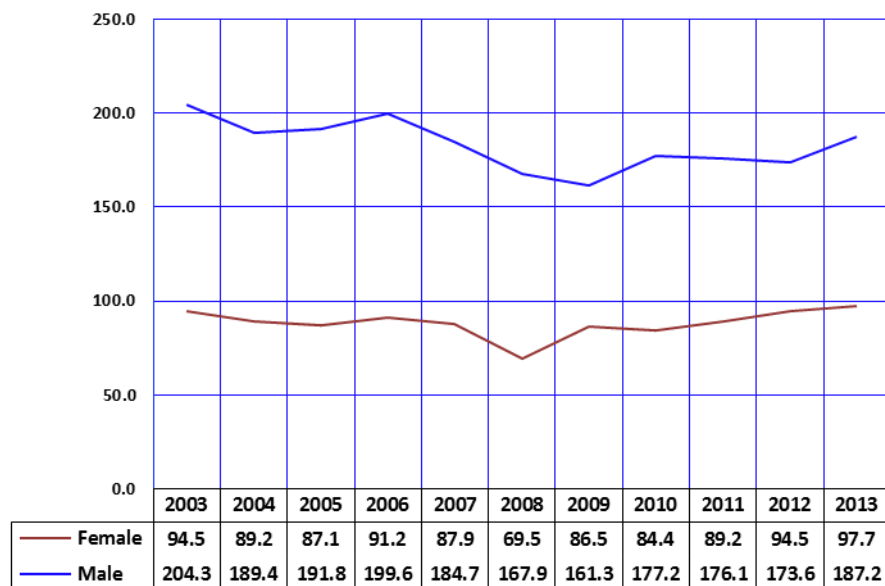


**2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY**  
**Young adult mortality (ages 20-44 years)**

**Figure 2C-13**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2003-2013**

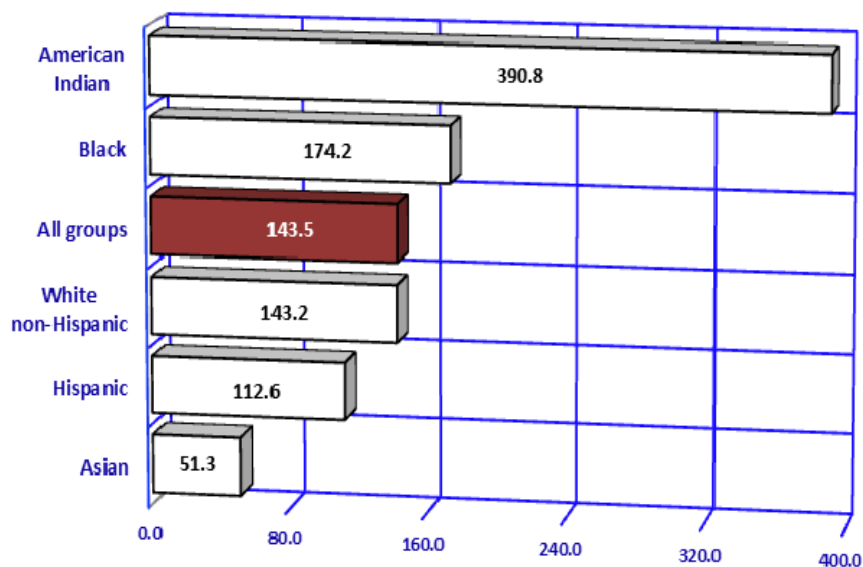


In 2013, 33.0 percent of Arizona residents were between 20 and 44 years of age. Among the six developmental periods examined in the life span, young adulthood, with an estimated 2.2 million individuals, easily represented the largest segment of the population. However, only one in sixteen deaths in Arizona (or 6.2 percent) occurred during young adulthood.

The number of deaths among young adults in 2003 and 2013 were nearly identical. Since 2008 (n = 2,829), deaths among young adults have increased 10.1 percent to 3,115 in 2013. Compared to 2012, the mortality rate for both male and female young adults increased, with mortality among young adult males increasing 7.8 percent between 2012 and 2013 (**Figure 2C-13, Table 2C-15**).

