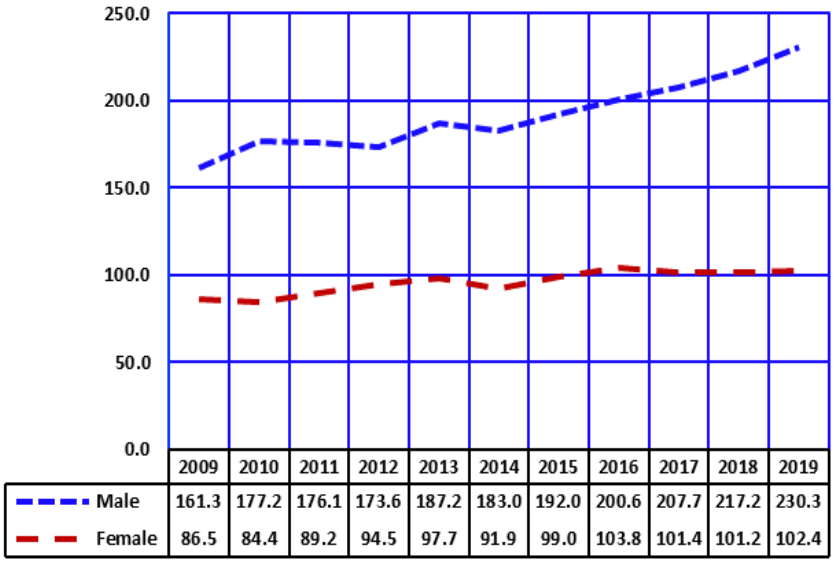
Figure 2C-13
Mortality Rates[a] by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2009-2019



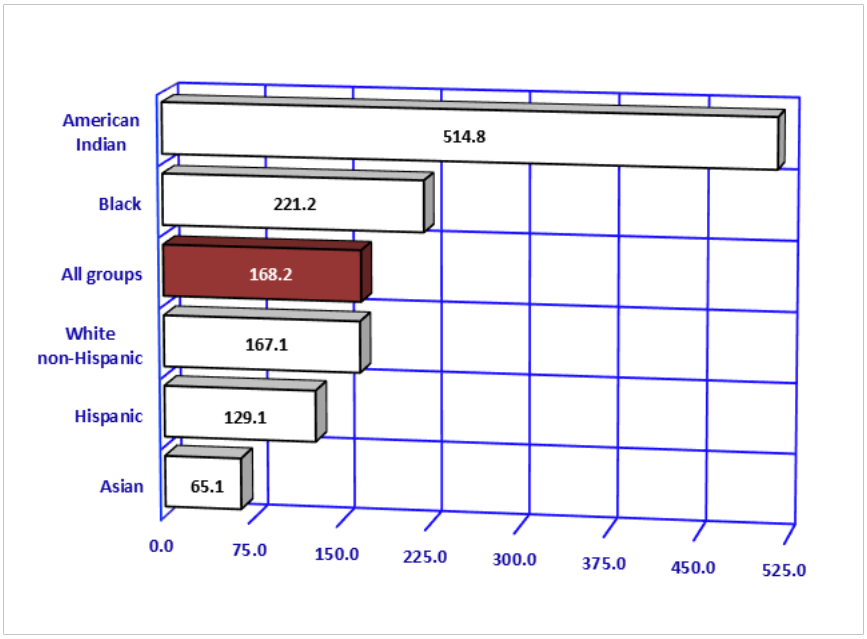
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	161.3	177.2	176.1	173.6	187.2	183.0	192.0	200.6	207.7	217.2	230.3
Female	86.5	84.4	89.2	94.5	97.7	91.9	99.0	103.8	101.4	101.2	102.4

In 2019, 32.9 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 6.6 percent of all deaths occurred during young adulthood.

