

## LOS ANGELES COUNTY INJURY MORTALITY REPORT 2010 – SPA 3

### SPA 3: San Gabriel

1998 Population: 1,712,743  
1998 % of LA County Total: 18.2%

2007 Population: 1,875,123  
2007 % of LA County Total: 18.1%

#### Overview

#### Leading Causes of Injury Death and Age Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000, SPA 3, 1998-2007

Leading Cause	Number	Rate
1. Motor Vehicle Traffic	1,393	7.8
2. Firearms	1,338	7.3
3. Poisoning	955	5.4
4. Falls	635	3.9
5. Suffocation <sup>1</sup>	482	2.7

Between 1998 and 2007, there were 5,786 injury deaths among SPA 3 residents. These deaths accounted for 14.6% of all injury deaths countywide. 83% of the deaths were attributed to one of the five leading causes of injury death. For each of the leading causes of death, the mortality rate in SPA 3 was lower than the mortality rate for all of LA County. For more comparisons between SPA 3 and LA County, see the SPA Comparison Table.

#### ***SPA 3 Injury Mortality Facts in Brief***

- SPA 3 has injury mortality rates lower than LA County overall.
- Injury mortality rates in SPA 3 did not change much between 1998 and 2007.
- MVT has been the leading cause of injury death since 2000.
- Suicide rates decreased 28% between 1998 and 2007.
- Among 20-29 year olds, male mortality rates were over 5 times those of females.

#### Figure 1. Trends

- Between 1998 and 2007, the San Gabriel SPA population increased by 9.5%, while the population of LA County overall increased by 10.1%.
- Injury mortality in SPA 3 did not change much between 1998 and 2007; rates remained between about 31 and 34 deaths per 100,000.
- Fall-related mortality generally increased during the ten-year period. The 2007 rate (4.3 per 100,000) was an increase of 31% over the 1998 rate (3.3 per 100,000).
- Firearm mortality rates decreased 29% between 1998 (9.0 per 100,000) and 2007 (6.3 per 100,000).
- Since 2000 motor vehicle traffic (MVT) injuries have been the leading cause of injury death. Firearms were the leading cause of injury death in 1998 and 1999.

<sup>1</sup> The suffocation category also includes hanging and strangulation deaths and deaths from the inhalation of food or other objects that block breathing.

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### Table 1. Intent

- Between 1998 and 2007, 59% of injury deaths in SPA 3 were unintentional, 21% were suicides, and 19% were homicides.
- Nearly all fall and MVT deaths and three quarters of poisoning deaths were unintentional.
- Firearms were the leading cause of intentional injury mortality, accounting for 41% of suicides and 73% of homicides.
- Between 1998 and 2007, unintentional injury rates fluctuated between 18 and 21 deaths per 100,000, with no strong increasing or decreasing trends.
- Homicide rates did not change dramatically during the ten-year period, ranging from 5.3 to 6.7 deaths per 100,000.
- Suicide mortality generally decreased during the ten-year period. The 2007 rate (5.6 per 100,000) was 28% less than the 1998 rate of (7.7 per 100,000).

### Table 2. Gender

- Males accounted for 73% of injury deaths in SPA 3, but for only 49% of San Gabriel's population.
- Firearms (N=1,203) were the leading cause of injury death among males, followed by MVT (N=968).
- MVT (N=425) was the leading cause of injury death among females, followed by poisoning (N=300).
- Males accounted for over four-fifths of homicides (83%), over three-quarters of suicides (79%), and more than two-thirds of unintentional injury deaths (69%).
- Male mortality rates were over two and a half times higher than female mortality during each year, and during 1998-2000, 2003, and 2007, male mortality was over three times higher than female mortality rates.

### Figure 2. Race/Ethnicity

- Between 1998 and 2007, the population of San Gabriel SPA was 44% Latino, 27% White, 24% Asian/Other, and 5% Black.

