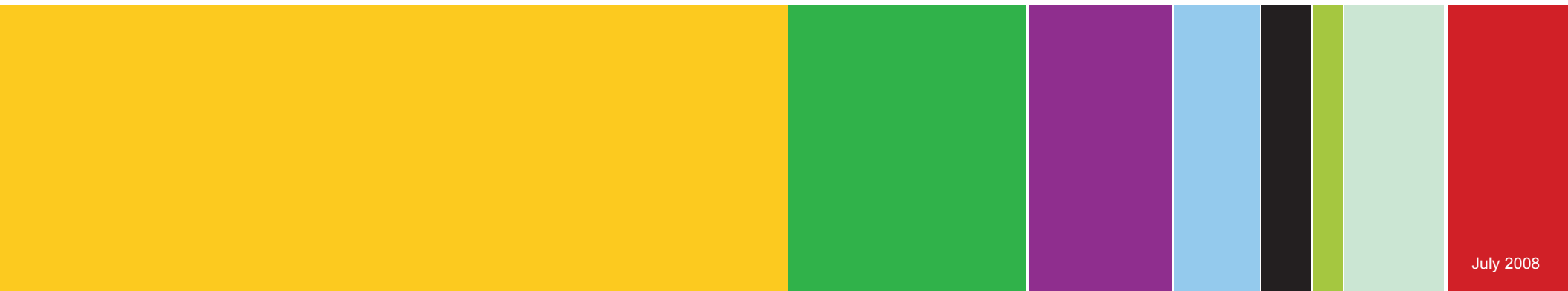




MORTALITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2005

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

A publication of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health



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Highlights

- ▶ On an average day in Los Angeles County in 2005, 165 people died: 42 from coronary heart disease, 38 from cancer, 11 from injuries (accident, homicide, suicide), and 10 from stroke. Six deaths were children or young adults less than 25 years of age.
- ▶ There were 60,145 deaths: 30,308 males and 29,837 females.
- ▶ Coronary heart disease was the leading cause of death overall, and the leading cause of death for both males and females, all race/ethnic groups, persons aged 45 years and older, and in every service planning area and health district.
- ▶ One of every four deaths was caused by coronary heart disease (15,154 deaths).
- ▶ Nearly half (48%) of all deaths in 2005 were caused by either coronary heart disease (15,154 deaths) or cancer (13,837 deaths).
- ▶ Among those who died of cancer, lung cancer was most common (3,036 deaths) followed by colorectal cancer (1,409 deaths), and breast cancer (1,174 deaths).
- ▶ Injuries (accident, homicide, suicide) were the leading cause of death for persons 1-44 years of age. Homicide was the second leading cause of premature death overall.
- ▶ Except for Alzheimer's disease, death rates for men were higher than for women for each of the leading causes of death and premature death.
- ▶ Blacks had the highest death rate for all of the leading causes of death and premature death except for liver disease and suicide.
- ▶ 45% of all deaths in the county were among persons less than 75 years of age, resulting in nearly 499,000 years of life lost.
- ▶ There has been no change since 1999 in the six leading causes of death: coronary heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, emphysema/COPD, pneumonia/influenza, and diabetes.
- ▶ Coronary heart disease, homicide, and motor vehicle crashes have been the three leading causes of premature death since 1997.
- ▶ From 1996 to 2005, Alzheimer's disease and diabetes were the only leading causes of death or premature death for which the death rate has increased.
- ▶ The Healthy People 2010 goal was met for lung cancer and stroke, but not for other leading causes of death and premature death for which a comparable Healthy People goal has been established (breast cancer, colorectal cancer, coronary heart disease, emphysema/COPD, HIV, homicide, liver disease, motor vehicle crash, and suicide).

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Background

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. To complete a certificate of death, the funeral director or medical facility collects identifying and demographic information about the decedent from family members and medical records. The decedent's physician or the coroner provides information about the medical conditions or events that precipitated the death.



When the death certificate is complete, it is filed with the local registrar. The local registrar files the document with the State Registrar of Vital Records. State records are aggregated by the National Center for Health Statistics to create an annual national mortality database. There is a delay of about two years before the annual national mortality database is available for use. 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.

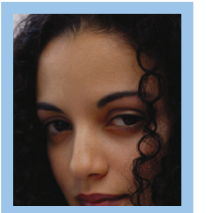


This report summarizes information obtained from death certificates for all Los Angeles County residents who died in 2005, and mortality trends for 1996 through 2005. While it cannot provide information about every cause of death, it lays the groundwork for future projects and provides valuable information for public health and medical research, evaluation of prevention and intervention programs, community needs assessments, policy development, and program planning.

Premature death: What is it?

We expect most people to live a long life, but many do not. In 2005, almost half (45%) of the people who died were less than 75 years old. 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, a standard cut-off used in public health. Ideally, many people will live longer than 75 years.

If we expect everyone to live to at least 75 years of age, then people who die younger 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. Calculations of years of 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 from prevention of other causes of early mortality.



Measures

This report provides the number of deaths, death rates, and years of life lost before age 75 for the leading causes of death and premature death for 2005 and the 10-year period, 1996 through 2005, for Los Angeles County residents. The variables included in the analysis were age at death, gender, race/ethnicity, service planning area and health district of residence, and underlying cause of death.



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 for analysis.¹ The cause of death groups were based on categories developed by the National Center for Health Statistics.² To identify the leading causes of death, the cause of death groups were ranked by the number of deaths in each group. If two groups had the same number of deaths, then the cause of death that resulted in the most years of life lost was ranked first. To identify the leading causes of premature death, the groups were ranked by the years of life lost in each group. If two causes of death resulted in the same number of years of life lost, then the group that resulted in the greatest number of 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 do not reflect the full impact of certain diseases and conditions.

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

Age-adjusted death rate: There are age-related differences in the rates at which most health conditions occur. Some conditions are more common among young people, while others are more common among older people. Age adjustment is a technique for removing the effects of age from crude rates so they can be compared. Age adjustment is used to compare two or more populations at one point in time or one population at two or more points in time. 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 in order to create a comparable summary measure of mortality. In this report, age-adjusted death rates 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 may differ by a fractional amount.



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.pdf.

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.

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Age-specific death rate: The number of deaths in a specific age group divided by the population at risk in that age group.

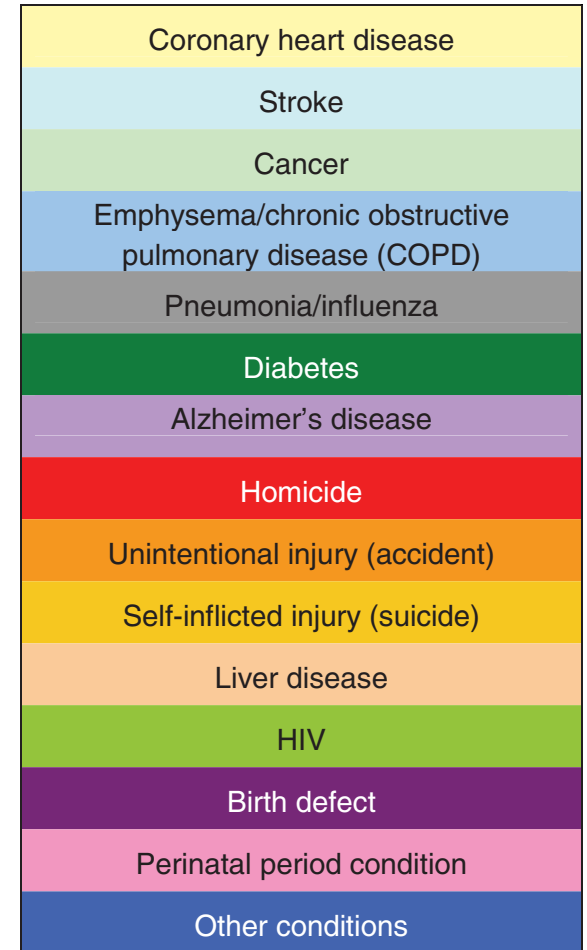
Death rate: The number of deaths divided by the population at risk. Death rates make comparisons between different population groups more meaningful. This type of rate is also called the crude death rate.

Health District: Using census tract boundaries, the County is divided into 26 health districts that are responsible for planning and providing public health services according to the health needs of the local communities (see Appendix 3).

Service Planning Area: Health districts are aggregated to form service planning areas. The County is divided into eight service planning areas (see Appendix 3 and Appendix 4).

User's Guide to Color

To make the figures easier to understand and interpret, color codes have been used throughout the report. The same color is used for all cancers regardless of the type. All unintentional injuries, such as drug overdoses, motor vehicle crash, or any other unintentional injury, have the same color code.



User's guide to cause of death and premature death figures

The following series of figures compares the ten leading causes of death with the ten leading causes of *premature* death (death before age 75) for the county overall and certain 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	15,154	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	64,231	1.
2.	Stroke	3,775	8.	2.	Homicide	48,067	10.
3.	Lung cancer	3,036	5.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	32,394	12.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	2,770	13.	4.	Suicide	19,375	17.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	2,333	19.	5.	Lung cancer	18,490	3.
6.	Diabetes	2,305	7.	6.	Liver disease	17,897	11.
7.	Alzheimer's disease	1,546	50.	7.	Diabetes	16,971	6.
8.	Colorectal cancer	1,409	12.	8.	Stroke	16,442	2.
9.	Breast cancer	1,174	10.	9.	Drug overdose	16,138	21.
10.	Homicide	1,066	2.	10.	Breast cancer	13,610	9.

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.

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.

- ① The cause of death group coded by color.
- ② The number of deaths due to the specific cause, e.g., there were 15,154 deaths from coronary heart disease and 2,770 deaths from emphysema/COPD.
- ③ The *premature* death rank for this cause of death, e.g., homicide was the tenth ranked cause of death (1,066 deaths), but the second ranked cause of *premature* death (48,067 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, e.g., stroke was the eighth ranked cause of *premature* death resulting in 16,442 years of life lost before age 75, but the second ranked cause of death (3,775 deaths).

Figure 1. Ten leading causes of death and premature death

Los Angeles County
60,145 total deaths
498,939 years of life lost*

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	15,154	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	64,231	1.
2.	Stroke	3,775	8.	2.	Homicide	48,067	10.
3.	Lung cancer	3,036	5.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	32,394	12.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	2,770	13.	4.	Suicide	19,375	17.
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8.	Colorectal cancer	1,409	12.	8.	Stroke	16,442	2.
9.	Breast cancer	1,174	10.	9.	Drug overdose	16,138	21.
10.	Homicide	1,066	2.	10.	Breast cancer	13,610	9.

There were four times more deaths from coronary heart disease than there were from stroke, the second leading cause of death.

Overall, coronary heart disease (15,154 deaths) and cancer (13,837 deaths) caused nearly half (48%) of all deaths.

For each death from homicide, the second leading cause of premature death, an average of 45 years of life was lost compared with four years for coronary heart disease.

Homicide, accidents, and suicide caused only 7% of all deaths but 26% of all years of life lost, highlighting the dramatic impact of these conditions on premature death.

Although the years of life lost from suicide and lung cancer were similar, there were four times more deaths from lung cancer than suicide (695 deaths).

Alzheimer's disease is becoming an increasingly important cause of death in Los Angeles County.

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

**Death before age 75 years.

Figure 2. Ten leading causes of death and premature death, by gender

Male 30,308 total deaths 325,662 years of life lost*				Female 29,837 total deaths 173,277 years of life lost*			
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	7,613	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	47,270	1.
2.	Lung cancer	1,608	8.	2.	Homicide	43,158	7.
3.	Stroke	1,554	10.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	23,419	11.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	1,348	12.	4.	Suicide	14,611	12.
5.	Diabetes	1,140	9.	5.	Liver disease	13,301	9.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,055	18.	6.	Drug overdose	11,905	18.
7.	Homicide	940	2.	7.	HIV	11,140	17.
8.	Prostate cancer	781	25.	8.	Lung cancer	10,264	2.
9.	Liver disease	759	5.	9.	Diabetes	9,418	5.
10.	Colorectal cancer	708	11.	10.	Stroke	8,840	3.

Male 30,308 total deaths 325,662 years of life lost*				Female 29,837 total deaths 173,277 years of life lost*			
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	7,541	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	16,961	1.
2.	Stroke	2,221	5.	2.	Breast cancer	13,534	6.
3.	Lung cancer	1,428	4.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	8,975	16.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	1,422	13.	4.	Lung cancer	8,226	3.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,278	18.	5.	Stroke	7,602	2.
6.	Breast cancer	1,168	2.	6.	Diabetes	7,553	7.
7.	Diabetes	1,165	6.	7.	Homicide	4,909	32.
8.	Alzheimer's disease	1,096	41.	8.	Suicide	4,764	22.
9.	Colorectal cancer	701	11.	9.	Liver disease	4,596	14.
10.	High blood pressure & related kidney disease	509	26.	10.	Drug overdose	4,233	26.

For men, the years of life lost from homicide were almost as high as the years of life lost from coronary heart disease, even though there were eight times more deaths from coronary heart disease than homicide.

Homicide, motor vehicle crash, suicide, and drug overdose caused 29% of the years of life lost among men but only 8% of the deaths.

The number of coronary heart disease deaths for men and women was nearly equal, but men lost more than twice as many years of life.

Motor vehicle crash, homicide, suicide, and drug overdose caused 13% of the years of life lost among women but only 2% of the deaths.

Emphysema/COPD, pneumonia/influenza, Alzheimer's disease, and high blood pressure were leading causes of death for women but had less impact on premature death.

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

**Death before age 75 years.

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

White 32,101 total deaths 171,175 years of life lost*				Hispanic 13,574 total deaths 184,463 years of life lost**			
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	8,953	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	27,405	1.
2.	Stroke	1,962	10.	2.	Lung cancer	9,749	4.
3.	Emphysema/COPD	1,840	8.	3.	Suicide	8,747	14.
4.	Lung cancer	1,830	2.	4.	Motor vehicle crash	8,348	18.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,338	17.	5.	Drug overdose	8,292	21.
6.	Alzheimer's disease	1,132	45.	6.	Liver disease	5,740	13.
7.	Diabetes	897	9.	7.	Breast cancer	5,709	9.
8.	Colorectal cancer	737	11.	8.	Emphysema/COPD	5,016	3.
9.	Breast cancer	635	7.	9.	Diabetes	5,010	7.
10.	Pancreatic cancer	479	14.	10.	Stroke	4,328	2.

White 32,101 total deaths 171,175 years of life lost*				Hispanic 13,574 total deaths 184,463 years of life lost**			
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	2,766	3.	1.	Homicide	27,326	4.
2.	Stroke	782	7.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	17,191	7.
3.	Diabetes	773	6.	3.	Coronary heart disease	16,656	1.
4.	Homicide	570	1.	4.	Liver disease	9,407	5.
5.	Liver disease	501	4.	5.	Suicide	6,797	19.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	448	19.	6.	Diabetes	6,734	3.
7.	Motor vehicle crash	428	2.	7.	Stroke	5,933	2.
8.	Lung cancer	370	12.	8.	HIV	5,011	21.
9.	Emphysema/COPD	344	27.	9.	Drug overdose	4,388	24.
10.	Colorectal cancer	270	14.	10.	Breast cancer	3,390	13.

Alzheimer's disease was the seventh leading cause of death overall but the sixth leading cause of death for whites.

Emphysema/COPD was the thirteenth leading cause of premature death overall but the eighth leading cause of premature death for whites.

Suicide, motor vehicle crash, and drug overdose caused 3% of the deaths and 15% of the years of life lost among whites.

Homicide was the leading cause of premature death for Hispanics even though the number of homicides was almost five times less than the number of coronary heart disease deaths.

Liver disease was the eleventh leading cause of death overall but the fifth leading cause of death for Hispanics.

HIV was the eleventh leading cause of premature death overall but the eighth leading cause of premature death for Hispanics.

Black
8,413 total deaths
99,999 years of life lost*

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	2,045	2.	1.	Homicide	15,975	5.
2.	Stroke	530	6.	2.	Coronary heart disease	14,474	1.
3.	Lung cancer	457	7.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,194	17.
4.	Diabetes	389	4.	4.	Diabetes	3,868	4.
5.	Homicide	362	1.	5.	HIV	3,788	14.
6.	Emphysema/COPD	331	11.	6.	Stroke	3,653	2.
7.	Pneumonia/influenza	238	15.	7.	Lung cancer	3,516	3.
8.	Colorectal cancer	213	10.	8.	Drug overdose	3,084	16.
9.	Breast cancer	183	9.	9.	Breast cancer	2,529	9.
10.	Alzheimer's disease	176	49.	10.	Colorectal cancer	2,114	8.

For each homicide, an average of 44 years of life was lost compared to seven years for coronary heart disease, 40 years for motor vehicle crash, ten years for diabetes, and 29 years for HIV.

HIV was the eleventh leading cause of premature death overall but was the fifth leading cause of premature death for blacks.

Asian/Pacific Islander
5,820 total deaths
40,580 years of life lost*

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	1,344	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	5,363	1.
2.	Stroke	489	2.	2.	Stroke	2,421	2.
3.	Lung cancer	368	5.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	2,393	13.
4.	Pneumonia/influenza	300	20.	4.	Suicide	2,096	15.
5.	Emphysema/COPD	238	25.	5.	Lung cancer	2,093	3.
6.	Diabetes	236	9.	6.	Breast cancer	1,997	9.
7.	Colorectal cancer	184	8.	7.	Homicide	1,362	27.
8.	Liver cancer	146	10.	8.	Colorectal cancer	1,359	7.
9.	Breast cancer	132	6.	9.	Diabetes	1,304	6.
10.	Pancreatic cancer	125	12.	10.	Liver cancer	1,237	8.

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

Among Asians/Pacific Islanders, the years of life lost from suicide and lung cancer were almost identical, but the number of lung cancer deaths was more than four times greater than the number of deaths from suicide highlighting the impact of suicide on younger people.

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

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

Leading causes of death

Race/ethnicity Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#1 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#2 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#3 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#4 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#5 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate
White 32,101 716 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 8,953 190 per 100,000	Stroke 1,962 41 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,840 41 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,830 43 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 1,338 27 per 100,000
Hispanic 13,574 573 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,766 139 per 100,000	Stroke 782 38 per 100,000	Diabetes 773 36 per 100,000	Homicide 570 11 per 100,000	Liver disease 501 17 per 100,000
Black 8,413 1,016 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,045 254 per 100,000	Stroke 530 66 per 100,000	Lung cancer 457 56 per 100,000	Diabetes 389 47 per 100,000	Homicide 362 38 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 5,820 468 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,344 111 per 100,000	Stroke 489 40 per 100,000	Lung cancer 368 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 300 26 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 238 20 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 60,145 679 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 15,154 174 per 100,000	Stroke 3,775 43 per 100,000	Lung cancer 3,036 35 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,770 33 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 2,333 27 per 100,000

Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

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

Notes: Los Angeles County Total includes persons of other or unknown race/ethnicity.

