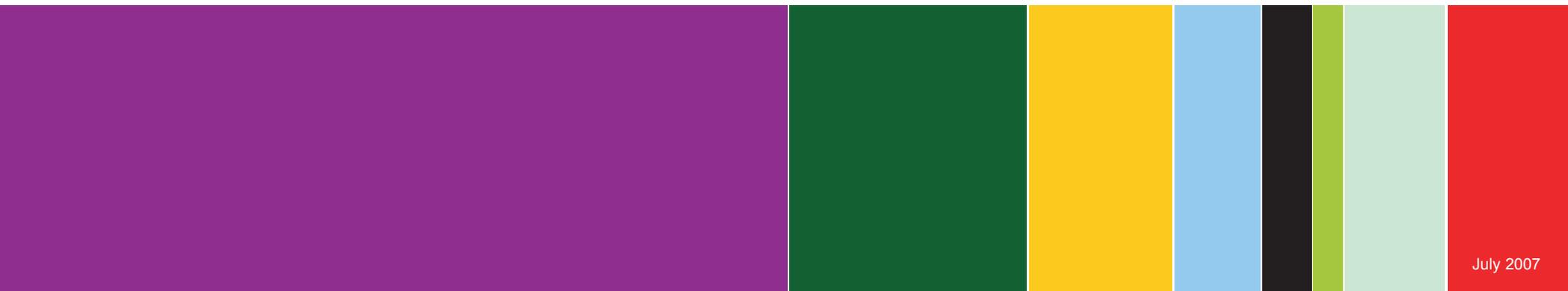




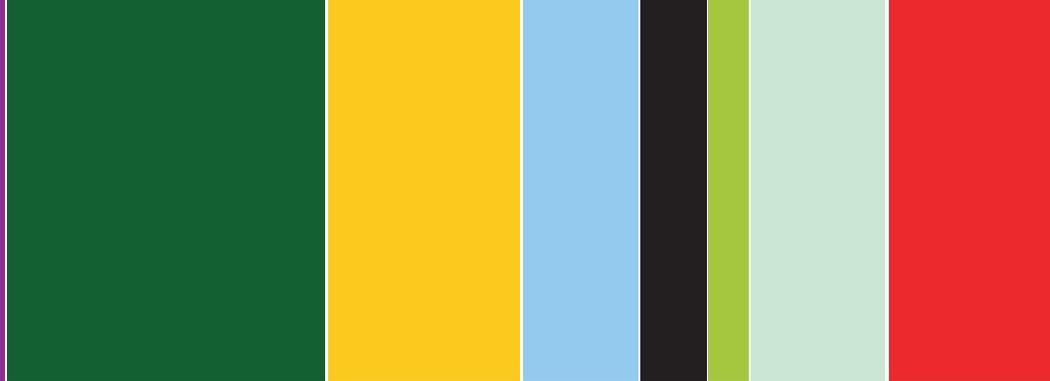
MORTALITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2004

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

A publication of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health



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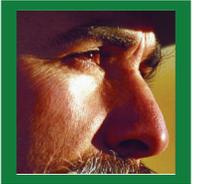
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LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

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 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 2004, and mortality trends for 1995 through 2004. 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 2004, 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.



Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

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 2004 and the 10-year period, 1995 through 2004, 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



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.

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

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.

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. To make it easier to see the overall impact of cancer, the same color is used for all cancers regardless of the type. The same is true for unintentional injuries (accidents); all unintentional injuries, such as drug overdose, motor vehicle crash, or any other unintentional injury, have the same color code.

Coronary heart disease
Stroke
Cancer
Emphysema/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
Pneumonia/influenza
Diabetes
Alzheimer's disease
Homicide
Unintentional injury (accident)
Self-inflicted injury (suicide)
Liver disease
HIV
Birth defect
Perinatal period condition
Other conditions

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

Highlights

- ▶ On an average day in Los Angeles County in 2004, 162 people died: 42 from coronary heart disease, 37 from cancer, 11 from stroke, and 11 from injuries (accident, homicide, suicide). Six deaths were children or young adults less than 25 years of age.
- ▶ There were 59,153 deaths: 29,839 males and 29,314 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.
- ▶ Almost one out of every four deaths was caused by coronary heart disease (15,296 deaths).
- ▶ Nearly half (48%) of all deaths in 2004 were caused by either coronary heart disease (15,296 deaths) or cancer (13,393 deaths).
- ▶ Among those who died of cancer, lung cancer was most common (3,034 deaths) followed by colorectal cancer (1,414 deaths), and breast cancer (1,166 deaths).
- ▶ Injuries (homicide, suicide, accidents) 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.
- ▶ Whites had the highest death rate for drug overdose, emphysema/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and suicide. Hispanics had the highest death rate for liver disease. For all other leading causes of death and premature death, the highest rates were among blacks.
- ▶ 45% of all deaths in the county were among persons less than 75 years of age, resulting in nearly 493,000 years of life lost.
- ▶ There has been no change since 1999 in the top seven causes of death: coronary heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, emphysema/COPD, pneumonia/influenza, diabetes, and colorectal cancer.
- ▶ Coronary heart disease, homicide, and motor vehicle crashes have been the three leading causes of premature death since 1997.
- ▶ From 1995 to 2004, Alzheimer's disease and diabetes were the only leading causes of death or premature death for which the 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).

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 selected 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	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	15,296	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	64,366	1.
2.	Stroke	4,121	8.	2.	Homicide	48,241	10.
3.	Lung cancer	3,034	5.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	32,189	12.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	2,641	13.	4.	Suicide	20,060	17.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	2,272	20.	5.	Lung cancer	19,626	3.
6.	Diabetes	2,201	9.	6.	Liver disease	17,783	11.
7.	Colorectal cancer	1,414	12.	7.	Drug overdose	17,591	19.
8.	Alzheimer's disease	1,340	53.	8.	Stroke	16,181	2.
9.	Breast cancer	1,166	11.	9.	Diabetes	15,928	6.
10.	Homicide	1,069	2.	10.	HIV	14,873	21.

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 15,296 deaths from coronary heart disease and 2,641 deaths from emphysema/COPD.

③ The *premature* death rank for this cause of death, e.g., homicide was the tenth ranked cause of death (1,069 deaths), but the second ranked cause of *premature* death (48,241 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 16,181 years of life lost before age 75, but the second ranked cause of death (4,121 deaths).

Figure 1. Ten leading causes of death and premature death

Los Angeles County
59,153 total deaths
492,715 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	15,296	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	64,366	1.
2.	Stroke	4,121	8.	2.	Homicide	48,241	10.
3.	Lung cancer	3,034	5.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	32,189	12.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	2,641	13.	4.	Suicide	20,060	17.
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7.	Colorectal cancer	1,414	12.	7.	Drug overdose	17,591	19.
8.	Alzheimer's disease	1,340	53.	8.	Stroke	16,181	2.
9.	Breast cancer	1,166	11.	9.	Diabetes	15,928	6.
10.	Homicide	1,069	2.	10.	HIV	14,873	21.

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

Overall, coronary heart disease (15,296 deaths) and cancer (13,393 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, suicide, and accidents caused only 7% of all deaths but 27% of all years of life lost, highlighting the dramatic impact of these conditions on premature death.

Coronary heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, diabetes, and homicide were leading causes of death and premature death.

HIV remained an important cause of premature death more than 25 years after the first case was identified.

*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 32,324 total deaths 176,830 years of life lost*				Hispanic 12,632 total deaths 173,304 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	9,236	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	29,078	1.
2.	Stroke	2,234	9.	2.	Lung cancer	10,427	4.
3.	Emphysema/COPD	1,835	11.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	9,601	15.
4.	Lung cancer	1,825	2.	4.	Drug overdose	9,429	18.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,330	19.	5.	Suicide	8,976	13.
6.	Alzheimer's disease	975	44.	6.	Liver disease	7,148	11.
7.	Diabetes	863	8.	7.	Breast cancer	5,628	9.
8.	Colorectal cancer	767	12.	8.	Diabetes	4,981	7.
9.	Breast cancer	619	7.	9.	Stroke	4,932	2.
10.	Pancreatic cancer	450	15.	10.	HIV	4,780	27.

White 32,324 total deaths 176,830 years of life lost*				Hispanic 12,632 total deaths 173,304 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	2,626	2.	1.	Homicide	25,526	4.
2.	Stroke	785	9.	2.	Coronary heart disease	15,505	1.
3.	Diabetes	741	6.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	15,157	7.
4.	Homicide	531	1.	4.	Liver disease	8,449	5.
5.	Liver disease	458	4.	5.	Suicide	7,023	14.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	408	18.	6.	Diabetes	6,333	3.
7.	Motor vehicle crash	374	3.	7.	Drug overdose	5,560	20.
8.	Lung cancer	366	13.	8.	HIV	5,555	15.
9.	Emphysema/COPD	305	29.	9.	Stroke	5,322	2.
10.	Perinatal period condition	234	53.	10.	Breast cancer	3,746	12.

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

The years of life lost from stroke and HIV were similar but there were almost 13 times more deaths from stroke (2,234 deaths) than HIV (174 deaths).

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

Perinatal period conditions including prematurity, low birth weight, and respiratory and cardiovascular conditions were the tenth leading cause of death for Hispanics. Almost all deaths were among infants.

Black
8,372 total deaths
99,174 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	2,085	2.	1.	Homicide	17,123	4.
2.	Stroke	572	7.	2.	Coronary heart disease	14,252	1.
3.	Lung cancer	452	5.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,379	15.
4.	Homicide	388	1.	4.	HIV	4,204	13.
5.	Diabetes	339	6.	5.	Lung cancer	3,980	3.
6.	Emphysema/COPD	297	12.	6.	Diabetes	3,490	5.
7.	Pneumonia/influenza	257	19.	7.	Stroke	3,440	2.
8.	Colorectal cancer	237	9.	8.	Breast cancer	3,058	9.
9.	Breast cancer	200	8.	9.	Colorectal cancer	2,158	8.
10.	High blood pressure & related kidney disease	180	14.	10.	Drug overdose	2,151	19.

For each homicide, an average of 44 years of life was lost compared to 36 years for motor vehicle crash, 31 years for HIV, and seven years for coronary heart disease,

HIV was the tenth leading cause of premature death overall but was the fourth leading cause of premature death for blacks.

Asian/Pacific Islander
5,591 total deaths
40,916 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	1,292	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	5,218	1.
2.	Stroke	513	5.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	2,797	10.
3.	Lung cancer	379	4.	3.	Suicide	2,621	13.
4.	Pneumonia/influenza	265	17.	4.	Lung cancer	2,615	3.
5.	Diabetes	251	10.	5.	Stroke	2,415	2.
6.	Emphysema/COPD	192	28.	6.	Breast cancer	1,882	9.
7.	Colorectal cancer	177	9.	7.	Homicide	1,575	22.
8.	Liver cancer	161	8.	8.	Liver cancer	1,527	8.
9.	Breast cancer	120	6.	9.	Colorectal cancer	1,403	7.
10.	Motor vehicle crash	107	2.	10.	Diabetes	1,044	5.

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

The years of life lost from motor vehicle crashes, suicide, lung cancer, and stroke were similar but there were dramatic differences in the number of deaths, highlighting the impact of injuries on premature death.

*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 32,324 729 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 9,236 198 per 100,000	Stroke 2,234 47 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,835 41 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,825 43 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 1,330 28 per 100,000
Hispanic 12,632 539 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,626 134 per 100,000	Stroke 785 40 per 100,000	Diabetes 741 35 per 100,000	Homicide 531 10 per 100,000	Liver disease 458 16 per 100,000
Black 8,372 1,017 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,085 265 per 100,000	Stroke 572 75 per 100,000	Lung cancer 452 54 per 100,000	Homicide 388 38 per 100,000	Diabetes 339 41 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 5,591 429 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,292 101 per 100,000	Stroke 513 40 per 100,000	Lung cancer 379 28 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 265 21 per 100,000	Diabetes 251 19 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 59,153 669 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 15,296 176 per 100,000	Stroke 4,121 48 per 100,000	Lung cancer 3,034 35 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,641 31 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 2,272 26 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	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose	Suicide
Hispanic	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Suicide
Black	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	HIV	Lung cancer
Asian/Pacific Islander	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	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 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 15,615 866 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 4,505 247 per 100,000	Lung cancer 974 52 per 100,000	Stroke 881 49 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 830 46 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 613 34 per 100,000
Hispanic 6,950 659 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,415 171 per 100,000	Homicide 481 18 per 100,000	Stroke 364 44 per 100,000	Diabetes 347 38 per 100,000	Liver disease 308 22 per 100,000
Black 4,224 1,275 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,012 331 per 100,000	Homicide 348 73 per 100,000	Lung cancer 263 77 per 100,000	Stroke 208 73 per 100,000	Diabetes 158 47 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 2,919 519 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 696 127 per 100,000	Stroke 260 47 per 100,000	Lung cancer 235 41 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 125 25 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 118 23 per 100,000
All males 29,839 805 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 7,662 219 per 100,000	Stroke 1,718 50 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,710 47 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,278 38 per 100,000	Diabetes 1,063 29 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	Drug overdose	Suicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer
Hispanic	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Suicide
Black	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	HIV	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer
Asian/Pacific Islander	Coronary heart disease	Suicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Stroke
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 16,709 621 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 4,731 158 per 100,000	Stroke 1,353 46 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,005 37 per 100,000	Lung cancer 851 35 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 717 24 per 100,000
Hispanic 5,682 445 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,211 107 per 100,000	Stroke 421 36 per 100,000	Diabetes 394 33 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 234 21 per 100,000	Breast cancer 222 15 per 100,000
Black 4,148 838 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,073 220 per 100,000	Stroke 364 75 per 100,000	Breast cancer 199 38 per 100,000	Lung cancer 189 38 per 100,000	Diabetes 181 36 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 2,672 359 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 596 81 per 100,000	Stroke 253 34 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 147 20 per 100,000	Lung cancer 144 19 per 100,000	Diabetes 142 19 per 100,000
All females 29,314 563 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 7,634 143 per 100,000	Stroke 2,403 45 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,363 27 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,324 27 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 1,259 23 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	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose
Hispanic	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Breast cancer	Diabetes	Homicide
Black	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Stroke	Diabetes	Lung cancer
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 757 490 per 100,000	Low birthweight/prematurity 137 89 per 100,000	Congenital heart defect 53 34 per 100,000	Fetal/neonatal hemorrhage 27 17 per 100,000	Respiratory distress 25 16 per 100,000	Complication of placenta/cord 23 15 per 100,000
1-4 years 140 23 per 100,000	Birth defect 29 5 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 18 --	Drowning 10 --	Pneumonia/influenza 10 --	Homicide 9 --
5-14 years 226 14 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 35 2 per 100,000	Homicide 25 2 per 100,000	Birth defect 19 --	Brain/CNS cancer 19 --	Leukemia 13 --
15-24 years 1,062 74 per 100,000	Homicide 441 31 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 196 14 per 100,000	Suicide 95 7 per 100,000	Drug overdose 32 2 per 100,000	Birth defect 19 --
25-44 years 3,655 116 per 100,000	Homicide 442 14 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 310 10 per 100,000	Drug overdose 265 8 per 100,000	HIV 258 8 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 246 8 per 100,000
45-64 years 11,434 517 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,355 107 per 100,000	Lung cancer 766 35 per 100,000	Liver disease 565 26 per 100,000	Diabetes 510 23 per 100,000	Stroke 509 23 per 100,000
65-74 years 9,401 1,782 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,306 437 per 100,000	Lung cancer 896 170 per 100,000	Stroke 559 106 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 514 97 per 100,000	Diabetes 505 96 per 100,000
75+ years 32,470 6,442 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 10,383 2,060 per 100,000	Stroke 2,948 585 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,850 367 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 1,850 367 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,331 264 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 59,153 669 per 100,000***	Coronary heart disease 15,296 176 per 100,000	Stroke 4,121 48 per 100,000	Lung cancer 3,034 35 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,641 31 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 2,272 26 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, 72% of stroke deaths, and 81% of pneumonia/influenza deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or older. Conversely, only 31% of breast cancer deaths, 10% of suicide deaths, and 1% of HIV deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or older.

