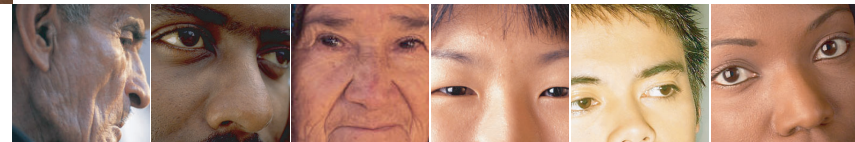




MORTALITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2002

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

A publication of the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"



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Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

Key Findings

Leading causes of death

There were 59,586 deaths in Los Angeles County in 2002 (Figure 1) – 29,968 males and 29,618 females (Figure 2).

Coronary heart disease was the leading cause of death overall (Figure 1). Coronary heart disease, also, was the leading cause of death for both males and females (Figure 2), for all race/ethnic groups (Figures 3, 4), for persons aged 45 years and older (Figure 8), in every service planning area (Figures 12, 13), and in every health district (Figure 16).

Overall, half of all deaths in the county were caused by coronary heart disease (16,293 deaths) and cancer (13,431 deaths).

Among those who died of cancer, lung cancer was most common (3,081 deaths) followed by colorectal cancer (1,315 deaths), and breast cancer (1,064 deaths) (Figure 1).

Among persons between the ages of 1 and 44 years, injuries such as motor vehicle crashes, homicide, drug overdoses, and suicide were leading causes of death (Figures 8, 9, 10). Injuries caused 45% of the deaths in this age group.

Death rates were highest among blacks (Figure 4). For all race/ethnic groups men had higher death rates than women (Figures 5, 6, 11).

Leading causes of premature death

Almost half (45%) of all deaths in the county were among persons less than 75 years of age resulting in nearly 500,000 years of life lost.

Overall, coronary heart disease was the leading cause of premature death (Figure 1). Coronary heart disease, also, was the leading cause of premature death for both males and females (Figure 2), for whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders (Figures 3, 4), in every service planning area except for the South Service Planning Area (Figures 12, 13), and in two-thirds of the health districts (Figure 17).

Homicide was the leading cause of premature death for blacks, Hispanics, (Figures 3, 4) and persons aged 15 to 44 years (Figure 8); the second leading cause of premature death for men (Figure 2), and the fourth leading cause of premature death for Hispanic women (Figure 6).

Among persons between the ages of 1 and 44 years, injuries such as homicide, motor vehicle crashes, drug overdoses, and suicide caused nearly half of the years of life lost.

For women, breast cancer was the second leading cause of premature death (Figure 2).

HIV infection was the third leading cause of premature death for blacks and the sixth leading cause of premature death for Hispanics (Figure 3).

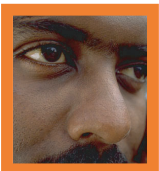
Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH



Many factors influence how long a person will live including their genetic makeup, access to quality medical care, lifestyle, and socioeconomic status. By identifying those conditions and circumstances that cause people to die at younger ages we can better focus prevention and education programs to reduce the risk of death from certain diseases.



During 2002, nearly seven Angelenos died every hour. Coronary heart disease was the leading cause of death for both males and females, for all race/ethnic groups, in every service planning area and health district, and for persons 45 years of age or older. The number of deaths from coronary heart disease (16,293) was four times greater than the number of deaths from stroke (4,169), the second leading cause of death. Lung cancer, emphysema, pneumonia and influenza, and diabetes also were among the leading causes of death.

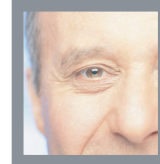


Overall, the median age at death was 76 years although it differed for population groups and by cause of death. For example, for males the median age at death was 72 years, for blacks it was 69 years, and for suicide it was 46 years.

Premature death: What is it?



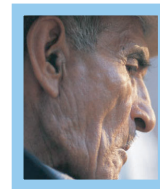
We expect that most people will live to reach old age but many do not. In fact, in 2002 almost half (45%) of those who died were less than 75 years of age. To quantify the impact of early, or premature, death we must consider how long a person was expected to live. For this report, we set our expected lifespan at 75 years of age.



If we expect everyone to live to be at least 75 years of age then persons who die before that age are considered to have died prematurely. For example, a person who died at 63 years of age lost 12 years of expected life while a person who died at 80 exceeded the expectation and did not lose any years of expected life. For everyone who died during the year, we calculated the years of expected life that were lost if they died before 75 years of age. Then, by adding up the total years of life lost for each cause of death we identified those causes of death responsible for the greatest amount of premature death.



Consider coronary heart disease and homicide – the first and second leading causes of premature death. Fourteen times more people died from coronary heart disease (16,293) than homicide (1,148) but the years of life lost from coronary heart disease were only slightly greater than the years of life lost from homicide. This means that most people who died from coronary heart disease were older and lost few, if any, years of expected life. The median age at death from coronary heart disease was 81 years compared with 26 years for homicide. Because most homicides were among younger people each homicide resulted in a large number of years of life lost.



We monitor mortality trends to identify risks to health so we can recommend ways to reduce those risks. This report summarizes information obtained from death certificates for all Los Angeles County residents who died in 2002.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
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Technical Notes

Mortality reporting

When a death occurs in California, state law requires that a certificate of death be filed within eight days of death and before a decedent is buried or cremated. The certificate of death is a legal document that serves as a permanent record of the death of an individual. Data from death certificates provide valuable information for public health and medical research; evaluation of prevention and other intervention programs, community needs assessments, policy development, and program planning.

To complete a certificate of death, the funeral director collects identifying and demographic information about the decedent from several sources including family members and medical records. The decedent's physician or the coroner, when applicable, provides information about the medical conditions or events that precipitated the death. When the certificate of death is complete it is filed with the local registrar. The local registrar in turn files the document with the State Registrar of Vital Records. State records are aggregated by the National Center for Health Statistics to create a national mortality database. Errors, omissions, and inaccuracies can occur when the death certificate is completed and later when it is processed. Some of these errors are detected and corrected; others are not.

Measures

This report provides the number of deaths, death rates standardized by age, and years of potential life lost before age 75 for all residents of Los Angeles County and for population groups. Calculations of years of potential life lost were limited to persons who were at least 1 year of age at the time of death. Infants less than 1 year of age were

excluded because prevention of infant mortality differs considerably from prevention of other causes of early mortality. The variables included in the analysis were age at death, gender, race/ethnicity, underlying cause of death, and service planning area and health district of residence. Trends in the leading causes of death and premature death for the 10-year period 1993 through 2002 are provided in the appendices.

A standardized coding system, the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), was used to classify causes of death and to group similar causes of death into categories used for analysis.¹ The cause of death groups were based on categories developed by the National Center for Health Statistics.² After deaths were grouped into categories they were ranked by the number of deaths. When two causes of death had the same number of deaths, the cause of death that resulted in the most premature deaths was ranked first.

When a person dies it is likely that several factors or conditions contributed to the death. For this report, we analyzed the underlying cause of death, which is the condition that most directly caused the death. By using a single cause of death rather than considering all the conditions present at the time of death, the number of deaths and rates in this report represent the minimum impact of certain diseases and conditions.

¹ *International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, tenth revision*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992.

² Instruction manual, Part 9. ICD-10 cause-of-death lists for tabulating mortality statistics. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/im9_2002.pdf.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
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Technical Notes - continued

Some figures include national goals established by Healthy People 2010.³ Healthy People 2010 is a set of health related objectives for the nation to achieve with the goal of increasing life expectancy and quality of life, and eliminating health disparities in population groups.

Definitions

Death rate: The death rate is the number of deaths divided by the population at risk. Death rates make comparisons between different population groups more meaningful. This type of rate is also called the crude death rate.

Death rate (adjusted by age): There are age related differences in the rate at which most health conditions occur. Some conditions are more common among young people while others are more common among older people. Because of differences in the death rate among different population groups it is difficult to compare the crude death rate of populations that have different age distributions. To control for differences in the age distribution of the populations being compared, the death rates for each population group are applied to a *standard* population to create a comparable summary measure of mortality. In this report, death rates adjusted by age were calculated using the 2000 standard population published by the National Center for Health Statistics.⁴ All rates were rounded to the nearest whole number; therefore, rates that appear to be the same differ by a fractional amount.

User's Guide to Color

To make the figures easier to understand and interpret, color codes have been used throughout the report.

Coronary heart disease
Stroke
Cancer
Emphysema
Pneumonia and influenza
Diabetes
Intentional injury (homicide)
Liver disease
Unintentional injury (accident)
Self-inflicted injury (suicide)
HIV
Alzheimer's disease
High blood pressure and related kidney disease
Birth defect
Perinatal period condition

³ Healthy People, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. www.healthypeople.gov.

⁴ Anderson RN, Rosenberg HM. Age standardization of death rates: Implementation of the year 2000 standard. *National Vital Statistics Reports; Vol. 47 No. 3.* Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
User's guide to cause of death and premature death figures

This series of figures compares the ten leading causes of death with the ten leading causes of *premature* death (death before age 75 years) for the county overall and for population groups. These figures are designed to facilitate comparisons within population groups. Other figures are designed to facilitate comparisons between population groups.

A				B			
Leading causes of death				Leading causes of <i>premature</i> death			
Rank	① Cause of death	② No. of deaths	③ Premature death rank	Rank	④ Cause of death	⑤ Years of life lost	⑥ Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	16,293	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	64,270	1.
2.	Stroke	4,169	8.	2.	Homicide	51,929	8.
3.	Lung cancer	3,081	4.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	30,410	12.
4.	Emphysema	2,604	13.	4.	Lung cancer	20,936	3.
5.	Pneumonia & influenza	2,494	19.	5.	Suicide	20,589	15.
6.	Diabetes	2,122	10.	6.	Liver disease	20,059	9.
7.	Colorectal cancer	1,315	12.	7.	Drug overdose	19,772	18.
8.	Homicide	1,148	2.	8.	Stroke	16,669	2.
9.	Liver disease	1,085	6.	9.	HIV	15,408	23.
10.	Breast cancer	1,064	11.	10.	Diabetes	15,278	6.

User's guide

A: The ten leading causes of death are shown from highest (top) to lowest (bottom) based on the number of deaths from each cause. For example, coronary heart disease was the leading cause of death (16,293 deaths), and emphysema was the fourth leading cause of death (2,604 deaths).

B: The ten leading causes of *premature* death are shown from highest (top) to lowest (bottom) based on the number of years of life lost before age 75 from each cause. For example, coronary heart disease was the leading cause of *premature* death (64,270 years of life lost), and lung cancer was the fourth leading cause of *premature* death (20,936 years of life lost).

① The cause of death group coded by color.

② The number of deaths due to the specific cause, i.e., there were 16,293 deaths from coronary heart disease and 2,604 deaths from emphysema.

③ The *premature* death rank for this cause of death, i.e., homicide ranked eighth as a leading cause of death (1,148 deaths), but it ranked second as a cause of *premature* death (51,929 years of life lost).

④ The cause of premature death group coded by color.

⑤ The total years of life lost before age 75 for the specific cause of death.

⑥ The death rank for this cause of *premature* death, i.e., liver disease ranked sixth as a leading cause of *premature* death resulting in 20,059 years of life lost before age 75, but it ranked ninth in the number of deaths (1,085 deaths).

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002

Figure 1. Ten leading causes of death and premature death

Los Angeles County
59,586 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	16,293	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	64,270	1.
2.	Stroke	4,169	8.	2.	Homicide	51,929	8.
3.	Lung cancer	3,081	4.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	30,410	12.
4.	Emphysema	2,604	13.	4.	Lung cancer	20,936	3.
5.	Pneumonia & influenza	2,494	19.	5.	Suicide	20,589	15.
6.	Diabetes	2,122	10.	6.	Liver disease	20,059	9.
7.	Colorectal cancer	1,315	12.	7.	Drug overdose	19,772	18.
8.	Homicide	1,148	2.	8.	Stroke	16,669	2.
9.	Liver disease	1,085	6.	9.	HIV	15,408	23.
10.	Breast cancer	1,064	11.	10.	Diabetes	15,278	6.

Coronary heart disease caused 14 times more deaths than homicide, but homicide caused nearly as many years of life lost as coronary heart disease. The median age at death of a homicide victim was 26 years compared with 81 years for coronary heart disease.

Almost one of every four deaths in Los Angeles County was caused by coronary heart disease.

There were almost four times as many deaths from coronary heart disease as there were from stroke, the second leading cause of death.

Although HIV infection accounted for less than 1% of the total deaths it was the ninth leading cause of premature death.

There was little difference in the years of life lost between lung cancer, suicide, liver disease, and drug overdose but there were substantial differences in the number of deaths from these causes highlighting the dramatic impact of suicide and drug overdose on premature death.

Emphysema, and pneumonia and influenza were leading causes of death but had less impact on premature death.

*Death before age 75 years.

**Excludes infants less than 1 year of age and persons of unknown age.

Figure 3. Ten leading causes of death and premature death by race/ethnicity

White 33,672 total deaths				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	10,016	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	29,392	1.
2.	Stroke	2,382	8.	2.	Lung cancer	12,190	3.
3.	Lung cancer	1,950	2.	3.	Drug overdose	9,975	18.
4.	Emphysema	1,887	10.	4.	Suicide	9,422	13.
5.	Pneumonia & influenza	1,595	16.	5.	Motor vehicle crash	8,427	20.
6.	Diabetes	840	11.	6.	Liver disease	6,923	12.
7.	Colorectal cancer	763	13.	7.	Breast cancer	5,677	9.
8.	Alzheimer's disease	755	46.	8.	Stroke	4,986	2.
9.	Breast cancer	619	7.	9.	Homicide	4,926	34.
10.	Pancreatic cancer	455	15.	10.	Emphysema	4,919	4.

Hispanic 11,969 total deaths				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	2,600	3.	1.	Homicide	27,099	4.
2.	Stroke	711	9.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	15,610	7.
3.	Diabetes	678	7.	3.	Coronary heart disease	14,895	1.
4.	Homicide	567	1.	4.	Liver disease	10,439	5.
5.	Liver disease	504	4.	5.	Suicide	6,510	17.
6.	Pneumonia & influenza	383	25.	6.	HIV	6,125	13.
7.	Motor vehicle crash	373	2.	7.	Diabetes	5,826	3.
8.	Lung cancer	363	13.	8.	Drug overdose	5,759	16.
9.	Emphysema	249	28.	9.	Stroke	5,084	2.
10.	Birth defect	216	11.	10.	Leukemia	3,848	21.

Thirty percent of all deaths among whites were caused by coronary heart disease while it caused 16% of the years of life lost.

Drug overdose, suicide, and motor vehicle crashes caused only 3% of the total deaths among whites but 15% of the years of life lost.

Cancer of the lung, colon, breast, and pancreas combined accounted for 11% of the deaths among whites and 14% of the years of life lost.

Among Hispanics, every death from coronary heart disease resulted in an average of six years of life lost whereas every death from homicide resulted in an average of 48 years of life lost.

Homicide, motor vehicle crashes, suicide, HIV infection, and drug overdoses accounted for slightly more than one-tenth of the deaths among Hispanics and more than one-third of the years of life lost.

Black
8,482 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	2,262	2.	1.	Homicide	17,623	4.
2.	Stroke	589	4.	2.	Coronary heart disease	14,518	1.
3.	Lung cancer	455	5.	3.	HIV	4,638	12.
4.	Homicide	393	1.	4.	Stroke	4,202	2.
5.	Diabetes	374	8.	5.	Lung cancer	4,072	3.
6.	Emphysema	293	12.	6.	Motor vehicle crash	3,748	16.
7.	Pneumonia & influenza	269	17.	7.	Drug overdose	3,687	13.
8.	Colorectal cancer	192	13.	8.	Diabetes	3,582	5.
9.	High blood pressure & related kidney disease	165	14.	9.	Suicide	2,279	20.
10.	Prostate cancer	159	24.	10.	Breast cancer	2,152	11.

Homicide caused 17% of the years of life lost among blacks even though it ranked fourth in the number of deaths and caused just 5% of the nearly 8,500 deaths.

For blacks, HIV infection was the third leading cause of years of life lost. The median age at death for those who died of HIV infection was 42 years compared with 24 years for homicide, 77 years for coronary heart disease, and 76 years for stroke.

Asian/Pacific Islander
5,255 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	1,365	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	5,192	1.
2.	Stroke	473	4.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	2,482	14.
3.	Lung cancer	306	6.	3.	Suicide	2,318	13.
4.	Pneumonia & influenza	236	23.	4.	Stroke	2,311	2.
5.	Diabetes	212	10.	5.	Homicide	2,170	18.
6.	Emphysema	164	25.	6.	Lung cancer	2,078	3.
7.	Liver cancer	159	7.	7.	Liver cancer	1,901	7.
8.	Colorectal cancer	148	9.	8.	Breast cancer	1,725	10.
9.	Stomach cancer	125	11.	9.	Colorectal cancer	1,417	8.
10.	Breast cancer	114	8.	10.	Diabetes	1,202	5.

Cancers were leading causes of death and premature death among Asian/Pacific Islanders.

For Asian/Pacific Islanders, pneumonia and influenza, and emphysema were leading causes of death but had less impact on premature death.

Motor vehicle crashes, suicide, and homicide combined caused 4% of the deaths and 17% of the premature deaths among Asian/Pacific Islanders.

*Death before age 75 years.
**Excludes infants less than 1 year of age and persons of unknown age.

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Figure 4. Comparison of the leading causes of death and premature death by race/ethnicity

Leading causes of death

Race/ethnicity Number of deaths Death rate*	#1 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#2 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#3 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#4 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#5 cause Number of deaths Death rate*
White 33,672 700 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 10,016 191 per 100,000	Stroke 2,382 44 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,950 45 per 100,000	Emphysema 1,887 38 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 1,595 28 per 100,000
Hispanic 11,969 540 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,600 143 per 100,000	Stroke 711 38 per 100,000	Diabetes 678 35 per 100,000	Homicide 567 11 per 100,000	Liver disease 504 19 per 100,000
Black 8,482 979 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,262 266 per 100,000	Stroke 589 70 per 100,000	Lung cancer 455 54 per 100,000	Homicide 393 41 per 100,000	Diabetes 374 44 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 5,255 445 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,365 119 per 100,000	Stroke 473 41 per 100,000	Lung cancer 306 25 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 236 21 per 100,000	Diabetes 212 18 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total§ 59,586 656 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 16,293 178 per 100,000	Stroke 4,169 46 per 100,000	Lung cancer 3,081 36 per 100,000	Emphysema 2,604 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 2,494 26 per 100,000

Leading causes of premature** death

Race/ethnicity	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
White	Coronary heart disease	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Suicide	Motor vehicle crash
Hispanic	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Coronary heart disease	Liver disease	Suicide
Black	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	HIV	Stroke	Lung cancer
Asian/Pacific Islander	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Stroke	Homicide
Los Angeles County Total§	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Suicide

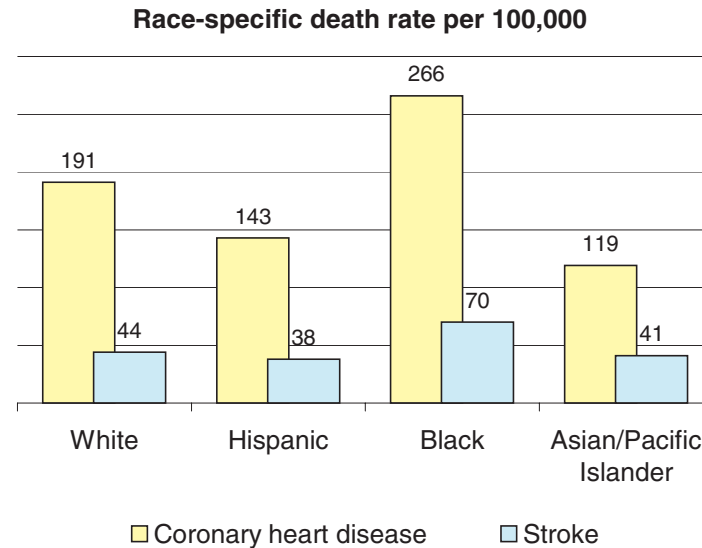
*Adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

**Death before age 75 years.

§Includes persons of other or unknown race/ethnicity.

