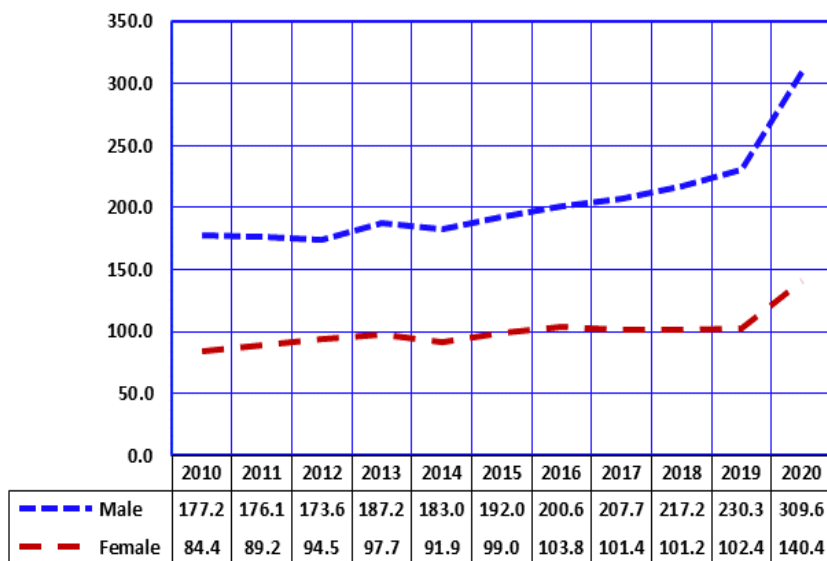


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Young adult mortality (ages 20-44 years)

Figure 2C-13
Mortality Rates^a by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2010-2020

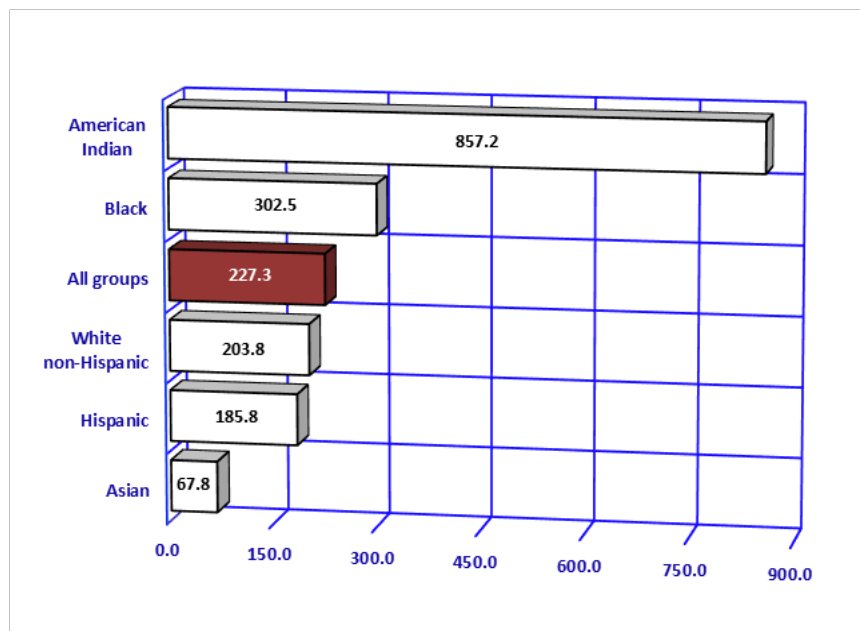


In 2020, 33.0 percent of Arizona residents were between 20 and 44 years of age. Among the six developmental periods examined in the life span, young adulthood, with an estimated 2.4 million individuals, easily represented the largest segment of the population. However, only 7.1 percent of all deaths occurred during young adulthood.

In each year from 2010 to 2020 period, males aged 20-44 years died at a higher rate than females. During the same period, the mortality rate for this age group increased by 74.7 percent for males and 66.4 percent for females. Compared to 2019, the young adult mortality rate increased both for males (34.4 percent) and females (37.1 percent); **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, 2020



The 2020 mortality among young adults shows racial/ethnic disparities. American Indians aged 20-44 years had the highest mortality rates while Asians of the same age group recorded the lowest mortality rate across all groups.

