

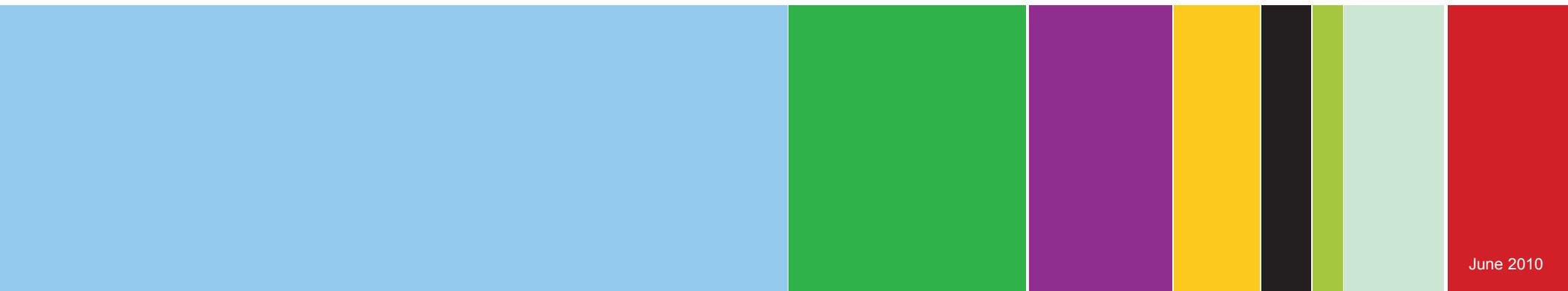


MORTALITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2007

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

WITH TRENDS FOR 1998-2007

A publication of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health



What's INSIDE?

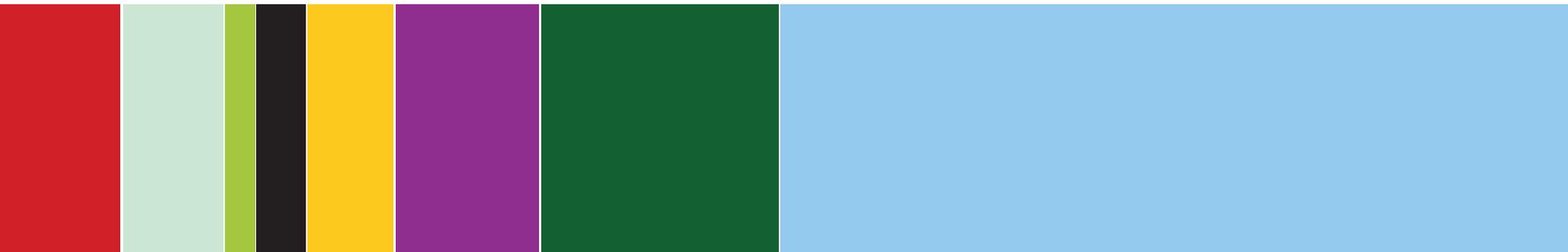
Message from the Director	1
Data highlights for 2007	2
Data highlights for 1998-2007	3
Background	3
User's guide to cause of death and premature death figures	7

Mortality | 2007

Figure 1. Ten leading causes of death and premature death	9
Figure 2. Ten leading causes of death and premature death, by gender	10
Figure 3. Ten leading causes of death and premature death, by race/ethnicity	11
Figure 4. Comparison of the leading causes of death and premature death, by race/ethnicity	13
Figure 5. Comparison of the leading causes of death and premature death for males, by race/ethnicity	14
Figure 6. Comparison of the leading causes of death and premature death for females, by race/ethnicity	15
Figure 7. Comparison of the leading causes of death, by age group	16
Figure 8. Leading causes of death for males, by age group and race/ethnicity	17
Figure 9. Leading causes of death for females, by age group and race/ethnicity	19
Figure 10. Leading causes of death and premature death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence	21
Figure 11. Comparison of the leading causes of death and premature death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence	23
Figure 12. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence and gender	25
Figure 13. Death rates for selected causes of death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence	27
Figure 14. Comparison of the leading causes of death, by health district of residence	29
Figure 15. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, by health district of residence	31
Figure 16. Death rates for selected causes of death, by health district of residence	33

Mortality trends | 1998-2007

Figure T1. Comparison of the leading causes of death, by year	35	
Figure T2. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, by year	36	
At a glance		
Alzheimer's disease	Figure T3. Trends in Alzheimer's disease mortality	37
Breast cancer	Figure T4. Trends in breast cancer (female) mortality	39
Colorectal cancer	Figure T5. Trends in colorectal cancer mortality	41
Coronary heart disease	Figure T6. Trends in coronary heart disease mortality	43
Diabetes	Figure T7. Trends in diabetes mortality	45
Drug overdose	Figure T8. Trends in drug overdose mortality	47
Emphysema/COPD	Figure T9. Trends in emphysema/COPD mortality	49
Homicide	Figure T10. Trends in homicide mortality	51
HIV	Figure T11. Trends in HIV mortality	53
Liver disease	Figure T12. Trends in liver disease mortality	55
Lung cancer	Figure T13. Trends in lung cancer mortality	57
Motor vehicle crash	Figure T14. Trends in motor vehicle crash mortality	59
Pneumonia/influenza	Figure T15. Trends in pneumonia/influenza mortality	61
Stroke	Figure T16. Trends in stroke mortality	63
Suicide	Figure T17. Trends in suicide mortality	65
All causes of death	Figure T18. Trends in mortality from all causes of death	67
Appendix 1. Sample California Certificate of Death	68	
Appendix 2. Los Angeles County population estimates and United States standard population	69	
Appendix 3. Map of Los Angeles County: Health district and service planning area (SPA) boundaries	70	
Appendix 4. Incorporated cities in Los Angeles County, by service planning area (SPA)	71	



Mortality in Los Angeles County 2007 and Mortality Trends 1998-2007
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

Message from the Director

A vital function of the Department of Public Health is to monitor the health status of the County population and its communities in order to inform public health planning, education, and advocacy efforts, and to assess the impact of these efforts. With that in mind, this report, *Mortality in Los Angeles County 2007: Leading causes of death and premature death with trends for 1998-2007*, summarizes information on deaths from a wide range of health conditions, including chronic diseases, such as heart disease and emphysema; infectious diseases, such as pneumonia/influenza and HIV; lifestyle-related conditions, such as diabetes and lung cancer; and intentional (homicide and suicide) and unintentional (accidents) injuries.

In the last 10 years, the County has experienced remarkable declines in mortality for many causes of death—including a 38% drop in the death rate from coronary heart disease, a 23% decline in the death rate from lung cancer, and a 35% decrease in the death rate from stroke. While 24% of deaths are still due to coronary heart disease, the leading cause of death, Los Angeles County has now achieved the overall national Healthy People 2010 target for that disease. Unfortunately, these favorable trends mask marked geographic, gender, and racial/ethnic disparities in patterns of death. Injuries (homicides, motor vehicle crashes, drug overdoses and suicide), for example, are leading and tragic causes of premature deaths among males and far exceed premature deaths among females. The data in this report highlight the many disparities that must be closed.

We remain committed to work with many partners to reduce preventable and premature mortality. Collectively we are expanding our work on physical activity and nutrition to reduce the epidemic of obesity that threatens to reverse the positive trends in cardiovascular deaths. As the leading preventable cause of death, smoking remains a major priority. In spite of education programs and improved treatment regimens, HIV continues to be an important cause of death, particularly in some communities. Poverty, unemployment, inadequate educational opportunities, crime, substance abuse, and the physical environment all contribute to violent deaths. They should respond to effective drug treatment programs, after-school programs for youth, and nurse home-visitation programs for teen parents, as well as community policing, laws that control access to firearms and ammunition; and clean, well-lit streets that discourage street violence.

Improving the health of the population requires the active participation of communities, schools, health care organizations, businesses, foundations, and volunteer organizations. This report can help identify priorities for action and guide our collective efforts to improve the public's health.



Jonathan E. Fielding, MD, MPH
Director and Health Officer

Data highlights for 2007 (rates are age-adjusted)

- ◆ In 2007, there were 58,316 deaths—a 2% decrease from 2006. The death rate was 624 deaths per 100,000 population—a 6% decrease from 2006.
- ◆ The number of deaths among males and females was nearly equal—29,630 men and 28,686 women—but men lost almost twice as many years of potential life indicating that, in general, men die at a younger age than women.
- ◆ On an average day in Los Angeles County, 160 people died, including 38 from coronary heart disease, 37 from cancer, 11 from injuries (homicide, suicide, and unintentional), and 9 from stroke. Six deaths were among children or young adults less than 25 years of age.
- ◆ Twenty-four of every 100 deaths were caused by coronary heart disease (13,890 deaths), the leading cause of death and premature death.
- ◆ Twenty-three of every 100 deaths were caused by cancer (13,599 deaths). Among those who died of cancer, lung cancer was most common (2,950 deaths), followed by colorectal cancer (1,323 deaths) and breast cancer (1,139 deaths).
- ◆ Accidents—unintentional injuries such as motor vehicle crashes and drug overdoses—were the leading cause of death for persons aged 1 to 44 years (1,024 deaths).
- ◆ Homicide was first-leading cause of premature death and the third-leading cause of death for Hispanic and black males. Homicide was also the leading cause of death for 15- to 44-year-olds.
- ◆ Alzheimer's disease was the fifth-leading cause of death for women (1,194 deaths), but it was the 12th-leading cause of death for men (586 deaths).
- ◆ HIV remained an important cause of premature death in the Central, Hollywood/Wilshire, Long Beach, and Southwest Health Districts.
- ◆ Death rates were higher for men than women for every leading cause of death and premature death, except Alzheimer's disease and breast cancer.
- ◆ For 11 of the 15 leading causes of death and premature death, the highest death rates were among black males.
- ◆ Forty-five percent of all deaths were among persons less than 75 years of age. Each death before the age of 75 years resulted in potential years of life lost before reaching that milestone, which, when added together across all deaths, totaled more than 475,000 years of potential life lost before age 75.
- ◆ The Healthy People 2010 goal was met for coronary heart disease, lung cancer and stroke, but not for the other leading causes of death and premature death for which a comparable Healthy People 2010 goal has been established (breast cancer, colorectal cancer, emphysema/COPD, HIV, homicide, liver disease, motor vehicle crash, and suicide).

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2007 and Mortality Trends 1998-2007
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

Data highlights for 1998-2007 (rates are age-adjusted)

- ◆ From 1998 through 2007, the overall death rate decreased 22%, from 797 to 624 deaths per 100,000 population.
- ◆ During the last 10 years, there were notable decreases in the death rates from coronary heart disease (-38%), emphysema/COPD (-19%), HIV (-36%), lung cancer (-23%), pneumonia/influenza (-54%), and stroke (-35%).
- ◆ Since 1999, there has been no change in the ranking of the six leading causes of death: coronary heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, emphysema/COPD, pneumonia/influenza, and diabetes.
- ◆ Coronary heart disease, homicide, and motor vehicle crashes have been the three leading causes of premature death since 1998.
- ◆ Alzheimer's disease has been the seventh-leading cause of death since 2005; in 2003 and 2004 it was the eighth-leading cause. Before 2003, it was not among the overall leading causes of death. The number of deaths from Alzheimer's disease increased 311%, from 433 in 1998 to 1,780 in 2007.
- ◆ From 1998 to 2007, there has been little change in the rate of deaths from drug overdoses and motor vehicle crashes—the leading causes of unintentional injury death. Homicide rates decreased from the peak of 11 deaths per 100,000 population in 2001 and 2002, to 8 deaths per 100,000 in 2007.
- ◆ HIV, which was the seventh-leading cause of premature death in 1998, has not been among the 10 leading causes of premature death overall since 2004.

Background

When a death occurs in California, state law requires that a certificate of death be filed within eight days of death and before a decedent is buried or cremated. The certificate of death is a legal document that serves as a permanent record of the death of an individual. To complete a certificate of death, the funeral director or medical facility collects identifying and demographic information about the decedent from family members and medical records. The decedent's physician or the coroner provides information about the medical conditions or events that precipitated the death.



When the death certificate is complete, it is filed with the local registrar. The local registrar files the document with the State Registrar of Vital Records. State records are aggregated by the National Center for Health Statistics to create an annual national mortality database. There is a delay of about two years before the annual national mortality database is available for use. Errors, omissions, and inaccuracies can occur when the death certificate is completed, and later when it is processed. Some of these errors are detected and corrected; others are not.

This report summarizes information obtained from death certificates (Appendix 1) for all Los Angeles County residents who died in 2007, and mortality trends for 1998 through 2007. While it cannot provide information about every cause of death, it lays the groundwork for future efforts and provides valuable information for public health and medical research, evaluation of prevention and intervention programs, community needs assessments, policy development, and program planning. Death certificate data represent an important endpoint in the spectrum of disease and help us to better understand the burden of disease in our community. Because death certificates are required by state law, they provide a readily available, and a consistently and continuously collected source of information on a wide range of health conditions.

Premature death: What is it?



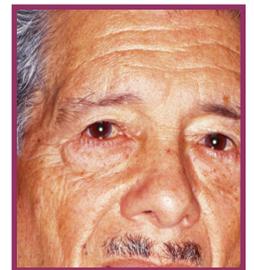
We expect most people to live a long life, but many do not. In 2007, almost half (45%) of the people who died were less than 75 years old. To quantify the impact of early, or premature, death we must consider how long a person was expected to live. For this report, we set our expected lifespan at 75 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. Then, by adding up the total years of life lost for each cause of death, we identified those causes of death responsible for the greatest amount of premature death. Calculations of years of life lost were limited to persons who were at least 1 year of age at the time of death. Infants less than 1 year of age were excluded because prevention of infant mortality differs from prevention of other causes of early mortality.

Measures

This report provides the number of deaths, death rates, and years of life lost before age 75 for the leading causes of death and premature death for 2007 and the 10-year period, 1998 through 2007, 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



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 (updated October 2007 to include WHO updates to ICD-10 for data year 2007). www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/Part9InstructionManual2007.pdf

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2007 and Mortality Trends 1998-2007
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH



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.³

Some figures include national goals established by Healthy People 2010.⁴ Healthy People 2010 is a set of health-related objectives for the nation to achieve, with the goal of increasing life expectancy and quality of life, and eliminating health disparities in population groups.

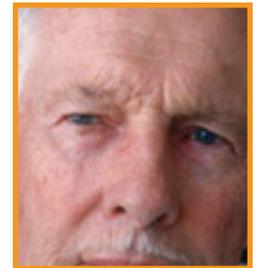
Definitions

Age-adjusted death rate: There are age-related differences in the rates at which most health conditions occur. Some conditions are more common among young people, while others are more common among older people. Age adjustment is a technique for removing the effects of age from crude rates so they can be compared. Age adjustment is used to compare two or more populations at one point in time or one population at two or more points in time. To control for differences in the age distribution of the populations being compared, the death rates for each population group are applied to a standard population in order to create a comparable summary measure of mortality. In this report, age-adjusted death rates were calculated using the 2000 standard population published by the National Center for Health Statistics (Appendix 2).⁵ 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 than frequencies alone. This type of rate is also called the crude death rate.

The decennial census is the basis for annual estimates of the total population of Los Angeles County and the population groups used in this report. The decennial census may not accurately count every resident of the County, and some groups may experience less accurate enumeration than others. Following the census, statistical methods are used to estimate the





population for the years between the decennial census which may also result in inaccuracies that ultimately affect the crude and adjusted death rates. Some of the variation in the reported death rates may be the result of inaccuracies in the population estimates.

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 (Appendix 3).

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

How to get more information

L.A. HealthDataNow! is an online query system to facilitate access to County mortality data. Users can query the system to obtain mortality statistics by cause of death, demographic group, and geographic area within the County. L.A. HealthDataNow! is accessible at <http://dqs.hasten.ladhs.org/>.

³ Redelings MD, Sorvillo F, Simon P. A comparison of underlying cause and multiple causes of death: US vital statistics, 2000-2001. *Epidemiology*. 2006 Jan;17(1):100-3.

⁴ Healthy People, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. www.healthypeople.gov.

⁵ Hoyert DL, Heron MP, Murphy SL, Kung H. Deaths: Final Data for 2003. National vital statistics reports; vol 54 no 13. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2006.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND PREMATURE DEATH

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. All unintentional injuries (accidents), such as drug overdoses or motor vehicle crashes, also 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

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

The following series of figures compares the 10 leading causes of death with the 10 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	① Cause of death	② No. of deaths	③ Premature death rank	Rank	④ Cause of death	⑤ Years of life lost	⑥ Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	13,890	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	60,319	1.
2.	Stroke	3,323	8.	2.	Homicide	38,733	14.
3.	Lung cancer	2,950	7.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	31,279	11.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	2,625	13.	4.	Drug overdose	20,941	17.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	2,184	20.	5.	Liver disease	19,634	10.
6.	Diabetes	2,127	9.	6.	Suicide	18,488	18.
7.	Alzheimer's disease	1,780	51.	7.	Lung cancer	18,423	3.
8.	Colorectal cancer	1,323	12.	8.	Stroke	16,554	2.
9.	Breast cancer	1,139	10.	9.	Diabetes	15,623	6.
10.	Liver disease	1,133	5.	10.	Breast cancer	13,621	9.

User's guide

A: The 10 leading causes of death are shown from highest (top) to lowest (bottom) based on the number of deaths from each cause.

B: The 10 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 13,890 deaths from coronary heart disease and 2,625 deaths from emphysema/COPD.

③ The *premature* death rank for this cause of death, e.g., lung cancer was the third-ranked cause of death (2,950 deaths), but was the seventh-ranked cause of *premature* death (18,423 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 16,554 years of life lost before age 75, but was the second-ranked cause of death (3,323 deaths).

Figure 1. Ten leading causes of death and premature death

Los Angeles County				Los Angeles County			
58,316 total deaths				58,316 total deaths			
475,865 years of life lost*				475,865 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	13,890	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	60,319	1.
2.	Stroke	3,323	8.	2.	Homicide	38,733	14.
3.	Lung cancer	2,950	7.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	31,279	11.
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7.	Alzheimer's disease	1,780	51.	7.	Lung cancer	18,423	3.
8.	Colorectal cancer	1,323	12.	8.	Stroke	16,554	2.
9.	Breast cancer	1,139	10.	9.	Diabetes	15,623	6.
10.	Liver disease	1,133	5.	10.	Breast cancer	13,621	9.

Coronary heart disease, the overall leading cause of death and premature death, caused one of every four deaths.

There were four times more deaths from coronary heart disease (13,890 deaths) than stroke (3,323), the second-leading cause of death.

Homicide (869 deaths), motor vehicle crash (908 deaths), drug overdose (691 deaths), and suicide (667 deaths) were leading causes of death among younger people. Together, they caused only 5% percent of the deaths and 23% of the years of life lost before age 75.

The median age at death from homicide was 26 years compared with 82 years for coronary heart disease.

The years of life lost from suicide (18,488 years) and lung cancer (18,423 years) were nearly identical, yet lung cancer caused more than four times more deaths than suicide (667 deaths), highlighting the importance of suicide as a cause of death among younger people.

Emphysema (2,625 deaths), pneumonia/influenza (2,184 deaths), and Alzheimer's disease (1,780 deaths) were important causes of death for older Angelenos, but were not leading causes of premature death.

