



MORTALITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2013

Leading Causes of Death and Premature Death with Trends for 2004-2013

A PUBLICATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Message from the Interim Director



Monitoring the health of a community is an essential function of a local public health department and measures of mortality are indicators that are frequently used. In Los Angeles County, we continuously review and analyze information collected from death certificates for residents of the county. Using information about the leading causes of death and premature death, we collaborate with our partners to educate the community about how to reduce the risk of certain conditions and adopt

healthier lifestyles, as well as ensure access to quality medical screenings and treatment. Together, we are creating communities that promote health.

This report, *Mortality in Los Angeles County 2013: Leading causes of death and premature death with trends for 2004-2013*, highlights some of the improvements being made throughout the county, as evidenced by decreases in the death rate from some of the leading causes of death: such as coronary heart disease, stroke and lung cancer in the last ten years.

Although there have been improvements, we face challenges in making certain that all Angelenos benefit equitably. Some residents are at higher risk of death than others because of their health behaviors, the environment in which they live, their educational and employment opportunities, as well as their access to medical care. We continue to work with our public health partners to close these gaps.

While the death rates from most the leading causes of death have decreased, we continue to see increases in others, such as Alzheimer's disease. In addition, deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries (homicide, suicide, motor vehicle crash and drug overdose) often impact younger people, resulting in a dramatic impact on premature death. Therefore, health promotion and injury prevention efforts must be targeted to all age groups to increase the county's overall life expectancy.

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the finalized death data from the most recent year such data is available. Please use this resource to help identify priorities for action to improve the public's health. By doing so, we hope this report will empower communities and stakeholders to both formulate local and state policies as well as implement programs to improve and enrich the lives of all Angelenos.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cynthia A. Harding". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial 'C'.

Cynthia A. Harding, MPH
INTERIM DIRECTOR

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Data Highlights for 2013

Unless otherwise noted, rates are age-adjusted

- In 2013, there were 59,678 deaths in Los Angeles County (Figure 1). The death rate was 593 deaths per 100,000 population (Figure T18). Compared with 2012, both the number of deaths and the overall death rate *increased* 2%.
- The number of deaths among men and women was nearly equal, 30,413 and 29,265, respectively (Figure 2). Overall, men died at a younger age than women. The mean (average) age at death was 70 years for men and 77 years for women. Similarly, the overall annual death rate was higher for men than for women: 710 versus 499 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure T18).
- By race/ethnicity, the lowest annual death rates were among Asians (405 per 100,000 population), followed by Latinos at 511 deaths per 100,000 population (Figure T18).
- In 2013, on an average day, 164 people died in the county, including 32 from coronary heart disease, 10 from injuries and 9 from stroke. Four of the 164 deaths (2.4%) occurred among children or young adults less than 25 years of age.
- One out of every five deaths in 2013 was caused by coronary heart disease (11,827 deaths), the leading cause of both death and *premature* death in the county (Figure 1).
- There were 13,873 deaths from all types of cancer combined. Of these, lung cancer was the most common (2,687 deaths), followed by colorectal cancer (1,376 deaths) and breast cancer (1,138 deaths; Figures 1 and 2).
- Diabetes remained an important cause of both death (2,172 deaths) and *premature* death for both men and women, as well as for all race/ethnic groups. The diabetes-specific death rates were highest for blacks and Latinos, and higher for men than for women (Figure T8).
- Among people aged 1 to 44 years, the cause of death was a fatal injury for 43% (847 unintentional injuries, 452 homicides, and 323 suicides). The most common injury deaths were from motor vehicle crash in 1-24 year olds and drug overdose in 25-44 year olds (Figure 9).
- Homicide was the leading cause of *premature* death for black men and the second leading cause of *premature* death for men overall (Figure 5). Homicide was the leading cause of death for Latino and black men, aged 15-44 years (Figure 10).
- Firearm use resulted in 709 deaths including 76% of 584 homicides and 33% of 789 suicides.
- Alzheimer's disease was the third-leading cause of death for women (1,739 deaths), but only the eighth-leading cause of death for men (838 deaths; Figure 2).
- Death rates were higher for men than for women for every leading cause of death, except for Alzheimer's disease and breast cancer.
- For most of the leading causes of death and *premature* death, the highest death rate was seen in black men and the lowest rate in Asian women and Latinas.
- By SPA, death rates were higher in the Antelope Valley and South than in other areas of the county (Figure T18).
- There were 25,267 deaths among persons between the ages of 1 and 74 years (Figure 9), contributing more than 436,047 years of potential life lost (YPLL).
- Together, all types of cancer (13,873 deaths) and all types of heart disease (16,150 deaths) were the underlying cause in half (50%) of all the deaths.