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 Age-adjusted death rate	#1 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#2 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#3 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#4 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#5 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate
White 15,336 836 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 4,362 234 per 100,000	Lung cancer 921 50 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 823 45 per 100,000	Stroke 770 42 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 580 32 per 100,000
Hispanic 7,517 712 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,465 176 per 100,000	Homicide 528 19 per 100,000	Diabetes 390 42 per 100,000	Liver disease 383 29 per 100,000	Stroke 360 43 per 100,000
Black 4,321 1,274 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,044 324 per 100,000	Homicide 320 72 per 100,000	Lung cancer 243 73 per 100,000	Stroke 206 67 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 184 60 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 3,012 563 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 717 138 per 100,000	Lung cancer 228 42 per 100,000	Stroke 216 42 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 161 34 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 154 32 per 100,000
All males 30,308 812 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 7,613 215 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,608 44 per 100,000	Stroke 1,554 45 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,348 39 per 100,000	Diabetes 1,140 31 per 100,000

Males: Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

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

Notes: All males 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 Age-adjusted death rate	#1 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#2 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#3 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#4 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#5 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate
White 16,765 617 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 4,591 153 per 100,000	Stroke 1,192 40 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,017 37 per 100,000	Lung cancer 909 38 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 813 25 per 100,000
Hispanic 6,057 466 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,301 113 per 100,000	Stroke 422 35 per 100,000	Diabetes 383 31 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 240 21 per 100,000	Breast cancer 223 15 per 100,000
Black 4,092 826 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,001 202 per 100,000	Stroke 324 65 per 100,000	Lung cancer 214 43 per 100,000	Diabetes 208 42 per 100,000	Breast cancer 181 36 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 2,808 397 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 627 91 per 100,000	Stroke 273 39 per 100,000	Lung cancer 140 19 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 139 20 per 100,000	Breast cancer 132 17 per 100,000
All females 29,837 572 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 7,541 141 per 100,000	Stroke 2,221 42 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,428 29 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,422 28 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 1,278 24 per 100,000

Females: Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

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

Notes: All females includes persons of other or unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 7. Comparison of the leading causes of death, by age group

Leading causes of death

Age group Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#1 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#2 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#3 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#4 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#5 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate
Less than 1 year 744 493 per 100,000	Low birthweight/prematurity 130 86 per 100,000	Congenital heart defect 38 25 per 100,000	Pregnancy complication 30 20 per 100,000	Respiratory distress 24 16 per 100,000	Bacterial sepsis 23 15 per 100,000
1-4 years 146 24 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 20 3 per 100,000	Birth defect 17 --	Drowning 13 --	Pneumonia/influenza 7 --	Homicide 7 --
5-14 years 178 11 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 30 2 per 100,000	Birth defect 15 --	Homicide 15 --	Leukemia 13 --	Brain/CNS cancer 8 --
15-24 years 1,059 73 per 100,000	Homicide 429 29 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 203 14 per 100,000	Suicide 86 6 per 100,000	Birth defect 27 2 per 100,000	Drug overdose 23 2 per 100,000
25-44 years 3,640 116 per 100,000	Homicide 466 15 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 322 10 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 236 8 per 100,000	Drug overdose 229 7 per 100,000	Suicide 222 7 per 100,000
45-64 years 11,851 529 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,410 107 per 100,000	Lung cancer 693 31 per 100,000	Liver disease 566 25 per 100,000	Diabetes 556 25 per 100,000	Stroke 481 21 per 100,000
65-74 years 9,322 1,773 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,209 420 per 100,000	Lung cancer 859 163 per 100,000	Diabetes 561 107 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 514 98 per 100,000	Stroke 513 98 per 100,000
75+ years 33,191 6,653 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 10,297 2,064 per 100,000	Stroke 2,652 532 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,913 383 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 1,892 379 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 1,463 293 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 60,145 679 per 100,000***	Coronary heart disease 15,154 174 per 100,000	Stroke 3,775 43 per 100,000	Lung cancer 3,036 35 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,770 33 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 2,333 27 per 100,000

Notes: Los Angeles County Total includes persons of unknown age.

Among persons 1-44 years of age, accidents, including motor vehicle crashes and drug overdoses, were the leading cause of death, and homicide was the second leading cause of death.

Birth defects were an important cause of death for children and adolescents.

Sixty-eight percent of coronary heart disease deaths, 70% of stroke deaths, and 81% of pneumonia/influenza deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or older. Conversely, only 47% of diabetes deaths, 47% of lung cancer deaths, 13% of suicides, and 10% of motor vehicle crash deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or older.

--Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.
***Age-adjusted rate.

Figure 8. Leading causes of death for males, by age group and race/ethnicity

		Race/ethnicity Deaths from all causes	#1 Cause Number of deaths	#2 Cause Number of deaths	#3 Cause Number of deaths
Males	0-14 years 576 deaths	White 92	Perinatal period condition 32	Birth defect 17	Motor vehicle crash 4
		Hispanic 353	Perinatal period condition 129	Birth defect 80	Motor vehicle crash 14
		Black 92	Perinatal period condition 39	Homicide 11	Birth defect 8
		Asian/Pacific Islander 37	Perinatal period condition 13	Birth defect 7	Motor vehicle crash 3
	15-24 years 835 deaths	White 133	Motor vehicle crash 40	Suicide 17	Drug overdose 14
		Hispanic 476	Homicide 258	Motor vehicle crash 78	Suicide 40
		Black 183	Homicide 121	Motor vehicle crash 16	Suicide 9
		Asian/Pacific Islander 41	Motor vehicle crash 12	Homicide 6	Suicide 4
	25-44 years 2,526 deaths	White 690	Drug overdose 80	Coronary heart disease 74	Suicide 65
		Hispanic 1,167	Homicide 227	Motor vehicle crash 142	HIV 87
		Black 483	Homicide 141	HIV 45	Motor vehicle crash 39
		Asian/Pacific Islander 166	Suicide 17	Coronary heart disease 16	Homicide 13
	45-64 years 7,281 deaths	White 3,170	Coronary heart disease 816	Lung cancer 210	Liver disease 148
		Hispanic 2,040	Coronary heart disease 427	Liver disease 216	Diabetes 132
		Black 1,414	Coronary heart disease 400	Lung cancer 75	Diabetes 70
		Asian/Pacific Islander 623	Coronary heart disease 143	Lung cancer 51	Stroke 38

65-74 years 5,169 deaths	White 2,510	Coronary heart disease 676	Lung cancer 267	Emphysema/COPD 174
	Hispanic 1,231	Coronary heart disease 313	Diabetes 115	Stroke 69
	Black 846	Coronary heart disease 221	Lung cancer 91	Emphysema/COPD 61
	Asian/Pacific Islander 556	Coronary heart disease 137	Lung cancer 54	Stroke 37
75+ years 13,909 deaths	White 8,737	Coronary heart disease 2,796	Stroke 568	Emphysema/COPD 530
	Hispanic 2,245	Coronary heart disease 661	Stroke 170	Pneumonia/influenza 134
	Black 1,300	Coronary heart disease 391	Prostate cancer 97	Stroke 92
	Asian/Pacific Islander 1,589	Coronary heart disease 421	Stroke 131	Emphysema/COPD 124

Notes: In each age group, the number of deaths from all causes includes persons of other or unknown race/ethnicity.

Almost all perinatal period condition deaths occurred in infants less than one year of age. Among infants, one-third of the perinatal period condition deaths resulted from low birthweight/prematurity.

Slightly more than half (55%) of the deaths from birth defects occurred in infants less than one year of age. Overall, congenital heart defects were the most common.

Injuries (homicide, suicide, and accidents) caused 80% of all deaths among adolescent and young adult males aged 15-24 years.

The homicide rate for black males aged 15-24 years was 177 per 100,000 compared with 10 per 100,000 for the county overall, 18 per 100,000 for all males, 38 per 100,000 for all blacks, and 72 per 100,000 for black males of all ages.

Among men, 86% of all homicides and 44% of all suicides were committed with a gun. The highest proportion of gun suicides was among elderly men (75 years or older), two-thirds of whom committed suicide with a gun.

HIV remained a leading cause of death among men 25-44 years of age.

Coronary heart disease was the leading cause of the death for men older than 44 years of age.

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

		Race/ethnicity Deaths from all causes	#1 Cause Number of deaths	#2 Cause Number of deaths	#3 Cause Number of deaths
Females	0-14 years 492 deaths	White 81	Perinatal period condition 29	Birth defect 16	Motor vehicle crash 4
		Hispanic 291	Perinatal period condition 101	Birth defect 73	Motor vehicle crash 18
		Black 80	Perinatal period condition 31	Birth defect 13	Motor vehicle crash 3
		Asian/Pacific Islander 37	Perinatal period condition 7	Birth defect 7	Burn 4
	15-24 years 224 deaths	White 52	Motor vehicle crash 19	Homicide 5	Suicide 5
		Hispanic 105	Motor vehicle crash 24	Leukemia 9	Suicide 9
		Black 42	Homicide 15	Motor vehicle crash 9	Insufficient number
		Asian/Pacific Islander 24	Motor vehicle crash 5	Homicide 4	Suicide 2
	25-44 years 1,114 deaths	White 329	Drug overdose 34	Suicide 30	Breast cancer 27
		Hispanic 437	Motor vehicle crash 45	Breast cancer 33	Homicide 23
		Black 251	Homicide 18	Drug overdose 18	Stroke 17
		Asian/Pacific Islander 91	Breast cancer 13	Suicide 11	Stomach cancer 5
	45-64 years 4,570 deaths	White 1,919	Coronary heart disease 240	Breast cancer 214	Lung cancer 163
		Hispanic 1,172	Coronary heart disease 150	Breast cancer 99	Diabetes 93
		Black 986	Coronary heart disease 174	Breast cancer 86	Lung cancer 65
		Asian/Pacific Islander 461	Breast cancer 73	Coronary heart disease 45	Stroke 41

65-74 years 4,153 deaths	White 2,008	Coronary heart disease 385	Lung cancer 246	Emphysema/COPD 148
	Hispanic 1,006	Coronary heart disease 223	Diabetes 113	Stroke 61
	Black 708	Coronary heart disease 166	Diabetes 58	Lung cancer 57
	Asian/Pacific Islander 413	Coronary heart disease 79	Lung cancer 40	Stroke 39
75+ years 19,282 deaths	White 12,376	Coronary heart disease 3,954	Stroke 1,035	Alzheimer's disease 786
	Hispanic 3,044	Coronary heart disease 909	Stroke 269	Pneumonia/influenza 199
	Black 2,025	Coronary heart disease 645	Stroke 194	Alzheimer's disease 112
	Asian/Pacific Islander 1,782	Coronary heart disease 498	Stroke 188	Pneumonia/influenza 119

Notes: In each age group, the number of deaths from all causes includes persons of other or unknown race/ethnicity.

Almost all perinatal period condition deaths occurred in infants less than one year of age. Thirty-six percent of the perinatal period condition deaths resulted from low birthweight/prematurity.

Slightly more than half (55%) of the deaths from birth defects occurred in infants less than one year of age. Overall, congenital heart defects were the most common.

Unintentional injuries (accidents), including motor vehicle crashes and drug overdoses, were the leading causes of death for adolescent and young adult women aged 15-24 years.

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

Overall, 19% of all women who died were between the ages of 25 and 64 years. Among women who died of breast cancer, 48% were between the ages of 25 and 64 years.

For the first time, Alzheimer's disease was the third leading cause of death for white and black women older than 74 years of age.

Figure 10. Leading causes of death and premature death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence

Antelope Valley (SPA 1)

2,137 total deaths

22,198 years of life lost*

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	467	2.	1.	Motor vehicle crash	2,969	5.
2.	Emphysema/COPD	159	8.	2.	Coronary heart disease	2,726	1.
3.	Stroke	124	11.	3.	Homicide	1,713	12.
4.	Lung cancer	122	5.	4.	Suicide	959	13.
5.	Motor vehicle crash	80	1.	5.	Lung cancer	815	4.

San Fernando (SPA 2)

12,591 total deaths

89,984 years of life lost*

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	3,377	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	11,811	1.
2.	Stroke	734	9.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	6,776	12.
3.	Lung cancer	683	5.	3.	Homicide	4,301	22.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	563	16.	4.	Suicide	4,255	13.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	472	20.	5.	Lung cancer	4,136	3.

San Gabriel (SPA 3)

11,074 total deaths

79,616 years of life lost*

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	2,781	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	10,222	1.
2.	Stroke	729	7.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	6,136	12.
3.	Lung cancer	596	5.	3.	Homicide	4,568	19.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	537	14.	4.	Suicide	3,437	18.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	477	22.	5.	Lung cancer	3,130	3.

Metro (SPA 4)

6,687 total deaths

58,072 years of life lost*

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	1,724	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	7,750	1.
2.	Stroke	374	10.	2.	Homicide	5,411	11.
3.	Pneumonia/influenza	319	17.	3.	HIV	3,733	9.
4.	Lung cancer	285	9.	4.	Motor vehicle crash	2,941	14.
5.	Diabetes	277	7.	5.	Suicide	2,665	16.

West (SPA 5)
4,135 total deaths
21,590 years of life lost*

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	980	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,412	1.
2.	Stroke	332	9.	2.	Suicide	1,491	11.
3.	Lung cancer	220	6.	3.	Homicide	1,212	28.
4.	Pneumonia/influenza	188	31.	4.	Breast cancer	1,162	9.
5.	Alzheimer's disease	161	44.	5.	Motor vehicle crash	1,135	19.

South (SPA 6)
6,019 total deaths
76,260 years of life lost*

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	1,404	2.	1.	Homicide	17,042	3.
2.	Stroke	376	5.	2.	Coronary heart disease	8,762	1.
3.	Homicide	372	1.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	3,856	14.
4.	Diabetes	294	4.	4.	Diabetes	2,718	4.
5.	Lung cancer	293	7.	5.	Stroke	2,519	2.

East (SPA 7)
7,359 total deaths
60,544 years of life lost*

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	1,854	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	7,693	1.
2.	Stroke	460	6.	2.	Homicide	6,042	11.
3.	Diabetes	381	5.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	3,567	12.
4.	Lung cancer	332	7.	4.	Liver disease	2,778	7.
5.	Emphysema/COPD	316	13.	5.	Diabetes	2,715	3.

South Bay (SPA 8)
9,796 total deaths
83,682 years of life lost*

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	2,493	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	11,963	1.
2.	Stroke	638	5.	2.	Homicide	7,278	10.
3.	Emphysema/COPD	542	12.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,351	16.
4.	Lung cancer	496	4.	4.	Lung cancer	3,379	4.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	360	14.	5.	Stroke	2,995	2.

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

Figure 11. 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 Age-adjusted death rate	#1 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#2 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#3 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#4 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#5 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate
SPA 1: Antelope Valley 2,137 917 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 467 215 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 159 74 per 100,000	Stroke 124 60 per 100,000	Lung cancer 122 53 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 80 25 per 100,000
SPA 2: San Fernando 12,591 664 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 3,377 180 per 100,000	Stroke 734 40 per 100,000	Lung cancer 683 37 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 563 31 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 472 25 per 100,000
SPA 3: San Gabriel 11,074 641 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,781 162 per 100,000	Stroke 729 43 per 100,000	Lung cancer 596 35 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 537 32 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 477 28 per 100,000
SPA 4: Metro 6,687 618 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,724 161 per 100,000	Stroke 374 35 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 319 29 per 100,000	Lung cancer 285 28 per 100,000	Diabetes 277 26 per 100,000
SPA 5: West 4,135 558 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 980 128 per 100,000	Stroke 332 43 per 100,000	Lung cancer 220 31 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 188 24 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 161 20 per 100,000
SPA 6: South 6,019 865 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,404 218 per 100,000	Stroke 376 58 per 100,000	Homicide 372 34 per 100,000	Diabetes 294 45 per 100,000	Lung cancer 293 45 per 100,000
SPA 7: East 7,359 658 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,854 169 per 100,000	Stroke 460 42 per 100,000	Diabetes 381 35 per 100,000	Lung cancer 332 31 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 316 29 per 100,000
SPA 8: South Bay 9,796 711 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,493 185 per 100,000	Stroke 638 48 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 542 41 per 100,000	Lung cancer 496 36 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 360 27 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 60,145 679 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 15,154 174 per 100,000	Stroke 3,775 43 per 100,000	Lung cancer 3,036 35 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,770 33 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 2,333 27 per 100,000

Notes: Los Angeles County Total includes persons of unknown residence.

Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

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

Notes: Los Angeles County Total includes persons of unknown residence.