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

**Death before age 75 years.

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

Males 29,630 total deaths 309,952 years of life lost*					Females 28,686 total deaths 165,913 years of life lost*										
Leading causes of death				Leading causes of premature** death				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	Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost*	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	7,082	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	44,259	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	6,808	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	16,060	1.
2.	Lung cancer	1,568	7.	2.	Homicide	34,095	9.	2.	Stroke	1,914	5.	2.	Breast cancer	13,538	7.
3.	Stroke	1,409	8.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	24,066	11.	3.	Lung cancer	1,382	3.	3.	Lung cancer	8,344	3.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	1,286	14.	4.	Drug overdose	15,446	14.	4.	Emphysema/COPD	1,339	13.	4.	Motor vehicle crash	7,213	16.
5.	Diabetes	1,040	10.	5.	Suicide	14,603	13.	5.	Alzheimer's disease	1,194	45.	5.	Stroke	6,884	2.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,018	20.	6.	Liver disease	14,467	7.	6.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,166	23.	6.	Diabetes	6,405	8.
7.	Liver disease	792	6.	7.	Lung cancer	10,079	2.	7.	Breast cancer	1,127	2.	7.	Drug overdose	5,495	21.
8.	Prostate cancer	789	24.	8.	Stroke	9,670	3.	8.	Diabetes	1,087	6.	8.	Liver disease	5,167	14.
9.	Homicide	751	2.	9.	HIV	9,398	18.	9.	Colorectal cancer	637	10.	9.	Homicide	4,638	34.
10.	Colorectal cancer	686	11.	10.	Diabetes	9,218	5.	10.	Hypertension & related renal disease	527	27.	10.	Colorectal cancer	4,139	9.

For men, homicide (751 deaths), motor vehicle crash (669 deaths), drug overdose (501 deaths), and suicide (529 deaths) caused 8% of the deaths and 28% of the years of life lost.

HIV, which caused 338 deaths, remained an important cause of premature death among men.

Liver disease was the 10th-leading cause of death overall, but was the seventh-leading cause of death for men.

The number of coronary heart disease deaths for men and women was similar, but men lost almost three times more years of life than women. The median age at death from coronary heart disease was 85 years for women and 77 years for men.

Alzheimer's disease was the seventh-leading cause of death overall, but the fifth-leading cause of death for women.

*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 30,593 total deaths 162,250 years of life lost*				Hispanic 13,429 total deaths 180,962 years of life lost*											
Leading causes of death			Leading causes of premature** death			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	Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost*	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	7,994	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	25,427	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,475	3.	1.	Homicide	22,546	5.
2.	Emphysema/COPD	1,801	7.	2.	Drug overdose	10,454	15.	2.	Diabetes	754	6.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	17,678	6.
3.	Lung cancer	1,700	3.	3.	Lung cancer	9,196	3.	3.	Stroke	742	7.	3.	Coronary heart disease	15,239	1.
4.	Stroke	1,587	11.	4.	Suicide	8,437	14.	4.	Liver disease	586	4.	4.	Liver disease	10,749	4.
5.	Alzheimer's disease	1,297	41.	5.	Motor vehicle crash	7,268	20.	5.	Homicide	474	1.	5.	Drug overdose	7,546	15.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,198	16.	6.	Liver disease	6,610	13.	6.	Motor vehicle crash	436	2.	6.	Diabetes	7,080	2.
7.	Diabetes	751	9.	7.	Emphysema/COPD	4,770	2.	7.	Pneumonia/influenza	418	22.	7.	Stroke	5,941	3.
8.	Colorectal cancer	689	10.	8.	Breast cancer	4,670	9.	8.	Lung cancer	398	13.	8.	Suicide	5,900	22.
9.	Breast cancer	578	8.	9.	Diabetes	3,985	7.	9.	Emphysema/COPD	299	27.	9.	Breast cancer	4,664	12.
10.	Pancreatic cancer	449	14.	10.	Colorectal cancer	3,981	8.	10.	Colorectal cancer	264	15.	10.	Leukemia	4,499	21.

Among whites, emphysema ranked higher as a cause of death and premature death than for the county overall. Overall, emphysema was the fourth-leading cause of death and the 13th-leading cause of premature death.

Overall, homicide was the second-leading cause of premature death, but for whites, it was the 12th-leading cause of death.

White 30,593 total deaths 162,250 years of life lost*				Hispanic 13,429 total deaths 180,962 years of life lost*											
Leading causes of death			Leading causes of premature** death			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	Rank	Cause of death	No. of deaths	Premature death rank	Rank	Cause of death	Years of life lost*	Death rank
1.	Coronary heart disease	7,994	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	25,427	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,475	3.	1.	Homicide	22,546	5.
2.	Emphysema/COPD	1,801	7.	2.	Drug overdose	10,454	15.	2.	Diabetes	754	6.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	17,678	6.
3.	Lung cancer	1,700	3.	3.	Lung cancer	9,196	3.	3.	Stroke	742	7.	3.	Coronary heart disease	15,239	1.
4.	Stroke	1,587	11.	4.	Suicide	8,437	14.	4.	Liver disease	586	4.	4.	Liver disease	10,749	4.
5.	Alzheimer's disease	1,297	41.	5.	Motor vehicle crash	7,268	20.	5.	Homicide	474	1.	5.	Drug overdose	7,546	15.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,198	16.	6.	Liver disease	6,610	13.	6.	Motor vehicle crash	436	2.	6.	Diabetes	7,080	2.
7.	Diabetes	751	9.	7.	Emphysema/COPD	4,770	2.	7.	Pneumonia/influenza	418	22.	7.	Stroke	5,941	3.
8.	Colorectal cancer	689	10.	8.	Breast cancer	4,670	9.	8.	Lung cancer	398	13.	8.	Suicide	5,900	22.
9.	Breast cancer	578	8.	9.	Diabetes	3,985	7.	9.	Emphysema/COPD	299	27.	9.	Breast cancer	4,664	12.
10.	Pancreatic cancer	449	14.	10.	Colorectal cancer	3,981	8.	10.	Colorectal cancer	264	15.	10.	Leukemia	4,499	21.

As a cause of death and premature death, diabetes ranked higher for Hispanics than for the county overall.

Liver disease was the 10th-leading cause of death overall but the fourth-leading cause of death for Hispanics.

Homicide caused 4% of the deaths among Hispanics and 12% of the years of life lost.

Black
8,023 total deaths
88,778 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	1,936	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	13,764	1.
2.	Stroke	516	5.	2.	Homicide	11,736	5.
3.	Lung cancer	464	3.	3.	Lung cancer	3,958	3.
4.	Diabetes	357	7.	4.	Motor vehicle crash	3,741	15.
5.	Homicide	272	2.	5.	Stroke	3,732	2.
6.	Emphysema/COPD	265	12.	6.	HIV	3,471	14.
7.	Pneumonia/influenza	259	15.	7.	Diabetes	3,223	4.
8.	Breast cancer	195	8.	8.	Breast cancer	2,537	8.
9.	Colorectal cancer	181	11.	9.	Drug overdose	2,528	17.
10.	Hypertension & related renal disease	173	16.	10.	Suicide	1,662	24.

Among blacks, homicide caused almost as many years of life lost as coronary heart disease, but coronary heart disease caused more than seven times more deaths than homicide.

HIV remained an important cause of premature death for blacks.

Asian/Pacific Islander
6,088 total deaths
41,861 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	1,452	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	5,576	1.
2.	Stroke	469	2.	2.	Stroke	2,931	2.
3.	Lung cancer	378	3.	3.	Lung cancer	2,461	3.
4.	Pneumonia/influenza	305	15.	4.	Motor vehicle crash	2,423	14.
5.	Diabetes	257	9.	5.	Suicide	2,341	15.
6.	Emphysema/COPD	247	29.	6.	Breast cancer	1,728	11.
7.	Colorectal cancer	184	8.	7.	Liver cancer	1,385	8.
8.	Liver cancer	150	7.	8.	Colorectal cancer	1,375	7.
9.	Kidney disease/failure	130	17.	9.	Diabetes	1,284	5.
10.	Pancreatic cancer	119	13.	10.	Homicide	1,180	30.

Cancer was an important cause of death and premature death for Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Overall, liver cancer was the 19th-leading cause of death and the 16th-leading cause of premature death. Among Asian/Pacific Islanders, it was the eighth- and seventh-leading cause of death and premature death, respectively.

*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 30,593 673 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 7,994 167 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,801 39 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,700 39 per 100,000	Stroke 1,587 33 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 1,297 25 per 100,000
Hispanic 13,429 506 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,475 109 per 100,000	Diabetes 754 31 per 100,000	Stroke 742 32 per 100,000	Liver disease 586 19 per 100,000	Homicide 474 9 per 100,000
Black 8,023 940 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,936 231 per 100,000	Stroke 516 62 per 100,000	Lung cancer 464 54 per 100,000	Diabetes 357 42 per 100,000	Homicide 272 28 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 6,088 440 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,452 106 per 100,000	Stroke 469 34 per 100,000	Lung cancer 378 27 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 305 23 per 100,000	Diabetes 257 19 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 58,316 624 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 13,890 150 per 100,000	Stroke 3,323 36 per 100,000	Lung cancer 2,950 33 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,625 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 2,184 24 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	Drug overdose	Lung cancer	Suicide	Motor vehicle crash
Hispanic	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Coronary heart disease	Liver disease	Drug overdose
Black	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Stroke
Asian/Pacific Islander	Coronary heart disease	Stroke	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide
Los Angeles County Total	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose	Liver disease

Note: 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 14,872 797 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 4,030 212 per 100,000	Lung cancer 860 45 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 823 44 per 100,000	Stroke 645 34 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 532 28 per 100,000
Hispanic 7,370 617 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,319 136 per 100,000	Liver disease 439 30 per 100,000	Homicide 420 15 per 100,000	Diabetes 378 35 per 100,000	Stroke 338 33 per 100,000
Black 4,078 1,172 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 950 284 per 100,000	Lung cancer 245 70 per 100,000	Homicide 240 53 per 100,000	Stroke 209 62 per 100,000	Prostate cancer 171 56 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 3,205 542 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 761 131 per 100,000	Lung cancer 224 38 per 100,000	Stroke 211 35 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 155 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 154 29 per 100,000
All males 29,630 753 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 7,082 188 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,568 41 per 100,000	Stroke 1,409 37 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,286 36 per 100,000	Diabetes 1,040 27 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	Motor vehicle crash	Coronary heart disease	Liver disease	Drug overdose
Black	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	HIV	Lung cancer
Asian/Pacific Islander	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Stroke	Suicide	Lung cancer
All males	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose	Suicide

Note: 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 15,721 572 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 3,964 131 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 978 36 per 100,000	Stroke 942 32 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 880 27 per 100,000	Lung cancer 840 35 per 100,000
Hispanic 6,059 416 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,156 88 per 100,000	Stroke 404 30 per 100,000	Diabetes 376 27 per 100,000	Breast cancer 249 15 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 221 17 per 100,000
Black 3,945 771 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 986 192 per 100,000	Stroke 307 60 per 100,000	Lung cancer 219 43 per 100,000	Diabetes 210 41 per 100,000	Breast cancer 194 37 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 2,883 361 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 691 86 per 100,000	Stroke 258 32 per 100,000	Lung cancer 154 19 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 151 19 per 100,000	Diabetes 130 16 per 100,000
All females 28,686 522 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 6,808 120 per 100,000	Stroke 1,914 34 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,382 27 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,339 25 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 1,194 20 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	Drug overdose	Emphysema/COPD
Hispanic	Breast cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Coronary heart disease	Diabetes	Homicide
Black	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Stroke	Lung cancer	Diabetes
Asian/Pacific Islander	Breast cancer	Coronary heart disease	Stroke	Lung cancer	Suicide
All females	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash	Stroke

Note: 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
<1 year old 811 512 per 100,000	Low birthweight/prematurity 152 96 per 100,000	Heart defect 64 40 per 100,000	SIDS* 38 24 per 100,000	Respiratory distress 32 20 per 100,000	Pregnancy complication 30 19 per 100,000
1-4 years old 121 20 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 19 --	Birth defect 17 --	Drowning 11 --	Homicide 8 --	Perinatal period condition 4 --
5-14 years old 177 12 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 25 2 per 100,000	Birth defect 24 2 per 100,000	Homicide 18 --	Leukemia 17 --	Brain/CNS cancer 12 --
15-24 years old 1,007 66 per 100,000	Homicide 365 24 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 206 14 per 100,000	Suicide 71 5 per 100,000	Drug overdose 46 3 per 100,000	Leukemia 27 2 per 100,000
25-44 years old 3,316 108 per 100,000	Homicide 324 11 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 299 10 per 100,000	Drug overdose 250 8 per 100,000	Suicide 214 7 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 208 7 per 100,000
45-64 years old 11,770 501 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,313 98 per 100,000	Lung cancer 708 30 per 100,000	Liver disease 631 27 per 100,000	Stroke 524 22 per 100,000	Diabetes 504 21 per 100,000
65-74 years old 8,861 1,602 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,008 363 per 100,000	Lung cancer 806 146 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 487 88 per 100,000	Stroke 473 86 per 100,000	Diabetes 453 82 per 100,000
75+ years old 32,241 6,190 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 9,356 1,796 per 100,000	Stroke 2,213 425 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,838 353 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 1,748 336 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 1,701 327 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 58,316 624 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 13,890 150 per 100,000	Stroke 3,323 36 per 100,000	Lung cancer 2,950 33 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,625 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 2,184 24 per 100,000

Notes: Los Angeles County Total includes persons of unknown age. Rates for Los Angeles County Total are age-adjusted.

The number of SIDS deaths unexpectedly increased from 15 in 2006 to 38 in 2007. Deaths from SIDS have decreased significantly during the last 20 years, largely attributable to education recommending that infants sleep on their backs and sharp decreases in maternal smoking. However, periodic changes in the way SIDS deaths are investigated and reported have resulted in occasional anomalies that may be artifacts rather than true changes in incidence.

Unintentional injuries, commonly called accidents, were the leading cause of death for persons aged 1 to 44 years. The most frequent were motor vehicle crashes (549 deaths), followed by drug overdose (296 deaths), drowning (35 deaths), falls (31 deaths), burns (15 deaths), and firearms (11 deaths).

*Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.
--Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

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

		Race/ethnicity Deaths from all causes	#1 cause Number of deaths	#2 cause Number of deaths	#3 cause Number of deaths
Males	0-14 years 642 deaths	White 96	Perinatal period condition 31	Birth defect 26	Motor vehicle crash 3
		Hispanic 386	Perinatal period condition 138	Birth defect 99	Motor vehicle crash 23
		Black 105	Perinatal period condition 45	Birth defect 17	Homicide 6
		Asian/Pacific Islander 54	Perinatal period condition 18	Birth defect 8	Motor vehicle crash 3
	15-24 years 784 deaths	White 132	Motor vehicle crash 41	Drug overdose 20	Suicide 16
		Hispanic 452	Homicide 221	Motor vehicle crash 91	Suicide 28
		Black 150	Homicide 93	Motor vehicle crash 15	Suicide 5
		Asian/Pacific Islander 47	Motor vehicle crash 15	Homicide 10	Suicide 5
	25-44 years 2,284 deaths	White 632	Drug overdose 74	Suicide 70	Motor vehicle crash 52
		Hispanic 1,096	Homicide 147	Motor vehicle crash 135	Drug overdose 98
		Black 392	Homicide 94	HIV 39	Coronary heart disease 37
		Asian/Pacific Islander 157	Suicide 21	Coronary heart disease 20	Motor vehicle crash 12
	45-64 years 7,207 deaths	White 3,085	Coronary heart disease 793	Lung cancer 205	Liver disease 154
		Hispanic 2,109	Coronary heart disease 411	Liver disease 258	Diabetes 127
		Black 1,272	Coronary heart disease 342	Lung cancer 89	Stroke 69
		Asian/Pacific Islander 706	Coronary heart disease 168	Stroke 54	Lung cancer 50

65-74 deaths 5,039 deaths	White 2,440	Coronary heart disease 606	Lung cancer 247	Emphysema/COPD 182
	Hispanic 1,126	Coronary heart disease 274	Diabetes 92	Liver disease 69
	Black 879	Coronary heart disease 220	Lung cancer 85	Stroke 62
	Asian/Pacific Islander 569	Coronary heart disease 120	Lung cancer 61	Stroke 34
75+ years 13,668 deaths	White 8,485	Coronary heart disease 2,582	Emphysema/COPD 546	Stroke 459
	Hispanic 2,201	Coronary heart disease 573	Stroke 132	Pneumonia/influenza 130
	Black 1,280	Coronary heart disease 351	Prostate cancer 89	Pneumonia/influenza 80
	Asian/Pacific Islander 1,671	Coronary heart disease 452	Emphysema/COPD 128	Pneumonia/influenza 123

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

Of the 642 deaths among male children from birth to 14 years, 465 (72%) were infants. Low birthweight/prematurity was the most frequent perinatal period condition and heart defects were the most common birth defect.

Injuries—homicide (336 deaths), accidents (228 deaths), and suicide (55 deaths)—caused 79% of the deaths among teens and young adults aged 15-24 years.

Eighty percent of all homicides among males were committed with a firearm. Among males aged 15 to 24 years, firearms were used for 91% of homicides. Firearms were used for 47% of all suicides among men and were the most common method of suicide among males over the age of 14 years. Among men older than 64 years, at least 70% of suicides were committed with a firearm.

Coronary heart disease was the leading cause of death for males older than 44 years. It caused almost one-fourth of all deaths among males aged 65 to 74 years, and one-third of all deaths among men older than 74 years. Among white males, the average age of death from coronary heart disease was 77 years, compared with 70 years for Hispanic males and 69 years for black males.

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 467 deaths	White 73	Perinatal period condition 29	Birth defect 13	Drowning 2
		Hispanic 285	Perinatal period condition 106	Birth defect 73	Motor vehicle crash 10
		Black 69	Perinatal period condition 33	Birth defect 13	Stroke 2
		Asian/Pacific Islander 39	Perinatal period condition 11	Birth defect 8	Motor vehicle crash 3
	15-24 years 223 deaths	White 45	Motor vehicle crash 5	Drug overdose 4	Suicide 3
		Hispanic 117	Motor vehicle crash 27	Homicide 16	Leukemia 10
		Black 38	Homicide 12	Motor vehicle crash 5	Drug overdose 3
		Asian/Pacific Islander 22	Motor vehicle crash <6	Brain/CNS cancer 2	Suicide 2
	25-44 years 1,032 deaths	White 284	Drug overdose 43	Motor vehicle crash 20	Breast cancer 18
		Hispanic 428	Breast cancer 55	Motor vehicle crash 35	Homicide 21
		Black 209	Breast cancer 18	Coronary heart disease 18	Diabetes 13
		Asian/Pacific Islander 106	Suicide 12	Stroke 11	Breast cancer 11
	45-64 years 4,563 deaths	White 1,929	Coronary heart disease 237	Breast cancer 186	Lung cancer 168
		Hispanic 1,226	Coronary heart disease 133	Breast cancer 113	Diabetes 96
		Black 966	Coronary heart disease 178	Breast cancer 76	Lung cancer 69
		Asian/Pacific Islander 423	Breast cancer 62	Coronary heart disease 41	Lung cancer 35

65-74 years 3,822 deaths	White 1,832	Coronary heart disease 357	Lung cancer 205	Emphysema/COPD 165
	Hispanic 861	Coronary heart disease 156	Diabetes 80	Stroke 62
	Black 723	Coronary heart disease 183	Lung cancer 68	Diabetes 49
	Asian/Pacific Islander 393	Coronary heart disease 86	Lung cancer 36	Stroke 25
75+ years 18,573 deaths	White 11,557	Coronary heart disease 3,358	Alzheimer's disease 857	Stroke 797
	Hispanic 3,142	Coronary heart disease 855	Stroke 255	Diabetes 191
	Black 1,940	Coronary heart disease 607	Stroke 189	Diabetes 92 Pneumonia/influenza 92
	Asian/Pacific Islander 1,900	Coronary heart disease 562	Stroke 194	Pneumonia/influenza 127

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

Of the 467 deaths among female children from birth to 14 years, 346 (74%) were infants. Low birthweight/prematurity was the most frequent perinatal period condition and heart defects were the most common birth defect.