Trend Data Highlights for 2004-2013

Unless otherwise noted, rates are age-adjusted

- From 2004 through 2013, the overall death rate in the county decreased 15%, from 696 to 593 deaths per 100,000 population (Figure T18). During the same time period, the U.S. death rate decreased 16%, from 801 to 732 deaths per 100,000 population.
- During the last ten years, the four leading causes of death have remained unchanged: coronary heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (Figure T1).
- Coronary heart disease has been the leading cause of both death and *premature* death every year for the last ten years (Figures T1 and T2).
- There was a notable decrease (36%) in the death rate from coronary heart disease, from 183 deaths per 100,000 in 2004 to 117 in 2013 (Figure T7).
- Over the last ten years, death rates from coronary heart disease among residents of the Antelope Valley and San Gabriel SPAs were consistently higher than the rates of other areas (Figure T7).
- Stroke has been the second-leading cause of death every year for the last ten years (Figure T1).
- The death rate from stroke decreased 34% overall during the last ten years. While the stroke-specific death rate for blacks overall decreased 35%, from 75 deaths per 100,000 population in 2004 to 48 in 2013, the 2013 rate still exceeded the Healthy People 2020 goal of 34.8 deaths per 100,000 population (Figure T16).
- Since 2004, the overall lung cancer-specific death rate decreased 26%. In 2013, the rate remained lowest for Latinas (12 per 100,000) and highest for black men (49 per 100,000), which remained above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 45.5 deaths per 100,000 population (Figure T13).
- From 2004 through 2013, the overall death rate from diabetes decreased 16%. The decrease was nearly twice as big for women (23%) than for men (12%). Throughout the ten-year time period, black men consistently had the highest diabetes-specific death rate (Figure T8).
- Coronary heart disease and homicide were the two leading causes of *premature* death during the last ten years, with motor vehicle crash the third-leading cause of *premature* death for eight of the last ten years (Figure T2).
- Since 2004, the number of deaths from Alzheimer's disease has nearly doubled from 1,340 in 2004 to 2,577 in 2013 (Figure T3).
- From 2004 through 2013, the number of homicides has decreased by almost half (45%). In 2013, the homicide rate among black men (50 deaths per 100,000 population) was more than eight times higher than the overall county homicide rate (6 per 100,000; Figure T10).
- Drug overdose has been one of the ten leading causes of *premature* death every year for the past ten years and was the fourth-leading cause in 2013 (Figure T2). From 2004 through 2013, the drug overdose death rate has fluctuated between 6 and 7 deaths per 100,000 population (Figure T9).
- The suicide rate is consistently in the top six leading causes of *premature* death in Los Angeles County (Figure T2) and has changed little during the past ten years at 7-8 deaths per 100,000 population (Figure T17). The suicide rate has been consistently the highest for white men (Figure T17).
- HIV has not been among the overall leading causes of death or *premature* death since 2004 (Figure T2), but is still the fourth-leading cause of *premature* death for black men in 2013 (Figure 5).

Background

When a death occurs in California, state law requires that a certificate of death be registered 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 certificate of death is complete, it is registered 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. State records are then 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 certificate of death is completed and later when it is processed.

This report summarizes information obtained from certificates of death (Appendix 1) for all Los Angeles County residents who died in 2013, and mortality trends for 2004 through 2013. While it cannot provide information about every cause of death, it lays the groundwork for future analyses and provides valuable information for public health and medical research, evaluation of prevention and intervention programs, community needs assessments, policy development, and program planning. Certificates of death data represent an important endpoint in the spectrum of disease and help us to better understand the burden of disease in our community. Because certificates of death are required by state law, they provide a readily available, and consistently and continuously collected, source of information on a wide range of health conditions.