Figure 12. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence and gender

Males: Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

Service Planning Area	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	Motor vehicle crash	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Suicide	Liver disease
SPA 2: San Fernando	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	Drug overdose
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	Liver disease
SPA 4: Metro	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	HIV	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease
SPA 5: West	Coronary heart disease	Suicide	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose
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	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Liver disease
All males	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Liver disease

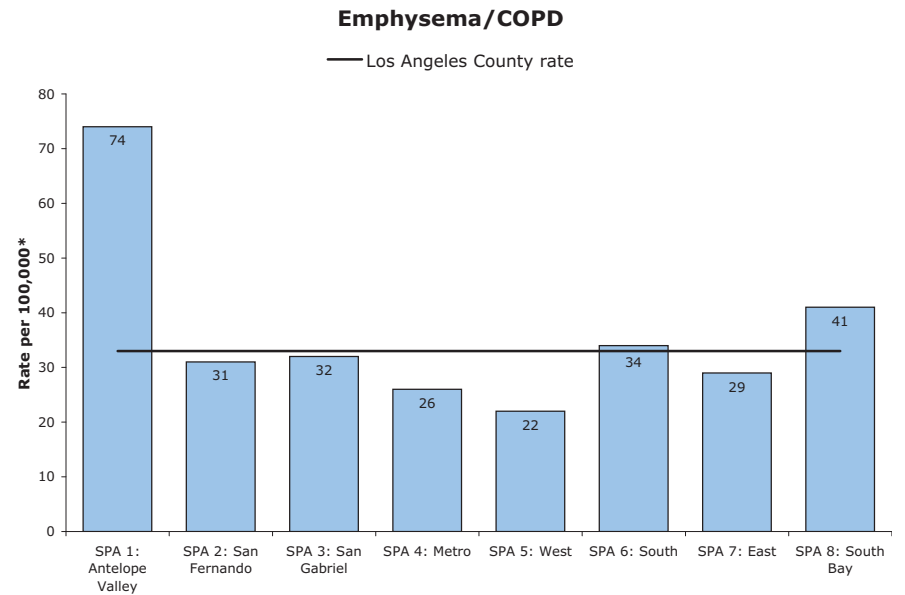
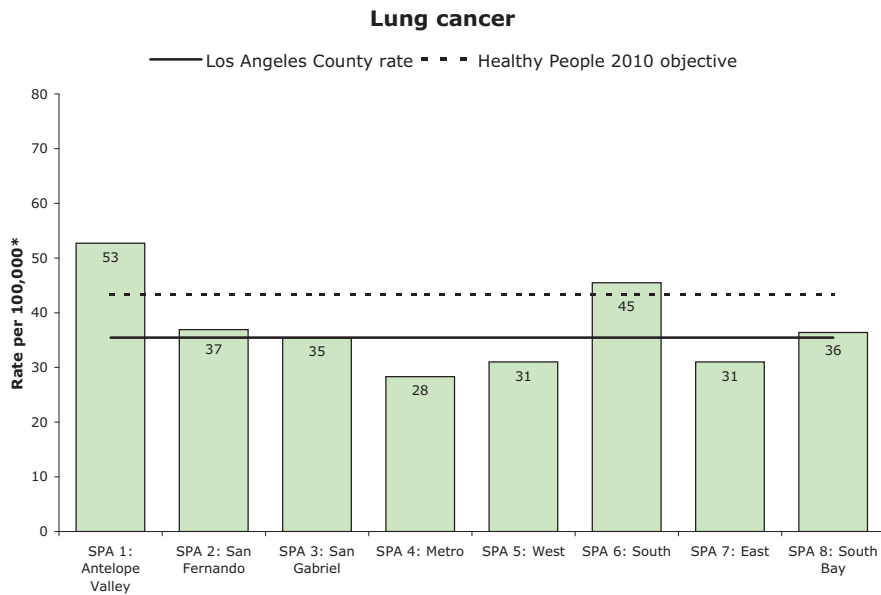
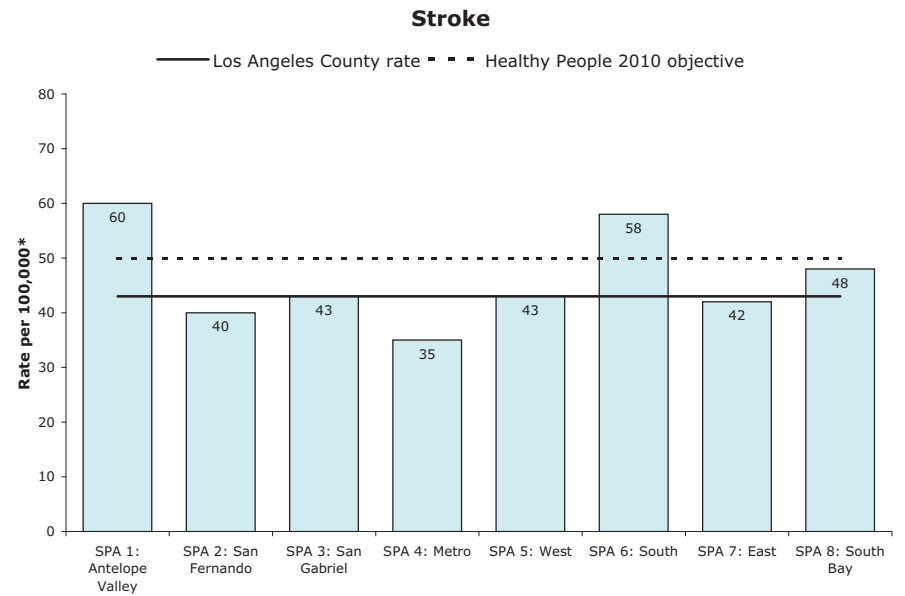
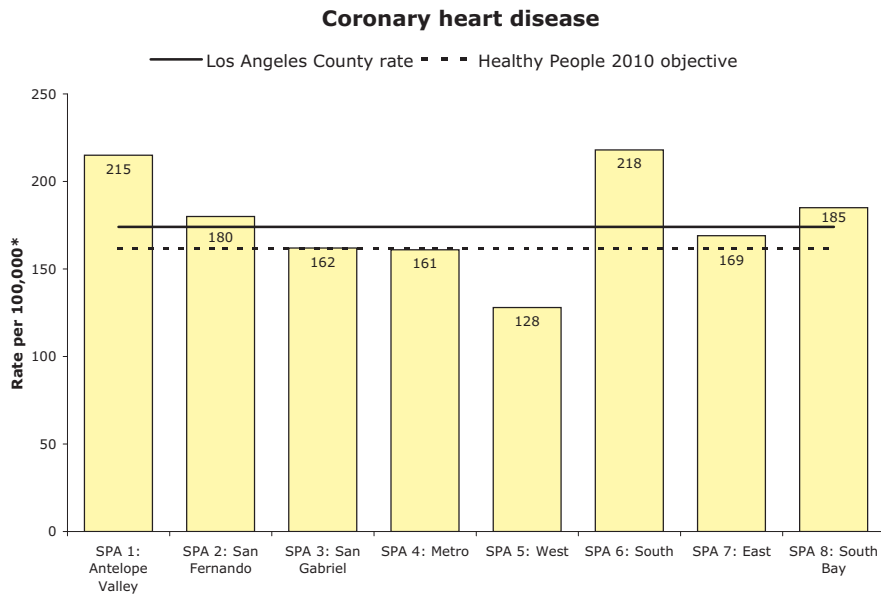
Notes: All males includes persons of unknown residence.

Females: Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

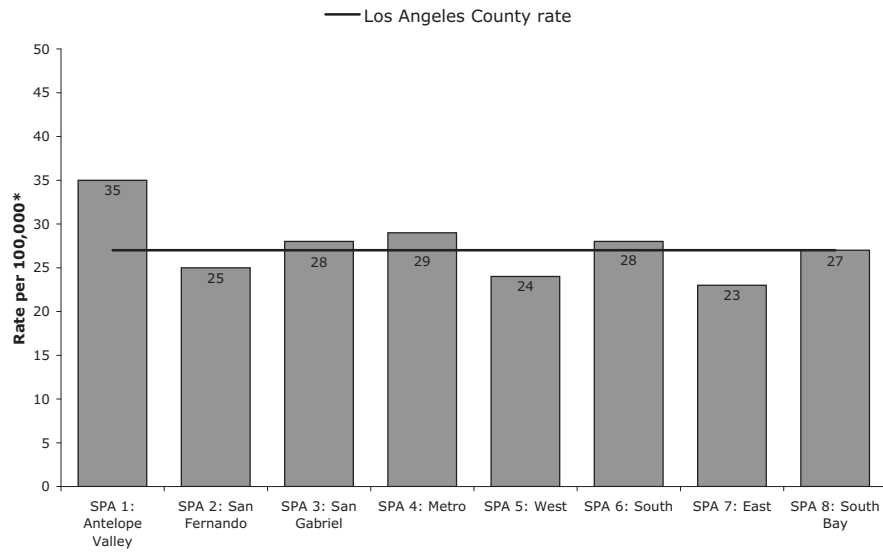
Service Planning Area	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Breast cancer	Diabetes	Lung cancer
SPA 2: San Fernando	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Suicide
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Coronary heart disease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

Notes: All females includes persons of unknown residence.

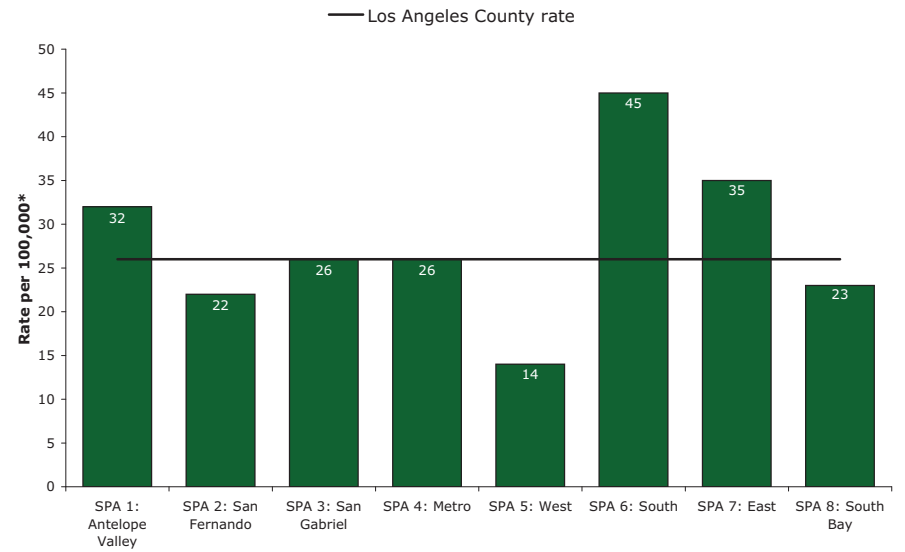
Figure 13. Death rates for selected causes of death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence



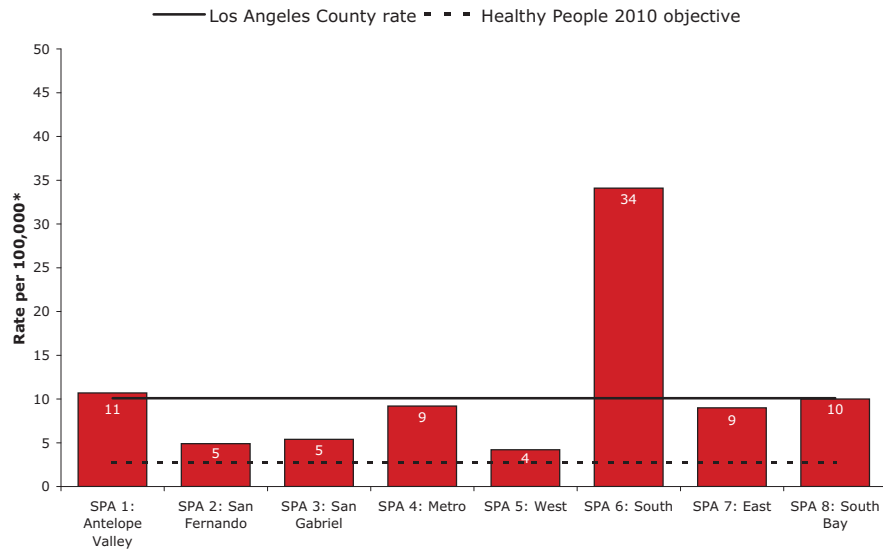
Pneumonia/Influenza



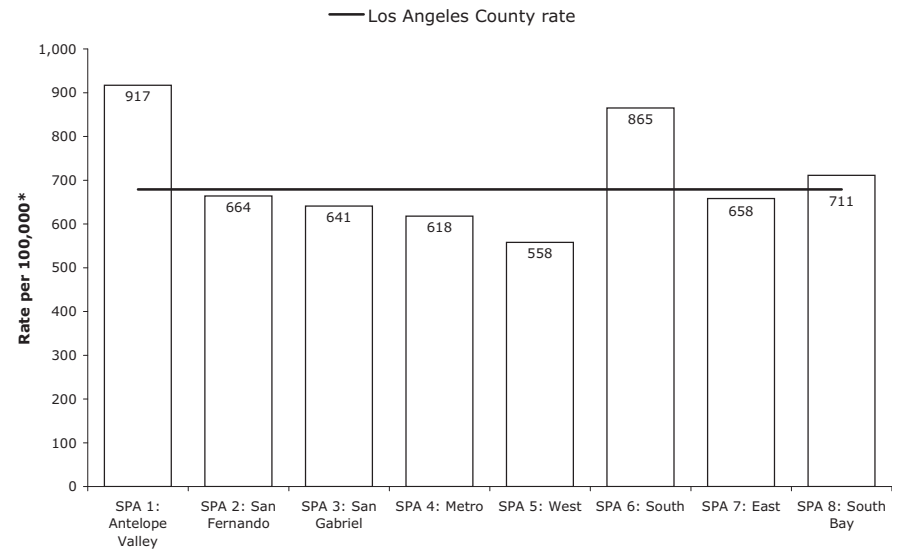
Diabetes



Homicide



All causes of death



*Age-adjusted.

Figure 14. Comparison of the leading causes of death, by health district of residence

Leading causes of death

Health District Number of deaths Age-adjusted 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 2,342 531 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 626	Stroke 175	Pneumonia/influenza 139	Lung cancer 123	Emphysema/COPD 117
Antelope Valley 2,137 917 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 467	Emphysema/COPD 159	Stroke 124	Lung cancer 122	Motor vehicle crash 80
Bellflower 2,218 695 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 566	Stroke 139	Lung cancer 123	Emphysema/COPD 103	Diabetes 100
Central 1,894 622 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 475	Stroke 101	Diabetes 88	Lung cancer 85	Emphysema/COPD 82
Compton 1,541 883 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 343	Homicide 114	Stroke 92	Diabetes 78	Emphysema/COPD 66
East Los Angeles 1,204 637 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 290	Diabetes 74	Stroke 61	Pneumonia/influenza 52	Lung cancer 38
East Valley 2,501 693 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 658	Stroke 142	Lung cancer 131	Emphysema/COPD 96	Pneumonia/influenza 90
El Monte 2,229 647 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 507	Stroke 138	Lung cancer 133	Diabetes 109	Emphysema/COPD 108
Foothill 2,171 685 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 560	Stroke 145	Lung cancer 124	Emphysema/COPD 96	Pneumonia/influenza 88
Glendale 2,445 591 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 675	Stroke 148	Lung cancer 133	Emphysema/COPD 122	Pneumonia/influenza 102
Harbor 1,322 652 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 340	Stroke 82	Emphysema/COPD 60	Lung cancer 56	Diabetes 48
Hollywood/Wilshire 3,112 616 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 844	Stroke 168	Pneumonia/influenza 163	Lung cancer 138	Emphysema/COPD 129
Inglewood 2,398 775 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 580	Stroke 143	Lung cancer 128	Emphysema/COPD 102	Diabetes 101

Long Beach 3,187 800 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 862	Emphysema/COPD 218	Stroke 187	Lung cancer 148	Pneumonia/influenza 113
Northeast 1,681 613 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 405	Stroke 105	Diabetes 88	Pneumonia/influenza 79	Lung cancer 62
Pasadena 1,022 645 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 292	Stroke 75	Emphysema/COPD 57	Pneumonia/influenza 54	Lung cancer 36
Pomona 3,310 699 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 796	Stroke 196	Lung cancer 180	Emphysema/COPD 159	Diabetes 145
San Antonio 1,801 636 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 443	Diabetes 111	Stroke 108	Emphysema/COPD 74	Lung cancer 69
San Fernando 2,361 721 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 571	Lung cancer 148	Stroke 140	Emphysema/COPD 105	Diabetes 93
South 989 922 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 213	Homicide 96	Stroke 64	Lung cancer 46	Diabetes 39
Southeast 670 784 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 138	Homicide 47	Diabetes 42	Stroke 41	Lung cancer 34
Southwest 2,819 863 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 710	Stroke 179	Lung cancer 152	Diabetes 135	Homicide 115
Torrance 2,889 620 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 711	Stroke 226	Lung cancer 164	Emphysema/COPD 162	Pneumonia/influenza 114
West 4,135 558 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 980	Stroke 332	Lung cancer 220	Pneumonia/influenza 188	Alzheimer's disease 161
West Valley 5,284 665 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,473	Stroke 304	Lung cancer 271	Emphysema/COPD 240	Pneumonia/influenza 206
Whittier 2,136 658 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 555	Stroke 152	Emphysema/COPD 107	Lung cancer 102	Diabetes 96
Los Angeles County Total 60,145 679 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 15,154	Stroke 3,775	Lung cancer 3,036	Emphysema/COPD 2,770	Pneumonia/influenza 2,333

Notes: Los Angeles County Total includes persons of unknown residence.

Figure 15. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, by health district of residence

Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

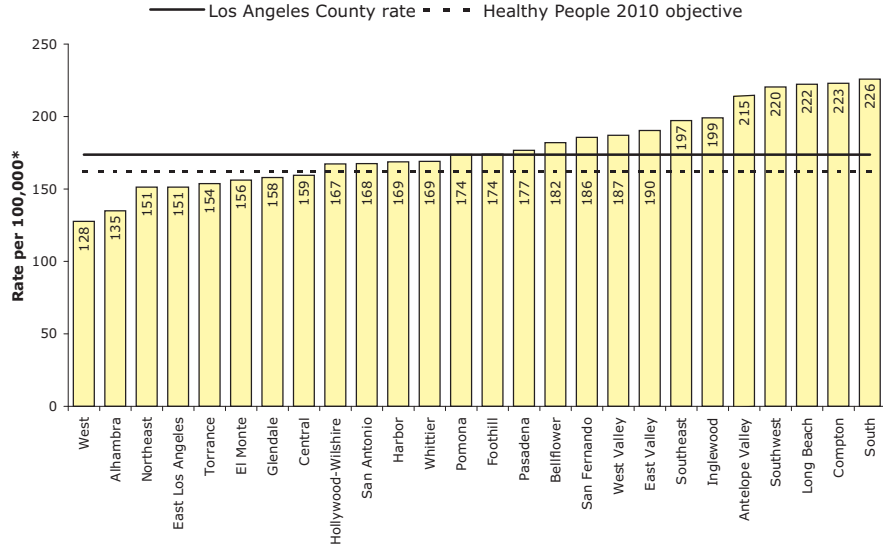
Health District	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
Alhambra	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Homicide	Stroke
Antelope Valley	Motor vehicle crash	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Suicide	Lung cancer
Bellflower	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Diabetes	Lung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

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

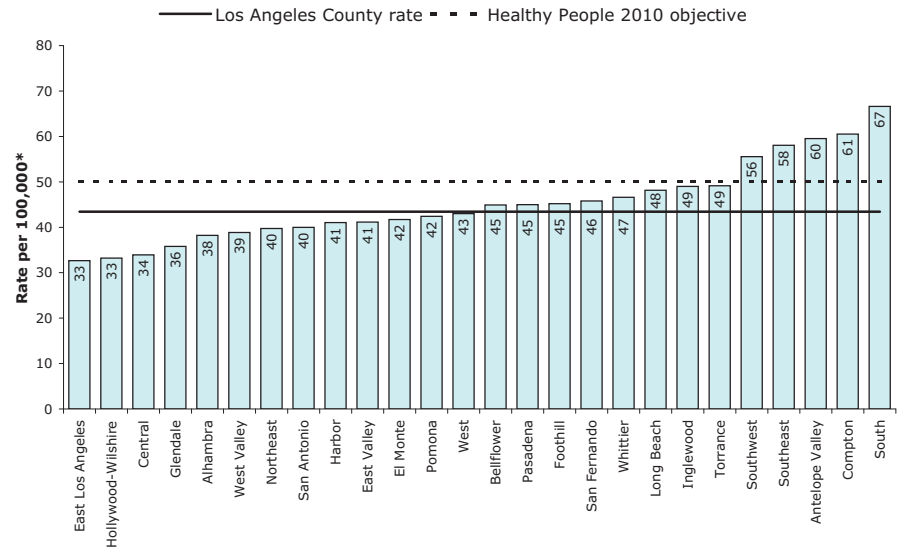
Notes: Los Angeles County Total includes persons of unknown residence.