The average age of women who died from motor vehicle crashes (239 deaths) was 46 years compared with 66 years for breast cancer (1,127 deaths), 73 years for lung cancer (1,382 deaths), 74 years for diabetes (1,087 deaths), 80 years for emphysema (1,339 deaths), 80 years for stroke (1,914 deaths), 83 years for coronary heart disease (6,808 deaths), and 84 years for pneumonia/influenza (1,166 deaths).

Overall, only 20% of the women who died were between the ages of 25 and 64 years, while nearly half of the women who died of breast cancer were aged 25 to 64 years.

Coronary heart disease caused one-fourth of all deaths among women, nearly all (91%) of which were among women over the age of 64 years.

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

Antelope Valley (SPA 1)

2,109 deaths

20,201 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	468	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,441	1.
2.	Emphysema/COPD	148	10.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	1,703	7.
3.	Lung cancer	134	6.	3.	Homicide	1,648	11.
4.	Stroke	110	7.	4.	Drug overdose	1,035	14.
5.	Diabetes	81	8.	5.	Liver disease	940	9.

San Fernando (SPA 2)

12,018 deaths

82,363 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	3,071	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	11,172	1.
2.	Lung cancer	637	4.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	5,305	13.
3.	Stroke	623	10.	3.	Suicide	4,279	12.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	562	17.	4.	Lung cancer	3,752	2.
5.	Alzheimer's disease	490	43.	5.	Homicide	3,644	27.

San Gabriel (SPA 3)

10,569 deaths

74,838 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	2,541	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	8,973	1.
2.	Stroke	608	8.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	5,596	13.
3.	Lung cancer	550	4.	3.	Homicide	4,600	17.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	504	12.	4.	Lung cancer	3,385	3.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	454	19.	5.	Suicide	3,072	17.

Metro (SPA 4)

6,340 deaths

53,141 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	1,478	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	5,626	1.
2.	Stroke	358	8.	2.	Homicide	4,855	13.
3.	Pneumonia/influenza	294	23.	3.	Drug overdose	2,948	17.
4.	Diabetes	281	9.	4.	HIV	2,944	11.
5.	Lung cancer	274	11.	5.	Motor vehicle crash	2,643	19.

West (SPA 5)

4,026 deaths
20,462 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	912	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,785	1.
2.	Stroke	251	9.	2.	Drug overdose	1,478	17.
3.	Lung cancer	204	4.	3.	Suicide	1,090	14.
4.	Pneumonia/influenza	184	21.	4.	Lung cancer	972	3.
5.	Alzheimer's disease	167	39.	5.	Motor vehicle crash	920	20.

South (SPA 6)

5,731 deaths
68,143 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	1,295	2.	1.	Homicide	11,243	5.
2.	Stroke	377	4.	2.	Coronary heart disease	8,610	1.
3.	Lung cancer	280	7.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,290	11.
4.	Diabetes	275	5.	4.	Stroke	2,771	2.
5.	Homicide	245	1.	5.	Diabetes	2,531	4.

East (SPA 7)

7,153 deaths
61,345 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	1,660	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	7,715	1.
2.	Stroke	435	5.	2.	Homicide	4,996	14.
3.	Emphysema/COPD	366	13.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,529	12.
4.	Lung cancer	341	6.	4.	Liver disease	3,238	7.
5.	Diabetes	310	8.	5.	Stroke	2,482	2.

South Bay (SPA 8)

9,629 deaths
81,326 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	2,332	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	11,390	1.
2.	Stroke	535	8.	2.	Homicide	6,425	12.
3.	Lung cancer	520	4.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	4,192	16.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	475	12.	4.	Lung cancer	3,428	3.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	354	20.	5.	Drug overdose	3,175	17.

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

**Death before age 75 years.

Figure 11. Comparison of the leading causes of death and premature death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence

Leading causes of death

Service Planning Area Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#1 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#2 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#3 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#4 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#5 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate
SPA 1: Antelope Valley 2,109 808 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 468 193 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 148 63 per 100,000	Lung cancer 134 52 per 100,000	Stroke 110 45 per 100,000	Diabetes 81 31 per 100,000
SPA 2: San Fernando 12,018 603 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 3,071 155 per 100,000	Lung cancer 637 33 per 100,000	Stroke 623 32 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 562 30 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 490 25 per 100,000
SPA 3: San Gabriel 10,569 577 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,541 138 per 100,000	Stroke 608 33 per 100,000	Lung cancer 550 31 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 504 28 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 454 25 per 100,000
SPA 4: Metro 6,340 554 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,478 130 per 100,000	Stroke 358 32 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 294 25 per 100,000	Diabetes 281 26 per 100,000	Lung cancer 274 25 per 100,000
SPA 5: West 4,026 533 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 912 118 per 100,000	Stroke 251 32 per 100,000	Lung cancer 204 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 184 23 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 167 21 per 100,000
SPA 6: South 5,731 794 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,295 191 per 100,000	Stroke 377 55 per 100,000	Lung cancer 280 42 per 100,000	Diabetes 275 40 per 100,000	Homicide 245 22 per 100,000
SPA 7: East 7,153 605 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,660 142 per 100,000	Stroke 435 37 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 366 32 per 100,000	Lung cancer 341 30 per 100,000	Diabetes 310 27 per 100,000
SPA 8: South Bay 9,629 661 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,332 162 per 100,000	Stroke 535 37 per 100,000	Lung cancer 520 36 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 475 34 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 354 25 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 58,316 624 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 13,890 150 per 100,000	Stroke 3,323 36 per 100,000	Lung cancer 2,950 33 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,625 29 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 2,184 24 per 100,000

Note: 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	Drug overdose	Liver disease
SPA 2: San Fernando	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Homicide
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Lung cancer	Suicide
SPA 4: Metro	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Drug overdose	HIV	Motor vehicle crash
SPA 5: West	Coronary heart disease	Drug overdose	Suicide	Lung cancer	Motor vehicle crash
SPA 6: South	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Stroke	Diabetes
SPA 7: East	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Stroke
SPA 8: South Bay	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Drug overdose
Los Angeles County Total	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose	Liver disease

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

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

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

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

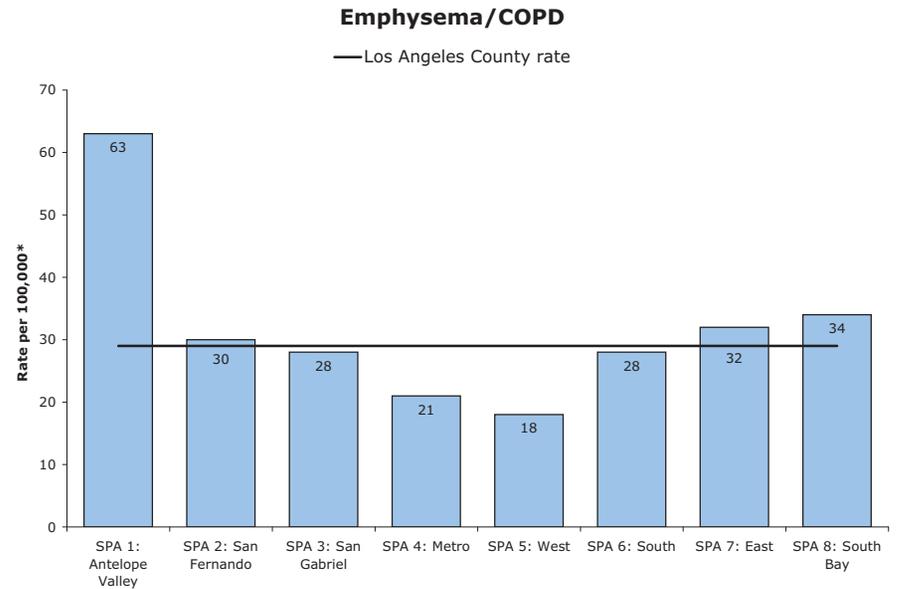
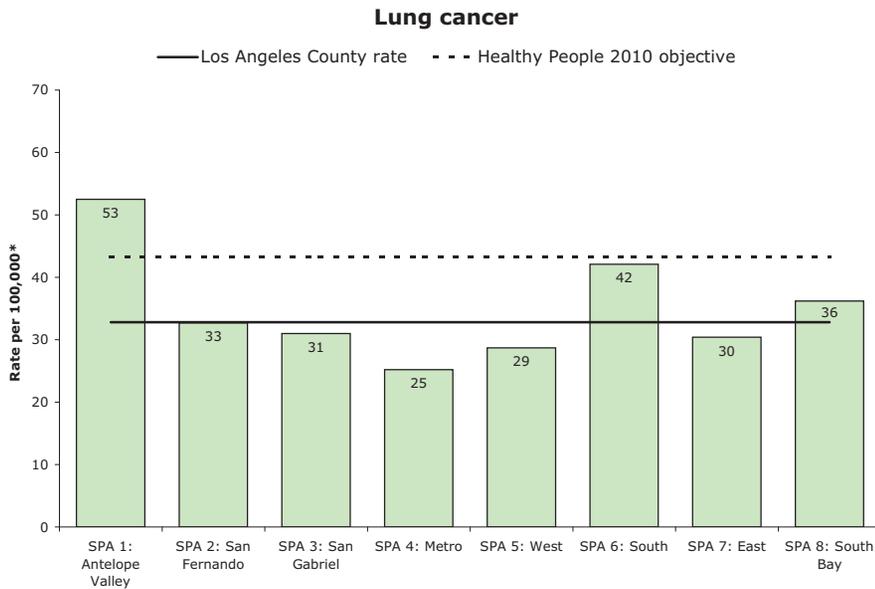
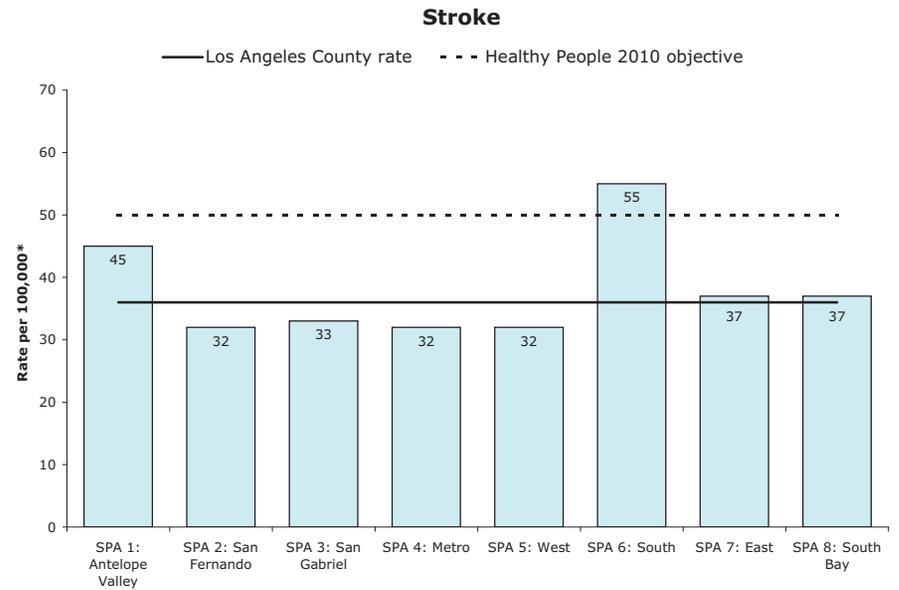
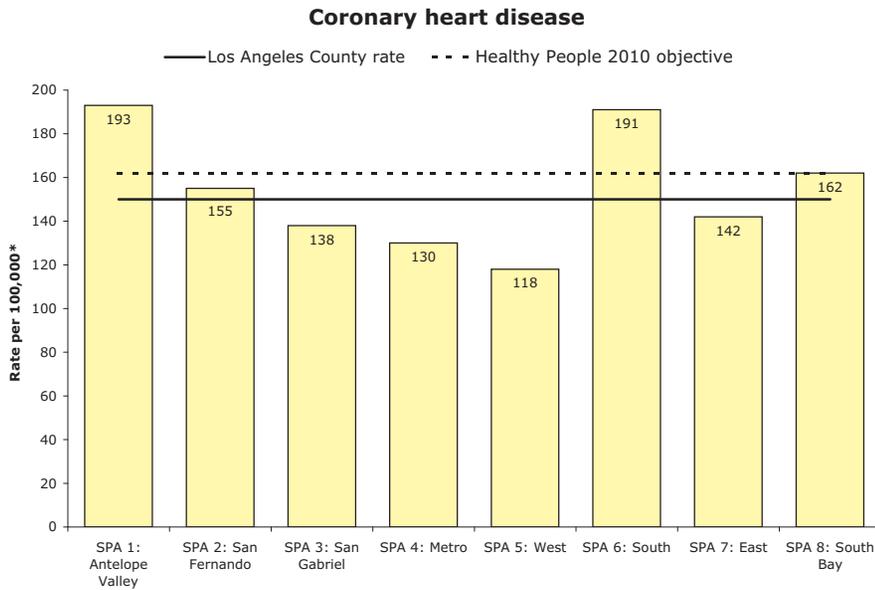
Note: All males includes persons of unknown residence.

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

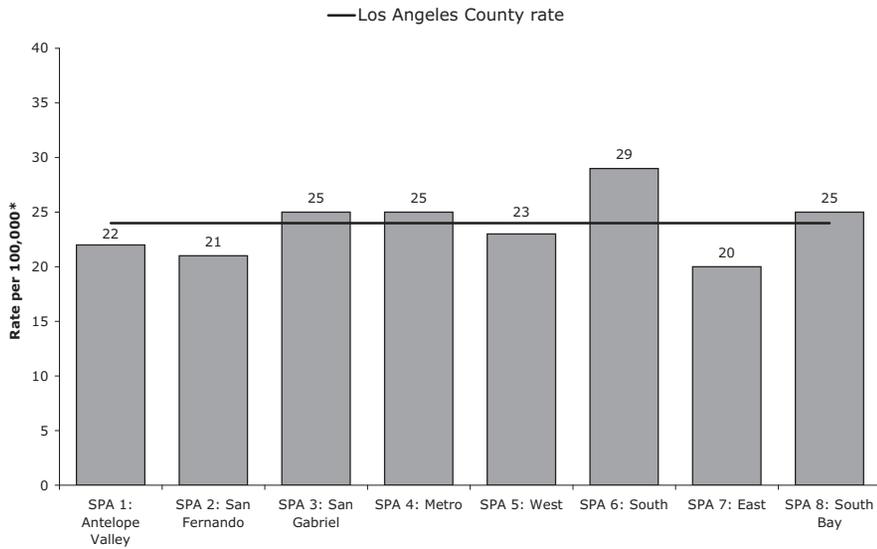
Service Planning Area	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Drug overdose	Diabetes	Lung cancer
SPA 2: San Fernando	Breast cancer	Coronary heart disease	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Suicide
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Breast cancer	Coronary heart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

Note: All females includes persons of unknown residence.

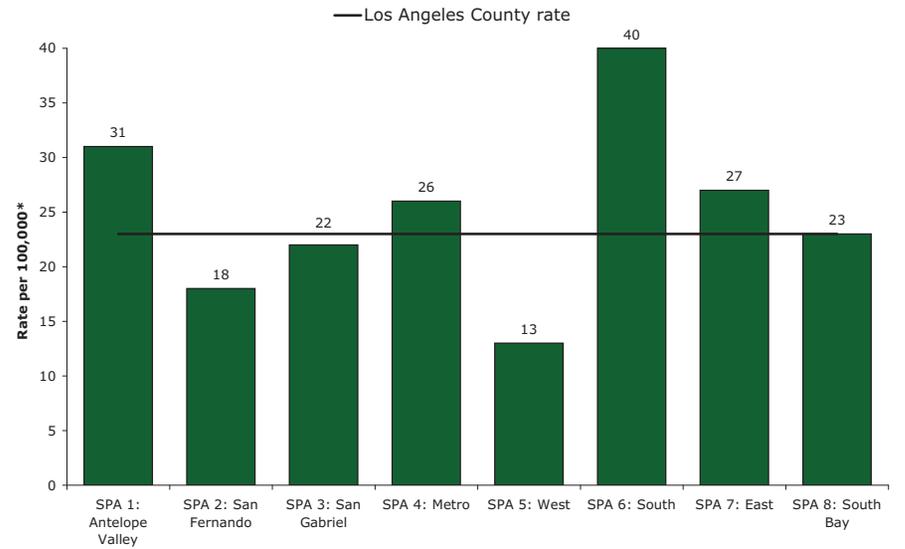
Figure 13. Death rates for selected causes of death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence



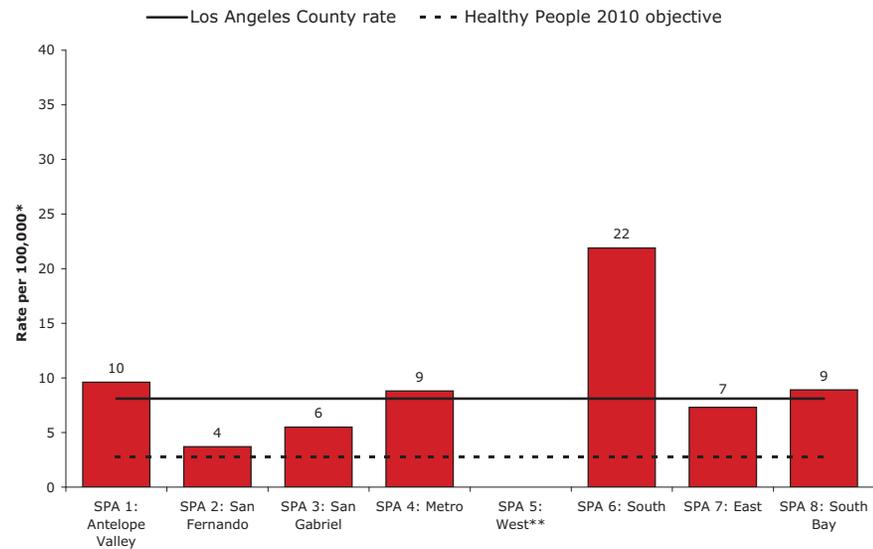
Pneumonia/influenza



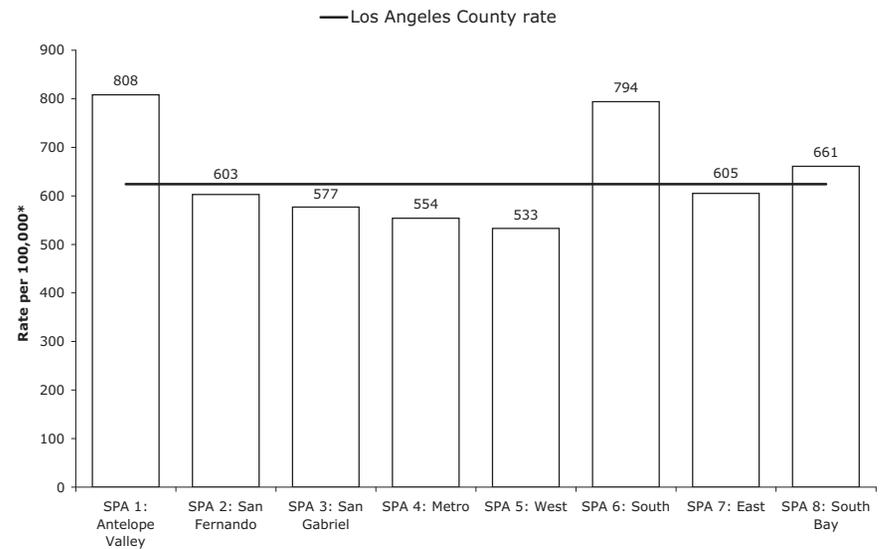
Diabetes



Homicide



All causes of death



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

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 2,259 491 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 569	Stroke 142	Pneumonia/influenza 135	Lung cancer 117	Emphysema/COPD 108
Antelope Valley 2,108 808 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 468	Emphysema/COPD 148	Lung cancer 134	Stroke 110	Diabetes 81
Bellflower 2,205 653 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 543	Emphysema/COPD 145	Stroke 120	Lung cancer 114	Diabetes 79
Central 1,728 536 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 406	Pneumonia/influenza 91	Stroke 90	Diabetes 79	Emphysema/COPD 72
Compton 1,392 757 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 298	Stroke 107	Lung cancer 90	Homicide 66	Diabetes 60
East LA 1,110 568 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 262	Stroke 88	Diabetes 68	Liver disease 47	Lung cancer 38
East Valley 2,327 606 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 589	Lung cancer 132	Stroke 125	Emphysema/COPD 85	Alzheimer's disease 72
El Monte 2,034 532 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 429	Stroke 114	Lung cancer 110	Diabetes 102	Emphysema/COPD 82
Foothill 2,073 633 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 528	Lung cancer 125	Stroke 113	Emphysema/COPD 100	Pneumonia/influenza 95
Glendale 2,386 565 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 594	Emphysema/COPD 125	Stroke 124	Pneumonia/influenza 117	Lung cancer 112
Harbor 1,287 594 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 328	Stroke 83	Lung cancer 75	Pneumonia/influenza 54	Emphysema/COPD 52
Hollywood-Wilshire 2,990 570 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 740	Stroke 168	Lung cancer 142	Pneumonia/influenza 134	Diabetes 115
Inglewood 2,351 704 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 547	Lung cancer 130	Stroke 126	Diabetes 108	Emphysema/COPD 95