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 654 deaths	White 114	Perinatal period condition 33	Birth defect 25	Motor vehicle crash 10
		Hispanic 369	Perinatal period condition 144	Birth defect 71	Motor vehicle crash 23
		Black 118	Perinatal period condition 45	Birth defect 12	Homicide 10
		Asian/Pacific Islander 53	Perinatal period condition 16	Birth defect 13	Brain/CNS cancer 5
	15-24 years 852 deaths	White 139	Motor vehicle crash 36	Homicide 25	Suicide 17
		Hispanic 478	Homicide 250	Motor vehicle crash 76	Suicide 45
		Black 180	Homicide 127	Motor vehicle crash 18	Suicide 5
		Asian/Pacific Islander 52	Suicide 11	Motor vehicle crash 10	Homicide 9
	25-44 years 2,514 deaths	White 752	Drug overdose 94	Suicide 82	HIV 72
		Hispanic 1,111	Homicide 185	Motor vehicle crash 113	HIV 92
		Black 490	Homicide 166	HIV 58	Coronary heart disease 41
		Asian/Pacific Islander 147	Coronary heart disease 22	Motor vehicle crash 18	Suicide 17
	45-64 years 6,848 deaths	White 3,115	Coronary heart disease 839	Lung cancer 246	Liver disease 168
		Hispanic 1,804	Coronary heart disease 406	Liver disease 179	Diabetes 122
		Black 1,265	Coronary heart disease 317	Lung cancer 101	Diabetes 53
		Asian/Pacific Islander 623	Coronary heart disease 139	Stroke 56	Lung cancer 53

65-74 years 5,235 deaths	White 2,704	Coronary heart disease 723	Lung cancer 295	Emphysema/COPD 176
	Hispanic 1,099	Coronary heart disease 319	Diabetes 85	Stroke 67
	Black 880	Coronary heart disease 258	Lung cancer 94	Stroke 44
	Asian/Pacific Islander 525	Coronary heart disease 121	Lung cancer 82	Stroke 37
75+ years 13,729 deaths	White 8,787	Coronary heart disease 2,874	Stroke 646	Emphysema/COPD 556
	Hispanic 2,088	Coronary heart disease 633	Stroke 173	Diabetes 119
	Black 1,291	Coronary heart disease 395	Stroke 106	Prostate cancer 94
	Asian/Pacific Islander 1,519	Coronary heart disease 414	Stroke 165	Emphysema/COPD 108

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-one percent of these resulted from low birthweight/prematurity.

Most deaths from birth defects occurred in infants less than one year of age. Among these, deaths from congenital heart defects were the most common.

Injuries (homicide, suicide, and accidents) caused 81% of all deaths among adolescent and young adult males aged 15-24 years.

The homicide rate for black males aged 15-24 years was 164 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 73 per 100,000 for black males of all ages.

Among men, 83% of all homicides and 45% of all suicides were committed with a gun. The highest proportion of gun suicides was among elderly men (75 years or older), 74% of whom committed suicide with a gun.

HIV was 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 469 deaths	White 93	Perinatal period condition 37	Birth defect 16	Motor vehicle crash 5
		Hispanic 257	Perinatal period condition 90	Birth defect 62	Motor vehicle crash 11
		Black 82	Perinatal period condition 37	Birth defect 9	Homicide 4
		Asian/Pacific Islander 34	Perinatal period condition 11	Birth defect 7	Motor vehicle crash 3
	15-24 years 210 deaths	White 52	Motor vehicle crash 18	Suicide 5	Homicide 5
		Hispanic 99	Motor vehicle crash 25	Homicide 11	Suicide 7
		Black 34	Homicide 11	Motor vehicle crash 5	Asthma 3
		Asian/Pacific Islander 22	Motor vehicle crash 6	Suicide 4	Homicide 2
	25-44 years 1,141 deaths	White 378	Drug overdose 49	Suicide 33	Motor vehicle crash 31
		Hispanic 381	Breast cancer 30	Motor vehicle crash 29	Homicide 22
		Black 278	Coronary heart disease 24	Breast cancer 21	Homicide 17
		Asian/Pacific Islander 99	Breast cancer 13	Motor vehicle crash 8	Colorectal cancer 8
	45-64 years 4,586 deaths	White 1,970	Coronary heart disease 272	Breast cancer 208	Lung cancer 168
		Hispanic 1,177	Coronary heart disease 143	Breast cancer 114	Diabetes 90
		Black 996	Coronary heart disease 185	Breast cancer 105	Lung cancer 59
		Asian/Pacific Islander 421	Breast cancer 62	Coronary heart disease 40	Stroke 38

65-74 years 4,166 deaths	White 2,025	Coronary heart disease 404	Lung cancer 229	Emphysema/COPD 176
	Hispanic 989	Coronary heart disease 203	Diabetes 101	Stroke 66
	Black 717	Coronary heart disease 188	Lung cancer 61	Stroke 54
	Asian/Pacific Islander 419	Coronary heart disease 78	Stroke 34	Lung cancer 34
75+ years 18,741 deaths	White 12,191	Coronary heart disease 4,034	Stroke 1,157	Emphysema/COPD 745
	Hispanic 2,779	Coronary heart disease 851	Stroke 277	Diabetes 187
	Black 2,041	Coronary heart disease 676	Stroke 237	Pneumonia/influenza 124
	Asian/Pacific Islander 1,677	Coronary heart disease 475	Stroke 178	Pneumonia/influenza 122

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

All perinatal period condition deaths occurred in infants less than one year of age. Thirty-five percent of these resulted from low birthweight/prematurity.

Most deaths from birth defects occurred in infants less than one year of age. Among these, deaths from congenital heart defects were the most common.

Motor vehicle crashes, homicide, and suicide were leading causes of death for adolescent and young adult women.

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

Breast and lung cancer were leading causes of death for women 25-74 years of age.

Overall, 20% of all women who died were between the ages of 25 and 64 years. Among women who died of breast cancer, 50% were between the ages of 25 and 64 years.

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

Antelope Valley (SPA 1)

1,972 total deaths

21,524 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	488	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,995	1.
2.	Stroke	125	8.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	2,867	5.
3.	Emphysema/COPD	120	10.	3.	Homicide	1,348	13.
4.	Lung cancer	114	6.	4.	Suicide	1,225	11.
5.	Motor vehicle crash	83	2.	5.	Drug overdose	1,066	14.

San Fernando (SPA 2)

12,435 total deaths

87,164 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	3,419	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	11,848	1.
2.	Stroke	905	8.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	5,950	11.
3.	Lung cancer	643	5.	3.	Suicide	4,598	13.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	513	16.	4.	Homicide	4,541	20.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	500	23.	5.	Lung cancer	3,671	3.

San Gabriel (SPA 3)

10,582 total deaths

76,841 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	2,704	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	9,188	1.
2.	Stroke	756	6.	2.	Homicide	5,518	16.
3.	Lung cancer	531	5.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,938	12.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	515	15.	4.	Suicide	3,525	18.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	488	19.	5.	Lung cancer	3,400	3.

Metro (SPA 4)

6,516 total deaths

56,624 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	1,662	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	7,363	1.
2.	Stroke	426	10.	2.	Homicide	5,063	12.
3.	Pneumonia/influenza	293	20.	3.	HIV	3,827	8.
4.	Lung cancer	290	9.	4.	Motor vehicle crash	2,593	17.
5.	Diabetes	257	8.	5.	Drug overdose	2,525	17.

West (SPA 5)
4,098 total deaths
22,546 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	1,036	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,940	1.
2.	Stroke	321	10.	2.	Suicide	1,384	12.
3.	Lung cancer	222	4.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	1,258	21.
4.	Pneumonia/influenza	184	20.	4.	Lung cancer	1,193	3.
5.	Emphysema/COPD	166	18.	5.	Drug overdose	1,182	18.

South (SPA 6)
6,058 total deaths
75,742 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	1,443	2.	1.	Homicide	16,727	3.
2.	Stroke	407	7.	2.	Coronary heart disease	8,730	1.
3.	Homicide	356	1.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,254	13.
4.	Lung cancer	297	6.	4.	HIV	3,302	13.
5.	Diabetes	258	5.	5.	Diabetes	2,638	5.

East (SPA 7)
7,240 total deaths
59,162 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	1,847	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	7,820	1.
2.	Stroke	499	7.	2.	Homicide	5,079	11.
3.	Emphysema/COPD	372	15.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	3,552	14.
4.	Lung cancer	366	6.	4.	Liver disease	2,870	7.
5.	Diabetes	356	5.	5.	Diabetes	2,489	5.

South Bay (SPA 8)
9,453 total deaths
78,577 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	2,529	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	11,768	1.
2.	Stroke	635	8.	2.	Homicide	7,944	9.
3.	Lung cancer	544	4.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	3,735	13.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	497	12.	4.	Lung cancer	3,583	3.
5.	Diabetes	310	7.	5.	Suicide	2,891	13.

*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 1,972 820 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 488 216 per 100,000	Stroke 125 57 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 120 54 per 100,000	Lung cancer 114 47 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 83 27 per 100,000
SPA 2: San Fernando 12,435 660 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 3,419 184 per 100,000	Stroke 905 49 per 100,000	Lung cancer 643 35 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 513 28 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 500 27 per 100,000
SPA 3: San Gabriel 10,582 617 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,704 158 per 100,000	Stroke 756 44 per 100,000	Lung cancer 531 32 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 515 31 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 488 29 per 100,000
SPA 4: Metro 6,516 594 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,662 153 per 100,000	Stroke 426 39 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 293 27 per 100,000	Lung cancer 290 28 per 100,000	Diabetes 257 24 per 100,000
SPA 5: West 4,098 543 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,036 133 per 100,000	Stroke 321 41 per 100,000	Lung cancer 222 31 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 184 23 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 166 22 per 100,000
SPA 6: South 6,058 885 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,443 230 per 100,000	Stroke 407 65 per 100,000	Homicide 356 32 per 100,000	Lung cancer 297 46 per 100,000	Diabetes 258 39 per 100,000
SPA 7: East 7,240 661 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,847 173 per 100,000	Stroke 499 47 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 372 35 per 100,000	Lung cancer 366 34 per 100,000	Diabetes 356 33 per 100,000
SPA 8: South Bay 9,453 686 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,529 188 per 100,000	Stroke 635 48 per 100,000	Lung cancer 544 40 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 497 37 per 100,000	Diabetes 310 22 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 59,153 669 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 15,296 176 per 100,000	Stroke 4,121 48 per 100,000	Lung cancer 3,034 35 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,641 31 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 2,272 26 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	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	Drug overdose
SPA 2: San Fernando	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Homicide	Lung cancer
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer
SPA 4: Metro	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	HIV	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose
SPA 5: West	Coronary heart disease	Suicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Drug overdose
SPA 6: South	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	HIV	Diabetes
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	Suicide
Los Angeles County Total	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer

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

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

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

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

HIV and liver disease were important causes of premature death even though the number of deaths was relatively small, highlighting the impact of these diseases among younger persons.

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	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	Lung cancer
SPA 2: San Fernando	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	Liver disease
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer
SPA 4: Metro	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	HIV	Drug overdose	Liver disease
SPA 5: West	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	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	Lung cancer
All males	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Liver disease