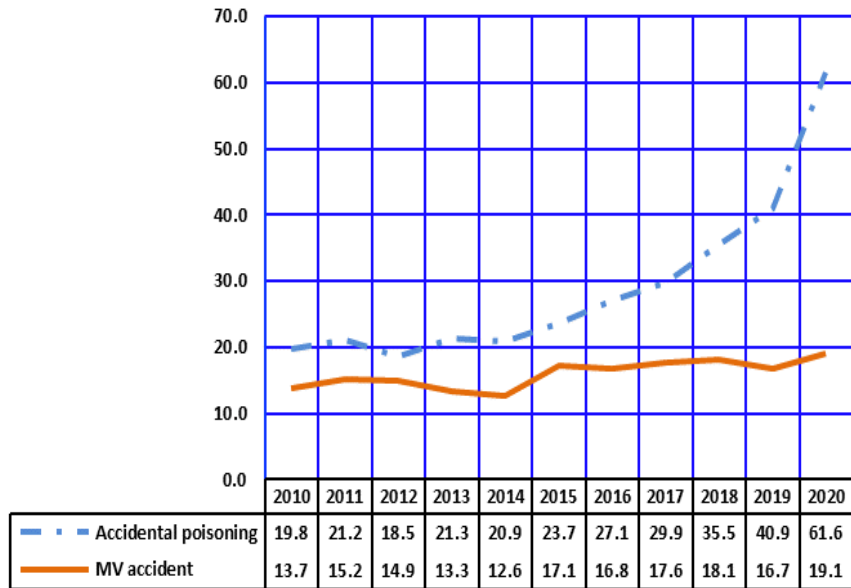
American Indian young adults had a mortality rate 2.8 times greater than Black or African American adults, the racial/ethnic group with the second highest young adult mortality rate. The American Indian young adult mortality rate was 3.8 times higher than the state average for young adults and 12.6 times greater than Asian young adults.

Note: ^a 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)

In 2020, 1,456 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning (Table 2C-18), an increase of 50.7 percent from 2019. The mortality rate for accidental poisoning among young adults (61.6/100,000) exceeded the mortality rate for motor vehicle-related injuries. In the past decade, excess of mortality due to accidental poisoning has been consistently recorded in each year since 2010 (Figure 2C-15). Among the young adults 20-44 years, 1,373 accidental poisoning deaths were due to drug overdose (ICD-10 X40-44) and 67 deaths were due to alcohol poisoning (ICD-10 X45).

Figure 2C-15
Mortality Rates^a for Motor Vehicle-Related Injuries and Accidental Poisoning by Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2010-2020

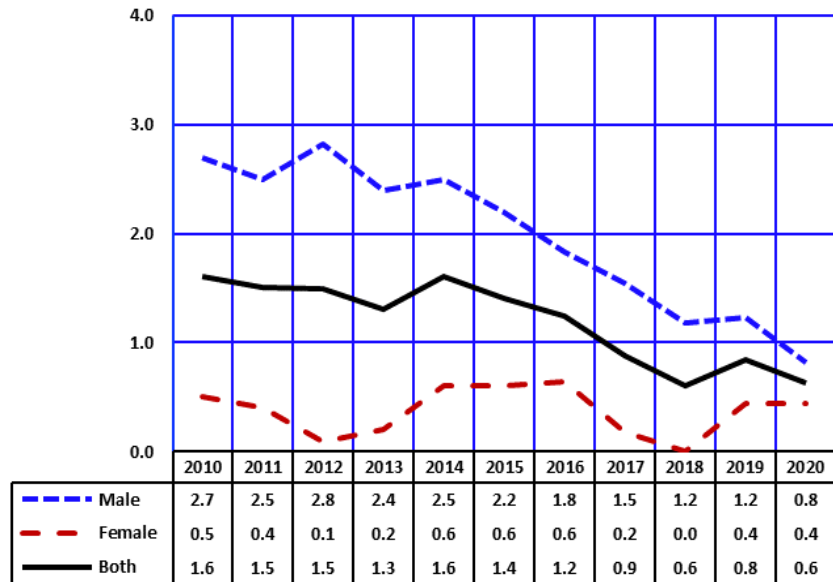


Note: ^a Number of motor vehicle and accidental poisoning deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-16
Mortality Rates^a for HIV Disease by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2010-2020

In 2020, of the 73 deaths from HIV disease about 20.5 percent occurred among Arizonans 20-44 years old (Table 2C-27), a decrease from 29.4 percent in 2019. Males accounted for the majority of the young adult deaths from HIV disease in 2020 (Table 2C-18).