Overall, the years of life lost from the homicide and motor vehicle crashes combined was 28% more than the years of life lost from coronary heart disease even though the number of deaths from coronary heart disease (16,293) was more than eight times the number of homicide and motor vehicle crash deaths (1,999).

For all race/ethnic groups, coronary heart disease and stroke were the leading causes of death. For each cause, the death rate was higher for blacks than other race/ethnic groups. Blacks also had the highest death rate for diabetes, homicide, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and prostate cancer.



Death rates tended to be lower among Asian/Pacific Islanders compared with other race/ethnic groups.

Diabetes, emphysema, and pneumonia and influenza were important causes of death but contributed less to premature death.

Homicide was the leading cause of premature death for Hispanics and blacks. For both groups, 5% of the deaths were caused by homicide while approximately 16% of the years of life lost were caused by homicide.

The total number of deaths for men and women was almost equal, but the years of life lost for men was almost twice that of women. The median age at death was 72 years for men compared with 80 years for women.

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Figure 5. Comparison of the leading causes of death and premature death for males by race/ethnicity

Males: Leading causes of death

Race/ethnicity Number of deaths Death rate*	#1 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#2 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#3 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#4 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#5 cause Number of deaths Death rate*
White 16,171 820 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 4,878 239 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,034 54 per 100,000	Stroke 932 45 per 100,000	Emphysema 855 42 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 723 34 per 100,000
Hispanic 6,596 662 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,323 174 per 100,000	Homicide 501 19 per 100,000	Liver disease 381 30 per 100,000	Stroke 326 43 per 100,000	Diabetes 319 39 per 100,000
Black 4,338 1,212 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,084 323 per 100,000	Homicide 352 78 per 100,000	Lung cancer 258 73 per 100,000	Stroke 227 67 per 100,000	Diabetes 164 47 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 2,744 531 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 714 142 per 100,000	Stroke 209 42 per 100,000	Lung cancer 188 36 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 120 26 per 100,000	Emphysema 111 23 per 100,000
All males§ 29,968 783 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 8,029 219 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,702 46 per 100,000	Stroke 1,701 47 per 100,000	Emphysema 1,246 35 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 1,155 32 per 100,000

Males: Leading causes of premature death**

Race/ethnicity	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
White	Coronary heart disease	Lung cancer	Suicide	Drug overdose	Motor vehicle crash
Hispanic	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Coronary heart disease	Liver disease	Suicide
Black	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	HIV	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose
Asian/Pacific Islander	Coronary heart disease	Suicide	Homicide	Liver cancer	Lung cancer
All males§	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Liver disease

*Adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

**Death before age 75 years.

§Includes persons of other or unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 6. Comparison of the leading causes of death and premature death for females by race/ethnicity

Females: Leading causes of death

Race/ethnicity Number of deaths Death rate*	#1 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#2 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#3 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#4 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#5 cause Number of deaths Death rate*
White 17,501 598 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 5,138 150 per 100,000	Stroke 1,450 43 per 100,000	Emphysema 1,032 35 per 100,000	Lung cancer 916 38 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 872 25 per 100,000
Hispanic 5,373 445 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,277 119 per 100,000	Stroke 385 35 per 100,000	Diabetes 359 32 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 201 19 per 100,000	Breast cancer 176 13 per 100,000
Black 4,144 802 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,178 224 per 100,000	Stroke 362 70 per 100,000	Diabetes 210 41 per 100,000	Lung cancer 197 40 per 100,000	Breast cancer 150 30 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 2,511 378 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 651 99 per 100,000	Stroke 264 40 per 100,000	Lung cancer 118 18 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 116 18 per 100,000	Breast cancer 112 16 per 100,000
All females§ 29,618 552 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 8,264 146 per 100,000	Stroke 2,468 45 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,379 28 per 100,000	Emphysema 1,358 26 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 1,339 23 per 100,000

Females: Leading causes of premature death**

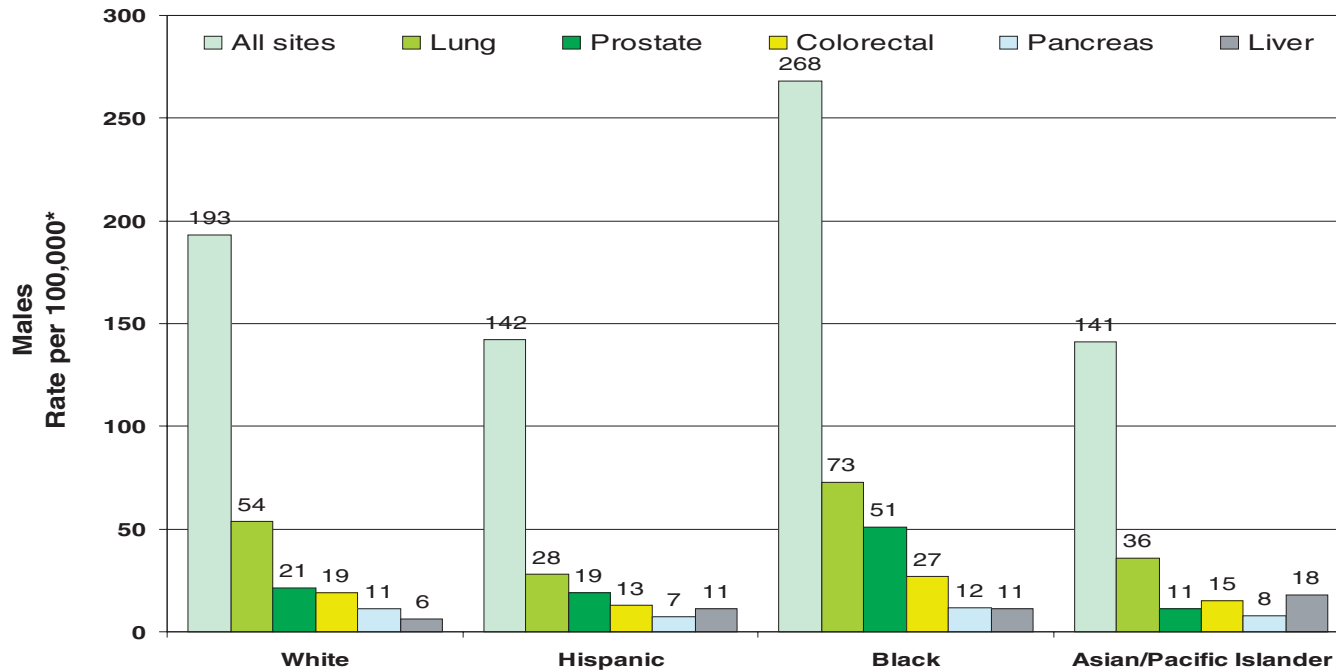
Race/ethnicity	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
White	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Suicide
Hispanic	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Breast cancer	Homicide	Diabetes
Black	Coronary heart disease	Stroke	Breast cancer	Lung cancer	Diabetes
Asian/Pacific Islander	Breast cancer	Stroke	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer
All females§	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Stroke

*Adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

**Death before age 75 years.

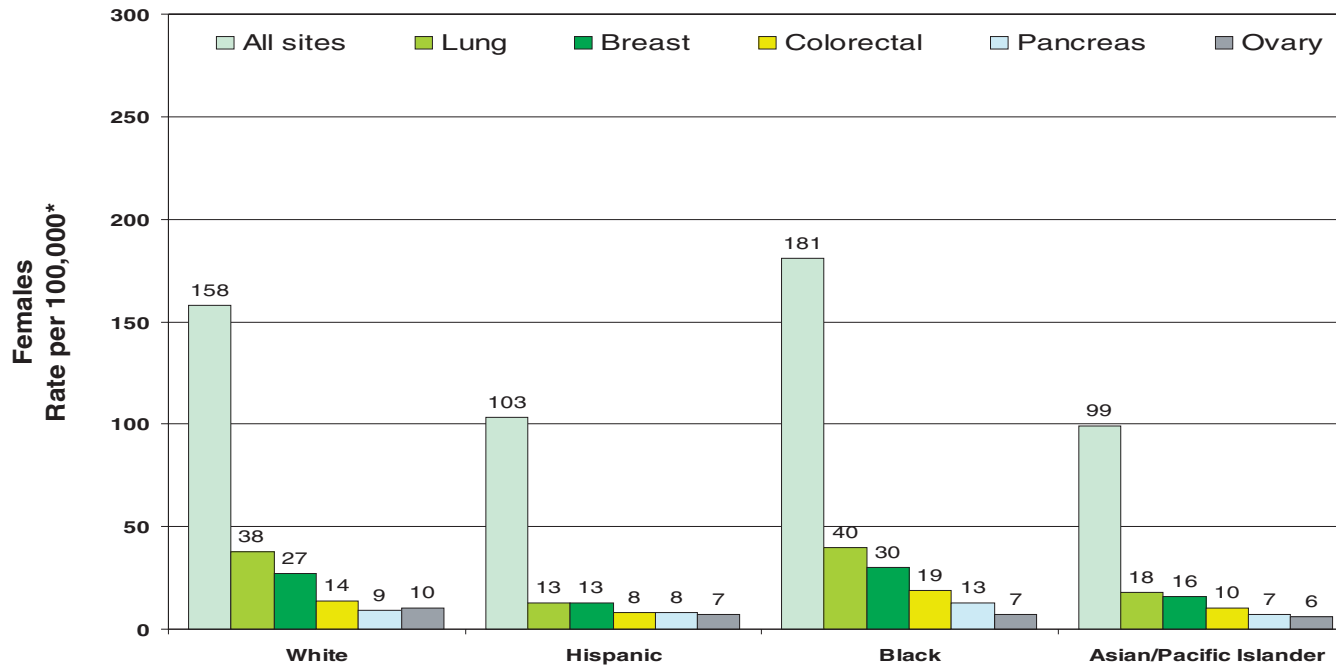
§Includes persons of other or unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 7. Cancer mortality rates by gender and race/ethnicity



The highest overall cancer death rate was among blacks.

Black males had the highest death rates for lung, prostate, and colorectal cancer. The highest death rate for liver cancer was among Asian/Pacific Islander males.



For women, lung and breast cancer death rates were highest for blacks and whites.

*Adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002

Figure 8. Comparison of the leading causes of death by age group

Leading causes of death

Age group Number of deaths Death rate*	#1 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#2 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#3 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#4 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#5 cause Number of deaths Death rate*
Less than 1 year 825 564 per 100,000	Low birthweight 126 86 per 100,000	Congenital heart defect 74 51 per 100,000	Complication of labor 29 20 per 100,000	Respiratory distress 28 19 per 100,000	Complication of pregnancy 26 18 per 100,000
1-4 years 159 27 per 100,000	Birth defect 23 4 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 20 3 per 100,000	Homicide 16 3 per 100,000	Drowning 11 2 per 100,000	Brain cancer 7 1 per 100,000
5-14 years 203 13 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 34 2 per 100,000	Birth defect 25 2 per 100,000	Homicide 19 1 per 100,000	Leukemia 15 1 per 100,000	Brain cancer 9 1 per 100,000
15-24 years 1,119 78 per 100,000	Homicide 465 32 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 214 15 per 100,000	Suicide 81 6 per 100,000	Drug overdose 36 2 per 100,000	Leukemia 28 2 per 100,000
25-44 years 3,901 127 per 100,000	Homicide 499 16 per 100,000	Drug overdose 299 10 per 100,000	Suicide 268 9 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 267 9 per 100,000	HIV 266 9 per 100,000
45-64 years 11,009 555 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,272 115 per 100,000	Lung cancer 821 41 per 100,000	Liver disease 583 29 per 100,000	Stroke 491 25 per 100,000	Diabetes 471 24 per 100,000
65-74 years 9,820 1,959 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,583 515 per 100,000	Lung cancer 906 181 per 100,000	Stroke 656 131 per 100,000	Emphysema 527 105 per 100,000	Diabetes 508 101 per 100,000
75+ years 32,539 5,891 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 11,165 2,021 per 100,000	Stroke 2,906 526 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 2,027 367 per 100,000	Emphysema 1,807 327 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,305 236 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total§ 59,586 656 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 16,293 178 per 100,000	Stroke 4,169 46 per 100,000	Lung cancer 3,081 36 per 100,000	Emphysema 2,604 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 2,494 26 per 100,000

Injuries (homicide, accidents, suicide) were leading causes of death in persons aged 1-44 years; 42% of all deaths among persons aged 15-44 years were caused by injuries.

Forty-five percent of all deaths were among persons younger than 75 years of age.

Sixty-nine percent of coronary heart disease deaths, 70% of stroke deaths, 42% of lung cancer deaths, 69% of emphysema deaths, and 81% of pneumonia and influenza deaths were among persons aged 75 years or older. Conversely, 33% of breast cancer deaths, 12% of suicide deaths, 11% of motor vehicle crash deaths, 1% of homicide deaths, and less than 1% of HIV deaths were among persons aged 75 years or older.

*Age-specific death rate per 100,000 people.
§Includes persons of unknown age. Rate adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002

Figure 9. Leading causes of death for males by age group and race/ethnicity

		Race/ethnicity Number of deaths*	#1 Cause Number of deaths	#2 Cause Number of deaths	#3 Cause Number of deaths
Males	0-14 years 662**	White 127	Perinatal period condition 46	Birth defect 28	Motor vehicle crash 7
		Hispanic 344	Perinatal period condition 107	Birth defect 88	Motor vehicle crash 20
		Black 137	Perinatal period condition 62	Birth defect 11	Homicide 8
		Asian/Pacific Islander 52	Perinatal period condition 16	Birth defect 10	Motor vehicle crash 3
	15-24 years 891**	White 148	Motor vehicle crash 42	Homicide 23	Suicide 20
		Hispanic 502	Homicide 255	Motor vehicle crash 93	Suicide 32
		Black 183	Homicide 133	Motor vehicle crash 18	Suicide 5
		Asian/Pacific Islander 52	Homicide 19	Motor vehicle crash 12	Suicide 8
	25-44 years 2,669**	White 800	Drug overdose 112	Suicide 84	Coronary heart disease 79
		Hispanic 1,121	Homicide 203	HIV 100	Motor vehicle crash 97
		Black 574	Homicide 169	HIV 61	Coronary heart disease 52
		Asian/Pacific Islander 158	Coronary heart disease 25	Suicide 20	Motor vehicle crash 11
	45-64 years 6,679**	White 3,128	Coronary heart disease 831	Lung cancer 288	Liver disease 161
		Hispanic 1,663	Coronary heart disease 350	Liver disease 218	Diabetes 89
		Black 1,272	Coronary heart disease 313	Lung cancer 98	Stroke 64
		Asian/Pacific Islander 593	Coronary heart disease 132	Lung cancer 60	Liver cancer 45

65-74 years 5,387**	White 2,193	Coronary heart disease 834	Lung cancer 321	Emphysema 188
	Hispanic 1,100	Coronary heart disease 313	Diabetes 91	Stroke 74
	Black 838	Coronary heart disease 265	Lung cancer 79	Stroke 57
	Asian/Pacific Islander 507	Coronary heart disease 133	Stroke 41	Lung cancer 40
75+ years 13,672**	White 9,052	Coronary heart disease 3,131	Stroke 676	Pneumonia and influenza 588
	Hispanic 1,864	Coronary heart disease 598	Stroke 153	Pneumonia and influenza 129
	Black 1,334	Coronary heart disease 452	Prostate cancer 97	Stroke 95
	Asian/Pacific Islander 1,382	Coronary heart disease 424	Stroke 127	Pneumonia and influenza 100

Almost all perinatal period condition deaths were among infants less than one year of age. Specific conditions included prematurity/low birthweight; complications of the placenta, umbilical cord, or membranes; respiratory distress; and maternal complications of pregnancy.

Most deaths from birth defects were among infants less than one year of age. Congenital heart defects were the most common.

Homicide, suicide, and motor vehicle crashes caused 74% of all deaths among adolescent and young adult males (15-24 years).

The homicide rate for black males aged 15-24 years was 196 per 100,000 compared with 11 per 100,000 for the county overall, 19 per 100,000 for all males, 41 per 100,000 for all blacks, and 78 per 100,000 for black males of all ages.

Among males, 85% of all homicides and almost half (48%) of all suicides were committed with a gun. Among elderly men (75 years or older), 71% of suicides were committed with a gun.

Coronary heart disease was an important cause of death for males 25-44 years of age and the leading cause of death for males over the age of 44 years.

Stroke, and pneumonia and influenza were important causes of death among the elderly.

*Deaths from all causes in age and race/ethnic group.

**Deaths from all causes in age group. Includes persons of unknown race/ethnicity.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002

Figure 10. Leading causes of death for females by age group and race/ethnicity

	Race/ethnicity	#1 Cause	#2 Cause	#3 Cause
	Number of deaths*	Number of deaths	Number of deaths	Number of deaths
0-14 years 525**	White 88	Perinatal period condition 32	Birth defect 22	Leukemia 4
	Hispanic 310	Perinatal period condition 96	Birth defect 89	Motor vehicle crash 13
	Black 81	Perinatal period condition 37	Birth defect 10	Motor vehicle crash 4
	Asian/Pacific Islander 45	Perinatal period condition 12	Birth defect 11	Motor vehicle crash 3
15-24 years 228**	White 58	Motor vehicle crash 14	Drug overdose 10	Suicide 8
	Hispanic 108	Motor vehicle crash 25	Homicide 16	Leukemia 8
	Black 39	Homicide 11	Motor vehicle crash 4	Insufficient number
	Asian/Pacific Islander 22	Motor vehicle crash 4	Homicide 4	Suicide 3
25-44 years 1,232**	White 440	Drug overdose 42	Breast cancer 35	Suicide 34
	Hispanic 386	Motor vehicle crash 33	Homicide 25	Breast cancer 25
	Black 310	HIV 29	Stroke 21	Breast cancer 21
	Asian/Pacific Islander 91	Motor vehicle crash 10	Breast cancer 9	Stroke 8
45-64 years 4,330**	White 1,907	Coronary heart disease 243	Lung cancer 193	Breast cancer 187
	Hispanic 1,054	Coronary heart disease 163	Breast cancer 88	Diabetes 83
	Black 930	Coronary heart disease 189	Lung cancer 69	Breast cancer 58
	Asian/Pacific Islander 422	Breast cancer 62	Coronary heart disease 43	Stroke 34

Females

65-74 years 4,433**	White 2,308	Coronary heart disease 494	Lung cancer 260	Emphysema 195
	Hispanic 934	Coronary heart disease 214	Diabetes 89	Stroke 65
	Black 746	Coronary heart disease 219	Lung cancer 68	Stroke 62
	Asian/Pacific Islander 423	Coronary heart disease 97	Stroke 60	Lung cancer 34
75+ years 18,867**	White 12,699	Coronary heart disease 4,385	Stroke 1,228	Emphysema 772
	Hispanic 2,580	Coronary heart disease 889	Stroke 234	Diabetes 169
	Black 2,037	Coronary heart disease 750	Stroke 221	Pneumonia and influenza 116
	Asian/Pacific Islander 1,508	Coronary heart disease 511	Stroke 162	Pneumonia and influenza 98

Almost all perinatal period condition deaths were among infants less than one year of age. Specific conditions included prematurity/low birthweight; complications of the placenta, umbilical cord, or membranes; respiratory distress; and maternal complications of pregnancy.