Notes: <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, 2013**



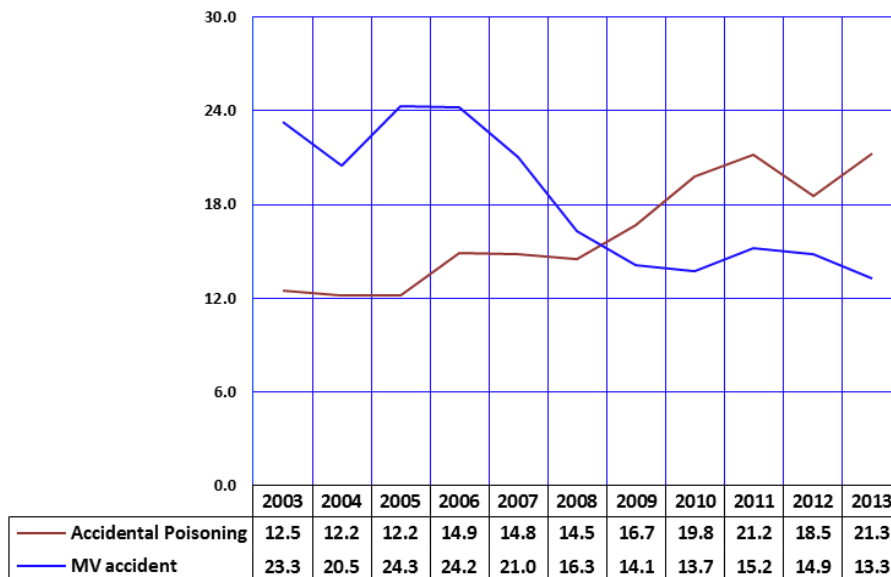
The rank order of survival chances of young adults from best to worse by race/ethnicity in 2013 was Asian, Hispanic or Latino, White non-Hispanic, Black or African American, and American Indian. American Indian young adults had a mortality rate 2.2 times greater than Black young adults, the racial/ethnic group with the second highest young adult mortality rate. The American Indian young adult mortality rate was 2.7 times greater than the state average for young adults and 7.6 times greater than Asian young adults.

Notes: <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, 2003-2013**

In 2013, 462 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-18**), compared to 398 deaths in 2012. The mortality rate for accidental poisoning among young adults (21.3/100,000) for the fifth year exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries (13.3/100,000; **Figure 2C-15**). In the 20-44 year age group, 407 of the 462 accidental poisoning were due to drug overdose (ICD10 X40-44) and 46 were due to alcohol poisoning (ICD10 X45).



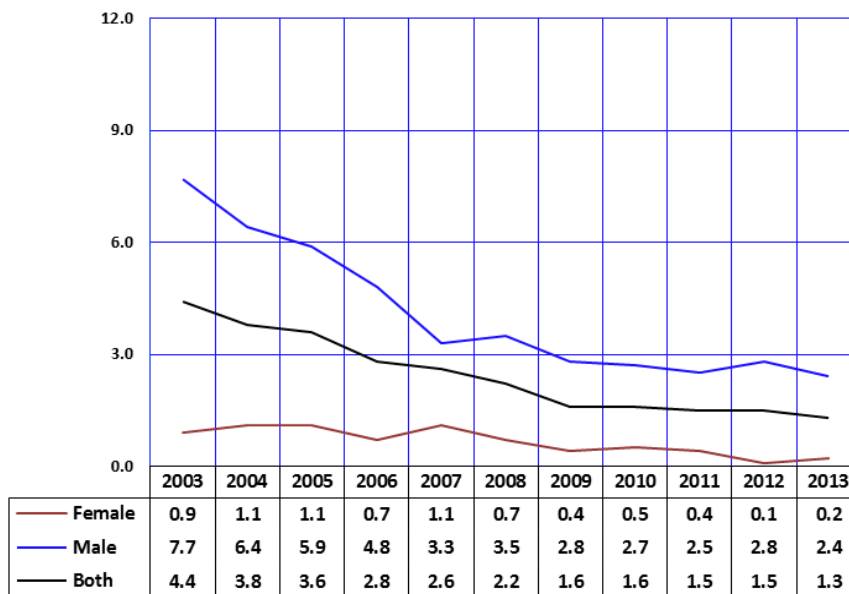
Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of motor vehicle and accidental poisoning deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

**Figure 2C-16**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> for HIV Disease by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2003-2013**

In 2013, fewer Arizonans 20-44 years old died from the *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease* (29) than from *morbid obesity* (36 deaths; **Table 2C-18**).

Of the 90 deaths from *HIV disease* in 2013, 32.2 percent occurred among Arizonans 20-44 years old (**Table 2C-27**). Males accounted for 93.1 percent of young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2013 (**Table 2C-18**).

The mortality rate for HIV disease among young male adults slightly decreased from 2.8/100,000 in 2012 to 2.4/100,000 in 2013.



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