

MORTALITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2009

Leading Causes of Death and Premature Death with Trends for 2000-2009

A PUBLICATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



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Message from the Director



I am pleased to report that the number of deaths and the death rate among residents of Los Angeles County continue to decline. During the 15-year period from 1995 through 2009, the death rate in the county decreased an impressive 31%. During the same time period, the United States death rate decreased only 19% and the California death rate decreased 24%. The reductions in Los Angeles County

reflect the important work of the Department and our partners in educating the community about how to reduce their risk of certain conditions and to adopt healthier lifestyles, ensuring access to quality medical screenings and treatment, and creating communities that promote health.

In 2009, the age-adjusted death rate in Los Angeles County was 583 deaths per 100,000 population. Notable declines in the death rate from many of the leading causes of death contributed to the overall decline. For example, from 2000 through 2009, there was a 42% decrease in the death rate from coronary heart disease, a 41% decrease in the death rate from stroke, and a 23% decrease in the death rate from lung cancer. Death rates in the county were at or below national goals established by Healthy People 2010 for female breast cancer, coronary heart disease, lung cancer, motor vehicle crash, and stroke.

Although there have been improvements, we face challenges in making certain that all Angelenos benefit equally. The lowest overall death rate (344 deaths per 100,000 population) was among Asian/Pacific Islander women while the highest overall rate was among black men (1,083 deaths per 100,000 population). Some residents are at higher risk of death than others because of their health behaviors, the environment in which they live, their education and employment opportunities, and their access to medical care. We continue to work with our partners to

close this gap. While some death rates are decreasing, the death rate from Alzheimer's disease continued to increase, and there has been little improvement in recent years in the death rates from preventable injuries such as drug overdoses and suicide. Violence, particularly gun violence, is a leading cause of premature mortality especially for black and Hispanic men, and disproportionately affects communities of lower socioeconomic status. Violence prevention initiatives for communities and individuals can help to increase life expectancy in those communities.

Measures of mortality are important indicators for monitoring the health of a community. In Los Angeles County, we continuously review and analyze the information collected from death certificates for residents of the county. This report, *Mortality in Los Angeles County 2009: Leading Causes of Death and Premature Death with Trends for 2000-2009*, is a comprehensive analysis and summary of the most recent year's finalized data. This resource can be used to help identify priorities for action and guide our efforts to improve the public's health. We hope the information in this report will help us work collaboratively to formulate local and state policies, and implement programs to improve and enrich the lives of all Angelenos.

Jonathan E. Fielding

Jonathan E. Fielding, MD, MPH
DIRECTOR AND HEALTH OFFICER

Data Highlights for 2009 (unless otherwise noted, rates are age-adjusted)

- In 2009, there were 57,620 deaths—a 0.7% decrease from 2008. The death rate was 583 deaths per 100,000 population—a 3% decrease from 2008.
- The number of deaths among men and women was nearly equal—29,342 men and 28,278 women—but overall, men died at a younger age than women. The median age at death for men was 73 years compared with 81 years for women.
- Overall, whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders lived longer than blacks and Hispanics. The median age at death was 81 years for whites, 79 years for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 69 years for blacks, and 69 years for Hispanics.
- The highest overall death rate was among black males—1,083 deaths per 100,000 population—which was more than three times higher than the rate among Asian/Pacific Islander women who had the lowest death rate—344 deaths per 100,000 population.
- On an average day in Los Angeles County, 158 people died, including 38 from cancer, 35 from coronary heart disease, 10 from injuries (homicide, suicide, and unintentional), and 9 from stroke. Five of the deaths were among children or young adults less than 25 years of age.
- Twenty-two percent of the deaths were caused by coronary heart disease (12,725 deaths), which was the leading cause of death and premature death.
- Twenty-four percent of the deaths were caused by cancer (13,909 deaths). Among those who died of cancer, lung cancer was most common (2,958 deaths), followed by colorectal cancer (1,388 deaths) and breast cancer (1,173 deaths).
- Diabetes remained an important cause of death and premature death for both men and women, and for all race/ethnic groups. The death rates were highest for blacks and Hispanics, and higher for men than women.
- Accidents (also called unintentional injuries), primarily motor vehicle crashes and drug overdoses, were the leading cause of death for persons age 1 to 44 years (832 deaths). In this age group, all types of injuries combined caused 41% of the deaths: accidents (832 deaths), homicide (573 deaths), and suicide (303 deaths).
- Homicide was the leading cause of death for 15- to 24-year-olds and 25- to 44-year-olds, and the leading cause of premature death for Hispanics.
- Firearms caused 833 deaths: 74% of the 723 homicides and 37% of the 775 suicides.
- Alzheimer's disease was the fourth-leading cause of death for women (1,431 deaths), but it was the 10th-leading cause of death for men (694 deaths).
- HIV remained an important cause of premature death for blacks, and in the South Health District and Metro Service Planning Area.
- Death rates were higher for men than women for every leading cause of death and premature death, except for Alzheimer's disease and breast cancer.
- Death rates were at or below the Healthy People 2010 objectives for female breast cancer, coronary heart disease, lung cancer, motor vehicle crash, and stroke.
- For most leading causes of death and premature death, the highest death rate was among black men, and the lowest rate was among Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic women.
- Death rates in the Antelope Valley and South Service Planning Areas were generally higher than other areas of the county.
- The H1N1 influenza pandemic had a dramatic impact on deaths from influenza among younger adults.

Data highlights for 2000-2009 (unless otherwise noted, rates are age-adjusted)

- Forty-five percent of the deaths were among persons less than 75 years of age. These 25,747 deaths contributed more than 455,000 years of life lost before age 75.
- During the last 10 years, the overall death rate decreased 22%, from 749 to 583 deaths per 100,000 population.
- There was a notable decrease (42%) in the death rate from coronary heart disease—the leading cause of death and premature death—from 220 to 129 deaths per 100,000 population in 2000 and 2009, respectively. The rate among women decreased 45% while among men it dropped by 39%. The rates among residents of the Antelope Valley and South Service Planning Areas were consistently higher than other areas.
- Death rates from stroke, the second leading cause of death, decreased 41% during the last 10 years. The rates and decreases were similar for men and women overall.
- Since 2000, the overall death rate from lung cancer declined by 23%. During that time period, the death rate among black men peaked in 2001 at 94 deaths per 100,000 population. By 2009, the death rate among black men decreased 27% to 69 deaths per 100,000 population, which still exceeded the Healthy People 2010 goal.
- The death rate from diabetes decreased from a high of 26 deaths per 100,000 population in 2002 through 2005, to 20 deaths per 100,000 in 2009. The highest death rates were among black men which peaked at 55 deaths per 100,000 population in 2005, and decreased 20% to 44 deaths per 100,000 population in 2009.
- For the last 10 years, the four leading causes of death have remained unchanged: coronary heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and emphysema.
- Coronary heart disease, homicide, and motor vehicle crashes have been the three leading causes of premature death for the last 10 years.
- Since 2000, the number of deaths from Alzheimer's disease has more than doubled from 820 in 2000 to 2,125 in 2009, although from 2008 to 2009, the number of deaths was virtually unchanged.
- The number of homicides peaked at 1,148 in 2002, and began declining in 2007 after several years of little change. In 2009, there were 723 homicides. The overall homicide rate decreased to 7 deaths per 100,000 population in 2009, but the homicide rate among black men remained very high—44 deaths per 100,000 population.
- The suicide rate has changed little during the past 10 years, but 2009 was the first year in which the number of suicides exceeded the number of homicides.
- HIV has not been among the overall leading causes of death or premature death since 2004, but in 2009, it remained an important cause of death for some groups.

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 using the Electronic Death Registration System.¹ Then, the local registrar submits the document to the State Registrar of Vital Records, and 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 although the use of electronic death registration systems are helping to shorten this timeframe. 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 2009, and mortality trends for 2000 through 2009. 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 2009, 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, most people will live longer than 75 years.

¹ The Electronic Death Registration System (EDRS) is an internet system for death certificate origination and registration that enables coroners, funeral directors, doctors, and hospitals to submit death certificates for registration 24 hours per day. This results in improved efficiency, faster registration, and improved data quality. EDRS was first implemented in Los Angeles County in October 2007 and there has been a gradual transition from paper to paperless processing of death certificates.

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 2009 and the 10-year period, 2000 through 2009, 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. To protect the identity of decedents, the exact number of deaths was not provided if there were fewer than five deaths in a particular group.

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.

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.² The cause of death groups were based on categories developed by the National Center for Health

Statistics.³ To identify the leading causes of death, the cause of death groups were ranked by the number of deaths in each group. If two groups had the same number of deaths, then the cause of death that resulted in the most years of life lost was ranked first. To identify the leading causes of premature death, the groups were ranked by the years of life lost in each group. If two causes of death resulted in the same number of years of life lost, then the group that resulted in the greatest number of deaths was ranked first. The ICD tenth revision was used for classifying deaths that occurred in 1999 or later. From 1979 through 1988, the ICD ninth revision was in use. To facilitate comparisons with earlier years, ninth and tenth revision codes are provided for each of the leading causes of death and premature death.

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.⁴

Healthy People is a set of national health objectives for improving the health of all Americans, which are updated every 10 years. First released for 1990, Healthy People objectives were updated for 2000, 2010, and 2020. Some figures in this report include national goals established by Healthy People 2010, the goals that were applicable in 2009.⁵

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

3 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

4 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.

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

DEFINITIONS AND TECHNICAL NOTES

- **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).⁶ All rates were rounded to the nearest whole number; therefore, rates that appear to be the same may differ by a fractional amount. Rate change percentages were calculated before rates were rounded, which may result in minor differences in rate change percentages that were calculated from rates that had been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- **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.


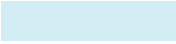













- **Health District:** Using census tract boundaries, the County is divided into 26 health districts that are responsible for planning and providing public health services according to the health needs of the local communities (Appendix 3).
- **Median:** The mid-point of a set of values; the point at which, when the values are put in order, half of the values fall above and half fall below. The median of 25, 27, 28, 36, and 41 is 28.
- **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).

Note: The decennial census is the basis for annual estimates of the total population of Los Angeles County, the population groups used in this report, and the standard population used for age adjustment. 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. Therefore, some of the variation in the reported death rates may be the result of inaccuracies in the population estimates rather than true differences.

⁶ 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.

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
	Perinatal period condition
	Birth defect
	Other conditions

HOW TO GET MORE INFORMATION

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/>

User's Guide

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 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 12,725 deaths from coronary heart disease and 2,904 deaths from emphysema/COPD.
- 3 The premature death rank for this cause of death, e.g., liver disease was the ninth-ranked cause of death (1,246 deaths), but the fourth-ranked cause of premature death (21,515 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 15,554 years of life lost before age 75, but was the second-ranked cause of death (3,301 deaths).

A Leading causes of death				B 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	12,725	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	59,440	1.
2.	Stroke	3,301	8.	2.	Homicide	31,270	16.
3.	Lung cancer	2,958	7.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	22,017	19.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	2,904	14.	4.	Liver disease	21,515	9.
5.	Alzheimer's disease	2,125	48.	5.	Suicide	20,835	14.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	2,097	12.	6.	Drug overdose	20,484	18.
7.	Diabetes	1,964	9.	7.	Lung cancer	17,295	3.
8.	Colorectal cancer	1,388	11.	8.	Stroke	15,554	2.
9.	Liver disease	1,246	4.	9.	Diabetes	14,697	7.
10.	Breast cancer	1,173	10.	10.	Breast cancer	13,466	10.

Figure 1. Ten leading causes of death and premature death

Los Angeles County
57,620 total deaths
455,513 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	12,725	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	59,440	1.
2.	Stroke	3,301	8.	2.	Homicide	31,270	16.
3.	Lung cancer	2,958	7.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	22,017	19.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	2,904	14.	4.	Liver disease	21,515	9.
5.	Alzheimer's disease	2,125	48.	5.	Suicide	20,835	14.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	2,097	12.	6.	Drug overdose	20,484	18.
7.	Diabetes	1,964	9.	7.	Lung cancer	17,295	3.
8.	Colorectal cancer	1,388	11.	8.	Stroke	15,554	2.
9.	Liver disease	1,246	4.	9.	Diabetes	14,697	7.
10.	Breast cancer	1,173	10.	10.	Breast cancer	13,466	10.

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

**Death before age 75 years.

- There were almost four times more deaths from coronary heart disease (12,725 deaths) than there were from stroke (3,301 deaths), the second leading cause of death.
- All cancers combined (13,909 deaths) caused more deaths than coronary heart disease (12,725 deaths). Together, cancer and coronary heart disease caused nearly half (46%) of all the deaths.
- Injuries (accidents [2,097 deaths], suicide [775 deaths], and homicide [723 deaths]) caused 23% of the years of life lost, but only 6% of the deaths, highlighting the dramatic impact of injuries, which are largely preventable, on premature death.
- Alzheimer's disease became an increasingly important cause of death, although it had limited impact on premature death.

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

Males 29,342 total deaths 291,301 years of life lost*				Females 28,278 total deaths 164,212 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	6,638	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	44,122	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	6,087	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	15,318	1.
2.	Lung cancer	1,650	7.	2.	Homicide	27,239	11.	2.	Stroke	1,902	4.	2.	Breast cancer	13,391	6.
3.	Emphysema/COPD	1,420	14.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	15,840	14.	3.	Emphysema/COPD	1,484	14.	3.	Lung cancer	7,150	5.
4.	Stroke	1,399	8.	4.	Liver disease	15,810	7.	4.	Alzheimer's disease	1,431	37.	4.	Stroke	6,697	2.
5.	Diabetes	1,024	9.	5.	Suicide	15,317	12.	5.	Lung cancer	1,308	3.	5.	Motor vehicle crash	6,177	23.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,016	12.	6.	Drug overdose	14,322	15.	6.	Breast cancer	1,166	2.	6.	Drug overdose	6,162	20.
7.	Liver disease	837	4.	7.	Lung cancer	10,145	2.	7.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,081	11.	7.	Diabetes	5,941	8.
8.	Prostate cancer	764	27.	8.	Stroke	8,857	4.	8.	Diabetes	940	7.	8.	Liver disease	5,705	14.
9.	Colorectal cancer	710	11.	9.	Diabetes	8,756	5.	9.	Colorectal cancer	678	10.	9.	Suicide	5,518	21.
10.	Alzheimer's disease	694	48.	10.	HIV	6,775	24.	10.	Hypertension	540	27.	10.	Colorectal cancer	4,314	9.

- Almost half (47%) of the men who died from coronary heart disease (6,638 deaths) were less than 75 years of age.
- Lung cancer (1,650 deaths) was the second-leading cause of death for men but was the third-leading cause of death in the county overall.
- Homicide (618 deaths), motor vehicle crash (484 deaths), suicide (580 deaths) and drug overdose (471 deaths) caused 25% of the years of life lost among men, but only 7% of the deaths.

- Fewer than one-fourth (22%) of the women who died from coronary heart disease (6,087 deaths) were less than 75 years of age.
- Lung cancer (1,308 deaths) was the fifth-leading cause of death for women but was the third-leading cause of death in the county overall.
- The median age at death for women was 81 years compared with 73 years for men.

*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 29,622 total deaths 156,357 years of life lost*				Hispanic 13,671 total deaths 170,221 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	6,980	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	24,090	1.	1.	Homicide	397	1.	1.	Homicide	17,997	7.
2.	Emphysema/COPD	1,895	8.	2.	Drug overdose	10,462	16.	2.	Coronary heart disease	2,428	2.	2.	Coronary heart disease	15,088	1.
3.	Lung cancer	1,702	4.	3.	Suicide	10,070	12.	3.	Diabetes	694	6.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	12,083	10.
4.	Stroke	1,623	9.	4.	Lung cancer	8,370	3.	4.	Liver disease	645	4.	4.	Liver disease	11,799	4.
5.	Alzheimer's disease	1,480	40.	5.	Liver disease	6,716	13.	5.	Pneumonia/influenza	492	9.	5.	Drug overdose	7,048	16.
6.	Pneumonia/influenza	1,076	13.	6.	Motor vehicle crash	5,850	21.	6.	Lung cancer	408	13.	6.	Diabetes	6,398	3.
7.	Colorectal cancer	696	10.	7.	Breast cancer	5,845	9.	7.	Homicide	397	1.	7.	Suicide	6,365	20.
8.	Diabetes	672	11.	8.	Emphysema/COPD	5,097	2.	8.	Emphysema/COPD	392	29.	8.	Stroke	5,973	2.
9.	Breast cancer	598	7.	9.	Stroke	4,249	4.	9.	Alzheimer's disease	349	51.	9.	Pneumonia/influenza	4,183	5.
10.	Hypertension	468	22.	10.	Colorectal cancer	4,109	7.	10.	Motor vehicle crash	312	3.	10.	Leukemia	4,073	23.

- Drug overdose (356 deaths) was the second-leading cause of premature death among whites compared with sixth-leading cause in the county overall.
- Emphysema (1,895 deaths) was the eighth-leading cause of premature death among whites compared with the 14th-leading cause in the county overall.

- Hispanics comprised the only race/ethnic group for which homicide (397 deaths) exceeded coronary heart disease (2,428 deaths) as the leading cause of premature death.
- Hispanics comprised the only race/ethnic group for which motor vehicle crash (312 deaths) was among the 10 leading causes of death. For the county overall, motor vehicle crash was the 19th-leading cause of death.

Black
7,825 total deaths
85,299 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	1,878	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	14,341	1.
2.	Stroke	433	6.	2.	Homicide	9,990	6.
3.	Lung cancer	432	4.	3.	Diabetes	3,654	4.
4.	Diabetes	340	3.	4.	Lung cancer	3,294	3.
5.	Emphysema/COPD	337	11.	5.	HIV	3,042	16.
6.	Homicide	227	2.	6.	Stroke	2,972	2.
7.	Pneumonia/influenza	223	14.	7.	Motor vehicle crash	2,539	19.
8.	Colorectal cancer	209	12.	8.	Breast cancer	2,429	9.
9.	Breast cancer	187	8.	9.	Drug overdose	2,396	17.
10.	Alzheimer's disease	184	55.	10.	Liver disease	2,030	15.