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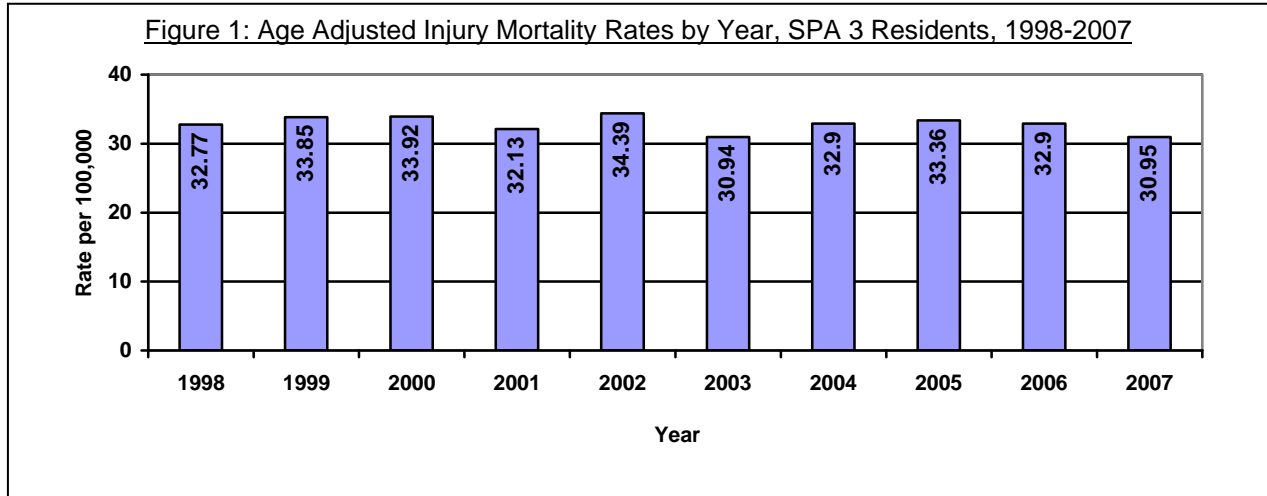
- During the same period, SPA 3 residents who died from injuries were 41% Latino, 36% White, 15% Asian/Other, and 8% Black.
- There was variation in the racial/ethnic distribution by intent.
  - Unintentional: 41% Latino, 39% White, 15% Asian/Other, 6% Black
  - Suicide: 26% Latino, 50% White, 19% Asian/Other, 5% Black
  - Homicide: 60% Latino, 13% White, 13% Asian/Other, 15% Black
- Racial/ethnic distribution also varied for different types of injuries.
  - Whites accounted for 55% of falls, but just 28% of MVT deaths.
  - Blacks accounted for 12% of firearm deaths, but just 4% of falls.
  - Latinos accounted for 49% of firearm deaths, but just 25% of falls.
  - Asian/Others accounted for 26% of suffocation deaths, but just 6% of poisonings.
- Males accounted for 68% of deaths among Whites, 75% among Blacks, 67% among Asian/Others, and 80% among Latinos.
- Mortality rates were highest among Blacks every year except 2003, when Whites had the highest mortality rate.

### Figure 3. Age

- During the ten-year period, the number of injury deaths in SPA 3 peaked among 24 year olds.
- The leading cause of death varied by age group:
  - Among 0-9 year olds, other (non-leading) causes of injury was the most common cause of injury death.
  - Among 10-14 and 55-64 year olds, MVT was the leading cause of injury death.
  - Among 15-34 year olds, firearms were the leading cause of injury death.
  - Among 35-54 year olds, poisoning was the leading cause of injury death.
  - Among 65+ year olds, falls were the leading cause of injury death.
- Homicide was the leading intent of injury death among infants (<1 year old); among all other age groups, unintentional injuries were the most common.
- Mortality rates from unintentional injuries (46.1 per 100,000) and suicides (11.8 per 100,000) peaked among 65+ year olds. Mortality rates from homicide peaked among 20-24 year olds (18.2 per 100,000).
- Among 15-54 year olds, male mortality rates were over three times greater than female mortality rates. Among 20-29 year olds, male mortality was over five times that of females.

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- Among Whites and Asian/Others mortality peaked among 65+ year olds. Among Blacks and Latinos rates peaked among 20-24 year olds.
- The average age of victims of injury deaths was 44.0 years.
  - Victims of falls had the oldest average age at death (70.2 years).
  - Homicide victims (29.9 years) had the youngest average age at death.
  - Males (41.9 years) were on average younger than females (50.1 years) at death.