PREMATURE DEATH: WHAT IS IT?

For this report, we defined premature death as death that occurred before 75 years of age, a standard cut-off used in public health. In 2013, 59% of the people who died were less than 75 years of age.

MEASURES

This report provides the numbers of deaths, death rates, and years of potential life lost (YPLL; before age 75) for the leading causes of death and premature death for 2013 and the ten-year period, 2004 through 2013, for Los Angeles County residents. The variables included in the analysis are 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 age 80 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. By adding up the total YPLL for each cause of death, we identified those causes of death responsible for the greatest amount of premature death. Calculations of YPLL 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 typically 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, 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 YPLL was ranked first. To identify the leading causes of premature death, the groups were ranked by the YPLL in each group. If two causes of death resulted in the same number of YPLL, then the group that resulted in the greatest number of deaths was ranked first. The ICD-10 revision was used for classifying deaths that occurred in 1999 or later. From 1979 through 1998,

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.

the ICD-9 revision was used. To facilitate comparisons with earlier years, ICD-9 and 10 revision codes are provided for each of the leading causes of death and premature death included in this report.

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. They are updated every ten 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 2020.⁵ Changes from Healthy People 2010 to Healthy People 2020 may result in discontinuity with prior years for some causes of death, which is highlighted in the tables.

DEFINITIONS AND TECHNICAL NOTES

- **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.
- **Age-specific death rate:** The number of deaths in a specific age group divided by the population at risk in that age group.
- **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 age-specific death rates for each population 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 and may differ slightly from rate change percentages calculated from rates rounded to the nearest whole number.

Suppression rules have been implemented to minimize random variation and instability. Both count and rate are suppressed for any cell with fewer than 5 deaths regardless of county population size. Beginning in 2012, for trend tables presenting deaths between 5 and 19 and relative standard error (RSE) less than or equal to 23%, the rates presented with a double dagger are considered unreliable. Hence, caution is needed when interpreting the results.

- **Median:** The midpoint of a set of values; the point at which, when the values are put in numerical 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 SPAs. The county is divided into eight SPAs (Appendices 3 and 4).
- **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).

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 March 2011 to include WHO updates to ICD-10 for data year 2011). <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/Part9InstructionManual2011.pdf>.

4 Redelings MD, Sorvillo F, Simon P. A comparison of underlying cause and multiple causes of death: U.S. 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.

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.

NOTES ABOUT THE POPULATION

The Census is conducted every ten years and is the basis for the standard population used for age adjustment of mortality rates and annual estimates of the population of the county. Following the decennial Census, statistical methods are used to estimate the county population for the years between the censuses. Information about births, deaths, and the movement of people in and out of the county are used to inform the estimation process.

The decennial Census may not accurately count every resident of the county, and some groups may experience less accurate enumeration than others. The estimates may also result in inaccuracies that affect the crude and adjusted death rates.

In previous mortality reports, the annual population of the county for 2001-2009 was estimated based on the 2000 Census. The estimates suggested that the county population would *increase* each year from 2001 through 2009. In 2010, the Census enumeration resulted in a 5.7% *reduction* in the county population from 2009 to 2010, suggesting that the population for 2001-2009 was overestimated. Because the population estimates were used to calculate death rates, overestimation of the population would have resulted in underestimation of the true mortality rate. **The death rates for 2004-2009 have been revised using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, they may differ from those previously published.**

ASCERTAINMENT OF RACE/ETHNICITY

Up to three races may be specified on a decedent's certificate of death. The information is provided by the funeral director or coroner who may not ascertain the decedent's race and/or ethnicity directly from the next of kin, which could lead to inaccuracies.

In addition to race, the certificate of death has a check box for indicating whether the decedent was Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish; a decedent of any race may be Hispanic. For this report, if Hispanic origin is indicated on the certificate of death, then the decedent's race is tabulated as Hispanic. Of the remaining non-Hispanic decedents, race is tabulated according to first race listed on the certificate of death, which may result in misclassification of race.