In each year from 2009 to 2019 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 36.7 percent, and the number of deaths rose 36.2 percent. Compared to 2018, the young adult mortality rate increased both for males (6.0 percent) and females (1.2 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, 2019



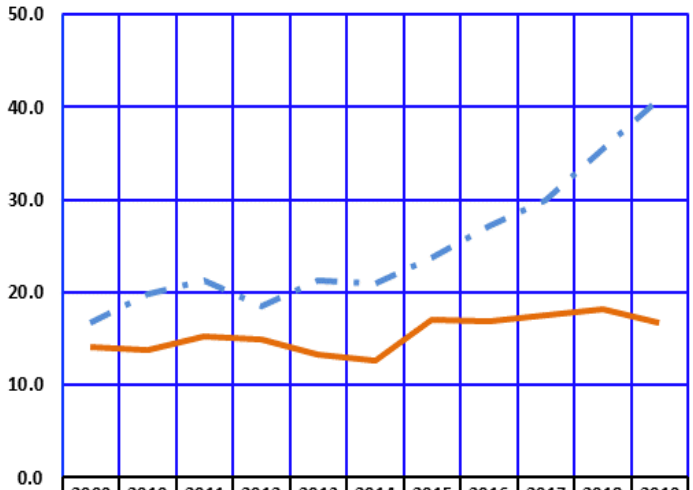
The 2019 mortality among young adults shows racial/ethnic disparities. American Indians aged 20-44 years had the highest mortality rates while Asians of the same age group recorded the lowest mortality rate across all groups.

American Indian young adults had a mortality rate 2.3 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 3.1 times higher than the state average for young adults and 7.9 times greater than Asian young adults.

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

In 2019, 966 deaths of young adults were attributed to accidental poisoning (**Table 2C-18**), an increase of 17.4 percent from 2018. The mortality rate for accidental poisoning among young adults (40.9/100,000) 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 2009 (**Figure 2C-15**). Among the young adults 20-44 years, 920 accidental poisoning deaths were due to drug overdose (ICD-10 X40-44) and 36 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, 2009-2019



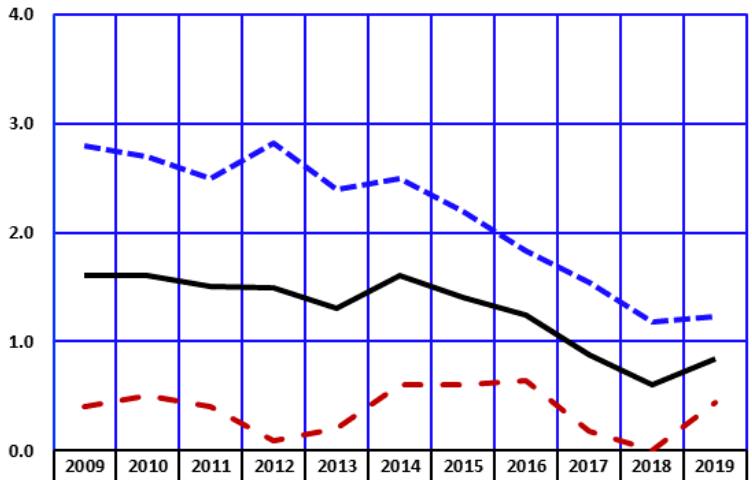
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Accidental poisoning	16.7	19.8	21.2	18.5	21.3	20.9	23.7	27.1	29.9	35.5	40.9
MV accident	14.1	13.7	15.2	14.9	13.3	12.6	17.1	16.8	17.6	18.1	16.7

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

In 2019, of the 68 deaths from *HIV disease* about 29.4 percent occurred among Arizonans 20-44 years old (**Table 2C-27**), an increase from 17.7 percent in 2018. Males accounted for all of the young adult deaths from *HIV disease* in 2018 (**Table 2C-18**).

An analysis of HIV mortality rates by gender for the 2009-2019 period revealed a decrease of 57.1 percent in mortality among young males but no changes in mortality rate among their female counterparts.

Figure 2C-16
Mortality Rates[a] for HIV Disease by Gender and Year among Young Adults 20-44 Years, Arizona, 2009-2019



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2
Female	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4
Both	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8

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