- Among blacks, diabetes (340 deaths) was the fourth-leading cause of death and the median age at death was 69 years. In the county overall, diabetes (1,964 deaths) was the seventh-leading cause of death and the median age at death was 75 years.
- Blacks lost an average of 44 years of potential life from each homicide (227 deaths).

Asian/Pacific Islander
6,267 total deaths
41,110 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	1,387	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	5,533	1.
2.	Stroke	504	4.	2.	Lung cancer	2,635	3.
3.	Lung cancer	412	2.	3.	Suicide	2,568	15.
4.	Pneumonia/influenza	290	15.	4.	Stroke	2,317	2.
5.	Emphysema/COPD	267	22.	5.	Colorectal cancer	1,533	7.
6.	Diabetes	248	10.	6.	Breast cancer	1,533	10.
7.	Colorectal cancer	195	5.	7.	Motor vehicle crash	1,492	17.
8.	Liver cancer	178	8.	8.	Liver cancer	1,475	8.
9.	Nephritis	143	18.	9.	Homicide	1,177	27.
10.	Breast cancer	120	5.	10.	Diabetes	977	6.

- Alzheimer's disease, the fifth-leading cause of death in the county overall, was the 13th-leading cause of death for Asian/Pacific Islanders (108 deaths).
- Liver cancer (178 deaths) was an important cause of death and premature death for Asian/Pacific Islanders.

*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 29,622 621 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 6,980 138 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,895 39 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,702 38 per 100,000	Stroke 1,623 32 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 1,480 26 per 100,000
Hispanic 13,671 493 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,428 99 per 100,000	Stroke 733 29 per 100,000	Diabetes 694 27 per 100,000	Liver disease 645 20 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 492 20 per 100,000
Black 7,825 874 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,878 211 per 100,000	Stroke 433 50 per 100,000	Lung cancer 432 48 per 100,000	Diabetes 340 38 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 337 39 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 6,267 419 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,387 92 per 100,000	Stroke 504 34 per 100,000	Lung cancer 412 27 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 290 20 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 267 18 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 57,620 583 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 12,725 129 per 100,000	Stroke 3,301 34 per 100,000	Lung cancer 2,958 31 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,904 30 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 2,125 21 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	Suicide	Lung cancer	Liver disease
Hispanic	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Drug overdose
Black	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Diabetes	Lung cancer	HIV
Asian/Pacific Islander	Coronary heart disease	Lung cancer	Suicide	Stroke	Colorectal cancer
Los Angeles County Total	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Suicide

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

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

Males: Leading causes of death

Race/ethnicity Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#1 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#2 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#3 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#4 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#5 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate
White 14,553 735 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 3,598 177 per 100,000	Lung cancer 892 45 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 887 45 per 100,000	Stroke 668 33 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 528 26 per 100,000
Hispanic 7,433 604 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,333 128 per 100,000	Liver disease 448 28 per 100,000	Diabetes 361 33 per 100,000	Homicide 344 13 per 100,000	Stroke 325 29 per 100,000
Black 3,961 1,083 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 957 266 per 100,000	Lung cancer 247 69 per 100,000	Homicide 207 44 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 176 54 per 100,000	Stroke 170 49 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 3,276 518 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 718 113 per 100,000	Lung cancer 266 42 per 100,000	Stroke 235 38 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 158 27 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 148 25 per 100,000
All Males 29,342 703 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 6,638 163 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,650 41 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,420 37 per 100,000	Stroke 1,399 35 per 100,000	Diabetes 1,024 25 per 100,000

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

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

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

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

Females: Leading causes of death

Race/ethnicity Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#1 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#2 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#3 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#4 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate	#5 cause Number of deaths Age-adjusted death rate
White 15,069 526 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 3,382 106 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,008 35 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 983 28 per 100,000	Stroke 955 31 per 100,000	Lung cancer 810 32 per 100,000
Hispanic 6,238 408 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,095 78 per 100,000	Stroke 408 28 per 100,000	Diabetes 333 22 per 100,000	Breast cancer 262 16 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 260 18 per 100,000
Black 3,864 721 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 921 169 per 100,000	Stroke 263 49 per 100,000	Breast cancer 187 35 per 100,000	Lung cancer 185 35 per 100,000	Diabetes 179 33 per 100,000
Asian/Pacific Islander 2,991 344 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 669 75 per 100,000	Stroke 269 31 per 100,000	Lung cancer 146 17 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 142 16 per 100,000	Breast cancer 120 14 per 100,000
All Females 28,278 488 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 6,087 101 per 100,000	Stroke 1,902 32 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 1,484 26 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 1,431 22 per 100,000	Lung cancer 1,308 24 per 100,000

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

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

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

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

Leading causes of death

Age group Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#1 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#2 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#3 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#4 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate	#5 cause Number of deaths Age-specific death rate
<1 year old 703 480 per 100,000	Low birthweight/prematurity 114 78 per 100,000	SIDS* 61 42 per 100,000	Congenital heart defect 55 38 per 100,000	Circulatory system diseases 23 16 per 100,000	Respiratory distress 21 14 per 100,000
1-4 years old 119 20 per 100,000	Birth defect 19 --	Homicide 11 --	Motor vehicle crash 10 --	Drowning 9 --	Leukemia 9 --
5-14 years old 156 11 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 21 1 per 100,000	Birth defect 15 --	Leukemia 13 --	Homicide 13 --	Brain/CNS cancer 10 --
15-24 years old 821 52 per 100,000	Homicide 285 18 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 133 8 per 100,000	Suicide 69 4 per 100,000	Drug overdose 43 3 per 100,000	Leukemia 24 2 per 100,000
25-44 years old 3,083 102 per 100,000	Homicide 264 9 per 100,000	Drug overdose 257 8 per 100,000	Suicide 229 8 per 100,000	Motor vehicle crash 213 7 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 198 7 per 100,000
45-64 years old 11,796 477 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,293 93 per 100,000	Liver disease 697 28 per 100,000	Lung cancer 679 27 per 100,000	Diabetes 479 19 per 100,000	Stroke 478 19 per 100,000
65-74 years old 9,069 1,558 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,956 336 per 100,000	Lung cancer 835 143 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 530 91 per 100,000	Stroke 475 82 per 100,000	Diabetes 399 69 per 100,000
75+ years old 31,869 5,819 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 8,275 1,511 per 100,000	Stroke 2,242 409 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,046 374 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 2,019 369 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 1,558 285 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 57,620 583 per 100,000**	Coronary heart disease 12,725 129 per 100,000	Stroke 3,301 34 per 100,000	Lung cancer 2,958 31 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,904 30 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 2,125 21 per 100,000

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

- Accidents (unintentional injuries including motor vehicle crash, drug overdose, and drowning) were the leading cause of death for persons aged 1 to 44 years. All injuries (accidents, homicide, and suicide) caused 41% of the deaths in this age group.
- Nearly half (45%) of all deaths were among persons less than 75 years of age and resulted in more than 455,000 years of potential life lost.
- 4,450 deaths from coronary heart disease were among persons less than 75 years of age. These deaths were 8% of all deaths but contributed almost 60,000 years of potential life lost -- 13% of the years of life lost overall.

*Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

**Age-adjusted rate.

--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 574 deaths	White 84	Perinatal period condition 44	Birth defect 16	Kidney cancer <5
		Hispanic 338	Perinatal period condition 122	Birth defect 68	Motor vehicle crash 15
		Black 100	Perinatal period condition 39	Birth defect 14	Homicide 11
		Asian/Pacific Islander 48	Perinatal period condition 15	Birth defect 9	Leukemia <5
	15-24 years 622 deaths	White 97	Motor vehicle crash 23	Drug overdose 18	Suicide 12
		Hispanic 364	Homicide 158	Motor vehicle crash 56	Suicide 31
		Black 126	Homicide 83	Motor vehicle crash 8	Birth defect <5
		Asian/Pacific Islander 35	Motor vehicle crash 7	Homicide 5	Suicide <5
	25-44 years 2,049 deaths	White 550	Drug overdose 89	Suicide 70	Motor vehicle crash 53
		Hispanic 993	Homicide 133	Liver disease 88	Motor vehicle crash 86
		Black 342	Homicide 74	Coronary heart disease 42	HIV 30
		Asian/Pacific Islander 155	Suicide 18	Coronary heart disease 18	Homicide 9
	45-64 years 7,285 deaths	White 3,076	Coronary heart disease 763	Lung cancer 187	Suicide 174
		Hispanic 2,153	Coronary heart disease 425	Liver disease 260	Diabetes 118
		Black 1,313	Coronary heart disease 376	Lung cancer 77	Diabetes 58
		Asian/Pacific Islander 693	Coronary heart disease 158	Lung cancer 70	Stroke 40

65-74 years 5,103 deaths	White 2,448	Coronary heart disease 587	Lung cancer 269	Emphysema/COPD 179
	Hispanic 1,164	Coronary heart disease 266	Diabetes 83	Lung cancer 82
	Black 841	Coronary heart disease 205	Lung cancer 86	Prostate cancer 53
	Asian/Pacific Islander 621	Coronary heart disease 144	Lung cancer 64	Diabetes 37
75+ years 13,707 deaths	White 8,297	Coronary heart disease 2,208	Emphysema/COPD 596	Alzheimer's disease 470
	Hispanic 2,421	Coronary heart disease 589	Emphysema/COPD 141	Diabetes 135
	Black 1,239	Coronary heart disease 334	Emphysema/COPD 92	Prostate cancer 91
	Asian/Pacific Islander 1,723	Coronary heart disease 398	Stroke 150	Lung cancer 129

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

- Nearly all (99.6%) of the 224 male perinatal period condition deaths were infants less than 1 year of age. Prematurity/low birthweight (70 deaths) was the most common cause.
- Among male children aged 0 to 14 years, heart defects (36 deaths) were the most common congenital defect.
- Three-fourths (73%) of all deaths among males aged 15 to 24 years were from homicide (254 deaths), accidents (148 deaths), and suicide (51 deaths).
- Most (80%) homicides were committed with a firearm. Among 15- to 24-year-olds, 91% of the homicides were committed with a firearm. Among men overall, 43% of the suicides were committed with a firearm. Among men older than 74, 73% of the suicides were committed with a firearm.
- Coronary heart disease accounted for about one-fourth of the deaths in each age group for men over the age of 44 years.
- Among men, the median age at death from coronary heart disease was 79 years for whites, 77 years for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 72 years for Hispanics, and 67 years for blacks.

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 404 deaths	White 57	Perinatal period condition 17	Birth defect 16	Pneumonia/influenza <5
		Hispanic 248	Perinatal period condition 70	Birth defect 62	Motor vehicle crash 14
		Black 65	Perinatal period condition 20	Birth defect 14	Homicide <5
		Asian/Pacific Islander 30	Perinatal period condition 11	Birth defect 10	Brain/CNS cancer <5
	15-24 years 199 deaths	White 39	Motor vehicle crash 8	Drug overdose 5	Suicide <5
		Hispanic 99	Motor vehicle crash 19	Homicide 18	Leukemia 6
		Black 35	Suicide 6	Motor vehicle crash 6	Homicide 6
		Asian/Pacific Islander 25	Motor vehicle crash 6	Homicide <5	Suicide <5
	25-44 years 1,034 deaths	White 304	Drug overdose 38	Breast cancer 31	Suicide 30
		Hispanic 421	Motor vehicle crash 28	Breast cancer 28	Diabetes 19
		Black 206	Coronary heart disease 19	Breast cancer 18	Drug overdose 16
		Asian/Pacific Islander 95	Breast cancer 11	Suicide 9	Lung cancer 7
	45-64 years 4,511 deaths	White 1,830	Breast cancer 204	Coronary heart disease 202	Lung cancer 141
		Hispanic 1,244	Coronary heart disease 138	Breast cancer 111	Liver disease 85
		Black 981	Coronary heart disease 173	Breast cancer 83	Lung cancer 65
		Asian/Pacific Islander 426	Breast cancer 55	Coronary heart disease 41	Stroke 37

65-74 years 3,966 deaths	White 1,846	Coronary heart disease 322	Lung cancer 210	Emphysema/COPD 168
	Hispanic 996	Coronary heart disease 172	Diabetes 64	Breast cancer 53
	Black 690	Coronary heart disease 174	Lung cancer 48	Stroke 44
	Asian/Pacific Islander 415	Coronary heart disease 75	Stroke 33	Lung cancer 28
75+ deaths 18,162 deaths	White 10,993	Coronary heart disease 2,844	Alzheimer's disease 947	Stroke 806
	Hispanic 3,230	Coronary heart disease 777	Stroke 271	Alzheimer's disease 224
	Black 1,887	Coronary heart disease 554	Stroke 157	Alzheimer's disease 126
	Asian/Pacific Islander 2,000	Coronary heart disease 548	Stroke 196	Pneumonia/influenza 120

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

- 120 of the 121 female perinatal period condition deaths were among infants less than 1 year of age. Low birthweight/pre-maturity (44 deaths) was the most common condition.
- Among female children aged 0 to 14 years, heart defects (29 deaths) were the most common congenital defect.
- Accidents, most commonly motor vehicle crashes, were the leading cause of death among girls and young adults aged 15 to 24 years.
- Cancer caused 41% of all the deaths among women aged 45 to 64 years. Among this group, breast cancer was the leading cause of cancer death. Among older women (65-74 years), lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer death.
- Among women, the median age at death from coronary heart disease was 87 years for whites, 85 years for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 82 years for Hispanics, and 79 years for blacks.

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

Antelope Valley (SPA 1)
2,230 deaths
21,576 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	476	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,821	1.
2.	Emphysema/COPD	202	6.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	1,522	10.
3.	Lung cancer	118	7.	3.	Homicide	1,236	15.
4.	Diabetes	113	4.	4.	Diabetes	1,101	4.
5.	Stroke	94	13.	5.	Liver disease	963	8.

San Fernando (SPA 2)
12,132 deaths
84,124 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	2,828	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	11,516	1.
2.	Stroke	690	9.	2.	Suicide	5,131	12.
3.	Lung cancer	664	6.	3.	Drug overdose	4,736	17.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	572	14.	4.	Motor vehicle crash	4,203	18.
5.	Alzheimer's disease	568	42.	5.	Liver disease	3,609	11.

San Gabriel (SPA 3)
10,636 deaths
71,001 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	2,304	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	8,974	1.
2.	Stroke	694	7.	2.	Motor vehicle crash	3,906	18.
3.	Emphysema/COPD	631	12.	3.	Suicide	3,461	16.
4.	Lung cancer	573	5.	4.	Liver disease	3,424	10.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	404	13.	5.	Lung cancer	3,324	4.

Metro (SPA 4)
6,032 deaths
49,573 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	1,414	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	5,993	1.
2.	Stroke	344	8.	2.	Homicide	3,207	17.
3.	Lung cancer	265	10.	3.	Liver disease	2,843	8.
4.	Pneumonia/influenza	256	12.	4.	Suicide	2,831	13.
5.	Emphysema/COPD	251	17.	5.	Drug overdose	2,650	16.

West (SPA 5)
3,967 deaths
20,426 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	854	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	2,664	1.
2.	Stroke	232	10.	2.	Suicide	1,703	9.
3.	Lung cancer	216	6.	3.	Drug overdose	1,237	19.
4.	Alzheimer's disease	216	37.	4.	Liver disease	1,078	15.
5.	Emphysema/COPD	182	12.	5.	Breast cancer	1,072	8.

South (SPA 6)
5,638 deaths
65,813 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	1,271	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	8,926	1.
2.	Stroke	323	5.	2.	Homicide	8,891	6.
3.	Lung cancer	275	7.	3.	Motor vehicle crash	3,480	15.
4.	Diabetes	247	4.	4.	Diabetes	2,661	4.
5.	Emphysema/COPD	216	15.	5.	Stroke	2,545	2.

East (SPA 7)
7,184 deaths
59,269 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	1,488	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	7,235	1.
2.	Stroke	411	8.	2.	Homicide	4,341	13.
3.	Emphysema/COPD	359	17.	3.	Liver disease	3,585	8.
4.	Diabetes	323	6.	4.	Motor vehicle crash	2,831	18.
5.	Lung cancer	300	10.	5.	Suicide	2,634	15.

South Bay (SPA 8)
9,455 deaths
76,521 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	2,029	1.	1.	Coronary heart disease	10,507	1.
2.	Lung cancer	541	3.	2.	Homicide	6,623	13.
3.	Stroke	510	8.	3.	Lung cancer	3,282	2.
4.	Emphysema/COPD	488	13.	4.	Drug overdose	3,222	18.
5.	Pneumonia/influenza	360	12.	5.	Liver disease	2,895	10.