Most deaths from birth defects were among infants less than one year of age. Congenital heart defects were the most common.

Breast cancer was a leading cause of death for women 25-64 years of age and lung cancer was a leading cause of death for women 45-74 years of age.

Overall, 19% of all women who died were between the ages of 25 and 64 years. Of the women who died of breast cancer, 46% were between the ages of 25 and 64 years.

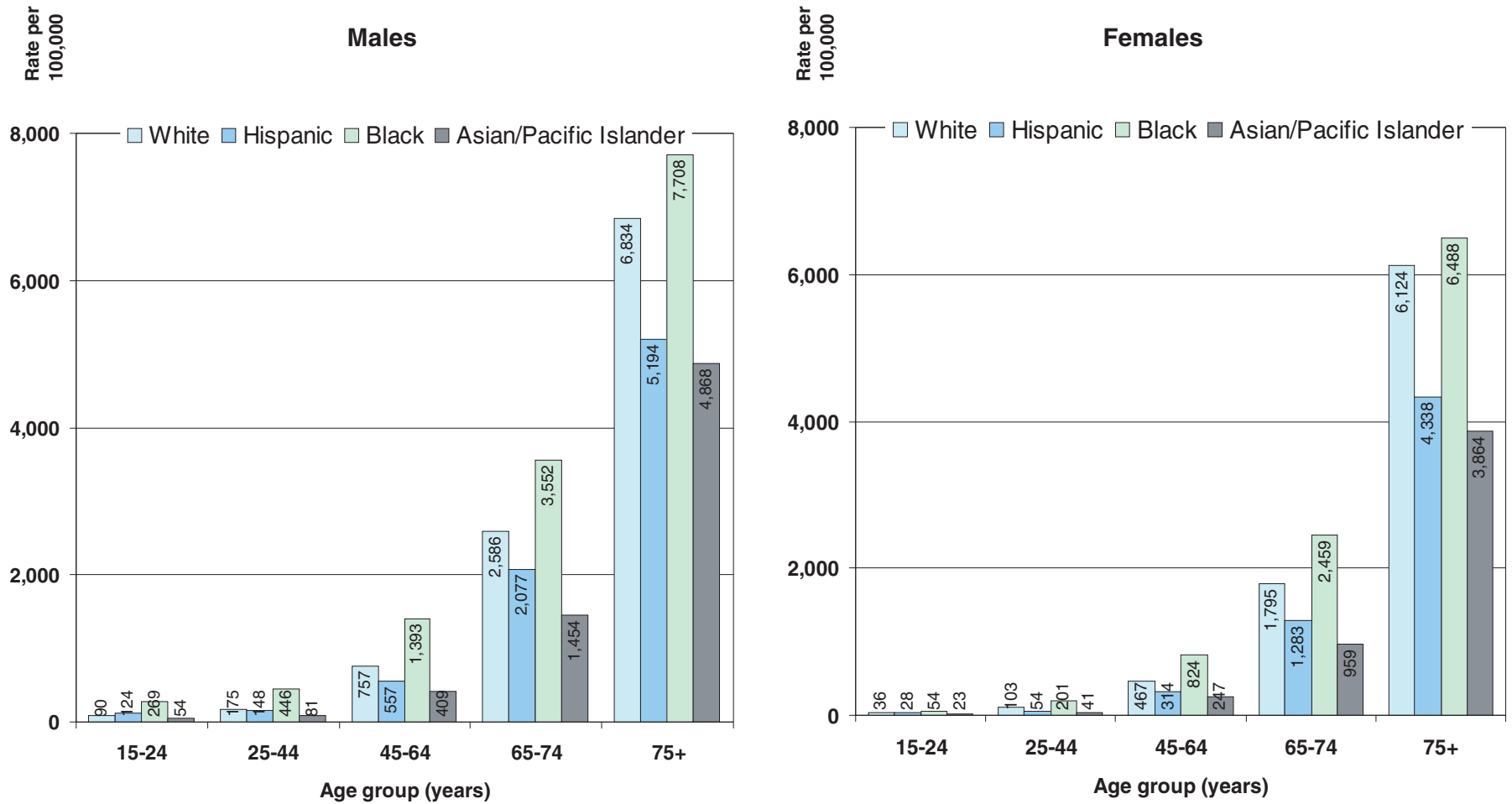
Coronary heart disease was a leading cause of death for women over the age of 44 years.

The death rate among males aged 15-24 (121 per 100,000) was almost four times greater than the death rate among similarly aged women (32 per 100,000).

*Deaths from all causes in age and race/ethnic group.

**Deaths from all causes in age group. Includes persons of unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 11. Age-specific death rates by gender and race/ethnicity



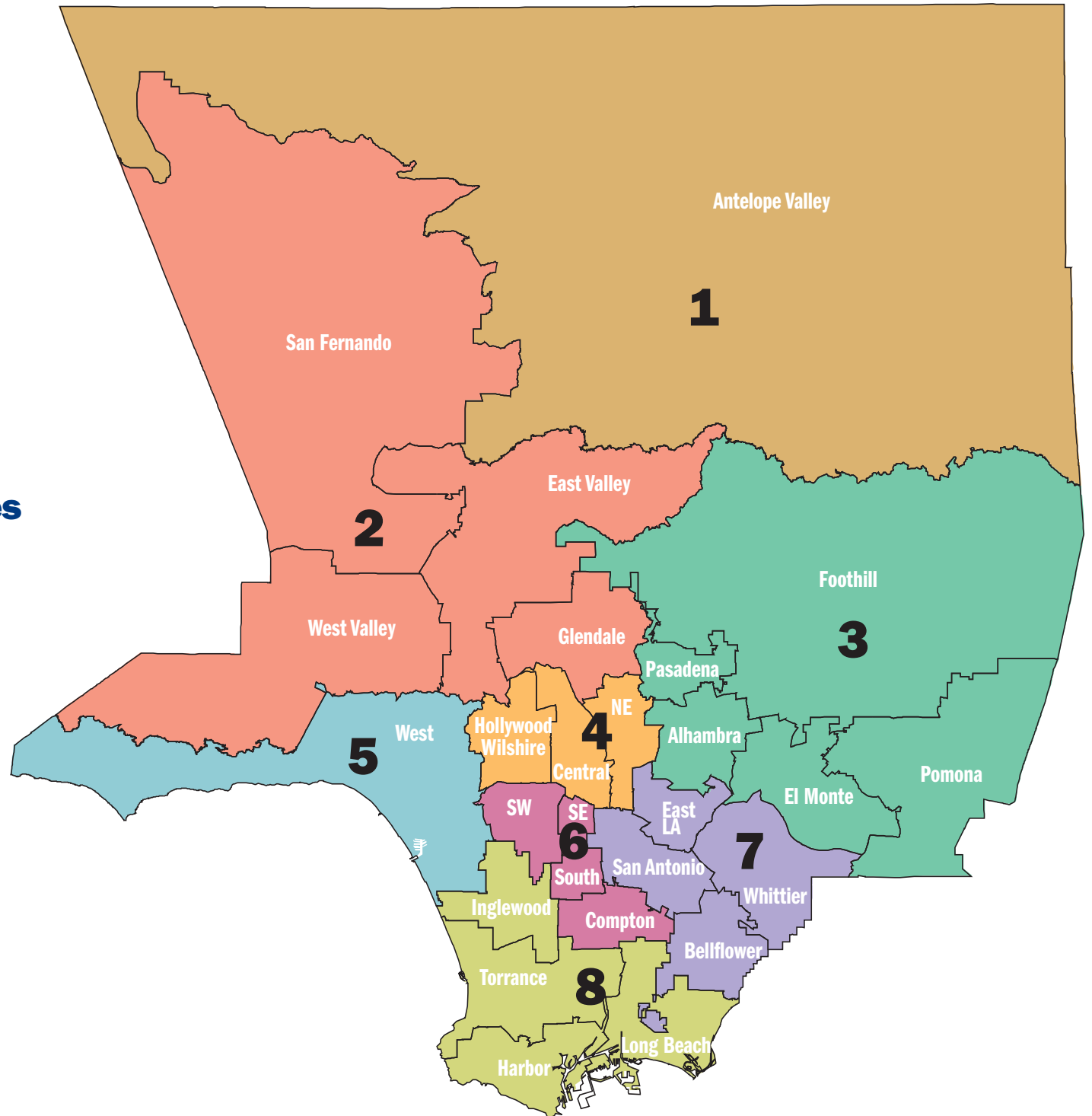
For both males and females, death rates increased with age.

Black males and females had the highest death rate in every age group. Asian/Pacific Islanders had the lowest rates.

Death rates for females were lower than males in every age group and for all race/ethnic groups.

Health District and Service Planning Area (SPA) Boundaries

- SPA 1 Antelope Valley
- SPA 2 San Fernando
- SPA 3 San Gabriel
- SPA 4 Metro
- SPA 5 West
- SPA 6 South
- SPA 7 East
- SPA 8 South Bay includes Catalina Island



Health Districts are outlined and labeled.

Figure 12. Leading causes of death and premature death by service planning area (SPA) or residence

Antelope Valley (SPA 1)

1,961 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	500	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,638	1.
2.	Emphysema	125	11.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	2,558	6.
3.	Lung cancer	109	5.	3.	Homicide	1,177	15.
4.	Stroke	106	9.	4.	Suicide	999	10.
5.	Diabetes	71	8.	5.	Lung cancer	944	3.

San Fernando Valley (SPA 2)

12,229 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	3,550	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	11,492	1.
2.	Stroke	840	9.	2.	Homicide	6,480	14.
3.	Lung cancer	665	4.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	6,403	10.
4.	Pneumonia & influenza	529	25.	4.	Lung cancer	4,670	3.
5.	Emphysema	519	15.	5.	Drug overdose	4,343	18.

San Gabriel (SPA 3)

10,827 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	2,972	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	10,252	1.
2.	Stroke	806	6.	2.	Homicide	4,828	19.
3.	Lung cancer	544	4.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,722	14.
4.	Emphysema	494	14.	4.	Lung cancer	3,614	3.
5.	Pneumonia & influenza	483	21.	5.	Suicide	3,563	16.

Metro (SPA 4)

6,726 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	1,855	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	7,163	1.
2.	Stroke	462	10.	2.	Homicide	6,524	9.
3.	Pneumonia & influenza	344	17.	3.	HIV	3,907	10.
4.	Lung cancer	294	9.	4.	Liver disease	3,067	7.
5.	Diabetes	276	8.	5.	Suicide	2,771	13.

West (SPA 5)

4,287 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	1,056	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,899	1.
2.	Stroke	379	9.	2.	Drug overdose	1,718	17.
3.	Lung cancer	255	4.	3.	Homicide	1,445	20.
4.	Pneumonia & influenza	230	21.	4.	Lung cancer	1,321	3.
5.	Emphysema	191	19.	5.	Suicide	1,292	11.

South (SPA 6)

6,174 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	1,606	2.	1.	Homicide	16,490	3.
2.	Stroke	403	4.	2.	Coronary heart disease	9,532	1.
3.	Homicide	355	1.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,578	10.
4.	Lung cancer	300	8.	4.	Stroke	2,875	2.
5.	Diabetes	286	7.	5.	HIV	2,776	14.

East (SPA 7)

7,273 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	1,976	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	7,989	1.
2.	Stroke	513	5.	2.	Homicide	6,273	9.
3.	Diabetes	350	7.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,147	11.
4.	Lung cancer	339	8.	4.	Liver disease	3,578	7.
5.	Emphysema	335	14.	5.	Stroke	2,430	2.

South Bay (SPA 8)

9,759 total deaths

Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature* death			
Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost**	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	2,704	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	11,570	1.
2.	Stroke	651	10.	2.	Homicide	8,423	8.
3.	Lung cancer	567	3.	3.	Lung cancer	4,055	3.
4.	Emphysema	489	12.	4.	Motor vehicle crash	3,977	15.
5.	Pneumonia & influenza	375	16.	5.	Suicide	3,707	13.

Coronary heart disease was the leading cause of death and premature death in every service planning area except for the South Service Planning Area in which homicide was the leading cause of premature death and one of the leading causes of death.

Stroke was the second leading cause of death in every service planning area except the Antelope Valley Service Planning Area in which emphysema was the second leading cause of death.

*Death before age 75 years.

**Excludes infants less than 1 year of age and persons of unknown age.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002

Figure 13. Comparison of the leading causes of death and premature death by service planning area (SPA) of residence

Leading causes of death

Service Planning Area Number of deaths Death rate*	#1 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#2 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#3 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#4 cause Number of deaths Death rate*	#5 cause Number of deaths Death rate*
SPA 1: Antelope Valley 1,961 808 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 500 217 per 100,000	Emphysema 125 56 per 100,000	Lung cancer 109 46 per 100,000	Stroke 106 46 per 100,000	Diabetes 71 30 per 100,000
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley 12,229 612 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 3,550 174 per 100,000	Stroke 840 42 per 100,000	Lung cancer 665 35 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 529 25 per 100,000	Emphysema 519 26 per 100,000
SPA 3: San Gabriel 10,827 615 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,972 166 per 100,000	Stroke 806 45 per 100,000	Lung cancer 544 33 per 100,000	Emphysema 494 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 483 26 per 100,000
SPA 4: Metro 6,726 620 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,855 169 per 100,000	Stroke 462 42 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 344 30 per 100,000	Lung cancer 294 29 per 100,000	Diabetes 276 27 per 100,000
SPA 5: West 4,287 536 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,056 125 per 100,000	Stroke 379 43 per 100,000	Lung cancer 255 35 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 230 25 per 100,000	Emphysema 191 23 per 100,000
SPA 6: South 6,174 886 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,606 245 per 100,000	Stroke 403 61 per 100,000	Homicide 355 34 per 100,000	Lung cancer 300 47 per 100,000	Diabetes 286 43 per 100,000
SPA 7: East 7,273 654 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,976 180 per 100,000	Stroke 513 47 per 100,000	Diabetes 350 32 per 100,000	Lung cancer 339 32 per 100,000	Emphysema 335 31 per 100,000
SPA 8: South Bay 9,759 690 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,704 192 per 100,000	Stroke 651 46 per 100,000	Lung cancer 567 42 per 100,000	Emphysema 489 35 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 375 26 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total§ 59,586 656 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 16,293 178 per 100,000	Stroke 4,169 46 per 100,000	Lung cancer 3,081 36 per 100,000	Emphysema 2,604 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia and influenza 2,494 26 per 100,000

Leading causes of premature** death

Service Planning Area	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	Lung cancer
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Drug overdose
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Suicide
SPA 4: Metro	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	HIV	Liver disease	Suicide
SPA 5: West	Coronary heart disease	Drug overdose	Homicide	Lung cancer	Suicide
SPA 6: South	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Stroke	HIV
SPA 7: East	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Stroke
SPA 8: South Bay	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide
Los Angeles County Total§	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Suicide

Injuries (homicide, motor vehicle crash, drug overdose, and suicide) were important causes of premature death in every service planning area.

Emphysema, pneumonia and influenza, and diabetes were leading causes of death in every service planning area but were not major contributors to years of life lost.

HIV and liver disease were significant contributors to years of life lost even though the number of deaths was relatively small highlighting the impact of deaths among younger persons.

*Adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

**Death before age 75 years.

§Includes persons with unknown residence.