The Census also includes separate questions about Hispanic origin (Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin) and race. Respondents self-select their race from 15 categories, and can identify with more than one category. Population counts are available for persons who identify with a single race, and persons who identify with more than one race group.




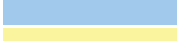











TABULATIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

For this report, race is tabulated and presented for six race/ethnic groups: white, Latino/a, black, Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI), and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN). Beginning with 2012 data, this report has separated the Asian/Pacific Islander race category into two categories: *Asian* and *Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander* (NHOPI). **Mortality trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution because the number of deaths and death rates before 2012 reflect Asian and NHOPI combined.**

The number of deaths among NHOPI and AIAN was too small to present annual leading causes of death and premature death tables or to determine stable annual death rates. Therefore, to present accurate and useful data for NHOPI and AIAN, we have added two pages—one for NHOPI (Page 14, Figure 7) and one for AIAN (Page 15, Figure 8)—that combine data for 2012 and 2013 to show the leading cause of death and premature death overall and by gender. See Appendix 5 (Page 73) for additional information about NHOPI and AIAN.

USER'S GUIDE TO COLOR

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 all have the same color code.

| | |
|---|--|
|  | Alzheimer's disease |
|  | Birth defect |
|  | Cancer |
|  | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) |
|  | Coronary heart disease |
|  | Diabetes |
|  | Homicide |
|  | Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) |
|  | Liver disease/cirrhosis |
|  | Other conditions |
|  | Perinatal period condition |
|  | Pneumonia/influenza |
|  | Stroke |
|  | Suicide (self-inflicted injury) |
|  | Unintentional injury (accident) |

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

The following series of figures compares the ten leading causes of death with the ten leading causes of premature death (death before age 75) for the county overall and selected population groups. These figures are designed to facilitate comparisons within population groups.

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

B The ten leading causes of premature death are shown from highest (top) to lowest (bottom) based on the number of years of potential life lost (YPLL; before age 75) from each cause.

- 1 The cause of death group coded by color (see Page 5).
- 2 The number of deaths due to the specific cause; e.g., there were 11,827 deaths from coronary heart disease and 2,874 deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- 3 The premature death rank for this cause of death; e.g., liver disease/cirrhosis was the ninth-ranked cause of death (1,315 deaths), but was the sixth-ranked cause of premature death (21,064 YPLL).
- 4 The cause of premature death group coded by color (see Page 5).
- 5 The total YPLL (before age 75) for the specific cause of death.
- 6 The death rank for this cause of premature death; e.g., stroke was the ninth-ranked cause of premature death, resulting in 14,146 YPLL, but was the second-ranked cause of death (3,300 deaths).

| A | | | | B | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 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 | 11,827 | 1. | 1 | Coronary heart disease | 53,380 | 1. |
| 2 | Stroke | 3,300 | 9. | 2 | Homicide | 23,993 | 20. |
| 3 | COPD | 2,874 | 12. | 3 | Motor vehicle crash | 23,660 | 17. |
| 4 | Lung cancer | 2,687 | 7. | 4 | Drug overdose | 22,412 | 16. |
| 5 | Alzheimer's disease | 2,577 | 41. | 5 | Suicide | 21,641 | 15. |
| 6 | Pneumonia/influenza | 2,264 | 18. | 6 | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 21,064 | 9. |
| 7 | Diabetes | 2,172 | 8. | 7 | Lung cancer | 15,707 | 4. |
| 8 | Colorectal cancer | 1,376 | 11. | 8 | Diabetes | 14,625 | 7. |
| 9 | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 1,315 | 6. | 9 | Stroke | 14,146 | 2. |
| 10 | Hypertension | 1,195 | 19. | 10 | Breast cancer | 13,098 | 11. |