*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 2,230 815 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 476 183 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 202 79 per 100,000	Lung cancer 118 43 per 100,000	Diabetes 113 41 per 100,000	Stroke 94 37 per 100,000
SPA 2: San Fernando 12,132 559 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,828 130 per 100,000	Stroke 690 32 per 100,000	Lung cancer 664 32 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 572 27 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 568 26 per 100,000
SPA 3: San Gabriel 10,636 553 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,304 118 per 100,000	Stroke 694 36 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 631 33 per 100,000	Lung cancer 573 31 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 404 21 per 100,000
SPA 4: Metro 6,032 505 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,414 119 per 100,000	Stroke 344 29 per 100,000	Lung cancer 265 24 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 256 21 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 251 21 per 100,000
SPA 5: West 3,967 487 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 854 101 per 100,000	Stroke 232 28 per 100,000	Lung cancer 216 28 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 216 24 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 182 22 per 100,000
SPA 6: South 5,638 754 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,271 178 per 100,000	Stroke 323 46 per 100,000	Lung cancer 275 40 per 100,000	Diabetes 247 34 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 216 31 per 100,000
SPA 7: East 7,184 590 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,488 122 per 100,000	Stroke 411 34 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 359 31 per 100,000	Diabetes 323 27 per 100,000	Lung cancer 300 26 per 100,000
SPA 8: South Bay 9,455 611 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 2,029 131 per 100,000	Lung cancer 541 36 per 100,000	Stroke 510 33 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 488 32 per 100,000	Pneumonia/influenza 360 24 per 100,000
Los Angeles County Total 57,620 583 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 12,725 129 per 100,000	Stroke 3,301 34 per 100,000	Lung cancer 2,958 31 per 100,000	Emphysema/COPD 2,904 30 per 100,000	Alzheimer's disease 2,125 21 per 100,000

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

Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

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

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

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

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

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

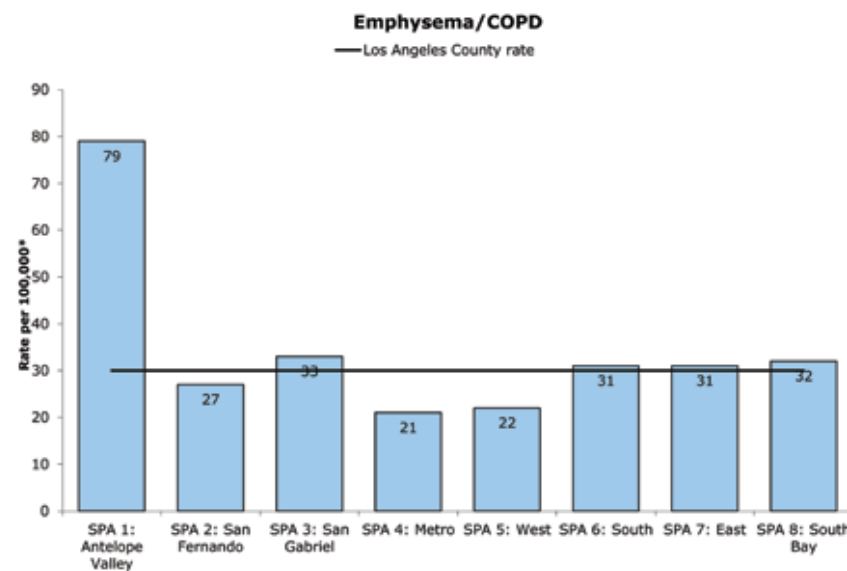
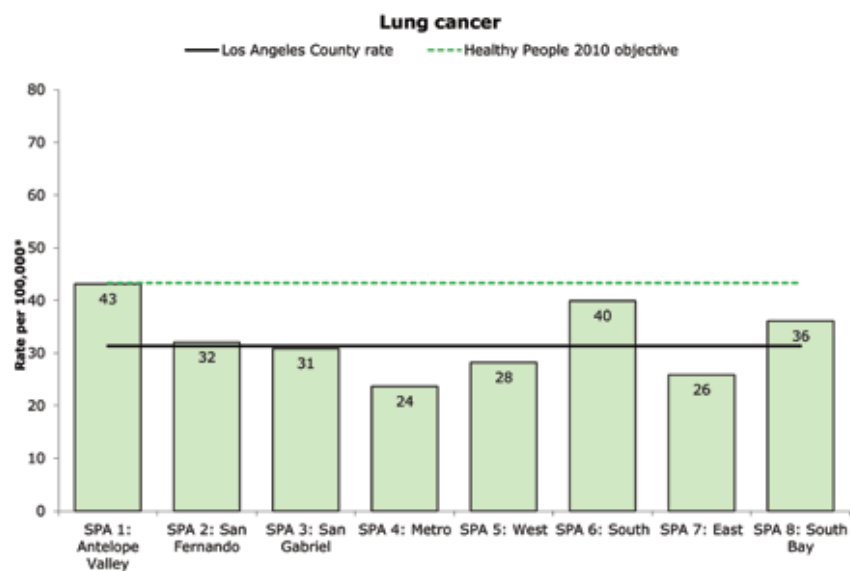
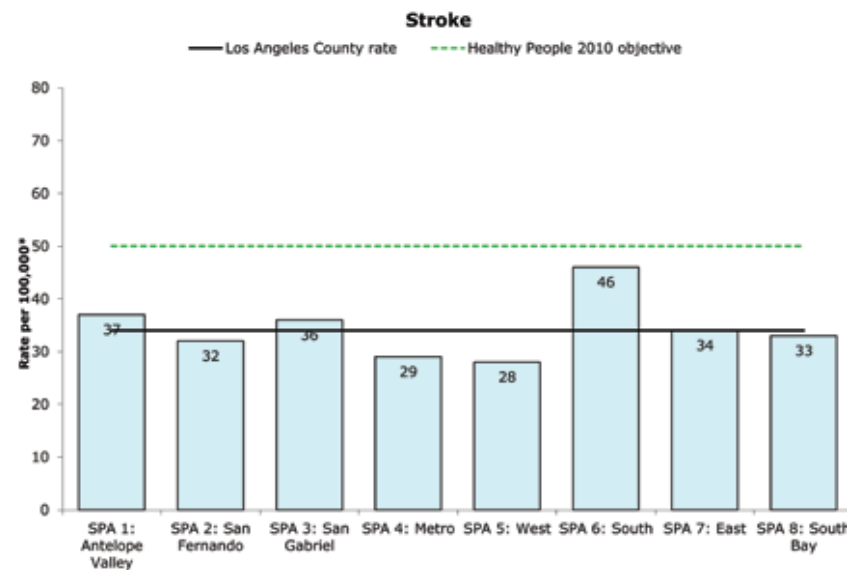
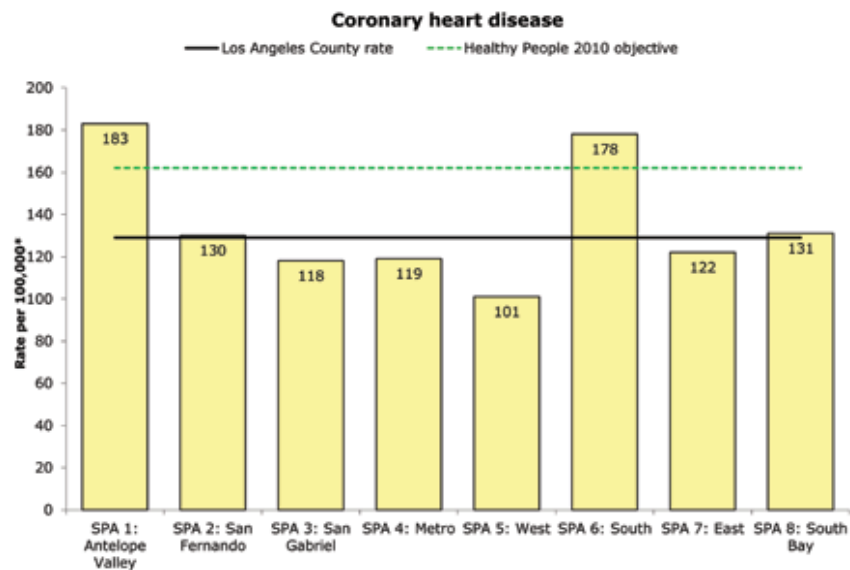
Notes: All males includes persons of unknown residence.

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

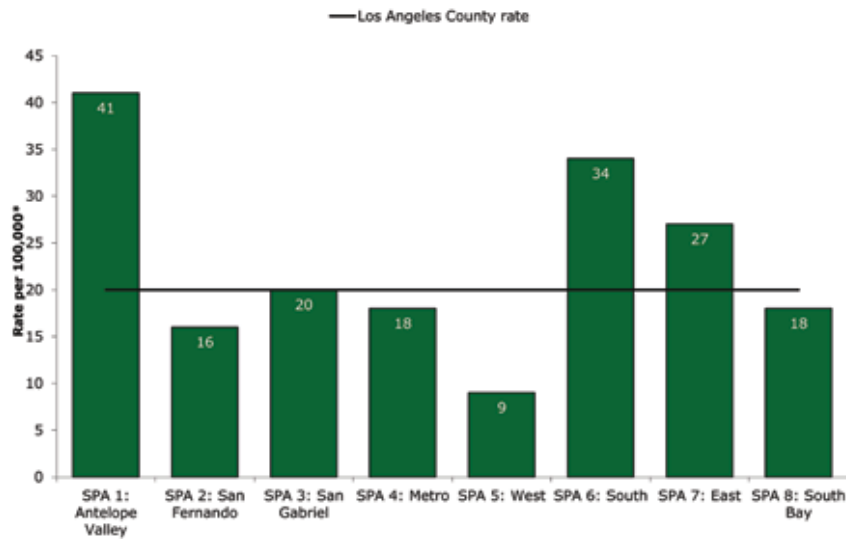
Service Planning Area	#1 cause	#2 cause	#3 cause	#4 cause	#5 cause
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Emphysema/COPD	Diabetes	Drug overdose
SPA 2: San Fernando	Breast cancer	Coronary heart disease	Drug overdose	Suicide	Lung cancer
SPA 3: San Gabriel	Breast cancer	Coronary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

Notes: All females includes persons of unknown residence.

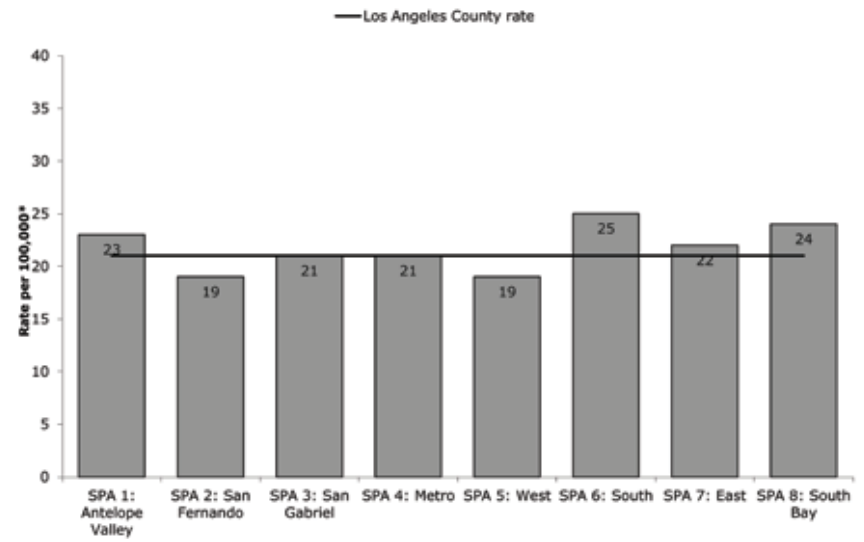
Figure 13. Death rates for selected causes of death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence



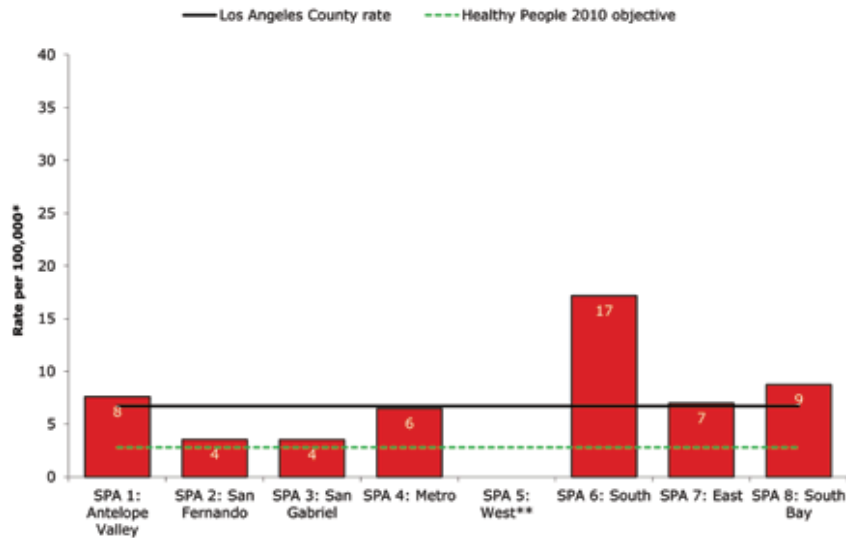
Diabetes



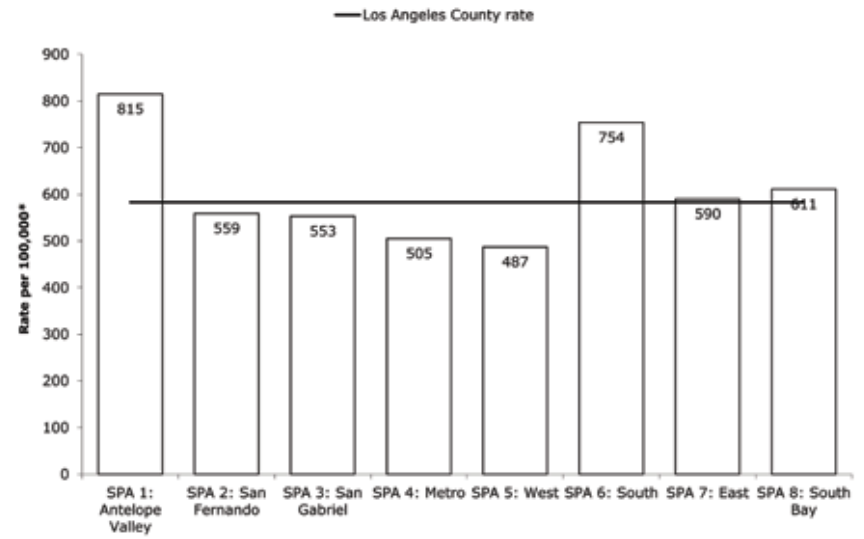
Pneumonia/Influenza



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 2,273 471 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 531	Stroke 162	Emphysema/COPD 128	Pneumonia/influenza 122	Lung cancer 118
Antelope Valley 2,230 815 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 476	Emphysema/COPD 202	Lung cancer 118	Diabetes 113	Stroke 94
Bellflower 2,242 638 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 468	Stroke 138	Emphysema/COPD 130	Lung cancer 120	Diabetes 92
Central 1,719 512 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 425	Stroke 92	Emphysema/COPD 79	Diabetes 75	Pneumonia/influenza 75
Compton 1,440 752 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 291	Stroke 83	Diabetes 71	Lung cancer 68	Homicide 63
East LA 1,095 554 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 213	Diabetes 74	Stroke 55	Liver disease 51	Pneumonia/influenza 49
East Valley 2,419 572 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 561	Lung cancer 145	Stroke 126	Emphysema/COPD 97	Pneumonia/influenza 93
El Monte 2,166 541 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 445	Stroke 130	Lung cancer 123	Emphysema/COPD 121	Diabetes 104
Foothill 1,973 577 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 439	Stroke 127	Emphysema/COPD 112	Lung cancer 104	Alzheimer's disease 96
Glendale 2,302 518 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 521	Stroke 149	Alzheimer's disease 136	Lung cancer 111	Emphysema/COPD 109
Harbor 1,326 568 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 265	Stroke 70	Lung cancer 68	Alzheimer's disease 67	Emphysema/COPD 63
Hollywood-Wilshire 2,751 498 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 664	Stroke 171	Lung cancer 127	Emphysema/COPD 112	Pneumonia/influenza 102
Inglewood 2,189 614 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 490	Lung cancer 114	Stroke 110	Emphysema/COPD 99	Pneumonia/influenza 91

Long Beach 3,027 681 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 656	Emphysema/COPD 167	Lung cancer 165	Stroke 164	Pneumonia/influenza 121
Northeast 1,562 512 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 325	Stroke 81	Pneumonia/influenza 79	Lung cancer 70	Diabetes 65
Pasadena 928 546 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 200	Emphysema/COPD 58	Stroke 58	Lung cancer 55	Alzheimer's disease 39
Pomona 3,296 613 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 689	Stroke 217	Emphysema/COPD 212	Lung cancer 173	Alzheimer's disease 140
San Antonio 1,716 550 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 353	Stroke 84	Emphysema/COPD 82	Diabetes 81	Alzheimer's disease 63
San Fernando 2,399 616 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 542	Stroke 149	Lung cancer 131	Emphysema/COPD 118	Alzheimer's disease 95
South 973 834 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 214	Stroke 61	Lung cancer 50	Homicide 42	Emphysema/COPD 34
Southeast 631 629 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 134	Stroke 45	Diabetes 31	Emphysema/COPD 28	Homicide 27
Southwest 2,594 763 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 632	Stroke 134	Lung cancer 134	Diabetes 117	Pneumonia/influenza 97
Torrance 2,913 565 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 618	Lung cancer 194	Stroke 166	Emphysema/COPD 159	Alzheimer's disease 108
West 3,967 487 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 854	Stroke 232	Lung cancer 216	Alzheimer's disease 216	Emphysema/COPD 182
West Valley 5,012 549 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 1,204	Lung cancer 277	Stroke 266	Alzheimer's disease 251	Emphysema/COPD 248
Whittier 2,131 603 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 454	Stroke 134	Emphysema/COPD 104	Lung cancer 96	Alzheimer's disease 94
Los Angeles County Total 57,620 583 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease 12,725	Stroke 3,301	Lung cancer 2,958	Emphysema/COPD 2,904	Alzheimer's disease 2,125