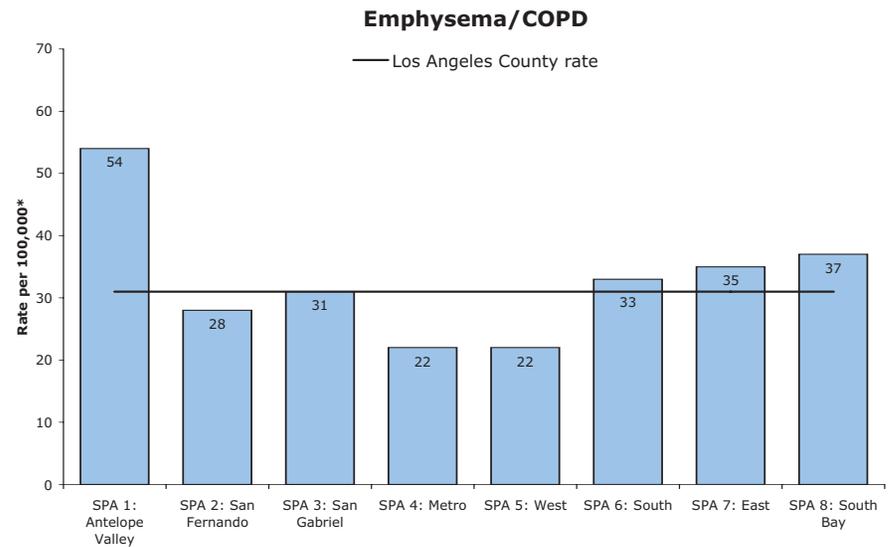
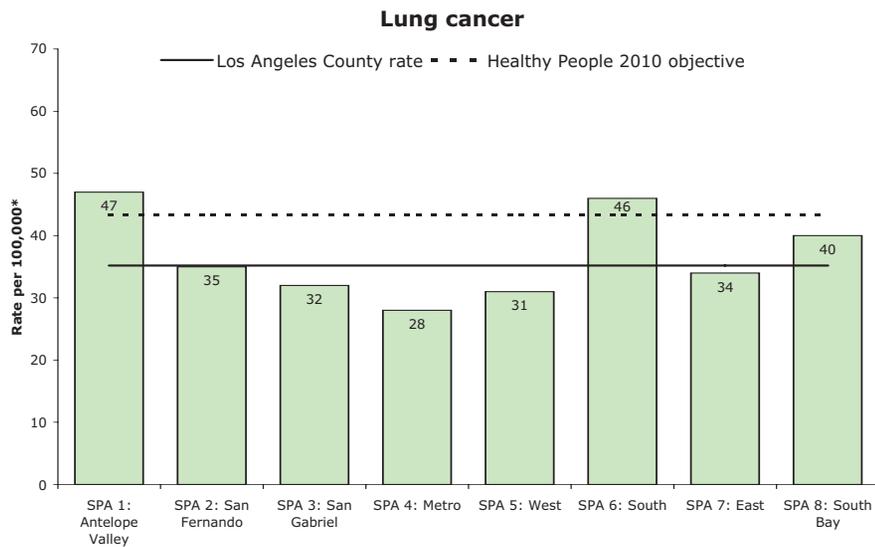
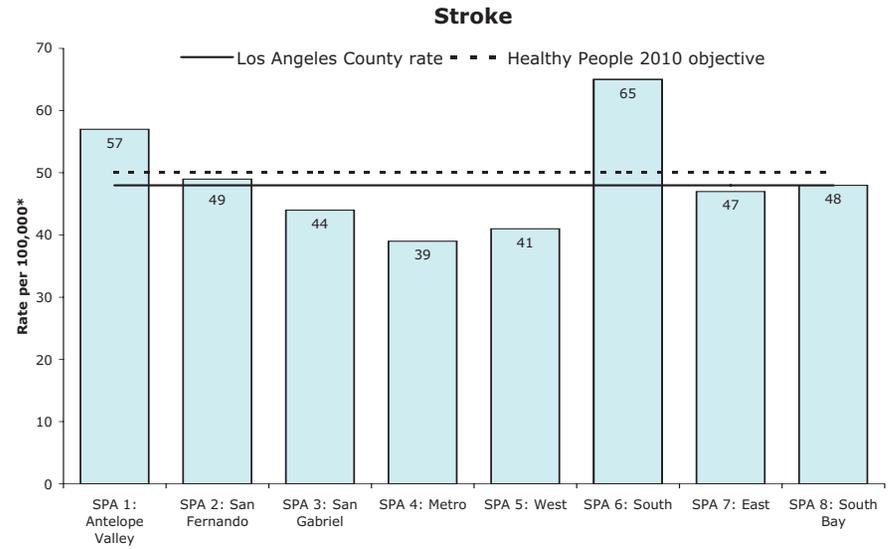
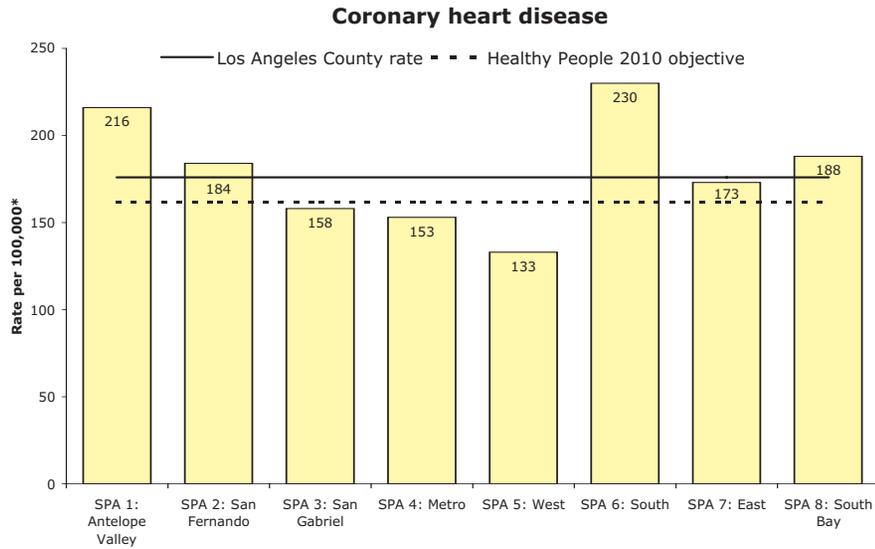
Notes: All males includes persons of unknown residence.

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

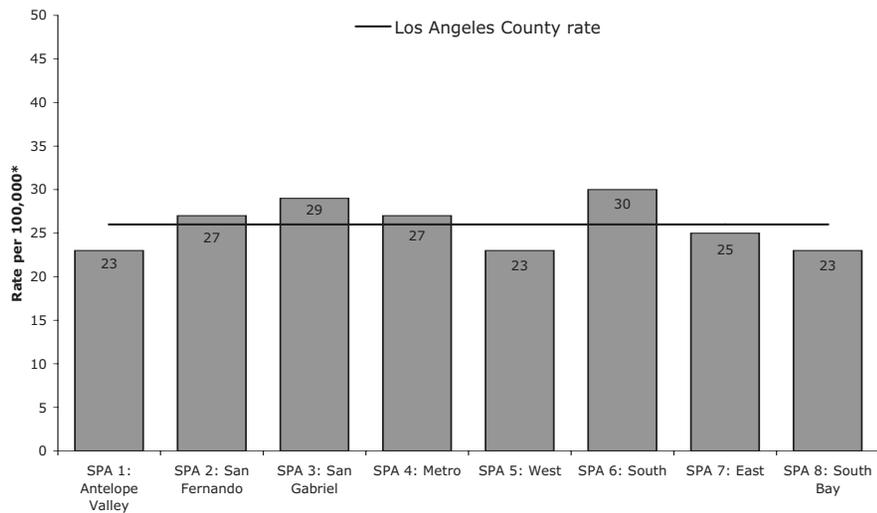
Service Planning Area	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose	Lung cancer	Colorectal cancer
SPA 2: San Fernando	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Stroke
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Breast cancer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

Notes: All females includes persons of unknown residence.

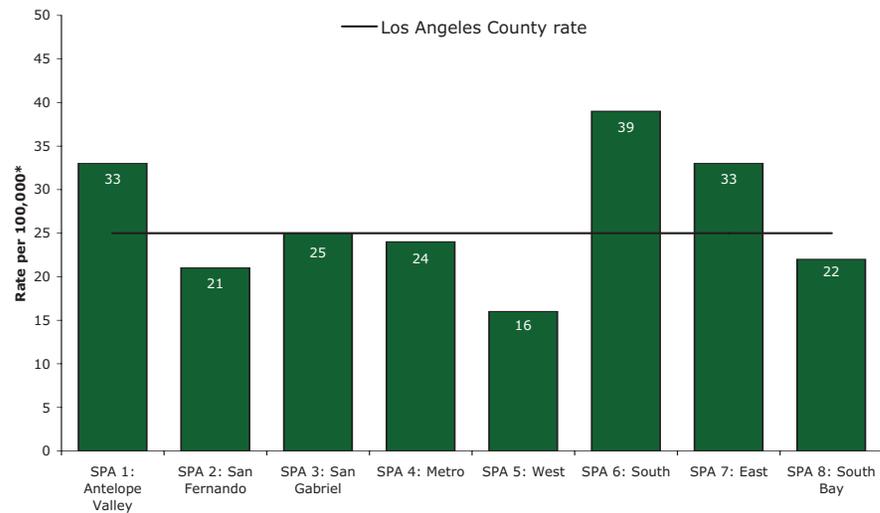
Figure 13. Death rates for selected causes of death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence



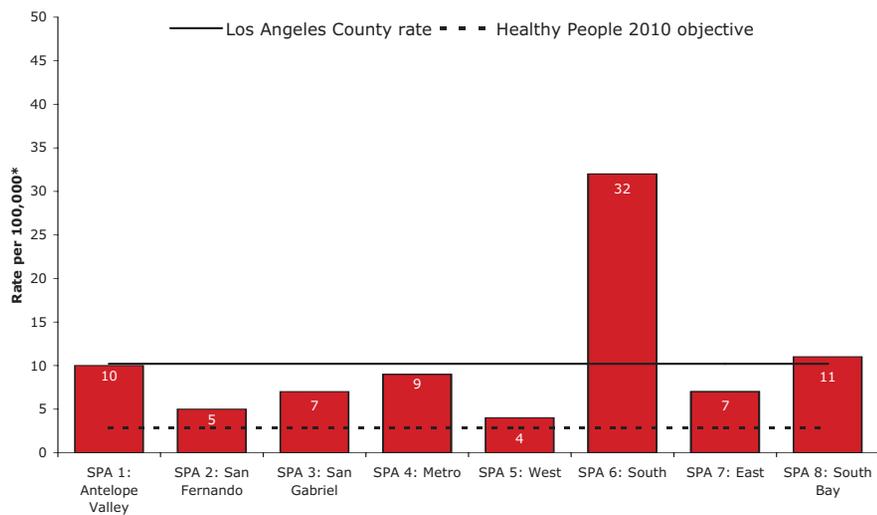
Pneumonia/influenza



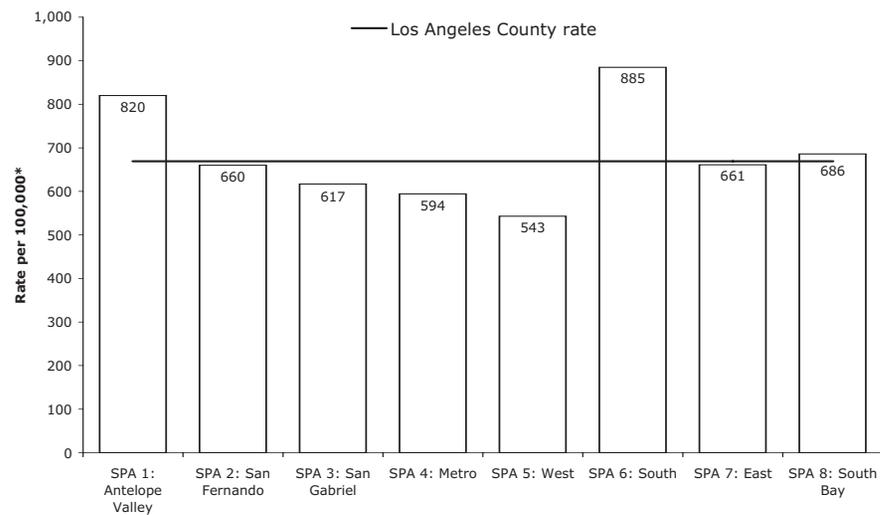
Diabetes



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 2,255 529 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 596	Stroke 196	Lung cancer 127	Pneumonia/influenza 124	Emphysema/COPD 99
Antelope Valley 1,972 820 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 488	Stroke 125	Emphysema/COPD 120	Lung cancer 114	Motor vehicle crash 83
Bellflower 2,126 675 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 535	Lung cancer 149	Stroke 143	Emphysema/COPD 138	Diabetes 87
Central 1,749 535 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 439	Stroke 110	Diabetes 72	Lung cancer 71	Pneumonia/influenza 71
Compton 1,497 896 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 337	Stroke 112	Homicide 94	Lung cancer 71	Diabetes 60
East Los Angeles 1,185 638 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 327	Stroke 76	Diabetes 74	Pneumonia/influenza 58	Liver disease 45
East Valley 2,478 703 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 643	Stroke 171	Lung cancer 140	Emphysema/COPD 97	Pneumonia/influenza 97
El Monte 2,088 631 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 481	Stroke 134	Emphysema/COPD 110	Diabetes 107	Lung cancer 91
Foothill 2,138 672 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 627	Stroke 139	Lung cancer 112	Emphysema/COPD 108	Pneumonia/influenza 91
Glendale 2,461 596 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 716	Stroke 185	Lung cancer 121	Emphysema/COPD 112	Pneumonia/influenza 105
Harbor 1,348 662 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 348	Stroke 99	Emphysema/COPD 73	Lung cancer 72	Pneumonia/influenza 43
Hollywood/Wilshire 3,138 621 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 857	Stroke 216	Pneumonia/influenza 150	Lung cancer 133	Emphysema/COPD 111
Inglewood 2,332 763 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 582	Stroke 138	Lung cancer 131	Emphysema/COPD 107	Pneumonia/influenza 89

Long Beach 2,997 744 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 863	Stroke 207	Emphysema/COPD 173	Lung cancer 158	Diabetes 93
Northeast 1,629 616 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 366	Stroke 100	Lung cancer 86	Diabetes 81	Pneumonia/influenza 72
Pasadena 1,051 664 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 266	Stroke 92	Lung cancer 45	Pneumonia/influenza 45	Emphysema/COPD 42
Pomona 3,050 625 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 734	Stroke 195	Lung cancer 156	Emphysema/COPD 156	Pneumonia/influenza 150
San Antonio 1,832 656 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 420	Stroke 120	Diabetes 104	Emphysema/COPD 92	Lung cancer 74
San Fernando 2,259 671 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 610	Stroke 164	Lung cancer 112	Emphysema/COPD 87	Pneumonia/influenza 86
South 986 960 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 225	Homicide 71	Stroke 66	Diabetes 48	Lung cancer 41
Southeast 715 907 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 189	Homicide 52	Stroke 39	Diabetes 31	Emphysema/COPD 28
Southwest 2,860 862 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 692	Stroke 190	Lung cancer 164	Homicide 139	Diabetes 119
Torrance 2,776 598 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 736	Stroke 191	Lung cancer 183	Emphysema/COPD 144	Diabetes 90
West 4,098 543 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,036	Stroke 321	Lung cancer 222	Pneumonia/influenza 184	Emphysema/COPD 166
West Valley 5,237 670 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,450	Stroke 385	Lung cancer 270	Emphysema/COPD 217	Pneumonia/influenza 212
Whittier 2,097 666 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 565	Stroke 160	Lung cancer 103	Emphysema/COPD 98	Diabetes 91
Los Angeles County Total 59,153 669 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 15,296	Stroke 4,121	Lung cancer 3,034	Emphysema/COPD 2,641	Pneumonia/influenza 2,272