Figure 14. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death by service planning area (SPA) of residence and gender

Males: Leading causes of premature* death

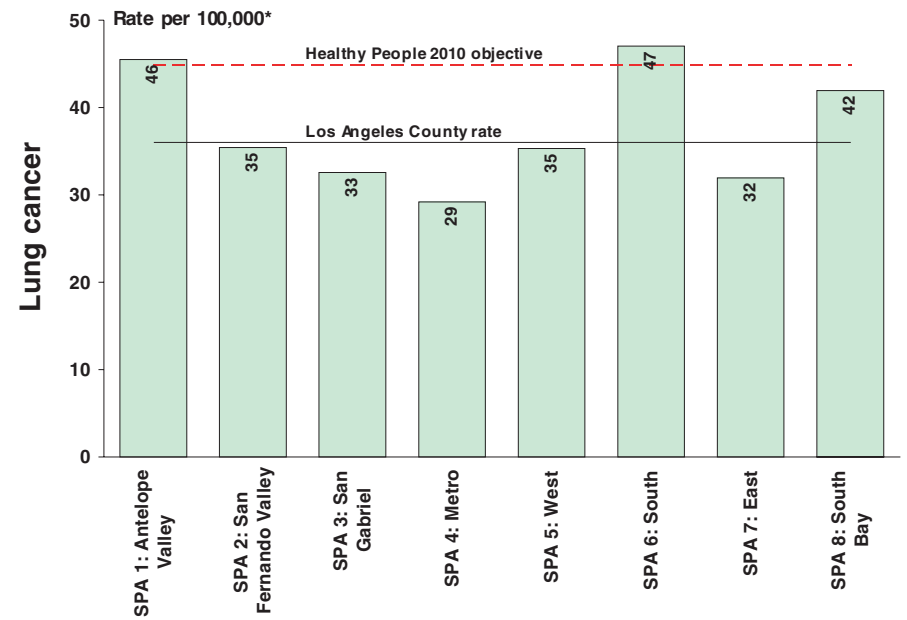
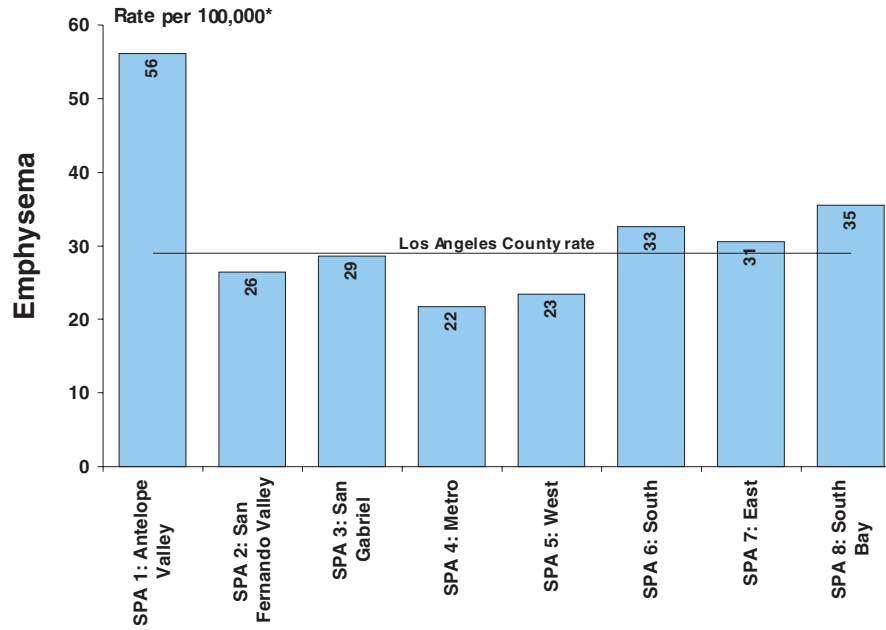
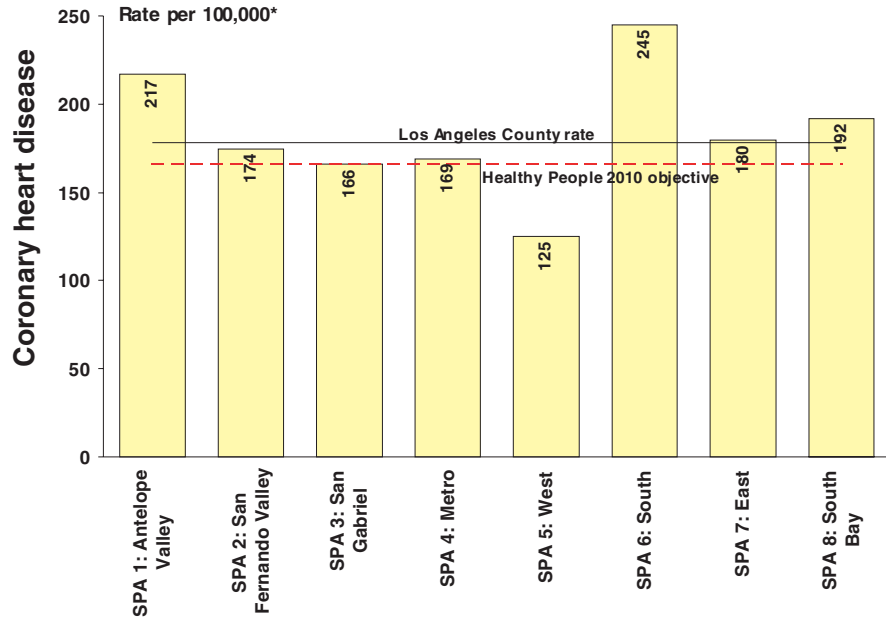
Service Planning Area	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	Motor vehicle crash	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Lung cancer	Suicide
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Drug overdose
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer
SPA 4: Metro	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	HIV	Liver disease	Suicide
SPA 5: West	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Drug overdose	Suicide	Liver disease
SPA 6: South	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	HIV	Liver disease
SPA 7: East	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Suicide
SPA 8: South Bay	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Suicide	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose
All males§	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Liver disease

Females: Leading causes of premature* death

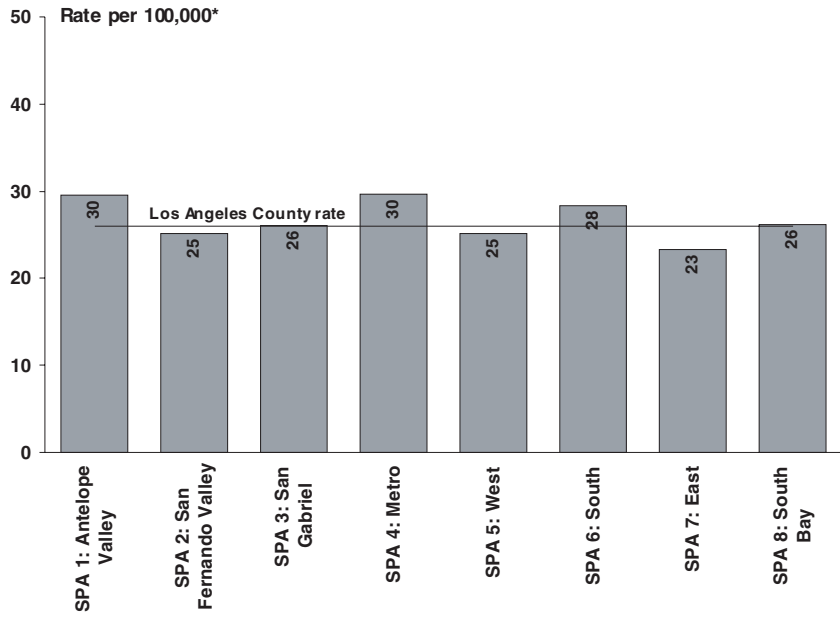
Service Planning Area	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose	Suicide	Birth defect
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	Breast cancer	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Stroke
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Breast cancer	Coronary heart disease	Stroke	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash
SPA 4: Metro	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Diabetes	Lung cancer	Liver disease
SPA 5: West	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Drug overdose	Lung cancer	Suicide
SPA 6: South	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Stroke	Homicide	Breast cancer
SPA 7: East	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Stroke	Motor vehicle crash	Diabetes
SPA 8: South Bay	Coronary heart disease	Lung cancer	Breast cancer	Diabetes	Stroke
All females§	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Stroke

*Death before age 75 years.
§Includes persons with unknown residence.

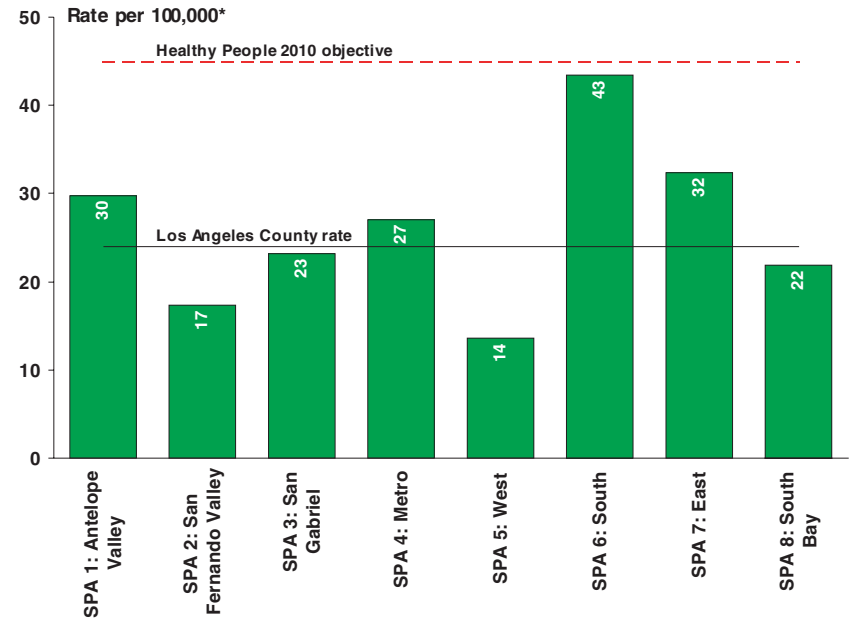
Figure 15. Death rates by service planning area (SPA) of residence for selected causes of death



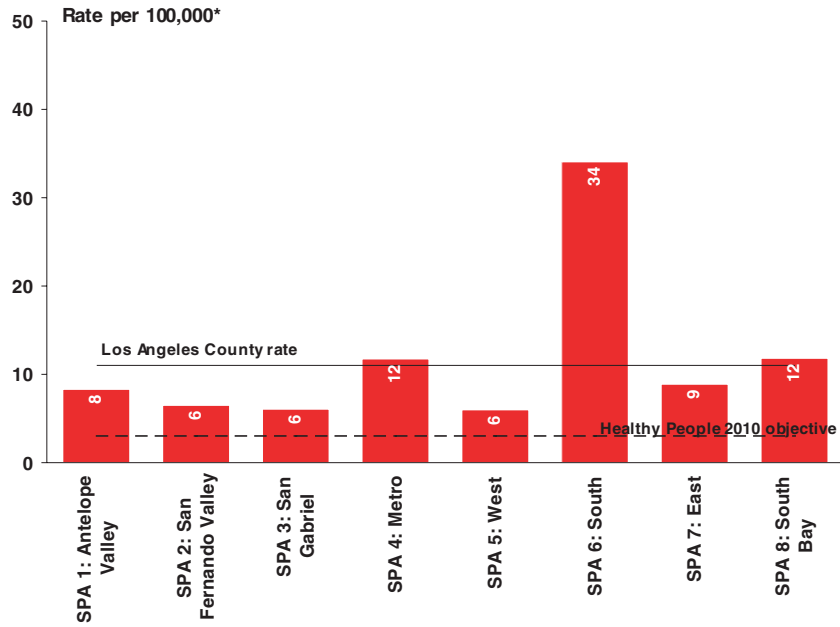
Pneumonia and influenza



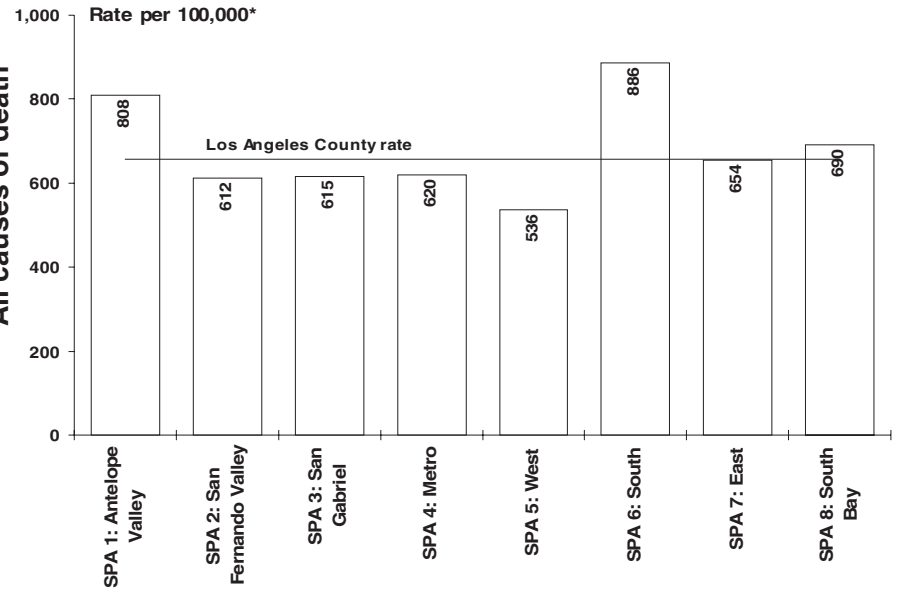
Diabetes



Homicide



All causes of death



*Adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Figure 16. Comparison of the leading causes of death by health district of residence

Leading causes of death

Health District Number of deaths Death rate*	#1 cause Number of deaths	#2 cause Number of deaths	#3 cause Number of deaths	#4 cause Number of deaths	#5 cause Number of deaths
Alhambra 2,381 542 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 686	Stroke 186	Pneumonia and influenza 119	Lung cancer 110	Emphysema 99
Antelope Valley 1,961 808 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 500	Emphysema 125	Lung cancer 109	Stroke 106	Diabetes 71
Bellflower 2,181 679 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 618	Stroke 153	Lung cancer 122	Emphysema 108	Diabetes 103
Central 1,823 608 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 497	Stroke 124	Pneumonia and influenza 82	Emphysema 82	Lung cancer 78
Compton 1,543 878 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 384	Homicide 101	Stroke 99	Lung cancer 77	Diabetes 68
East Los Angeles 1,181 652 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 338	Stroke 81	Diabetes 63	Liver disease 41	Pneumonia and influenza 41
East Valley 2,472 659 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 719	Stroke 162	Lung cancer 125	Emphysema 109	Diabetes 79
El Monte 2,073 618 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 526	Stroke 127	Diabetes 101	Lung cancer 96	Pneumonia and influenza 89
Foothill 2,180 650 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 641	Stroke 172	Lung cancer 119	Emphysema 118	Pneumonia and influenza 111
Glendale 2,504 578 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 696	Stroke 188	Lung cancer 146	Pneumonia and influenza 126	Emphysema 116
Harbor 1,344 632 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 331	Lung cancer 92	Stroke 86	Pneumonia and influenza 50	Emphysema 49
Hollywood/Wilshire 3,294 629 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 914	Stroke 234	Pneumonia and influenza 179	Lung cancer 158	Diabetes 125
Inglewood 2,260 723 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 598	Stroke 148	Lung cancer 116	Diabetes 98	Pneumonia and influenza 84

Long Beach 3,152 757 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 994	Stroke 217	Emphysema 193	Lung cancer 161	Pneumonia and influenza 104
Northeast 1,609 612 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 444	Stroke 104	Pneumonia and influenza 83	Diabetes 80	Liver disease 63
Pasadena 1,048 627 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 278	Stroke 107	Pneumonia and influenza 52	Lung cancer 47	Emphysema 38
Pomona 3,145 644 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 841	Stroke 214	Lung cancer 172	Emphysema 156	Pneumonia and influenza 112
San Antonio 1,765 624 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 454	Stroke 124	Diabetes 97	Emphysema 84	Pneumonia and influenza 80
San Fernando 2,162 639 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 603	Lung cancer 131	Stroke 121	Emphysema 92	Pneumonia and influenza 71
South 1,011 965 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 256	Stroke 85	Homicide 75	Lung cancer 50	Diabetes 41
Southeast 734 863 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 193	Homicide 50	Stroke 42	Diabetes 40	Emphysema 32
Southwest 2,886 874 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 773	Stroke 177	Lung cancer 145	Diabetes 137	Homicide 129
Torrance 3,003 636 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 781	Stroke 200	Lung cancer 198	Emphysema 165	Pneumonia and influenza 137
West 4,287 536 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,056	Stroke 379	Lung cancer 255	Pneumonia and influenza 230	Emphysema 191
West Valley 5,091 596 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,532	Stroke 369	Lung cancer 263	Pneumonia and influenza 257	Emphysema 202
Whittier 2,146 661 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 566	Stroke 155	Lung cancer 112	Emphysema 109	Diabetes 87
Los Angeles County Total§ 59,586 656 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 16,293	Stroke 4,169	Lung cancer 3,081	Emphysema 2,604	Pneumonia and influenza 2,494

*Adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.
§Includes persons of unknown residence.

Figure 17. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death by health district of residence

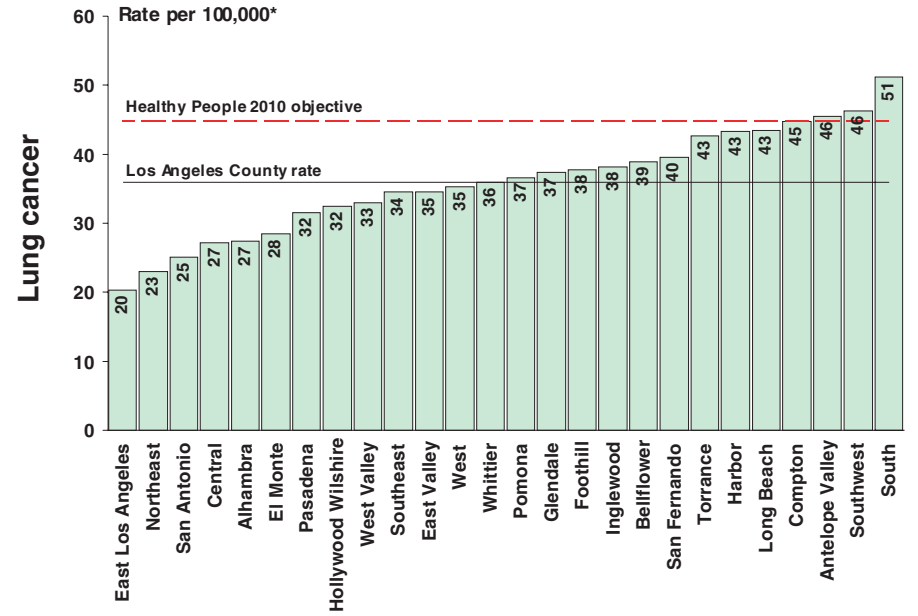
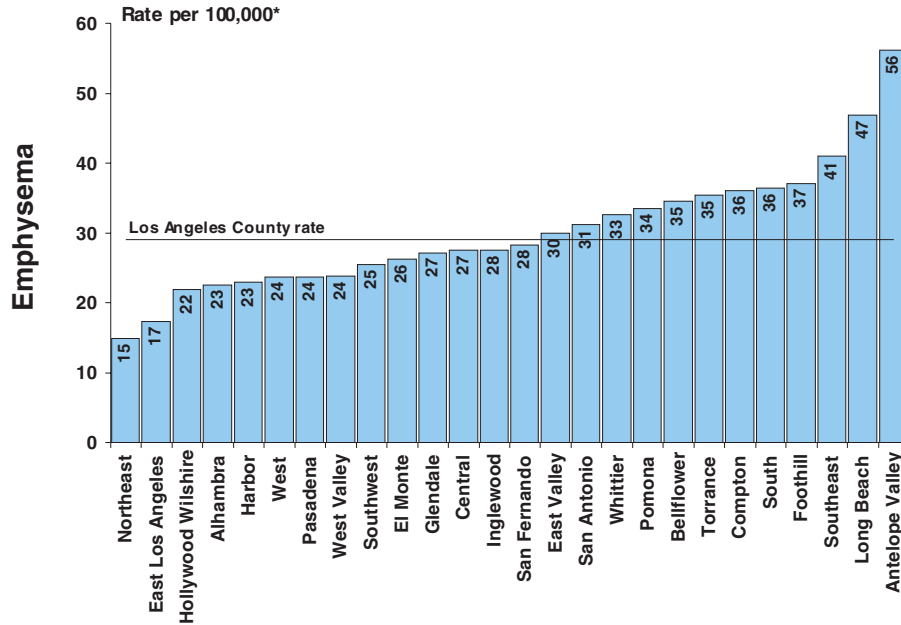
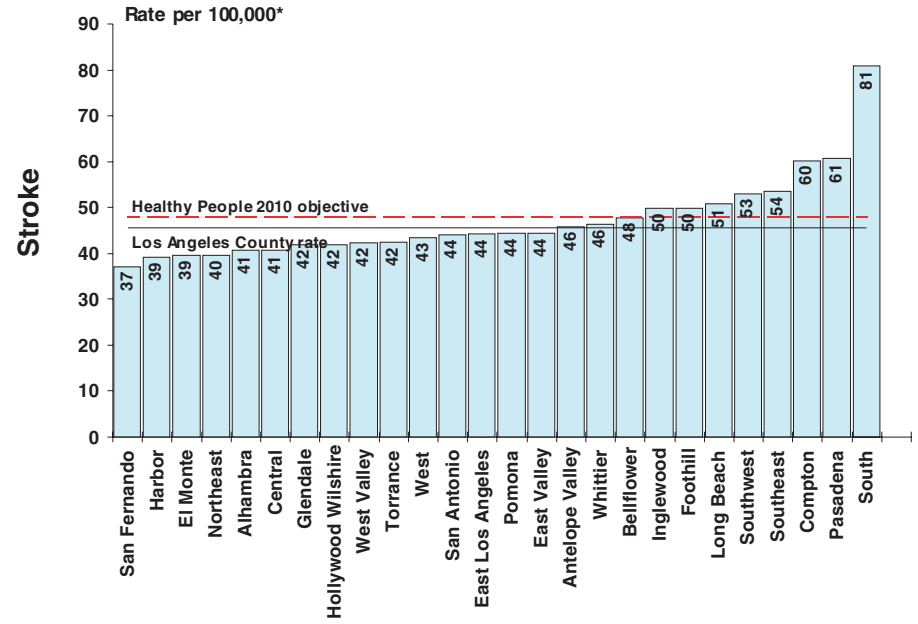
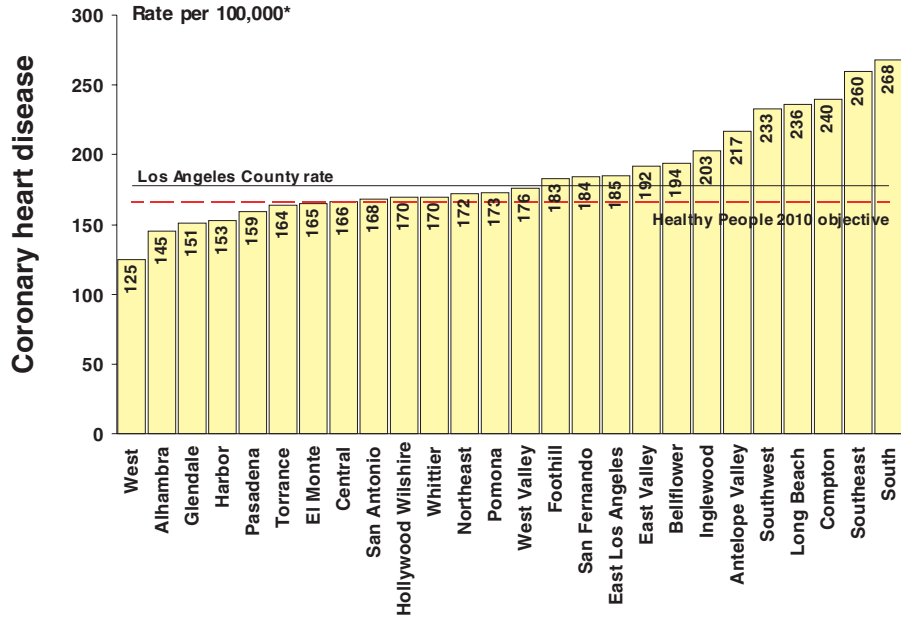
Leading causes of premature* death