Long Beach 3,002 721 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 762	Emphysema/COPD 190	Lung cancer 142	Stroke 141	Pneumonia/influenza 114
Northeast 1,622 546 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 332	Stroke 100	Diabetes 87	Pneumonia/influenza 69	Lung cancer 61
Pasadena 1,050 654 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 277	Stroke 64	Pneumonia/influenza 54	Alzheimer's disease 46	Emphysema/COPD 42
Pomona 3,153 619 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 738	Stroke 175	Emphysema/COPD 172	Lung cancer 158	Diabetes 121
San Antonio 1,765 577 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 375	Stroke 102	Diabetes 87	Emphysema/COPD 72	Lung cancer 67
San Fernando 2,397 677 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 572	Stroke 145	Lung cancer 125	Emphysema/COPD 108	Alzheimer's disease 78
South 1,002 890 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 218	Stroke 54	Diabetes 52	Homicide 43	Pneumonia/influenza 40
Southeast 606 662 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 147	Homicide 44	Stroke 40	Diabetes 38	Liver disease 24
Southwest 2,732 818 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 632	Stroke 176	Lung cancer 139	Diabetes 125	Pneumonia/influenza 98
Torrance 2,989 608 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 695	Stroke 185	Lung cancer 173	Emphysema/COPD 138	Pneumonia/influenza 108
West 4,026 533 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 912	Stroke 251	Lung cancer 204	Pneumonia/influenza 184	Alzheimer's disease 167
West Valley 4,908 588 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,316	Lung cancer 268	Emphysema/COPD 244	Alzheimer's disease 241	Stroke 229
Whittier 2,073 605 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 480	Stroke 125	Lung cancer 122	Emphysema/COPD 115	Diabetes 76
Los Angeles County Total 58,316 624 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 13,890	Stroke 3,323	Lung cancer 2,950	Emphysema/COPD 2,625	Pneumonia/influenza 2,184

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

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

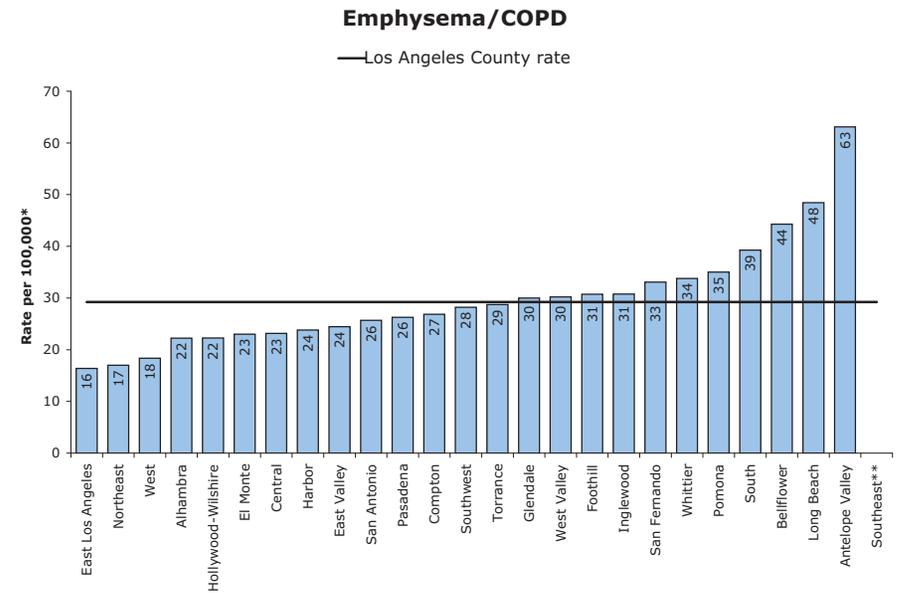
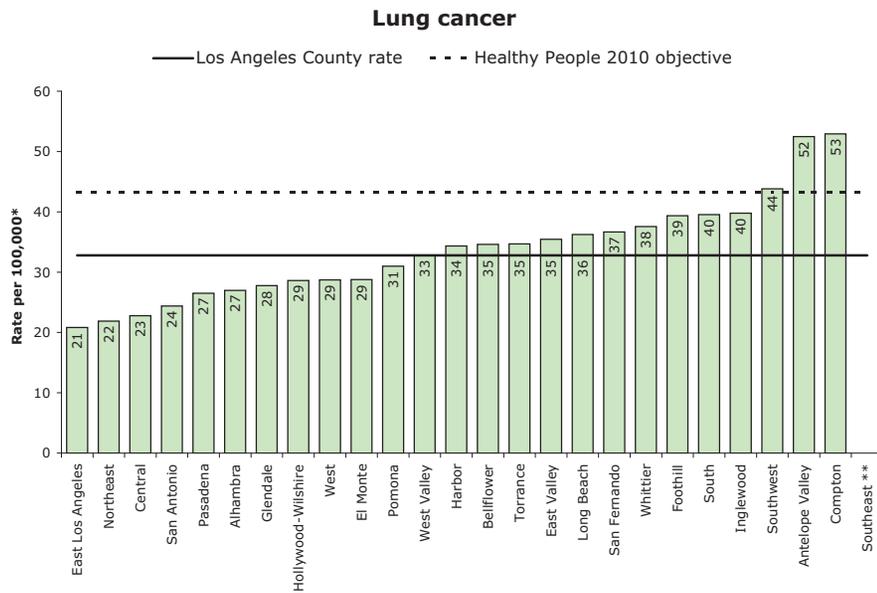
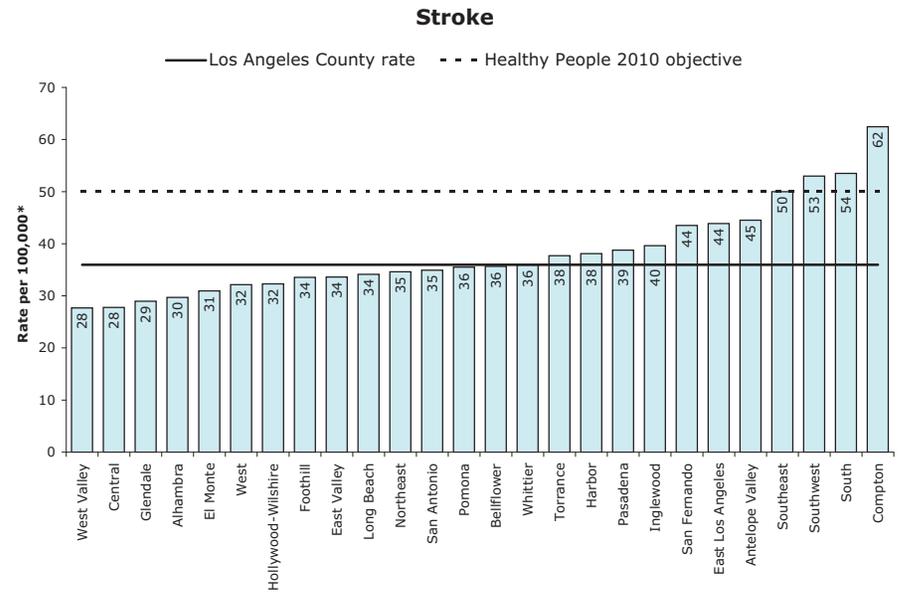
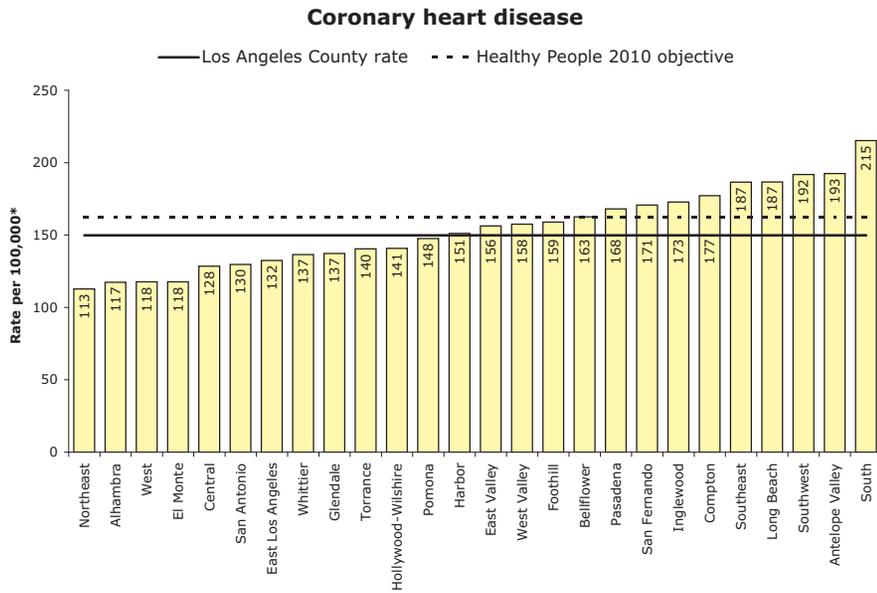
Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

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

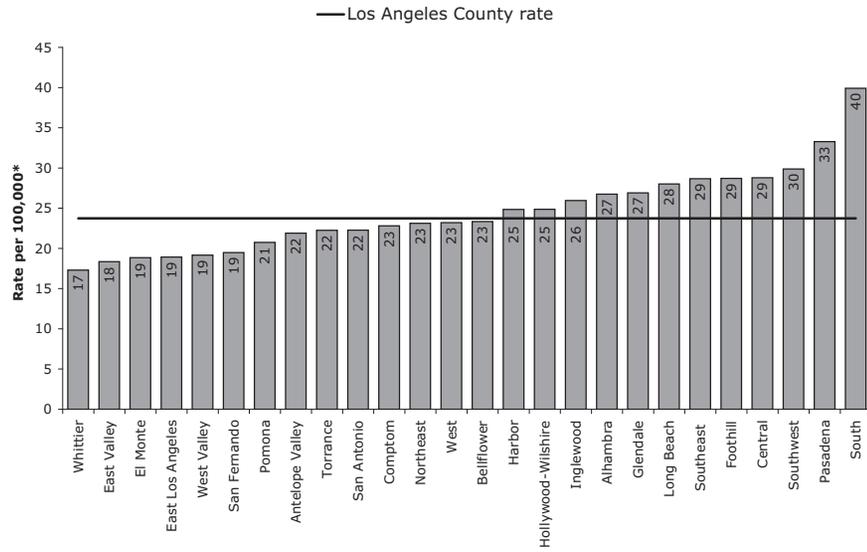
Long Beach	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	HIV	Drug overdose
Northeast	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Drug overdose	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease
Pasadena	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Drug overdose	Motor vehicle crash	Breast cancer
Pomona	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle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

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

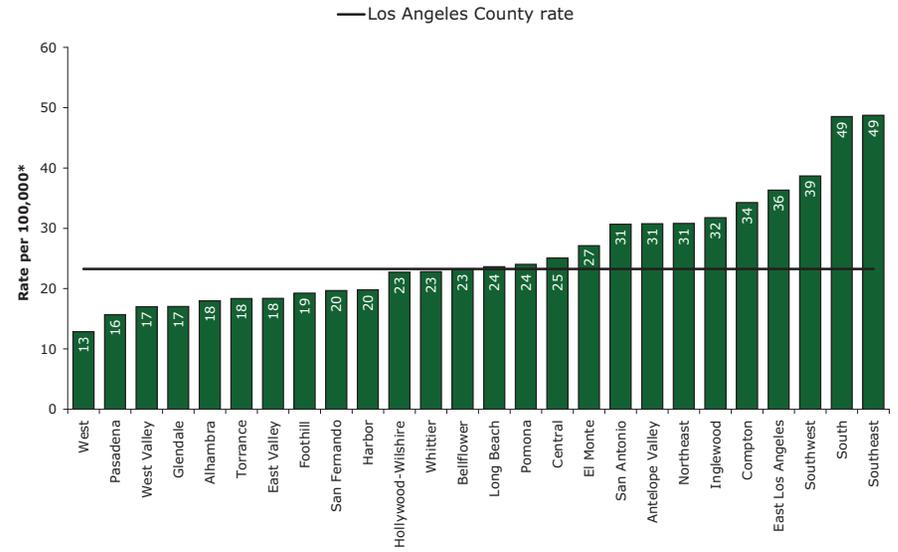
Figure 16. Death rates for selected causes of death, by health district of residence



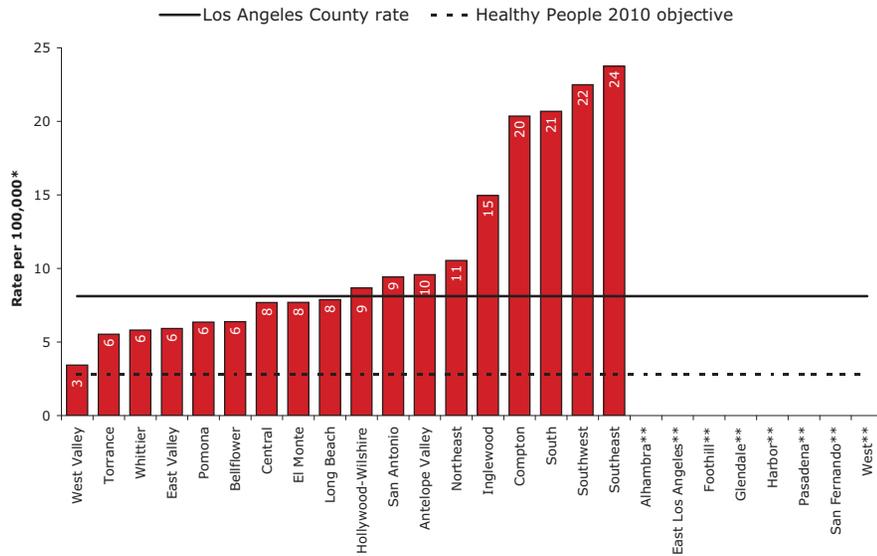
Pneumonia/influenza



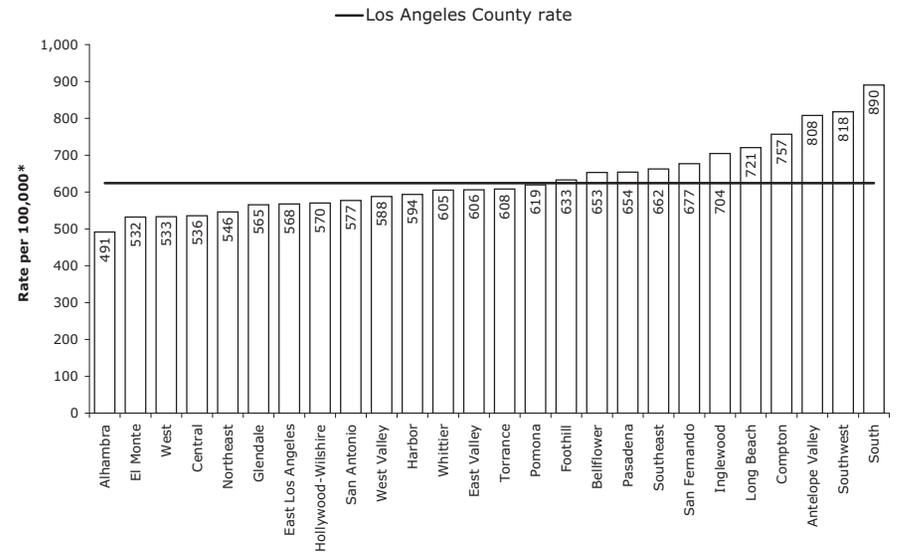
Diabetes



Homicide



All causes of death



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

Figure T1. Comparison of the leading causes of death, by year

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
2007	Coronary heart disease 13,890	Stroke 3,323	Lung cancer 2,950	Emphysema/COPD 2,625	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,184	Diabetes 2,127	Alzheimer's disease 1,780	Colorectal cancer 1,323	Breast cancer 1,139	Liver disease 1,133
2006	Coronary heart disease 14,842	Stroke 3,662	Lung cancer 3,021	Emphysema/COPD 2,665	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,283	Diabetes 2,188	Alzheimer's disease 1,551	Colorectal cancer 1,362	Liver disease 1,102	Breast cancer 1,071
2005	Coronary heart disease 15,154	Stroke 3,775	Lung cancer 3,036	Emphysema/COPD 2,770	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,333	Diabetes 2,305	Alzheimer's disease 1,546	Colorectal cancer 1,409	Breast cancer 1,174	Homicide 1,066
2004	Coronary heart disease 15,296	Stroke 4,121	Lung cancer 3,034	Emphysema/COPD 2,641	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,272	Diabetes 2,201	Colorectal cancer 1,414	Alzheimer's disease 1,340	Breast cancer 1,166	Homicide 1,069
2003	Coronary heart disease 16,320	Stroke 4,249	Lung cancer 3,150	Emphysema/COPD 2,796	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,419	Diabetes 2,178	Colorectal cancer 1,450	Alzheimer's disease 1,285	Breast cancer 1,084	Homicide 1,066
2002	Coronary heart disease 16,293	Stroke 4,169	Lung cancer 3,081	Emphysema/COPD 2,604	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,494	Diabetes 2,122	Colorectal cancer 1,315	Homicide 1,148	Liver disease 1,085	Breast cancer 1,064
2001	Coronary heart disease 16,828	Stroke 4,259	Lung cancer 3,232	Emphysema/COPD 2,723	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,421	Diabetes 1,890	Colorectal cancer 1,423	Homicide 1,099	Breast cancer 1,096	Liver disease 1,010
2000	Coronary heart disease 16,903	Stroke 4,410	Lung cancer 3,150	Emphysema/COPD 2,660	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,477	Diabetes 1,879	Colorectal cancer 1,360	Liver disease 1,121	Breast cancer 1,058	Homicide 992
1999	Coronary heart disease 17,394	Stroke 4,435	Lung cancer 3,243	Emphysema/COPD 2,836	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,242	Diabetes 1,820	Colorectal cancer 1,378	Breast cancer 1,101	Liver disease 1,047	Homicide 896
<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.</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

Figure T2. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, by year

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
2007	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Drug overdose	Liver disease	Suicide	Lung cancer	Stroke	Diabetes	Breast cancer
2006	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Suicide	Lung cancer	Stroke	Drug overdose	Diabetes	Breast cancer
2005	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	Diabetes	Stroke	Drug overdose	Breast cancer
2004	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	Drug overdose	Stroke	Diabetes	HIV
2003	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Drug overdose	Liver disease	Stroke	Diabetes	HIV
2002	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Suicide	Liver disease	Drug overdose	Stroke	HIV	Diabetes
2001	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	HIV	Stroke	Drug overdose	Diabetes
2000	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Liver disease	Suicide	Stroke	Drug overdose	HIV	Breast cancer
1999	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Lung cancer	Suicide	Drug overdose	HIV	Liver disease	Stroke	Diabetes
<i>Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.</i>										
1998	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease	HIV	Drug overdose	Stroke	Breast cancer

Alzheimer's disease *at a glance*

Number **51** cause of premature death

Number **7** cause of death

Alzheimer's disease has been among the 10 leading causes of death since 2003. In 2007, it was the seventh-leading cause of death overall but the fourth-leading cause of death for white women, and the fifth-leading cause of death in the San Fernando and West Service Planning Areas. Changes to the ICD coding system in 1999 account for some of the increase, as well as the aging population and greater awareness of the disease.