Figure 16. Death rates for selected causes of death, by health district of residence

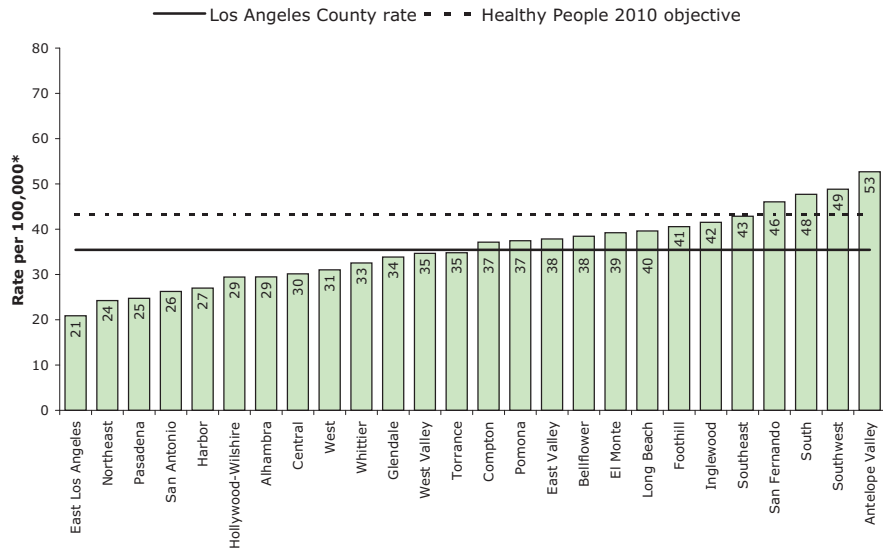
Coronary heart disease



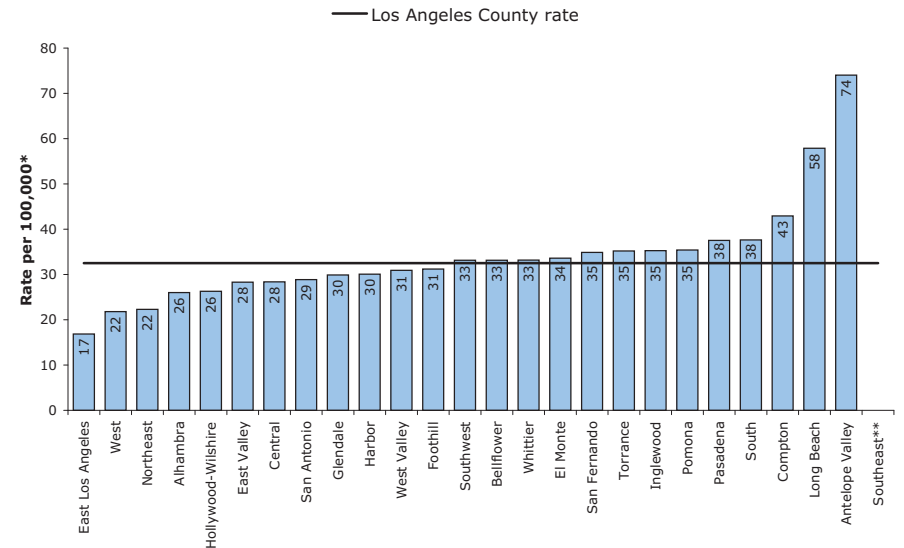
Stroke



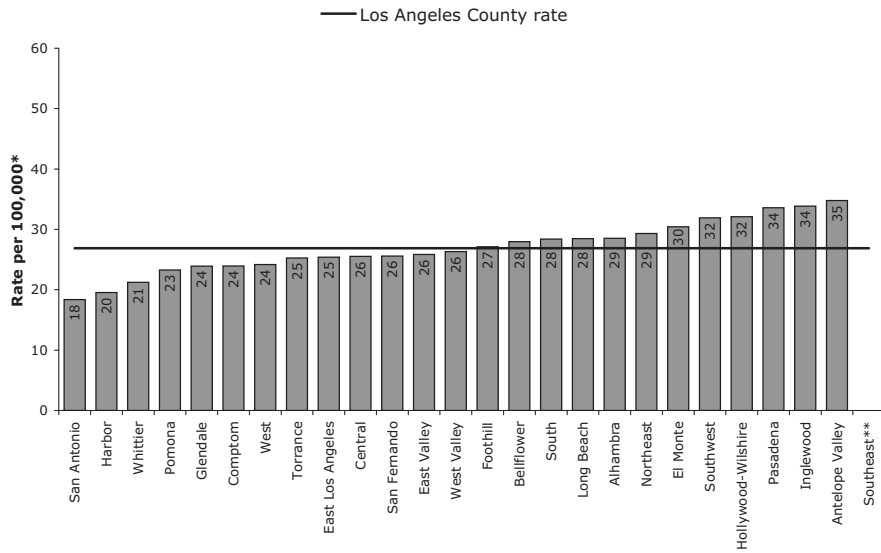
Lung cancer



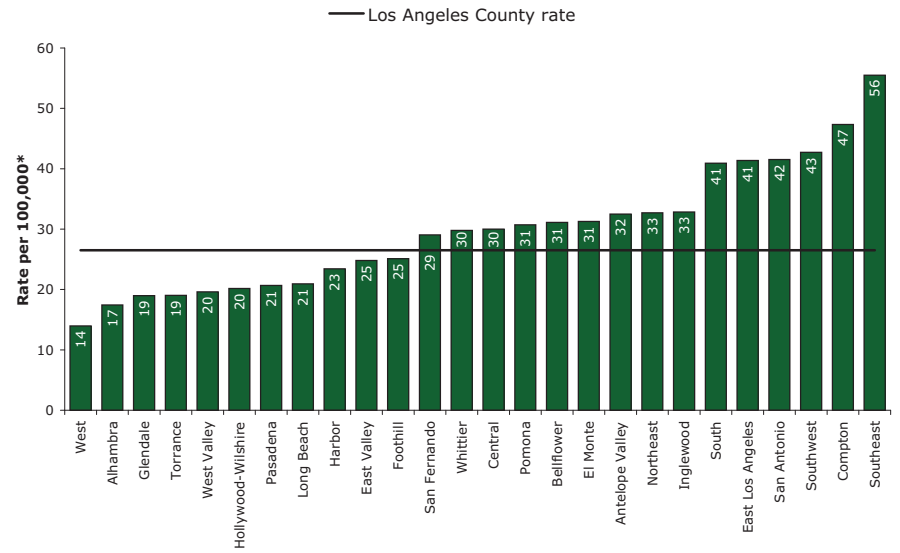
Emphysema/COPD



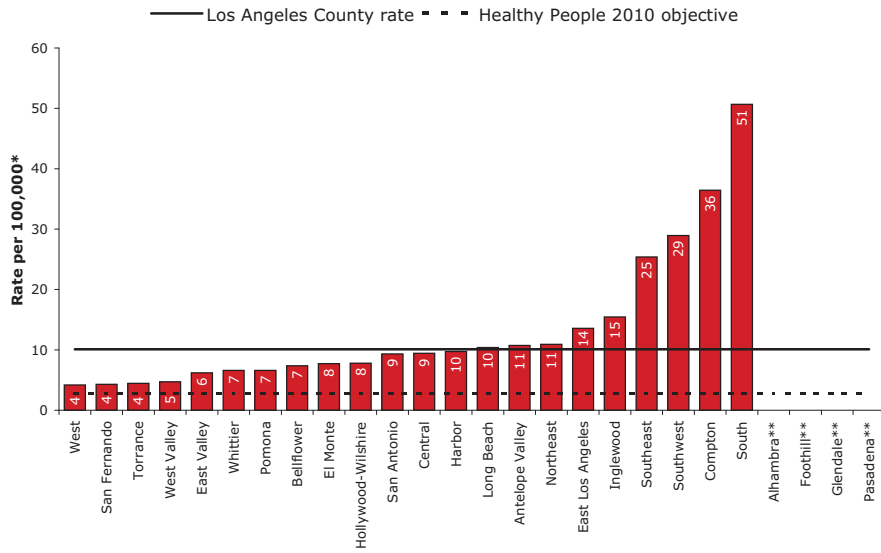
Pneumonia/influenza



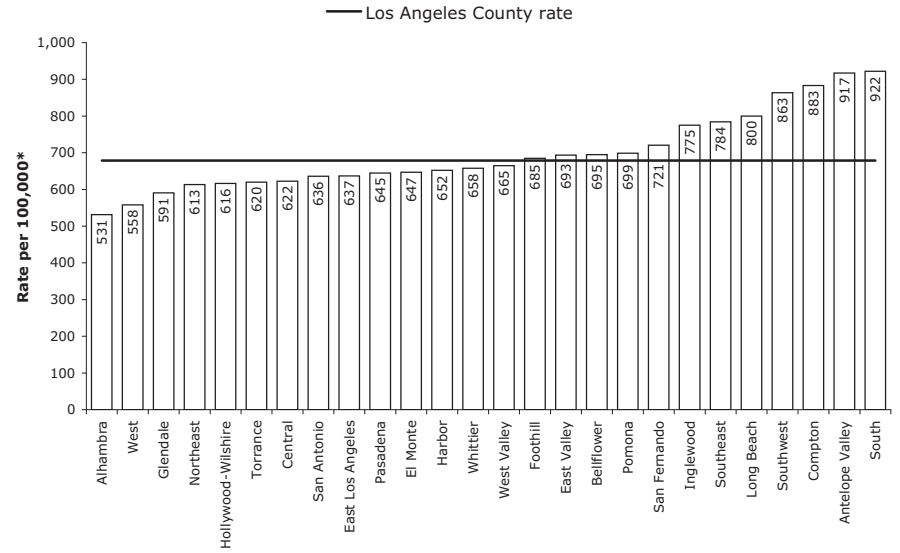
Diabetes



Homicide



All causes of death



*Age-adjusted.

**Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Figure 17. Comparison of the leading causes of death, 1996-2005

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
2005	Coronary heart disease 15,154	Stroke 3,775	Lung cancer 3,036	Emphysema/COPD 2,770	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,333	Diabetes 2,305	Alzheimer's disease 1,546	Colorectal cancer 1,409	Breast cancer 1,174	Homicide 1,066
2004	Coronary heart disease 15,296	Stroke 4,121	Lung cancer 3,034	Emphysema/COPD 2,641	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,272	Diabetes 2,201	Colorectal cancer 1,414	Alzheimer's disease 1,340	Breast cancer 1,166	Homicide 1,069
2003	Coronary heart disease 16,320	Stroke 4,249	Lung cancer 3,150	Emphysema/COPD 2,796	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,419	Diabetes 2,178	Colorectal cancer 1,450	Alzheimer's disease 1,285	Breast cancer 1,084	Homicide 1,066
2002	Coronary heart disease 16,293	Stroke 4,169	Lung cancer 3,081	Emphysema/COPD 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/COPD 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/COPD 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/COPD 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), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>										
1998	Coronary heart disease 17,163	Stroke 3,928	Pneumonia/ influenza 3,594	Lung cancer 3,150	Emphysema/COPD 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/COPD 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/COPD 2,307	Diabetes 1,647	HIV 1,505	Homicide 1,449	Colorectal cancer 1,325	Breast cancer 1,142

Figure 18. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, 1996-2005

Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

Year	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause	#6 cause	#7 cause	#8 cause	#9 cause	#10 cause
2005	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	Diabetes	Stroke	Drug overdose	Breast cancer
2004	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	Drug overdose	Stroke	Diabetes	HIV
2003	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Liver disease	Stroke	Diabetes	HIV
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), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</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

Alzheimer's disease *at a glance*

Number **50** cause of premature death

Number **7** cause of death

In 2005, Alzheimer's disease was the seventh leading cause of death overall, the fifth leading cause of death for white women, and the third leading cause of death for white and black women older than 74 years of age. Alzheimer's disease death rates have increased substantially since 1996. Changes to the ICD coding system in 1999 account for some of the increase, as well as the aging population and greater awareness of the disease.

In simple terms . . .

Alzheimer's disease is a progressive brain disorder that results in a decline in a person's ability to carry out daily activities by causing changes in the areas of the brain that control thought, memory, and language. Alzheimer's disease usually progresses slowly, starting with memory problems and ending with severe brain damage. There are medications that may lessen some of the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease but there is no cure. Current medications have been shown to be more effective the earlier they are given. Scientists are exploring possible connections between Alzheimer's disease and high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, and physical inactivity.

Risk factors

Age, family history.

Community opportunities for intervention

- Develop community support networks for caregivers
- Assist persons with early Alzheimer's disease to plan for their future financial and medical needs

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Maintain good overall health by staying physically active, and controlling high blood pressure and cholesterol
- Keep the brain active by playing puzzle games, reading, and other mentally stimulating activities
- Slow the progression of symptoms through early diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer's disease symptoms

Los Angeles County deaths

1,546

Los Angeles County death rate Healthy People 2010 Objective

18 deaths per 100,000 population

None

ICD-9 codes

331.0

ICD-10 codes

G30

References

Alzheimer's Association at WWW.ALZ.ORG

Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral Center at WWW.ALZHEIMERS.ORG

Referral

Alzheimer's Association helpline: 1-800-272-3900

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in Alzheimer's disease mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	410	6	465	7	433	6		772	11	820	11	905	12	973	12	1,285	16	1,340	16	1,546	18
Males	126	5	156	6	132	5		256	10	270	10	309	11	318	11	405	14	399	13	450	14
Females	284	7	309	7	301	7		516	11	550	11	596	12	655	13	880	17	941	17	1096	20
White	334	8	359	8	338	8		584	13	618	13	719	15	755	15	957	19	975	19	1132	22
Hispanic	33	3	37	3	38	3		84	7	84	7	73	6	93	7	161	11	143	9	168	10
Black	36	6	50	8	41	7		83	13	89	13	90	14	97	14	119	17	155	21	176	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	--	19	--	16	--		19	--	28	3	22	3	25	3	42	4	65	6	69	6
Males																					
White	101	7	115	8	98	6		189	12	203	12	238	14	246	14	295	16	289	16	319	17
Hispanic	9	--	14	--	14	--		27	7	24	5	30	7	37	7	46	9	46	8	53	8
Black	15	--	22	11	16	--		34	16	29	12	34	14	28	12	37	15	40	17	55	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	--	5	--	4	--		5	--	14	--	7	--	6	--	23	6	24	5	23	5
Females																					
White	233	8	244	9	240	8		395	13	415	13	481	16	509	16	662	21	686	21	813	25
Hispanic	24	3	23	3	24	3		57	8	60	8	43	5	56	6	115	12	97	10	115	10
Black	21	5	28	7	25	6		49	12	60	13	56	13	69	15	82	17	115	24	121	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	--	14	--	12	--		14	--	14	--	15	--	19	--	19	--	41	6	46	7
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	15	--	12	--	13	--		23	14	30	17	26	15	39	21	43	24	43	24	60	31
SPA 2: San Fernando	89	6	82	6	104	7		181	12	181	11	206	12	255	15	325	18	343	19	409	22
SPA 3: San Gabriel	76	6	86	7	89	7		148	11	175	12	177	12	210	14	273	17	268	16	307	18
SPA 4: Metro	41	5	45	5	48	5		90	10	86	9	101	10	102	10	119	11	120	11	137	12
SPA 5: West	35	5	42	6	30	5		62	9	83	11	75	10	77	10	115	15	133	16	161	20
SPA 6: South	29	6	40	8	26	5		54	11	53	10	63	12	60	11	75	13	108	18	101	16
SPA 7: East	48	6	45	5	60	7		86	11	79	9	93	10	93	10	135	13	144	13	148	13
SPA 8: South Bay	77	8	111	11	61	6		126	12	130	11	158	14	132	11	196	16	175	14	222	17

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Breast cancer *at a glance*

Number **10** cause of premature death

Number **9** cause of death

In 2005, breast cancer was the leading cause of premature death for Asian women, the second leading cause of premature death for white and black women, and the third leading cause of premature death for Hispanic women. During the past ten years, breast cancer death rates for Asian women have increased slightly.

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 uncommon.

Risk factors (for women)

Age, 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, genetic mutation linked to breast cancer, treatment with the drug DES (diethylstilbestrol), not having children, excessive alcohol consumption, being obese or overweight, physical inactivity, postmenopausal hormone therapy for more than five years.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Promote the availability of low-cost breast cancer screening
- Provide education on the importance of receiving on-schedule breast cancer screening

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Follow recommended breast cancer screening guidelines
- Limit alcohol consumption
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Consult with your physician about increasing physical activity

Los Angeles County deaths

1,174 (1,168 females)

Los Angeles County death rate

23.3 deaths per 100,000 females

Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-3

21.3 deaths per 100,000 females

ICD-9 codes

174-175

ICD-10 codes

C50

References

American Cancer Society at WWW.CANCER.ORG
National Cancer Institute at WWW.CANCER.GOV

Referral

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Women's Health hotline: [1-800-793-8090](tel:1-800-793-8090)
California Department of Public Health, Cancer Detection Programs: Every Woman Counts: [1-800-511-2300](tel:1-800-511-2300)

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in breast cancer (female) mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998		1996-1999 Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1999 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	1,127	27	1,111	26	1,125	27		1,089	25	1,045	24	1,088	24	1,052	23	1,074	22	1,157	24	1,168	23
Females																					
White	705	32	668	31	673	31		635	29	606	28	621	28	612	27	570	25	613	27	631	27
Hispanic	182	18	186	17	192	17		196	18	169	14	213	17	176	14	242	17	222	15	223	15
Black	166	38	178	40	160	35		163	37	170	36	159	34	150	31	158	32	199	40	181	36
Asian/Pacific Islander	70	13	76	13	98	17		92	15	97	15	91	14	112	16	102	14	120	16	132	17
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	28	26	29	26	25	22		37	30	25	20	30	25	36	29	41	30	30	23	51	36
SPA 2: San Fernando	249	28	224	25	280	31		259	28	244	25	253	26	242	24	238	23	241	22	261	24
SPA 3: San Gabriel	203	26	214	26	205	25		192	23	183	21	213	24	203	22	185	20	209	22	204	21
SPA 4: Metro	107	22	129	26	112	23		101	20	110	22	97	19	117	22	104	19	130	22	117	20
SPA 5: West	114	39	87	24	79	22		84	24	94	25	79	22	101	27	88	23	97	26	99	25
SPA 6: South	104	30	125	35	111	32		100	29	97	27	83	23	89	24	97	26	113	28	113	29
SPA 7: East	126	24	117	22	138	26		135	25	115	21	132	24	105	18	144	24	130	21	130	21
SPA 8: South Bay	195	30	185	28	172	26		180	27	176	25	193	27	159	22	171	23	201	26	192	24

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Colorectal cancer *at a glance*

Number **12** cause of premature death

Number **8** cause of death

Colorectal cancer was the seventh leading cause of death from 1997-2004. In 2005, it dropped to the eighth leading cause of death. Overall, it was the twelfth leading cause of premature death, but was the tenth leading cause of premature death for men. The highest death rate of 29 deaths per 100,000 was among black men while the lowest rate of 9 deaths per 100,000 was among Hispanic women.