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

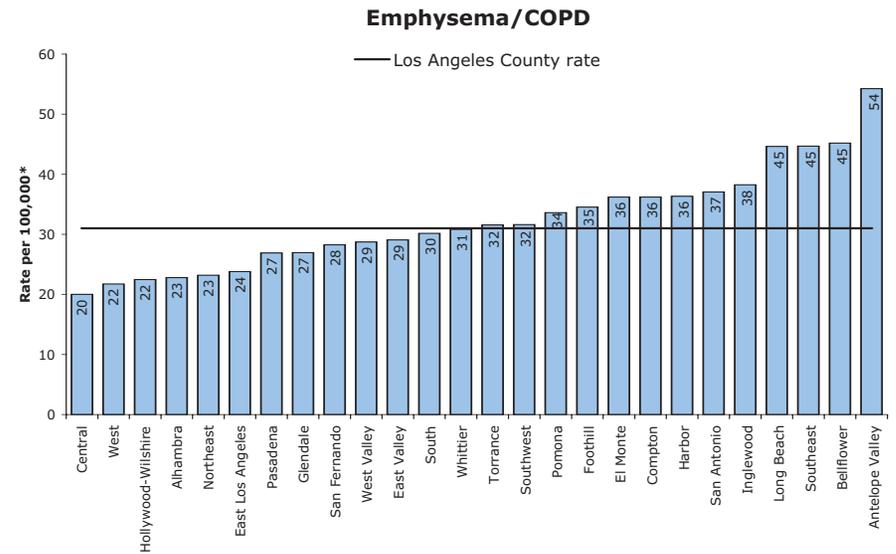
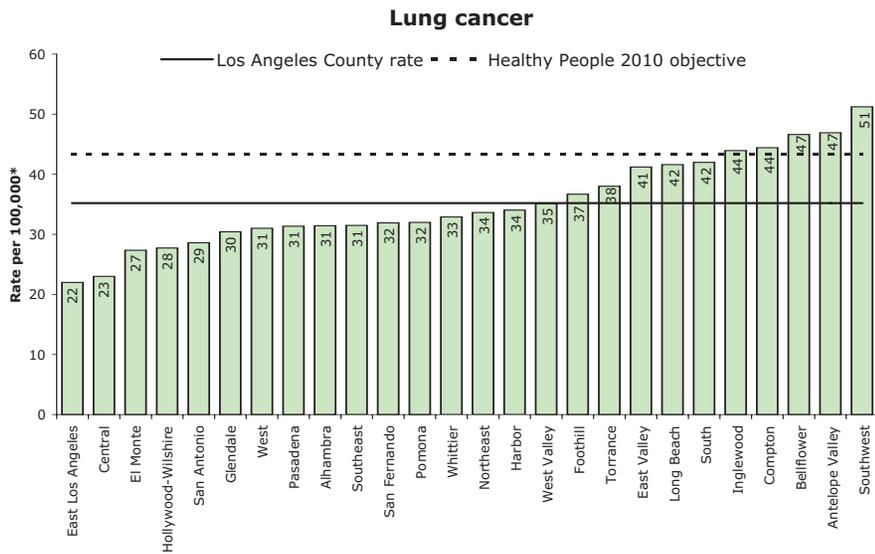
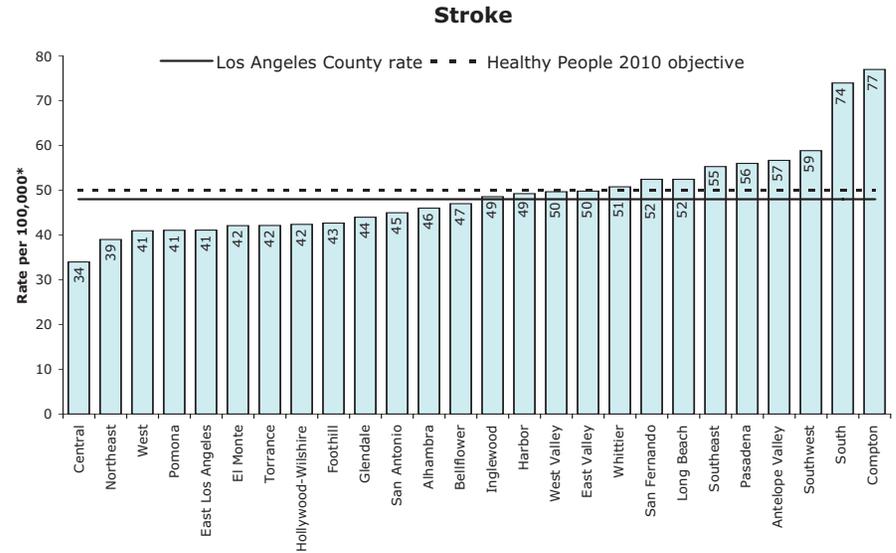
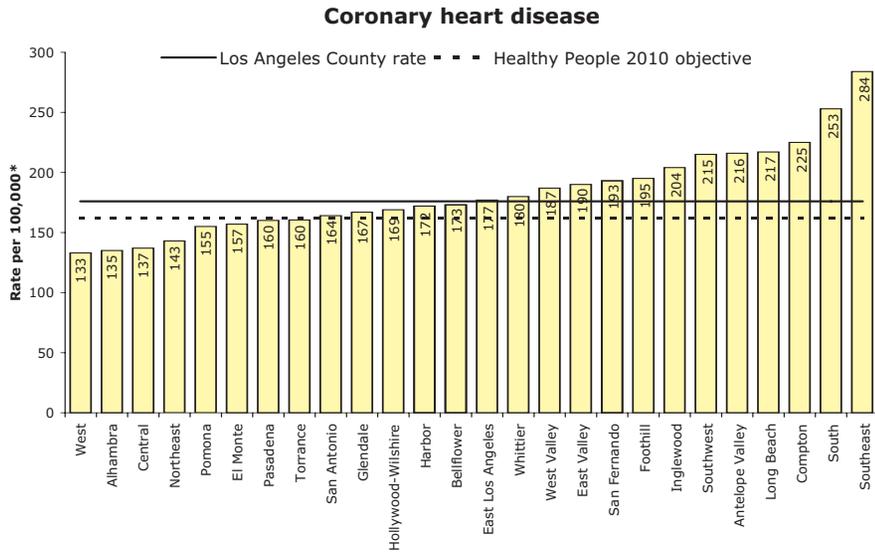
Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

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

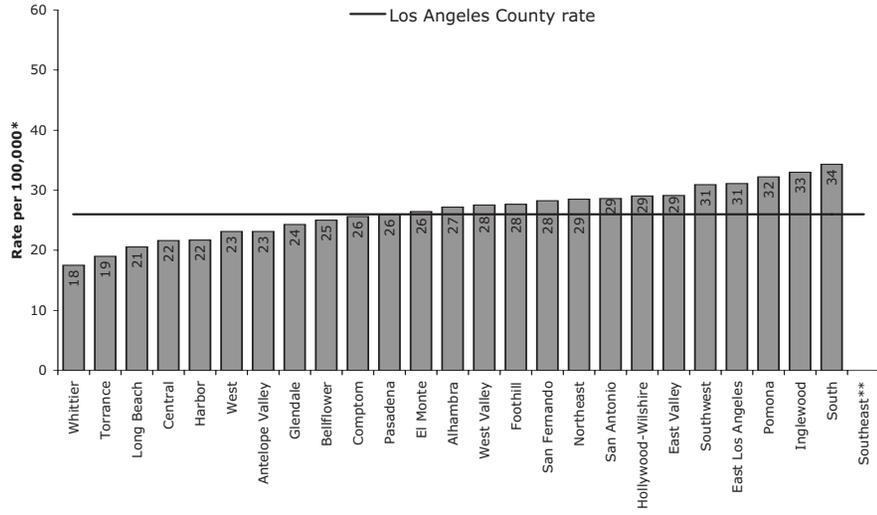
Long Beach	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	HIV
Northeast	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Stroke
Pasadena	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Drug overdose
Pomona	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash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

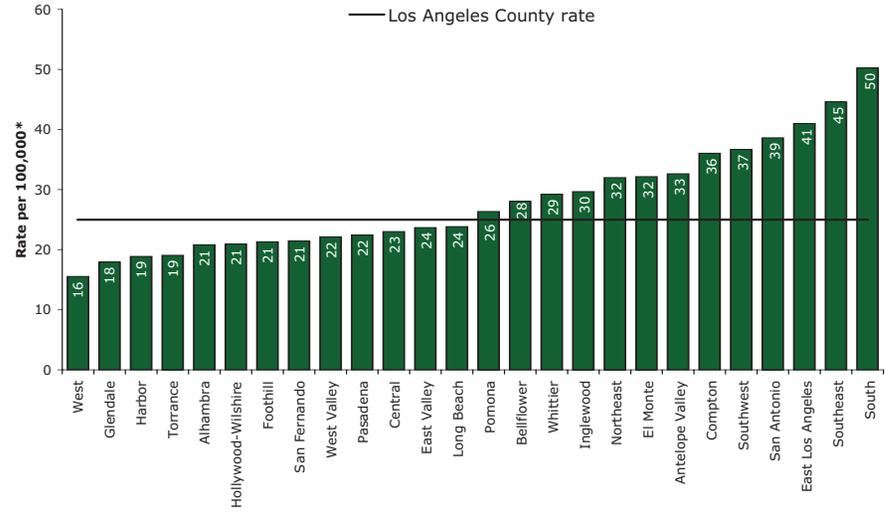
Figure 16. Death rates for selected causes of death, by health district of residence



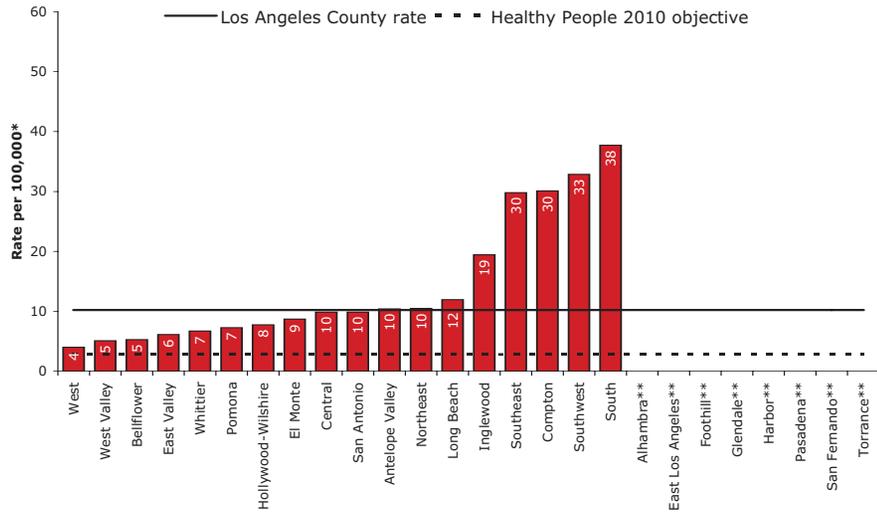
Pneumonia/Influenza



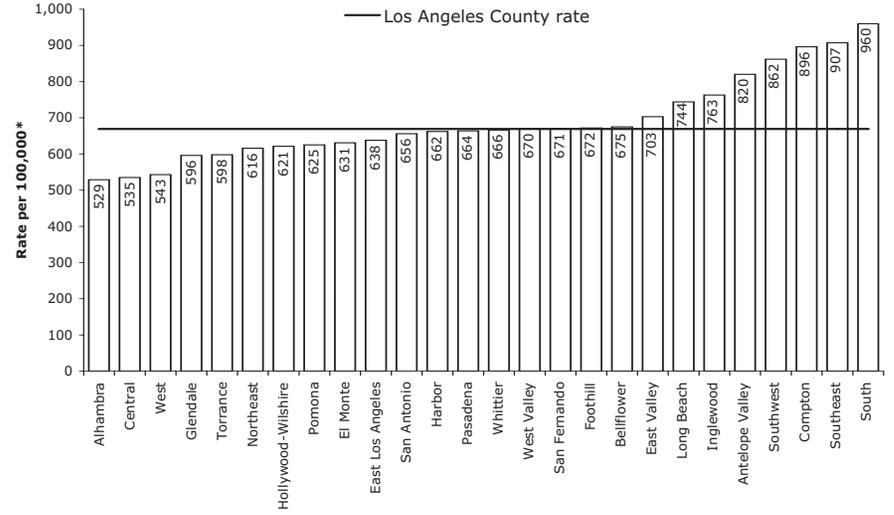
Diabetes



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, 1995-2004

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
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), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.</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
1995	Coronary heart disease 17,487	Stroke 4,073	Lung cancer 3,372	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,933	HIV 2,342	Emphysema/COPD 2,255	Homicide 1,716	Diabetes 1,533	Colorectal cancer 1,394	Breast cancer 1,186

Figure 18. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, 1995-2004

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
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), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.</i>										
1998	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	HIV	Drug overdose	Stroke	Breast cancer
1997	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	HIV	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	Stroke	Drug overdose	Breast cancer
1996	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	HIV	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Liver disease	Stroke	Breast cancer
1995	HIV	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Stroke	Liver disease	Breast cancer

Alzheimer's disease *at a glance*

Number **53** cause of premature death

Number **8** cause of death

Alzheimer's disease has been the eighth leading cause of death overall since 2003. In 2004, it was the eighth leading cause of death for women and the sixth leading cause of death for whites. Alzheimer's disease death rates have increased substantially since 1995. Changes to the ICD coding system in 1998 account for some of the increase, as well as the aging population and greater awareness of the disease. Since 1999, the Alzheimer's disease death rate for black women has doubled from 12 deaths per 100,000 to 24 deaths per 100,000.

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.

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 1,340

Los Angeles County death rate 16 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective None

ICD-9 codes 331.0

ICD-10 codes G30

Resources

Alzheimer's Association at WWW.ALZ.ORG

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in Alzheimer's disease mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	355	5	410	6	465	7	433	6	772	11	820	11	905	12	973	12	1,285	16	1,340	16
Males	120	5	126	5	156	6	132	5	256	10	270	10	309	12	318	11	405	14	399	13
Females	235	6	284	7	309	7	301	7	516	11	550	11	596	12	655	13	880	17	941	17
White	291	7	334	8	359	8	338	8	584	13	618	13	719	16	755	16	957	20	975	20
Hispanic	29	3	33	3	37	3	38	3	84	7	84	7	73	5	93	6	161	9	143	9
Black	29	5	36	6	50	8	41	7	83	13	89	13	90	14	97	15	119	19	155	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	--	6	--	19	--	16	--	19	--	28	3	22	3	25	3	42	4	65	5
Males																				
White	98	7	101	7	115	8	98	6	189	12	203	12	238	15	246	15	295	18	289	16
Hispanic	10	--	9	--	14	--	14	--	27	7	24	5	30	6	37	6	46	7	46	8
Black	10	--	15	--	22	11	16	--	34	16	29	12	34	15	28	13	37	18	40	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	--	1	--	5	--	4	--	5	--	14	--	7	--	6	--	23	5	24	5
Females																				
White	193	7	233	8	244	9	240	8	395	13	415	13	481	16	509	17	662	21	686	21
Hispanic	19	--	24	3	23	3	24	3	57	8	60	8	43	5	56	6	115	10	97	9
Black	19	--	21	5	28	7	25	6	49	12	60	13	56	13	69	16	82	19	115	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	--	5	--	14	--	12	--	14	--	14	--	15	--	19	--	19	--	41	6
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	6	--	15	--	12	--	13	--	23	14	30	17	26	15	39	22	43	24	43	22
SPA 2: San Fernando	87	6	89	6	82	6	104	7	181	12	181	11	206	13	255	15	325	18	343	19
SPA 3: San Gabriel	63	5	76	6	86	7	89	7	148	11	175	12	177	12	210	14	273	17	268	16
SPA 4: Metro	39	4	41	5	45	5	48	5	90	10	86	9	101	10	102	10	119	11	120	11
SPA 5: West	33	5	35	5	42	6	30	5	62	9	83	11	75	10	77	10	115	15	133	16
SPA 6: South	24	5	29	6	40	8	26	5	54	11	53	10	63	12	60	11	75	14	108	18
SPA 7: East	38	5	48	6	45	5	60	7	86	11	79	9	93	10	93	10	135	13	144	14
SPA 8: South Bay	61	6	77	8	111	11	61	6	126	12	130	11	158	14	132	11	196	16	175	13

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.
 --Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Breast cancer *at a glance*

Number **11** cause of premature death

Number **9** cause of death

In 2004, breast cancer was the leading cause of premature death for Asian women and the second leading cause of premature death for white and black women. During the past ten years, breast cancer death rates for black women were consistently higher than other race/ethnic groups. Breast cancer death rates were similar in most service planning areas.