In simple terms . . .

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

Risk factors

Age, family history

Community opportunities for intervention

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

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

Los Angeles County deaths

1,780

Los Angeles County death rate Healthy People 2010 Objective

19 deaths per 100,000 population

None

ICD-9 codes

331.0

ICD-10 codes

G30

References

Alzheimer's Association at WWW.ALZ.ORG

Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral Center at WWW.NIA.NIH.GOV/ALZHEIMERS

Referral

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

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T3. Trends in Alzheimer's disease mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	433	6	772	11	820	11	905	12	973	12	1,285	16	1,340	16	1,546	18	1,551	18	1,780	19
Males	132	5	256	10	270	10	309	11	318	11	405	14	399	13	450	14	477	15	586	17
Females	301	7	516	11	550	11	596	12	655	13	880	17	941	17	1,096	20	1,074	19	1,194	20
White	338	8	584	13	618	13	719	15	755	15	957	19	975	19	1,132	22	1,105	22	1,297	25
Hispanic	38	3	84	7	84	7	73	6	93	7	161	11	143	9	168	10	217	12	239	12
Black	41	7	83	13	89	13	90	14	97	14	119	17	155	21	176	24	151	21	159	21
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	--	19	--	28	3	22	3	25	3	42	4	65	6	69	6	76	6	80	6
Males																				
White	98	6	189	12	203	12	238	14	246	14	295	16	289	16	319	17	336	19	417	22
Hispanic	14	--	27	7	24	5	30	7	37	7	46	9	46	8	53	8	71	11	71	10
Black	16	--	34	16	29	12	34	14	28	12	37	15	40	17	55	22	45	19	63	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	--	5	--	14	--	7	--	6	--	23	6	24	5	23	5	25	5	33	6
Females																				
White	240	8	395	13	415	13	481	16	509	16	662	21	686	21	813	25	769	24	880	27
Hispanic	24	3	57	8	60	8	43	5	56	6	115	12	97	10	115	10	146	12	168	13
Black	25	6	49	12	60	13	56	13	69	15	82	17	115	24	121	24	106	21	96	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	--	14	--	14	--	15	--	19	--	19	--	41	6	46	7	51	7	47	6
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	13	--	23	14	30	17	26	15	39	21	43	24	43	24	60	31	50	25	70	32
SPA 2: San Fernando	104	7	181	12	181	11	206	12	255	15	325	18	343	19	409	22	407	22	490	25
SPA 3: San Gabriel	89	7	148	11	175	12	177	12	210	14	273	17	268	16	307	18	313	18	384	21
SPA 4: Metro	48	5	90	10	86	9	101	10	102	10	119	11	120	11	137	12	142	13	131	11
SPA 5: West	30	5	62	9	83	11	75	10	77	10	115	15	133	16	161	20	116	15	167	21
SPA 6: South	26	5	54	11	53	10	63	12	60	11	75	13	108	18	101	16	99	16	89	14
SPA 7: East	60	7	86	11	79	9	93	10	93	10	135	13	144	13	148	13	194	17	170	14
SPA 8: South Bay	61	6	126	12	130	11	158	14	132	11	196	16	175	14	222	17	221	17	272	19

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

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

Breast cancer *at a glance*

Number **10** cause of premature death

Number **9** cause of death

In 2007, breast cancer was the seventh-leading cause of death and the second-leading cause of premature death for women. It was the leading cause of premature death for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander women, and the leading cause of death for Hispanic and black women aged 25 to 44 years. For the past 10 years, black women consistently had the highest breast cancer death rate.

In simple terms . . .

Cancer is a term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control, and can invade nearby tissues and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. The main types of cancer are: carcinoma which begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs; sarcoma which begins in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue; leukemia which starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow; and lymphoma and multiple myeloma which begin in the cells of the immune system. Central nervous system cancers are cancers that begin in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord. 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, prolonged postmenopausal hormone therapy

Community opportunities for prevention

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

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

Los Angeles County deaths

1,139 (1,127 females)

Los Angeles County death rate

21.5 deaths per 100,000 females

Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-3

21.3 deaths per 100,000 females

ICD-9 codes

174-175

ICD-10 codes

C50

References

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

Referral

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Women's Health hotline: 1-800-793-8090
CA Department of Public Health, Cancer Detection Programs - Every Woman Counts: 1-800-511-2300

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T4. Trends in breast cancer (female) mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	1,125	27	1,089	25	1,045	24	1,088	24	1,052	23	1,074	22	1,157	24	1,168	23	1,063	21	1,127	22
Females																				
White	673	31	635	29	606	28	621	28	612	27	570	25	613	27	631	27	557	25	571	24
Hispanic	192	17	196	18	169	14	213	17	176	14	242	17	222	15	223	15	237	15	249	15
Black	160	35	163	37	170	36	159	34	150	31	158	32	199	40	181	36	164	32	194	37
Asian/Pacific Islander	98	17	92	15	97	15	91	14	112	16	102	14	120	16	132	17	101	12	112	13
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	25	22	37	30	25	20	30	25	36	29	41	30	30	23	51	36	40	27	39	26
SPA 2: San Fernando	280	31	259	28	244	25	253	26	242	24	238	23	241	22	261	24	264	23	249	22
SPA 3: San Gabriel	205	25	192	23	183	21	213	24	203	22	185	20	209	22	204	21	192	19	202	20
SPA 4: Metro	112	23	101	20	110	22	97	19	117	22	104	19	130	22	117	20	104	17	120	19
SPA 5: West	79	22	84	24	94	25	79	22	101	27	88	23	97	26	99	25	85	22	84	20
SPA 6: South	111	32	100	29	97	27	83	23	89	24	97	26	113	28	113	29	110	27	100	24
SPA 7: East	138	26	135	25	115	21	132	24	105	18	144	24	130	21	130	21	122	19	142	22
SPA 8: South Bay	172	26	180	27	176	25	193	27	159	22	171	23	201	26	192	24	143	18	185	22

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

Colorectal cancer *at a glance*

Number **12** cause of premature death

Number **8** cause of death

Colorectal cancer has been the seventh- or eighth-leading cause of death each year for the past 10 years. In 2007, it was the 12th-leading cause of premature death overall, but the eighth-leading cause of premature death for Asian/Pacific Islanders. From 2006 to 2007, there was relatively little change in the number of deaths from colorectal cancer, and the rate continued to be highest among black males.

In simple terms . . .

Cancer is a term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control, and can invade nearby tissues and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. The main types of cancer are: carcinoma which begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs; sarcoma which begins in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue; leukemia which starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow; and lymphoma and multiple myeloma which begin in the cells of the immune system. Central nervous system cancers are cancers that begin in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord.

Risk factors

Age, previous colorectal cancer or polyps, family history of colorectal cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, physical inactivity, being overweight, alcohol abuse, a diet high in red and processed meats, cooking meats at very high temperature, tobacco smoking, type 2 diabetes

Community opportunities for prevention

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Obtain routine medical care to detect and remove precancerous colorectal polyps
- Follow recommended screening guidelines for stool tests and special medical exams to detect colon cancer
- Eat plenty of fruits, vegetables, and whole grain foods
- Consult with your physician about increasing physical activity

Los Angeles County deaths

1,323

Los Angeles County death rate Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-5

14.4 deaths per 100,000 population

13.7 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes

153-154

ICD-10 codes

C18-C21

References

American Cancer Society at WWW.CANCER.ORG

National Cancer Institute at WWW.CANCER.GOV

Referral

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

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T5. Trends in colorectal cancer mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	1,302	18	1,378	19	1,360	18	1,423	18	1,315	16	1,450	17	1,414	17	1,409	16	1,362	15	1,323	14
Males	649	21	696	23	676	21	722	22	655	19	710	20	674	19	708	19	686	18	686	18
Females	653	15	682	16	684	15	701	15	660	14	740	15	740	15	701	14	676	13	637	12
White	774	19	832	20	787	19	812	19	763	18	824	19	767	18	737	17	689	16	689	15
Hispanic	190	13	205	13	221	13	217	12	206	11	241	12	230	11	270	12	275	12	264	11
Black	196	27	196	27	204	27	227	30	192	25	211	26	237	29	213	26	223	27	181	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	141	15	144	15	142	14	164	16	148	13	170	14	177	15	184	14	171	13	184	13
Males																				
White	376	22	427	25	391	22	409	23	368	20	401	22	358	20	365	20	350	19	352	19
Hispanic	102	17	100	16	103	15	116	16	111	14	127	14	116	15	154	17	134	14	146	14
Black	88	30	93	35	99	34	107	37	94	30	90	28	111	34	102	29	110	33	88	27
Asian/Pacific Islander	82	20	75	18	80	18	88	19	79	17	90	17	87	16	82	14	89	15	98	16
Females																				
White	398	16	405	17	396	16	403	16	395	15	423	16	409	16	372	14	339	13	337	13
Hispanic	88	10	105	11	118	12	101	10	95	9	114	10	114	9	116	9	141	10	118	8
Black	108	25	103	23	105	23	120	27	98	21	121	25	126	26	111	23	113	23	93	18
Asian/Pacific Islander	59	12	69	12	62	11	76	13	69	11	80	12	90	13	102	14	82	11	86	11
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	41	22	45	23	36	18	45	22	43	21	60	27	59	26	56	24	30	13	35	14
SPA 2: San Fernando	285	18	275	17	309	18	304	18	286	16	292	16	322	17	327	17	306	16	306	16
SPA 3: San Gabriel	241	17	254	18	250	17	266	18	255	16	278	17	248	15	286	17	267	15	239	13
SPA 4: Metro	148	17	150	17	157	17	176	19	149	15	163	16	146	14	148	14	151	14	149	13
SPA 5: West	99	15	104	16	103	15	115	17	95	14	110	16	89	13	103	14	89	12	108	15
SPA 6: South	135	24	127	23	135	23	133	23	133	22	137	22	149	23	134	20	143	21	112	16
SPA 7: East	148	17	168	18	163	17	157	16	149	15	159	15	159	15	148	13	161	14	160	14
SPA 8: South Bay	200	17	252	22	207	17	219	18	202	16	241	19	230	17	204	15	213	15	208	14

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

Coronary heart disease *at a glance*

Number 1 cause of premature death

Number 1 cause of death

From 2006 to 2007, the number of deaths from coronary heart disease decreased 6% and the death rate decreased 11%. In 2007, coronary heart disease was the leading cause of death for males and females, all race/ethnic groups, in every service planning area and health district, and among persons 45 years of age and older. Although it was the leading cause of death and premature death for each of the last 10 years, in 2007, the rate of 150 deaths per 100,000 population fell below the Healthy People 2010 goal.

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

Age, male gender, race, tobacco smoking, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, being overweight, excessive alcohol consumption, previous heart attack or angina, family history of early heart disease

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
- Increase the availability of nutrient-rich foods which have vitamins, minerals, fiber and other nutrients but are lower in calories

Individual opportunities for prevention

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

Los Angeles County deaths

13,890

Los Angeles County death rate

150 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 12-1

162 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes

402, 410-414, 429.2

ICD-10 codes

I11, I20-I25

References

American Heart Association at WWW.AMERICANHEART.ORG

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

Referral

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

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T6. Trends in coronary heart disease mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	17,163	242	17,394	241	16,903	220	16,828	220	16,293	204	16,320	197	15,296	180	15,154	174	14,842	168	13,890	150
Males	8,468	301	8,328	290	8,200	268	8,343	272	8,029	250	8,131	243	7,662	222	7,613	215	7,541	210	7,082	188
Females	8,695	198	9,066	203	8,703	183	8,485	179	8,264	168	8,189	161	7,634	146	7,541	141	7,301	135	6,808	120
White	11,339	265	11,220	262	10,967	243	10,592	238	10,016	219	10,003	216	9,236	197	8,953	190	8,653	185	7,994	167
Hispanic	2,340	177	2,512	184	2,376	161	2,571	170	2,600	160	2,632	151	2,626	141	2,766	139	2,675	129	2,475	109
Black	2,293	333	2,429	351	2,261	309	2,308	316	2,262	301	2,269	292	2,085	264	2,045	254	2,053	255	1,936	231
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,158	145	1,198	143	1,255	136	1,319	141	1,365	136	1,352	125	1,292	113	1,344	111	1,409	112	1,452	106
Males																				
White	5,483	333	5,222	315	5,135	293	5,162	298	4,878	273	4,880	267	4,505	243	4,362	234	4,299	232	4,030	212
Hispanic	1,211	221	1,296	230	1,238	202	1,338	214	1,323	195	1,382	188	1,415	180	1,465	176	1,414	162	1,319	136
Black	1,089	401	1,134	420	1,095	390	1,124	395	1,084	368	1,093	355	1,012	325	1,044	324	1,053	333	950	284
Asian/Pacific Islander	673	189	660	180	712	175	701	172	714	162	739	156	696	141	717	138	748	138	761	131
Females																				
White	5,856	213	5,998	218	5,832	200	5,430	189	5,138	175	5,123	173	4,731	158	4,591	153	4,354	146	3,964	131
Hispanic	1,129	146	1,216	152	1,138	132	1,233	139	1,277	134	1,250	123	1,211	112	1,301	113	1,261	104	1,156	88
Black	1,204	285	1,295	302	1,166	256	1,184	262	1,178	254	1,176	244	1,073	220	1,001	202	1,000	200	986	192
Asian/Pacific Islander	485	111	538	116	543	106	618	118	651	114	613	101	596	92	627	91	661	91	691	86
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	448	257	488	266	461	239	471	245	500	246	496	237	488	232	467	215	463	205	468	193
SPA 2: San Fernando	3,537	230	3,615	230	3,603	213	3,577	213	3,550	204	3,520	196	3,419	187	3,377	180	3,262	172	3,071	155
SPA 3: San Gabriel	3,293	241	3,334	240	3,188	214	3,175	213	2,972	191	2,949	181	2,704	161	2,781	162	2,666	153	2,541	138
SPA 4: Metro	2,061	233	2,060	232	1,935	207	1,890	202	1,855	189	1,826	180	1,662	160	1,724	161	1,673	153	1,478	130
SPA 5: West	1,304	198	1,194	179	1,273	179	1,135	131	1,056	145	1,089	147	1,036	137	980	128	1,004	133	912	118
SPA 6: South	1,649	307	1,711	319	1,558	275	1,644	289	1,606	271	1,562	257	1,443	230	1,404	218	1,422	218	1,295	191
SPA 7: East	2,020	238	2,103	242	2,073	225	2,053	222	1,976	203	1,949	189	1,847	172	1,854	169	1,836	164	1,660	142
SPA 8: South Bay	2,755	252	2,795	252	2,721	230	2,754	233	2,704	221	2,758	217	2,529	193	2,493	185	2,360	173	2,332	162

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

Diabetes has been the sixth-leading cause of death for each of the past 10 years and it has been the seventh-, ninth-, or 10th-leading cause of premature death for eight of the past 10 years. In 2007, diabetes was the second-leading cause of death for Hispanics. Blacks and Hispanics had higher death rates than whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders, and the death rate was highest among residents of the South Service Planning Area.

In simple terms . . .

Diabetes is a disease in which the body does not produce, properly use, or is partially resistant to the effects of insulin. Insulin is a hormone necessary to convert sugar, starches, and other food into energy needed for daily life. Insulin takes sugar from the blood into the cells. Uncontrolled diabetes can damage the eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart, and blood vessels, and reduce the body's ability to fight infections.

Risk factors

Being overweight, physical inactivity, family history of diabetes, age, pre-diabetes, gestational diabetes or giving birth to a baby weighing 9 pounds or more, high blood pressure

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 for individuals with high blood pressure
- Increase the availability of affordable, nutritious foods
- Enforce state physical education requirements and nutrition education as part of a comprehensive school health curriculum

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Maintain a healthy weight
- Consult with your physician about increasing physical activity
- Eat plenty of fruits, vegetables, and whole grain foods, while limiting consumption of high-fat foods
- Follow recommended screening and treatment guidelines
- Control blood pressure and high cholesterol
- Limit the intake of salt and sugar

Los Angeles County deaths

2,127

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

23.3 deaths per 100,000 population
Not comparable

ICD-9 codes

250

ICD-10 codes

E10-E14

References

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

Referral

American Diabetes Association information line: 1-888-DIABETES (1-800-342-2383)

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T7. Trends in diabetes mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	1,753	24	1,820	25	1,879	24	1,890	24	2,122	26	2,178	26	2,201	26	2,305	26	2,188	25	2,127	23
Males	879	28	829	27	876	27	886	27	996	29	1,053	30	1,063	30	1,140	31	1,099	29	1,040	27
Females	874	21	991	23	1,003	22	1,004	22	1,126	24	1,125	23	1,138	23	1,165	23	1,089	21	1,087	20
White	708	17	739	18	797	19	775	19	840	20	835	19	863	20	897	20	806	19	751	17
Hispanic	545	35	567	37	579	35	639	38	678	38	719	37	741	36	773	36	774	34	754	31
Black	327	46	321	44	325	43	308	41	374	48	378	48	339	42	389	47	367	44	357	42
Asian/Pacific Islander	166	19	187	21	171	17	164	16	212	20	233	21	251	22	236	19	230	18	257	19
Males																				
White	378	22	358	21	384	22	380	21	400	22	424	23	446	24	455	25	412	22	385	21
Hispanic	269	40	258	40	265	38	279	39	319	42	339	42	347	40	390	42	371	39	378	35
Black	140	46	131	46	141	46	144	45	164	52	158	49	158	48	181	55	178	54	147	43
Asian/Pacific Islander	87	22	81	20	83	19	83	18	107	23	124	25	109	22	109	20	132	23	127	22
Females																				
White	330	14	381	16	413	17	395	16	440	17	411	16	417	16	442	18	394	16	366	14
Hispanic	276	31	309	35	314	33	360	36	359	34	380	33	394	34	383	31	403	31	376	27
Black	187	44	190	43	184	41	164	37	210	45	220	46	181	37	208	42	189	38	210	41
Asian/Pacific Islander	79	17	106	21	88	16	81	14	105	17	109	18	142	21	127	18	98	13	130	16
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	32	17	39	20	43	20	54	26	71	33	69	29	73	35	78	32	106	44	81	31
SPA 2: San Fernando	316	20	309	19	330	20	330	19	335	19	395	22	396	22	411	22	377	20	349	18
SPA 3: San Gabriel	305	22	305	21	354	24	306	20	395	25	361	22	423	25	438	26	389	22	387	22
SPA 4: Metro	220	25	245	28	220	24	269	29	276	29	271	27	257	25	277	26	245	23	281	26
SPA 5: West	80	13	80	12	80	12	76	11	101	15	113	16	115	16	103	14	91	13	95	13
SPA 6: South	234	42	248	44	247	42	237	40	286	47	289	46	258	40	294	45	256	38	275	40
SPA 7: East	312	34	315	35	315	33	337	35	350	35	336	32	356	33	381	35	366	33	310	27
SPA 8: South Bay	249	21	277	24	285	23	274	22	303	24	337	26	310	23	320	23	343	25	339	23

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

Drug overdose (unintentional) *at a glance*

Number **4** cause of premature death

Number **17** cause of death

Drug overdoses jumped from the eighth-leading cause of premature death in 2006, to the fourth-leading cause of premature death in 2007. The number of deaths from unintentional alcohol poisoning increased from six in 2006 to 63 in 2007. The largest overall rate increases were among Hispanic men, and among residents of the South Service Planning Area.