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

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

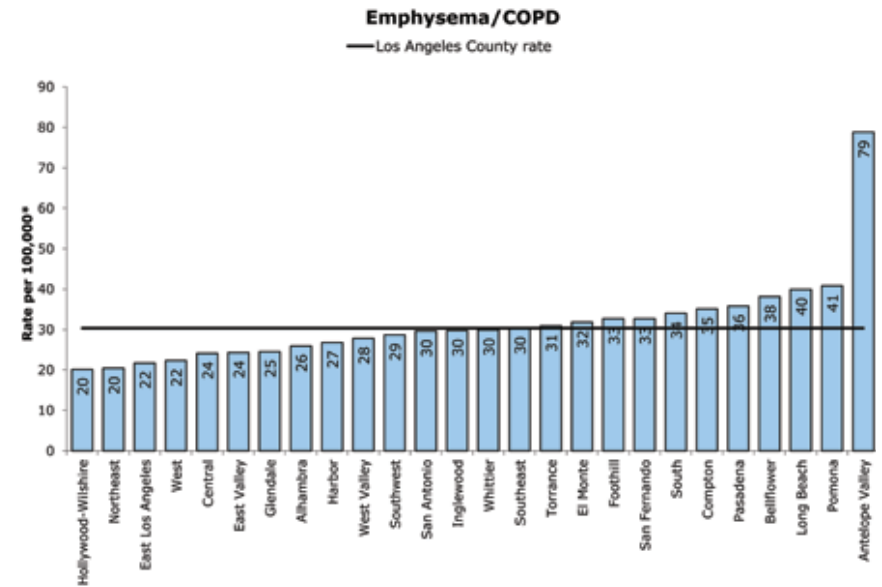
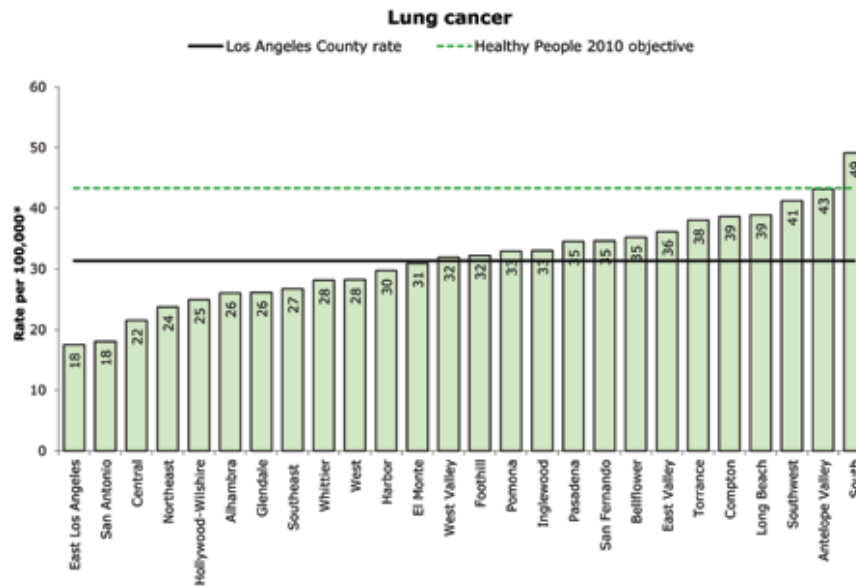
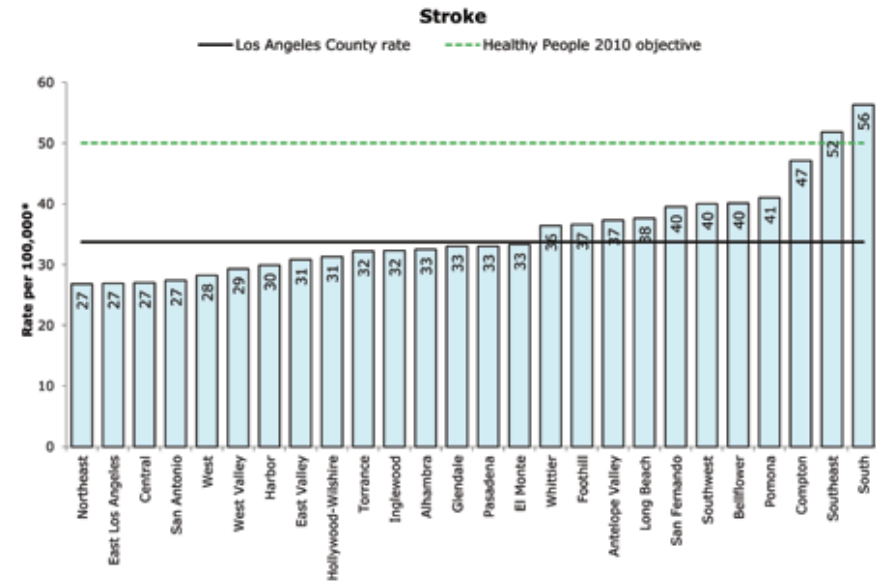
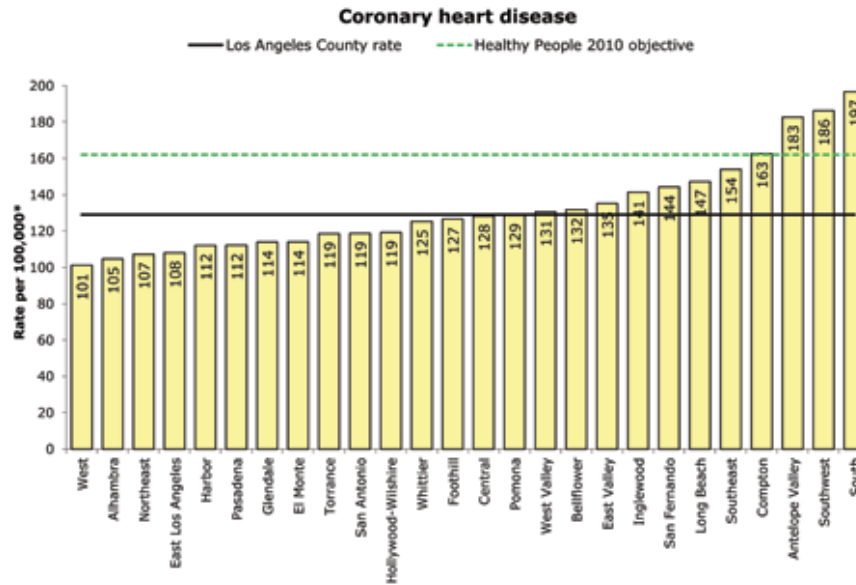
Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

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

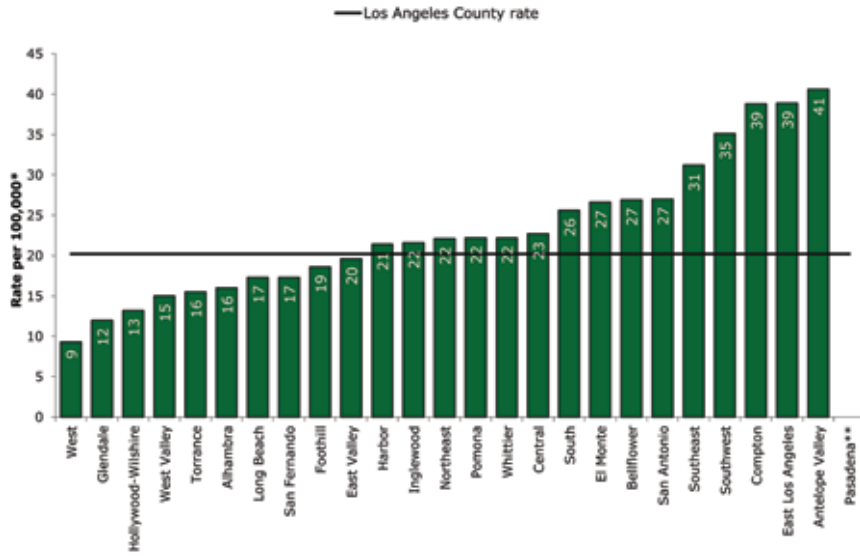
Long Beach	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Drug overdose	Liver disease	Lung cancer
Northeast	Homicide	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Suicide
Pasadena	Coronary heart disease	Breast cancer	Drug overdose	Lung cancer	Suicide
Pomona	Coronary heart disease	Motor vehicle crash	Liver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

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

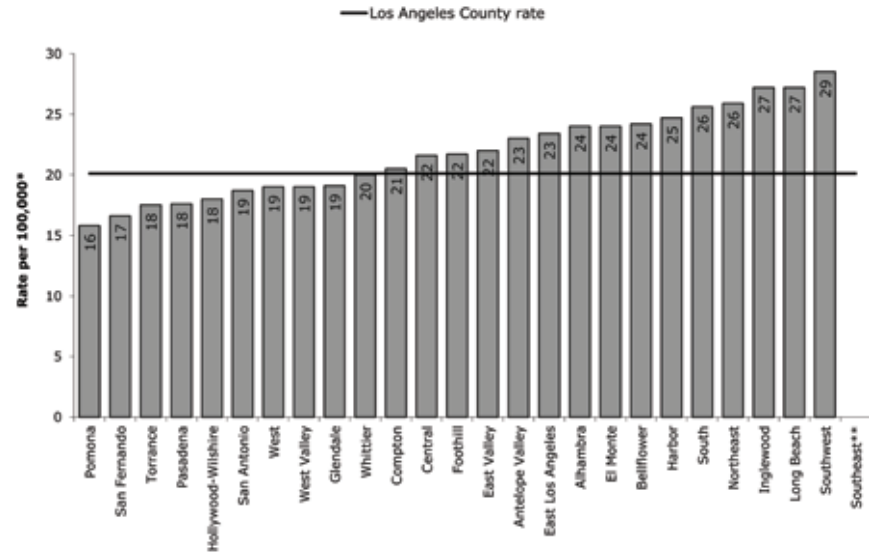
Figure 16. Death rates for selected causes of death, by health district of residence



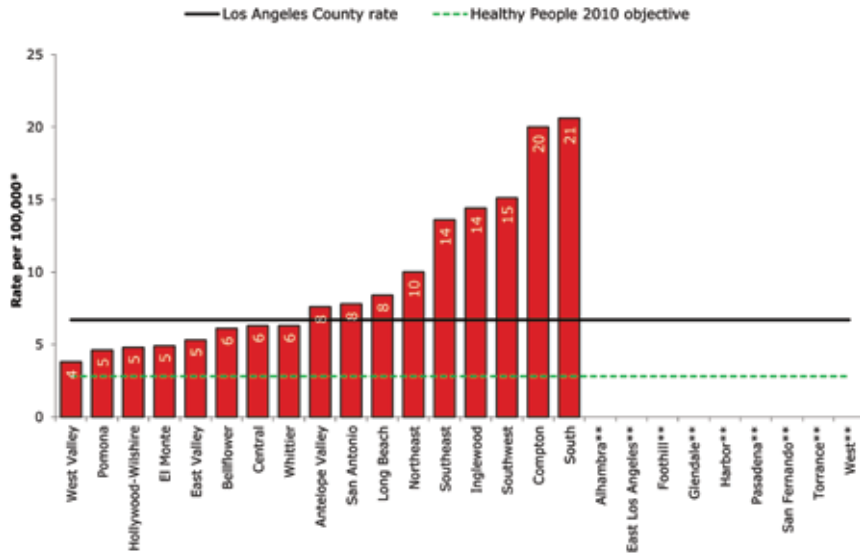
Diabetes



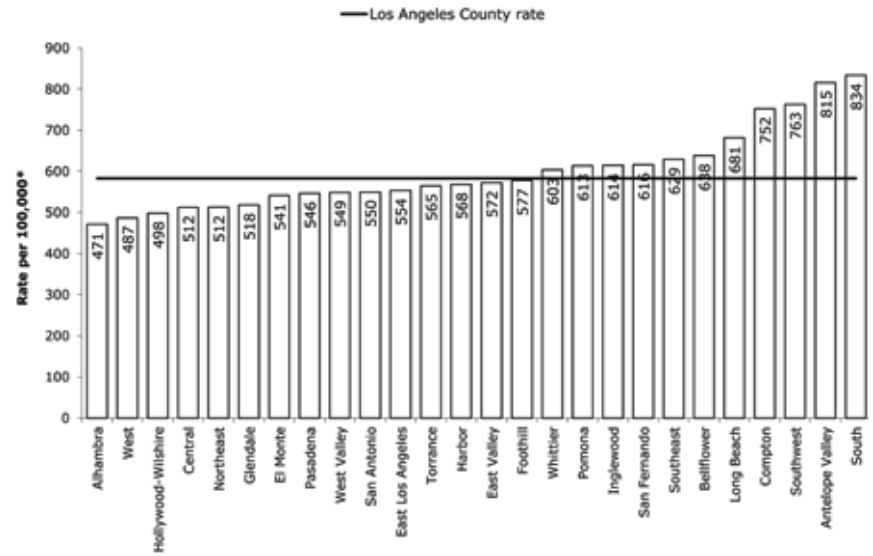
Pneumonia/Influenza



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
2009	Coronary heart disease 12,725	Stroke 3,301	Lung cancer 2,958	Emphysema/COPD 2,904	Alzheimer's disease 2,125	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,097	Diabetes 1,964	Colorectal cancer 1,388	Liver disease 1,246	Breast cancer 1,173
2008	Coronary heart disease 13,428	Stroke 3,280	Lung cancer 2,910	Emphysema/COPD 2,889	Diabetes 2,190	Pneumonia/ influenza 2,171	Alzheimer's disease 2,121	Colorectal cancer 1,365	Liver disease 1,134	Breast cancer 1,079
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

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
2009	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Liver disease	Suicide	Drug overdose	Lung cancer	Stroke	Diabetes	Breast cancer
2008	Coronary heart disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crash	Suicide	Liver disease	Drug overdose	Lung cancer	Diabetes	Stroke	Breast cancer
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

Alzheimer's Disease

48th cause of premature death
5th cause of death

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE became the fifth-leading cause of death in 2009, moving up from the seventh-leading cause of death in 2008. The highest death rate, 28 deaths per 100,000 population, was among white women, while the lowest death rate, 6 deaths per 100,000 population, was among Asian/Pacific Islander men. The death rate from Alzheimer's disease increased 94% in the past 10 years, reflecting the aging of the population and increased awareness of the disease.

In simple terms . . .

Alzheimer's disease is an irreversible, progressive brain disease that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills and, eventually, the ability to carry out the simplest tasks of daily living.

In most people with Alzheimer's disease, symptoms first appear after age 60. Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia in older people. There are medications that may temporarily lessen some of the symptoms, but there is no cure. 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, genetics

Community opportunities for intervention

- Promote awareness and educate the public about what is normal aging
- 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

- Work with your health care provider to maintain healthy blood pressure, cholesterol, and blood sugar levels
- Stay socially active by engaging in community groups, joining classes, or volunteering
- Eat a healthy diet that is rich in fruits and vegetables, and whole grains
- Make time to be physically active every day
- Learn new things and keep your mind active by reading, doing puzzles, or dancing (which requires anticipating and memorizing dance steps)
- Visit your doctor early if you are experiencing symptoms of memory loss or a decline in thinking ability

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 2,125
Death Rate 21 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective None

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 331.0

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) G30

References **Alzheimer's Association**
www.alz.org
"Alzheimer's Disease: An Emerging Public Health Concern"
http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/reports/lahealthbrief_2007/alzheimer's_disease.PDF

Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral Center
www.nia.nih.gov/alzheimers

Referral **Alzheimer's Association Helpline:**
1-800-272-3900

Figure T3. Trends in Alzheimer's disease mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	820	11	905	12	973	12	1,285	16	1,340	16	1,546	18	1,551	18	1,780	19	2,121	22	2,125	21
Males	270	10	309	11	318	11	405	14	399	13	450	14	477	15	586	17	676	19	694	19
Females	550	11	596	12	655	13	880	17	941	17	1,096	20	1,074	19	1,194	20	1,445	23	1,431	22
White	618	13	719	15	755	15	957	19	975	19	1,132	22	1,105	22	1,297	25	1,487	27	1,480	26
Hispanic	84	7	73	6	93	7	161	11	143	9	168	10	217	12	239	12	310	15	349	16
Black	89	13	90	14	97	14	119	17	155	21	176	24	151	21	159	21	204	25	184	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	28	3	22	3	25	3	42	4	65	6	69	6	76	6	80	6	116	8	108	7
Males																				
White	203	12	238	14	246	14	295	16	289	16	319	17	336	19	417	22	478	24	497	24
Hispanic	24	5	30	7	37	7	46	9	46	8	53	8	71	11	71	10	91	12	108	14
Black	29	12	34	14	28	12	37	15	40	17	55	22	45	19	63	24	58	21	51	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	--	7	--	6	--	23	6	24	5	23	5	25	5	33	6	47	8	36	6
Females																				
White	415	13	481	16	509	16	662	21	686	21	813	25	769	24	880	27	1,009	29	983	28
Hispanic	60	8	43	5	56	6	115	12	97	10	115	10	146	12	168	13	219	16	241	17
Black	60	13	56	13	69	15	82	17	115	24	121	24	106	21	96	19	146	27	133	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	--	15	--	19	--	19	--	41	6	46	7	51	7	47	6	69	8	72	8
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	30	17	26	15	39	21	43	24	43	24	60	31	50	25	70	32	74	32	72	31
SPA 2: San Fernando	181	11	206	12	255	15	325	18	343	19	409	22	407	22	490	25	595	28	568	26
SPA 3: San Gabriel	175	12	177	12	210	14	273	17	268	16	307	18	313	18	384	21	381	20	399	20
SPA 4: Metro	86	9	101	10	102	10	119	11	120	11	137	12	142	13	131	11	189	15	169	13
SPA 5: West	83	11	75	10	77	10	115	15	133	16	161	20	116	15	167	21	198	23	216	24
SPA 6: South	53	10	63	12	60	11	75	13	108	18	101	16	99	16	89	14	128	19	128	18
SPA 7: East	79	9	93	10	93	10	135	13	144	13	148	13	194	17	170	14	240	20	262	21
SPA 8: South Bay	130	11	158	14	132	11	196	16	175	14	222	17	221	17	272	19	309	21	311	20

*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 (Female)

2nd cause of premature death
6th cause of death

***BREAST CANCER** was the leading cause of death for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander women aged 25 to 44 years, and white and Asian/Pacific Islander women aged 45 to 64 years. The median age at death was 62 years for Hispanic women, 63 for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 64 years for blacks, and 69 for whites. The highest death rate (28 deaths per 100,000 females) was in the South Service Planning Area while the lowest death rate (15 deaths per 100,000 females) was in the Metro Service Planning Area.*

In simple terms . . .

Cancer is a term for diseases in which cells in your body grow out of control. Cancer cells can invade nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. Breast cancer starts in the cells of the breast. Men can get breast cancer, but it is uncommon.

