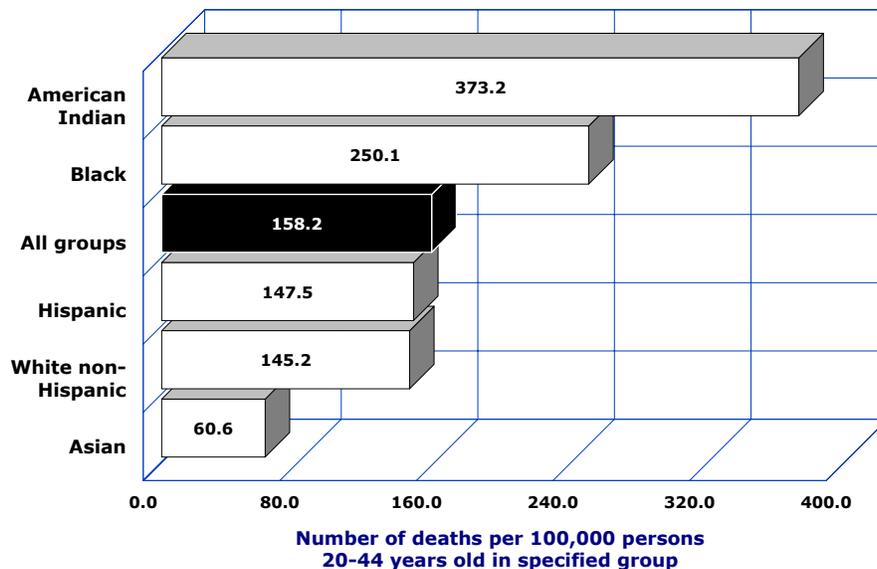
2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Mortality of young adults (ages 20-44 years)

Figure 2C-13
Mortality Rates By Gender and Year Among Young Adults
20-44 Years Old, Arizona, 1991-2001



During an average week in 2001, 59 young adults aged 20 to 44 died. The 3,069 premature deaths among 1,939,421 young adult resident of Arizona produced a 2001 mortality rate of 158.2 per 100,000, 1.1 percent greater than the 2000 rate. However, the 2001 total mortality rate for young adults was 2.5 percent lower than their mortality rate in 1991 (Table 2C-16). Male but not female young adults improved their survival chances between 1991 and 2001. Compared to 1991, the female mortality rate was 7.8 percent higher while the male death rate was lower by 7.2 percent in 2001 (Figure 2C-13, Table 2C-16).

Figure 2C-14
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity Among Young Adults
20-44 Years Old, Arizona, 2001



The rank order of survival chances of young adults from best to worse by race/ethnicity in 2001 was Asians, White non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Blacks and American Indians. If the 2001 total mortality rate for Asians was applied to all young adults in Arizona, 1,175 would have died, rather than the 3,069 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 2001, 274 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning by drugs, compared to 135 deaths in 2000, and 65 deaths in 1991.

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, 1991-2001

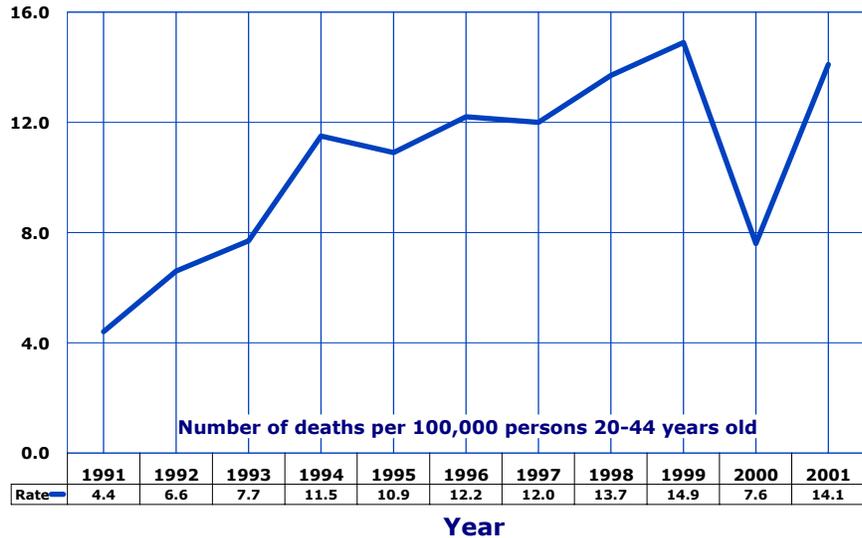


Figure 2C-16
Mortality Rates for HIV Disease by Year
Among Young Adults 20-44 Years Old,
Arizona, 1991-2001

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 2001 deaths from *HIV disease* (90 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 1991-2001 period. Males accounted for 77 (85.6 percent) of 90 young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2001.