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, being overweight, alcohol use, a diet high in fat and low in fruits and vegetables, smoking.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Promote the availability of low-cost colorectal cancer screening
- Increase the availability of affordable, nutritious foods

Individual opportunities for prevention

- 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, while limiting consumption of high-fat foods
- Consult with your physician about increasing physical activity

Los Angeles County deaths

1,409

Los Angeles County death rate

16.1 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-5

13.7 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes

153-154

ICD-10 codes

C18-C21

References

American Cancer Society at WWW.CANCER.ORG
National Cancer Institute at WWW.CANCER.GOV

Referral

American Cancer Society helpline: 1-800-227-2345

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in colorectal cancer mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	1,325	19	1,336	19	1,302	18		1,378	19	1,360	18	1,423	18	1,315	16	1,450	17	1,414	17	1,409	16
Males	645	22	653	22	649	21		696	23	676	21	722	22	655	19	710	20	674	19	708	19
Females	680	16	683	16	653	15		682	16	684	15	701	15	660	14	740	15	740	15	701	14
White	829	20	855	21	774	19		832	20	787	19	812	19	763	18	824	19	767	18	737	17
Hispanic	176	12	172	11	190	13		205	13	221	13	217	12	206	11	241	12	230	11	270	12
Black	184	26	188	27	196	27		196	27	204	27	227	30	192	25	211	26	237	29	213	26
Asian/Pacific Islander	135	16	115	14	141	15		144	15	142	14	164	16	148	13	170	14	177	15	184	14
Males																					
White	407	24	417	25	376	22		427	25	391	22	409	23	368	20	401	22	358	20	365	20
Hispanic	89	16	85	13	102	17		100	16	103	15	116	16	111	14	127	14	116	15	154	17
Black	82	28	94	31	88	30		93	35	99	34	107	37	94	30	90	28	111	34	102	29
Asian/Pacific Islander	67	18	55	14	82	20		75	18	80	18	88	19	79	17	90	17	87	16	82	14
Females																					
White	422	17	438	18	398	16		405	17	396	16	403	16	395	15	423	16	409	16	372	15
Hispanic	87	10	87	10	88	10		105	11	118	12	101	10	95	9	114	10	114	9	116	9
Black	102	24	94	23	108	25		103	23	105	23	120	27	98	21	121	25	126	26	111	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	68	15	60	13	59	12		69	12	62	11	76	13	69	11	80	12	90	13	102	14
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	39	21	35	19	41	22		45	23	36	18	45	22	43	21	60	27	59	26	56	24
SPA 2: San Fernando	258	17	270	17	285	18		275	17	309	18	304	18	286	16	292	16	322	17	327	17
SPA 3: San Gabriel	260	19	263	19	241	17		254	18	250	17	266	18	255	16	278	17	248	15	286	17
SPA 4: Metro	130	15	152	17	148	17		150	17	157	17	176	19	149	15	163	16	146	14	148	14
SPA 5: West	104	16	110	17	99	15		104	16	103	15	115	17	95	14	110	16	89	13	103	14
SPA 6: South	122	22	135	24	135	24		127	23	135	23	133	23	133	22	137	22	149	23	134	20
SPA 7: East	196	22	164	19	148	17		168	18	163	17	157	16	149	15	159	15	159	15	148	13
SPA 8: South Bay	212	19	205	18	200	17		252	22	207	17	219	18	202	16	241	19	230	17	204	15

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Coronary heart disease *at a glance*

Number 1 cause of premature death

Number 1 cause of death

Coronary heart disease has been the leading cause of death and the leading cause of premature death every year for the past ten years. Each year, the death rate was highest for black men. In 2005, coronary heart disease was the leading cause of death for men and women, all racial/ethnic groups, those over 44 years of age, and in every health district and service planning area. Since 1996, the overall death rate from coronary heart disease has decreased 30%.

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 provides 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, being overweight, physical inactivity, previous heart attack or angina, family history of early heart disease, age.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Promote physical activity by providing access to safe places like parks to walk, play, and exercise
- Restrict smoking in public places and worksites
- Provide access to smoking cessation programs
- Encourage people to quit smoking through media campaigns

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Eat a healthy diet
- Consult with your physician about increasing physical activity
- Stop smoking
- Manage diabetes and cholesterol levels, and control blood pressure
- Reduce stress
- Get regular medical check-ups

Los Angeles County deaths

15,154

Los Angeles County death rate

174 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 12-1

162 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes

402, 410-414, 429.2

ICD-10 codes

I11, I20-I25

References

American Heart Association at WWW.AMERICANHEART.ORG
National Heart Lung and Blood Institute at WWW.NHLBI.NIH.GOV

Referral

Los Angeles County Division of the American Heart Association: 213-291-7000

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in coronary heart disease mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	17,153	249	17,448	249	17,163	242	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	17,394	241	16,903	220	16,828	220	16,293	204	16,320	197	15,296	180	15,154	174
Males	8,327	304	8,592	308	8,468	301		8,328	290	8,200	268	8,343	272	8,029	250	8,131	243	7,662	222	7,613	215
Females	8,826	207	8,856	204	8,695	198		9,066	203	8,703	183	8,485	179	8,264	168	8,189	161	7,634	146	7,541	141
White	11,667	275	11,678	274	11,339	265		11,220	262	10,967	243	10,592	238	10,016	219	10,003	216	9,236	197	8,953	190
Hispanic	2,184	176	2,315	178	2,340	177		2,512	184	2,376	161	2,571	170	2,600	160	2,632	151	2,626	141	2,766	139
Black	2,235	336	2,310	341	2,293	333		2,429	351	2,261	309	2,308	316	2,262	301	2,269	292	2,085	264	2,045	254
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,035	141	1,099	144	1,158	145		1,198	143	1,255	136	1,319	141	1,365	136	1,352	125	1,292	113	1,344	111
Males																					
White	5,540	340	5,619	342	5,483	333		5,222	315	5,135	293	5,162	298	4,878	273	4,880	267	4,505	243	4,362	234
Hispanic	1,131	216	1,175	216	1,211	221		1,296	230	1,238	202	1,338	214	1,323	195	1,382	188	1,415	180	1,465	176
Black	1,064	403	1,150	428	1,089	401		1,134	420	1,095	390	1,124	395	1,084	368	1,093	355	1,012	325	1,044	324
Asian/Pacific Islander	580	173	625	182	673	189		660	180	712	175	701	172	714	162	739	156	696	141	717	138
Females																					
White	6,129	224	6,059	221	5,856	213		5,998	218	5,832	200	5,430	189	5,138	175	5,123	173	4,731	158	4,591	153
Hispanic	1,053	146	1,140	151	1,129	146		1,216	152	1,138	132	1,233	139	1,277	134	1,250	123	1,211	112	1,301	113
Black	1,171	286	1,160	279	1,204	285		1,295	302	1,166	256	1,184	262	1,178	254	1,176	244	1,073	220	1,001	202
Asian/Pacific Islander	455	116	474	113	485	111		538	116	543	106	618	118	651	114	613	101	596	92	627	91
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	467	285	460	273	448	257		488	266	461	239	471	245	500	246	496	237	488	232	467	215
SPA 2: San Fernando	3,510	239	3,618	240	3,537	230		3,615	230	3,603	213	3,577	213	3,550	204	3,520	196	3,419	187	3,377	180
SPA 3: San Gabriel	3,104	237	3,275	244	3,293	241		3,334	240	3,188	214	3,175	213	2,972	191	2,949	181	2,704	161	2,781	162
SPA 4: Metro	2,103	239	2,070	234	2,061	233		2,060	232	1,935	207	1,890	202	1,855	189	1,826	180	1,662	160	1,724	161
SPA 5: West	1,349	211	1,352	208	1,304	198		1,194	179	1,273	179	1,135	161	1,056	145	1,089	147	1,036	137	980	128
SPA 6: South	1,718	321	1,702	317	1,649	307	1,711	319	1,558	275	1,644	289	1,606	271	1,562	257	1,443	230	1,404	218	
SPA 7: East	2,047	247	2,024	240	2,020	238	2,103	242	2,073	225	2,053	222	1,976	203	1,949	189	1,847	172	1,854	169	
SPA 8: South Bay	2,771	262	2,845	263	2,755	252	2,795	252	2,721	230	2,754	233	2,704	221	2,758	217	2,529	193	2,493	185	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Diabetes *at a glance*

Number 7 cause of premature death

Number 6 cause of death

Diabetes has been the sixth leading cause of death every year since 1996. Since 1999, diabetes has become an increasingly important cause of premature death. In 2005, diabetes was the seventh leading cause of premature death overall. For Hispanic women, diabetes was the third leading cause of death and the fourth leading cause of premature death. For black women, diabetes ranked fourth as a cause of death and premature death, however, the diabetes death rates were higher for black men. The death rate for black men increased 19% from 46 deaths per 100,000 in 1999 to 55 deaths per 100,000 in 2005. The death rates for diabetes were highest in the South Service Planning Area.

In simple terms . . .

Diabetes is a disease in which the body does not produce or properly use insulin. Insulin is a hormone necessary to convert sugar, starches, and other food into energy needed for daily life. Insulin controls the amount of sugar in the blood by moving it into the cells, where the body can use it for energy. Diabetes results in too much sugar in the blood, which 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, being overweight, poor diet, physical inactivity, age.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Promote physical activity by providing access to safe places like parks to walk, play, and exercise
- Promote medical screening for diabetes
- Increase the availability of affordable, nutritious foods
- Enforce physical activity and nutrition education as part of a comprehensive school health curriculum

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Maintain a healthy weight
- Consult with your physician about increasing physical activity
- Eat plenty of fruits, vegetables, and whole grain foods, while limiting consumption of high-fat foods
- Limit the intake of salt and sugar

Los Angeles County deaths 2,305

Los Angeles County death rate 26 deaths per 100,000 population
Healthy People 2010 Objective 5-5 Not comparable

ICD-9 codes 250
ICD-10 codes E10-E14

References

American Diabetes Association at WWW.DIABETES.ORG
National Diabetes Education Program at WWW.NDEP.NIH.GOV

Referral

American Diabetes Association information line: 1-800-DIABETES (1-800-342-2383)

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in diabetes mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	1,647	23	1,746	24	1,753	24	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	1,820	25	1,879	24	1,890	24	2,122	26	2,178	26	2,201	26	2,305	26
Males	773	26	818	27	879	28		829	27	876	27	886	27	996	29	1,053	30	1,063	30	1,140	31
Females	874	21	928	22	874	21		991	23	1,003	22	1,004	22	1,126	24	1,125	23	1,138	23	1,165	23
White	716	17	744	18	708	17		739	18	797	19	775	19	840	20	835	19	863	20	897	20
Hispanic	445	31	526	35	545	35		567	37	579	35	639	38	678	38	719	37	741	36	773	36
Black	344	49	309	43	327	46		321	44	325	43	308	41	374	48	378	48	339	42	389	47
Asian/Pacific Islander	135	17	158	18	166	19		187	21	171	17	164	16	212	20	233	21	251	22	236	19
Males																					
White	351	20	359	21	378	22		358	21	384	22	380	21	400	22	424	23	446	24	455	25
Hispanic	203	32	245	38	269	40		258	40	265	38	279	39	319	42	339	42	347	40	390	42
Black	143	51	139	49	140	46		131	46	141	46	144	45	164	52	158	49	158	48	181	55
Asian/Pacific Islander	72	20	70	19	87	22		81	20	83	19	83	18	107	23	124	25	109	22	109	20
Females																					
White	365	15	385	16	330	14		381	16	413	17	395	16	440	17	411	16	417	16	442	18
Hispanic	242	29	281	32	276	31		309	35	314	33	360	36	359	34	380	33	394	34	383	31
Black	201	47	170	40	187	44		190	43	184	41	164	37	210	45	220	46	181	37	208	42
Asian/Pacific Islander	63	14	88	18	79	17		106	21	88	16	81	14	105	17	109	18	142	21	127	18
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	45	24	35	17	32	17		39	20	43	20	54	26	71	33	69	29	73	35	78	32
SPA 2: San Fernando	277	18	301	19	316	20		309	19	330	20	330	19	335	19	395	22	396	22	411	22
SPA 3: San Gabriel	287	21	269	19	305	22		305	21	354	24	306	20	395	25	361	22	423	25	438	26
SPA 4: Metro	211	24	224	26	220	25		245	28	220	24	269	29	276	29	271	27	257	25	277	26
SPA 5: West	102	16	76	12	80	13		80	12	80	12	76	11	101	15	113	16	115	16	103	14
SPA 6: South	235	41	210	37	234	42	248	44	247	42	237	40	286	47	289	46	258	40	294	45	
SPA 7: East	233	26	317	35	312	34	315	35	315	33	337	35	350	35	336	32	356	33	381	35	
SPA 8: South Bay	253	22	310	27	249	21	277	24	285	23	274	22	303	24	337	26	310	23	320	23	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Drug overdose (accidental) *at a glance*

Number **9** cause of premature death

Number **21** cause of death

Drug overdose was the ninth leading cause of death in 2005. It was the fourth leading cause of premature death for white men, and the leading cause of death for white men 25-44 years of age. Among black men, the death rate from drug overdoses fluctuated during the last four years from a high of 22 deaths per 100,000 in 2002 to a low of 11 deaths per 100,000 in 2004. It is not known if these fluctuations were real or caused by reporting artifacts.

In simple terms . . .

In this report, drug overdose refers to any death from an accidental overdose of illegal drugs, prescription or over-the-counter medication, or alcohol. Drug overdose does not include any drug, medicine, or alcohol taken with homicidal or suicidal intent.

Risk factors

Lacking positive, consistent adult role models; doing poorly in school, delinquent behavior or belonging to gangs, a family history of alcohol or substance abuse, having parents in the criminal justice system, an environment where drugs or alcohol are used excessively and are easily available, self-medication for psychological or physical ailments, drug dependence from prolonged use for chronic pain. Among drug users, the risk of overdose is increased when drugs are injected, mixed with alcohol, used in combination with other drugs, or where there is a history of overdose.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Set age restrictions for purchasing frequently abused over-the-counter medications
- Promote the availability of prevention and treatment programs
- Develop community resources where parents can get help
- Engage media and offer local experts to address prescription and over-the-counter drug misuse

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Keep track of prescription and over-the-counter medications at home, and dispose of all medications properly
- Increase awareness about the risk of prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse, especially by young family members
- Use medications only as directed

Los Angeles County deaths

528

Los Angeles County death rate Healthy People 2010 Objective

5.2 deaths per 100,000 population

Not comparable

ICD-9 codes

E850-E858, E860

ICD-10 codes

X40-X45

References

Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America at WWW.CADCA.ORG
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention at WWW.PREVENTION.SAMHSA.GOV

Referral

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Alcohol and Drug Program Administration helpline: **1-800-564-6600**

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in drug overdose mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		
	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	586	6	460	5	532	6	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	598	7	489	5	484	5	611	6	620	6	556	6	528	5	
Males	446	10	355	8	385	8		461	10	375	8	353	8	444	9	437	9	388	8	377	7	
Females	140	3	105	2	147	3		137	3	114	2	131	3	167	3	183	4	168	3	151	3	
White	289	8	237	7	276	8		304	9	253	8	243	7	301	9	326	10	308	9	266	8	
Hispanic	182	5	127	4	153	4		197	5	148	4	141	4	170	5	178	5	155	4	137	3	
Black	109	12	87	10	93	10		92	10	80	9	96	11	131	14	102	11	80	8	113	12	
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	--	6	--	6	--		2	--	4	--	4	--	8	--	11	--	6	--	5	--	
Males																						
White	210	12	175	10	183	10		226	13	184	11	168	10	199	12	206	12	204	12	180	11	
Hispanic	160	9	112	7	131	7		174	10	127	7	118	7	146	8	151	8	128	6	114	5	
Black	72	18	63	16	62	15		58	15	56	14	63	16	93	22	70	17	47	11	73	17	
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	--	2	--	6	--		1	--	4	--	4	--	5	--	7	--	4	--	5	--	
Females																						
White	79	5	62	4	93	6		78	5	69	4	75	4	102	6	120	7	104	6	86	5	
Hispanic	22	1	15	--	22	1		23	1	21	1	23	1	24	1	27	1	27	1	23	1	
Black	37	7	24	5	31	6		34	7	24	5	33	7	38	7	32	6	33	6	40	8	
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	--	4	--	0	--		1	--	0	--	0	--	3	--	4	--	2	--	0	0	
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	12	--	11	--	10	--		20	6	19	--	17	--	27	8	30	9	31	10	19	--	
SPA 2: San Fernando	109	5	71	4	88	4		99	5	82	4	80	4	126	6	97	4	101	5	114	5	
SPA 3: San Gabriel	60	4	66	4	74	4		82	5	72	4	64	4	75	4	63	4	65	4	64	4	
SPA 4: Metro	98	9	76	7	89	8		94	8	88	8	66	6	75	6	107	9	84	7	67	5	
SPA 5: West	33	5	32	5	43	6		43	7	25	4	32	5	49	7	54	8	41	6	29	4	
SPA 6: South	80	10	62	8	67	9	59	8	45	6	43	6	68	9	56	7	45	5	68	8		
SPA 7: East	75	7	54	5	62	5	80	7	59	5	70	6	55	5	68	6	60	5	51	4		
SPA 8: South Bay	83	6	65	4	74	5	93	6	71	5	76	5	100	7	101	6	90	6	79	5		

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

--Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Emphysema/COPD *at a glance*

Number **13** cause of premature death

Number **4** cause of death

Since 1996, emphysema/COPD has been the fourth or fifth leading cause of death but has not been among the leading causes of premature death overall. In 2005, emphysema/COPD was the third leading cause of death for whites and for persons aged 75 years or older, and the second leading cause of death in the Antelope Valley Service Planning Area. It was the eighth leading cause of premature death among whites.

In simple terms . . .

Emphysema/COPD are conditions that interfere with the normal flow of air in and out of the lungs, making it difficult to breathe. Emphysema is the most common form of COPD. Emphysema is a lung disease that involves damage to the air sacs (alveoli) in the lungs. The air sacs are unable to completely deflate, making them unable to fill with fresh air and ensure adequate oxygen supply to the body.

Risk factors

Cigarette smoking, second-hand smoke, occupational exposure to certain industrial pollutants.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Increase the availability of effective smoking cessation services
- Decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke
- Support an increase in the tobacco tax

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Stop smoking
- Avoid people who smoke

Los Angeles County deaths

2,770

Los Angeles County death rate

32.5 deaths per 100,000 population
92.9 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 45 years and over

Healthy People 2010 Objective 24-10

62.3 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 45 years and over. The Healthy People 2010 objective includes some causes of chronic bronchitis not included in this report. These additional causes would increase the number of deaths in Los Angeles by 1%.