Risk factors (for women)

Age, family or personal history of breast cancer, having a BRCA 1/2 gene mutation, history of radiation treatment to the chest area, early menstruation (before age 12), late menopause (after age 55), never giving birth, excessive alcohol consumption, long-term use of combined hormone replacement therapy, being overweight, lack of physical activity

Community opportunities for prevention

- Promote the availability of low-cost breast cancer screening and follow-up
- Provide education on the importance of receiving breast cancer screening on-schedule
- Promote physical activity by providing access to safe places like parks to walk, play, and exercise

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Follow recommended guidelines for breast cancer screening and follow-up
- Know your family history of breast cancer
- Limit alcohol consumption
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Eat a healthy diet that is rich in fruits and vegetables, and whole grains
- Make time to be physically active every day
- Talk to your doctor about the risks and benefits of hormone replacement therapy

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 1,166
Death Rate 21.3 deaths per 100,000 females

Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-3 21.3 deaths per 100,000 females

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 174-175

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) C50

References **American Cancer Society**
www.cancer.org
National Cancer Institute
www.cancer.gov
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast
Guide to Community Preventive Services
www.thecommunityguide.org

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

Figure T4. Trends in breast cancer (female) mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,045	24	1,088	24	1,052	23	1,074	22	1,157	24	1,168	23	1,063	21	1,127	22	1,071	20	1,166	21
Females																				
White	606	28	621	28	612	27	570	25	613	27	631	27	557	25	571	24	560	23	593	25
Hispanic	169	14	213	17	176	14	242	17	222	15	223	15	237	15	249	15	221	14	262	16
Black	170	36	159	34	150	31	158	32	199	40	181	36	164	32	194	37	180	34	187	35
Asian/Pacific Islander	97	15	91	14	112	16	102	14	120	16	132	17	101	12	112	13	108	12	120	14
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	25	20	30	25	36	29	41	30	30	23	51	36	40	27	39	26	38	25	34	22
SPA 2: San Fernando	244	25	253	26	242	24	238	23	241	22	261	24	264	23	249	22	240	20	235	19
SPA 3: San Gabriel	183	21	213	24	203	22	185	20	209	22	204	21	192	19	202	20	187	18	233	22
SPA 4: Metro	110	22	97	19	117	22	104	19	130	22	117	20	104	17	120	19	108	17	92	15
SPA 5: West	94	25	79	22	101	27	88	23	97	26	99	25	85	22	84	20	98	23	96	22
SPA 6: South	97	27	83	23	89	24	97	26	113	28	113	29	110	27	100	24	104	25	121	28
SPA 7: East	115	21	132	24	105	18	144	24	130	21	130	21	122	19	142	22	117	17	153	23
SPA 8: South Bay	176	25	193	27	159	22	171	23	201	26	192	24	143	18	185	22	176	21	202	23

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

Colorectal Cancer

11th cause of premature death
8th cause of death

COLORECTAL CANCER has been the eighth-leading cause of death overall since 2005. In 2009, it was the 11th-leading cause of premature death overall, but was the fifth-leading cause of premature death for Asian/Pacific Islanders. The overall colorectal cancer death rate was 14 deaths per 100,000 population. The highest death rate, 26 deaths per 100,000 population, was among black males.

In simple terms . . .

Cancer is a term for diseases in which cells in your body grow out of control. Cancer cells can invade nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. Colorectal cancer starts in the cells of the colon or rectum.

Risk factors

Age, family history of colorectal cancer or colorectal polyps, inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease), inherited genetic syndromes related to colorectal cancer (e.g., familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) or hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (Lynch syndrome)), excessive alcohol consumption, tobacco use, being overweight, lack of physical activity

Community opportunities for prevention

- Promote the availability of low-cost colorectal cancer screening and follow-up
- Provide education on the importance of receiving colorectal cancer screening on-schedule
- Promote physical activity by providing access to safe places like parks to walk, play, and exercise

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Follow recommended guidelines for colorectal cancer screening (e.g. stool tests, sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy) that can detect colon cancer early, remove precancerous colorectal polyps, and remove early cancer growths
- Know your family history of colorectal cancer
- Limit alcohol consumption
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Eat a healthy diet that is rich in fruits and vegetables, and whole grains
- Make time to be physically active every day

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths	1,388
Death Rate	14.3 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 3-5	13.7 deaths per 100,000 population
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ICD-9 codes (1979-1998)	153-154
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ICD-10 codes (1999-2009)	C18-C21
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References	<p>American Cancer Society www.cancer.org</p> <p>National Cancer Institute www.cancer.gov</p> <p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal</p> <p>Guide to Community Preventive Services www.thecommunityguide.org</p>
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Referral	<p>American Cancer Society Helpline: 1-800-227-2345</p>
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Figure T5. Trends in colorectal cancer mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,360	18	1,423	18	1,315	16	1,450	17	1,414	17	1,409	16	1,362	15	1,323	14	1,365	14	1,388	14
Males	676	21	722	22	655	19	710	20	674	19	708	19	686	18	686	18	703	17	710	17
Females	684	15	701	15	660	14	740	15	740	15	701	14	676	13	637	12	662	12	678	12
White	787	19	812	19	763	18	824	19	767	18	737	17	689	16	689	15	660	14	696	15
Hispanic	221	13	217	12	206	11	241	12	230	11	270	12	275	12	264	11	306	12	286	11
Black	204	27	227	30	192	25	211	26	237	29	213	26	223	27	181	22	196	22	209	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	142	14	164	16	148	13	170	14	177	15	184	14	171	13	184	13	197	13	195	13
Males																				
White	391	22	409	23	368	20	401	22	358	20	365	20	350	19	352	19	325	17	345	17
Hispanic	103	15	116	16	111	14	127	14	116	15	154	17	134	14	146	14	167	15	169	16
Black	99	34	107	37	94	30	90	28	111	34	102	29	110	33	88	27	96	27	95	26
Asian/Pacific Islander	80	18	88	19	79	17	90	17	87	16	82	14	89	15	98	16	111	17	101	15
Females																				
White	396	16	403	16	395	15	423	16	409	16	372	14	339	13	337	13	335	13	351	13
Hispanic	118	12	101	10	95	9	114	10	114	9	116	9	141	10	118	8	139	9	117	8
Black	105	23	120	27	98	21	121	25	126	26	111	23	113	23	93	18	100	19	114	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	11	76	13	69	11	80	12	90	13	102	14	82	11	86	11	86	10	94	11
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	36	18	45	22	43	21	60	27	59	26	56	24	30	13	35	14	36	14	52	20
SPA 2: San Fernando	309	18	304	18	286	16	292	16	322	17	327	17	306	16	306	16	301	14	294	13
SPA 3: San Gabriel	250	17	266	18	255	16	278	17	248	15	286	17	267	15	239	13	251	13	263	14
SPA 4: Metro	157	17	176	19	149	15	163	16	146	14	148	14	151	14	149	13	154	13	149	13
SPA 5: West	103	15	115	17	95	14	110	16	89	13	103	14	89	12	108	15	98	13	102	13
SPA 6: South	135	23	133	23	133	22	137	22	149	23	134	20	143	21	112	16	128	18	140	20
SPA 7: East	163	17	157	16	149	15	159	15	159	15	148	13	161	14	160	14	163	14	152	13
SPA 8: South Bay	207	17	219	18	202	16	241	19	230	17	204	15	213	15	208	14	229	15	235	15

*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

1st cause of premature death

1st cause of death

***DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS**, the death rate from coronary heart disease decreased 42%, although it remained the overall leading cause of death and premature death. In 2009, the highest death rate, 266 deaths per 100,000 population, was among black men, while the lowest death rate, 75 deaths per 100,000 population, was among Asian/Pacific Islander women. The overall death rate from coronary heart disease has been below the Healthy People 2010 goal since 2007.*

In simple terms . . .

Coronary heart disease is a condition where a substance called plaque builds up in the arteries that supply blood to the heart (called coronary arteries). This plaque, which is made up of cholesterol deposits, can build up and cause your arteries to narrow over time.

This artery narrowing can cause chest pain or discomfort (angina) when the heart muscle doesn't get enough blood, or can result in a heart attack, which occurs when plaque completely blocks an artery carrying blood to the heart. This can happen when a plaque deposit breaks off and clogs a coronary artery.

Risk factors

Age, male gender, family history of early heart disease, previous heart attack or angina, tobacco use, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, excessive alcohol consumption, diabetes, being overweight, lack of physical activity

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

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Know your family history of heart disease
- If you smoke, get help to quit (1-800-no-butts)
- Work with your health care provider to maintain good diabetes, cholesterol, and blood pressure control
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Eat a healthy diet that is rich in fruits and vegetables, fiber, and omega-3
- Make time to be physically active every day

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths	12,725
Death Rate	129 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 12-1	162 deaths per 100,000 population
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ICD-9 codes (1979-1998)	402, 410-414, 429.2
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ICD-10 codes (1999-2009)	I11, I20-I25
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References	American Heart Association www.americanheart.org Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/
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Referral	Los Angeles County Division of the American Heart Association: 213-291-7000
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Figure T6. Trends in coronary heart disease mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	16,903	220	16,828	220	16,293	204	16,320	197	15,296	180	15,154	174	14,842	168	13,890	150	13,428	139	12,725	129
Males	8,200	268	8,343	272	8,029	250	8,131	243	7,662	222	7,613	215	7,541	210	7,082	188	7,001	178	6,638	163
Females	8,703	183	8,485	179	8,264	168	8,189	161	7,634	146	7,541	141	7,301	135	6,808	120	6,427	109	6,087	101
White	10,967	243	10,592	238	10,016	219	10,003	216	9,236	197	8,953	190	8,653	185	7,994	167	7,596	154	6,980	138
Hispanic	2,376	161	2,571	170	2,600	160	2,632	151	2,626	141	2,766	139	2,675	129	2,475	109	2,536	108	2,428	99
Black	2,261	309	2,308	316	2,262	301	2,269	292	2,085	264	2,045	254	2,053	255	1,936	231	1,804	209	1,878	211
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,255	136	1,319	141	1,365	136	1,352	125	1,292	113	1,344	111	1,409	112	1,452	106	1,437	99	1,387	92
Males																				
White	5,135	293	5,162	298	4,878	273	4,880	267	4,505	243	4,362	234	4,299	232	4,030	212	3,905	197	3,598	177
Hispanic	1,238	202	1,338	214	1,323	195	1,382	188	1,415	180	1,465	176	1,414	162	1,319	136	1,349	135	1,333	128
Black	1,095	390	1,124	395	1,084	368	1,093	355	1,012	325	1,044	324	1,053	333	950	284	940	274	957	266
Asian/Pacific Islander	712	175	701	172	714	162	739	156	696	141	717	138	748	138	761	131	770	126	718	113
Females																				
White	5,832	200	5,430	189	5,138	175	5,123	173	4,731	158	4,591	153	4,354	146	3,964	131	3,691	118	3,382	106
Hispanic	1,138	132	1,233	139	1,277	134	1,250	123	1,211	112	1,301	113	1,261	104	1,156	88	1,187	87	1,095	78
Black	1,166	256	1,184	262	1,178	254	1,176	244	1,073	220	1,001	202	1,000	200	986	192	864	163	921	169
Asian/Pacific Islander	543	106	618	118	651	114	613	101	596	92	627	91	661	91	691	86	667	78	669	75
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	461	239	471	245	500	246	496	237	488	232	467	215	463	205	468	193	459	177	476	183
SPA 2: San Fernando	3,603	213	3,577	213	3,550	204	3,520	196	3,419	187	3,377	180	3,262	172	3,071	155	3,081	147	2,828	130
SPA 3: San Gabriel	3,188	214	3,175	213	2,972	191	2,949	181	2,704	161	2,781	162	2,666	153	2,541	138	2,486	130	2,304	118
SPA 4: Metro	1,935	207	1,890	202	1,855	189	1,826	180	1,662	160	1,724	161	1,673	153	1,478	130	1,469	124	1,414	119
SPA 5: West	1,273	179	1,135	131	1,056	145	1,089	147	1,036	137	980	128	1,004	133	912	118	882	108	854	101
SPA 6: South	1,558	275	1,644	289	1,606	271	1,562	257	1,443	230	1,404	218	1,422	218	1,295	191	1,222	176	1,271	178
SPA 7: East	2,073	225	2,053	222	1,976	203	1,949	189	1,847	172	1,854	169	1,836	164	1,660	142	1,588	133	1,488	122
SPA 8: South Bay	2,721	230	2,754	233	2,704	221	2,758	217	2,529	193	2,493	185	2,360	173	2,332	162	2,143	143	2,029	131

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

Diabetes

9th cause of premature death
7th cause of death

FROM 2008 TO 2009, diabetes moved from the fifth-leading cause of death to the seventh-leading cause of death, and the premature death ranking moved from eighth to ninth. However, diabetes remained the third-leading cause of death for Hispanics and the third-leading cause of premature death for blacks. The highest death rate, 44 deaths per 100,000 population, was among black males, while the lowest death rate, 11 deaths per 100,000 population, was among white females.

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 that moves sugar from the blood into the cells, where the sugar can be stored or converted into energy.

Uncontrolled diabetes leads to high levels of sugar in the blood, which can damage the eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart, and blood vessels, and reduce the body's ability to fight infections.

Risk factors

Being overweight, lack of physical activity, age, race/ethnicity, family history of diabetes, history of gestational diabetes

Community opportunities for prevention

- Educate the public about diabetes and pre-diabetes through community health education campaigns
- Promote community self-care management programs to prevent diabetes complications
- Promote physical activity by providing access to safe places like parks to walk, play, and exercise

- Offer incentives for employers to provide, and employees to participate in, workplace wellness programs
- Improve access to nutritious foods, and make it easier for the public to find and choose healthier foods

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Follow recommended screening and treatment guidelines, and work with your health care provider to maintain good diabetes control
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Follow a healthy meal plan that includes fruits, vegetables, lean cuts of meat, and whole grains
- Make time to be physically active every day
- Work with your health care provider to control blood pressure and manage cholesterol
- If you smoke, get help to quit (1-800-no-butts)
- For new mothers, exclusive breastfeeding for at least 3 months can help promote weight loss and may reduce the risk of diabetes

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 1,964
Death Rate 20.2 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 5-5 Not comparable

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 250

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) E10-E14

References **American Diabetes Association**
www.diabetes.org
National Diabetes Education Program
www.ndep.nih.gov
"Trends in Diabetes: A Reversible Public Health Crisis"
http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/reports/habriefs/2007/diabetes/diabetes_secure/diabetes_2010_english_1pg_sfinal.PDF

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

Figure T7. Trends in diabetes mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,879	24	1,890	24	2,122	26	2,178	26	2,201	26	2,305	26	2,188	25	2,127	23	2,190	23	1,964	20
Males	876	27	886	27	996	29	1,053	30	1,063	30	1,140	31	1,099	29	1,040	27	1,084	27	1,024	25
Females	1,003	22	1,004	22	1,126	24	1,125	23	1,138	23	1,165	23	1,089	21	1,087	20	1,106	20	940	17
White	797	19	775	19	840	20	835	19	863	20	897	20	806	19	751	17	801	17	672	14
Hispanic	579	35	639	38	678	38	719	37	741	36	773	36	774	34	754	31	764	30	694	27
Black	325	43	308	41	374	48	378	48	339	42	389	47	367	44	357	42	359	41	340	38
Asian/Pacific Islander	171	17	164	16	212	20	233	21	251	22	236	19	230	18	257	19	257	18	248	17
Males																				
White	384	22	380	21	400	22	424	23	446	24	455	25	412	22	385	21	429	22	364	18
Hispanic	265	38	279	39	319	42	339	42	347	40	390	42	371	39	378	35	371	34	361	33
Black	141	46	144	45	164	52	158	49	158	48	181	55	178	54	147	43	157	44	161	44
Asian/Pacific Islander	83	19	83	18	107	23	124	25	109	22	109	20	132	23	127	22	126	20	131	21
Females																				
White	413	17	395	16	440	17	411	16	417	16	442	18	394	16	366	14	372	14	308	11
Hispanic	314	33	360	36	359	34	380	33	394	34	383	31	403	31	376	27	393	27	333	22
Black	184	41	164	37	210	45	220	46	181	37	208	42	189	38	210	41	202	39	179	33
Asian/Pacific Islander	88	16	81	14	105	17	109	18	142	21	127	18	98	13	130	16	131	15	117	13
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	43	20	54	26	71	33	69	29	73	35	78	32	106	44	81	31	106	39	113	41
SPA 2: San Fernando	330	20	330	19	335	19	395	22	396	22	411	22	377	20	349	18	408	20	337	16
SPA 3: San Gabriel	354	24	306	20	395	25	361	22	423	25	438	26	389	22	387	22	405	22	375	20
SPA 4: Metro	220	24	269	29	276	29	271	27	257	25	277	26	245	23	281	26	241	21	212	18
SPA 5: West	80	12	76	11	101	15	113	16	115	16	103	14	91	13	95	13	100	13	75	9
SPA 6: South	247	42	237	40	286	47	289	46	258	40	294	45	256	38	275	40	262	37	247	34
SPA 7: East	315	33	337	35	350	35	336	32	356	33	381	35	366	33	310	27	352	30	323	27
SPA 8: South Bay	285	23	274	22	303	24	337	26	310	23	320	23	343	25	339	23	309	21	282	18

*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)

6th cause of premature death
18th cause of death

***DRUG OVERDOSE** has been one of the 10 leading causes of premature death for each of the past 10 years. There has been minimal fluctuation in death rates from drug overdose during the past 10 years. In 2009, it was the sixth-leading cause of premature death overall, but the second-leading cause of premature death among whites. Overall, the median age at death from drug overdose was 46 years. The highest death rate, 13 deaths per 100,000 population, was among white males.*

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) medications, or alcohol.

Drug overdose does not include any drug, medicine, or alcohol taken with homicidal or suicidal intent.

