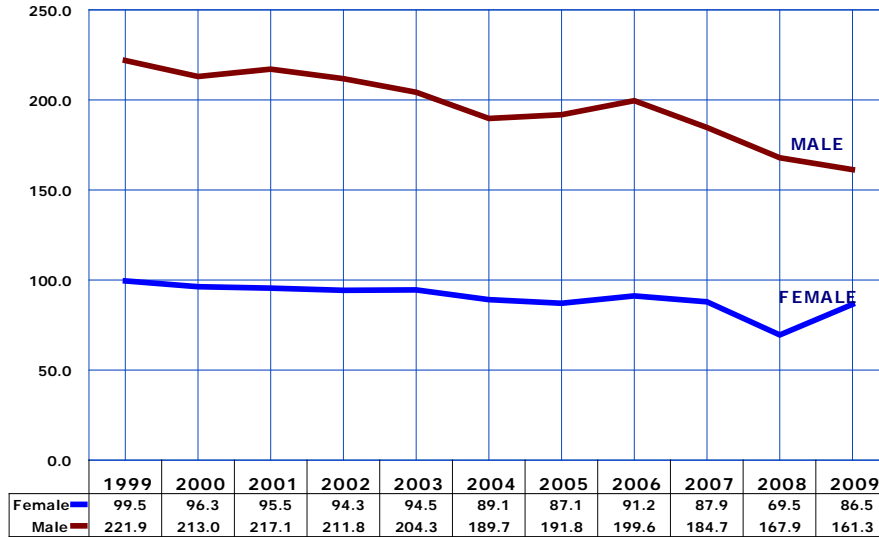


2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY  
 Young adult mortality (ages 20-44 years)

Figure 2C-13  
 Mortality Rates by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years,  
 Arizona, 1999-2009

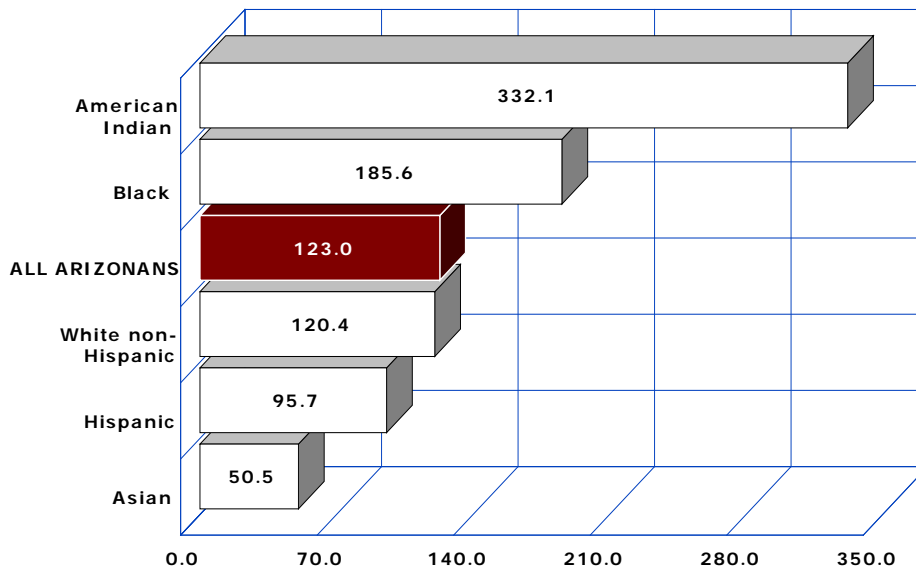


In 2009, 35.3 percent of Arizona residents were between 20 and 44 years of age. Among the six developmental periods examined in the life span, young adulthood, with an estimated 2.33 million individuals, easily represented the largest segment of the population. However, only one in fifteen deaths in Arizona (or 6.5 percent) occurred during young adulthood.

The number of deaths among young adults decreased from 2,929 in 2008 to 2,917 in 2009. The 2,917 premature deaths among 2,329,608 young adult Arizona residents produced a 2009 mortality rate of 125.2 deaths per 100,000, 22.7 percent lower than the 1999 rate of 162.0/100,000 (Table 2C-16). Young male but not female adults had an improvement in their survival chances from 2008 to 2009 (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, 2009



The rank order of survival chances of young adults from best to worse by race/ethnicity in 2009 was Asians, Hispanics or Latinos, White non-Hispanics, Black or African Americans and American Indians. If the 2009 mortality risk of Asians (i.e., their mortality rate of 50.5/100,000) was applied to all young adults in Arizona, 1,176 would have died, rather than the 2,971 who actually did.