**Table 1: Number and Percent of Injury Deaths Attributed to Each Intent, by Leading Cause, SPA 3 Residents, 1998-2007**

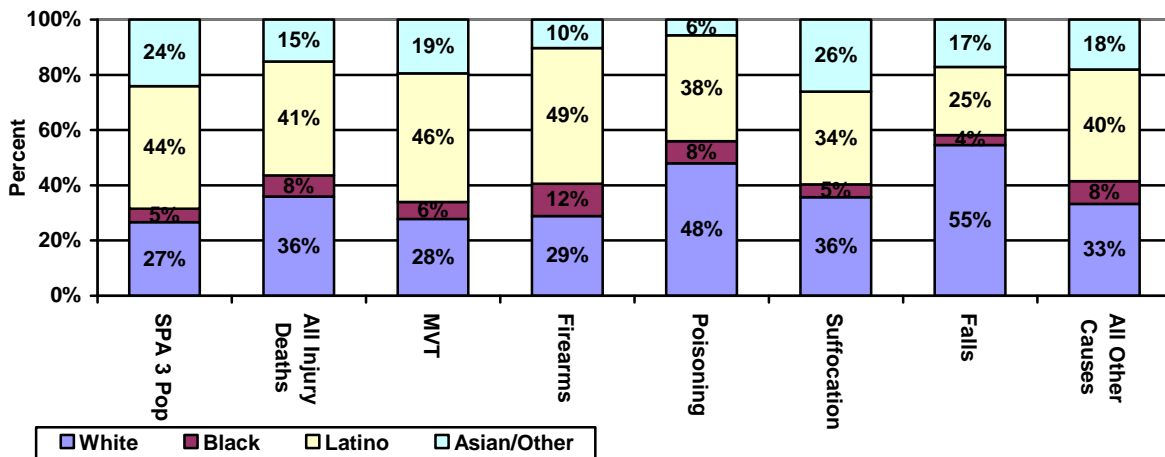
Leading Cause	Intent								Total
	Unintentional		Suicide		Homicide		Other		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Falls	583	92%	51	8%	0	0%	1	0%	635
Firearms	20	1%	494	37%	800	60%	24	2%	1338
MVT	1381	99%	9	1%	3	0%	0	0%	1393
Poisoning	724	76%	200	21%	4	0%	27	3%	955
Suffocation	89	18%	352	73%	34	7%	7	1%	482
Other Causes	598	61%	94	10%	256	26%	35	4%	983
<b>All Injury Deaths</b>	<b>3395</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5786</b>

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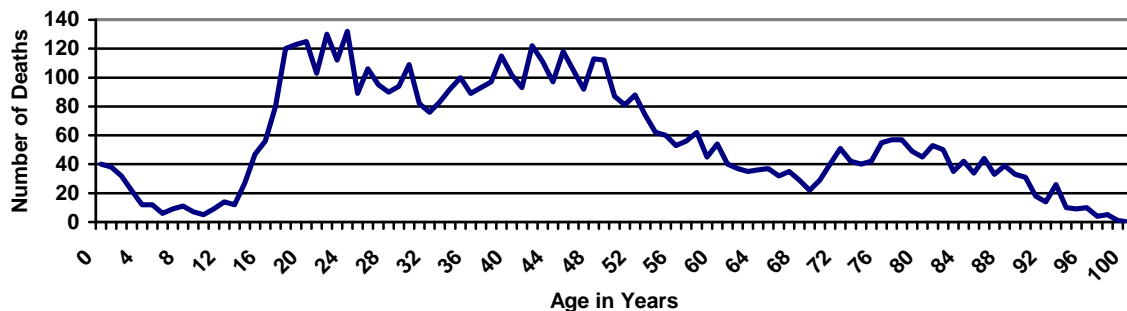
**Table 2: Number of Deaths and Age Adjusted Mortality Rate by Gender and Leading Cause, and Gender Distribution for Each Cause, SPA 3 Residents, 1998-2007**

Mechanism	Males			Females		
	Num	Rate	%	Num	Rate	%
Falls	386	5.4	60.8%	249	2.7	39.2%
Firearms	1203	13.5	89.9%	135	1.5	10.1%
MVT	968	11.3	69.5%	425	4.6	30.5%
Poisoning	655	7.6	68.6%	300	3.3	31.4%
Suffocation	346	4.1	71.8%	136	1.5	28.2%
Other Causes	684	8.0	69.6%	299	3.3	30.4%
<b>All Injury Deaths</b>	<b>4242</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>73.3%</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>26.7%</b>

**Figure 2: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of SPA 3 Population and Leading Causes of Injury Death, SPA 3 Residents, 1998-2007**



**Figure 3: Age Distribution of Injury Deaths Among SPA 3 Residents, 1998-2007**



*The small number of deaths among 100+ year olds are not shown.*

Sources: Death Statistical Master File, California Dept of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics; PEPS population data, Los Angeles County Office of Urban Research

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