Risk factors

Easy access to alcohol and other drugs (AOD); having a parent/caregiver who abuses substances, suffers from mental illness, or engages in criminal behavior; lack of a significant relationship with a caring adult; gang involvement; self-medication for psychological or physical conditions; drug dependence from prolonged use for chronic pain

Community opportunities for prevention

- Increase enforcement of laws/policies to reduce AOD availability and consumption (e.g., retailer education)
- Educate youth in school and community settings about AOD to raise awareness and develop refusal skills
- Promote access to mental health and substance abuse services

- Promote community activities that encourage positive choices to reduce acceptance and change norms around AOD use
- Use social media and work with local experts to raise awareness and perception of harm of AOD use including medication misuse

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Keep track of prescription and OTC medications at home, and dispose of all medications properly
- Spend time to talk to your children about drugs and to teach them how to refuse drugs
- Seek help for substance abuse (drug or alcohol) from a healthcare provider, or call the Substance Abuse Prevention and Control helpline: 1-800-564-6600

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 685
Death Rate 6 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective 26-03 Not comparable

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) E850-E858, E860

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) X40-X45

References **National Institute on Drug Abuse**
www.drugabuse.gov
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
www.samhsa.gov/prevention

Referral **Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Helpline:**
1-800-564-6600

Figure T8. Trends in drug overdose mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	489	5	484	5	611	6	620	6	556	6	528	5	557	5	691	7	625	6	685	6
Males	375	8	353	8	444	9	437	9	388	8	377	7	372	7	501	10	431	8	471	9
Females	114	2	131	3	167	3	183	4	168	3	151	3	185	4	190	4	194	4	214	4
White	253	8	243	7	301	9	326	10	308	9	266	8	288	9	351	10	326	10	356	10
Hispanic	148	4	141	4	170	5	178	5	155	4	137	3	172	4	232	5	195	4	219	5
Black	80	9	96	11	131	14	102	11	80	8	113	12	81	8	92	9	87	9	93	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	--	4	--	8	--	11	--	6	--	5	--	10	--	13	--	13	--	13	--
Males																				
White	184	11	168	10	199	12	206	12	204	12	180	11	181	11	229	13	204	12	229	13
Hispanic	127	7	118	7	146	8	151	8	128	6	114	5	134	6	200	9	164	8	181	8
Black	56	14	63	16	93	22	70	17	47	11	73	17	46	10	61	14	53	12	53	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	--	4	--	5	--	7	--	4	--	5	--	6	--	9	--	7	--	6	--
Females																				
White	69	4	75	4	102	6	120	7	104	6	86	5	107	6	122	7	122	7	127	7
Hispanic	21	1	23	1	24	1	27	1	27	1	23	1	38	2	32	2	31	1	38	2
Black	24	5	33	7	38	7	32	6	33	6	40	8	35	7	31	6	34	6	40	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	--	0	--	3	--	4	--	2	--	0	0	4	--	4	--	6	--	7	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	19	--	17	--	27	8	30	9	31	10	19	--	31	9	33	9	24	7	27	8
SPA 2: San Fernando	82	4	80	4	126	6	97	4	101	5	114	5	104	5	113	5	133	6	146	6
SPA 3: San Gabriel	72	4	64	4	75	4	63	4	65	4	64	4	75	4	89	5	70	4	91	5
SPA 4: Metro	88	8	66	6	75	6	107	9	84	7	67	5	73	6	97	7	91	7	89	7
SPA 5: West	25	4	32	5	49	7	54	8	41	6	29	4	33	5	47	7	46	6	41	6
SPA 6: South	45	6	43	6	68	9	56	7	45	5	68	8	49	6	70	8	63	7	69	8
SPA 7: East	59	5	70	6	55	5	68	6	60	5	51	4	75	6	77	6	62	5	70	5
SPA 8: South Bay	71	5	76	5	100	7	101	6	90	6	79	5	81	5	105	6	110	7	108	7

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

Emphysema/COPD

14th cause of premature death
4th cause of death

EMPHYSEMA/COPD has been the fourth-leading cause of death for each of the last 10 years, but it has not been among the overall leading causes of premature death. In 2009, the median age at death from emphysema was 81 years. The highest death rate, 54 deaths per 100,000 population, was among black males. The death rate in the Antelope Valley Service Planning Area, 79 deaths per 100,000 population, was more than double the rate in the county overall.

In simple terms . . .

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) refers to conditions that interfere with the flow of air in and out of the lungs, making it difficult to breathe. Emphysema is the most common type of COPD, and is a condition where the air sacs (alveoli) in the lungs have been destroyed and cannot completely deflate, making them unable to take in oxygen from fresh air.

Risk factors

Tobacco smoking, breathing in the smoke of others (secondhand smoke), asthma, exposure to certain air pollutants

Community opportunities for prevention

- Restrict smoking in public places and worksites to decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke
- Provide access to smoking cessation programs
- Reduce youth access to tobacco products through policies and their enforcement
- Increase the tobacco tax

Individual opportunities for prevention

- If you smoke, get help to quit (1-800-no-butts)
- If you don't smoke, don't start
- Avoid being near people who are smoking

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 2,904
Death Rate 30.3 deaths per 100,000 population
80.4 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 (1979-1998) 492, 496

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) J43-J44

References **American Lung Association** www.lungusa.org
National Heart Lung and Blood Institute www.nhlbi.nih.gov
It's Quitting Time L.A. www.laquits.com

Referral **American Lung Association Helpline:** 1-800-LUNG-USA
California Smokers' Helpline: 1-800 NO-BUTTS

Figure T9. Trends in emphysema/COPD mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	2,660	35	2,723	36	2,604	33	2,796	34	2,641	32	2,770	33	2,665	31	2,625	29	2,889	31	2,904	30
Males	1,299	43	1,301	43	1,246	40	1,377	43	1,278	39	1,348	39	1,275	37	1,286	36	1,398	37	1,420	37
Females	1,361	30	1,422	31	1,358	29	1,419	29	1,363	27	1,422	28	1,390	27	1,339	25	1,491	27	1,484	26
White	1,979	45	1,992	46	1,887	43	1,989	45	1,835	41	1,840	41	1,771	39	1,801	39	1,955	41	1,895	39
Hispanic	231	17	261	18	249	16	311	19	305	18	344	18	346	18	299	14	343	15	392	18
Black	263	36	281	38	293	40	287	38	297	39	331	52	329	41	265	32	318	37	337	39
Asian/Pacific Islander	178	20	184	20	164	17	198	19	192	18	238	20	213	17	247	19	258	18	267	18
Males																				
White	892	50	887	51	855	48	896	49	830	45	823	45	793	44	823	44	894	46	887	45
Hispanic	125	23	125	24	126	22	175	28	162	25	177	25	167	23	155	19	175	20	194	23
Black	151	53	153	54	149	55	169	58	154	52	184	60	170	56	144	46	157	48	176	54
Asian/Pacific Islander	127	34	133	35	111	27	131	30	125	28	154	32	141	28	155	29	162	28	158	27
Females																				
White	1,087	41	1,105	43	1,032	39	1,093	41	1,005	38	1,017	37	978	37	978	36	1,061	38	1,008	35
Hispanic	106	13	136	15	123	13	136	14	143	13	167	15	179	15	144	11	168	12	198	15
Black	112	25	128	28	144	31	118	25	143	31	147	30	159	33	121	24	161	31	161	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	51	10	51	10	53	9	67	11	67	10	84	12	72	10	92	11	96	11	109	12
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	119	63	138	70	125	63	140	69	120	58	159	74	150	67	148	63	184	75	202	79
SPA 2: San Fernando	538	32	529	32	519	30	575	33	513	29	563	31	578	32	562	30	527	26	572	27
SPA 3: San Gabriel	487	33	484	33	494	32	529	33	515	31	537	32	536	31	504	28	614	33	631	33
SPA 4: Metro	234	25	259	28	236	24	246	24	234	23	270	26	247	23	236	21	260	22	251	21
SPA 5: West	187	27	179	26	191	27	178	25	166	22	158	22	139	19	140	18	195	24	182	22
SPA 6: South	199	35	201	35	212	36	195	32	205	34	219	34	197	30	185	28	214	31	216	31
SPA 7: East	359	39	356	38	335	35	402	39	372	35	316	29	330	30	366	32	381	33	359	31
SPA 8: South Bay	527	45	558	48	489	40	521	42	497	38	542	41	479	36	475	34	501	35	488	32

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

Homicide

2th cause of premature death
16th cause of death

***OVERALL, HOMICIDE** has been the second-leading cause of premature death every year for the past 10 years. In 2009, it was the leading cause of premature death in the South Service Planning Area and among Hispanics. It was the leading cause of death for persons aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 years. The death rate among black men has decreased in recent years, but at 44 deaths per 100,000 population in 2009, it remained six times higher than the homicide rate for the county overall.*

In simple terms . . .

Homicide is the killing of one person by another, including acts of terrorism. 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, youth with excessive unstructured free time, gang affiliation, alcohol and substance abuse, witnessing and experiencing violence, access to firearms

Community opportunities for prevention

- Provide educational and recreational opportunities for youth such as after-school programs for children and adolescents
- Participate in community-based youth violence prevention approaches such as Striving To Reduce Youth Violence

Everywhere (<http://www.vetoviolence.org/STRYVE/>) and Urban Networks to Increase Thriving Youth (<http://www.preventioninstitute.org/unity>)

- Support nurse home-visitation programs for teenage parents
- Support community policing
- Build communities that discourage street violence with well-lit streets and plenty of pedestrian traffic

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Teach children how to handle tough social situations and how to resolve problems without using violence
- Participate in youth mentoring programs that pair an adult with a young person. The adult serves as a positive role model and helps guide the young person's behavior
- Seek help for substance abuse (drug or alcohol) from a healthcare provider, or call the Substance Abuse Prevention and Control helpline: 1-800-564-6600
- Recognize that easy access to firearms is a risk for homicide
- Unload and lock firearms in the home with the ammunition stored and locked separately

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 723
Death Rate 6.7 deaths per 100,000 population

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

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) E960-E969
ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) *U01-*U02, X85-Y09, Y87.1

References **National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center**
www.safeyouth.org
CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/dvp.htm

Referral **Violence Prevention Coalition of Greater Los Angeles:**
(213) 346-3265

Figure T10. Trends in homicide mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	992	10	1,099	11	1,148	11	1,066	10	1,069	10	1,066	10	1,043	10	869	8	838	8	723	7
Males	847	17	937	18	990	19	931	18	940	18	940	18	916	17	751	14	710	13	618	11
Females	145	3	162	3	158	3	135	3	129	3	126	2	127	2	118	2	128	2	105	2
White	127	4	142	5	133	4	119	4	105	4	101	3	97	3	92	3	83	3	64	2
Hispanic	486	10	527	11	567	11	520	10	531	10	570	11	545	10	474	9	458	8	397	7
Black	343	36	361	38	393	41	369	38	388	41	362	38	344	36	272	28	250	26	227	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	3	47	4	51	4	57	4	42	3	33	2	50	4	30	2	43	3	32	2
Males																				
White	86	6	97	6	98	6	93	6	77	5	69	4	76	5	71	5	62	4	43	3
Hispanic	437	18	473	19	501	19	471	18	481	17	528	19	491	18	420	15	407	14	344	13
Black	302	68	315	70	352	78	324	72	348	78	320	72	298	67	240	53	214	47	207	44
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	4	37	6	36	6	42	6	33	5	23	3	46	7	20	3	24	4	23	3
Females																				
White	41	3	45	3	35	2	26	1	28	2	32	2	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1
Hispanic	49	2	54	2	66	3	49	2	50	2	42	2	54	2	54	2	51	2	53	2
Black	41	8	46	9	41	8	45	9	40	8	42	8	46	9	32	6	36	7	20	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	--	10	--	15	--	15	--	9	--	10	--	4	--	10	--	19	--	9	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	18	--	21	7	27	8	36	11	33	10	37	11	46	13	37	10	26	6	31	8
SPA 2: San Fernando	99	5	142	7	139	7	120	6	101	5	104	5	98	5	81	4	91	4	79	4
SPA 3: San Gabriel	97	5	114	6	111	6	106	6	131	7	103	5	116	6	106	5	108	6	69	4
SPA 4: Metro	132	11	140	11	145	12	126	10	115	9	118	9	112	9	110	9	102	8	82	6
SPA 5: West	22	3	43	6	38	6	24	4	24	4	26	4	25	5	14	--	18	--	14	--
SPA 6: South	311	31	337	32	355	34	315	29	356	32	372	34	310	28	245	22	233	21	194	17
SPA 7: East	106	8	107	8	129	9	117	8	108	7	130	9	126	9	108	7	99	7	101	7
SPA 8: South Bay	193	13	175	11	190	12	192	12	177	11	161	10	179	11	145	9	140	9	144	9

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

HIV remained an important cause of death and premature death among some groups even though it has not been one of the overall leading causes of death or premature death since 2004. In 2009, it was the third-leading cause of premature death for black men, and it was the fourth-leading cause of premature death among men in the Metro Service Planning Area. The death rate among black men (18 deaths per 100,000 population) was six times higher than the overall county rate.

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 breastfeeding after birth. There is no scientific evidence that HIV can be transmitted in any other ways.

Risk factors

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

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. Nearly 60,000 persons are estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in Los Angeles County, one-fifth of whom are believed to be unaware of their infection

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 313
Death Rate 3.0 deaths per 100,000 population

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

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 042-044

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) B20-B24

References **National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases**
www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/aids.htm

CDC HIV/AIDS Prevention
www.cdc.gov/hiv

Referral **Erase Doubt:**
1-800-367-AIDS (2437) or
www.erasedoubt.org

HIV L.A. Directory:
(866) 772-2365 or
www.hivla.org

Figure T11. Trends in HIV mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	506	6	558	6	502	5	497	5	498	5	438	4	414	4	391	4	371	4	313	3
Males	442	10	485	11	428	9	438	9	436	9	378	8	355	7	338	7	310	6	256	5
Females	64	1	73	1	74	2	59	1	62	1	60	1	59	1	53	1	61	1	57	1
White	187	6	195	6	151	4	167	5	174	5	139	4	155	4	119	3	96	3	84	2
Hispanic	155	4	182	5	187	5	170	5	177	5	158	4	139	3	132	3	137	3	108	3
Black	150	16	170	18	148	16	145	15	136	14	131	14	108	12	125	13	113	12	109	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	--	9	--	14	--	10	--	7	--	6	--	8	--	11	--	21	1	11	--
Males																				
White	172	10	180	10	140	8	161	9	159	9	126	7	139	8	112	6	86	5	74	4
Hispanic	140	8	156	9	165	9	143	8	159	8	140	7	121	6	119	6	114	6	91	5
Black	118	29	138	33	109	26	121	28	109	25	102	24	87	21	94	22	90	21	79	18
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	--	9	--	12	--	9	--	6	--	6	--	6	--	10	--	16	--	11	--
Females																				
White	15	--	15	--	11	--	6	--	15	--	13	--	16	--	7	--	10	--	10	--
Hispanic	15	--	26	1	22	1	27	1	18	--	18	--	18	--	13	--	23	1	17	--
Black	32	6	32	6	39	8	24	5	27	5	29	6	21	4	31	6	23	4	30	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	--	0	0	2	--	1	--	1	--	0	--	2	--	1	--	5	--	0	--
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	9	--	19	--	11	--	10	--	4	--	9	--	6	--	11	--	5	--	10	--
SPA 2: San Fernando	63	3	74	4	68	3	53	3	67	3	68	3	53	2	51	2	45	2	34	1
SPA 3: San Gabriel	45	3	47	3	51	3	39	2	49	3	30	2	47	3	30	2	30	2	32	2
SPA 4: Metro	171	16	155	14	133	12	167	14	133	11	129	10	132	10	112	9	93	7	81	6
SPA 5: West	16	--	19	--	16	--	20	3	23	3	14	--	17	--	10	--	11	--	11	--
SPA 6: South	83	11	90	11	87	10	96	12	106	13	76	9	57	7	76	9	85	10	63	7
SPA 7: East	32	3	42	4	42	3	38	3	35	3	35	3	31	2	28	2	27	2	23	2
SPA 8: South Bay	83	6	97	6	85	5	67	4	71	5	69	4	65	4	70	4	72	4	56	3

*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

4th cause of premature death
9th cause of death

***LIVER DISEASE** has been a leading cause of premature death every year for the past 10 years. In 2009, it was the ninth-leading cause of death overall, and it was the second-leading cause of death among persons 45 to 64 years of age and among Hispanic men. Death rates from liver disease have been consistently higher for men than for women, with Hispanic men having the highest rates. The liver disease death rate has changed little during the past 10 years.*

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 inflammation of the liver, also causes liver damage and can cause cirrhosis. Liver disease can also be caused by viral infections such as hepatitis B and hepatitis C, as well as non-viral causes such as autoimmune disease, and exposure to certain drugs and environmental toxins.

Risk factors

Excessive alcohol consumption, prolonged exposure to certain chemicals and medications, hepatitis B or hepatitis C infection

Community opportunities for prevention

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

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
- Talk to your doctor about screening for the hepatitis B and hepatitis C viruses

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 1,246
Death Rate 12.2 deaths per 100,000 population

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

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 571
ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) K70, K73-K74

References **American Liver Foundation**
www.liverfoundation.org

National Digestive Diseases Information Clearinghouse
www.digestive.niddk.nih.gov

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

Figure T12. Trends in liver disease mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	1,121	14	1,010	12	1,085	12	1,053	12	1,035	11	1,061	11	1,102	11	1,133	12	1,134	11	1,246	12
Males	760	20	695	18	741	18	727	17	698	16	759	17	758	17	792	17	773	16	837	17
Females	361	8	315	7	344	7	326	7	337	7	302	6	344	7	341	7	361	7	409	8
White	461	12	416	11	432	11	403	10	428	11	397	10	386	10	396	10	398	10	419	10
Hispanic	499	22	458	19	504	19	498	19	458	17	501	17	554	18	586	19	594	18	645	20
Black	102	12	97	11	100	11	92	10	98	11	102	11	98	11	86	9	69	7	112	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	46	4	32	3	39	3	42	3	46	4	48	4	49	4	55	4	59	4	58	4
Males																				
White	298	17	265	15	277	15	253	14	295	16	267	14	263	14	260	13	268	13	272	13
Hispanic	361	33	343	31	381	31	377	30	308	23	383	29	397	27	439	30	413	27	448	28
Black	64	17	63	17	51	13	62	16	62	16	68	18	59	14	51	12	45	10	75	17
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	6	19	--	25	5	26	4	29	5	31	5	29	5	35	5	39	6	37	5
Females																				
White	163	8	151	8	155	8	150	7	133	6	130	6	123	6	136	7	130	6	147	7
Hispanic	138	12	115	10	123	9	121	10	150	11	118	8	157	11	147	9	181	11	197	12
Black	38	8	34	7	49	10	30	6	36	7	34	6	39	8	35	7	24	4	37	7
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	--	13	--	14	--	16	--	17	--	17	--	20	3	20	3	20	2	21	2
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	40	16	40	16	35	13	48	17	40	13	39	13	43	14	50	16	45	14	53	17
SPA 2: San Fernando	187	10	144	8	168	9	180	9	190	9	199	10	200	9	189	9	207	9	200	9
SPA 3: San Gabriel	191	12	187	12	178	11	177	10	173	10	197	11	207	11	179	10	194	10	217	11
SPA 4: Metro	151	16	136	14	159	16	134	13	131	12	127	11	136	12	144	12	147	12	163	13
SPA 5: West	56	9	45	7	55	8	55	8	40	6	41	6	41	6	44	6	40	5	55	7
SPA 6: South	117	18	110	17	119	17	106	15	118	17	102	14	120	16	122	16	112	14	130	17
SPA 7: East	197	19	161	15	185	17	177	16	173	15	176	15	163	14	199	17	198	16	226	18
SPA 8: South Bay	165	12	154	11	162	12	155	11	139	10	159	11	156	10	184	12	174	11	176	11

*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

7th cause of premature death
3th cause of death

LUNG CANCER has been the third-leading cause of death each year for the past 10 years. Since 2000, the lung cancer death rate has declined 23% and has been below the Healthy People 2010 objective. In 2009, the highest death rate, 69 deaths per 100,000 population, was among black men, while the lowest rate, 11 deaths per 100,000 population, was among Hispanic women.