In simple terms . . .

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

Risk factors

Availability and easy access to alcohol and other drugs (AOD); exposure to media messages that appear to support AOD use; family history of problem behavior; favorable parental attitudes and involvement in AOD use; lack of commitment to school and academic failure; gang involvement; self-medication for psychological or physical ailments; drug dependence from prolonged use for chronic pain. Among drug users, the risk of overdose is increased when drugs are injected, mixed with alcohol, used in combination with other drugs, or where there is a history of overdose.

Community opportunities for prevention

- Increase enforcement of laws and policies to reduce AOD availability and consumption (e.g., retailer education)
- Promote the availability of prevention and treatment programs
- Promote community activities that encourage positive lifestyle choices to reduce acceptance/norms around AOD use
- Engage media and other local experts to raise awareness and perception of harm of AOD use including medication misuse
- Screen for AOD in schools, detention facilities, and medical offices

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Keep track of prescription and OTC medications at home, and dispose of all medications properly
- Know the risks of excessive alcohol consumption, illicit drug use, prescription and OTC drug abuse
- Seek professional assistance to address AOD abuse and prescription/OTC medication misuse issues

Los Angeles County deaths

691

Los Angeles County death rate

6.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 26-03

Not comparable

ICD-9 codes

E850-E858, E860

ICD-10 codes

X40-X45

References

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

Referral

L.A. County Dept. of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control helpline: 1-800-564-6600

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T8. Trends in drug overdose mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	532	6	598	7	489	5	484	5	611	6	620	6	556	6	528	5	557	5	691	7
Males	385	8	461	10	375	8	353	8	444	9	437	9	388	8	377	7	372	7	501	10
Females	147	3	137	3	114	2	131	3	167	3	183	4	168	3	151	3	185	4	190	4
White	276	8	304	9	253	8	243	7	301	9	326	10	308	9	266	8	288	9	351	10
Hispanic	153	4	197	5	148	4	141	4	170	5	178	5	155	4	137	3	172	4	232	5
Black	93	10	92	10	80	9	96	11	131	14	102	11	80	8	113	12	81	8	92	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	--	2	--	4	--	4	--	8	--	11	--	6	--	5	--	10	--	13	--
Males																				
White	183	10	226	13	184	11	168	10	199	12	206	12	204	12	180	11	181	11	229	13
Hispanic	131	7	174	10	127	7	118	7	146	8	151	8	128	6	114	5	134	6	200	9
Black	62	15	58	15	56	14	63	16	93	22	70	17	47	11	73	17	46	10	61	14
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	--	1	--	4	--	4	--	5	--	7	--	4	--	5	--	6	--	9	--
Females																				
White	93	6	78	5	69	4	75	4	102	6	120	7	104	6	86	5	107	6	122	7
Hispanic	22	1	23	1	21	1	23	1	24	1	27	1	27	1	23	1	38	2	32	2
Black	31	6	34	7	24	5	33	7	38	7	32	6	33	6	40	8	35	7	31	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	--	1	--	0	--	0	--	3	--	4	--	2	--	0	0	4	--	4	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	10	--	20	6	19	--	17	--	27	8	30	9	31	10	19	--	31	9	33	9
SPA 2: San Fernando	88	4	99	5	82	4	80	4	126	6	97	4	101	5	114	5	104	5	113	5
SPA 3: San Gabriel	74	4	82	5	72	4	64	4	75	4	63	4	65	4	64	4	75	4	89	5
SPA 4: Metro	89	8	94	8	88	8	66	6	75	6	107	9	84	7	67	5	73	6	97	7
SPA 5: West	43	6	43	7	25	4	32	5	49	7	54	8	41	6	29	4	33	5	47	7
SPA 6: South	67	9	59	8	45	6	43	6	68	9	56	7	45	5	68	8	49	6	70	8
SPA 7: East	62	5	80	7	59	5	70	6	55	5	68	6	60	5	51	4	75	6	77	6
SPA 8: South Bay	74	5	93	6	71	5	76	5	100	7	101	6	90	6	79	5	81	5	105	6

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

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

Emphysema/COPD *at a glance*

Number **13** cause of premature death

Number **4** cause of death

Since 1999, emphysema/COPD has been the fourth-leading cause of death but has not been among the overall leading causes of premature death. In 2007, emphysema/COPD was the 13th-leading cause of premature death overall but it was the fifth-leading cause of premature death for white females. Death rates were highest for white and black males, and among residents of the Antelope Valley Service Planning Area.

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

Tobacco smoking and breathing the smoke of others, occupational exposure to certain industrial pollutants

Community opportunities for prevention

- Increase the availability of effective smoking cessation services
- Limit smoking, and decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke through effective anti-smoking policies and enforcement
- Support an increase in the tobacco tax

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Stop smoking
- Avoid being near people who are smoking
- If you don't smoke, don't start

Los Angeles County deaths

2,625

Los Angeles County death rate

29.2 deaths per 100,000 population
83.5 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 45 years and over

Healthy People 2010 Objective 24-10

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

ICD-9 codes

492, 496

ICD-10 codes

J43-J44

References

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

Referral

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

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T9. Trends in emphysema/COPD mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	2,553	36	2,836	39	2,660	35	2,723	36	2,604	33	2,796	34	2,641	32	2,770	33	2,665	31	2,625	29
Males	1,246	45	1,384	49	1,299	43	1,301	43	1,246	40	1,377	43	1,278	39	1,348	39	1,275	37	1,286	36
Females	1,307	30	1,452	33	1,361	30	1,422	31	1,358	29	1,419	29	1,363	27	1,422	28	1,390	27	1,339	25
White	1,939	46	2,099	50	1,979	45	1,992	46	1,887	43	1,989	45	1,835	41	1,840	41	1,771	39	1,801	39
Hispanic	206	17	254	19	231	17	261	18	249	16	311	19	305	18	344	18	346	18	299	14
Black	292	43	307	44	263	36	281	38	293	40	287	38	297	39	331	52	329	41	265	32
Asian/Pacific Islander	113	15	170	20	178	20	184	20	164	17	198	19	192	18	238	20	213	17	247	19
Males																				
White	867	52	966	58	892	50	887	51	855	48	896	49	830	45	823	45	793	44	823	44
Hispanic	124	27	139	29	125	23	125	24	126	22	175	28	162	25	177	25	167	23	155	19
Black	171	66	171	65	151	53	153	54	149	55	169	58	154	52	184	60	170	56	144	46
Asian/Pacific Islander	82	25	106	30	127	34	133	35	111	27	131	30	125	28	154	32	141	28	155	29
Females																				
White	1,072	42	1,133	45	1,087	41	1,105	43	1,032	39	1,093	41	1,005	38	1,017	37	978	37	978	36
Hispanic	82	11	115	14	106	13	136	15	123	13	136	14	143	13	167	15	179	15	144	11
Black	121	29	136	32	112	25	128	28	144	31	118	25	143	31	147	30	159	33	121	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	31	8	64	13	51	10	51	10	53	9	67	11	67	10	84	12	72	10	92	11
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	102	58	133	74	119	63	138	70	125	63	140	69	120	58	159	74	150	67	148	63
SPA 2: San Fernando	510	33	577	37	538	32	529	32	519	30	575	33	513	29	563	31	578	32	562	30
SPA 3: San Gabriel	473	35	540	39	487	33	484	33	494	32	529	33	515	31	537	32	536	31	504	28
SPA 4: Metro	243	28	254	29	234	25	259	28	236	24	246	24	234	23	270	26	247	23	236	21
SPA 5: West	142	22	176	27	187	27	179	26	191	27	178	25	166	22	158	22	139	19	140	18
SPA 6: South	231	43	245	45	199	35	201	35	212	36	195	32	205	34	219	34	197	30	185	28
SPA 7: East	367	42	385	44	359	39	356	38	335	35	402	39	372	35	316	29	330	30	366	32
SPA 8: South Bay	481	44	521	47	527	45	558	48	489	40	521	42	497	38	542	41	479	36	475	34

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

Homicide *at a glance*

Number **2** cause of premature death

Number **14** cause of death

Overall, homicide has been the second-leading cause of premature death every year for the past 10 years. In 2007, it was the leading cause of premature death for black and Hispanic males, and among those in the South Service Planning Area. It was also the leading cause of death for persons aged 15 to 44 years. The highest death rate from homicide was among black males—53 deaths per 100,000 population—which was almost seven times the homicide rate for the County overall.

In simple terms . . .

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

Risk factors

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

Community opportunities for prevention

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

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

Los Angeles County deaths 869

Los Angeles County death rate 8.1 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 15-32 2.8 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes E960-E969

ICD-10 codes *U01-*U02, X85-Y09, Y87.1

References

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

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T10. Trends in homicide mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	984	10	896	9	992	10	1,099	11	1,148	11	1,066	10	1,069	10	1,066	10	1,043	10	869	8
Males	826	16	751	15	847	17	937	18	990	19	931	18	940	18	940	18	916	17	751	14
Females	158	3	145	3	145	3	162	3	158	3	135	3	129	3	126	2	127	2	118	2
White	141	4	101	3	127	4	142	5	133	4	119	4	105	4	101	3	97	3	92	3
Hispanic	498	10	465	10	486	10	527	11	567	11	520	10	531	10	570	11	545	10	474	9
Black	296	31	276	29	343	36	361	38	393	41	369	38	388	41	362	38	344	36	272	28
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	4	53	4	35	3	47	4	51	4	57	4	42	3	33	2	50	4	30	2
Males																				
White	97	6	72	5	86	6	97	6	98	6	93	6	77	5	69	4	76	5	71	5
Hispanic	441	18	411	17	437	18	473	19	501	19	471	18	481	17	528	19	491	18	420	15
Black	246	55	230	52	302	68	315	70	352	78	324	72	348	78	320	72	298	67	240	53
Asian/Pacific Islander	38	7	37	6	22	4	37	6	36	6	42	6	33	5	23	3	46	7	20	3
Females																				
White	44	3	29	2	41	3	45	3	35	2	26	1	28	2	32	2	21	1	21	1
Hispanic	57	2	54	3	49	2	54	2	66	3	49	2	50	2	42	2	54	2	54	2
Black	50	10	46	9	41	8	46	9	41	8	45	9	40	8	42	8	46	9	32	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	--	16	--	13	--	10	--	15	--	15	--	9	--	10	--	4	--	10	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	22	7	16	--	18	--	21	7	27	8	36	11	33	10	37	11	46	13	37	10
SPA 2: San Fernando	107	5	101	5	99	5	142	7	139	7	120	6	101	5	104	5	98	5	81	4
SPA 3: San Gabriel	112	6	112	6	97	5	114	6	111	6	106	6	131	7	103	5	116	6	106	5
SPA 4: Metro	116	10	110	9	132	11	140	11	145	12	126	10	115	9	118	9	112	9	110	9
SPA 5: West	32	5	20	3	22	3	43	6	38	6	24	4	24	4	26	4	25	5	14	--
SPA 6: South	258	26	268	26	311	31	337	32	355	34	315	29	356	32	372	34	310	28	245	22
SPA 7: East	146	11	112	8	106	8	107	8	129	9	117	8	108	7	130	9	126	9	108	7
SPA 8: South Bay	182	12	144	10	193	13	175	11	190	12	192	12	177	11	161	10	179	11	145	9

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

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

HIV has not been one of the overall leading causes of death or premature death since 2004 but it remained an important cause of death for some groups. In 2007, HIV was the fourth-leading cause of premature death for black males and the second-leading cause of death for black males aged 25 to 44 years. It was a leading cause of premature death among residents of Central, Hollywood-Wilshire, Long Beach, and Southwest Health Districts.

In simple terms . . .

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

Risk factors

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

Community opportunities for prevention

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Use latex condoms consistently and correctly with HIV-infected sexual partners or those whose HIV status is unknown
- Do not share drug needles and syringes
- Learn your HIV status by getting tested for antibodies to HIV. An estimated 60,000 persons are living with HIV/AIDS in Los Angeles County, many of whom may be unaware of their infection.

Los Angeles County deaths 391

Los Angeles County death rate 3.9 deaths per 100,000 population

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

ICD-9 codes 042-044

ICD-10 codes B20-B24

References

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

Referral

California HIV/AIDS hotline: 1-800-367-AIDS or WWW.ERASEDOUBT.ORG

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007

Figure T11. Trends in HIV mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	552	6	581	6	506	6	558	6	502	5	497	5	498	5	438	4	414	4	391	4
Males	468	10	506	11	442	10	485	11	428	9	438	9	436	9	378	8	355	7	338	7
Females	84	2	75	2	64	1	73	1	74	2	59	1	62	1	60	1	59	1	53	1
White	218	6	236	7	187	6	195	6	151	4	167	5	174	5	139	4	155	4	119	3
Hispanic	186	5	178	5	155	4	182	5	187	5	170	5	177	5	158	4	139	3	132	3
Black	139	15	155	17	150	16	170	18	148	16	145	15	136	14	131	14	108	12	125	13
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	--	12	--	8	--	9	--	14	--	10	--	7	--	6	--	8	--	11	--
Males																				
White	205	12	212	12	172	10	180	10	140	8	161	9	159	9	126	7	139	8	112	6
Hispanic	155	9	164	9	140	8	156	9	165	9	143	8	159	8	140	7	121	6	119	6
Black	100	24	120	29	118	29	138	33	109	26	121	28	109	25	102	24	87	21	94	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	--	10	--	7	--	9	--	12	--	9	--	6	--	6	--	6	--	10	--
Females																				
White	13	--	24	1	15	--	15	--	11	--	6	--	15	--	13	--	16	--	7	--
Hispanic	31	2	14	--	15	--	26	1	22	1	27	1	18	--	18	--	18	--	13	--
Black	39	8	35	7	32	6	32	6	39	8	24	5	27	5	29	6	21	4	31	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	--	2	--	1	--	0	0	2	--	1	--	1	--	0	--	2	--	1	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	14	--	8	--	9	--	19	--	11	--	10	--	4	--	9	--	6	--	11	--
SPA 2: San Fernando	85	4	80	4	63	3	74	4	68	3	53	3	67	3	68	3	53	2	51	2
SPA 3: San Gabriel	62	4	62	4	45	3	47	3	51	3	39	2	49	3	30	2	47	3	30	2
SPA 4: Metro	184	17	183	17	171	16	155	14	133	12	167	14	133	11	129	10	132	10	112	9
SPA 5: West	17	--	22	3	16	--	19	--	16	--	20	3	23	3	14	--	17	--	10	--
SPA 6: South	67	8	85	12	83	11	90	11	87	10	96	12	106	13	76	9	57	7	76	9
SPA 7: East	48	4	43	4	32	3	42	4	42	3	38	3	35	3	35	3	31	2	28	2
SPA 8: South Bay	74	5	91	6	83	6	97	6	85	5	67	4	71	5	69	4	65	4	70	4

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

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

Liver disease *at a glance*

Number **5** cause of premature death

Number **10** cause of death

Liver disease has been a leading cause of premature death every year for the past 10 years. Death rates from liver disease have consistently been higher for men than for women, with Hispanic men having the highest rates. In 2007, liver disease was the 10th-leading cause of death overall but second-leading cause of death for Hispanic men. It was the third-leading cause of death for persons 45 to 64 years of age.

In simple terms . . .

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

Risk factors

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

Community opportunities for prevention

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

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

Los Angeles County deaths

1,133

Los Angeles County death rate

11.6 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 26-2

3.2 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes

571

ICD-10 codes

K70, K73-K74

References

American Liver Foundation at WWW.LIVERFOUNDATION.ORG

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

Referral

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

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T12. Trends in liver disease mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	1,019	13	1,047	13	1,121	14	1,010	12	1,085	12	1,053	12	1,035	11	1,061	11	1,102	11	1,133	12
Males	713	19	712	19	760	20	695	18	741	18	727	17	698	16	759	17	758	17	792	17
Females	306	7	335	8	361	8	315	7	344	7	326	7	337	7	302	6	344	7	341	7
White	424	11	471	13	461	12	416	11	432	11	403	10	428	11	397	10	386	10	396	10
Hispanic	452	20	423	19	499	22	458	19	504	19	498	19	458	17	501	17	554	18	586	19
Black	86	11	104	13	102	12	97	11	100	11	92	10	98	11	102	11	98	11	86	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	4	41	4	46	4	32	3	39	3	42	3	46	4	48	4	49	4	55	4
Males																				
White	280	16	296	17	298	17	265	15	277	15	253	14	295	16	267	14	263	14	260	13
Hispanic	343	32	319	30	361	33	343	31	381	31	377	30	308	23	383	29	397	27	439	30
Black	57	16	68	20	64	17	63	17	51	13	62	16	62	16	68	18	59	14	51	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	6	23	5	30	6	19	--	25	5	26	4	29	5	31	5	29	5	35	5
Females																				
White	144	7	175	9	163	8	151	8	155	8	150	7	133	6	130	6	123	6	136	7
Hispanic	109	10	104	10	138	12	115	10	123	9	121	10	150	11	118	8	157	11	147	9
Black	29	6	36	8	38	8	34	7	49	10	30	6	36	7	34	6	39	8	35	7
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	--	18	--	16	--	13	--	14	--	16	--	17	--	17	--	20	3	20	3
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	29	12	30	12	40	16	40	16	35	13	48	17	40	13	39	13	43	14	50	16
SPA 2: San Fernando	157	9	174	10	187	10	144	8	168	9	180	9	190	9	199	10	200	9	189	9
SPA 3: San Gabriel	164	11	190	13	191	12	187	12	178	11	177	10	173	10	197	11	207	11	179	10
SPA 4: Metro	159	17	138	15	151	16	136	14	159	16	134	13	131	12	127	11	136	12	144	12
SPA 5: West	49	8	54	9	56	9	45	7	55	8	55	8	40	6	41	6	41	6	44	6
SPA 6: South	102	16	106	17	117	18	110	17	119	17	106	15	118	17	102	14	120	16	122	16
SPA 7: East	189	19	174	18	197	19	161	15	185	17	177	16	173	15	176	15	163	14	199	17
SPA 8: South Bay	162	13	174	13	165	12	154	11	162	12	155	11	139	10	159	11	156	10	184	12

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

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

Lung cancer *at a glance*

Number **7** cause of premature death

Number **3** cause of death

Lung cancer has been the third-leading cause of death since 1999, and one of the leading causes of premature death for each of the past 10 years. The lung cancer death rate has been declining, and since 2000, the rate has been below the Healthy People 2010 objective. The death rates were highest for black males and in the Antelope Valley Service Planning Area.