Health District	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
Alhambra	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Suicide	Motor vehicle crash	Stroke
Antelope Valley	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	Lung cancer
Bellflower	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Suicide
Central	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	HIV	Liver disease	Drug overdose
Compton	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Stroke
East Los Angeles	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Liver disease	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose
East Valley	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Drug overdose	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash
El Monte	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Diabetes	Stroke
Foothill	Coronary heart disease	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Diabetes	Liver disease
Glendale	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Stroke	Breast cancer
Harbor	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Drug overdose
Hollywood/Wilshire	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	HIV	Suicide	Motor vehicle crash
Inglewood	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Diabetes	Lung cancer

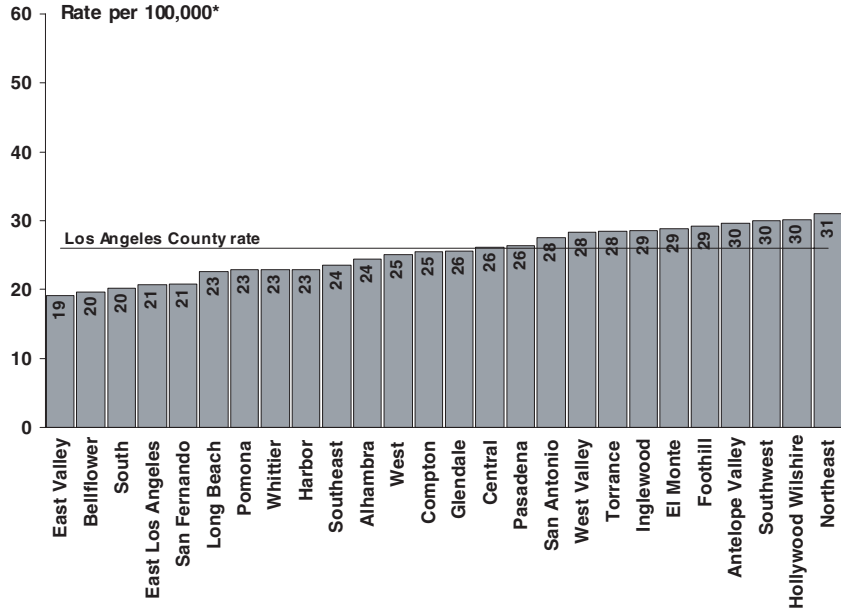
Long Beach	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Suicide	HIV	Motor vehicle crash
Northeast	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Liver disease	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose
Pasadena	Coronary heart disease	Liver disease	Suicide	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash
Pomona	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Lung cancer	Suicide
San Antonio	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Stroke
San Fernando	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Homicide	Drug overdose
South	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Stroke	Motor vehicle crash	HIV
Southeast	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Coronary heart disease	Liver disease	Diabetes
Southwest	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	HIV	Lung cancer
Torrance	Coronary heart disease	Lung cancer	Homicide	Suicide	Motor vehicle crash
West	Coronary heart disease	Drug overdose	Homicide	Lung cancer	Suicide
West Valley	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Drug overdose
Whittier	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Lung cancer
Los Angeles County Total§	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Suicide

*Death before age 75 years.
§Includes persons of unknown residence.

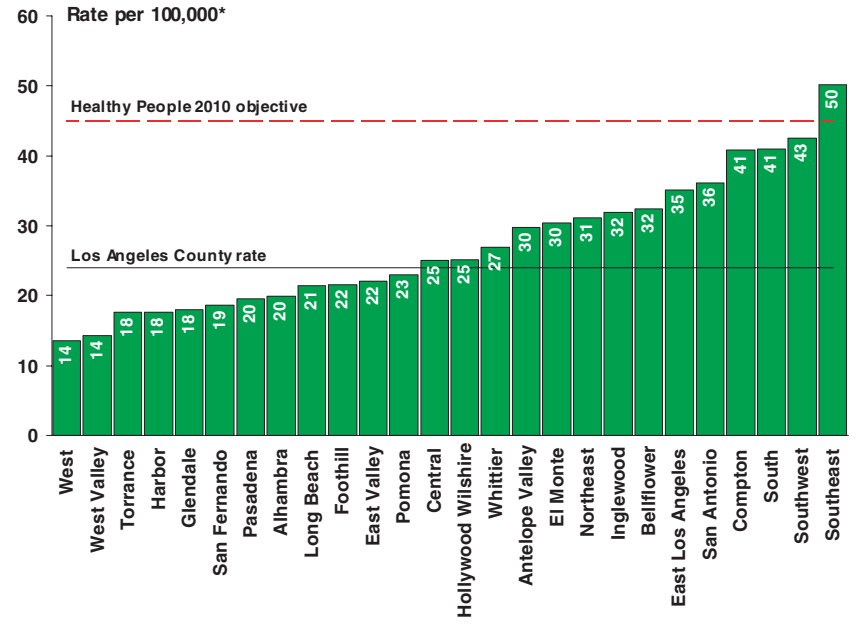
Figure 18. Death rates by health district of residence for selected causes of death



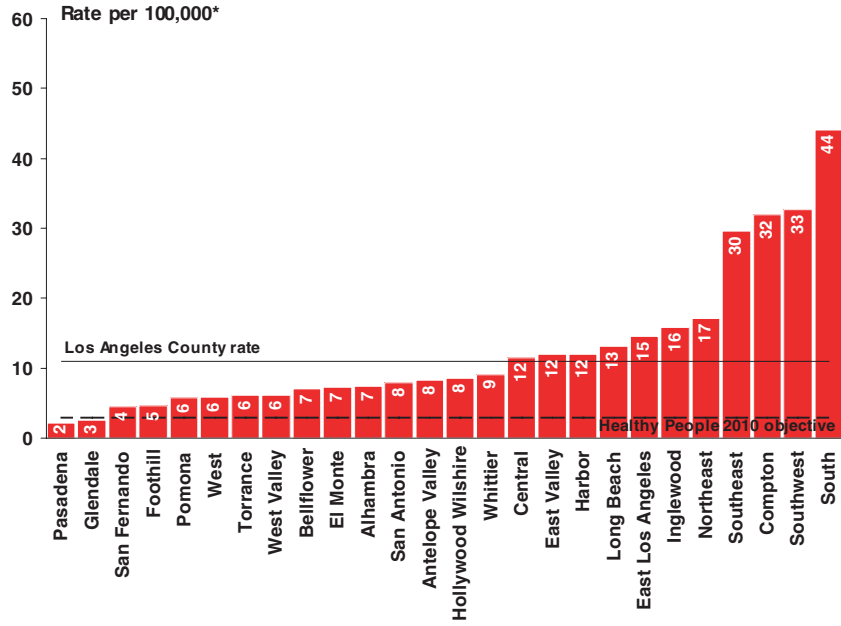
Pneumonia and influenza



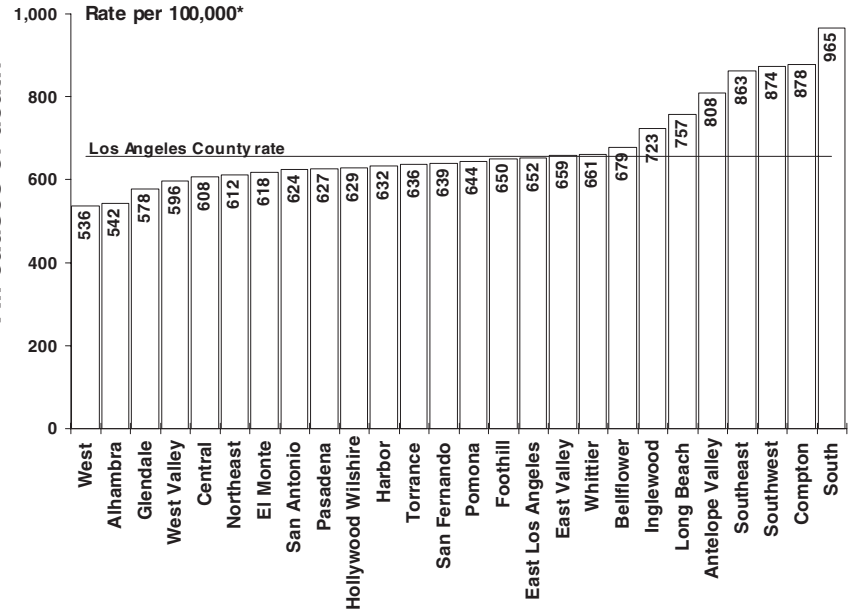
Diabetes



Homicide



All causes of death



*Adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Coronary heart disease *at a glance*

Number **1** cause of premature death
Number **1** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Coronary heart disease is a condition in which the flow of blood to the heart muscle is reduced. Blood carried by the coronary arteries provide the heart with a constant supply of necessary oxygen and nutrients. When coronary arteries become blocked or clogged by cholesterol and fat deposits they cannot supply enough oxygen-carrying blood to the heart. The result is coronary heart disease. When the flow of blood to the heart is cut off a heart attack results and the heart muscle is permanently damaged from the lack of oxygen.

Risk factors

Diabetes, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, cigarette smoking, overweight, physical inactivity, previous heart attack or angina, family history of early heart disease.

Community and individual opportunities for prevention

Community efforts to prevent coronary heart disease include promoting physical activity by providing access to safe places like parks to walk, play, and exercise; and encouraging people to quit smoking by restricting smoking in public places and worksites, media campaigns, and access to smoking cessation programs. Individuals should control high blood pressure, increase physical activity, maintain a healthy weight, eat a reduced fat diet, stop smoking, manage diabetes and high blood cholesterol, and get regular medical check-ups.

Los Angeles County deaths

16,293

Los Angeles County death rate

178 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 12-1

166 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-10 codes

I11, I20-I25

Resources

American Heart Association at WWW.AMERICANHEART.ORG

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute at WWW.NHLBI.NIH.GOV

The Guide to Community Preventive Services at WWW.THECOMMUNITYGUIDE.ORG

Homicide *at a glance*

Number **2** cause of premature death
Number **8** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Homicide is the killing of one person by another, including terrorism. Some homicides are committed in self-defense, but the vast majority of homicides do not involve self-defense. Homicide may be the result of an attack with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or blunt object. Other methods of homicide include strangulation, drowning, poisoning, burning, or pushing the victim from a high place. Homicide also may be the result of neglect such as an adult neglecting a child, abandonment such as a caregiver abandoning a baby, or abuse. War-related deaths and deaths caused by law enforcement officers are not considered homicide.

Risk factors

The causes of violence and homicide are many and complex. Factors associated with violence and homicide include poverty, lack of education, lack of employment opportunities, youth with excessive unstructured free time, alcohol and substance abuse, media portrayal of violent behavior, witnessing and experiencing violence, mental illness, and access to firearms. The risk of homicide is greatest for males, blacks, and Hispanics; the risk is especially high for minority youth. Gang affiliation is associated with increased violent behavior. Keeping firearms in the home increases the risk of a homicide in the home.

Community and individual opportunities for prevention

Strategies to reduce homicide must include the both the social and physical environment. Prevention programs should include education of the community about the risks of violence, and ways to identify and reduce violent behavior through non-violent conflict resolution. Legislation and law enforcement can reduce access to firearms and ammunition. Firearms should be removed from the home. If firearms are kept in the home they should be stored locked and unloaded.

Los Angeles County deaths

1,148

Los Angeles County death rate

11.2 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 15-32

3.0 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-10 codes

X85-Y09, Y87.1

Resources

Prevention Institute at WWW.PREVENTIONINSTITUTE.ORG

Violence Policy Center at WWW.VPC.ORG

Preventing Crime and Violence in California at WWW.SAFESTATE.ORG

Children's Defense Fund at WWW.CHILDRENSDEFENSE.ORG

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at WWW.CDC.GOV/NCIPC/DVP/DVP.HTM

Motor vehicle crash *at a glance*

Number **3** cause of premature death

Number **12** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Motor vehicle crashes can occur on any public roadway including streets, alleys, or highways; or they can occur on non-public areas such parking lots or driveways. Motor vehicle crashes that occur on public roadways are referred to as traffic collisions. Any type of vehicle can be involved in a motor vehicle crash including a car, truck, bus, or motorcycle. The person injured in a motor vehicle crash may be the driver or passenger of the vehicle that caused the crash or of the vehicle that was hit. The injured person may also be a pedestrian or bicyclist.

Risk factors

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, not using a seat belt or other appropriate safety restraint such as a child safety seat or booster seat, lack of driving practice and experience, older age.

Community and individual opportunities for prevention

Community interventions include distribution and education programs to increase the use of child safety seats, enforcement of seat belt laws, sobriety checkpoints, and media campaigns to reduce alcohol-impaired driving. For the individual, do not drive while impaired by alcohol or drugs, always wear a seat belt pulled low and snug across the hips; always place children in an appropriate, properly installed child safety seat or booster seat; do not allow young children to ride in the front seat of a car with an airbag; and teach children pedestrian and bicycle safety, and model safe behavior.

Los Angeles County deaths

851

Los Angeles County death rate

8.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 15-15

9.2 deaths per 100,000 population (rate for traffic-related deaths only)

ICD-10 codes

V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Resources

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at WWW.CDC.GOV/NCIPC/CMPRFACT.HTM

The Guide to Community Preventive Services at WWW.THECOMMUNITYGUIDE.ORG

Lung cancer *at a glance*

Number 4 cause of premature death

Number 3 cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Cancer is the result of abnormal growth of the cells in a part of the body. Normal body cells grow, divide, and die. Cancer cells grow and divide as do normal cells, but they outlive normal cells and continue to form new abnormal cells. The abnormal cells begin to replace normal tissue. Cancer cells develop because of damage to DNA. DNA can be damaged by something in the environment or damaged DNA can be inherited. Most of the time when DNA becomes damaged the body is able to repair it. In cancer cells, the damaged DNA is not repaired. Most lung cancers start in the lining of the tubes called the bronchi.

Risk factors

Cigarette smoking and breathing the smoke of others, exposure to asbestos fibers, prior lung cancer.

Community and individual opportunities for prevention

Communities should encourage and assist people to quit smoking by restricting smoking in public places and worksites, through media campaigns, and access to smoking cessation programs. Individuals should stop smoking and avoid people who do, and reduce exposure to cancer causing chemicals.

Los Angeles County deaths

3,081

Los Angeles County death rate

36.1 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-2

44.9 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-10 codes

C33-C34

Suicide *at a glance*

Number **5** cause of premature death

Number **15** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Suicide is when a person intentionally takes his or her own life. A self-inflicted injury that does not result in death is referred to as a suicide attempt.

Risk factors

Suicidal behavior is complex. Risk factors for suicidal behavior include depression, alcohol or drug abuse, previous suicide attempts, family history of suicide, history of being sexually abused, impulsive or aggressive tendencies, a firearm in the home.

Community and individual opportunities for prevention

Increase public awareness that suicide is preventable, educate health care providers to identify and respond to persons at risk for suicide, improve access to mental health and substance abuse services, limit access to firearms or other lethal means of self-harm.

Los Angeles County deaths

727

Los Angeles County death rate

7.7 suicides per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 18-1

5.0 suicides per 100,000 population

ICD-10 codes

X60-X84, Y87.0

Resources

National Institute of Mental Health at WWW.NIMH.NIH.GOV

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services at WWW.MENTALHEALTH.SAMHSA.GOV

Liver disease *at a glance*

Number **6** cause of premature death

Number **9** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Many things can affect the liver including viral infections, cirrhosis, and liver cancer. Cirrhosis means scarring of the liver. In this report, liver disease refers to cirrhosis, not viral infections that cause liver disease or liver cancer. The liver stores vitamins and nutrients from food. It also breaks down harmful substances like alcohol, and it removes waste products from the body. When normal liver cells are damaged they are replaced by scar tissue. The scar tissue interferes with the normal flow of blood through the liver and interferes with its ability to carry out its normal functions. When cirrhosis occurs, large parts of the liver are damaged.

Risk factors

Excessive alcohol consumption, prolonged exposure to certain chemicals and medications including carbon tetrachloride (a common solvent) and acetaminophen (a common over-the-counter pain and fever remedy).

Individual opportunities for prevention

Limit alcohol intake and always follow manufacturer's instructions when using household and industrial chemicals, and doctor's instructions when taking prescription and non-prescription drugs.