In simple terms . . .

Cancer is a term for diseases in which cells in your body grow out of control. Cancer cells can invade nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. Lung cancer starts in the cells of the lung or bronchus.

Risk factors

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

Community opportunities for prevention

- Restrict smoking in public places and worksites to decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke
- Provide access to smoking cessation programs
- Reduce youth access to tobacco products through policies and their enforcement
- Increase the tobacco tax

Individual opportunities for prevention

- If you smoke, get help to quit (1-800-no-butts)
- If you don't smoke, don't start
- Avoid being near people who are smoking
- Reduce exposure to cancer-causing substances

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 2,958
Death Rate 31.3 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective3-2 43.3 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 162

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) C33-C34

References **American Cancer Society**
www.cancer.org
Guide to Community Preventive Services
www.thecommunityguide.org
National Cancer Institute
www.cancer.gov
It's Quitting Time L.A.
www.laquits.com

Referral **American Cancer Society Helpline:**
1-800-227-2345
California Smokers' Helpline:
1-800 NO-BUTTS

Figure T13. Trends in lung cancer mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	3,150	41	3,232	42	3,081	39	3,150	38	3,034	36	3,036	35	3,021	35	2,950	33	2,910	31	2,958	31
Males	1,765	54	1,797	55	1,702	50	1,713	49	1,710	48	1,608	44	1,719	47	1,568	41	1,568	40	1,650	41
Females	1,385	31	1,435	32	1,379	30	1,437	31	1,324	27	1,428	29	1,302	26	1,382	27	1,342	25	1,308	24
White	2,018	49	2,039	50	1,950	47	1,942	46	1,825	43	1,830	43	1,788	42	1,700	39	1,687	38	1,702	38
Hispanic	341	20	348	20	363	21	381	20	366	19	370	17	384	18	398	17	433	18	408	16
Black	476	62	482	63	455	58	451	56	452	55	457	56	480	58	464	54	377	43	432	48
Asian/Pacific Islander	308	30	356	34	306	28	367	31	379	31	368	29	359	27	378	27	406	28	412	27
Males																				
White	1,079	60	1,056	60	1,034	57	989	54	974	53	921	50	941	51	860	45	850	44	892	45
Hispanic	211	31	219	32	217	31	237	29	231	29	210	23	236	27	233	25	253	26	243	23
Black	271	86	289	94	258	81	267	82	263	78	243	73	286	85	245	70	200	58	247	69
Asian/Pacific Islander	201	45	229	51	188	39	215	42	235	44	228	42	250	43	224	38	261	42	266	42
Females																				
White	939	40	983	43	916	39	953	40	851	36	909	38	847	35	840	35	837	33	810	32
Hispanic	130	13	129	12	146	14	144	13	135	12	160	13	148	12	165	12	180	13	165	11
Black	205	46	193	43	197	42	184	39	189	39	214	43	194	39	219	43	177	34	185	35
Asian/Pacific Islander	107	18	127	21	118	19	152	23	144	21	140	19	109	14	154	19	145	17	146	17
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	119	57	117	55	109	49	120	53	114	50	122	53	123	51	134	52	128	48	118	43
SPA 2: San Fernando	657	39	710	42	665	38	695	39	643	35	683	37	675	36	637	33	620	30	664	32
SPA 3: San Gabriel	554	37	597	40	544	35	563	35	531	32	596	35	562	32	550	31	564	31	573	31
SPA 4: Metro	316	35	318	35	294	31	313	32	290	29	285	28	267	26	274	25	294	27	265	24
SPA 5: West	230	35	236	36	255	38	216	32	222	32	220	31	217	31	204	29	212	28	216	28
SPA 6: South	300	51	310	53	300	50	286	46	297	47	293	45	271	42	280	42	242	36	275	40
SPA 7: East	397	41	360	37	339	34	356	35	366	35	332	31	325	30	341	30	346	30	300	26
SPA 8: South Bay	569	46	569	46	567	45	580	44	544	41	496	36	564	41	520	36	494	34	541	36

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

Motor Vehicle Crash

3th cause of premature death
19th cause of death

IN 2009, MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES were the leading cause of death for children 5 to 14 years of age, and the second-leading cause of death for persons 15 to 24 years of age. They were the second-leading cause of premature death in the Antelope Valley and San Gabriel Service Planning Areas. In 2009, the death rate from motor vehicle crashes fell below the Healthy People 2010 goal.

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, distracted driving, 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 distracted driving, seat belt use and child passenger safety
- Use media campaigns to reduce alcohol-impaired driving
- Comply with the graduated licensing system for teen drivers
- Support national efforts for safe car design with safety features such as antilock brakes, electronic stability control systems, and back-up cameras

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Do not drive while impaired by alcohol or drugs
- Do not text while driving, and use a hands-free device if talking on a cell phone
- 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
- Keep your vehicle in good working order

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 677
Death Rate 6.5 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective15-15 8.0 deaths per 100,000 population (rate for traffic-related deaths only)

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) E810-E825

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) 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 **Guide to Community Preventive Services**
www.thecommunityguide.org
The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
www.nhtsa.dot.gov

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

Figure T14. Trends in motor vehicle crash mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	811	9	890	9	851	9	967	10	947	10	925	9	965	10	908	9	822	8	677	7
Males	564	13	598	13	578	12	697	15	647	14	650	13	681	14	669	13	623	12	484	10
Females	247	5	292	6	273	6	270	5	300	6	275	5	284	6	239	5	199	4	193	4
White	297	9	304	9	292	9	343	10	340	10	287	9	312	10	272	8	253	8	220	6
Hispanic	324	9	359	10	373	9	418	10	374	9	428	10	425	10	436	10	367	8	312	7
Black	99	11	129	14	108	12	107	12	120	13	106	11	115	12	110	12	107	11	74	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	88	8	95	8	75	6	95	7	107	8	95	7	110	8	86	6	92	7	69	5
Males																				
White	205	13	216	13	190	12	246	15	218	14	201	13	220	14	191	12	198	12	169	10
Hispanic	241	13	242	14	270	13	317	15	270	13	304	14	321	15	334	15	290	13	223	10
Black	63	15	82	19	77	20	71	17	85	20	83	20	82	20	84	20	77	18	52	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	54	10	56	10	40	7	60	10	71	12	58	10	55	8	57	9	56	9	39	6
Females																				
White	92	5	88	5	102	6	97	6	122	7	86	5	92	5	81	4	55	3	51	3
Hispanic	83	5	117	7	103	5	101	5	104	5	124	6	104	5	102	5	77	4	89	4
Black	36	7	47	9	31	6	36	7	35	7	23	5	33	7	26	5	30	6	22	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	6	39	6	35	5	35	5	36	5	37	5	55	7	29	4	36	5	30	4
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	45	15	64	22	69	22	71	22	83	28	80	25	73	22	51	15	44	12	45	13
SPA 2: San Fernando	167	9	196	10	172	8	203	10	180	9	197	9	197	9	156	7	167	8	142	6
SPA 3: San Gabriel	137	8	140	8	140	8	138	8	153	8	179	10	147	8	153	8	124	6	109	6
SPA 4: Metro	81	7	98	9	78	7	99	8	84	7	91	8	82	7	87	7	76	6	65	5
SPA 5: West	47	7	32	5	35	5	40	6	37	6	35	6	41	6	39	6	32	5	31	4
SPA 6: South	93	11	121	13	110	12	106	12	106	11	99	10	118	13	119	13	112	12	94	10
SPA 7: East	96	8	91	8	114	9	110	9	105	8	106	8	110	8	124	9	111	8	85	6
SPA 8: South Bay	123	9	123	8	114	8	114	8	112	7	117	7	137	9	113	7	113	7	89	6

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

Pneumonia/Influenza

12th cause of premature death
6th cause of death

SINCE 2000, THE OVERALL DEATH RATE FROM PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA decreased 34%, from 32 deaths per 100,000 population in 2000 to 21 deaths per 100,000 population in 2009. However, from 2008 to 2009, pneumonia/influenza moved from the 22nd-leading cause of premature death to the 12th-leading cause of premature death. This change occurred during the H1N1 influenza pandemic of 2009-2010, which resulted in a higher-than-average influenza death rate in adults less than 65 years. Consequently, there was a substantial increase in 2009 in the number of deaths among younger people (aged 15 to 54 years). In 2009, 7.3% of the deaths from pneumonia/influenza were among persons aged 15 to 54 years, compared with 2.2% in this age group during the previous 3 years.

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. 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. Lung infections can be caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi. Influenza, often called "the flu," is one of many viruses that cause mild to severe respiratory illness, including pneumonia, which can result in death. Influenza and some forms of bacterial pneumonia are spread from person to person. Influenza and some kinds of pneumonia are vaccine preventable.

Risk factors

Age (young and old), underlying chronic medical conditions such as diabetes and asthma, tobacco smoking and breathing in the smoke of others

Community opportunities for prevention

- Educate the community about the recommendations for influenza and pneumococcal vaccination
- Provide information about the availability of no-cost vaccinations

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Follow recommended guidelines for influenza and pneumococcal vaccination
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water
- If you smoke, get help to quit (1-800-no-butts)
- Stay away from people who are sick and avoid spreading illness to others by staying home if you have a fever, cough and runny nose
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 2,097
Death Rate 21 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective None

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 480-487

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) J09-J18

References **American Lung Association**
www.lungusa.org
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/flu

Referral **Los Angeles County Info Line for free or low-cost immunization clinics:**
2-1-1, or 1-800-427-8700

Figure T15. Trends in pneumonia/influenza mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	2,477	32	2,421	32	2,494	31	2,419	29	2,272	27	2,333	27	2,283	26	2,184	24	2,171	23	2,097	21
Males	1,063	37	1,065	38	1,155	39	1,121	36	1,013	32	1,055	32	1,083	32	1,018	29	990	27	1,016	26
Females	1,414	29	1,356	28	1,339	27	1,298	25	1,259	24	1,278	24	1,200	22	1,166	20	1,181	20	1,081	18
White	1,608	34	1,488	32	1,595	64	1,475	31	1,330	27	1,338	27	1,314	27	1,198	24	1,203	23	1,076	21
Hispanic	366	26	398	28	383	26	411	25	408	24	448	24	429	22	418	20	430	19	492	20
Black	255	36	270	39	269	37	271	37	257	34	238	31	246	32	259	32	232	28	223	26
Asian/Pacific Islander	239	28	259	30	236	25	250	25	265	24	300	26	284	23	305	23	297	21	290	20
Males																				
White	663	39	622	37	723	41	659	36	613	33	580	32	612	34	532	28	541	28	528	26
Hispanic	161	30	180	34	182	33	189	29	174	26	208	29	198	26	197	24	192	22	232	23
Black	114	42	120	51	124	46	139	51	100	37	103	36	117	42	134	45	119	38	100	31
Asian/Pacific Islander	119	33	140	40	120	31	130	31	118	26	161	34	152	30	154	29	135	24	148	25
Females																				
White	945	31	866	29	872	29	816	27	717	24	758	25	702	23	666	22	662	20	548	18
Hispanic	205	24	218	25	201	22	222	22	234	22	240	21	231	19	221	17	238	18	260	18
Black	141	31	150	33	145	31	132	28	157	32	135	27	129	26	125	25	113	22	123	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	120	25	119	23	116	21	120	20	147	23	139	20	132	18	151	19	162	19	142	16
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	53	30	61	33	69	35	72	37	50	25	68	35	70	32	51	22	51	21	59	23
SPA 2: San Fernando	495	29	496	30	529	31	521	29	500	28	472	25	454	24	407	21	415	20	414	19
SPA 3: San Gabriel	515	35	529	36	483	31	467	29	488	29	477	28	409	24	454	25	449	24	404	21
SPA 4: Metro	344	36	335	35	344	34	350	34	293	28	319	29	302	28	294	25	255	21	256	21
SPA 5: West	239	33	206	29	230	31	212	28	184	24	188	24	188	24	184	23	218	26	162	19
SPA 6: South	212	38	204	37	192	33	183	30	183	29	181	28	202	31	195	29	188	27	178	25
SPA 7: East	292	32	259	29	262	27	253	25	262	25	2,586	23	284	26	239	20	248	21	263	22
SPA 8: South Bay	318	27	316	28	375	31	350	28	298	23	360	27	366	28	354	25	343	23	360	24

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

Stroke

8th cause of premature death

2th cause of death

STROKE has been the second-leading cause of death for each of the past 10 years, and it has been the seventh- to ninth-leading cause of premature death. The highest stroke death rates were among blacks, but the rates have decreased substantially during the last decade and reached Healthy People 2010 levels for the first time in 2009. The overall stroke death rate has been below the Healthy People 2010 goal since 2004.

In simple terms . . .

A stroke occurs when the blood supply to part of the brain is suddenly interrupted or when a blood vessel in the brain bursts, spilling blood into the 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 functions 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 to decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke
- Provide access to smoking cessation programs

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Work with your health care provider to control blood pressure and manage diabetes
- If you smoke, get help to quit (1-800-no-butts)
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Make time to be physically active every day
- Eat a diet low in fat and salt
- Learn the stroke warning signs

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths	3,301
Death Rate	34 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective12-7	50 deaths per 100,000 population
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ICD-9 codes (1979-1998)	430-434, 436-438
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ICD-10 codes (1999-2009)	I60-I69
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References	American Stroke Association www.strokeassociation.org National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/stroke
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Referral	Los Angeles County Division of the American Heart Association: 213-291-7000
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Figure T16. Trends in stroke mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	4,410	57	4,259	56	4,169	52	4,249	51	4,121	49	3,775	43	3,622	41	3,323	36	3,280	34	3,301	34
Males	1,816	60	1,691	56	1,701	54	1,754	53	1,718	51	1,554	45	1,501	42	1,409	37	1,373	35	1,399	35
Females	2,594	55	2,568	55	2,468	51	2,495	49	2,403	47	2,221	42	2,121	40	1,914	34	1,907	33	1,902	32
White	2,599	57	2,483	55	2,382	51	2,441	52	2,234	47	1,962	41	1,817	39	1,587	33	1,552	31	1,623	32
Hispanic	717	46	708	44	711	42	755	41	785	42	782	38	779	36	742	32	749	31	733	29
Black	618	84	591	82	589	79	584	76	572	74	530	66	495	61	516	62	469	55	433	50
Asian/Pacific Islander	465	49	472	49	473	46	462	43	513	44	489	40	522	41	469	34	496	34	504	34
Males																				
White	1,005	58	923	54	932	53	918	51	881	48	770	42	704	39	645	34	603	31	668	33
Hispanic	343	54	322	48	326	48	342	44	364	47	360	43	356	38	338	33	343	32	325	29
Black	247	85	232	82	227	77	248	84	208	71	206	67	202	61	209	62	194	57	170	49
Asian/Pacific Islander	216	52	212	51	209	48	242	82	260	53	216	42	235	43	211	35	223	37	235	38
Females																				
White	1,594	55	1,560	55	1,450	50	1,523	51	1,353	46	1,192	40	1,113	38	942	32	949	30	955	31
Hispanic	374	41	386	41	385	38	413	39	421	38	422	35	423	33	404	30	406	29	408	28
Black	371	81	359	80	362	78	336	69	364	75	324	65	293	59	307	60	275	53	263	49
Asian/Pacific Islander	249	47	260	47	264	44	220	35	253	38	273	39	287	39	258	32	273	32	269	31
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	124	66	110	58	106	52	131	65	125	61	124	60	125	56	110	45	120	48	94	37
SPA 2: San Fernando	887	53	866	52	840	48	898	50	905	50	734	40	758	40	623	32	628	30	690	32
SPA 3: San Gabriel	784	52	749	50	806	52	822	51	756	45	729	43	679	39	608	33	629	33	694	36
SPA 4: Metro	485	51	475	50	462	47	453	44	426	41	374	35	400	37	358	32	367	32	344	29
SPA 5: West	383	53	368	51	379	52	342	45	321	42	332	43	258	34	251	32	262	33	232	28
SPA 6: South	455	80	434	76	403	67	401	65	407	65	376	58	349	52	377	55	355	51	323	46
SPA 7: East	527	57	493	53	513	52	479	46	499	47	460	42	421	38	435	37	378	32	411	34
SPA 8: South Bay	745	63	733	62	651	64	676	64	635	49	638	48	600	44	535	37	519	35	510	33

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

***SUICIDE** has been the fourth-, fifth-, or sixth-leading cause of premature death for each of the past 10 years. In 2009, it was the third-leading cause of death for 15- to 24-year-olds and 25- to 44-year-olds. Hanging and firearms were the most frequent mechanisms among these two groups. Overall, death rates from suicide were higher for men than women, and highest for white men. For the first time in 10 years, the number of suicides exceeded the number of homicides.*