In simple terms . . .

Cancer is a term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control, and can invade nearby tissues and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. The main types of cancer are: carcinoma which begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs; sarcoma which begins in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue; leukemia which starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow; and lymphoma and multiple myeloma which begin in the cells of the immune system. Central nervous system cancers are cancers that begin in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord.

Risk factors

Tobacco smoking and breathing the smoke of others; exposure to cancer-causing substances, including radon, asbestos, uranium, and arsenic; prior lung cancer

Community opportunities for prevention

- Increase the availability of effective smoking cessation services
- Limit smoking, and decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke through effective anti-smoking policies and enforcement
- Support an increase in the tobacco tax

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Stop smoking
- Avoid being near people who are smoking
- Reduce exposure to cancer-causing substances
- If you don't smoke, don't start

Los Angeles County deaths 2,950

Los Angeles County death rate 32.8 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-2 43.3 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes 162

ICD-10 codes C33-C34

References

American Cancer Society at WWW.CANCER.ORG

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

National Cancer Institute at WWW.CANCER.GOV

Referral

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

It's Quitting Time LA: 1-800 NO-BUTTS

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007

Figure T13. Trends in lung cancer mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	3,150	43	3,243	44	3,150	41	3,232	42	3,081	39	3,150	38	3,034	36	3,036	35	3,021	35	2,950	33
Males	1,722	55	1,814	58	1,765	54	1,797	55	1,702	50	1,713	49	1,710	48	1,608	44	1,719	47	1,568	41
Females	1,428	34	1,429	34	1,385	31	1,435	32	1,379	30	1,437	31	1,324	27	1,428	29	1,302	26	1,382	27
White	2,104	52	2,082	52	2,018	49	2,039	50	1,950	47	1,942	46	1,825	43	1,830	43	1,788	42	1,700	39
Hispanic	323	21	347	22	341	20	348	20	363	21	381	20	366	19	370	17	384	18	398	17
Black	463	62	494	67	476	62	482	63	455	58	451	56	452	55	457	56	480	58	464	54
Asian/Pacific Islander	256	28	314	32	308	30	356	34	306	28	367	31	379	31	368	29	359	27	378	27
Males																				
White	1,074	62	1,082	62	1,079	60	1,056	60	1,034	57	989	54	974	53	921	50	941	51	860	45
Hispanic	207	32	220	35	211	31	219	32	217	31	237	29	231	29	210	23	236	27	233	25
Black	278	90	293	99	271	86	289	94	258	81	267	82	263	78	243	73	286	85	245	70
Asian/Pacific Islander	161	39	217	51	201	45	229	51	188	39	215	42	235	44	228	42	250	43	224	38
Females																				
White	1,030	45	1,000	44	939	40	983	43	916	39	953	40	851	36	909	38	847	35	840	35
Hispanic	116	13	127	13	130	13	129	12	146	14	144	13	135	12	160	13	148	12	165	12
Black	185	42	201	46	205	46	193	43	197	42	184	39	189	39	214	43	194	39	219	43
Asian/Pacific Islander	95	19	97	18	107	18	127	21	118	19	152	23	144	21	140	19	109	14	154	19
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	117	60	117	56	119	57	117	55	109	49	120	53	114	50	122	53	123	51	134	52
SPA 2: San Fernando	688	43	718	44	657	39	710	42	665	38	695	39	643	35	683	37	675	36	637	33
SPA 3: San Gabriel	528	37	535	37	554	37	597	40	544	35	563	35	531	32	596	35	562	32	550	31
SPA 4: Metro	291	33	313	36	316	35	318	35	294	31	313	32	290	29	285	28	267	26	274	25
SPA 5: West	242	38	250	39	230	35	236	36	255	38	216	32	222	32	220	31	217	31	204	29
SPA 6: South	303	53	358	63	300	51	310	53	300	50	286	46	297	47	293	45	271	42	280	42
SPA 7: East	354	39	404	44	397	41	360	37	339	34	356	35	366	35	332	31	325	30	341	30
SPA 8: South Bay	614	53	539	46	569	46	569	46	567	45	580	44	544	41	496	36	564	41	520	36

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

Motor vehicle crash *at a glance*

Number **3** cause of premature death

Number **11** cause of death

For the past 10 years, motor vehicle crashes have been the third-leading cause of premature death overall. In 2007, they were the leading cause of death for children aged 1 to 14 years, and the second-leading cause of death for persons aged 15 to 44 years. They were the second-leading cause of premature death in the Antelope Valley, San Fernando, and San Gabriel Service Planning Areas.

In simple terms . . .

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

Risk factors

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

Community opportunities for prevention

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

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

Los Angeles County deaths 908

Los Angeles County death rate 8.9 deaths per 100,000 population
Healthy People 2010 Objective 15-15 8.0 deaths per 100,000 population (rate for traffic-related deaths only)

ICD-9 codes E810-E825
ICD-10 codes V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

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

Referral California Highway Patrol (non-emergency): 1-800-TELL-CHP

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T14. Trends in motor vehicle crash mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	782	9	751	8	811	9	890	9	851	9	967	10	947	10	925	9	965	10	908	9
Males	528	12	517	12	564	13	598	13	578	12	697	15	647	14	650	13	681	14	669	13
Females	254	6	234	5	247	5	292	6	273	6	270	5	300	6	275	5	284	6	239	5
White	302	9	247	7	297	9	304	9	292	9	343	10	340	10	287	9	312	10	272	8
Hispanic	292	9	330	9	324	9	359	10	373	9	418	10	374	9	428	10	425	10	436	10
Black	89	10	96	11	99	11	129	14	108	12	107	12	120	13	106	11	115	12	110	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	96	9	75	7	88	8	95	8	75	6	95	7	107	8	95	7	110	8	86	6
Males																				
White	205	12	172	11	205	13	216	13	190	12	246	15	218	14	201	13	220	14	191	12
Hispanic	204	13	237	13	241	13	242	14	270	13	317	15	270	13	304	14	321	15	334	15
Black	61	15	63	15	63	15	82	19	77	20	71	17	85	20	83	20	82	20	84	20
Asian/Pacific Islander	56	11	43	8	54	10	56	10	40	7	60	10	71	12	58	10	55	8	57	9
Females																				
White	97	6	75	4	92	5	88	5	102	6	97	6	122	7	86	5	92	5	81	4
Hispanic	88	5	93	6	83	5	117	7	103	5	101	5	104	5	124	6	104	5	102	5
Black	28	6	33	7	36	7	47	9	31	6	36	7	35	7	23	5	33	7	26	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	40	7	32	5	34	6	39	6	35	5	35	5	36	5	37	5	55	7	29	4
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	68	22	49	17	45	15	64	22	69	22	71	22	83	28	80	25	73	22	51	15
SPA 2: San Fernando	169	9	151	8	167	9	196	10	172	8	203	10	180	9	197	9	197	9	156	7
SPA 3: San Gabriel	123	8	121	7	137	8	140	8	140	8	138	8	153	8	179	10	147	8	153	8
SPA 4: Metro	93	9	85	8	81	7	98	9	78	7	99	8	84	7	91	8	82	7	87	7
SPA 5: West	43	7	32	5	47	7	32	5	35	5	40	6	37	6	35	6	41	6	39	6
SPA 6: South	79	10	85	11	93	11	121	13	110	12	106	12	106	11	99	10	118	13	119	13
SPA 7: East	92	8	103	9	96	8	91	8	114	9	110	9	105	8	106	8	110	8	124	9
SPA 8: South Bay	96	7	106	8	123	9	123	8	114	8	114	8	112	7	117	7	137	9	113	7

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

Pneumonia/influenza *at a glance*

Number **20** cause of premature death

Number **5** cause of death

Pneumonia/influenza has been the fifth-leading cause of death since 1999 but it has not been among the leading causes of premature death. In 2007, pneumonia/influenza was the second-leading cause of death in the Central Health District, and the third-leading cause of death in the Alhambra and Pasadena Health Districts. The death rate for black males, 45 deaths per 100,000 population, was almost twice the overall County rate.

In simple terms . . .

Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lungs caused by an infection, or, less commonly, by a chemical or physical irritant, 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 cause, 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, and most influenza deaths result from pneumonia. Pneumonia and influenza are spread from person to person.

Risk factors

Age (young and old), underlying chronic medical conditions such as diabetes and asthma, smoking

Community opportunities for prevention

- Educate the community about the recommendations for influenza and pneumococcal pneumonia vaccination
- Provide information about the availability of low-cost or no-cost vaccinations for certain individuals
- Encourage everyone with respiratory illness (fever, cough, runny nose) to stay home to avoid spreading the illness to others

Individual opportunities for prevention

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

Los Angeles County deaths

2,184

Los Angeles County death rate Healthy People 2010 Objective

24 deaths per 100,000 population

None

ICD-9 codes

480-487

ICD-10 codes

J09-J18

References

American Lung Association at WWW.LUNGUSA.ORG

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

Referral

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

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T15. Trends in pneumonia/influenza mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	3,594	52	2,242	32	2,477	32	2,421	32	2,494	31	2,419	29	2,272	27	2,333	27	2,283	26	2,184	24
Males	1,621	63	964	37	1,063	37	1,065	38	1,155	39	1,121	36	1,013	32	1,055	32	1,083	32	1,018	29
Females	1,973	44	1,278	28	1,414	29	1,356	28	1,339	27	1,298	25	1,259	24	1,278	24	1,200	22	1,166	20
White	2,403	55	1,475	33	1,608	34	1,488	32	1,595	64	1,475	31	1,330	27	1,338	27	1,314	27	1,198	24
Hispanic	497	41	339	27	366	26	398	28	383	26	411	25	408	24	448	24	429	22	418	20
Black	415	63	238	36	255	36	270	39	269	37	271	37	257	34	238	31	246	32	259	32
Asian/Pacific Islander	272	37	189	25	239	28	259	30	236	25	250	25	265	24	300	26	284	23	305	23
Males																				
White	1,042	66	613	39	663	39	622	37	723	41	659	36	613	33	580	32	612	34	532	28
Hispanic	242	54	159	34	161	30	180	34	182	33	189	29	174	26	208	29	198	26	197	24
Black	187	77	97	41	114	42	120	51	124	46	139	51	100	37	103	36	117	42	134	45
Asian/Pacific Islander	149	48	94	30	119	33	140	40	120	31	130	31	118	26	161	34	152	30	154	29
Females																				
White	1,361	48	862	30	945	31	866	29	872	29	816	27	717	24	758	25	702	23	666	22
Hispanic	255	34	180	23	205	24	218	25	201	22	222	22	234	22	240	21	231	19	221	17
Black	228	54	141	33	141	31	150	33	145	31	132	28	157	32	135	27	129	26	125	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	123	29	95	22	120	25	119	23	116	21	120	20	147	23	139	20	132	18	151	19
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	79	47	45	27	53	30	61	33	69	35	72	37	50	25	68	35	70	32	51	22
SPA 2: San Fernando	697	46	510	33	495	29	496	30	529	31	521	29	500	28	472	25	454	24	407	21
SPA 3: San Gabriel	711	53	407	30	515	35	529	36	483	31	467	29	488	29	477	28	409	24	454	25
SPA 4: Metro	444	50	330	37	344	36	335	35	344	34	350	34	293	28	319	29	302	28	294	25
SPA 5: West	331	50	218	32	239	33	206	29	230	31	212	28	184	24	188	24	188	24	184	23
SPA 6: South	327	62	158	30	212	38	204	37	192	33	183	30	183	29	181	28	202	31	195	29
SPA 7: East	412	50	232	28	292	32	259	29	262	27	253	25	262	25	2,586	23	284	26	239	20
SPA 8: South Bay	580	55	339	31	318	27	316	28	375	31	350	28	298	23	360	27	366	28	354	25

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

Stroke at a glance

Number 8 cause of premature death

Number 2 cause of death

For the past 10 years, stroke has been the second-leading cause of death and the seventh- to ninth-leading cause of premature death, although the number of stroke deaths and the death rate from stroke continue to decline. In 2007, the overall death rate from stroke (36 deaths per 100,000 population) was well-below the Healthy People 2010 objective while the rate for blacks (62 deaths per 100,000 population) remained above the target.

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 soft tissue and the spaces containing or 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 usually die within minutes and the soft tissue can develop scarring, resulting in the loss of cognitive abilities controlled by that part of the brain.

Risk factors

High blood pressure, tobacco smoking, diabetes, high cholesterol, being overweight, physical inactivity, excessive alcohol use, age, family history of stroke, prior stroke or heart attack

Community opportunities for prevention

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

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

Los Angeles County deaths 3,323

Los Angeles County death rate 36 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 12-7 50 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes 430-434, 436-438

ICD-10 codes I60-I69

References

American Stroke Association at WWW.STROKEASSOCIATION.ORG

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

Referral

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

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007

Figure T16. Trends in stroke mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	3,928	55	4,435	62	4,410	57	4,259	56	4,169	52	4,249	51	4,121	49	3,775	43	3,622	41	3,323	36
Males	1,550	55	1,803	64	1,816	60	1,691	56	1,701	54	1,754	53	1,718	51	1,554	45	1,501	42	1,409	37
Females	2,378	54	2,632	59	2,594	55	2,568	55	2,468	51	2,495	49	2,403	47	2,221	42	2,121	40	1,914	34
White	2,376	55	2,611	60	2,599	57	2,483	55	2,382	51	2,441	52	2,234	47	1,962	41	1,817	39	1,587	33
Hispanic	621	43	704	49	717	46	708	44	711	42	755	41	785	42	782	38	779	36	742	32
Black	536	78	658	95	618	84	591	82	589	79	584	76	572	74	530	66	495	61	516	62
Asian/Pacific Islander	387	47	452	53	465	49	472	49	473	46	462	43	513	44	489	40	522	41	469	34
Males																				
White	861	53	1,004	61	1,005	58	923	54	932	53	918	51	881	48	770	42	704	39	645	34
Hispanic	297	49	315	54	343	54	322	48	326	48	342	44	364	47	360	43	356	38	338	33
Black	210	79	262	94	247	85	232	82	227	77	248	84	208	71	206	67	202	61	209	62
Asian/Pacific Islander	180	49	217	60	216	52	212	51	209	48	242	82	260	53	216	42	235	43	211	35
Females																				
White	1,515	55	1,607	58	1,594	55	1,560	55	1,450	50	1,523	51	1,353	46	1,192	40	1,113	38	942	32
Hispanic	324	38	389	46	374	41	386	41	385	38	413	39	421	38	422	35	423	33	404	30
Black	326	77	396	92	371	81	359	80	362	78	336	69	364	75	324	65	293	59	307	60
Asian/Pacific Islander	207	44	235	48	249	47	260	47	264	44	220	35	253	38	273	39	287	39	258	32
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	122	72	109	61	124	66	110	58	106	52	131	65	125	61	124	60	125	56	110	45
SPA 2: San Fernando	822	54	864	55	887	53	866	52	840	48	898	50	905	50	734	40	758	40	623	32
SPA 3: San Gabriel	677	49	806	58	784	52	749	50	806	52	822	51	756	45	729	43	679	39	608	33
SPA 4: Metro	474	53	525	59	485	51	475	50	462	47	453	44	426	41	374	35	400	37	358	32
SPA 5: West	341	52	384	57	383	53	368	51	379	52	342	45	321	42	332	43	258	34	251	32
SPA 6: South	397	73	465	86	455	80	434	76	403	67	401	65	407	65	376	58	349	52	377	55
SPA 7: East	495	58	522	60	527	57	493	53	513	52	479	46	499	47	460	42	421	38	435	37
SPA 8: South Bay	594	54	744	67	745	63	733	62	651	64	676	64	635	49	638	48	600	44	535	37

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

Suicide *at a glance*

Number **6** cause of premature death

Number **18** cause of death

For each of the past 10 years, suicide has been the fourth-, fifth-, or sixth-leading cause of premature death. In 2007, suicide was the third-leading cause of death for males aged 15 to 24 years. Suicide death rates have been consistently higher for men than for women, with white men having the highest rates overall. The age group with the highest suicide death rate is persons aged 75 years or older.

In simple terms . . .

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

Risk factors

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

Community opportunities for prevention

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

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

Los Angeles County deaths

667

Los Angeles County death rate

6.6 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

*U03, X60-X84, Y87.0

References

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

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

Referral

Didi Hirsch Community Mental Health Center Suicide Prevention Center: [1-877-7-CRISIS](tel:1-877-7-CRISIS)

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007

Figure T17. Trends in suicide mortality

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	794	9	732	8	711	8	762	8	727	8	727	8	696	7	695	7	662	7	667	7
Males	625	15	579	14	562	14	608	14	564	13	582	13	537	12	524	11	506	11	529	11
Females	169	4	153	3	149	3	154	3	163	3	145	3	159	3	171	3	156	3	138	3
White	510	14	449	13	434	12	443	13	401	11	442	12	379	11	388	11	367	10	374	10
Hispanic	157	5	154	5	155	4	188	5	171	4	163	4	182	4	172	4	165	4	161	4
Black	64	7	52	6	57	6	51	5	72	8	55	6	42	4	50	5	47	5	48	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	5	75	6	61	5	78	6	81	6	65	5	92	7	81	6	82	6	80	6
Males																				
White	396	23	343	21	337	20	350	20	297	17	342	20	284	16	286	16	279	16	297	17
Hispanic	130	8	132	8	130	8	161	9	151	8	148	8	154	8	146	6	133	6	137	7
Black	52	12	44	11	44	11	40	9	55	14	45	11	32	8	37	9	40	10	38	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	46	8	60	11	47	9	56	10	59	10	45	7	67	10	54	8	54	8	54	8
Females																				
White	114	6	106	6	97	5	93	5	104	6	100	6	95	5	102	6	88	5	77	4
Hispanic	27	2	22	--	25	1	27	1	20	1	15	--	28	1	29	1	32	1	24	1
Black	12	--	8	--	13	--	11	--	17	--	10	--	10	--	13	--	7	--	10	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	--	15	--	14	--	22	3	22	3	20	3	25	3	27	4	28	4	26	3
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	33	13	30	11	35	13	32	12	37	14	37	13	35	11	34	12	37	11	27	8
SPA 2: San Fernando	184	10	167	9	165	9	177	9	148	7	162	8	159	8	154	7	145	7	168	8
SPA 3: San Gabriel	127	8	126	8	124	8	131	8	125	7	110	6	118	7	122	7	118	6	106	6
SPA 4: Metro	106	10	111	10	89	8	98	8	97	9	97	8	78	7	89	7	81	6	88	7
SPA 5: West	65	10	63	9	66	10	54	8	61	9	65	10	59	8	70	10	56	8	53	7
SPA 6: South	37	5	42	5	46	5	44	5	44	5	41	4	46	5	33	3	46	5	38	4
SPA 7: East	93	8	63	6	76	7	82	7	70	6	80	6	67	5	67	5	57	4	65	5
SPA 8: South Bay	137	10	121	9	101	7	134	9	131	9	114	8	112	7	113	7	105	7	105	7

