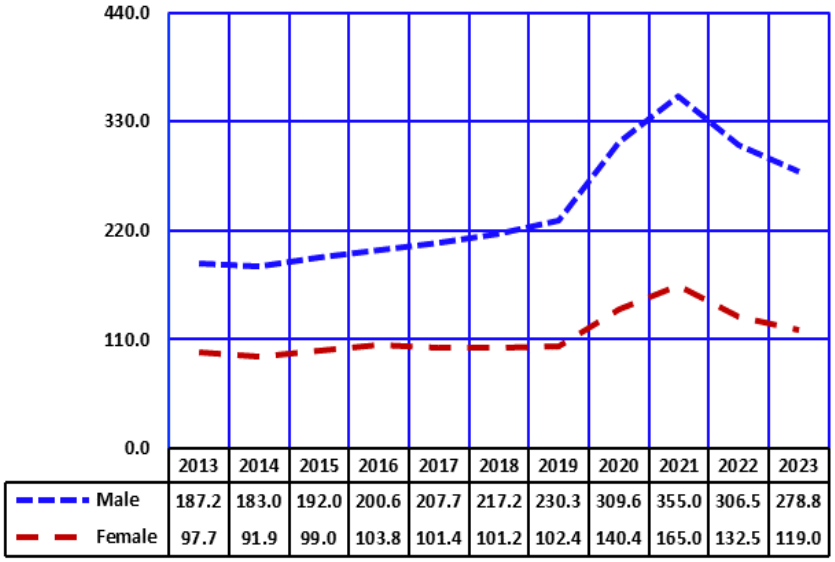
Figure 2C-13
Mortality Rates[a] by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2013-2023



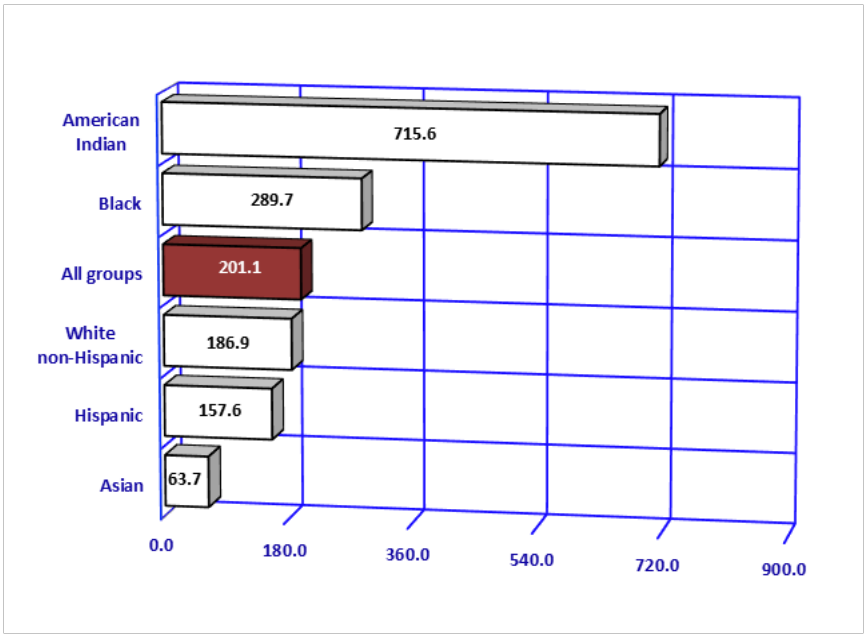
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	187.2	183.0	192.0	200.6	207.7	217.2	230.3	309.6	355.0	306.5	278.8
Female	97.7	91.9	99.0	103.8	101.4	101.2	102.4	140.4	165.0	132.5	119.0

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

In 2023, 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 2.5 million individuals, easily represented the largest segment of the population. However, only 7.2 percent of all deaths occurred during young adulthood.