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 help for substance abuse (drug or alcohol) from a healthcare provider, or call the Substance Abuse Prevention and Control helpline: 1-800-564-6600
- Seek mental health counseling for suicidal thoughts
- Respond to threats of self-harm and do not leave a suicidal person alone

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 775
Death Rate 7.5 suicides per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2010 Objective18-1 4.8 suicides per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) E950-E959

ICD-10 codes (1999-2009) *U03, X60-X84, Y87.0

References **National Institute of Mental Health**
www.nimh.nih.gov
National Mental Health Information Center
www.mentalhealth.samhsa.gov

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

Figure T17. Trends in suicide mortality

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	711	8	762	8	727	8	727	8	696	7	695	7	662	7	667	7	802	8	775	7
Males	562	14	608	14	564	13	582	13	537	12	524	11	506	11	529	11	620	13	580	12
Females	149	3	154	3	163	3	145	3	159	3	171	3	156	3	138	3	182	3	195	4
White	434	12	443	13	401	11	442	12	379	11	388	11	367	10	374	10	478	13	449	12
Hispanic	155	4	188	5	171	4	163	4	182	4	172	4	165	4	161	4	160	4	173	4
Black	57	6	51	5	72	8	55	6	42	4	50	5	47	5	48	5	65	7	47	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	61	5	78	6	81	6	65	5	92	7	81	6	82	6	80	6	93	6	101	6
Males																				
White	337	20	350	20	297	17	342	20	284	16	286	16	279	16	297	17	363	20	329	18
Hispanic	130	8	161	9	151	8	148	8	154	8	146	6	133	6	137	7	132	6	142	6
Black	44	11	40	9	55	14	45	11	32	8	37	9	40	10	38	9	52	12	33	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	9	56	10	59	10	45	7	67	10	54	8	54	8	54	8	70	10	73	10
Females																				
White	97	5	93	5	104	6	100	6	95	5	102	6	88	5	77	4	115	6	120	7
Hispanic	25	1	27	1	20	1	15	--	28	1	29	1	32	1	24	1	28	1	31	1
Black	13	--	11	--	17	--	10	--	10	--	13	--	7	--	10	--	13	--	14	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	--	22	3	22	3	20	3	25	3	27	4	28	4	26	3	23	3	28	3
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	35	13	32	12	37	14	37	13	35	11	34	12	37	11	27	8	48	14	29	9
SPA 2: San Fernando	165	9	177	9	148	7	162	8	159	8	154	7	145	7	168	8	193	9	192	8
SPA 3: San Gabriel	124	8	131	8	125	7	110	6	118	7	122	7	118	6	106	6	101	5	128	7
SPA 4: Metro	89	8	98	8	97	9	97	8	78	7	89	7	81	6	88	7	99	8	101	8
SPA 5: West	66	10	54	8	61	9	65	10	59	8	70	10	56	8	53	7	82	11	79	11
SPA 6: South	46	5	44	5	44	5	41	4	46	5	33	3	46	5	38	4	48	5	33	3
SPA 7: East	76	7	82	7	70	6	80	6	67	5	67	5	57	4	65	5	72	6	93	7
SPA 8: South Bay	101	7	134	9	131	9	114	8	112	7	113	7	105	7	105	7	143	9	109	7

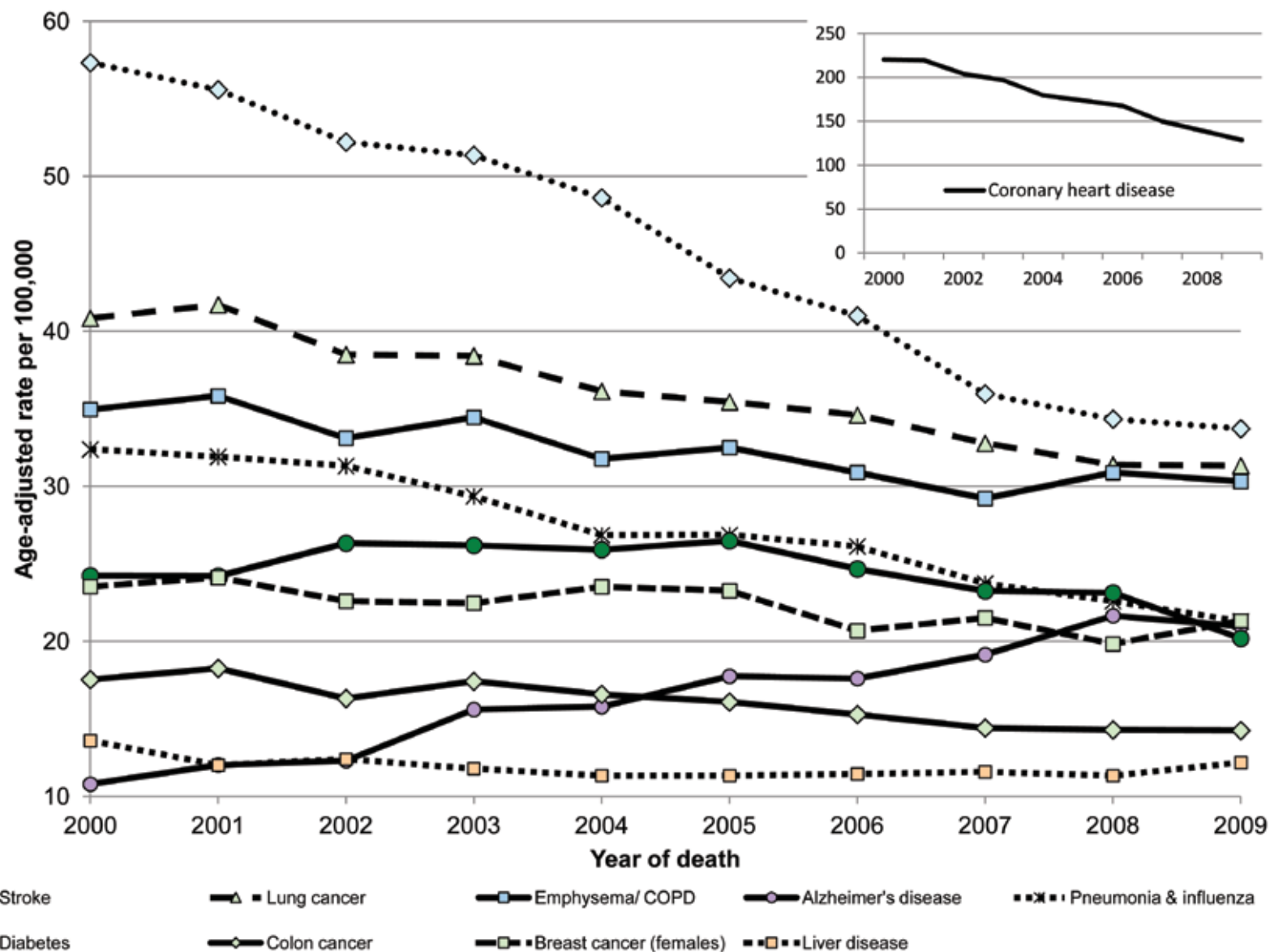
*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. Population estimates were revised; therefore, death rates for 2001-2004 may differ from those previously published.

Figure T18. Trends in mortality from all causes of death

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*	No. of deaths	Death rate*
Los Angeles County	59,032	749	59,774	756	59,586	726	61,026	721	59,153	682	60,145	679	59,461	661	58,316	624	58,043	601	57,620	583
Males	29,660	902	29,968	908	29,968	871	30,907	867	29,839	818	30,308	812	30,035	793	29,630	753	29,402	722	29,342	703
Females	29,372	630	29,806	637	29,618	610	30,119	599	29,314	575	29,837	572	29,426	556	28,686	522	28,641	504	28,278	488
White	34,697	804	34,189	801	33,672	773	34,105	772	32,324	727	32,101	716	31,376	705	30,593	673	30,149	643	29,622	621
Hispanic	11,107	594	11,879	622	11,969	588	12,803	594	12,632	561	13,574	573	13,783	556	13,429	506	13,591	500	13,671	493
Black	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	7,697	879	7,825	874
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,787	494	5,085	211	5,255	496	5,352	476	5,591	473	5,820	468	5,884	454	6,088	440	6,354	438	6,267	419
Males																				
White	16,577	950	16,360	946	16,171	912	16,454	911	15,615	856	15,336	836	15,182	831	14,872	797	14,768	764	14,553	735
Hispanic	6,179	742	6,446	758	6,596	723	7,100	731	6,950	691	7,517	712	7,440	673	7,370	617	7,316	601	7,433	604
Black	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	3,871	1,087	3,961	1,083
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,593	610	2,714	625	2,744	594	2,846	580	2,919	570	3,012	563	3,106	558	3,205	542	3,301	538	3,276	518
Females																				
White	18,120	686	17,829	684	17,501	661	17,651	656	16,709	621	16,765	617	16,194	601	15,721	572	15,381	542	15,069	526
Hispanic	4,928	484	5,433	521	5,373	486	5,703	487	5,682	462	6,057	482	6,343	466	6,059	416	6,275	419	6,238	408
Black	4,041	880	4,091	893	4,144	882	4,152	863	4,148	848	4,092	466	4,004	802	3,945	771	3,826	730	3,864	721
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,194	404	2,371	424	2,511	420	2,506	395	2,672	398	2,808	826	2,778	376	2,883	361	3,053	361	2,991	344
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	1,778	863	1,862	884	1,961	894	2,075	921	1,972	870	2,137	917	2,125	868	2,109	808	2,165	803	2,230	815
SPA 2: San Fernando	12,011	699	12,182	710	12,229	688	12,670	698	12,435	670	12,591	664	12,345	643	12,018	603	12,259	585	12,132	559
SPA 3: San Gabriel	10,747	709	10,828	713	10,827	685	10,895	664	10,582	627	11,074	641	10,736	612	10,569	577	10,616	563	10,636	553
SPA 4: Metro	6,817	713	6,864	713	6,726	671	6,866	665	6,516	618	6,687	618	6,540	593	6,340	554	6,210	527	6,032	505
SPA 5: West	4,382	629	4,192	607	4,287	605	4,290	596	4,098	560	4,132	558	4,039	547	4,026	533	4,112	521	3,967	487
SPA 6: South	5,962	966	6,130	987	6,174	956	6,063	915	6,058	890	6,019	865	5,853	831	5,731	794	5,614	760	5,638	754
SPA 7: East	7,395	769	7,386	763	7,273	719	7,428	701	7,240	662	7,359	658	7,370	647	7,153	605	7,130	593	7,184	590
SPA 8: South Bay	9,590	783	9,786	797	9,759	769	9,992	763	9,453	702	9,796	711	9,739	696	9,629	661	9,415	624	9,455	611

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

Figure T19. Trends in death rates from the leading causes of death



Appendix 1. Sample California Certificate of Death

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
USE SUCH AN OATH AS THE DECEASED PERSON'S BELIEF OR AS A PRACTICE
 STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
USE THIS FORM FOR ALL CAUSES OF DEATH

STATE FILE NUMBER										LOCAL REGISTRATION NUMBER																																																																															
1. NAME OF DECEDENT - Print Name					2. MIDDLE					3. LAST (Family)					4. DATE OF BIRTH (month/year)					5. AGE (Yrs/Mo/Dy)																																																																					
6. BIRTH STATE/CANON COUNTRY															9. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER										11. EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> LAW					12. MARITAL STATUS (at time of death)					1. DATE OF BIRTH (month/year)					8. HOUR (24 hour)																																																	
7. OCCUPATION - After/Before/Last															13. WAS DECEDENT REGISTERED THROUGHOUT lifetime? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO															14. DECEDENT'S SEX - <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> UNK															15. DATE OF DEATH (month/year)															16. HOUR (24 hour)																													
17. USUAL OCCUPATION - (Type of work for most of life. DO NOT USE RETIREE)															18. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY / e.g. profession, retail, construction, education, agriculture, etc.															19. PLACE OF OCCUPATION															20. DECEDENT'S RESIDENCE (Street and number or location)																																												
21. CITY															22. COUNTY/PROVINCE															23. ZIP CODE															24. TOWN OR COUNTY															25. STATE/PROVINCE/COUNTRY																													
26. INFORMANT'S NAME (REGULATOR)															27. INFORMANT'S MAILING ADDRESS (Street and number or location)															28. LAST KNOWN (Name)															29. LAST MARRIAGE															30. BIRTH STATE															31. BIRTH STATE														
28. NAME OF SURVIVING SPOUSE - FIRST															29. MIDDLE															30. LAST															31. BIRTH STATE															32. BIRTH STATE																													
33. NAME OF FATHER - FIRST															34. MIDDLE															35. LAST															36. BIRTH STATE															37. BIRTH STATE																													
38. NAME OF MOTHER - FIRST															39. MIDDLE															40. LAST															41. BIRTH STATE															42. BIRTH STATE																													
38. DEPOSITION DATE (month/year)															40. PLACE OF FINAL DEPOSITION															41. TYPE OF DEPOSITIONS															42. SIGNATURE OF REGISTRAR															43. LICENSE NUMBER																													
43. NAME OF FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENT															44. LICENSE NUMBER A															44. LICENSE NUMBER B															44. LICENSE NUMBER C															44. LICENSE NUMBER D																													
46. PLACE OF DEATH															47. FACILITY ADDRESS OR LOCATION (Street number or location)															48. TYPE OF FACILITY															49. DATE (month/year)																																												
107. CAUSE OF DEATH															108. CAUSE OF DEATH															109. CAUSE OF DEATH															110. CAUSE OF DEATH															111. CAUSE OF DEATH																													
107. ICD-10 CODE															108. ICD-10 CODE															109. ICD-10 CODE															110. ICD-10 CODE															111. ICD-10 CODE																													
107. UNDERLYING CAUSE (M)															108. UNDERLYING CAUSE (M)															109. UNDERLYING CAUSE (M)															110. UNDERLYING CAUSE (M)															111. UNDERLYING CAUSE (M)																													
112. OTHER UNDERLYING CAUSES (CONTINUATION) (DO NOT REPEAT IN THE CHECKING CAUSE COLUMN IN 107)															112. OTHER UNDERLYING CAUSES (CONTINUATION) (DO NOT REPEAT IN THE CHECKING CAUSE COLUMN IN 107)															112. OTHER UNDERLYING CAUSES (CONTINUATION) (DO NOT REPEAT IN THE CHECKING CAUSE COLUMN IN 107)															112. OTHER UNDERLYING CAUSES (CONTINUATION) (DO NOT REPEAT IN THE CHECKING CAUSE COLUMN IN 107)																																												
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101. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF REGISTRAR

102. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER

103. DATE

104. TIME

105. PLACE

106. COUNTY

107. STATE

108. ZIP CODE

109. FAK AUTH. #

110. CENSUS TRACT

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

Los Angeles County population estimates, 2009

		Age Group (years)											
	Males	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
	White	13,335	58,306	151,519	191,630	176,324	239,022	276,400	214,909	126,421	80,127	34,169	1,562,162
	Hispanic	47,472	193,301	452,816	433,767	420,171	396,740	276,725	148,197	68,573	35,514	11,371	2,484,647
	Black	5,672	24,225	66,537	77,971	54,318	63,285	64,617	41,368	25,732	12,449	4,034	440,208
	Asian/Pacific Islander	8,408	30,744	74,284	95,723	91,365	104,348	103,132	76,685	42,927	25,018	9,055	661,689
	American Indian/Alaska Native	113	497	1,515	2,195	1,653	2,122	2,355	1,477	831	392	163	13,313
	All races	75,000	307,073	746,671	801,286	743,831	805,517	723,229	482,636	264,484	153,500	58,792	5,162,019
	Females	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
	White	12,644	55,042	142,197	183,223	167,102	224,091	255,809	215,490	140,741	111,185	65,507	1,573,031
	Hispanic	45,261	185,387	434,699	418,131	369,598	363,557	280,187	169,423	89,406	55,042	22,306	2,432,997
	Black	5,567	23,185	64,868	79,036	62,228	75,338	76,010	53,602	34,194	20,240	9,676	503,944
	Asian/Pacific Islander	7,941	28,479	69,739	90,259	97,880	121,022	121,015	90,477	52,476	35,536	14,982	729,806
	American Indian/Alaska Native	121	467	1,570	2,158	1,583	2,309	2,359	1,912	957	539	324	14,299
	All races	71,534	292,560	713,073	772,807	698,391	786,317	735,380	530,904	317,774	222,542	112,795	5,254,077
	Los Angeles County	Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
	White	25,979	113,348	293,716	374,853	343,426	463,113	532,209	430,399	267,162	191,312	99,676	3,135,193
	Hispanic	92,733	378,688	887,515	851,898	789,769	760,297	556,912	317,620	157,979	90,556	33,677	4,917,644
	Black	11,239	47,410	131,405	157,007	116,546	138,623	140,627	94,970	59,926	32,689	13,710	944,152
	Asian/Pacific Islander	16,349	59,223	144,023	185,982	189,245	225,370	224,147	167,162	95,403	60,554	24,037	1,391,495
	American Indian/Alaska Native	234	964	3,085	4,353	3,236	4,431	4,714	3,389	1,788	931	487	27,612
	All races	146,534	599,633	1,459,744	1,574,093	1,442,222	1,591,834	1,458,609	1,013,540	582,258	376,042	171,587	10,416,096

Notes: July 1, 2009 population estimates by Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., released April 26, 2010.

United States standard population, 2000⁶

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

⁶Hoyert 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. Service Planning Areas (SPA) Boundaries

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



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

SPA 1 Antelope Valley Pop. 368,037	SPA 2 San Fernando Pop. 2,214,739	SPA 3 San Gabriel Pop. 1,883,866	SPA 4 Metro Pop. 1,245,071	SPA 5 West Pop. 651,412	SPA 6 South Pop. 1,051,257	SPA 7 East Pop. 1,382,455	SPA 8 South Bay Pop. 1,619,259
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, 2009 population estimates by Walter R. McDonald Associates, Inc., released April 26, 2010.

MORTALITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2009

Leading Causes of Death and Premature Death with Trends for 2000-2009

A PUBLICATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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