<i>Los Angeles County deaths</i>	1,085
<i>Los Angeles County death rate</i>	12.3 deaths per 100,000 population
<i>Healthy People 2010 Objective 26-2</i>	3.0 deaths per 100,000 population
<i>ICD-10 codes</i>	K70, K73-K74
<i>Resources</i>	American Liver Foundation at WWW.LIVERFOUNDATION.ORG

Drug overdose *at a glance*

Number 7 cause of premature death

Number 18 cause of death

In simple terms . . .

For this report, drug overdose refers to any death from accidental poisoning. It includes illegal drugs, prescription and non-prescription medication, alcohol, vapors, gases, and chemicals. Vapors, gases, and chemicals account for only 1% of the overdose deaths in Los Angeles County. Drug overdose does not include any drug or substance taken with homicidal or suicidal intent.

Risk factors

Youth are at increased risk for drug abuse if they lack positive, consistent adult role models, are doing poorly in school, are involved in delinquent behavior or belong to gangs, live with substance-abusing parents or have parents in the criminal justice system. For adults, risk factors include a family history of alcohol or substance abuse, or a social environment where illegal substances or alcohol are used excessively.

Among those who use drugs, the risk of death from an overdose is increased when drugs are injected rather than other ways of taking drugs, alcohol and drugs are mixed, a combination of drugs are used, or there is a history of drug overdose.

Community and individual opportunities for prevention

Drug abuse prevention programs require a comprehensive approach involving the family, schools, community and media. Prevention programs should be geared for a particular setting such as the home, school, or community; and a specific population such as adults, children, those at risk for drug use, or the general population. School-based prevention programs can begin as early as preschool. Effective prevention programs are long-term with follow-up programs to provide periodic reinforcement. Early recognition of a potential problem with drugs is important because effective treatment and support programs are available.

<i>Los Angeles County deaths</i>	620
<i>Los Angeles County death rate</i>	6.6 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective
ICD-10 codes
Resources

Not comparable
X40-X49
The National Institute on Drug Abuse at WWW.NIDA.NIH.GOV
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
at WWW.PREVENTION.SAMHSA.GOV

Stroke at a glance

Number **8** cause of premature death

Number **2** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

A stroke occurs when a blood vessel that carries oxygen and nutrients to the brain is blocked by fat deposits or bursts because of weakening. When that happens, part of the brain cannot get the blood and oxygen it needs. Without oxygen, nerve cells in the affected part of the brain die within minutes. When the nerve cells cannot function the part of the body controlled by these cells cannot function either.

Risk factors

High blood pressure, cigarette smoking, diabetes, high blood cholesterol, overweight, physical inactivity, excessive alcohol, increasing age, family history of stroke, prior stroke or heart attack.

Individual opportunities for prevention

Control high blood pressure, stop smoking, manage diabetes, maintain a healthy weight, increase physical activity, eat a diet low in fat and salt.

Los Angeles County deaths

4,169

Los Angeles County death rate

46 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 12-7

48 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-10 codes

I60-I69

Resources

American Stroke Association at WWW.STROKEASSOCIATION.ORG

HIV at a glance

Number **9** cause of premature death

Number **23** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is the virus that causes AIDS. HIV affects the body's ability to fight infections and certain cancers by damaging the immune system. It is a contagious disease that can be passed from person to person when infected blood, semen, or vaginal secretions come in contact with an uninfected person's blood or mucous membranes. This can happen through sexual contact, sharing needles or syringes, or transfusions of infected blood (this is rare because all blood used for transfusion in the U.S. is screened for the presence of HIV). The

virus also can be passed from an infected pregnant woman to her baby during pregnancy or delivery, or through breast milk. There is no scientific evidence to suggest that HIV can be transmitted in other ways.

Risk factors

Sharing drug needles and syringes, having unprotected sex with an HIV-infected person or a person whose HIV status is unknown.

Individual opportunities for prevention

Do not share drug needles. Do not have unprotected sex with partners whose HIV status is unknown. Male latex condoms or female polyurethane condoms provide some protections during sex. Individuals can learn their HIV status by being tested for antibodies (disease-fighting proteins) to HIV. In general, it takes about three months following infection for HIV antibodies to be detectable by standard blood tests. HIV-infected persons should take precautions to avoid infecting their sexual partners. Drug therapies are available to reduce the risk of transmitting HIV from an infected woman to her baby.

Los Angeles County deaths

502

Los Angeles County death rate

5.4 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 13-14

0.7 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-10 codes

B20-B24

Resources

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention at www.CDC.GOV/HIV
National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at www.NIAID.NIH.GOV

Diabetes *at a glance*

Number **10** cause of premature death

Number **6** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Diabetes is when the body is unable to control the level of sugar in the bloodstream. A high level of sugar in the blood can damage the eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart, and blood vessels, and reduce the body's ability to fight infections.

Risk factors

Family history of diabetes, overweight, physical inactivity, age.

Individual opportunities for prevention

Increase physical activity, maintain a healthy weight, eat a healthy diet low in fat.

Los Angeles County deaths

2,122

Los Angeles County death rate

24 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 5-5

45 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-10 codes

E10-E14

Breast cancer *at a glance*

Number **11** cause of premature death

Number **10** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Cancer is the result of abnormal growth of the cells in a part of the body. Normal body cells grow, divide, and die. Cancer cells grow and divide as do normal cells, but they outlive normal cells and continue to form new abnormal cells. The abnormal cells begin to replace normal tissue. Cancer cells develop because of damage to DNA. DNA can be damaged by something in the environment or damaged DNA can be inherited. Most of the time when DNA becomes damaged the body is able to repair it. In cancer cells, the damaged DNA is not repaired. Breast cancer develops in the cells of the breast. Men can get breast cancer but it is much more common in women.

Risk factors (for women)

Age, genetics, family history of breast cancer, previous breast cancer, race, early radiation treatment to the chest area, menstruation before age 12 or menopause after age 55, treatment with the drug DES (diethylstilbestrol), not having children, excessive alcohol consumption, overweight, physical inactivity.

Individual opportunities for prevention

Limit alcohol consumption, maintain a healthy weight, increase physical activity, follow recommended screening guidelines.

Los Angeles County deaths

1,064 (1,052 females)

Los Angeles County death rate

21.8 deaths per 100,000 females

Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-3

22.3 deaths per 100,000 females

ICD-10 codes

C50

Resources

American Cancer Society at WWW.CANCER.ORG

Colorectal cancer *at a glance*

Number **12** cause of premature death

Number **7** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Cancer is the result of abnormal growth of the cells in a part of the body. Normal body cells grow, divide, and die. Cancer cells grow and divide as do normal cells, but they outlive normal cells and continue to form new abnormal cells. The abnormal cells begin to replace normal tissue. Cancer cells develop because of damage to DNA. DNA can be damaged by something in the environment or damaged DNA can be inherited. Most of the time when DNA becomes damaged the body is able to repair it. In cancer cells, the damaged DNA is not repaired. Colorectal cancer develops in the cells of the colon or the rectum.

Risk factors

Age, personal and family history of polyps or colorectal cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, physical inactivity, overweight, alcohol use, a diet that is high in fat and low in fruits and vegetables, smoking.

Individual opportunities for prevention

Maintain a healthy weight, increase physical activity, obtain routine medical care to detect and remove precancerous colorectal polyps, follow recommended screening guidelines for stool tests and special medical exams to detect colon cancer; eat plenty of fruits, vegetables, and whole grain foods; limit consumption of high-fat foods.

Los Angeles County deaths

1,315

Los Angeles County death rate

15.0 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-5

13.9 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-10 codes

C18-C21

Resources

American Cancer Society at WWW.CANCER.ORG

Emphysema *at a glance*

Number 13 cause of premature death

Number 4 cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Emphysema is a condition in which the air sacs within the lungs lose their ability to stretch and recoil causing them to become weak and break. When lung tissue loses its elasticity it is difficult to exhale and air becomes trapped in the air sacs. When this happens carbon dioxide in the blood cannot be exchanged for oxygen resulting in shortness of breath. Damage to the lungs caused by emphysema is permanent.

Risk factors

Cigarette smoking.

Community and individual opportunities for prevention

Communities should encourage and assist people to quit smoking by restricting smoking in public places and worksites, through media campaigns, and access to smoking cessation programs. Individuals should quit smoking.

Los Angeles County deaths

2,604

Los Angeles County death rate

29 deaths per 100,000 population

83 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 45 years and older

Healthy People 2010 Objective 24-10

60 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 45 years and older. The Healthy People 2010 objective is for all chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis. In Los Angeles County, emphysema caused 94% of the deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

ICD-10 codes

J43-J44

Resources

American Lung Association at WWW.LUNGUSA.ORG

Pneumonia and influenza *at a glance*

Number **19** cause of premature death

Number **5** cause of death

In simple terms . . .

Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lungs caused by an infection that can result in difficulty breathing. The infection can be caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi. Pneumonia is a common illness that is often mild but can be quite severe, even fatal. The severity of the infection depends on the organism that caused it and the person's age and health.

Influenza, often call "the flu," is a respiratory disease caused by influenza viruses. Influenza can cause mild to severe illness that can result in death. Bacterial pneumonia can be a complication of influenza.

Risk factors

Young children and the elderly, underlying chronic medical conditions such as diabetes and asthma.

Individual opportunities for prevention

Hands should be washed frequently with soap and water, stop smoking; get vaccinated against pneumococcal pneumonia, influenza (required annually), and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (for children); stay away from people who are sick; avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth.

Los Angeles County deaths

2,494

Los Angeles County death rate

26 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective

None

ICD-10 codes

J10-J18

Resources

National Library of Medicine Medline Plus[®] at WWW.NLM.NIH.GOV/MEDLINEPLUS/ENCYCLOPEDIA.HTML
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at WWW.CDC.GOV/FLU

TRENDS IN THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH, 1993-2002

Key Findings

The death rate from coronary heart has decreased steadily since 1993 – 26% from 1999 to 2002. For white females, the death rate decreased by almost one-third. Coronary heart disease was the leading cause of death each year from 1993 through 2002.

The death rate from stroke has decreased since 1993 – 26% from 1999 to 2002. Stroke was the second leading cause of death each year from 1993 through 2002.

The death rate from lung cancer has decreased since 1993. From 1999 to 2002, the overall lung cancer death rate decreased 17%. The largest decrease was among black males although the death rate for black males remained substantially higher than for other groups. Lung cancer was the third leading cause of death for eight of the past ten years.

The death rate from emphysema changed little from 1993 to 1998, and decreased 26% from 1999 to 2002. In recent years, the greatest decrease (34%) was for Hispanic males. From 1993 through 2002, emphysema was the fourth, fifth, or sixth leading cause of death.

The death rate from pneumonia and influenza increased in 1997 and 1998, and decreased 16% from 1999 to 2002. From 1993 through 2002, pneumonia and influenza was the third, fourth, or fifth leading cause of death.

The death rate from diabetes increased substantially from 1993 to 1998. Since 1999, the diabetes death rate has changed very little. Diabetes has been the sixth leading cause of death since 1996.

Colorectal cancer death rates have decreased since 1993. From 1999 to 2002, the largest decrease was in the South Bay Service Planning Area. Colorectal cancer has been the seventh leading cause of death since 1997.

Homicide death rates decreased by 50% from 1993 to 1998. Since that time they have begun to rise again. The most dramatic increase was among black males for whom the rate increased from 52 per 100,000 in 1999 to 78 per 100,000 in 2002. In 1993, homicide was the leading cause of premature death. Since 1994, it has been the second leading cause of premature death.

Overall, the death rate for liver disease has changed very little from 1993 to 2002 except for black males for whom the rate decreased from 20 per 100,000 in 1999 to 13 per 100,000 in 2002. Liver disease has been one of the leading causes of death since 1997.

Death rates from female breast cancer have decreased since 1993. The largest decrease was among black women. In the East Service Planning Area, the rate decreased from 25 per 100,000 in 1999 to 17 per 100,000 in 2002. Breast cancer was the second leading cause of premature death for women since 1993.

The death rate from motor vehicle crashes has changed relatively little from 1993 to 2002. Since 1997, motor vehicle crashes were the third leading cause of premature death.

The death rate from suicide has changed very little in recent years. Since 1993, suicide was the fourth, fifth, or sixth leading cause of premature death.

The death rate from drug overdoses has changed very little in recent years with the exception of black males for whom the rate increased from 15 per 100,000 in 1999 to 23 per 100,000 in 2002. Drug overdose has been one of the leading causes of premature death since 1993.

The death rate from HIV decreased dramatically from 1993 to 1998, especially among white males. Since 1999, it has remained stable. HIV was the second leading cause of premature death in 1993, and the leading cause of premature death in 1994 and 1995.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 1. Trends in coronary heart disease mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	18,557	283	18,385	276	17,487	258	17,153	249	17,448	249	17,163	242	17,394	241	16,903	220	16,828	200	16,293	178
Males	9,061	351	8,850	336	8,359	312	8,327	304	8,592	308	8,468	301	8,328	290	8,200	268	8,343	248	8,029	219
Females	9,496	233	9,535	231	9,128	217	8,826	207	8,856	204	8,695	198	9,066	203	8,703	183	8,485	162	8,264	146
White	12,959	307	12,744	302	11,999	283	11,667	275	11,678	274	11,339	265	11,220	262	10,967	243	10,592	217	10,016	191
Hispanic	2,156	191	2,136	184	2,154	180	2,184	176	2,315	178	2,340	177	2,512	184	2,376	161	2,571	156	2,600	143
Black	2,443	389	2,426	381	2,251	344	2,235	336	2,310	341	2,293	333	2,429	351	2,261	309	2,308	290	2,262	266
Asian/Pacific Islander	974	167	1,044	166	1,051	157	1,035	141	1,099	144	1,158	145	1,198	143	1,255	136	1,319	128	1,365	119
Males																				
White	6,183	385	5,978	369	5,598	346	5,540	340	5,619	342	5,483	333	5,222	315	5,135	293	5,162	271	4,878	239
Hispanic	1,137	245	1,108	231	1,104	218	1,131	216	1,175	216	1,211	221	1,296	230	1,238	202	1,338	197	1,323	174
Black	1,164	477	1,163	466	1,059	403	1,064	403	1,150	428	1,089	401	1,134	420	1,095	390	1,124	360	1,084	323
Asian/Pacific Islander	563	219	584	204	581	195	580	173	625	182	673	189	660	180	712	175	701	156	714	143
Females																				
White	6,776	249	6,766	248	6,401	234	6,129	224	6,059	221	5,856	213	5,998	218	5,832	200	5,430	171	5,138	150
Hispanic	1,019	155	1,028	152	1,050	152	1,053	146	1,140	151	1,129	146	1,216	152	1,138	132	1,233	127	1,277	119
Black	1,279	332	1,263	322	1,192	298	1,171	286	1,160	279	1,204	285	1,295	302	1,166	256	1,184	241	1,178	224
Asian/Pacific Islander	411	127	460	135	470	128	455	116	474	113	485	111	538	116	543	106	618	107	651	100
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	470	335	421	284	436	284	467	285	460	273	448	257	488	266	461	239	471	225	500	217
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	3,736	272	3,802	271	3,617	251	3,510	239	3,618	240	3,537	230	3,615	230	3,603	214	3,577	192	3,550	175
SPA 3: San Gabriel	3,284	266	3,256	259	3,364	261	3,104	237	3,275	244	3,293	241	3,334	240	3,188	214	3,175	193	2,972	166
SPA 4: Metro	2,294	264	2,414	276	2,025	231	2,103	239	2,070	234	2,061	233	2,060	232	1,935	207	1,890	186	1,855	169
SPA 5: West	1,436	233	1,416	227	1,323	209	1,349	211	1,352	208	1,304	198	1,194	179	1,273	179	1,135	144	1,056	125
SPA 6: South	2,009	380	1,895	359	1,778	334	1,718	321	1,702	317	1,649	307	1,711	319	1,558	275	1,644	268	1,606	245
SPA 7: East	2,250	287	2,169	271	2,139	264	2,047	247	2,024	240	2,020	238	2,103	242	2,073	225	2,053	203	1,976	180
SPA 8: South Bay	2,937	292	2,953	288	2,716	260	2,771	262	2,845	263	2,755	252	2,795	252	2,721	231	2,754	212	2,704	192

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 2. Trends in stroke mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	4,109	63	4,186	63	4,073	60	4,061	59	4,160	59	3,928	55	4,435	62	4,410	57	4,259	51	4,169	46
Males	1,661	65	1,647	64	1,667	63	1,638	61	1,681	61	1,550	55	1,803	64	1,816	60	1,691	51	1,701	47
Females	2,448	60	2,539	62	2,406	57	2,423	57	2,479	57	2,378	54	2,632	59	2,594	55	2,568	50	2,468	45
White	2,639	63	2,731	64	2,557	60	2,478	58	2,565	60	2,376	55	2,611	60	2,599	57	2,483	49	2,382	44
Hispanic	532	43	506	40	534	40	610	45	623	44	621	43	704	49	717	46	708	41	711	38
Black	613	96	617	96	609	92	580	87	562	82	536	78	658	95	618	84	591	75	589	70
Asian/Pacific Islander	317	53	338	53	363	52	382	51	404	52	387	47	452	53	465	49	472	45	473	41
Males																				
White	1,008	65	989	63	966	61	907	57	985	61	861	53	1,004	61	1,005	58	923	48	932	45
Hispanic	249	47	237	46	251	44	290	54	272	46	297	49	315	54	343	54	322	45	326	43
Black	243	97	249	99	269	105	252	100	223	83	210	79	262	94	247	85	232	75	227	67
Asian/Pacific Islander	161	61	168	59	174	58	184	57	198	59	180	49	217	60	216	52	212	47	209	42
Females																				
White	1,631	60	1,732	63	1,591	59	1,571	57	1,580	57	1,515	55	1,607	58	1,594	55	1,560	49	1,450	43
Hispanic	283	40	269	37	283	38	320	40	351	43	324	38	389	46	374	41	386	38	385	35
Black	370	95	368	93	340	83	328	80	339	80	326	77	396	92	371	81	359	73	362	70
Asian/Pacific Islander	156	47	170	48	189	47	198	47	206	47	207	44	235	48	249	47	260	43	264	40
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	83	60	78	52	93	63	121	78	140	85	122	72	109	61	124	66	110	54	106	46
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	743	54	826	59	770	53	732	50	788	52	822	54	864	55	887	53	866	46	840	42
SPA 3: San Gabriel	687	56	778	62	697	54	710	54	776	58	677	49	806	58	784	52	749	46	806	45
SPA 4: Metro	510	58	503	57	480	54	499	56	501	56	474	53	525	59	485	51	475	46	462	42
SPA 5: West	396	64	376	61	374	59	389	60	387	59	341	52	384	57	383	53	368	45	379	44
SPA 6: South	477	89	476	88	482	89	431	80	396	72	397	73	465	86	455	80	434	70	403	61
SPA 7: East	485	61	446	57	453	56	530	64	423	55	495	58	522	60	527	57	493	48	513	47
SPA 8: South Bay	700	71	689	68	700	67	635	60	693	64	594	54	744	67	745	63	733	57	650	46