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 overweight, physical inactivity.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Promote the availability of low-cost breast cancer screening

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Limit alcohol consumption
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Increase physical activity
- Follow recommended screening guidelines

Los Angeles County deaths

1,166 (1,157 females)

Los Angeles County death rate

23.1 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

Resources

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in breast cancer (female) mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998		Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*																
Los Angeles County	1,177	29	1,127	27	1,111	26	1,125	27		1,089	25	1,045	24	1,088	24	1,052	22	1,074	22	1,157	23
Females																					
White	751	34	705	32	668	31	673	31		635	29	606	28	621	28	612	28	570	25	613	27
Hispanic	154	15	182	18	186	17	192	17		196	18	169	14	213	16	176	13	242	16	222	15
Black	180	42	166	38	178	40	160	35		163	37	170	36	159	34	150	32	158	33	199	38
Asian/Pacific Islander	90	17	70	13	76	13	98	17		92	15	97	15	91	14	112	16	102	14	120	15
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	23	22	28	26	29	26	25	22		37	30	25	20	30	25	36	28	41	30	30	22
SPA 2: San Fernando	297	34	249	28	224	25	280	31		259	28	244	25	253	26	242	24	238	23	241	22
SPA 3: San Gabriel	172	22	203	26	214	26	205	25		192	23	183	21	213	24	203	22	185	20	209	22
SPA 4: Metro	112	23	107	22	129	26	112	23		101	20	110	22	97	19	117	22	104	19	130	22
SPA 5: West	108	31	114	39	87	24	79	22		84	24	94	25	79	21	101	26	88	23	97	25
SPA 6: South	126	37	104	30	125	35	111	32		100	29	97	27	83	23	89	24	97	26	113	28
SPA 7: East	133	26	126	24	117	22	138	26		135	25	115	21	132	23	105	18	144	24	130	21
SPA 8: South Bay	199	31	195	30	185	28	172	26		180	27	176	25	193	27	159	22	171	22	201	25

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

Colorectal cancer *at a glance*

Number **12** cause of premature death
Number **7** cause of death

Colorectal cancer death rates have decreased from 20 deaths per 100,000 in 1995 to 16 deaths per 100,000 in 2004. The decrease was primarily among men. From 1995 to 2004, the colorectal cancer death rate for black men decreased from 39 deaths per 100,000 to 34 deaths per 100,000 while it increased for black women from 23 deaths per 100,000 to 25 deaths per 100,000. Colorectal cancer has been the seventh leading cause of death since 1997.

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

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
- Limit consumption of high-fat foods
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Increase physical activity

Los Angeles County deaths

1,414

Los Angeles County death rate

16.2 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

Resources

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in colorectal cancer mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*																
Los Angeles County	1,394	20	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	16
Males	721	25	645	22	653	22	649	21		696	23	676	21	722	22	655	19	710	20	674	19
Females	673	16	680	16	683	16	653	15		682	16	684	15	701	15	660	14	740	15	740	15
White	911	22	829	20	855	21	774	19		832	20	787	19	812	20	763	18	824	19	767	18
Hispanic	155	11	176	12	172	11	190	13		205	13	221	13	217	11	206	10	241	11	230	11
Black	199	29	184	26	188	27	196	27		196	27	204	27	227	31	192	26	211	28	237	29
Asian/Pacific Islander	127	17	135	16	115	14	141	15		144	15	142	14	164	15	148	13	170	14	177	13
Males																					
White	452	27	407	24	417	25	376	22		427	25	391	22	409	24	368	21	401	23	358	20
Hispanic	87	16	89	16	85	13	102	17		100	16	103	15	116	14	111	12	127	13	116	14
Black	104	39	82	28	94	31	88	30		93	35	99	34	107	38	94	31	90	29	111	34
Asian/Pacific Islander	78	21	67	18	55	14	82	20		75	18	80	18	88	19	79	16	90	17	87	15
Females																					
White	459	19	422	17	438	18	398	16		405	17	396	16	403	17	395	16	423	17	409	16
Hispanic	68	8	87	10	87	10	88	10		105	11	118	12	101	9	95	8	114	9	114	9
Black	95	23	102	24	94	23	108	25		103	23	105	23	120	27	98	22	121	26	126	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	49	12	68	15	60	13	59	12		69	12	62	11	76	13	69	11	80	12	90	12
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	30	17	39	21	35	19	41	22		45	23	36	18	45	22	43	20	60	27	59	24
SPA 2: San Fernando	294	20	258	17	270	17	285	18		275	17	309	18	304	18	286	16	292	16	322	17
SPA 3: San Gabriel	261	20	260	19	263	19	241	17		254	18	250	17	266	17	255	16	278	17	248	15
SPA 4: Metro	145	17	130	15	152	17	148	17		150	17	157	17	176	19	149	15	163	16	146	14
SPA 5: West	125	20	104	16	110	17	99	15		104	16	103	15	115	17	95	13	110	15	89	12
SPA 6: South	158	29	122	22	135	24	135	24		127	23	135	23	133	23	133	22	137	22	149	23
SPA 7: East	165	19	196	22	164	19	148	17		168	18	163	17	157	16	149	15	159	15	159	15
SPA 8: South Bay	213	19	212	19	205	18	200	17		252	22	207	17	219	18	202	16	241	18	230	17

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

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 every year for the past ten years, and the leading cause of premature death since 1996. In 2004, it was the leading cause of death for men and women, all race/ethnic groups, those over 44 years of age, and in every health district and service planning area. The death rate from coronary heart disease was highest for black men, and decreased the least for this group during the last ten years. Since 1995, the overall death rate from coronary heart disease has decreased by 32%.

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
- Increase physical activity
- Stop smoking
- Manage diabetes
- Reduce stress
- Get regular medical check-ups

Los Angeles County deaths 15,296

Los Angeles County death rate 176 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

Resources

American Heart Association at WWW.AMERICANHEART.ORG

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in coronary heart disease mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	17,487	258	17,153	249	17,448	249	17,163	242	17,394	241	16,903	220	16,828	220	16,293	204	16,320	196	15,296	176
Males	8,359	312	8,327	304	8,592	308	8,468	301	8,328	290	8,200	268	8,343	273	8,029	252	8,131	243	7,662	219
Females	9,128	217	8,826	207	8,856	204	8,695	198	9,066	203	8,703	183	8,485	179	8,264	168	8,189	160	7,634	143
White	11,999	283	11,667	275	11,678	274	11,339	265	11,220	262	10,967	243	10,592	246	10,016	228	10,003	223	9,236	198
Hispanic	2,154	180	2,184	176	2,315	178	2,340	177	2,512	184	2,376	161	2,571	151	2,600	141	2,632	133	2,626	134
Black	2,251	344	2,235	336	2,310	341	2,293	333	2,429	351	2,261	309	2,308	327	2,262	317	2,269	312	2,085	265
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,051	157	1,035	141	1,099	144	1,158	145	1,198	143	1,255	136	1,319	139	1,365	130	1,352	119	1,292	101
Males																				
White	5,598	346	5,540	340	5,619	342	5,483	333	5,222	315	5,135	293	5,162	312	4,878	288	4,880	281	4,505	247
Hispanic	1,104	218	1,131	216	1,175	216	1,211	221	1,296	230	1,238	202	1,338	188	1,323	169	1,382	164	1,415	171
Black	1,059	403	1,064	403	1,150	428	1,089	401	1,134	420	1,095	390	1,124	412	1,084	398	1,093	386	1,012	331
Asian/Pacific Islander	581	195	580	173	625	182	673	189	660	180	712	175	701	169	714	157	739	151	696	127
Females																				
White	6,401	234	6,129	224	6,059	221	5,856	213	5,998	218	5,832	200	5,430	195	5,138	182	5,123	178	4,731	158
Hispanic	1,050	152	1,053	146	1,140	151	1,129	146	1,216	152	1,138	132	1,233	123	1,277	119	1,250	109	1,211	107
Black	1,192	298	1,171	286	1,160	279	1,204	285	1,295	302	1,166	256	1,184	270	1,178	265	1,176	260	1,073	220
Asian/Pacific Islander	470	128	455	116	474	113	485	111	538	116	543	106	618	115	651	109	613	95	596	81
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	436	284	467	285	460	273	448	257	488	266	461	239	471	252	500	253	496	232	488	216
SPA 2: San Fernando	3,617	251	3,510	239	3,618	240	3,537	230	3,615	230	3,603	213	3,577	215	3,550	206	3,520	196	3,419	184
SPA 3: San Gabriel	3,364	261	3,104	237	3,275	244	3,293	241	3,334	240	3,188	214	3,175	213	2,972	190	2,949	181	2,704	158
SPA 4: Metro	2,025	231	2,103	239	2,070	234	2,061	233	2,060	232	1,935	207	1,890	200	1,855	188	1,826	177	1,662	153
SPA 5: West	1,323	209	1,349	211	1,352	208	1,304	198	1,194	179	1,273	179	1,135	162	1,056	146	1,089	146	1,036	133
SPA 6: South	1,778	334	1,718	321	1,702	317	1,649	307	1,711	319	1,558	275	1,644	292	1,606	276	1,562	263	1,443	230
SPA 7: East	2,139	264	2,047	247	2,024	240	2,020	238	2,103	242	2,073	225	2,053	220	1,976	202	1,949	190	1,847	173
SPA 8: South Bay	2,716	260	2,771	262	2,845	263	2,755	252	2,795	252	2,721	230	2,754	234	2,704	220	2,758	215	2,529	188

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

Diabetes has been the sixth leading cause of death since 1996, and a leading cause of premature death since 1999. Death rates from diabetes have increased for whites and Hispanics since 1995. These increases have been greater for men than women. The death rate for blacks peaked in 2002 and 2003, and decreased in 2004 yet remained higher than that of other race/ethnic groups. In 2004, the diabetes death rate was highest for black men and those living 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, 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

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Maintain a healthy weight
- Increase physical activity

Los Angeles County deaths

2,201

Los Angeles County death rate Healthy People 2010 Objective 5-5

25 deaths per 100,000 population
Not comparable

ICD-9 codes

250

ICD-10 codes

E10-E14

Resources

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in diabetes mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*																
Los Angeles County	1,533	22	1,647	23	1,746	24	1,753	24	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.</i>	1,820	25	1,879	24	1,890	24	2,122	26	2,178	26	2,201	25
Males	697	23	773	26	818	27	879	28		829	27	876	27	886	27	996	29	1,053	30	1,063	29
Females	836	20	874	21	928	22	874	21		991	23	1,003	22	1,004	22	1,126	24	1,125	23	1,138	23
White	635	15	716	17	744	18	708	17		739	18	797	19	775	19	840	20	835	20	863	20
Hispanic	425	31	445	31	526	35	545	35		567	37	579	35	639	34	678	34	719	34	741	35
Black	318	45	344	49	309	43	327	46		321	44	325	43	308	42	374	50	378	50	339	41
Asian/Pacific Islander	146	20	135	17	158	18	166	19		187	21	171	17	164	16	212	19	233	20	251	19
Males																					
White	300	17	351	20	359	21	378	22		358	21	384	22	380	22	400	23	424	24	446	25
Hispanic	182	30	203	32	245	38	269	40		258	40	265	38	279	35	319	38	339	38	347	38
Black	148	50	143	51	139	49	140	46		131	46	141	46	144	47	164	56	158	53	158	47
Asian/Pacific Islander	64	20	72	20	70	19	87	22		81	20	83	19	83	18	107	22	124	24	109	20
Females																					
White	335	14	365	15	385	16	330	14		381	16	413	17	395	16	440	18	411	17	417	16
Hispanic	243	31	242	29	281	32	276	31		309	35	314	33	360	33	359	31	380	31	394	33
Black	170	41	201	47	170	40	187	44		190	43	184	41	164	37	210	46	220	48	181	36
Asian/Pacific Islander	82	20	63	14	88	18	79	17		106	21	88	16	81	14	105	17	109	17	142	19
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	41	25	45	24	35	17	32	17		39	20	43	20	54	26	71	33	69	28	73	33
SPA 2: San Fernando	245	16	277	18	301	19	316	20		309	19	330	20	330	19	335	19	395	22	396	21
SPA 3: San Gabriel	260	19	287	21	269	19	305	22		305	21	354	24	306	20	395	25	361	22	423	25
SPA 4: Metro	192	22	211	24	224	26	220	25		245	28	220	24	269	29	276	28	271	27	257	24
SPA 5: West	78	13	102	16	76	12	80	13	80	12	80	12	76	11	101	15	113	16	115	16	
SPA 6: South	251	44	235	41	210	37	234	42	248	44	247	42	237	40	286	48	289	47	258	39	
SPA 7: East	226	26	233	26	317	35	312	34	315	35	315	33	337	35	350	35	336	32	356	33	
SPA 8: South Bay	234	21	253	22	310	27	249	21	277	24	285	23	274	22	303	23	337	25	310	22	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

Drug overdose *at a glance*

Number **7** cause of premature death

Number **19** cause of death

Drug overdose has been a leading cause of premature death every year since 1995. In 2004, drug overdose was the seventh leading cause of premature death overall and the second leading cause of premature death for white men. Drug overdose was the leading cause of death for white men 25-44 years of age. Among black men, the death rate from drug overdoses decreased for the last two years after peaking at 23 deaths per 100,000 in 2002.

In simple terms . . .

In this report, drug overdose refers to any death from an accidental overdose of illegal drugs, prescription or non-prescription medication, or alcohol. Drug overdose does not include any drug, medicine, or alcohol taken with homicidal or suicidal intent. **NOTE:** Previous editions of this report included accidental poisonings from vapors, gases, and chemicals in this category.