ICD-9 codes

492, 496

ICD-10 codes

J43-J44

References

American Lung Association at WWW.LUNGUSA.ORG
National Heart Lung and Blood Institute at WWW.NHLBI.NIH.GOV

Referral

American Lung Association helpline: 1-800-LUNG-USA
It's Quitting Time LA: 1-800 NO-BUTTS

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in emphysema/COPD mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	2,307	33	2,565	37	2,553	36	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	2,836	39	2,660	35	2,723	36	2,604	33	2,796	34	2,641	32	2,770	33
Males	1,123	42	1,232	45	1,246	45		1,384	49	1,299	43	1,301	43	1,246	40	1,377	43	1,278	39	1,348	39
Females	1,184	28	1,333	31	1,307	30		1,452	33	1,361	30	1,422	31	1,358	29	1,419	29	1,363	27	1,422	28
White	1,777	42	1,928	46	1,939	46		2,099	50	1,979	45	1,992	46	1,887	43	1,989	45	1,835	41	1,840	41
Hispanic	169	15	219	18	206	17		254	19	231	17	261	18	249	16	311	19	305	18	344	18
Black	231	34	256	38	292	43		307	44	263	36	281	38	293	40	287	38	297	39	331	42
Asian/Pacific Islander	127	18	158	22	113	15		170	20	178	20	184	20	164	17	198	19	192	18	238	20
Males																					
White	822	50	862	52	867	52		966	58	892	50	887	51	855	48	896	49	830	45	823	45
Hispanic	91	21	123	29	124	27		139	29	125	23	125	24	126	22	175	28	162	25	177	25
Black	120	46	138	55	171	66		171	65	151	53	153	54	149	55	169	58	154	52	184	60
Asian/Pacific Islander	89	29	107	34	82	25		106	30	127	34	133	35	111	27	131	30	125	28	154	32
Females																					
White	955	37	1,066	41	1,072	42		1,133	45	1,087	41	1,105	43	1,032	39	1,093	41	1,005	38	1,017	37
Hispanic	78	11	96	13	82	11		115	14	106	13	136	15	123	13	136	14	143	13	167	15
Black	111	27	118	28	121	29		136	32	112	25	128	28	144	31	118	25	143	31	147	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	38	10	51	12	31	8		64	13	51	10	51	10	53	9	67	11	67	10	84	12
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	101	63	109	63	102	58		133	74	119	63	138	70	125	63	140	69	120	58	159	74
SPA 2: San Fernando	435	29	533	35	510	33		577	37	538	32	529	32	519	30	575	33	513	29	563	31
SPA 3: San Gabriel	438	33	500	37	473	35		540	39	487	33	484	33	494	32	529	33	515	31	537	32
SPA 4: Metro	230	26	263	30	243	28		254	29	234	25	259	28	236	24	246	24	234	23	270	26
SPA 5: West	144	23	167	26	142	22		176	27	187	27	179	26	191	27	178	25	166	22	158	22
SPA 6: South	173	32	186	35	231	43	245	45	199	35	201	35	212	36	195	32	205	34	219	34	
SPA 7: East	304	36	322	38	367	42	385	44	359	39	356	38	335	35	402	39	372	35	316	29	
SPA 8: South Bay	472	44	476	44	481	44	521	47	527	45	558	48	489	40	521	42	497	38	542	41	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

In 2005, HIV was not one of the overall leading causes of death or premature death but remained an important cause of death in some groups. Among 25-44-year-old men, HIV was the second leading cause of death for blacks, and the third leading cause of death for Hispanics. HIV was a leading cause of death in the Central, Hollywood-Wilshire, Long Beach, and Southwest Health Districts.

In simple terms . . .

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) affects the body's ability to fight infections and certain cancers by damaging the immune system. HIV is spread by sexual contact through blood or mucous membrane exposure to infected blood, semen, vaginal secretions, or rectal mucus; by sharing needles and/or syringes (primarily for drug injection) with someone who is infected, or, less commonly (and now very rarely in countries where blood is screened for HIV antibodies), through transfusions of infected blood or blood clotting factors. Babies born to HIV-infected women may become infected before or during birth or through breast-feeding after birth. There is no scientific evidence that HIV can be transmitted in other ways.

Risk factors

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

Community opportunities for prevention

- Educate the community about how HIV is transmitted and how to avoid getting infected
- Provide HIV counseling and testing
- Provide access to drug treatment programs
- Screen pregnant women for HIV infection and use drug therapies to reduce the transmission of HIV from mother to baby

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Do not have unprotected sex with a partner whose HIV status is unknown
- Do not share drug needles and syringes
- Learn your HIV status by getting tested for antibodies to HIV. An estimated 60,000 persons are living with HIV/AIDS in the Los Angeles County, many of whom may be unaware of their infection.

Los Angeles County deaths 438

Los Angeles County death rate 4.4 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 13-14 0.7 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes 042-044

ICD-10 codes B20-B24

References

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at WWW.NIAID.NIH.GOV/PUBLICATIONS/AIDS.HTM
CDC HIV/AIDS Prevention at WWW.CDC.GOV/HIV

Referral

California HIV/AIDS hotline: **1-800-367-AIDS**

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of AIDS Programs and Policy hotline: **1-866-772-2365**

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in HIV mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		
	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	1,505	17	680	7	552	6	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005</i>	581	6	506	6	558	6	502	5	497	5	498	5	438	4	
Males	1,366	30	596	13	468	10		506	11	442	10	485	11	428	9	438	9	436	9	378	8	
Females	139	3	84	2	84	2		75	2	64	1	73	1	74	2	59	1	62	1	60	1	
White	624	18	262	8	218	6		236	7	187	6	195	6	151	4	167	5	174	5	139	4	
Hispanic	490	14	218	6	186	5		178	5	155	4	182	5	187	5	170	5	177	5	158	4	
Black	354	38	186	20	139	15		155	17	150	16	170	18	148	16	145	15	136	14	131	14	
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	3	12	--	8	--		12	--	8	--	9	--	14	--	10	--	7	--	6	--	
Males																						
White	592	33	245	14	205	12		212	12	172	10	180	10	140	8	161	9	159	9	126	7	
Hispanic	436	25	186	11	155	9		164	9	140	8	156	9	165	9	143	8	159	8	140	7	
Black	303	72	152	36	100	24		120	29	118	29	138	33	109	26	121	28	109	25	102	24	
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	6	11	--	7	--		10	--	7	--	9	--	12	--	9	--	6	--	6	--	
Females																						
White	32	2	17	--	13	--		24	1	15	--	15	--	11	--	6	--	15	--	13	--	
Hispanic	54	3	32	2	31	2		14	--	15	--	26	1	22	1	27	1	18	--	18	--	
Black	51	10	34	7	39	8		35	7	32	6	32	6	39	8	24	5	27	5	29	6	
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	--	1	--	1	--		2	--	1	--	0	0	2	--	1	--	1	--	0	0	
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	23	8	15	--	14	--		8	--	9	--	19	--	11	--	10	--	4	--	9	--	
SPA 2: San Fernando	224	12	83	4	85	4		80	4	63	3	74	4	68	3	53	3	67	3	68	3	
SPA 3: San Gabriel	129	8	81	5	62	4		62	4	45	3	47	3	51	3	39	2	49	3	30	2	
SPA 4: Metro	502	45	211	19	184	17		183	17	171	16	155	14	133	12	167	14	133	11	129	10	
SPA 5: West	75	11	33	5	17	--	22	3	16	--	19	--	16	--	20	3	23	3	14	--		
SPA 6: South	179	23	94	12	67	8	85	12	83	11	90	11	87	10	96	12	106	13	76	9		
SPA 7: East	125	11	45	4	48	4	43	4	32	3	42	4	42	3	38	3	35	3	35	3		
SPA 8: South Bay	240	16	115	8	74	5	91	6	83	6	97	6	85	5	67	4	71	5	69	4		

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Homicide *at a glance*

Number **2** cause of premature death

Number **10** cause of death

Homicide has been the second leading cause of premature death every year for the past ten years. In 2005, homicide was the leading cause of premature death for blacks, Hispanics, and among those in the South Service Planning Area. It was also the leading cause of death for 15-44-year-olds. The death rate from homicide was highest for black men. The death rate from homicide decreased during the early- and mid-1990s, but has remained relatively stable in recent years.

In simple terms . . .

Homicide is the killing of one person by another, including acts of terrorism. Some homicides are committed in self-defense, but the majority of homicides do not involve self-defense. Homicide may be committed with a weapon such as a gun or knife, or may result from means including strangulation, drowning, poisoning, burning, pushing the victim from a high place, neglect, abandonment, or abuse. Deaths from injuries caused by law enforcement officers or military in the line of duty are not included in this category.

Risk factors

Intimate partner violence, poor access to quality education, lack of employment opportunities, youths with excessive unstructured free time, gang affiliation, alcohol and substance abuse, witnessing and experiencing violence, access to firearms.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Create social norms that promote healthy relationships
- Develop after-school programs for children and adolescents
- Support nurse home visitation programs for teenage parents
- Support community policing
- Make substance abuse treatment services widely available
- Build communities that discourage street violence with well-lit streets and plenty of pedestrian traffic

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Maintain respectful relationships with family and friends
- Pursue a good education
- Seek help for substance abuse
- Recognize that easy access to firearms is a risk for homicide and suicide
- If firearms are kept in the home, store them unloaded and locked with the ammunition locked separately

Los Angeles County deaths

1,066

Los Angeles County death rate

10.1 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 15-32

2.8 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes

E960-E969

ICD-10 codes

X85-Y09, Y87.1

References

National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center at WWW.SAFETYOUTH.ORG
CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at WWW.CDC.GOV/NCIPC/DVP/DVP.HTM

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in homicide mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	1,449	15	1,232	12	984	10	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	896	9	992	10	1,099	11	1,148	11	1,066	10	1,069	10	1,066	10
Males	1,233	24	1,079	21	826	16		751	15	847	17	937	18	990	19	931	18	940	18	940	18
Females	216	5	153	3	158	3		145	3	145	3	162	3	158	3	135	3	129	3	126	2
White	197	6	171	5	141	4		101	3	127	4	142	5	133	4	119	4	105	4	101	3
Hispanic	721	16	624	14	498	10		465	10	486	10	527	11	567	11	520	10	531	10	570	11
Black	452	46	379	39	296	31		276	29	343	36	361	38	393	41	369	38	388	41	362	38
Asian/Pacific Islander	73	6	48	4	45	4		53	4	35	3	47	4	51	4	57	4	42	3	33	2
Males																					
White	139	8	135	8	97	6		72	5	86	6	97	6	98	6	93	6	77	5	69	4
Hispanic	656	27	569	24	441	18		411	17	437	18	473	19	501	19	471	18	481	17	528	19
Black	378	81	329	71	246	55		230	52	302	68	315	70	352	78	324	72	348	78	320	72
Asian/Pacific Islander	55	10	39	7	38	7		37	6	22	4	37	6	36	6	42	6	33	5	23	3
Females																					
White	58	4	36	2	44	3		29	2	41	3	45	3	35	2	26	1	28	2	32	2
Hispanic	65	3	55	3	57	2		54	3	49	2	54	2	66	3	49	2	50	2	42	2
Black	74	14	50	10	50	10		46	9	41	8	46	9	41	8	45	9	40	8	42	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	--	9	--	7	--		16	--	13	--	10	--	15	--	15	--	9	--	10	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	34	12	25	9	22	7		16	--	18	--	21	7	27	8	36	11	33	10	37	11
SPA 2: San Fernando	131	7	125	6	107	5		101	5	99	5	142	7	139	7	120	6	101	5	104	5
SPA 3: San Gabriel	157	9	143	8	112	6		112	6	97	5	114	6	111	6	106	6	131	7	103	5
SPA 4: Metro	210	17	179	14	116	10	110	9	132	11	140	11	145	12	126	10	115	9	118	9	
SPA 5: West	53	8	32	5	32	5	20	3	22	3	43	6	38	6	24	4	24	4	26	4	
SPA 6: South	438	43	314	31	258	26	268	26	311	31	337	32	355	34	315	29	356	32	372	34	
SPA 7: East	172	13	161	12	146	11	112	8	106	8	107	8	129	9	117	8	108	7	130	9	
SPA 8: South Bay	229	15	221	14	182	12	144	10	193	13	175	11	190	12	192	12	177	11	161	10	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.
--Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Liver disease *at a glance*

Number **6** cause of premature death

Number **11** cause of death

Liver disease was a leading cause of death from 1997 to 2002, and has been a leading cause of premature death each year since 1996. Death rates from liver disease have consistently been higher for men than for women, with Hispanic men having the highest rates overall. In 2005, liver disease was the third leading cause of death among 45-64-year-olds, and the fourth leading cause of premature death in the East Service Planning Area.

In simple terms . . .

The liver stores vitamins and nutrients from food. It also breaks down toxic substances from the blood, and removes waste products from the body. When normal liver cells are damaged, they are replaced by scar tissue. The scar tissue interferes with the flow of blood through the liver and prevents the liver from carrying out its normal functions. Damage from scarring of the liver (cirrhosis) cannot be reversed. Sustained heavy alcohol consumption is the leading cause of cirrhosis. Chronic hepatitis, a prolonged swelling and irritation of the liver, also causes liver damage. Viral infections as well as non-viral causes such as autoimmune diseases, alcoholism, and exposure to certain drugs or environmental toxins can lead to these two types of liver disease.

Risk factors

Excessive alcohol consumption, prolonged exposure to certain chemicals and medications, viral hepatitis infection.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Provide access to alcohol treatment programs
- Promote hepatitis B vaccination for groups at high-risk
- Promote screening for hepatitis C

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Limit alcohol intake
- Follow manufacturer's instructions when using household and industrial chemicals
- Follow doctor's instructions when taking prescription and over-the-counter drugs
- Avoid behaviors that promote transmission of hepatitis B and hepatitis C such as injection drug use and unprotected sex

Los Angeles County deaths 1,061

Los Angeles County death rate 11.4 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 26-2 3.2 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes 571

ICD-10 codes K70, K73-K74

References

American Liver Foundation at WWW.LIVERFOUNDATION.ORG

National Digestive Diseases Information Clearinghouse at WWW.DIGESTIVE.NIDDK.NIH.GOV

Referral

Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the American Liver Foundation: 310-670-4624

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in liver disease mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	1,050	14	1,041	13	1,019	13	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	1,047	13	1,121	14	1,010	12	1,085	12	1,053	12	1,035	11	1,061	11
Males	699	19	709	19	713	19		712	19	760	20	695	18	741	18	727	17	698	16	759	17
Females	351	8	332	8	306	7		335	8	361	8	315	7	344	7	326	7	337	7	302	6
White	482	13	477	13	424	11		471	13	461	12	416	11	432	11	403	10	428	11	397	10
Hispanic	414	20	425	20	452	20		423	19	499	22	458	19	504	19	498	19	458	17	501	17
Black	110	14	86	11	86	11		104	13	102	12	97	11	100	11	92	10	98	11	102	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	40	4	46	5	45	4		41	4	46	4	32	3	39	3	42	3	46	4	48	4
Males																					
White	302	17	312	18	280	16		296	17	298	17	265	15	277	15	253	14	295	16	267	14
Hispanic	301	31	316	31	343	32		319	30	361	33	343	31	381	31	377	30	308	23	383	29
Black	70	19	52	15	57	16		68	20	64	17	63	17	51	13	62	16	62	16	68	18
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	5	26	6	27	6		23	5	30	6	19	--	25	5	26	4	29	5	31	5
Females																					
White	180	9	165	8	144	7		175	9	163	8	151	8	155	8	150	7	133	6	130	6
Hispanic	113	11	109	11	109	10		104	10	138	12	115	10	123	9	121	10	150	11	118	8
Black	40	9	34	7	29	6		36	8	38	8	34	7	49	10	30	6	36	7	34	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	--	20	4	18	--		18	--	16	--	13	--	14	--	16	--	17	--	17	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	29	14	36	15	29	12		30	12	40	16	40	16	35	13	48	17	40	13	39	13
SPA 2: San Fernando	169	10	165	10	157	9		174	10	187	10	144	8	168	9	180	9	190	9	199	10
SPA 3: San Gabriel	202	14	204	14	164	11		190	13	191	12	187	12	178	11	177	10	173	10	197	11
SPA 4: Metro	136	15	149	16	159	17		138	15	151	16	136	14	159	16	134	13	131	12	127	11
SPA 5: West	62	10	54	9	49	8	54	9	56	9	45	7	55	8	55	8	40	6	41	6	
SPA 6: South	122	19	115	18	102	16	106	17	117	18	110	17	119	17	106	15	118	17	102	14	
SPA 7: East	172	18	160	16	189	19	174	18	197	19	161	15	185	17	177	16	173	15	176	15	
SPA 8: South Bay	148	12	144	11	162	13	174	13	165	12	154	11	162	12	155	11	139	10	159	11	

Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Lung cancer *at a glance*

Number **5** cause of premature death

Number **3** cause of death

Lung cancer has been the third leading cause of death for eight of the past ten years, and one of the leading causes of premature death for each of the last ten years. For women, it was the third or fourth leading cause of premature death for each of the last ten years. Since 1996, death rates from lung cancer have decreased 23% from 46 deaths per 100,000 in 1996 to 35 deaths per 100,000 in 2005. The death rates have decreased more for men than for women. The death rates were highest for black men.