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 3. Trends in lung cancer mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	3,420	49	3,368	48	3,372	47	3,302	46	3,316	46	3,150	43	3,243	44	3,150	41	3,232	40	3,081	36
Males	1,963	66	1,882	63	1,930	64	1,847	61	1,880	61	1,722	55	1,814	58	1,765	54	1,797	52	1,702	46
Females	1,457	36	1,486	37	1,442	35	1,455	35	1,436	34	1,428	34	1,429	34	1,385	31	1,435	31	1,379	28
White	2,400	58	2,373	57	2,413	59	2,231	54	2,227	55	2,104	52	2,082	52	2,018	49	2,039	48	1,950	45
Hispanic	286	23	279	21	270	20	317	22	300	20	323	21	347	22	341	20	348	19	363	19
Black	495	70	489	69	468	64	506	70	526	72	463	62	494	67	476	62	482	60	455	54
Asian/Pacific Islander	235	33	222	29	219	27	243	29	252	29	256	28	314	32	308	30	356	32	306	25
Males																				
White	1,297	73	1,250	70	1,322	75	1,172	67	1,185	67	1,074	62	1,082	62	1,079	60	1,056	57	1,034	54
Hispanic	182	36	176	34	178	32	194	33	179	30	207	32	220	35	211	31	219	30	217	28
Black	329	114	306	107	291	100	336	113	341	115	278	90	293	99	271	86	289	88	258	74
Asian/Pacific Islander	151	49	147	44	139	40	143	39	169	45	161	39	217	51	201	45	229	47	188	36
Females																				
White	1,103	47	1,123	48	1,091	47	1,059	46	1,042	45	1,030	45	1,000	44	939	40	983	42	916	38
Hispanic	104	14	103	13	92	12	123	15	121	14	116	13	127	13	130	13	129	12	146	13
Black	166	40	183	44	177	42	170	40	185	43	185	42	201	46	205	46	193	41	197	40
Asian/Pacific Islander	84	20	75	18	80	18	100	22	83	17	95	19	97	18	107	18	127	20	118	18
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	114	68	104	59	104	58	99	54	124	65	117	60	117	56	119	57	117	53	109	46
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	700	47	656	43	701	46	693	45	702	45	688	43	718	44	657	39	710	40	665	35
SPA 3: San Gabriel	585	44	595	45	574	42	552	40	568	41	528	37	535	37	554	37	597	38	544	33
SPA 4: Metro	349	40	353	41	325	38	336	39	336	39	291	33	313	36	316	35	318	34	294	29
SPA 5: West	257	41	263	42	284	46	255	41	251	40	242	38	250	39	230	35	236	34	255	35
SPA 6: South	364	63	343	60	373	65	353	61	353	62	303	53	358	63	300	51	310	51	300	47
SPA 7: East	429	49	433	49	434	48	411	46	391	43	354	39	404	44	397	42	360	36	339	32
SPA 8: South Bay	612	55	615	55	554	49	599	52	581	50	614	53	539	46	569	46	569	44	567	42

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 4. Trends in emphysema mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	2,237	34	2,369	35	2,255	33	2,307	33	2,565	37	2,553	36	2,836	39	2,660	35	2,723	33	2,604	29
Males	1,120	44	1,145	44	1,145	43	1,123	42	1,232	45	1,246	45	1,384	49	1,299	43	1,301	39	1,246	35
Females	1,117	28	1,224	30	1,110	27	1,184	28	1,333	31	1,307	30	1,452	33	1,361	30	1,422	29	1,358	26
White	1,777	42	1,890	44	1,752	41	1,777	42	1,928	46	1,939	46	2,099	50	1,979	45	1,992	43	1,887	38
Hispanic	188	18	180	16	163	14	169	15	219	18	206	17	254	19	231	17	261	17	249	15
Black	200	31	199	31	210	32	231	34	256	38	292	43	307	44	263	36	281	35	293	35
Asian/Pacific Islander	72	12	100	16	123	18	127	18	158	22	113	15	170	20	178	20	184	18	164	15
Males																				
White	851	52	868	52	854	52	822	50	862	52	867	52	966	58	892	50	887	46	855	42
Hispanic	99	25	100	23	81	18	91	21	123	29	124	27	139	29	125	23	125	21	126	19
Black	127	53	106	43	124	50	120	46	138	55	171	66	171	65	151	53	153	49	149	47
Asian/Pacific Islander	43	17	71	26	82	28	89	29	107	34	82	25	106	30	127	34	133	31	111	23
Females																				
White	926	36	1,022	40	898	35	955	37	1,066	41	1,072	42	1,133	45	1,087	41	1,105	40	1,032	35
Hispanic	89	14	80	12	82	11	78	11	96	13	82	11	115	14	106	13	136	14	123	12
Black	73	18	93	23	86	21	111	27	118	28	121	29	136	32	112	25	128	27	144	28
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	8	29	8	41	11	38	10	51	12	31	8	64	13	51	10	51	9	53	8
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	73	50	83	53	85	54	101	63	109	63	102	58	133	74	119	63	138	66	125	56
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	402	29	455	32	414	29	435	29	533	35	510	33	577	37	538	32	529	29	519	27
SPA 3: San Gabriel	420	34	407	32	425	33	438	33	500	37	473	35	540	39	487	33	484	30	494	29
SPA 4: Metro	227	26	208	24	226	26	230	26	263	30	243	28	254	29	234	25	259	26	236	22
SPA 5: West	167	27	197	31	171	27	144	23	167	26	142	22	176	27	187	27	179	23	191	23
SPA 6: South	199	37	192	36	161	30	173	32	186	35	231	43	245	45	199	35	201	33	212	33
SPA 7: East	327	40	346	42	296	35	304	36	322	38	367	42	385	44	359	39	356	35	335	31
SPA 8: South Bay	410	40	478	46	466	45	472	44	476	44	481	44	521	47	527	45	558	43	489	35

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 5. Trends in pneumonia and influenza mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	2,905	45	2,888	44	2,933	44	2,984	44	3,346	49	3,594	52	2,242	32	2,477	32	2,421	28	2,494	26
Males	1,327	57	1,262	54	1,264	53	1,357	55	1,473	58	1,621	63	964	37	1,063	37	1,065	33	1,155	32
Females	1,578	39	1,626	39	1,669	39	1,627	38	1,873	43	1,973	44	1,278	28	1,414	29	1,356	25	1,339	23
White	2,028	48	2,042	48	2,109	49	2,097	49	2,295	53	2,403	55	1,475	33	1,608	34	1,488	28	1,595	28
Hispanic	380	36	364	33	364	32	359	32	469	38	497	41	339	27	366	26	398	26	383	22
Black	306	51	300	49	257	42	301	48	326	51	415	63	238	36	255	36	270	35	269	32
Asian/Pacific Islander	188	36	177	32	197	33	221	35	247	35	272	37	189	25	239	28	259	27	236	21
Males																				
White	880	59	844	56	876	57	915	59	964	62	1,042	66	613	39	663	39	622	32	723	34
Hispanic	187	48	175	42	173	40	163	39	229	50	242	54	159	34	161	30	180	30	182	28
Black	148	66	131	60	116	56	149	64	144	64	187	77	97	41	114	42	120	44	124	39
Asian/Pacific Islander	111	49	109	47	98	39	125	47	132	45	149	48	94	30	119	33	140	35	120	26
Females																				
White	1,148	41	1,198	43	1,233	44	1,182	42	1,331	47	1,361	48	862	30	945	31	866	26	872	25
Hispanic	193	30	189	28	191	27	196	28	240	32	255	34	180	23	205	24	218	23	201	19
Black	158	42	169	43	141	36	152	38	182	44	228	54	141	33	141	31	150	30	145	27
Asian/Pacific Islander	77	26	68	21	99	29	96	26	115	28	123	29	95	22	120	25	119	21	116	18
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	54	40	61	42	63	44	52	36	64	42	79	47	45	27	53	30	61	30	69	30
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	560	42	526	38	604	43	591	41	717	48	697	46	510	33	495	29	496	26	529	25
SPA 3: San Gabriel	567	47	601	49	620	49	601	47	661	50	711	53	407	30	515	35	529	32	483	26
SPA 4: Metro	376	43	358	40	387	43	412	46	407	46	444	50	330	37	344	36	335	32	344	30
SPA 5: West	252	41	270	43	261	41	264	41	312	47	331	50	218	32	239	33	206	25	230	25
SPA 6: South	265	51	243	47	230	46	225	43	265	51	327	62	158	30	212	38	204	33	192	29
SPA 7: East	341	45	336	44	324	42	354	45	401	49	412	50	232	28	292	32	259	26	262	23
SPA 8: South Bay	468	49	481	49	427	43	472	47	512	49	580	55	339	31	318	27	316	24	375	26

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 6. Trends in diabetes mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,100	16	1,431	20	1,533	22	1,647	23	1,746	24	1,753	24	1,820	25	1,879	24	1,890	23	2,122	24
Males	507	17	643	22	697	23	773	26	818	27	879	28	829	27	876	27	886	25	996	27
Females	593	15	788	19	836	20	874	21	928	22	874	21	991	23	1,003	22	1,004	21	1,126	22
White	506	12	667	16	635	15	716	17	744	18	708	17	739	18	797	19	775	18	840	18
Hispanic	291	21	365	27	425	31	445	31	526	35	545	35	567	37	579	35	639	36	678	35
Black	218	32	296	43	318	45	344	49	309	43	327	46	321	44	325	43	308	38	374	44
Asian/Pacific Islander	83	12	100	14	146	20	135	17	158	18	166	19	187	21	171	17	164	15	212	18
Males																				
White	251	15	307	18	300	17	351	20	359	21	378	22	358	21	384	22	380	20	400	20
Hispanic	132	22	155	26	182	30	203	32	245	38	269	40	258	40	265	38	279	37	319	39
Black	85	29	130	47	148	50	143	51	139	49	140	46	131	46	141	46	144	43	164	47
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	12	50	15	64	20	72	20	70	19	87	22	81	20	83	19	83	17	107	21
Females																				
White	255	10	360	15	335	14	365	15	385	16	330	14	381	16	413	17	395	16	440	16
Hispanic	159	21	210	27	243	31	242	29	281	32	276	31	309	35	314	33	360	34	359	32
Black	133	33	166	40	170	41	201	47	170	40	187	44	190	43	184	41	164	35	210	41
Asian/Pacific Islander	46	13	50	13	82	20	63	14	88	18	79	17	106	21	88	16	81	13	105	16
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	27	18	40	22	41	25	45	24	35	17	32	17	39	20	43	20	54	24	71	30
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	177	12	226	15	245	16	277	18	301	19	316	20	309	19	330	20	330	18	335	17
SPA 3: San Gabriel	181	14	230	17	260	19	287	21	269	19	305	22	305	21	354	24	306	19	395	23
SPA 4: Metro	128	14	194	22	192	22	211	24	224	26	220	25	245	28	220	24	269	27	276	27
SPA 5: West	71	11	90	15	78	13	102	16	76	12	80	13	80	12	80	12	76	11	101	13
SPA 6: South	161	28	214	38	251	44	235	41	210	37	234	42	248	44	247	42	237	38	286	44
SPA 7: East	169	19	214	25	226	26	233	26	317	35	312	34	315	35	315	33	337	33	350	33
SPA 8: South Bay	183	17	221	20	234	21	253	22	310	27	249	21	277	24	285	23	274	21	303	22

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 7. Trends in colorectal cancer mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,435	21	1,383	20	1,394	20	1,325	19	1,336	19	1,302	18	1,378	19	1,360	18	1,423	17	1,315	15
Males	709	26	650	22	721	25	645	22	653	22	649	21	696	23	676	21	722	21	655	18
Females	726	18	733	18	673	16	680	16	683	16	653	15	682	16	684	15	701	15	660	13
White	947	23	919	22	911	22	829	20	855	21	774	19	832	20	787	19	812	18	763	16
Hispanic	164	12	158	11	155	11	176	12	172	11	190	13	205	13	221	13	217	12	206	10
Black	209	32	187	27	199	29	184	26	188	27	196	27	196	27	204	27	227	29	192	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	113	16	118	16	127	17	135	16	115	14	141	15	144	15	142	14	164	15	148	12
Males																				
White	466	28	425	25	452	27	407	24	417	25	376	22	427	25	391	22	409	22	368	19
Hispanic	87	15	79	13	87	16	89	16	85	13	102	17	100	16	103	15	116	15	111	13
Black	91	37	87	31	104	39	82	28	94	31	88	30	93	35	99	34	107	34	94	27
Asian/Pacific Islander	64	23	59	17	78	21	67	18	55	14	82	20	75	18	80	18	88	18	79	15
Females																				
White	481	19	494	20	459	19	422	17	438	18	398	16	405	17	396	16	403	15	395	14
Hispanic	77	10	79	10	68	8	87	10	87	10	88	10	105	11	118	12	101	9	95	8
Black	118	30	100	25	95	23	102	24	94	23	108	25	103	23	105	23	120	25	98	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	49	12	59	15	49	12	68	15	60	13	59	12	69	12	62	11	76	12	69	10
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	46	30	38	22	30	17	39	21	35	19	41	22	45	23	36	18	45	21	43	19
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	292	20	272	18	294	20	258	17	270	17	285	18	275	17	309	18	304	17	286	15
SPA 3: San Gabriel	236	18	283	22	261	20	260	19	263	19	241	17	254	18	250	17	266	17	255	15
SPA 4: Metro	161	18	140	16	145	17	130	15	152	17	148	17	150	17	157	17	176	18	149	14
SPA 5: West	127	21	120	19	125	20	104	16	110	17	99	15	104	16	103	15	115	16	95	12
SPA 6: South	161	30	130	23	158	29	122	22	135	24	135	24	127	23	135	23	133	22	133	20
SPA 7: East	195	23	181	21	165	19	196	22	164	19	148	17	168	18	163	17	157	16	149	14
SPA 8: South Bay	210	19	218	20	213	19	212	19	205	18	200	17	252	22	207	17	219	17	202	15

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 8. Trends in homicide mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,978	20	1,752	17	1,716	17	1,449	15	1,232	12	984	10	896	9	992	10	1,099	11	1,148	11
Males	1,687	34	1,557	30	1,494	29	1,233	24	1,079	21	826	16	751	15	847	17	937	18	990	19
Females	291	6	195	4	222	5	216	5	153	3	158	3	145	3	145	3	162	3	158	3
White	274	8	222	6	223	7	197	6	171	5	141	4	101	3	127	4	142	5	133	5
Hispanic	904	21	841	19	900	20	721	16	624	14	498	10	465	10	486	10	527	11	567	11
Black	705	70	616	61	503	51	452	46	379	39	296	31	276	29	343	36	361	37	393	41
Asian/Pacific Islander	92	9	66	6	86	8	73	6	48	4	45	4	53	4	35	3	47	4	51	4
Males																				
White	208	12	173	10	175	10	139	8	135	8	97	6	72	5	86	6	97	6	98	7
Hispanic	812	36	786	34	808	34	656	27	569	24	441	18	411	17	437	18	473	19	501	19
Black	593	125	537	112	436	94	378	81	329	71	246	55	230	52	302	68	315	70	352	78
Asian/Pacific Islander	72	14	55	10	71	13	55	10	39	7	38	7	37	6	22	4	37	6	36	6
Females																				
White	66	4	49	3	48	3	58	4	36	2	44	3	29	2	41	3	45	3	35	2
Hispanic	92	5	55	2	92	5	65	3	55	3	57	2	54	3	49	2	54	2	66	3
Black	112	21	79	15	67	13	74	14	50	10	50	10	46	9	41	8	46	9	41	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	4	11	--	15	--	18	--	9	--	7	--	16	--	13	--	10	--	15	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	26	9	33	12	32	11	34	12	25	9	22	7	16	--	18	--	21	7	27	8
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	189	10	129	7	152	8	131	7	125	6	107	5	101	5	99	5	142	7	139	7
SPA 3: San Gabriel	224	13	201	11	220	12	157	9	143	8	112	6	112	6	97	6	114	6	111	6
SPA 4: Metro	290	23	239	19	277	21	210	17	179	14	116	10	110	9	132	11	140	12	145	12
SPA 5: West	69	10	53	8	44	7	53	8	32	5	32	5	20	3	22	3	43	6	38	6
SPA 6: South	666	68	579	57	513	51	438	43	314	31	258	26	268	26	311	31	337	32	355	34
SPA 7: East	175	14	195	15	217	16	172	13	161	12	146	11	112	8	106	8	107	8	129	9
SPA 8: South Bay	286	18	276	18	226	15	229	15	221	14	182	12	144	10	193	13	175	11	190	12

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 9. Trends in liver disease mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,043	14	1,116	15	1,014	13	1,050	14	1,041	13	1,019	13	1,047	13	1,121	14	1,010	12	1,085	12
Males	695	20	761	22	681	19	699	19	709	19	713	19	712	19	760	20	695	18	741	18
Females	348	9	355	9	333	8	351	8	332	8	306	7	335	8	361	8	315	7	344	7
White	484	13	513	13	495	13	482	13	477	13	424	11	471	13	461	12	416	11	432	11
Hispanic	401	21	426	22	375	19	414	20	425	20	452	20	423	19	499	22	458	19	504	19
Black	114	15	128	16	96	12	110	14	86	11	86	11	104	13	102	12	97	11	100	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	5	43	6	39	5	40	4	46	5	45	4	41	4	46	4	32	3	39	3
Males																				
White	303	17	327	18	312	17	302	17	312	18	280	16	296	17	298	17	265	15	277	15
Hispanic	297	32	317	33	281	29	301	31	316	31	343	32	319	30	361	33	343	30	381	30
Black	71	22	89	25	60	17	70	19	52	15	57	16	68	20	64	17	63	17	51	13
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	6	26	8	23	6	23	5	26	6	27	6	23	5	30	6	19	--	25	4
Females																				
White	181	9	186	9	183	9	180	9	165	8	144	7	175	9	163	8	151	8	155	8
Hispanic	104	11	109	11	94	10	113	11	109	11	109	10	104	10	138	12	115	10	123	9
Black	43	10	39	9	36	8	40	9	34	7	29	6	36	8	38	8	34	7	49	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	--	17	--	16	--	17	--	20	4	18	--	18	--	16	--	13	--	14	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	29	14	24	12	22	11	29	14	36	15	29	12	30	12	40	16	40	15	35	13
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	161	10	190	12	177	11	169	10	165	10	157	9	174	10	187	10	144	8	168	9
SPA 3: San Gabriel	203	15	196	14	181	13	202	14	204	14	164	11	190	13	191	12	187	12	178	11
SPA 4: Metro	159	17	157	17	149	16	136	15	149	16	159	17	138	15	151	16	136	14	159	16
SPA 5: West	58	10	55	9	58	9	62	10	54	9	49	8	54	9	56	9	45	7	55	8
SPA 6: South	140	22	132	21	118	18	122	19	115	18	102	16	106	17	117	18	110	17	119	17
SPA 7: East	144	16	180	19	155	16	172	18	160	16	189	19	174	18	197	19	161	15	185	17
SPA 8: South Bay	135	11	170	14	139	11	148	12	144	11	162	13	174	13	165	12	154	11	162	12