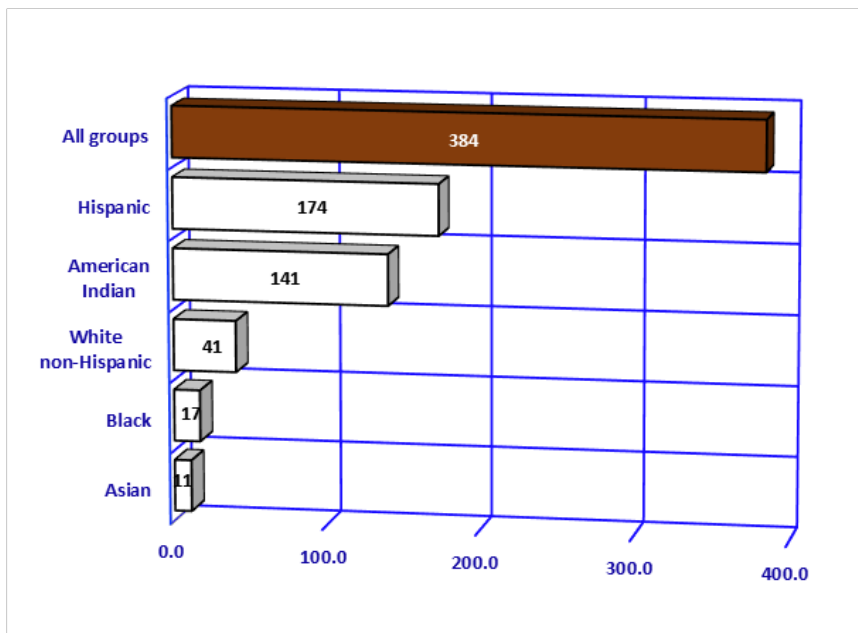
An analysis of HIV mortality rates by gender for the 2010-2020 period revealed a decrease of 70.4 percent in mortality among young males and 20.0 in mortality rate among their female counterparts.



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

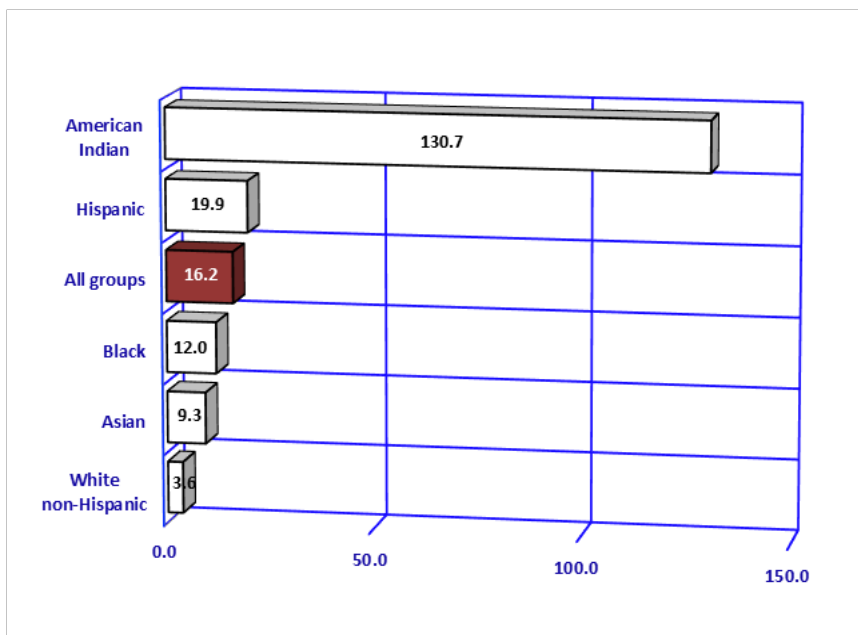
2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Young adult mortality (ages 20-44 years)

Figure 2C-17
Mortality for COVID-19 by Race/Ethnicity among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2020



In 2020, 384 Arizona resident young adults age 20-44 died from COVID-19. Among the deaths, people who identified as Hispanic or Latino represented the largest amount of deaths compared to other race and ethnicities with 45.3% (n=174) of deaths in this age group. The least impacted race were Asians with 2.9% (n= 11) of deaths in this age group (**Figure 2C-17, Table 2C-18**).

Figure 2C-18
Mortality Rates^a for COVID-19 by Race/Ethnicity among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2020



The age-specific mortality rate of Arizona resident young adults aged 20-44 years found the highest risk among American Indians with a rate of 130.7 deaths per 100,000 people aged 20-44. This was approximately eight times the rate among all race/ethnicity groups (16.2 deaths per 100,000 people aged 20-44). People who identified as Hispanic or Latino represented the second highest group with 19.9 deaths per 100,000 people aged 20-44 and was above the average of all groups (**Figure 2C-18**).

Note: ^a Number of deaths due to COVID-19 per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.