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 cancer-causing substances including radon, asbestos, uranium, and arsenic, prior lung cancer.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Increase the availability of effective smoking cessation services
- Decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke
- Support an increase in the tobacco tax

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Stop smoking
- Avoid people who smoke
- Reduce exposure to cancer-causing substances

Los Angeles County deaths 3,036

Los Angeles County death rate 35.5 deaths per 100,000 population
Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-2 43.3 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes 162
ICD-10 codes C33-C34

References

American Cancer Society at WWW.CANCER.ORG
The Guide to Community Preventive Services at WWW.THECOMMUNITYGUIDE.ORG
National Cancer Institute at WWW.CANCER.GOV

Referral

American Cancer Society helpline: 1-800-227-2345
It's Quitting Time LA: 1-800 NO-BUTTS

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in lung cancer mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	3,302	46	3,316	46	3,150	43	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005</i>	3,243	44	3,150	41	3,232	42	3,081	39	3,150	38	3,034	36	3,036	35
Males	1,847	61	1,880	61	1,722	55		1,814	58	1,765	54	1,797	55	1,702	50	1,713	49	1,710	48	1,608	44
Females	1,455	35	1,436	34	1,428	34		1,429	34	1,385	31	1,435	32	1,379	30	1,437	31	1,324	27	1,428	29
White	2,231	54	2,227	55	2,104	52		2,082	52	2,018	49	2,039	50	1,950	47	1,942	46	1,825	43	1,830	43
Hispanic	317	22	300	20	323	21		347	22	341	20	348	20	363	21	381	20	366	19	370	17
Black	506	70	526	72	463	62		494	67	476	62	482	63	455	58	451	56	452	55	457	56
Asian/Pacific Islander	243	29	252	29	256	28		314	32	308	30	356	34	306	28	367	31	379	31	368	29
Males																					
White	1,172	67	1,185	67	1,074	62		1,082	62	1,079	60	1,056	59	1,034	57	989	54	974	53	921	50
Hispanic	194	33	179	30	207	32		220	35	211	31	219	32	217	31	237	29	231	29	210	23
Black	336	113	341	115	278	90		293	99	271	86	289	94	258	81	267	82	263	78	243	73
Asian/Pacific Islander	143	39	169	45	161	39		217	51	201	45	229	51	188	39	215	42	235	44	228	42
Females																					
White	1,059	46	1,042	45	1,030	45		1,000	44	939	40	983	43	916	39	953	40	851	36	909	38
Hispanic	123	15	121	14	116	13		127	13	130	13	129	12	146	14	144	13	135	12	160	13
Black	170	40	185	43	185	42		201	46	205	46	193	43	197	42	184	39	189	39	214	43
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	22	83	17	95	19		97	18	107	18	127	21	118	19	152	23	144	21	140	19
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	99	54	124	65	117	60		117	56	119	57	117	55	109	49	120	53	114	50	122	53
SPA 2: San Fernando	693	45	702	45	688	43		718	44	657	39	710	42	665	38	695	39	643	35	683	37
SPA 3: San Gabriel	552	40	568	41	528	37		535	37	554	37	597	40	544	35	563	35	531	32	596	35
SPA 4: Metro	336	39	336	39	291	33		313	36	316	35	318	35	294	31	313	32	290	29	285	28
SPA 5: West	255	41	251	40	242	38		250	39	230	35	236	36	255	38	216	32	222	32	220	31
SPA 6: South	353	61	353	62	303	53	358	63	300	51	310	53	300	50	286	46	297	47	293	45	
SPA 7: East	411	46	391	43	354	39	404	44	397	41	360	37	339	34	356	35	366	35	332	31	
SPA 8: South Bay	599	52	581	50	614	53	539	46	569	46	569	46	567	45	580	44	544	41	496	36	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Motor vehicle crash *at a glance*

Number **3** cause of premature death

Number **12** cause of death

Since 1997, motor vehicle crashes have been the third leading cause of premature death. In 2005, they were the leading cause of death for children 5-14 years of age and Hispanic women, and the second leading cause of death for persons 15-44 years of age. The death rates from motor vehicle crashes have consistently been highest in the Antelope Valley Service Planning Area.

In simple terms . . .

Motor vehicle crashes can occur on any public roadway including streets, alleys, or highways. They also can occur in non-public areas such as 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

Risk factors for crashing: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (illicit, prescription, or over-the-counter), driving recklessly, driving while distracted, disobeying traffic laws, lack of driving experience, younger or older age, hazardous road conditions, neglecting routine car maintenance. Risk factors for injury after a crash: Not using seat belts or other passenger safety restraints such as child safety seats, unsafe car design.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Actively enforce all traffic laws, including laws addressing seat belt use and child passenger safety
- Use media campaigns to reduce alcohol-impaired driving
- Comply with the graduated licensing system for teenage drivers
- Support national efforts for safe car design with safety features such as antilock brakes or electronic stability control systems

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Do not drive while impaired by alcohol or drugs
- Always wear seat belts, even for short trips
- Place young children in an age-appropriate, properly installed child safety seat or booster seat
- Have children younger than 12 years of age ride in the back seat

Los Angeles County deaths

925

Los Angeles County death rate

9.3 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 15-15

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

ICD-9 codes

E810-E825

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

References

The Guide to Community Preventive Services at WWW.THECOMMUNITYGUIDE.ORG
The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration at WWW.NHTSA.DOT.GOV

Referral

California Highway Patrol (non-emergency): [1-800-TELL-CHP](tel:1-800-TELL-CHP)

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in motor vehicle crash mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	996	11	885	10	782	9	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	751	8	811	9	890	9	851	9	967	10	947	10	925	9
Males	677	16	601	14	528	12		517	12	564	13	598	13	578	12	697	15	647	14	650	13
Females	319	7	284	6	254	6		234	5	247	5	292	6	273	6	270	5	300	6	275	5
White	356	10	335	10	302	9		247	7	297	9	304	9	292	9	343	10	340	10	287	9
Hispanic	400	13	360	10	292	9		330	9	324	9	359	10	373	9	418	10	374	9	428	10
Black	126	14	89	10	89	10		96	11	99	11	129	14	108	12	107	12	120	13	106	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	108	11	98	9	96	9		75	7	88	8	95	8	75	6	95	7	107	8	95	7
Males																					
White	241	14	220	13	205	12		172	11	205	13	216	13	190	12	246	15	218	14	201	13
Hispanic	281	18	258	15	204	13		237	13	241	13	242	14	270	13	317	15	270	13	304	14
Black	89	23	66	16	61	15		63	15	63	15	82	19	77	20	71	17	85	20	83	20
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	13	56	11	56	11		43	8	54	10	56	10	40	7	60	10	71	12	58	10
Females																					
White	115	6	115	6	97	6		75	4	92	5	88	5	102	6	97	6	122	7	86	5
Hispanic	119	8	102	6	88	5		93	6	83	5	117	7	103	5	101	5	104	5	124	6
Black	37	8	23	5	28	6		33	7	36	7	47	9	31	6	36	7	35	7	23	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	46	9	42	7	40	7		32	5	34	6	39	6	35	5	35	5	36	5	37	5
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	65	24	41	15	68	22		49	17	45	15	64	22	69	22	71	22	83	28	80	25
SPA 2: San Fernando	185	10	200	11	169	9		151	8	167	9	196	10	172	8	203	10	180	9	197	9
SPA 3: San Gabriel	148	9	156	10	123	8		121	7	137	8	140	8	140	8	138	8	153	8	179	10
SPA 4: Metro	123	12	114	11	93	9		85	8	81	7	98	9	78	7	99	8	84	7	91	8
SPA 5: West	42	7	42	7	43	7		32	5	47	7	32	5	35	5	40	6	37	6	35	6
SPA 6: South	121	15	87	10	79	10	85	11	93	11	121	13	110	12	106	12	106	11	99	10	
SPA 7: East	142	12	109	9	92	8	103	9	96	8	91	8	114	9	110	9	105	8	106	8	
SPA 8: South Bay	138	10	119	8	96	7	106	8	123	9	123	8	114	8	114	8	112	7	117	7	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Pneumonia/influenza *at a glance*

Number **19** cause of premature death

Number **5** cause of death

Pneumonia/influenza has been the third, fourth, or fifth leading cause of death since 1996 but was not among the leading causes of premature death. Pneumonia/influenza was the third leading cause of death in the Alhambra and Hollywood-Wilshire Health Districts. Death rates for pneumonia/influenza were higher for men than for women.

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 called "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.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Educate the community about the recommendations for influenza and pneumococcal pneumonia vaccination
- Provide information about the availability of low cost or no cost vaccinations for certain individuals
- Encourage employees with influenza to stay home when they are sick to avoid spreading the illness to others

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Follow recommended guidelines for influenza and pneumococcal pneumonia vaccination
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water
- Stop smoking
- Stay away from people who are sick
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth

Los Angeles County deaths

2,333

Los Angeles County death rate Healthy People 2010 Objective

27 deaths per 100,000 population

None

ICD-9 codes

480-487

ICD-10 codes

J10-J18

References

American Lung Association at WWW.LUNGUSA.ORG

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at WWW.CDC.GOV/FLU

Referral

Los Angeles County Info Line for free or low cost immunization clinics: [1-800-427-8700](tel:1-800-427-8700)

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in pneumonia/influenza mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		
	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	2,984	44	3,346	49	3,594	52	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	2,242	32	2,477	32	2,421	32	2,494	31	2,419	29	2,272	27	2,333	27	
Males	1,357	55	1,473	58	1,621	63		964	37	1,063	37	1,065	38	1,155	39	1,121	36	1,013	32	1,055	32	
Females	1,627	38	1,873	43	1,973	44		1,278	28	1,414	29	1,356	28	1,339	27	1,298	25	1,259	24	1,278	24	
White	2,097	49	2,295	53	2,403	55		1,475	33	1,608	34	1,488	32	1,595	34	1,475	31	1,330	27	1,338	27	
Hispanic	359	32	469	38	497	41		339	27	366	26	398	28	383	26	411	25	408	24	448	24	
Black	301	48	326	51	415	63		238	36	255	36	270	39	269	37	271	37	257	34	238	31	
Asian/Pacific Islander	221	35	247	35	272	37		189	25	239	28	259	30	236	25	250	25	265	24	300	26	
Males																						
White	915	59	964	62	1,042	66		613	39	663	39	622	37	723	41	659	36	613	33	580	32	
Hispanic	163	39	229	50	242	54		159	34	161	30	180	34	182	33	189	29	174	26	208	29	
Black	149	64	144	64	187	77		97	41	114	42	120	51	124	46	139	51	100	37	103	36	
Asian/Pacific Islander	125	47	132	45	149	48		94	30	119	33	140	40	120	31	130	31	118	26	161	34	
Females																						
White	1,182	42	1,331	47	1,361	48		862	30	945	31	866	29	872	29	816	27	717	24	758	25	
Hispanic	196	28	240	32	255	34		180	23	205	24	218	25	201	22	222	22	234	22	240	21	
Black	152	38	182	44	228	54		141	33	141	31	150	33	145	31	132	28	157	32	135	27	
Asian/Pacific Islander	96	26	115	28	123	29		95	22	120	25	119	23	116	21	120	20	147	23	139	20	
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	52	36	64	42	79	47		45	27	53	30	61	33	69	35	72	37	50	25	68	35	
SPA 2: San Fernando	591	41	717	48	697	46		510	33	495	29	496	30	529	31	521	29	500	28	472	25	
SPA 3: San Gabriel	601	47	661	50	711	53		407	30	515	35	529	36	483	31	467	29	488	29	477	28	
SPA 4: Metro	412	46	407	46	444	50		330	37	344	36	335	35	344	34	350	34	293	28	319	29	
SPA 5: West	264	41	312	47	331	50		218	32	239	33	206	29	230	31	212	28	184	24	188	24	
SPA 6: South	225	43	265	51	327	62	158	30	212	38	204	37	192	33	183	30	183	29	181	28		
SPA 7: East	354	45	401	49	412	50	232	28	292	32	259	29	262	27	253	25	262	25	256	23		
SPA 8: South Bay	472	47	512	49	580	55	339	31	318	27	316	28	375	31	350	28	298	23	360	27		

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Stroke at a glance

Number 8 cause of premature death

Number 2 cause of death

For the last ten years, stroke has been the second leading cause of death and the seventh, eighth, or ninth leading cause of premature death. In 2005, stroke was the second leading cause of premature death for Asian/Pacific Islanders. Since 1999, the death rate from stroke has decreased 29% from 62 deaths per 100,000 to 43 deaths per 100,000 in 2005. The decrease was similar for both men and women. The death rate for blacks has been consistently higher than for other racial/ethnic groups.

In simple terms . . .

A stroke occurs when the blood supply to part of the brain is suddenly interrupted or when a blood vessel in the brain bursts, spilling blood into the spaces surrounding brain cells. 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, being overweight, physical inactivity, excessive alcohol use, age, family history of stroke, prior stroke or heart attack.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Promote physical activity by providing access to safe places like parks to walk, play, and exercise
- Restrict smoking in public places and worksites
- Provide access to smoking cessation programs
- Encourage people to quit smoking through media campaigns

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Control high blood pressure
- Stop smoking
- Manage diabetes
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Consult with your physician about increasing physical activity
- Eat a diet low in fat and salt
- Learn the stroke warning signs

Los Angeles County deaths

3,775

Los Angeles County death rate

43 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 12-7

50 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes

430-434, 436-438

ICD-10 codes

I60-I69

References

American Stroke Association at WWW.STROKEASSOCIATION.ORG

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke at WWW.NINDS.NIH.GOV/DISORDERS/STROKE

Referral

Los Angeles County Division of the American Heart Association: [213-291-7000](tel:213-291-7000)

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in stroke mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	4,061	59	4,160	59	3,928	55	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	4,435	62	4,410	57	4,259	56	4,169	52	4,249	51	4,121	49	3,775	43
Males	1,638	61	1,681	61	1,550	55		1,803	64	1,816	60	1,691	56	1,701	54	1,754	53	1,718	51	1,554	45
Females	2,423	57	2,479	57	2,378	54		2,632	59	2,594	55	2,568	55	2,468	51	2,495	49	2,403	47	2,221	42
White	2,478	58	2,565	60	2,376	55		2,611	60	2,599	57	2,483	55	2,382	51	2,441	52	2,234	47	1,962	41
Hispanic	610	45	623	44	621	43		704	49	717	46	708	44	711	42	755	41	785	42	782	38
Black	580	87	562	82	536	78		658	95	618	84	591	82	589	79	584	76	572	74	530	66
Asian/Pacific Islander	382	51	404	52	387	47		452	53	465	49	472	49	473	46	462	43	513	44	489	40
Males																					
White	907	57	985	61	861	53		1,004	61	1,005	58	923	54	932	53	918	51	881	48	770	42
Hispanic	290	54	272	46	297	49		315	54	343	54	322	48	326	48	342	44	364	47	360	43
Black	252	100	223	83	210	79		262	94	247	85	232	82	227	77	248	84	208	71	206	67
Asian/Pacific Islander	184	57	198	59	180	49		217	60	216	52	212	51	209	48	242	52	260	53	216	42
Females																					
White	1,571	57	1,580	57	1,515	55		1,607	58	1,594	55	1,560	55	1,450	50	1,523	51	1,353	46	1,192	40
Hispanic	320	40	351	43	324	38		389	46	374	41	386	41	385	38	413	39	421	38	422	35
Black	328	80	339	80	326	77		396	92	371	81	359	80	362	78	336	69	364	75	324	65
Asian/Pacific Islander	198	47	206	47	207	44		235	48	249	47	260	47	264	44	220	35	253	38	273	39
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	121	78	140	85	122	72		109	61	124	66	110	58	106	52	131	65	125	61	124	60
SPA 2: San Fernando	732	50	788	52	822	54		864	55	887	53	866	52	840	48	898	50	905	50	734	40
SPA 3: San Gabriel	710	54	776	58	677	49		806	58	784	52	749	50	806	52	822	51	756	45	729	43
SPA 4: Metro	499	56	501	56	474	53		525	59	485	51	475	50	462	47	453	44	426	41	374	35
SPA 5: West	389	60	387	59	341	52		384	57	383	53	368	51	379	52	342	45	321	42	332	43
SPA 6: South	431	80	396	72	397	73	465	86	455	80	434	76	403	67	401	65	407	65	376	58	
SPA 7: East	530	64	423	55	495	58	522	60	527	57	493	53	513	52	479	46	499	47	460	42	
SPA 8: South Bay	635	60	693	64	594	54	744	67	745	63	733	62	651	64	676	54	635	49	638	48	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Suicide *at a glance*

Number **4** cause of premature death

Number **17** cause of death

For five of the past ten years, suicide has been the third leading cause of premature death. The death rate from suicide has remained stable in recent years. Suicide death rates have been consistently higher for men than for women, with white males having the highest rates overall. In 2005, suicide was the third leading cause of death for 15-24-year-olds, and the second leading cause of premature death for white men. The suicide death rate was highest for those aged 75 years or older.

In simple terms . . .

Suicide refers to a person intentionally taking his or her own life.

Risk factors

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

Community opportunities for prevention

- Increase public awareness that suicide is preventable
- Educate health care providers and the public to identify and respond to persons at risk for suicide
- Provide access to mental health and substance abuse services

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Limit access to lethal means of self-harm including the stockpiling of prescription medications
- Remove firearms from the home
- If firearms are in the home, store them unloaded and locked with the ammunition locked separately
- Seek mental health counseling
- Get treatment for substance abuse
- Respond to threats of self-harm and do not leave a suicidal person alone

Los Angeles County deaths

695

Los Angeles County death rate

7.1 suicides per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 18-1

4.8 suicides per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes

E950-E959

ICD-10 codes

X60-X84, Y87.0

References

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

National Mental Health Information Center at WWW.MENTALHEALTH.SAMHSA.GOV

Referral

Didi Hirsch Community Mental Health Center Suicide Prevention Center: 1-877-7-CRISIS

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Trends in suicide mortality, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		
	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	873	10	776	9	794	9	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	732	8	711	8	762	8	727	8	727	8	696	7	695	7	
Males	675	16	611	15	625	15		579	14	562	14	608	14	564	13	582	13	537	12	524	11	
Females	198	4	165	4	169	4		153	3	149	3	154	3	163	3	145	3	159	3	171	3	
White	537	15	473	13	510	14		449	13	434	12	443	13	401	11	442	12	379	11	388	11	
Hispanic	181	5	166	5	157	5		154	5	155	4	188	5	171	4	163	4	182	4	172	4	
Black	72	8	59	7	64	7		52	6	57	6	51	5	72	8	55	6	42	4	50	5	
Asian/Pacific Islander	81	7	75	7	62	5		75	6	61	5	78	6	81	6	65	5	92	7	81	6	
Males																						
White	402	23	369	21	396	23		343	21	337	20	350	20	297	17	342	20	284	16	286	16	
Hispanic	158	9	136	8	130	8		132	8	130	8	161	9	151	8	148	8	154	8	143	6	
Black	55	13	46	12	52	12		44	11	44	11	40	9	55	14	45	11	32	8	37	9	
Asian/Pacific Islander	59	11	57	11	46	8		60	11	47	9	56	10	59	10	45	7	67	10	54	8	
Females																						
White	135	8	104	6	114	6		106	6	97	5	93	5	104	6	100	6	95	5	102	6	
Hispanic	23	1	30	2	27	2		22	--	25	1	27	1	20	1	15	--	28	1	29	1	
Black	17	--	13	--	12	--		8	--	13	--	11	--	17	--	10	--	10	--	13	--	
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	4	18	--	16	--		15	--	14	--	22	3	22	3	20	3	25	3	27	4	
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	31	12	24	10	33	13		30	11	35	13	32	12	37	14	37	13	35	11	34	12	
SPA 2: San Fernando	176	10	172	9	184	10		167	9	165	9	177	9	148	7	162	8	159	8	154	7	
SPA 3: San Gabriel	140	9	137	9	127	8		126	8	124	8	131	8	125	7	110	6	118	7	122	7	
SPA 4: Metro	136	13	101	9	106	10		111	10	89	8	98	8	97	9	97	8	78	7	89	7	
SPA 5: West	79	12	76	11	65	10	63	9	66	10	54	8	61	9	65	10	59	8	70	10		
SPA 6: South	48	5	49	6	37	5	42	5	46	5	44	5	44	5	41	4	46	5	33	3		
SPA 7: East	90	8	80	7	93	8	63	6	76	7	82	7	70	6	80	6	67	5	67	5		
SPA 8: South Bay	154	11	123	9	137	10	121	9	101	7	134	9	131	9	114	8	112	7	113	7		