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 10. Trends in female breast cancer mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	
Los Angeles County	1,190	30	1,226	30	1,177	29	1,127	27	1,111	26	1,125	27	Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.	1,089	25	1,045	24	1,088	24	1,052	22	
Females																						
White	782	35	822	37	751	34	705	32	668	31	673	31			635	29	606	28	621	28	612	27
Hispanic	178	19	171	17	154	15	182	18	186	17	192	17			196	18	169	14	213	17	176	13
Black	169	40	160	38	180	42	166	38	178	40	160	35			163	37	170	36	159	33	150	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	59	13	71	15	90	17	70	13	76	13	98	17			92	15	97	15	91	13	112	16
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	23	26	25	24	23	22	28	26	29	26	25	22			37	30	25	20	30	24	36	27
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	261	31	272	32	297	34	249	28	224	25	280	31			259	28	244	25	253	25	242	23
SPA 3: San Gabriel	219	29	236	31	172	22	203	26	214	26	205	25			192	23	183	21	213	24	203	21
SPA 4: Metro	128	27	112	23	112	23	107	22	129	26	112	23			101	20	110	22	97	21	117	22
SPA 5: West	96	28	126	37	108	31	114	39	87	24	79	22			84	24	94	25	79	21	101	25
SPA 6: South	120	35	97	29	126	37	104	30	125	35	111	32			100	29	97	27	83	23	89	23
SPA 7: East	136	27	149	29	133	26	126	24	117	22	138	26			135	25	115	21	132	23	105	17
SPA 8: South Bay	202	32	207	32	199	31	195	30	185	28	172	26		180	27	176	25	193	25	159	21	

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 11. Trends in motor vehicle crash mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,078	12	1,132	13	1,095	12	996	11	885	10	782	9	751	8	811	9	890	9	851	9
Males	755	17	773	18	763	18	677	16	601	14	528	12	517	12	564	13	598	13	578	12
Females	323	7	359	8	332	7	319	7	284	6	254	6	234	5	247	5	292	6	273	6
White	393	11	433	12	384	11	356	10	335	10	302	9	247	7	297	9	304	9	292	9
Hispanic	437	13	437	13	446	13	400	13	360	10	292	9	330	9	324	9	359	10	373	9
Black	153	16	145	16	142	15	126	14	89	10	89	10	96	11	99	11	129	14	108	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	95	11	114	12	118	12	108	11	98	9	96	9	75	7	88	8	95	8	75	6
Males																				
White	258	15	286	17	266	16	241	14	220	13	205	12	172	11	205	13	216	14	190	12
Hispanic	318	19	313	18	321	19	281	18	258	15	204	13	237	13	241	13	242	13	270	13
Black	119	28	103	24	102	24	89	23	66	16	61	15	63	15	63	15	82	19	77	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	60	15	71	16	70	16	62	13	56	11	56	11	43	8	54	10	56	10	40	7
Females																				
White	135	7	147	8	118	6	115	6	115	6	97	6	75	4	92	5	88	5	102	6
Hispanic	119	8	124	8	125	7	119	8	102	6	88	5	93	6	83	6	117	6	103	5
Black	34	7	42	9	40	8	37	8	23	5	28	6	33	7	36	7	47	9	31	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	8	43	8	48	9	46	9	42	7	40	7	32	5	34	6	39	6	35	5
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	47	19	71	27	71	27	65	24	41	15	68	22	49	17	45	15	64	21	69	22
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	189	10	205	11	233	13	185	10	200	11	169	9	151	8	167	9	196	10	172	8
SPA 3: San Gabriel	177	11	179	11	190	12	148	9	156	10	123	8	121	7	137	8	140	8	140	8
SPA 4: Metro	126	11	157	13	122	11	123	12	114	11	93	9	85	8	81	7	98	9	78	7
SPA 5: West	70	11	48	7	56	9	42	7	42	7	43	7	32	5	47	7	32	5	35	5
SPA 6: South	149	17	136	16	154	18	121	15	87	10	79	10	85	11	93	11	121	14	110	12
SPA 7: East	129	11	139	12	121	10	142	12	109	9	92	8	103	9	96	8	91	7	114	9
SPA 8: South Bay	159	11	165	12	128	9	138	10	119	8	96	7	106	8	123	9	123	8	114	8

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 12. Trends in suicide mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,057	12	902	10	954	11	873	10	776	9	794	9	732	8	711	8	762	8	727	8
Males	819	20	700	17	760	19	675	16	611	15	625	15	579	14	562	14	608	14	564	13
Females	238	6	202	5	194	4	198	4	165	4	169	4	153	3	149	3	154	3	163	3
White	639	17	559	15	610	17	537	15	473	13	510	14	449	13	434	12	443	13	401	12
Hispanic	212	6	199	5	188	6	181	5	166	5	157	5	154	5	155	5	188	5	171	4
Black	86	10	72	8	82	9	72	8	59	7	64	7	52	6	57	6	51	5	72	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	118	12	71	7	72	7	81	7	75	7	62	5	75	6	61	5	78	6	81	6
Males																				
White	492	28	421	24	471	27	402	23	369	21	396	23	343	21	337	20	350	21	297	17
Hispanic	174	9	176	10	167	10	158	9	136	8	130	8	132	8	130	8	161	9	151	8
Black	71	17	51	13	71	16	55	13	46	12	52	12	44	11	44	11	40	9	55	14
Asian/Pacific Islander	81	18	52	11	50	10	59	11	57	11	46	8	60	11	47	9	56	10	59	10
Females																				
White	147	8	138	8	139	8	135	8	104	6	114	6	106	6	97	6	93	5	104	6
Hispanic	38	2	23	1	21	1	23	1	30	2	27	2	22	--	25	1	27	1	20	--
Black	15	--	21	4	11	--	17	--	13	--	12	--	8	--	13	--	11	--	17	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	7	19	--	22	4	22	4	18	--	16	--	15	--	14	--	22	3	22	3
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	35	15	35	14	28	13	31	12	24	10	33	13	30	11	35	13	32	11	37	14
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	222	13	198	11	240	13	176	10	172	9	184	10	167	9	165	9	177	9	148	7
SPA 3: San Gabriel	183	12	151	9	135	8	140	9	137	9	127	8	126	8	124	8	131	8	125	7
SPA 4: Metro	134	13	111	10	130	12	136	13	101	9	106	10	111	10	89	8	98	9	97	9
SPA 5: West	92	14	78	12	75	11	79	12	76	11	65	10	63	9	66	10	54	8	61	9
SPA 6: South	94	11	64	8	69	8	48	5	49	6	37	5	42	5	46	5	44	5	44	5
SPA 7: East	118	10	111	10	100	9	90	8	80	7	93	8	63	6	76	7	82	7	70	6
SPA 8: South Bay	163	12	133	10	162	12	154	11	123	9	137	10	121	9	101	7	134	9	131	9

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 13. Trends in drug overdose mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	640	7	560	6	578	6	591	7	467	5	534	6	601	7	505	5	492	5	620	7
Males	530	12	428	10	451	10	449	10	359	8	386	9	464	10	390	9	358	8	450	10
Females	110	2	132	3	127	3	142	3	108	2	148	3	137	3	115	3	134	3	170	4
White	293	8	265	7	271	8	291	8	239	7	276	8	306	9	257	8	249	8	305	10
Hispanic	233	7	175	5	182	6	183	5	132	4	155	5	198	5	157	4	141	4	172	5
Black	101	11	114	13	109	12	110	12	87	10	93	10	92	10	83	9	97	11	133	14
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	--	4	--	9	--	4	--	6	--	6	--	2	--	4	--	5	--	9	--
Males																				
White	235	13	198	11	205	11	211	12	176	10	183	11	228	13	188	11	172	10	202	13
Hispanic	213	13	152	9	156	10	161	10	115	7	132	8	175	10	136	7	118	7	147	8
Black	69	17	76	19	77	19	72	18	63	16	62	15	58	15	58	14	64	16	94	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	--	1	--	8	--	3	--	2	--	6	--	1	--	4	--	4	--	6	--
Females																				
White	58	3	67	4	66	4	80	5	63	4	93	6	78	5	69	4	77	5	103	7
Hispanic	20	1	23	2	26	2	22	1	17	1	23	2	23	1	21	1	23	1	25	1
Black	32	6	38	8	32	7	38	8	24	5	31	6	34	7	25	5	33	7	39	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	--	3	--	1	--	1	--	4	--	0	--	1	--	0	--	1	--	3	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	14	--	11	--	11	--	12	--	11	--	10	--	20	--	19	--	17	--	27	8
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	106	5	106	6	107	6	109	6	73	4	88	4	100	5	86	4	83	4	128	6
SPA 3: San Gabriel	87	5	51	3	70	4	62	4	66	4	74	4	83	5	72	4	66	4	75	4
SPA 4: Metro	88	8	89	8	94	9	98	9	79	7	90	9	94	9	91	8	66	6	77	7
SPA 5: West	40	6	47	7	32	5	34	5	32	5	43	6	43	7	25	4	32	5	49	7
SPA 6: South	87	12	76	10	71	9	80	11	62	8	67	9	59	8	48	6	44	6	71	9
SPA 7: East	95	8	74	7	76	7	76	7	55	5	63	6	80	7	62	5	71	6	55	5
SPA 8: South Bay	92	6	69	5	88	6	84	6	66	5	74	5	94	7	74	5	77	5	101	7

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 14. Trends in HIV mortality, 1993-2002

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	2,300	26	2,431	27	2,342	26	1,505	17	680	7	552	6	581	6	506	6	558	6	502	5
Males	2,161	49	2,255	51	2,164	48	1,366	30	596	13	468	10	506	11	442	10	485	11	428	9
Females	139	3	176	4	178	4	139	3	84	2	84	2	75	2	64	1	73	2	74	2
White	1,223	33	1,215	34	1,099	31	624	18	262	8	218	6	236	7	187	6	195	6	151	5
Hispanic	582	18	635	20	686	21	490	14	218	6	186	5	178	5	155	5	182	5	187	5
Black	441	47	526	57	505	54	354	38	186	20	139	15	155	17	150	16	170	18	148	16
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	5	53	5	45	4	35	3	12	--	8	--	12	--	8	--	9	--	14	--
Males																				
White	1,180	63	1,172	63	1,059	58	592	33	245	14	205	12	212	12	172	10	180	10	140	8
Hispanic	538	34	581	37	629	38	436	25	186	11	155	9	164	9	140	8	156	9	165	9
Black	396	92	451	107	428	101	303	72	152	36	100	24	120	29	118	29	138	33	109	26
Asian/Pacific Islander	40	8	49	9	41	8	33	6	11	--	7	--	10	--	7	--	9	--	12	--
Females																				
White	43	2	43	3	40	2	32	2	17	--	13	--	24	1	15	--	15	--	11	--
Hispanic	44	3	54	3	57	4	54	3	32	2	31	2	14	--	15	--	26	1	22	1
Black	45	9	75	15	77	15	51	10	34	7	39	8	35	7	32	6	32	6	39	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	--	4	--	4	--	2	--	1	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	0	--	2	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	29	11	26	9	25	8	23	8	15	--	14	--	8	--	9	--	19	--	11	--
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	359	19	375	20	335	18	224	12	83	4	85	4	80	4	63	3	74	4	68	3
SPA 3: San Gabriel	204	13	215	13	242	15	129	8	81	5	62	4	62	4	45	3	47	3	51	3
SPA 4: Metro	859	78	885	82	830	77	502	45	211	19	184	17	183	17	171	16	155	14	133	12
SPA 5: West	114	17	135	21	134	20	75	11	33	5	17	--	22	3	16	--	19	--	16	--
SPA 6: South	235	29	264	34	276	35	179	23	94	12	67	8	85	12	83	11	90	11	87	11
SPA 7: East	138	12	175	15	168	14	125	11	45	4	48	4	43	4	32	3	42	4	42	4
SPA 8: South Bay	339	24	347	23	316	22	240	16	115	8	74	5	91	6	83	6	97	6	85	6

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.

*Per 100,000 adjusted by age. See definition in Technical Notes.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002
Appendix 15. Comparison of the leading causes of death, 1993-2002

Leading causes of death

Year	#1 cause No. of deaths	#2 cause No. of deaths	#3 cause No. of deaths	#4 cause No. of deaths	#5 cause No. of deaths	#6 cause No. of deaths	#7 cause No. of deaths	#8 cause No. of deaths	#9 cause No. of deaths	#10 cause No. of deaths
2002	Coronary heart disease 16,293	Stroke 4,169	Lung cancer 3,081	Emphysema 2,604	Pneumonia & influenza 2,494	Diabetes 2,122	Colorectal cancer 1,315	Homicide 1,148	Liver disease 1,085	Breast cancer 1,064
2001	Coronary heart disease 16,828	Stroke 4,259	Lung cancer 3,232	Emphysema 2,723	Pneumonia & influenza 2,421	Diabetes 1,890	Colorectal cancer 1,423	Homicide 1,099	Breast cancer 1,096	Liver disease 1,010
2000	Coronary heart disease 16,903	Stroke 4,410	Lung cancer 3,150	Emphysema 2,660	Pneumonia & influenza 2,477	Diabetes 1,879	Colorectal cancer 1,360	Liver disease 1,121	Breast cancer 1,058	Homicide 992
1999	Coronary heart disease 17,394	Stroke 4,435	Lung cancer 3,243	Emphysema 2,836	Pneumonia & influenza 2,242	Diabetes 1,820	Colorectal cancer 1,378	Breast cancer 1,101	Liver disease 1,047	Homicide 896
<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.</i>										
1998	Coronary heart disease 17,163	Stroke 3,928	Pneumonia & influenza 3,594	Lung cancer 3,150	Emphysema 2,553	Diabetes 1,753	Colorectal cancer 1,302	Breast cancer 1,135	Liver disease 1,019	Homicide 984
1997	Coronary heart disease 17,448	Stroke 4,160	Pneumonia & influenza 3,346	Lung cancer 3,316	Emphysema 2,565	Diabetes 1,746	Colorectal cancer 1,336	Homicide 1,232	Breast cancer 1,120	Liver disease 1,041
1996	Coronary heart disease 17,153	Stroke 4,061	Lung cancer 3,302	Pneumonia & influenza 2,984	Emphysema 2,307	Diabetes 1,647	HIV 1,505	Homicide 1,449	Colorectal cancer 1,325	Breast cancer 1,142
1995	Coronary heart disease 17,487	Stroke 4,073	Lung cancer 3,372	Pneumonia & influenza 2,933	HIV 2,342	Emphysema 2,255	Homicide 1,716	Diabetes 1,533	Colorectal cancer 1,394	Breast cancer 1,186
1994	Coronary heart disease 18,385	Stroke 4,186	Lung cancer 3,368	Pneumonia & influenza 2,888	HIV 2,431	Emphysema 2,369	Homicide 1,752	Diabetes 1,431	Colorectal cancer 1,383	Breast cancer 1,238
1993	Coronary heart disease 18,557	Stroke 4,109	Lung cancer 3,420	Pneumonia & influenza 2,905	HIV 2,300	Emphysema 2,237	Homicide 1,978	Colorectal cancer 1,435	Breast cancer 1,202	Diabetes 1,100

Appendix 16. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, 1993-2002

Leading causes of premature* death

Year	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause	#6 cause	#7 cause	#8 cause	#9 cause	#10 cause
2002	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Suicide	Liver disease	Drug overdose	Stroke	HIV	Diabetes
2001	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	HIV	Stroke	Drug overdose	Diabetes
2000	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Liver disease	Suicide	Stroke	Drug overdose	HIV	Breast cancer
1999	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Suicide	Drug overdose	HIV	Liver disease	Stroke	Diabetes
<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1993-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2002.</i>										
1998	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	HIV	Drug overdose	Stroke	Breast cancer
1997	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	HIV	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	Stroke	Drug overdose	Breast cancer
1996	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	HIV	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Liver disease	Stroke	Breast cancer
1995	HIV	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Stroke	Liver disease	Breast cancer
1994	HIV	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	Drug overdose	Stroke	Breast cancer
1993	Homicide	HIV	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Liver disease	Stroke	Breast cancer

*Death before age 75 years.

Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002

Appendix 17. Los Angeles County population estimate and United States standard population

Los Angeles County population estimate, 2002*

		Age Group (years)										
	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
Males												
White	13,648	54,766	164,495	164,739	198,161	259,362	245,443	167,735	112,650	96,329	36,123	1,513,451
Hispanic	47,278	189,121	482,363	404,933	419,089	336,399	200,108	98,590	52,975	27,990	7,900	2,266,746
Black	6,845	27,648	83,208	67,985	58,139	70,600	55,968	35,349	23,591	13,205	4,102	446,640
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,034	28,208	83,222	95,980	99,095	96,667	89,606	55,413	34,860	21,842	6,550	618,477
American Indian/Alaska Native	77	900	2,361	2,087	2,205	2,550	2,057	1,321	697	311	110	14,676
All races	74,882	300,643	815,649	735,724	776,689	765,578	593,182	358,408	224,773	159,677	54,785	4,859,990
Females												
White	13,003	52,164	156,796	158,993	189,071	237,091	236,242	172,391	128,583	133,252	74,105	1,551,691
Hispanic	45,014	180,095	460,990	379,164	392,103	323,847	218,355	117,434	72,793	43,046	16,429	2,249,270
Black	6,519	26,319	81,943	71,797	70,854	83,530	68,001	44,872	30,333	21,156	10,242	515,566
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,674	26,838	77,596	94,058	109,005	111,599	106,843	64,102	44,092	29,058	9,964	679,829
American Indian/Alaska Native	59	864	2,242	2,098	2,297	2,518	2,300	1,553	754	398	228	15,311
All races	71,269	286,280	779,567	706,110	763,330	758,585	631,741	400,352	276,555	226,910	110,968	5,011,667
Los Angeles County												
White	26,651	106,930	321,291	323,732	387,232	496,453	481,685	340,126	241,233	229,581	110,228	3,065,142
Hispanic	92,292	369,216	943,353	784,097	811,192	660,246	418,463	216,024	125,768	71,036	24,329	4,516,016
Black	13,364	53,967	165,151	139,782	128,993	154,130	123,969	80,221	53,924	34,361	14,344	962,206
Asian/Pacific Islander	13,708	55,046	160,818	190,038	208,100	208,266	196,449	119,515	78,952	50,900	16,514	1,298,306
American Indian/Alaska Native	136	1,764	4,603	4,185	4,502	5,068	4,357	2,874	1,451	709	338	29,987
All races	146,151	586,923	1,595,216	1,441,834	1,540,019	1,524,163	1,224,923	758,760	501,328	386,587	165,753	9,871,657

United States standard population, 2000**

		Age Group (years)										
	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
United States												
All races	13,818	55,317	145,565	138,646	135,573	162,613	134,834	87,247	66,037	44,842	15,508	1,000,000

*Population Estimation and Projection System 2002 (Estimates), October 2002, WRMA (John Hedderson).

**Anderson RN, Rosenberg HM. Age standardization of death rates: Implementation of the year 2000 standard. National Vital Statistics Reports; Vol. 47 No. 3. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998.



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