Risk factors

Young people are at increased risk for drug abuse if they lack positive, consistent adult role models, do poorly in school, become involved in delinquent behavior or belong to gangs, live with substance-abusing parents, or have parents in the criminal justice system. For adults, risk factors include a family history of alcohol or substance abuse, and a social environment where illegal substances or alcohol are used excessively. Among those who use drugs, the risk of death from an overdose is increased when drugs are injected (instead of used in other ways), mixed with alcohol, used in combination with other drugs, or where there is a prior history of drug overdose. Prompt recognition of drug abuse is important because effective treatment and support programs are available.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Provide access to drug treatment programs
- Assess community risk and protective factors associated with drug problems to target prevention services
- Tailor prevention programs to fit the characteristics of the target population and to reach the target population in multiple settings

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Enhance family relationships and improve parenting skills
- Talk with children about family rules against drug use
- Seek treatment for drug abuse

Los Angeles County deaths

556

Los Angeles County death rate Healthy People 2010 Objective

5.5 deaths per 100,000 population

Not comparable

ICD-9 codes

E850-E858, E860

ICD-10 codes

X40-X45

Resources

The National Institute on Drug Abuse at WWW.DRUGABUSE.GOV

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention at WWW.PREVENTION.SAMHSA.GOV

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in drug overdose mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*																
Los Angeles County	571	6	586	6	460	5	532	6	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.</i>	598	7	489	5	484	5	611	6	620	6	556	6
Males	446	10	446	10	355	8	385	8		461	10	375	8	353	8	444	9	437	9	388	8
Females	125	3	140	3	105	2	147	3		137	3	114	2	131	3	167	3	183	4	168	3
White	266	7	289	8	237	7	276	8		304	9	253	8	243	7	301	9	326	10	308	9
Hispanic	180	6	182	5	127	4	153	4		197	5	148	4	141	4	170	4	178	4	155	4
Black	109	12	109	12	87	10	93	10		92	10	80	9	96	11	131	14	102	11	80	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	--	3	--	6	--	6	--		2	--	4	--	4	--	8	--	11	--	6	--
Males																					
White	201	11	210	12	175	10	183	10		226	13	184	11	168	10	199	12	206	12	204	12
Hispanic	155	10	160	9	112	7	131	7		174	10	127	7	118	7	146	8	151	7	128	6
Black	77	19	72	18	63	16	62	15		58	15	56	14	63	16	93	23	70	17	47	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	--	2	--	2	--	6	--		1	--	4	--	4	--	5	--	7	--	4	--
Females																					
White	65	4	79	5	62	4	93	6		78	5	69	4	75	4	102	6	120	7	104	6
Hispanic	25	2	22	1	15	--	22	1		23	1	21	1	23	1	24	1	27	1	27	1
Black	32	6	37	7	24	5	31	6		34	7	24	5	33	7	38	7	32	6	33	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	--	1	--	4	--	0	--		1	--	0	--	0	--	3	--	4	--	2	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	11	--	12	--	11	--	10	--		20	6	19	--	17	--	27	8	30	9	31	10
SPA 2: San Fernando	106	5	109	5	71	4	88	4		99	5	82	4	80	4	126	6	97	4	101	5
SPA 3: San Gabriel	70	4	60	4	66	4	74	4		82	5	72	4	64	4	75	4	63	4	65	4
SPA 4: Metro	94	9	98	9	76	7	89	8		94	8	88	8	66	6	75	6	107	9	84	7
SPA 5: West	32	5	33	5	32	5	43	6		43	7	25	4	32	5	49	7	54	8	41	6
SPA 6: South	65	9	80	10	62	8	67	9		59	8	45	6	43	6	68	9	56	7	45	5
SPA 7: East	76	7	75	7	54	5	62	5	80	7	59	5	70	6	55	5	68	6	60	5	
SPA 8: South Bay	89	6	83	6	65	4	74	5	93	6	71	5	76	5	100	7	101	6	90	6	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.
 --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 1995, emphysema/COPD has been the fourth, fifth, or sixth leading cause of death but has not been among the leading causes of premature death. In 2004, emphysema/COPD was the third leading cause of death for whites, for persons aged 75 years or older, and among those in the Antelope Valley and East Service Planning Areas. From 1995 to 2004, the emphysema/COPD death rate for men decreased from 43 to 38 deaths per 100,000. During the same period, the death rate for women fluctuated, rising to 33 deaths per 100,000 in 1999 and then falling back to 27 deaths per 100,000 in 2004.

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

- 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

- Stop smoking
- Avoid people who smoke

Los Angeles County deaths

2,641

Los Angeles County death rate

31.1 deaths per 100,000 population
88.6 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

Resources

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in emphysema/COPD mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	2,255	33	2,307	33	2,565	37	2,553	36	2,836	39	2,660	35	2,723	36	2,604	33	2,796	34	2,641	31
Males	1,145	43	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	38
Females	1,110	27	1,184	28	1,333	31	1,307	30	1,452	33	1,361	30	1,422	31	1,358	28	1,419	29	1,363	27
White	1,752	41	1,777	42	1,928	46	1,939	46	2,099	50	1,979	45	1,992	47	1,887	44	1,989	46	1,835	41
Hispanic	163	14	169	15	219	18	206	17	254	19	231	17	261	16	249	14	311	17	305	17
Black	210	32	231	34	256	38	292	43	307	44	263	36	281	39	293	41	287	40	297	38
Asian/Pacific Islander	123	18	127	18	158	22	113	15	170	20	178	20	184	20	164	16	198	18	192	15
Males																				
White	854	52	822	50	862	52	867	52	966	58	892	50	887	53	855	50	896	51	830	46
Hispanic	81	18	91	21	123	29	124	27	139	29	125	23	125	20	126	18	175	24	162	23
Black	124	50	120	46	138	55	171	66	171	65	151	53	153	56	149	59	169	63	154	54
Asian/Pacific Islander	82	28	89	29	107	34	82	25	106	30	127	34	133	34	111	26	131	29	125	25
Females																				
White	898	35	955	37	1,066	41	1,072	42	1,133	45	1,087	41	1,105	43	1,032	40	1,093	42	1,005	37
Hispanic	82	11	78	11	96	13	82	11	115	14	106	13	136	14	123	12	136	12	143	13
Black	86	21	111	27	118	28	121	29	136	32	112	25	128	29	144	32	118	26	143	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	41	11	38	10	51	12	31	8	64	13	51	10	51	10	53	9	67	11	67	9
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	85	54	101	63	109	63	102	58	133	74	119	63	138	71	125	64	140	67	120	54
SPA 2: San Fernando	414	29	435	29	533	35	510	33	577	37	538	32	529	32	519	30	575	33	513	28
SPA 3: San Gabriel	425	33	438	33	500	37	473	35	540	39	487	33	484	33	494	32	529	33	515	31
SPA 4: Metro	226	26	230	26	263	30	243	28	254	29	234	25	259	28	236	24	246	24	234	22
SPA 5: West	171	27	144	23	167	26	142	22	176	27	187	27	179	26	191	27	178	24	166	22
SPA 6: South	161	30	173	32	186	35	231	43	245	45	199	35	201	36	212	37	195	33	205	33
SPA 7: East	296	35	304	36	322	38	367	42	385	44	359	39	356	38	335	34	402	39	372	35
SPA 8: South Bay	466	45	472	44	476	44	481	44	521	47	527	45	558	47	489	40	521	41	497	37

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

HIV was the leading cause of premature death in 1995. By 2004, it was the tenth leading cause of premature death. From 1995-1997, the death rate from HIV decreased dramatically, although the rate among black males remained well above the overall County rate. In recent years, the death rate has remained stable. In 2004, HIV was the third leading cause of premature death for black males and was a leading cause of premature death in the Central, Hollywood-Wilshire, Long Beach, South, Southeast, and Southwest Health Districts.

In simple terms . . .

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is the virus that causes AIDS. HIV affects the body's ability to fight infections and certain cancers by damaging the immune system. It is a contagious disease that can be passed from person to person when infected blood, semen, or vaginal secretions come in contact with an uninfected person's blood or mucous membranes. This can happen through sexual contact, sharing needles or syringes, or transfusions of infected blood (this is rare because all blood used for transfusion in the U.S. is screened for the presence of HIV). The virus also can be passed from an infected pregnant woman to her baby during pregnancy or delivery, or through breast milk. There is no scientific evidence to suggest that HIV can be transmitted in other ways.

Risk factors

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

Community opportunities for prevention

- Provide access to drug treatment programs
- Educate the community about how HIV is transmitted and how to avoid getting infected
- Provide HIV counseling and testing
- 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 share drug needles and syringes
- Do not have unprotected sex with partners whose HIV status is unknown
- Learn your HIV status by getting tested for antibodies to HIV

Los Angeles County deaths 498

Los Angeles County death rate 5.0 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

Resources

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in HIV mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*																
Los Angeles County	2,342	26	1,505	17	680	7	552	6		581	6	506	6	558	6	502	5	497	5	498	5
Males	2,164	48	1,366	30	596	13	468	10		506	11	442	10	485	11	428	9	438	9	436	9
Females	178	4	139	3	84	2	84	2		75	2	64	1	73	1	74	2	59	1	62	1
White	1,099	31	624	18	262	8	218	6		236	7	187	6	195	6	151	4	167	5	174	5
Hispanic	686	21	490	14	218	6	186	5		178	5	155	4	182	5	187	5	170	4	177	4
Black	505	54	354	38	186	20	139	15		155	17	150	16	170	18	148	16	145	16	136	14
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	4	35	3	12	--	8	--		12	--	8	--	9	--	14	--	10	--	7	--
Males																					
White	1,059	58	592	33	245	14	205	12		212	12	172	10	180	10	140	8	161	9	159	9
Hispanic	629	38	436	25	186	11	155	9		164	9	140	8	156	9	165	8	143	8	159	8
Black	428	101	303	72	152	36	100	24		120	29	118	29	138	33	109	26	121	29	109	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	41	8	33	6	11	--	7	--		10	--	7	--	9	--	12	--	9	--	6	--
Females																					
White	40	2	32	2	17	--	13	--		24	1	15	--	15	--	11	--	6	--	15	--
Hispanic	57	4	54	3	32	2	31	2		14	--	15	--	26	1	22	1	27	1	18	--
Black	77	15	51	10	34	7	39	8		35	7	32	6	32	6	39	8	24	5	27	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	--	2	--	1	--	1	--		2	--	1	--	0	0	2	--	1	--	1	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	25	8	23	8	15	--	14	--		8	--	9	--	19	--	11	--	10	--	4	--
SPA 2: San Fernando	335	18	224	12	83	4	85	4		80	4	63	3	74	4	68	3	53	3	67	3
SPA 3: San Gabriel	242	15	129	8	81	5	62	4		62	4	45	3	47	3	51	3	39	2	49	3
SPA 4: Metro	830	77	502	45	211	19	184	17		183	17	171	16	155	14	133	12	167	14	133	11
SPA 5: West	134	20	75	11	33	5	17	--		22	3	16	--	19	--	16	--	20	3	23	3
SPA 6: South	276	35	179	23	94	12	67	8		85	12	83	11	90	11	87	10	96	11	106	12
SPA 7: East	168	14	125	11	45	4	48	4		43	4	32	3	42	4	42	3	38	3	35	3
SPA 8: South Bay	316	22	240	16	115	8	74	5		91	6	83	6	97	6	85	5	67	4	71	4

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

--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 2004, 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. From 1995 to 1999, the death rate from homicide decreased 47% from 17 per 100,000 to 9 per 100,000 but has remained relatively stable during the past five 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, 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
- If firearms are kept in the home, store them unloaded and locked with the ammunition locked separately

Los Angeles County deaths

1,069

Los Angeles County death rate

10.2 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

Resources

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 2004
Trends in homicide mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*																
Los Angeles County	1,716	17	1,449	15	1,232	12	984	10	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.</i>	896	9	992	10	1,099	11	1,148	11	1,066	10	1,069	10
Males	1,494	29	1,233	24	1,079	21	826	16		751	15	847	17	937	18	990	19	931	18	940	18
Females	222	5	216	5	153	3	158	3		145	3	145	3	162	3	158	3	135	3	129	2
White	223	7	197	6	171	5	141	4		101	3	127	4	142	5	133	4	119	4	105	4
Hispanic	900	20	721	16	624	14	498	10		465	10	486	10	527	10	567	11	520	10	531	10
Black	503	51	452	46	379	39	296	31		276	29	343	36	361	38	393	41	369	38	388	38
Asian/Pacific Islander	86	8	73	6	48	4	45	4		53	4	35	3	47	4	51	4	57	4	42	3
Males																					
White	175	10	139	8	135	8	97	6		72	5	86	6	97	6	98	6	93	6	77	5
Hispanic	808	34	656	27	569	24	441	18		411	17	437	18	473	18	501	18	471	18	481	18
Black	436	94	378	81	329	71	246	55		230	52	302	68	315	70	352	78	324	72	348	73
Asian/Pacific Islander	71	13	55	10	39	7	38	7		37	6	22	4	37	6	36	6	42	6	33	5
Females																					
White	48	3	58	4	36	2	44	3		29	2	41	3	45	3	35	2	26	1	28	2
Hispanic	92	5	65	3	55	3	57	2		54	3	49	2	54	2	66	3	49	2	50	2
Black	67	13	74	14	50	10	50	10		46	9	41	8	46	9	41	8	45	9	40	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	--	18	--	9	--	7	--		16	--	13	--	10	--	15	--	15	--	9	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	32	11	34	12	25	9	22	7		16	--	18	--	21	7	27	8	36	11	33	10
SPA 2: San Fernando	152	8	131	7	125	6	107	5		101	5	99	5	142	7	139	7	120	6	101	5
SPA 3: San Gabriel	220	12	157	9	143	8	112	6		112	6	97	5	114	6	111	6	106	6	131	7
SPA 4: Metro	277	21	210	17	179	14	116	10		110	9	132	11	140	12	145	12	126	10	115	9
SPA 5: West	44	7	53	8	32	5	32	5		20	3	22	3	43	6	38	6	24	4	24	4
SPA 6: South	513	51	438	43	314	31	258	26	268	26	311	31	337	32	355	34	315	29	356	32	
SPA 7: East	217	16	172	13	161	12	146	11	112	8	106	8	107	8	129	9	117	8	108	7	
SPA 8: South Bay	226	15	229	15	221	14	182	12	144	10	193	13	175	11	190	12	192	12	177	11	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

--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 a leading cause of premature death each year since 1995. The death rate from liver disease has changed very little since 1995. Death rates from liver disease have consistently been higher for men than for women, with Hispanic men having the highest rates overall. In 2004, liver disease was the fifth leading cause of death and the fourth leading cause of premature death for Hispanic men.

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 cannot be reversed.