In each year from 2013 to 2023 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 48.9 percent for males and 21.8 percent for females. Compared to 2022, the young adult mortality rate decreased both for males (9.0 percent) and females (10.2 percent; **Figure 2C-13, Table 2C-15).**

Figure 2C-14
Mortality Rates[a] by Race/Ethnicity among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2023



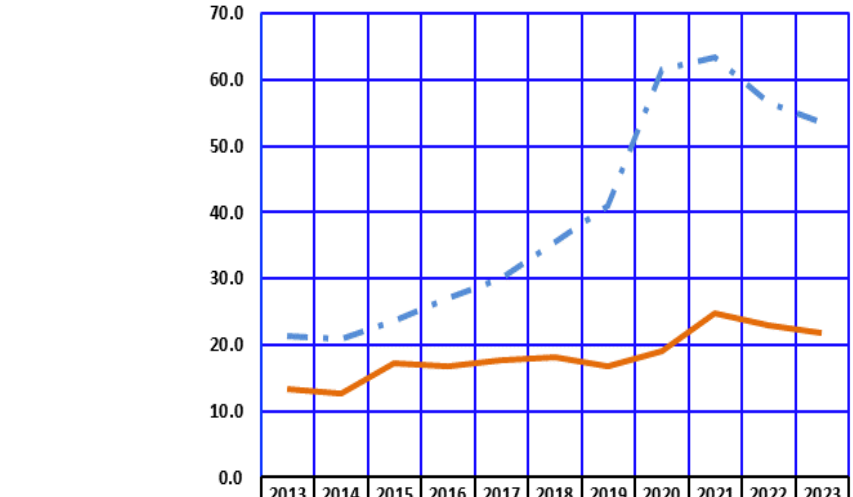
Note: [a] Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

The 2023 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 2.5 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 3.6 times higher than the state average for young adults and 11.2 times greater than Asian young adults.

In 2023, 1,328 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-18**), a decrease of 4.0 percent from 2022. The mortality rate for accidental poisoning among young adults (53.5/100,000) 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 2013 (**Figure 2C-15**).

Figure 2C-15
Mortality Rates[a] for Motor Vehicle-Related Injuries and Accidental Poisoning by Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2013-2023



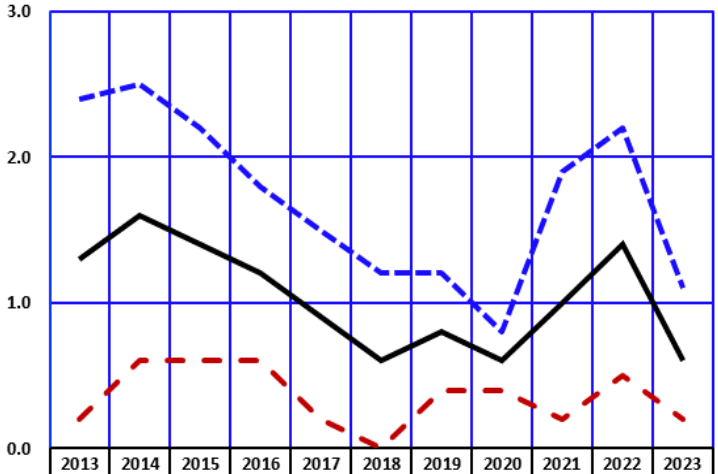
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Accidental poisoning	21.3	20.9	23.7	27.1	29.9	35.5	40.9	61.6	63.5	56.6	53.5
MV accident	13.3	12.6	17.1	16.8	17.6	18.1	16.7	19.1	24.7	22.9	21.8

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

In 2023, of the 77 deaths from *HIV disease* about 20.8 percent occurred among Arizonans 20-44 years old (**Table 2C-27**), a decrease from 33.0 percent of 103 deaths in 2022. Males accounted for the majority of the young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2023 (**Table 2C-18**).

An analysis of HIV mortality rates by gender for the 2013-2023 period revealed a decrease of 54.2 percent in mortality among young males and there was no change for their female counterparts.