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2005
Appendix 1. Trends in mortality from all causes of death, 1996-2005

	1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	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	59,686	823	60,070	821	58,923	797	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1996-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2005.</i>	59,614	798	59,032	749	59,774	756	59,586	726	61,026	721	59,153	682	60,145	679
Males	30,625	1,006	30,340	997	29,723	968		29,674	955	29,660	902	29,968	908	29,968	871	30,907	867	29,839	818	30,308	812
Females	29,061	681	29,730	688	29,200	668		29,940	677	29,372	630	29,806	638	29,618	613	30,119	604	29,314	575	29,837	572
White	36,128	875	36,560	883	35,435	857		35,120	849	34,697	804	34,189	801	33,672	773	34,105	772	32,324	727	32,101	716
Hispanic	10,657	622	10,776	630	10,670	620		11,189	640	11,107	594	11,879	622	11,969	588	12,803	594	12,632	561	13,574	573
Black	8,611	1,189	8,323	1,147	8,239	1,128		8,484	1,159	8,258	1,073	8,447	1,101	8,482	1,076	8,517	1,059	8,372	1,024	8,413	1,016
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,142	526	4,250	517	4,447	515		4,690	522	4,787	494	5,085	511	5,255	496	5,352	476	5,591	473	5,820	468
Males																					
White	17,447	1,053	17,563	1,058	17,029	1,023		16,664	1,000	16,577	950	16,360	946	16,171	912	16,454	911	15,615	856	15,336	836
Hispanic	6,207	780	6,004	774	5,962	782		6,199	796	6,179	742	6,446	758	6,596	723	7,100	731	6,950	691	7,517	712
Black	4,575	1,527	4,353	1,470	4,200	1,408		4,193	1,418	4,217	1,348	4,356	1,402	4,338	1,345	4,365	1,322	4,224	1,267	4,321	1,274
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,323	661	2,329	644	2,469	647		2,558	650	2,593	610	2,714	625	2,744	594	2,846	580	2,919	570	3,012	563
Females																					
White	18,681	738	18,997	746	18,406	727		18,456	728	18,120	686	17,829	684	17,501	661	17,651	656	16,709	621	16,765	617
Hispanic	4,450	501	4,772	523	4,708	504		4,990	526	4,928	484	5,433	521	5,373	486	5,703	487	5,682	462	6,057	466
Black	4,036	951	3,970	923	4,039	931		4,291	979	4,041	880	4,091	893	4,144	882	4,152	863	4,148	848	4,092	826
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,819	421	1,921	419	1,978	414		2,132	425	2,194	404	2,371	424	2,511	420	2,506	395	2,672	398	2,808	397
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	1,660	923	1,762	952	1,711	892		1,788	911	1,778	863	1,862	884	1,961	894	2,075	921	1,972	870	2,137	917
SPA 2: San Fernando	11,440	745	11,917	765	11,821	744		12,014	743	12,011	699	12,182	710	12,229	688	12,670	698	12,435	670	12,591	664
SPA 3: San Gabriel	10,435	763	10,824	779	10,585	750		10,784	752	10,747	709	10,828	713	10,827	685	10,895	664	10,582	627	11,074	641
SPA 4: Metro	7,533	819	7,237	791	6,974	765		7,029	769	6,817	713	6,864	713	6,726	671	6,866	665	6,516	618	6,687	618
SPA 5: West	4,583	721	4,605	714	4,389	676		4,371	667	4,382	629	4,192	607	4,287	605	4,290	596	4,098	560	4,135	558
SPA 6: South	6,443	1,075	6,191	1,045	6,083	1,036	6,150	1,049	5,962	966	6,130	987	6,174	956	6,063	915	6,058	890	6,019	865	
SPA 7: East	7,462	840	7,243	805	7,352	814	7,430	813	7,395	769	7,386	763	7,273	719	7,428	701	7,240	662	7,359	658	
SPA 8: South Bay	9,743	865	9,906	872	9,681	843	9,714	836	9,590	783	9,786	797	9,759	769	9,992	763	9,453	702	9,796	711	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Appendix 2. Los Angeles County population estimates and United States standard population

Los Angeles County population estimates, 2005

	Age Group (years)											All ages
	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
Males												
White	13,786	59,196	165,759	168,559	187,102	264,406	266,550	194,577	115,491	79,596	29,238	1,544,260
Hispanic	48,803	200,837	487,936	412,897	435,328	378,670	235,727	119,859	58,385	29,379	8,370	2,416,191
Black	6,030	25,477	76,602	68,539	53,963	69,509	60,060	38,102	23,994	10,905	3,522	436,703
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,369	31,213	76,152	93,003	100,336	102,342	97,882	65,562	37,719	21,812	6,727	641,117
American Indian/Alaska Native	108	475	2,098	2,156	2,096	2,592	2,431	1,547	880	385	138	14,906
All races	77,096	317,198	808,547	745,154	778,825	817,519	662,650	419,647	236,469	142,077	47,995	5,053,177
Females												
White	13,106	55,641	156,115	164,581	180,359	242,918	251,136	199,804	130,537	116,950	57,516	1,568,663
Hispanic	46,930	193,470	468,570	385,113	393,068	350,171	249,519	141,086	78,900	47,704	16,919	2,371,450
Black	5,712	24,394	74,543	72,096	64,862	81,911	71,970	49,710	31,411	19,086	8,514	504,209
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,851	29,155	71,903	90,068	109,485	116,780	115,635	76,492	47,582	30,983	10,287	706,221
American Indian/Alaska Native	103	436	2,076	2,080	2,138	2,566	2,604	1,957	938	553	306	15,757
All races	73,702	303,096	773,207	713,938	749,912	794,346	690,864	469,049	289,368	215,276	93,542	5,166,300
Los Angeles County												
White	26,892	114,837	321,874	333,140	367,461	507,324	517,686	394,381	246,028	196,546	86,754	3,112,923
Hispanic	95,733	394,307	956,506	798,010	828,396	728,841	485,246	260,945	137,285	77,083	25,289	4,787,641
Black	11,742	49,871	151,145	140,635	118,825	151,420	132,030	87,812	55,405	29,991	12,036	940,912
Asian/Pacific Islander	16,220	60,368	148,055	183,071	209,821	219,122	213,517	142,054	85,301	52,795	17,014	1,347,338
American Indian/Alaska Native	211	911	4,174	4,236	4,234	5,158	5,035	3,504	1,818	938	444	30,663
All races	150,798	620,294	1,581,754	1,459,092	1,528,737	1,611,865	1,353,514	888,696	525,837	357,353	141,537	10,219,477

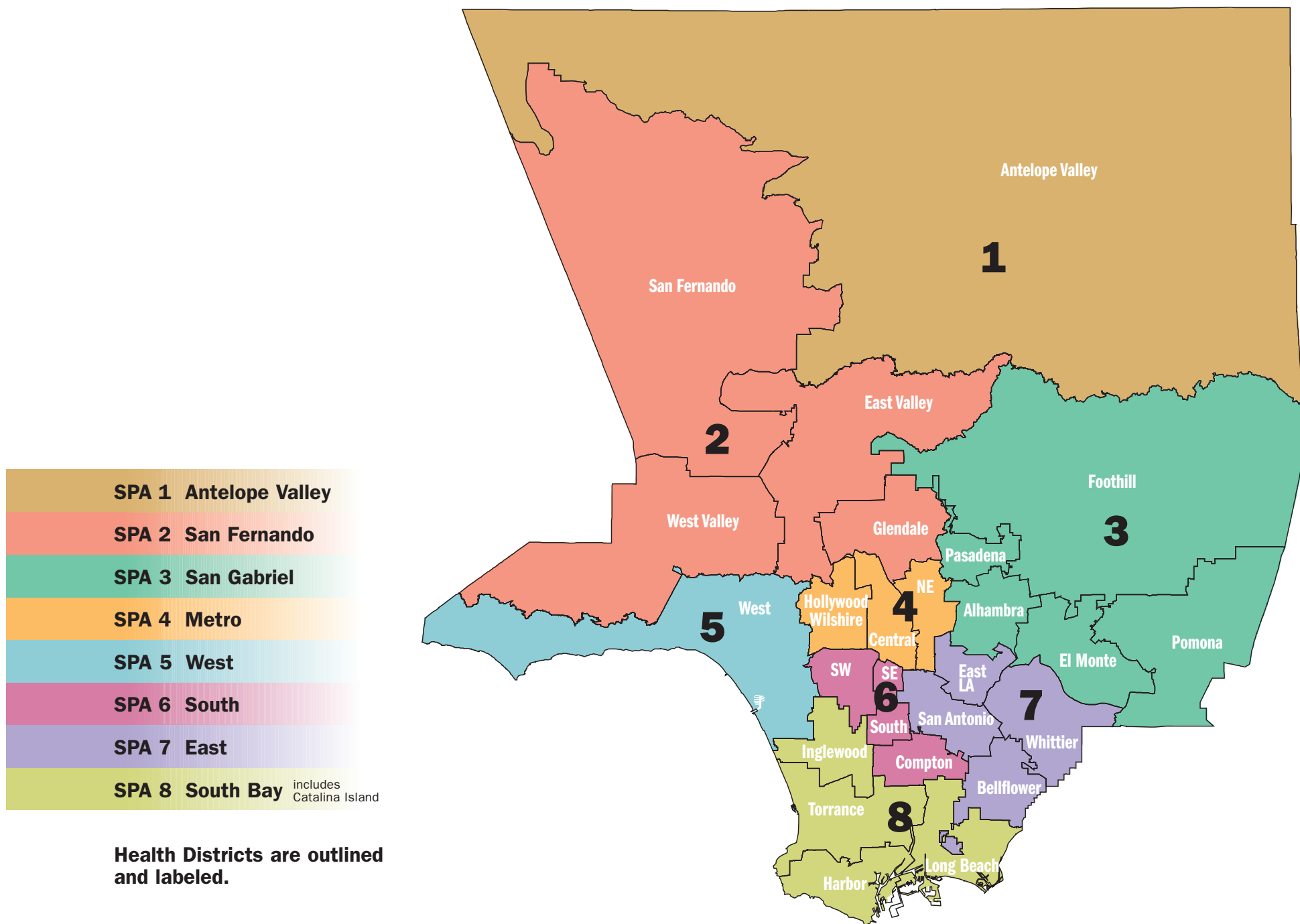
Notes: July 1, 2005 smoothed population estimates by Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., released November 13, 2007.

United States standard population, 2000⁴

United States	Age Group (years)											All ages
	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
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

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.

Appendix 3. Health district and service planning area (SPA) boundaries



Health Districts are outlined and labeled.

Appendix 4. Incorporated cities in Los Angeles County by service planning area (SPA)

SPA 1 Antelope Valley Pop. 340,731	SPA 2 San Fernando Pop. 2,132,402	SPA 3 San Gabriel Pop. 1,858,528	SPA 4 Metro Pop. 1,248,338	SPA 5 West Pop. 636,106	SPA 6 South Pop. 1,031,928	SPA 7 East Pop. 1,372,446	SPA 8 South Bay Pop. 1,598,998
Lancaster	Agoura Hills	Alhambra	Los Angeles	Beverly Hills	Compton	Artesia	Avalon
Palmdale	Burbank	Arcadia	West Hollywood	Culver City	Los Angeles	Bell	Carson
	Calabasas	Azusa		Los Angeles	Lynwood	Bell Gardens	El Segundo
	Glendale	Baldwin Park		Malibu	Paramount	Bellflower	Gardena
	Hidden Hills	Bradbury		Santa Monica		Cerritos	Hawthorne
	La Canada	Claremont				Commerce	Hermosa Beach
	Flintridge	Covina				Cudahy	Inglewood
	Los Angeles	Diamond Bar				Downey	Lawndale
	San Fernando	Duarte				Hawaiian Gardens	Lomita
	Santa Clarita	El Monte				Huntington Park	Long Beach
	Westlake Village	Glendora				La Habra Heights	Los Angeles
		Industry				La Mirada	Manhattan Beach
		Irwindale				Lakewood	Palos Verdes
		La Puente				Maywood	Estates
		La Verne				Montebello	Rancho Palos
		Monrovia				Norwalk	Verdes
		Monterey Park				Pico Rivera	Redondo Beach
		Pasadena				Santa Fe Springs	Rolling Hills
		Pomona				Signal Hill	Rolling Hills
		Rosemead				South Gate	Estates
		San Dimas				Vernon	Torrance
		San Gabriel				Whittier	
		San Marino					
		Sierra Madre					
		South El Monte					
		South Pasadena					
		Temple City					
		Walnut					

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE FILE NUMBER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
USE BLACK INK ONLY. NO ERASURES, WHITEOUTS OR ALTERATIONS
VS-11 (REV. 1/04)

LOCAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

1. NAME OF DECEDENT --- FIRST (Given)		2. MIDDLE		3. LAST (Family)	
AKA, ALSO KNOWN AS --- Include full AKA (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST)			4. DATE OF BIRTH mm/dd/yyyy		5. AGE Yrs.
9. BIRTH STATE/FOREIGN COUNTRY		10. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		11. EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK	
13. EDUCATION --- Highest Level/Degree (see worksheet on back)		14/15. WAS DECEDENT HISPANIC/LATINO(A)/SPANISH? (if yes, see worksheet on back.) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		12. MARITAL STATUS (at Time of Death)	
17. USUAL OCCUPATION --- Type of work for most of life. DO NOT USE RETIRED		18. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY (e.g., grocery store, road construction, employment agency, etc.)		7. DATE OF DEATH mm/dd/yyyy	
20. DECEDENT'S RESIDENCE (Street and number or location)		23. ZIP CODE		24. YEARS IN COUNTY	
21. CITY		22. COUNTY/PROVINCE		25. STATE/FOREIGN COUNTRY	
26. INFORMANT'S NAME, RELATIONSHIP		27. INFORMANT'S MAILING ADDRESS (Street and number or rural route number, city or town, state, ZIP)		8. HOUR (24 Hours)	
28. NAME OF SURVIVING SPOUSE --- FIRST		29. MIDDLE		30. LAST (Maiden Name)	
31. NAME OF FATHER --- FIRST		32. MIDDLE		33. LAST	
35. NAME OF MOTHER --- FIRST		36. MIDDLE		37. LAST (Maiden)	
39. DISPOSITION DATE mm/dd/yyyy		40. PLACE OF FINAL DISPOSITION		38. BIRTH STATE	
41. TYPE OF DISPOSITION(S)		42. SIGNATURE OF EMPALMER		43. LICENSE NUMBER	
44. NAME OF FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENT		45. LICENSE NUMBER		46. SIGNATURE OF LOCAL REGISTRAR	
47. DATE mm/dd/yyyy		48. SIGNATURE OF LOCAL REGISTRAR		49. DATE mm/dd/yyyy	

101. PLACE OF DEATH		102. IF HOSPITAL, SPECIFY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> IP <input type="checkbox"/> E/OP <input type="checkbox"/> DOA		103. IF OTHER THAN HOSPITAL, SPECIFY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Hospice <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home/LTC <input type="checkbox"/> Decedent's Home <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
104. COUNTY		105. FACILITY ADDRESS OR LOCATION WHERE FOUND (Street and number or location)		106. CITY	
107. CAUSE OF DEATH		108. DEATH REPORTED TO CORONER? Oral and Death <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		109. BIOPSY PERFORMED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (A) (Final disease or condition resulting in death)		(B)		110. AUTOPSY PERFORMED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
(C)		(D)		111. USED IN DETERMINING CAUSE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
112. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RESULTING IN THE UNDERLYING CAUSE GIVEN IN 107		113. WAS OPERATION PERFORMED FOR ANY CONDITION IN ITEM 107 OR 112? (If yes, list type of operation and date.)		119. IF FEMALE, PREGNANT IN LAST YEAR? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK	
114. I CERTIFY THAT I AM THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE DEATH OCCURRED AT THE HOUR, DATE, AND PLACE STATED FROM THE CAUSES STATED. Decedent Attended Since Decedent Last Seen Alive		115. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CERTIFIER		116. LICENSE NUMBER	
118. TYPE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, ZIP CODE		117. DATE mm/dd/yyyy		120. INJURED AT WORK? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK	
119. I CERTIFY THAT IN MY OPINION DEATH OCCURRED AT THE HOUR, DATE, AND PLACE STATED FROM THE CAUSES STATED. MANNER OF DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Accident <input type="checkbox"/> Homicide <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide <input type="checkbox"/> Pending Investigation <input type="checkbox"/> Could not be determined		121. INJURY DATE mm/dd/yyyy		122. HOUR (24 Hours)	
123. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., home, construction site, wooded area, etc.)		124. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED (Events which resulted in injury)		125. LOCATION OF INJURY (Street and number, or location, and city, and ZIP)	
126. SIGNATURE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER		127. DATE mm/dd/yyyy		128. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER	

129. A		130. B		131. C		132. D		133. E		134. FAX AUTH. #		135. CENSUS TRACT	
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129. A 130. B 131. C 132. D 133. E 134. FAX AUTH. # 135. CENSUS TRACT

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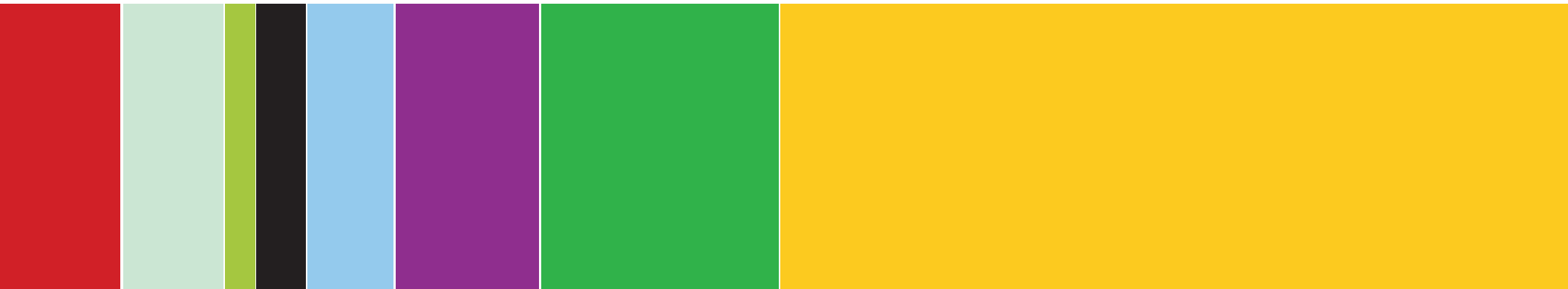
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129. A 130. B 131. C 132. D 133. E 134. FAX AUTH. # 135. CENSUS TRACT

129. A 130. B 131. C 132. D 133. E 134. FAX AUTH. # 135. CENSUS TRACT





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