Damage to the liver can happen in at least two different ways. Cirrhosis is a scarring of liver tissue while chronic hepatitis is a prolonged swelling and irritation of the liver. 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 non-prescription drugs
- Avoid behaviors that promote transmission of hepatitis B and hepatitis C such as injection drug use and unprotected sex

Los Angeles County deaths

1,035

Los Angeles County death rate

11.1 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

Resources

American Liver Foundation at WWW.LIVERFOUNDATION.ORG

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in liver disease mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*																
Los Angeles County	1,014	13	1,050	14	1,041	13	1,019	13	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.</i>	1,047	13	1,121	14	1,010	12	1,085	12	1,053	12	1,035	11
Males	681	19	699	19	709	19	713	19		712	19	760	20	695	18	741	18	727	17	698	16
Females	333	8	351	8	332	8	306	7		335	8	361	8	315	7	344	7	326	7	337	7
White	495	13	482	13	477	13	424	11		471	13	461	12	416	11	432	11	403	10	428	11
Hispanic	375	19	414	20	425	20	452	20		423	19	499	22	458	18	504	18	498	18	458	16
Black	96	12	110	14	86	11	86	11		104	13	102	12	97	12	100	12	92	11	98	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	39	5	40	4	46	5	45	4		41	4	46	4	32	3	39	3	42	3	46	3
Males																					
White	312	17	302	17	312	18	280	16		296	17	298	17	265	15	277	15	253	14	295	16
Hispanic	281	29	301	31	316	31	343	32		319	30	361	33	343	29	381	29	377	28	308	22
Black	60	17	70	19	52	15	57	16		68	20	64	17	63	17	51	14	62	16	62	16
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	6	23	5	26	6	27	6		23	5	30	6	19	4	25	5	26	4	29	5
Females																					
White	183	9	180	9	165	8	144	7		175	9	163	8	151	8	155	8	150	7	133	6
Hispanic	94	10	113	11	109	11	109	10		104	10	138	12	115	9	123	9	121	9	150	11
Black	36	8	40	9	34	7	29	6		36	8	38	8	34	7	49	10	30	6	36	7
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	--	17	--	20	4	18	--		18	--	16	--	13	--	14	--	16	--	17	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	22	11	29	14	36	15	29	12		30	12	40	16	40	15	35	13	48	17	40	13
SPA 2: San Fernando	177	11	169	10	165	10	157	9		174	10	187	10	144	8	168	9	180	9	190	9
SPA 3: San Gabriel	181	13	202	14	204	14	164	11		190	13	191	12	187	12	178	11	177	10	173	10
SPA 4: Metro	149	16	136	15	149	16	159	17		138	15	151	16	136	14	159	15	134	12	131	12
SPA 5: West	58	9	62	10	54	9	49	8	54	9	56	9	45	7	55	8	55	8	40	6	
SPA 6: South	118	18	122	19	115	18	102	16	106	17	117	18	110	17	119	17	106	15	118	16	
SPA 7: East	155	16	172	18	160	16	189	19	174	18	197	19	161	15	185	17	177	16	173	15	
SPA 8: South Bay	139	11	148	12	144	11	162	13	174	13	165	12	154	11	162	11	155	11	139	9	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

--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. Since 1995, death rates from lung cancer have decreased 26% from 47 deaths per 100,000 in 1995 to 35 deaths per 100,000 in 2004. 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

- 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

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

Los Angeles County deaths

3,034

Los Angeles County death rate

35.2 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

Resources

American Cancer Society at WWW.CANCER.ORG

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

National Cancer Institute at WWW.CANCER.GOV

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in lung cancer mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*																
Los Angeles County	3,372	47	3,302	46	3,316	46	3,150	43	<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.</i>	3,243	44	3,150	41	3,232	41	3,081	38	3,150	38	3,034	35
Males	1,930	64	1,847	61	1,880	61	1,722	55		1,814	58	1,765	54	1,797	55	1,702	50	1,713	48	1,710	47
Females	1,442	35	1,455	35	1,436	34	1,428	34		1,429	34	1,385	31	1,435	32	1,379	30	1,437	30	1,324	27
White	2,413	59	2,231	54	2,227	55	2,104	52		2,082	52	2,018	49	2,039	50	1,950	48	1,942	47	1,825	43
Hispanic	270	20	317	22	300	20	323	21		347	22	341	20	348	18	363	19	381	18	366	18
Black	468	64	506	70	526	72	463	62		494	67	476	62	482	64	455	59	451	58	452	54
Asian/Pacific Islander	219	27	243	29	252	29	256	28		314	32	308	30	356	34	306	27	367	30	379	28
Males																					
White	1,322	75	1,172	67	1,185	67	1,074	62		1,082	62	1,079	60	1,056	61	1,034	58	989	55	974	52
Hispanic	178	32	194	33	179	30	207	32		220	35	211	31	219	29	217	28	237	26	231	28
Black	291	100	336	113	341	115	278	90		293	99	271	86	289	97	258	83	267	85	263	77
Asian/Pacific Islander	139	40	143	39	169	45	161	39		217	51	201	45	229	51	188	38	215	41	235	41
Females																					
White	1,091	47	1,059	46	1,042	45	1,030	45		1,000	44	939	40	983	43	916	40	953	40	851	35
Hispanic	92	12	123	15	121	14	116	13		127	13	130	13	129	12	146	13	144	12	135	11
Black	177	42	170	40	185	43	185	42		201	46	205	46	193	44	197	43	184	40	189	38
Asian/Pacific Islander	80	18	100	22	83	17	95	19		97	18	107	18	127	21	118	19	152	22	144	19
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	104	58	99	54	124	65	117	60		117	56	119	57	117	55	109	48	120	52	114	47
SPA 2: San Fernando	701	46	693	45	702	45	688	43		718	44	657	39	710	42	665	38	695	38	643	35
SPA 3: San Gabriel	574	42	552	40	568	41	528	37		535	37	554	37	597	39	544	34	563	35	531	32
SPA 4: Metro	325	38	336	39	336	39	291	33		313	36	316	35	318	35	294	31	313	32	290	28
SPA 5: West	284	46	255	41	251	40	242	38		250	39	230	35	236	36	255	37	216	31	222	31
SPA 6: South	373	65	353	61	353	62	303	53	358	63	300	51	310	53	300	50	286	47	297	46	
SPA 7: East	434	48	411	46	391	43	354	39	404	44	397	41	360	37	339	34	356	34	366	34	
SPA 8: South Bay	554	49	599	52	581	50	614	53	539	46	569	46	569	46	567	44	580	44	544	40	

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

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 2004, they were the leading cause of death for children 5-14 years of age, and the second leading cause of death for persons 15-44 years of age. The motor vehicle crash death rate changed little since 1995. The death rates from motor vehicle crashes have consistently been highest in the Antelope Valley Service Planning Area. In 2004, the motor vehicle crash death rates for men were approximately twice those for women.

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, driving at high speed, lack of driving experience or practice, younger or older age, hazardous road conditions, poorly maintained roads, 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
- Learn and practice pedestrian and bicycle safety

Los Angeles County deaths

947

Los Angeles County death rate

9.6 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

Resources

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in motor vehicle crash mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	1,095	12	996	11	885	10	782	9	751	8	811	9	890	9	851	9	967	10	947	10
Males	763	18	677	16	601	14	528	12	517	12	564	13	598	13	578	12	697	15	647	13
Females	332	7	319	7	284	6	254	6	234	5	247	5	292	6	273	6	270	5	300	6
White	384	11	356	10	335	10	302	9	247	7	297	9	304	9	292	9	343	10	340	10
Hispanic	446	13	400	13	360	10	292	9	330	9	324	9	359	10	373	9	418	10	374	9
Black	142	15	126	14	89	10	89	10	96	11	99	11	129	14	108	12	107	12	120	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	118	12	108	11	98	9	96	9	75	7	88	8	95	8	75	6	95	7	107	8
Males																				
White	266	16	241	14	220	13	205	12	172	11	205	13	216	14	190	12	246	15	218	14
Hispanic	321	19	281	18	258	15	204	13	237	13	241	13	242	13	270	13	317	14	270	13
Black	102	24	89	23	66	16	61	15	63	15	63	15	82	19	77	20	71	17	85	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	70	16	62	13	56	11	56	11	43	8	54	10	56	10	40	7	60	10	71	11
Females																				
White	118	6	115	6	115	6	97	6	75	4	92	5	88	5	102	6	97	6	122	7
Hispanic	125	7	119	8	102	6	88	5	93	6	83	5	117	6	103	5	101	5	104	5
Black	40	8	37	8	23	5	28	6	33	7	36	7	47	9	31	6	36	7	35	7
Asian/Pacific Islander	48	9	46	9	42	7	40	7	32	5	34	6	39	6	35	5	35	5	36	5
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	71	27	65	24	41	15	68	22	49	17	45	15	64	22	69	22	71	22	83	27
SPA 2: San Fernando	233	13	185	10	200	11	169	9	151	8	167	9	196	10	172	8	203	10	180	9
SPA 3: San Gabriel	190	12	148	9	156	10	123	8	121	7	137	8	140	8	140	8	138	8	153	8
SPA 4: Metro	122	11	123	12	114	11	93	9	85	8	81	7	98	9	78	7	99	8	84	7
SPA 5: West	56	9	42	7	42	7	43	7	32	5	47	7	32	5	35	5	40	6	37	6
SPA 6: South	154	18	121	15	87	10	79	10	85	11	93	11	121	13	110	12	106	12	106	11
SPA 7: East	121	10	142	12	109	9	92	8	103	9	96	8	91	7	114	9	110	9	105	8
SPA 8: South Bay	128	9	138	10	119	8	96	7	106	8	123	9	123	8	114	8	114	8	112	7

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

Pneumonia/influenza *at a glance*

Number **20** cause of premature death
Number **5** cause of death

Pneumonia/influenza has been the third, fourth, or fifth leading cause of death since 1995 but was not among the leading causes of premature death. The death rate from pneumonia/influenza has decreased since 1999. The largest decrease was among Hispanic men. For persons 75 years of age or older, pneumonia/influenza was the fourth leading cause of death in 2004.

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 need for annual influenza vaccination for high-risk individuals and one-time pneumococcal vaccination for persons 65 years of age or older
- Encourage employees with influenza to stay home when they are sick to avoid spreading the illness to others

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Get vaccinated against pneumococcal pneumonia, influenza (required annually), and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (for children)
- 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

2,272

Los Angeles County death rate Healthy People 2010 Objective

26 deaths per 100,000 population
None

ICD-9 codes

480-487

ICD-10 codes

J10-J18

Resources

American Lung Association at WWW.LUNGUSA.ORG
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at WWW.CDC.GOV/FLU

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in pneumonia/influenza mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	2,933	44	2,984	44	3,346	49	3,594	52	2,242	32	2,477	32	2,421	32	2,494	32	2,419	29	2,272	26
Males	1,264	53	1,357	55	1,473	58	1,621	63	964	37	1,063	37	1,065	38	1,155	40	1,121	36	1,013	31
Females	1,669	39	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	23
White	2,109	49	2,097	49	2,295	53	2,403	55	1,475	33	1,608	34	1,488	34	1,595	36	1,475	32	1,330	28
Hispanic	364	32	359	32	469	38	497	41	339	27	366	26	398	25	383	22	411	21	408	22
Black	257	42	301	48	326	51	415	63	238	36	255	36	270	41	269	40	271	39	257	35
Asian/Pacific Islander	197	33	221	35	247	35	272	37	189	25	239	28	259	29	236	24	250	23	265	21
Males																				
White	876	57	915	59	964	62	1,042	66	613	39	663	39	622	39	723	45	659	39	613	34
Hispanic	173	40	163	39	229	50	242	54	159	34	161	30	180	29	182	27	189	25	174	25
Black	116	56	149	64	144	64	187	77	97	41	114	42	120	54	124	52	139	56	100	39
Asian/Pacific Islander	98	39	125	47	132	45	149	48	94	30	119	33	140	39	120	30	130	29	118	23
Females																				
White	1,233	44	1,182	42	1,331	47	1,361	48	862	30	945	31	866	30	872	30	816	28	717	24
Hispanic	191	27	196	28	240	32	255	34	180	23	205	24	218	22	201	19	222	19	234	21
Black	141	36	152	38	182	44	228	54	141	33	141	31	150	35	145	33	132	30	157	33
Asian/Pacific Islander	99	29	96	26	115	28	123	29	95	22	120	25	119	23	116	20	120	19	147	20
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	63	44	52	36	64	42	79	47	45	27	53	30	61	34	69	37	72	36	50	23
SPA 2: San Fernando	604	43	591	41	717	48	697	46	510	33	495	29	496	30	529	31	521	29	500	27
SPA 3: San Gabriel	620	49	601	47	661	50	711	53	407	30	515	35	529	36	483	31	467	29	488	29
SPA 4: Metro	387	43	412	46	407	46	444	50	330	37	344	36	335	35	344	34	350	34	293	27
SPA 5: West	261	41	264	41	312	47	331	50	218	32	239	33	206	29	230	31	212	28	184	23
SPA 6: South	230	46	225	43	265	51	327	62	158	30	212	38	204	37	192	34	183	31	183	30
SPA 7: East	324	42	354	45	401	49	412	50	232	28	292	32	259	29	262	27	253	25	262	25
SPA 8: South Bay	427	43	472	47	512	49	580	55	339	31	318	27	316	28	375	31	350	28	298	23

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

Stroke at a glance

Number 8 cause of premature death

Number 2 cause of death

Since 1995, stroke has been the second leading cause of death and the seventh, eighth, or ninth leading cause of premature death. The overall death rate from stroke decreased 22% from 62 deaths per 100,000 in 1999 to 48 deaths per 100,000 in 2004. The decrease was similar for both men and women. The death rate was highest for blacks, which was 75 deaths per 100,000 in 2004.

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
- Increase physical activity
- Eat a diet low in fat and salt
- Learn the stroke warning signs: sudden weakness especially on one side of the body, sudden confusion, sudden trouble seeing, sudden trouble walking or dizziness, sudden severe headache with no known cause

Los Angeles County deaths

4,121

Los Angeles County death rate

48 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

Resources

American Stroke Association at WWW.STROKEASSOCIATION.ORG

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in stroke mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	4,073	60	4,061	59	4,160	59	3,928	55	4,435	62	4,410	57	4,259	56	4,169	52	4,249	51	4,121	48
Males	1,667	63	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	50
Females	2,406	57	2,423	57	2,479	57	2,378	54	2,632	59	2,594	55	2,568	54	2,468	51	2,495	49	2,403	45
White	2,557	60	2,478	58	2,565	60	2,376	55	2,611	60	2,599	57	2,483	57	2,382	54	2,441	54	2,234	47
Hispanic	534	40	610	45	623	44	621	43	704	49	717	46	708	40	711	37	755	36	785	40
Black	609	92	580	87	562	82	536	78	658	95	618	84	591	85	589	82	584	82	572	75
Asian/Pacific Islander	363	52	382	51	404	52	387	47	452	53	465	49	472	48	473	44	462	41	513	40
Males																				
White	966	61	907	57	985	61	861	53	1,004	61	1,005	58	923	57	932	56	918	54	881	49
Hispanic	251	44	290	54	272	46	297	49	315	54	343	54	322	43	326	42	342	38	364	44
Black	269	105	252	100	223	83	210	79	262	94	247	85	232	85	227	82	248	91	208	73
Asian/Pacific Islander	174	58	184	57	198	59	180	49	217	60	216	52	212	51	209	47	242	50	260	47
Females																				
White	1,591	59	1,571	57	1,580	57	1,515	55	1,607	58	1,594	55	1,560	56	1,450	52	1,523	53	1,353	46
Hispanic	283	38	320	40	351	43	324	38	389	46	374	41	386	37	385	34	413	34	421	36
Black	340	83	328	80	339	80	326	77	396	92	371	81	359	82	362	81	336	74	364	75
Asian/Pacific Islander	189	47	198	47	206	47	207	44	235	48	249	47	260	46	264	43	220	34	253	34
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	93	63	121	78	140	85	122	72	109	61	124	66	110	60	106	53	131	64	125	57
SPA 2: San Fernando	770	53	732	50	788	52	822	54	864	55	887	53	866	52	840	49	898	50	905	49
SPA 3: San Gabriel	697	54	710	54	776	58	677	49	806	58	784	52	749	50	806	52	822	51	756	44
SPA 4: Metro	480	54	499	56	501	56	474	53	525	59	485	51	475	50	462	47	453	44	426	39
SPA 5: West	374	59	389	60	387	59	341	52	384	57	383	53	368	52	379	52	342	45	321	41
SPA 6: South	482	89	431	80	396	72	397	73	465	86	455	80	434	76	403	68	401	67	407	65
SPA 7: East	453	56	530	64	423	55	495	58	522	60	527	57	493	53	513	52	479	47	499	47
SPA 8: South Bay	700	67	635	60	693	64	594	54	744	67	745	63	733	62	651	53	676	53	635	48

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

Suicide *at a glance*

Number **4** cause of premature death

Number **17** cause of death

Since 1995, suicide has been the fourth, fifth, or sixth leading cause of premature death each year. 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 2004, suicide was the second leading cause of premature death for Asian/Pacific Islander males and the third leading cause of premature death for white males.