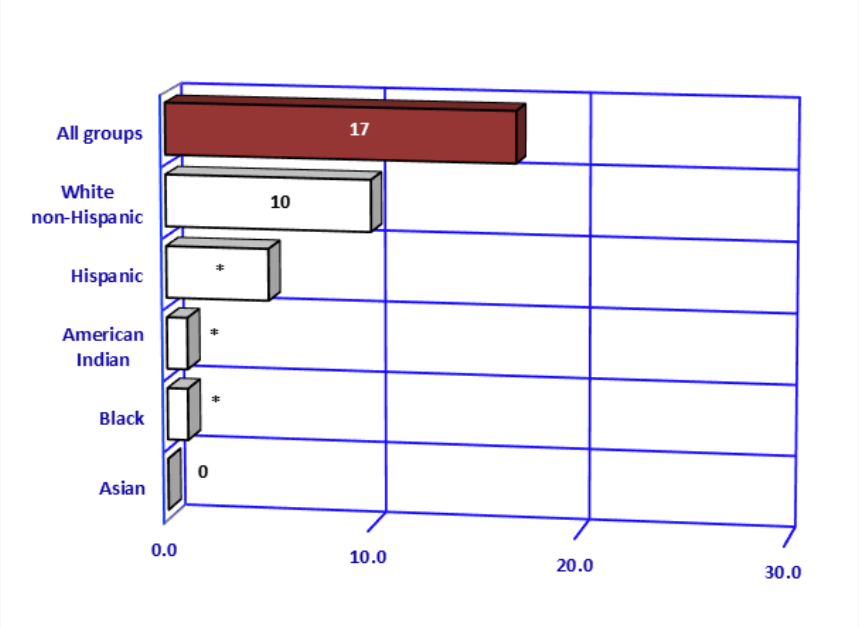
Figure 2C-16
Mortality Rates[a] for HIV Disease by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2013-2023



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.1
Female	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Both	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.6

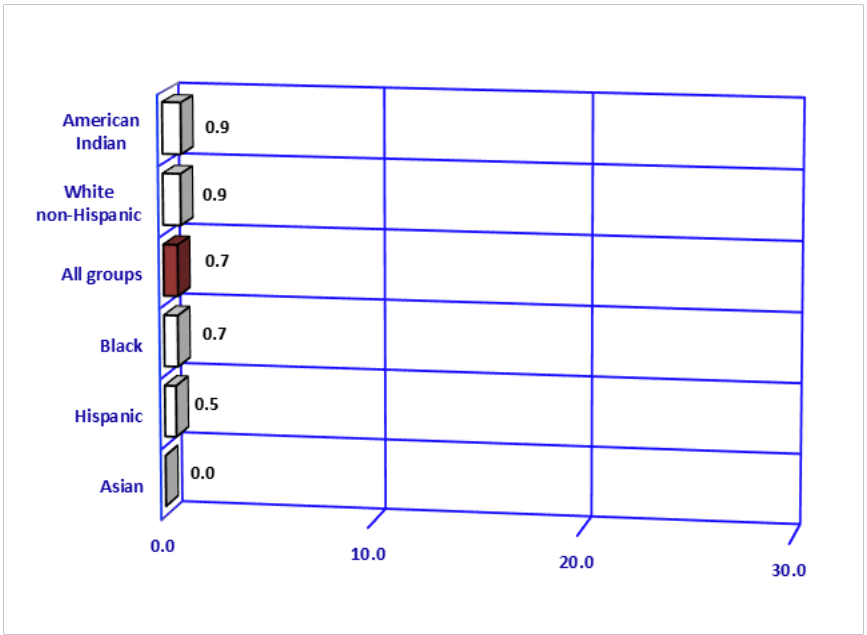
Note: [a] Number of HIV deaths per 100,000 persons, 20-44 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-17
Mortality for COVID-19 by Race/Ethnicity among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2023



In 2023, 17 Arizona resident young adults age 20-44 died from COVID-19. Young adult White non-Hispanics represented the largest amount of deaths compared to other race and ethnicities with 58.8% (n=10) of deaths in this age group. Since 2021, we have seen a decrease in deaths for COVID-19 within this age group with rates in 2021 (32.9), 2022 (7.7) and dropping to (0.7) in 2023 (**Figure 2C-17, Table 2C-18, Table 2c-28**).

Figure 2C-18
Mortality Rates[a] for COVID-19 by Race/Ethnicity among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2023



The age-specific mortality rate of Arizona resident young adults aged 20-44 years found the highest risk among American Indians and White non-Hispanics with a rate of 0.9 deaths per 100,000 people aged 20-44. People who identified as Asian, Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino fell below 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.