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

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

Mortality Trends in Los Angeles County 1998-2007
Figure T18. Trends in mortality from all causes of death

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*																		
Los Angeles County	58,923	797	59,614	798	59,032	749	59,774	756	59,586	726	61,026	721	59,153	682	60,145	679	59,461	661	58,316	624
Males	29,723	968	29,674	955	29,660	902	29,968	908	29,968	871	30,907	867	29,839	818	30,308	812	30,035	793	29,630	753
Females	29,200	668	29,940	677	29,372	630	29,806	637	29,618	610	30,119	599	29,314	575	29,837	572	29,426	556	28,686	522
White	35,435	857	35,120	849	34,697	804	34,189	801	33,672	773	34,105	772	32,324	727	32,101	716	31,376	705	30,593	673
Hispanic	10,670	620	11,189	640	11,107	594	11,879	622	11,969	588	12,803	594	12,632	561	13,574	573	13,783	556	13,429	506
Black	8,239	1,128	8,484	1,159	8,258	1,073	8,447	1,101	8,482	1,076	8,517	1,059	8,372	1,024	8,413	1,016	8,185	985	8,023	940
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,447	515	4,690	522	4,787	494	5,085	211	5,255	496	5,352	476	5,591	473	5,820	468	5,884	454	6,088	440
Males																				
White	17,029	1,023	16,664	1,000	16,577	950	16,360	946	16,171	912	16,454	911	15,615	856	15,336	836	15,182	831	14,872	797
Hispanic	5,962	782	6,199	796	6,179	742	6,446	758	6,596	723	7,100	731	6,950	691	7,517	712	7,440	673	7,370	617
Black	4,200	1,408	4,193	1,418	4,217	1,348	4,356	1,402	4,338	1,345	4,365	1,322	4,224	1,267	4,321	1,274	4,181	1,238	4,078	1,172
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,469	647	2,558	650	2,593	610	2,714	625	2,744	594	2,846	580	2,919	570	3,012	563	3,106	558	3,205	542
Females																				
White	18,406	727	18,456	728	18,120	686	17,829	684	17,501	661	17,651	656	16,709	621	16,765	617	16,194	601	15,721	572
Hispanic	4,708	504	4,990	526	4,928	484	5,433	521	5,373	486	5,703	487	5,682	462	6,057	482	6,343	466	6,059	416
Black	4,039	931	4,291	979	4,041	880	4,091	893	4,144	882	4,152	863	4,148	848	4,092	466	4,004	802	3,945	771
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,978	414	2,132	425	2,194	404	2,371	424	2,511	420	2,506	395	2,672	398	2,808	826	2,778	376	2,883	361
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	1,711	892	1,788	911	1,778	863	1,862	884	1,961	894	2,075	921	1,972	870	2,137	917	2,125	868	2,109	808
SPA 2: San Fernando	11,821	744	12,014	743	12,011	699	12,182	710	12,229	688	12,670	698	12,435	670	12,591	664	12,345	643	12,018	603
SPA 3: San Gabriel	10,585	750	10,784	752	10,747	709	10,828	713	10,827	685	10,895	664	10,582	627	11,074	641	10,736	612	10,569	577
SPA 4: Metro	6,974	765	7,029	769	6,817	713	6,864	713	6,726	671	6,866	665	6,516	618	6,687	618	6,540	593	6,340	554
SPA 5: West	4,389	676	4,371	667	4,382	629	4,192	607	4,287	605	4,290	596	4,098	560	4,132	558	4,039	547	4,026	533
SPA 6: South	6,083	1,036	6,150	1,049	5,962	966	6,130	987	6,174	956	6,063	915	6,058	890	6,019	865	5,853	831	5,731	794
SPA 7: East	7,352	814	7,430	813	7,395	769	7,386	763	7,273	719	7,428	701	7,240	662	7,359	658	7,370	647	7,153	605
SPA 8: South Bay	9,681	843	9,714	836	9,590	783	9,786	797	9,759	769	9,992	763	9,453	702	9,796	711	9,739	696	9,629	661

Because of changes to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 1998 may not be comparable to 1999-2007.

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

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
USE BLACK INK ONLY / NO ERASURES, WHITEOUTS OR ALTERATIONS
VS-1 (REV 10/04)

LOCAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

STATE FILE NUMBER _____ 2. MIDDLE _____ 3. LAST (Family) _____

NAME OF DECEASED --- FIRST (Given) _____ 4. DATE OF BIRTH m/m/yyccyy 5. AGE Yrs. _____

IF UNDER ONE YEAR Months _____ Days _____ IF UNDER 24 HOURS Hours _____ Minutes _____ 6. SEX _____

ALSO KNOWN AS --- Include full AKA (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) _____

RTH STATE/FOREIGN COUNTRY _____ 10. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____ 11. EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? YES NO UNK 12. MARITAL STATUS (at Time of Death) _____ 7. DATE OF DEATH m/m/yyccyy 8. HOUR (24 Hours) _____

14/15. WAS DECEASED HISPANIC/LATINO(A)/SPANISH? (If yes, see worksheet on back.) YES NO 16. DECEASED'S RACE --- Up to 3 races may be listed (see worksheet on back) _____

18. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY (e.g., grocery store, road construction, employment agency, etc.) _____ 19. YEARS IN OCCUPATION _____

17. DECEASED'S RESIDENCE (Street and number or location) _____

22. COUNTY/PROVINCE _____ 23. ZIP CODE _____ 24. YEARS IN COUNTY _____ 25. STATE/FOREIGN COUNTRY _____

27. INFORMANT'S MAILING ADDRESS (Street and number or rural route number, city or town, state, ZIP) _____

NAME OF SURVIVING SPOUSE --- FIRST _____ 29. MIDDLE _____ 30. LAST (Maiden Name) _____

NAME OF FATHER --- FIRST _____ 32. MIDDLE _____ 33. LAST _____

NAME OF MOTHER --- FIRST _____ 36. MIDDLE _____ 37. LAST (Maiden) _____

34. BIRTH STATE _____ 38. BIRTH STATE _____

40. PLACE OF FINAL DISPOSITION _____ 42. SIGNATURE OF EMBALMER _____ 43. LICENSE NUMBER _____

44. LICENSE NUMBER _____ 45. LICENSE NUMBER _____ 46. SIGNATURE OF LOCAL REGISTRAR _____ 47. DATE m/m/yyccyy _____

105. FACILITY ADDRESS OR LOCATION WHERE FOUND (Street and number or location) _____ 102. IF HOSPITAL, SPECIFY ONE _____ 103. IF OTHER THAN HOSPITAL, SPECIFY ONE _____

106. CITY _____ 108. CITY _____

CAUSE OF DEATH _____ Enter the chain of events --- disease, injuries or complications --- that directly caused death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or vehicular/fall/abuse without showing the etiology. DO NOT ABBREVIATE.

EDATE CAUSE (A) _____ Time Interval Between _____ 108. DEATH REPORTED TO CORONER? _____

(B) _____ (AT) _____ YES NO REFERRAL NUMBER _____

(C) _____ (CT) _____ YES NO 109. BIOPSY PERFORMED? _____

(D) _____ (DT) _____ YES NO 110. AUTOPSY PERFORMED? _____

111. USED IN DETERMINING CAUSE? YES NO

115. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CERTIFIER _____ 113. IF FEMALE PREGNANT IN LAST YEAR? YES NO UNK

118. TYPE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, ZIP CODE _____ 117. DATE m/m/yyccyy _____

119. INJURY DATE m/m/yyccyy 121. INJURY DATE m/m/yyccyy 122. HOUR (24 Hours) _____

120. INJURED AT WORK? YES NO UNK

123. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

124. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

125. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

126. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

127. DATE m/m/yyccyy 128. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

129. DATE m/m/yyccyy 130. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

131. DATE m/m/yyccyy 132. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

133. DATE m/m/yyccyy 134. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

135. DATE m/m/yyccyy 136. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

137. DATE m/m/yyccyy 138. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

139. DATE m/m/yyccyy 140. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

141. DATE m/m/yyccyy 142. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

143. DATE m/m/yyccyy 144. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

145. DATE m/m/yyccyy 146. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

147. DATE m/m/yyccyy 148. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

149. DATE m/m/yyccyy 150. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

151. DATE m/m/yyccyy 152. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

153. DATE m/m/yyccyy 154. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

155. DATE m/m/yyccyy 156. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

157. DATE m/m/yyccyy 158. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

159. DATE m/m/yyccyy 160. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

161. DATE m/m/yyccyy 162. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

163. DATE m/m/yyccyy 164. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

165. DATE m/m/yyccyy 166. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

167. DATE m/m/yyccyy 168. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

169. DATE m/m/yyccyy 170. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

171. DATE m/m/yyccyy 172. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

173. DATE m/m/yyccyy 174. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

175. DATE m/m/yyccyy 176. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

177. DATE m/m/yyccyy 178. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

179. DATE m/m/yyccyy 180. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

181. DATE m/m/yyccyy 182. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

183. DATE m/m/yyccyy 184. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

185. DATE m/m/yyccyy 186. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

187. DATE m/m/yyccyy 188. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

189. DATE m/m/yyccyy 190. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

191. DATE m/m/yyccyy 192. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

193. DATE m/m/yyccyy 194. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

195. DATE m/m/yyccyy 196. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

197. DATE m/m/yyccyy 198. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

199. DATE m/m/yyccyy 200. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER _____

Mortality in Los Angeles County 2007
Appendix 1. Sample California Certificate of Death

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

Los Angeles County population estimates, 2007

		Age Group (years)										
	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
Males												
White	14,524	58,654	158,261	184,123	176,369	253,080	271,488	201,026	119,282	78,978	30,257	1,546,042
Hispanic	51,095	201,182	474,389	423,145	428,997	387,749	255,044	134,037	64,319	32,955	10,380	2,463,292
Black	6,426	25,522	72,141	74,496	52,441	66,281	62,231	39,158	24,959	11,572	3,717	438,944
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,692	29,756	76,288	95,538	94,784	104,173	101,244	70,875	40,701	23,568	8,013	653,632
American Indian/Alaska Native	142	421	1,926	2,292	1,905	2,576	2,536	1,641	937	391	157	14,924
All races	80,879	315,535	783,005	779,594	754,496	813,859	692,543	446,737	250,198	147,464	52,524	5,116,834
Females												
White	13,743	55,228	148,428	176,913	170,049	234,426	252,820	205,497	133,101	112,555	60,003	1,562,763
Hispanic	49,206	193,421	455,030	398,876	380,997	355,838	265,055	155,728	85,080	52,160	20,606	2,411,997
Black	6,231	24,357	70,337	76,606	61,974	78,718	73,309	51,378	32,980	19,316	8,819	504,025
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,151	27,810	71,894	90,611	103,648	119,231	119,117	83,431	50,592	33,607	12,906	720,998
American Indian/Alaska Native	131	416	1,924	2,214	1,815	2,501	2,700	2,127	1,075	551	341	15,795
All races	77,462	301,232	747,613	745,220	718,483	790,714	713,001	498,161	302,828	218,189	102,675	5,215,578
Los Angeles County												
White	28,267	113,882	306,689	361,036	346,418	487,506	524,308	406,523	252,383	191,533	90,260	3,108,805
Hispanic	100,301	394,603	929,419	822,021	809,994	743,587	520,099	289,765	149,399	85,115	30,986	4,875,289
Black	12,657	49,879	142,478	151,102	114,415	144,999	135,540	90,536	57,939	30,888	12,536	942,969
Asian/Pacific Islander	16,843	57,566	148,182	186,149	198,432	223,404	220,361	154,306	91,293	57,175	20,919	1,374,630
American Indian/Alaska Native	273	837	3,850	4,506	3,720	5,077	5,236	3,768	2,012	942	498	30,719
All races	158,341	616,767	1,530,618	1,524,814	1,472,979	1,604,573	1,405,544	944,898	553,026	365,653	155,199	10,332,412

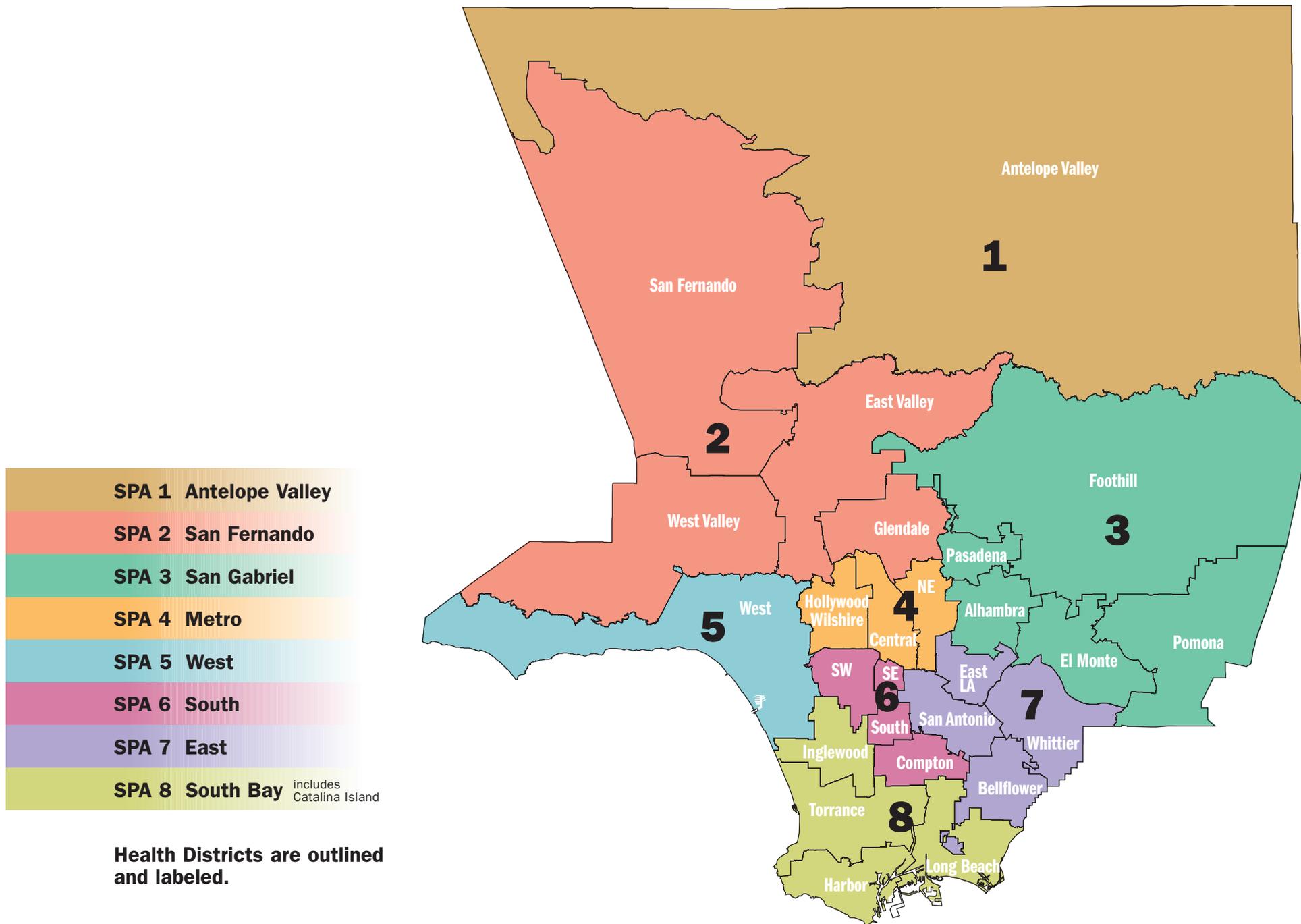
Notes: July 1, 2007 population estimates by Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., released June 27, 2008.

United States standard population, 2000⁴

		Age Group (years)										
	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
United States												
All races	3,794,901	15,191,619	39,976,619	38,076,743	37,233,437	44,659,185	37,030,152	23,961,506	18,135,514	12,314,793	4,259,173	274,633,642

⁴Hoyert DL, Heron MP, Murphy SL, Kung H. Deaths: Final Data for 2003. National vital statistics reports; vol 54 no 13. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2006.

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

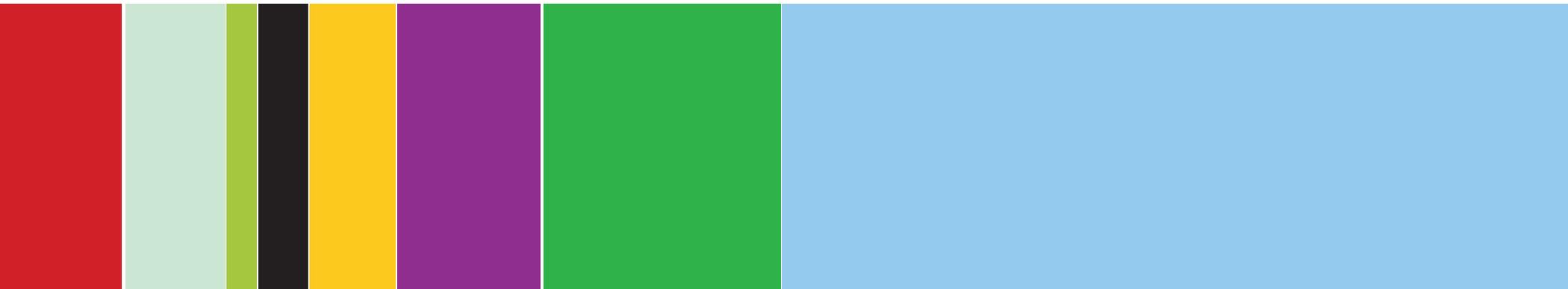


Health Districts are outlined and labeled.

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

SPA 1 Antelope Valley Pop. 358,324	SPA 2 San Fernando Pop. 2,159,023	SPA 3 San Gabriel Pop. 1,875,213	SPA 4 Metro Pop. 1,262,029	SPA 5 West Pop. 640,698	SPA 6 South Pop. 1,044,901	SPA 7 East Pop. 1,379,712	SPA 8 South Bay Pop. 1,612,512
Lancaster Palmdale	Agoura Hills Burbank Calabasas Glendale Hidden Hills La Canada Flintridge Los Angeles San Fernando Santa Clarita Westlake Village	Alhambra Arcadia Azusa Baldwin Park Bradbury Claremont Covina Diamond Bar Duarte El Monte Glendora Industry Irwindale La Puente La Verne Monrovia Monterey Park Pasadena Pomona Rosemead San Dimas San Gabriel San Marino Sierra Madre South El Monte South Pasadena Temple City Walnut West Covina	Los Angeles West Hollywood	Beverly Hills Culver City Los Angeles Malibu Santa Monica	Compton Los Angeles Lynwood Paramount	Artesia Bell Bell Gardens Bellflower Cerritos Commerce Cudahy Downey Hawaiian Gardens Huntington Park La Habra Heights La Mirada Lakewood Maywood Montebello Norwalk Pico Rivera Santa Fe Springs Signal Hill South Gate Vernon Whittier	Avalon Carson El Segundo Gardena Hawthorne Hermosa Beach Inglewood Lawndale Lomita Long Beach Los Angeles Manhattan Beach Palos Verdes Estates Rancho Palos Verdes Redondo Beach Rolling Hills Rolling Hills Estates Torrance

Notes: July 1, 2007 population estimates by Walter R. McDonald Associates, Inc., released June 27, 2008.





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Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

Gloria Molina, *First District*
Mark Ridley-Thomas, *Second District*
Zev Yaroslavsky, *Third District*
Don Knabe, *Fourth District*
Michael D. Antonovich, *Fifth District*

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Data are available online at <http://dqs.hasten.ladhs.org/>.

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