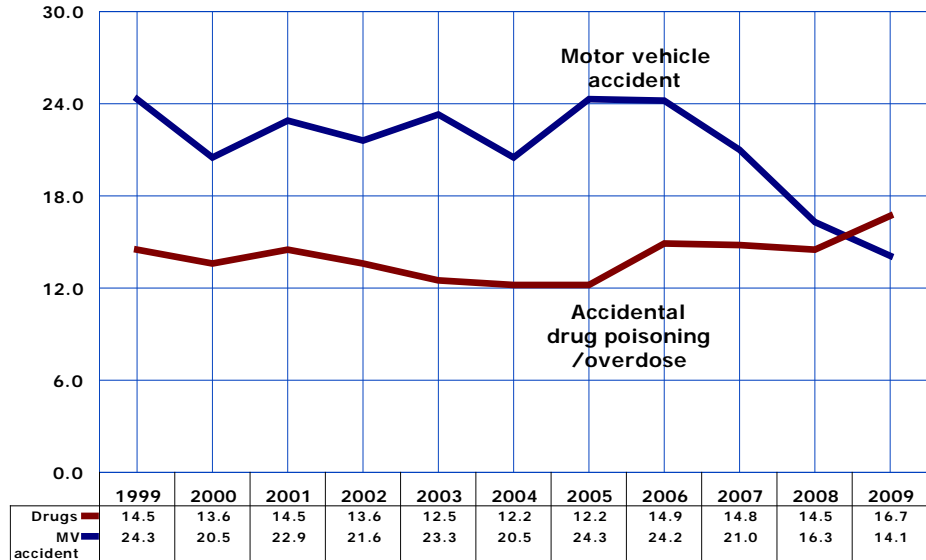
Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

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

**Figure 2C-15**  
**Mortality Rates for Motor Vehicle-related Injuries and Accidental Poisoning by Drugs by Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 1999-2009**

In the 2008 edition of this report we have reported that the number of accidental poisonings by drugs steeply declined from 2007 to 2008. This decline never happened. The underlying causes of death were misclassified on thousands of records. Corrections have been made for this report.

In 2009, 390 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning by drugs (**Table 2C-19**), compared to 269 deaths in 1999. The mortality rate for drug overdoses among young adults (16.7/100,000) for the first time exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries (14.1/100,000; **Figure 2C-15**).



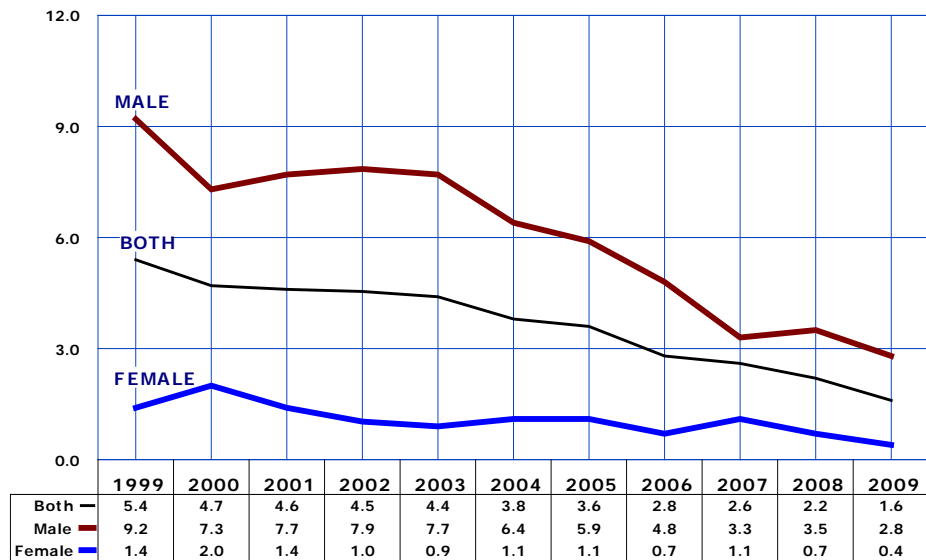
Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

**Figure 2C-16**  
**Mortality Rates for HIV Disease by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 1999-2009**

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 in 1998 - 2008. In 2009, HIV disease was the 9<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death of young adults.

Of the 105 deaths from *HIV disease* in 2009, 538 or 36.2 percent occurred among Arizonans 20-44 years old (**Table 2C-28**). Males accounted for 34 (89.5 percent) of young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2009 (**Table 2C-19**).

The mortality rate for HIV disease among young male adults decreased from 2.2/100,000 in 2008 to 1.6/100,000 in 2009.



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