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 depression, alcohol or drug abuse, previous suicide attempts, family history of suicide, history of being sexually abused, impulsive or aggressive tendencies, and having a firearm in the home.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Increase public awareness that suicide is preventable
- Educate health care providers 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
- Remove firearms from the home
- If firearms are kept in the home, store them unloaded and locked with the ammunition locked separately
- Seek mental health counseling
- Get treatment for substance abuse

Los Angeles County deaths

696

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

Resources

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

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004
Trends in suicide mortality, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*		No. of deaths	Death rate*																
Los Angeles County	954	11	873	10	776	9	794	9		732	8	711	8	762	8	727	8	727	8	696	7
Males	760	19	675	16	611	15	625	15		579	14	562	14	608	14	564	13	582	13	537	12
Females	194	4	198	4	165	4	169	4		153	3	149	3	154	3	163	3	145	3	159	3
White	610	17	537	15	473	13	510	14		449	13	434	12	443	13	401	11	442	12	379	11
Hispanic	188	6	181	5	166	5	157	5		154	5	155	4	188	5	171	4	163	4	182	4
Black	82	9	72	8	59	7	64	7		52	6	57	6	51	6	72	8	55	6	42	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	72	7	81	7	75	7	62	5		75	6	61	5	78	6	81	6	65	5	92	6
Males																					
White	471	27	402	23	369	21	396	23		343	21	337	20	350	21	297	17	342	20	284	16
Hispanic	167	10	158	9	136	8	130	8		132	8	130	8	161	8	151	8	148	7	154	7
Black	71	16	55	13	46	12	52	12		44	11	44	11	40	9	55	14	45	11	32	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	50	10	59	11	57	11	46	8		60	11	47	9	56	10	59	10	45	7	67	10
Females																					
White	139	8	135	8	104	6	114	6		106	6	97	5	93	5	104	6	100	6	95	6
Hispanic	21	1	23	1	30	2	27	2		22	--	25	1	27	1	20	1	15	--	28	1
Black	11	--	17	--	13	--	12	--		8	--	13	--	11	--	17	--	10	--	10	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	4	22	4	18	--	16	--		15	--	14	--	22	3	22	3	20	3	25	3
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	28	13	31	12	24	10	33	13		30	11	35	13	32	12	37	14	37	13	35	11
SPA 2: San Fernando	240	13	176	10	172	9	184	10		167	9	165	9	177	9	148	7	162	8	159	8
SPA 3: San Gabriel	135	8	140	9	137	9	127	8		126	8	124	8	131	8	125	7	110	6	118	7
SPA 4: Metro	130	12	136	13	101	9	106	10		111	10	89	8	98	8	97	9	97	8	78	7
SPA 5: West	75	11	79	12	76	11	65	10		63	9	66	10	54	8	61	9	65	9	59	8
SPA 6: South	69	8	48	5	49	6	37	5		42	5	46	5	44	5	44	5	41	4	46	5
SPA 7: East	100	9	90	8	80	7	93	8		63	6	76	7	82	7	70	6	80	6	67	5
SPA 8: South Bay	162	12	154	11	123	9	137	10		121	9	101	7	134	9	131	9	114	8	112	7

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised, therefore, death rates for 2001 and 2002 may differ from those in Mortality in Los Angeles County, 2002.

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

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2004

Appendix 1. Trends in mortality from all causes of death, 1995-2004

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	60,953	846	59,686	823	60,070	821	58,923	797	59,614	798	59,032	749	59,774	755	59,586	725	61,026	717	59,153	669
Males	31,955	1,047	30,625	1,006	30,340	997	29,723	968	29,674	955	29,660	902	29,968	910	29,968	874	30,907	866	29,839	805
Females	28,998	688	29,061	681	29,730	688	29,200	668	29,940	677	29,372	630	29,806	637	29,618	610	30,119	599	29,314	563
White	37,393	908	36,128	875	36,560	883	35,435	857	35,120	849	34,697	804	34,189	824	33,672	800	34,105	794	32,324	729
Hispanic	10,706	621	10,657	622	10,776	630	10,670	620	11,189	640	11,107	594	11,879	564	11,969	529	12,803	535	12,632	539
Black	8,664	1,198	8,611	1,189	8,323	1,147	8,239	1,128	8,484	1,159	8,258	1,073	8,447	1,135	8,482	1,124	8,517	1,117	8,372	1,017
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,029	542	4,142	526	4,250	517	4,447	515	4,690	522	4,787	494	5,085	505	5,255	481	5,352	459	5,591	429
Males																				
White	18,453	1,111	17,447	1,053	17,563	1,058	17,029	1,023	16,664	1,000	16,577	950	16,360	984	16,171	957	16,454	950	15,615	866
Hispanic	6,465	789	6,207	780	6,004	774	5,962	782	6,199	796	6,179	742	6,446	679	6,596	642	7,100	650	6,950	659
Black	4,740	1,561	4,575	1,527	4,353	1,470	4,200	1,408	4,193	1,418	4,217	1,348	4,356	1,457	4,338	1,431	4,365	1,413	4,224	1,275
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,212	673	2,323	661	2,329	644	2,469	647	2,558	650	2,593	610	2,714	619	2,744	578	2,846	563	2,919	519
Females																				
White	18,940	745	18,681	738	18,997	746	18,406	727	18,456	728	18,120	686	17,829	701	17,501	680	17,651	671	16,709	621
Hispanic	4,241	488	4,450	501	4,772	523	4,708	504	4,990	526	4,928	484	5,433	473	5,373	439	5,703	440	5,682	445
Black	3,924	936	4,036	951	3,970	923	4,039	931	4,291	979	4,041	880	4,091	919	4,144	916	4,152	906	4,148	838
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,817	442	1,819	421	1,921	419	1,978	414	2,132	425	2,194	404	2,371	418	2,511	406	2,506	378	2,672	359
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	1,558	898	1,660	923	1,762	952	1,711	892	1,788	911	1,778	863	1,862	898	1,961	907	2,075	904	1,972	820
SPA 2: San Fernando	11,838	782	11,440	745	11,917	765	11,821	744	12,014	743	12,011	699	12,182	713	12,229	691	12,670	694	12,435	660
SPA 3: San Gabriel	10,756	797	10,435	763	10,824	779	10,585	750	10,784	752	10,747	709	10,828	710	10,827	682	10,895	662	10,582	617
SPA 4: Metro	7,755	836	7,533	819	7,237	791	6,974	765	7,029	769	6,817	713	6,864	708	6,726	666	6,866	654	6,516	594
SPA 5: West	4,585	730	4,583	721	4,605	714	4,389	676	4,371	667	4,382	629	4,192	607	4,287	604	4,290	588	4,098	543
SPA 6: South	6,363	1,052	6,443	1,075	6,191	1,045	6,083	1,036	6,150	1,049	5,962	966	6,130	992	6,174	968	6,063	931	6,058	885
SPA 7: East	7,384	838	7,462	840	7,243	805	7,352	814	7,430	813	7,395	769	7,386	757	7,273	713	7,428	702	7,240	661
SPA 8: South Bay	10,181	909	9,743	865	9,906	872	9,681	843	9,714	836	9,590	783	9,786	797	9,759	764	9,992	754	9,453	686

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1995-1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2004.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000.

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

Los Angeles County population estimates, 2004

		Age Group (years)										
Males	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
White	13,899	56,038	166,532	168,973	187,993	265,662	261,554	190,772	115,557	82,161	26,949	1,536,090
Hispanic	49,249	193,606	480,975	397,756	427,055	376,549	231,426	117,097	59,106	29,528	8,114	2,370,461
Black	6,371	24,512	82,072	77,549	58,102	72,696	60,305	38,016	24,611	11,420	2,788	458,442
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,984	35,972	78,921	93,308	100,032	100,469	96,961	64,935	38,148	23,568	7,236	648,534
American Indian/Alaska Native	140	376	2,249	2,319	2,183	2,683	2,450	1,548	834	355	116	15,253
All races	78,643	310,504	810,749	739,905	775,365	818,059	652,696	412,368	238,256	147,032	45,203	5,028,780
Females	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
White	13,099	52,746	156,805	161,779	182,528	245,192	247,956	195,921	130,521	119,444	57,096	1,563,087
Hispanic	47,983	187,214	461,282	371,896	391,888	350,812	245,067	136,901	78,337	46,387	16,711	2,334,478
Black	6,371	23,593	79,942	76,197	69,986	86,330	73,897	49,991	32,085	19,473	7,812	525,677
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,376	33,589	74,496	88,197	106,345	113,890	115,060	75,142	47,536	32,786	11,398	706,815
American Indian/Alaska Native	113	338	2,229	2,162	2,315	2,699	2,612	1,893	894	480	251	15,986
All races	75,942	297,480	774,754	700,231	753,062	798,923	684,592	459,848	289,373	218,570	93,268	5,146,043
Los Angeles County	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
White	26,998	108,784	323,337	330,752	370,521	510,854	509,510	386,693	246,078	201,605	84,045	3,099,177
Hispanic	97,232	380,820	942,257	769,652	818,943	727,361	476,493	253,998	137,443	75,915	24,825	4,704,939
Black	12,742	48,105	162,014	153,746	128,088	159,026	134,202	88,007	56,696	30,893	10,600	984,119
Asian/Pacific Islander	17,360	69,561	153,417	181,505	206,377	214,359	212,021	140,077	85,684	56,354	18,634	1,355,349
American Indian/Alaska Native	253	714	4,478	4,481	4,498	5,382	5,062	3,441	1,728	835	367	31,239
All races	154,585	607,984	1,585,503	1,440,136	1,528,427	1,616,982	1,337,288	872,216	527,629	365,602	138,471	10,174,823

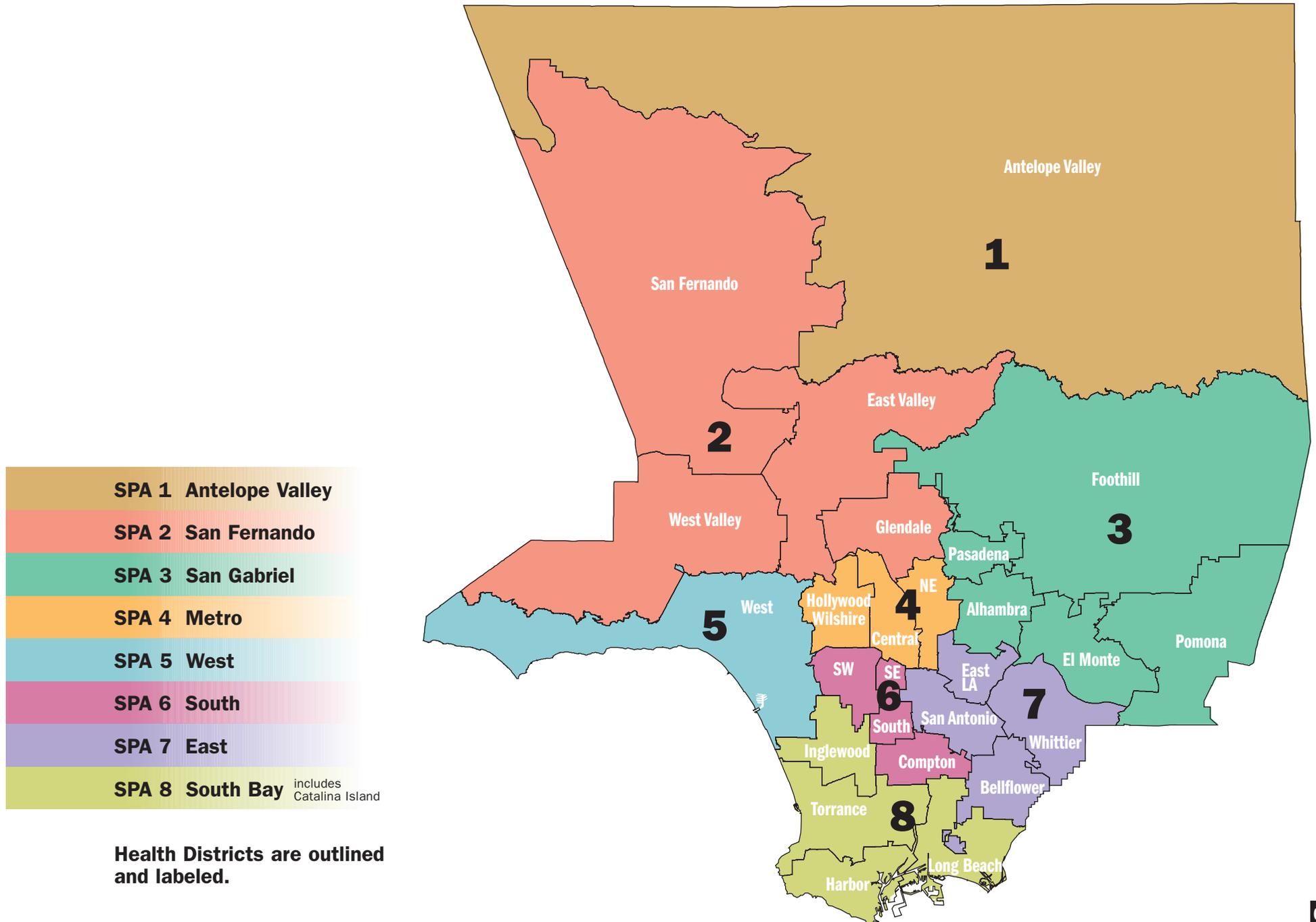
Notes: July 1, 2004 population estimates by WRMA released June 20, 2005.

United States standard population, 2000⁴

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



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

SPA 1 Antelope Valley Pop. 334,951	SPA 2 San Fernando Pop. 2,108,367	SPA 3 San Gabriel Pop. 1,846,997	SPA 4 Metro Pop. 1,240,204	SPA 5 West Pop. 646,770	SPA 6 South Pop. 1,031,700	SPA 7 East Pop. 1,369,589	SPA 8 South Bay Pop. 1,596,245
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					
		West Covina					

Notes: July 1, 2004 population estimates by WRMA released June 20, 2005.

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MORTALITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2004

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