Figure 1. Ten leading causes of death and premature death

Los Angeles County
59,678 total deaths
436,047 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 | 11,827 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 53,380 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 3,300 | 9. | 2. | Homicide | 23,993 | 20. |
| 3. | COPD | 2,874 | 12. | 3. | Motor vehicle crash | 23,660 | 17. |
| 4. | Lung cancer | 2,687 | 7. | 4. | Drug overdose | 22,412 | 16. |
| 5. | Alzheimer's disease | 2,577 | 41. | 5. | Suicide | 21,641 | 15. |
| 6. | Pneumonia/influenza | 2,264 | 18. | 6. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 21,064 | 9. |
| 7. | Diabetes | 2,172 | 8. | 7. | Lung cancer | 15,707 | 4. |
| 8. | Colorectal cancer | 1,376 | 11. | 8. | Diabetes | 14,625 | 7. |
| 9. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 1,315 | 6. | 9. | Stroke | 14,146 | 2. |
| 10. | Hypertension | 1,195 | 19. | 10. | Breast cancer | 13,098 | 11. |

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

**Death before age 75 years.

- There were 3.6 times more deaths from coronary heart disease (11,827 deaths) than from stroke (3,300 deaths), the second-leading cause of death.
- Unintentional injuries (2,194 deaths), suicide (789 deaths), and homicide (584 deaths) caused 24% of the years of life lost, but only 6% of the deaths, highlighting the dramatic impact of injuries on younger people.
- Alzheimer's disease continued to be an 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 | | | | Females | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------|--|---------------|----------------------|------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 30,413 total deaths | | | | 29,265 total deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 281,113 years of life lost* | | | | 154,934 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 | 6,436 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 39,998 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 5,391 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 13,382 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 1,439 | 9. | 2. | Homicide | 21,492 | 17. | 2. | Stroke | 1,861 | 5. | 2. | Breast cancer | 12,994 | 7. |
| 3. | Lung cancer | 1,407 | 8. | 3. | Motor vehicle crash | 18,100 | 12. | 3. | Alzheimer's disease | 1,739 | 35. | 3. | Lung cancer | 7,199 | 5. |
| 4. | COPD | 1,406 | 13. | 4. | Suicide | 16,963 | 11. | 4. | COPD | 1,468 | 12. | 4. | Drug overdose | 6,410 | 19. |
| 5. | Diabetes | 1,126 | 7. | 5. | Drug overdose | 16,002 | 15. | 5. | Lung cancer | 1,280 | 3. | 5. | Stroke | 5,876 | 2. |
| 6. | Pneumonia/influenza | 1,069 | 18. | 6. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 15,582 | 7. | 6. | Pneumonia/influenza | 1,195 | 21. | 6. | Diabetes | 5,781 | 8. |
| 7. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 898 | 6. | 7. | Diabetes | 8,844 | 5. | 7. | Breast cancer | 1,138 | 2. | 7. | Motor vehicle crash | 5,560 | 22. |
| 8. | Alzheimer's disease | 838 | 37. | 8. | Lung cancer | 8,508 | 3. | 8. | Diabetes | 1,046 | 6. | 8. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 5,482 | 13. |
| 9. | Colorectal cancer | 709 | 10. | 9. | Stroke | 8,270 | 2. | 9. | Hypertension | 669 | 22. | 9. | Colorectal cancer | 4,941 | 10. |
| 10. | Prostate cancer | 691 | 26. | 10. | Colorectal cancer | 6,346 | 9. | 10. | Colorectal cancer | 667 | 9. | 10. | Suicide | 4,678 | 24. |

*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 | | | | | Latino/a | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 29,188 total deaths | | | | | 15,243 total deaths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 145,612 years of life lost* | | | | | 170,095 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 | 6,188 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 22,134 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 2,516 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 14,883 | 1. |
| 2. | COPD | 1,866 | 8. | 2. | Drug overdose | 11,728 | 14. | 2. | Diabetes | 860 | 6. | 2. | Motor vehicle crash | 13,349 | 9. |
| 3. | Alzheimer's disease | 1,592 | 37. | 3. | Suicide | 9,617 | 13. | 3. | Stroke | 831 | 8. | 3. | Homicide | 12,065 | 14. |
| 4. | Stroke | 1,506 | 11. | 4. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 7,140 | 12. | 4. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 666 | 4. | 4. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 11,354 | 4. |
| 5. | Lung cancer | 1,438 | 5. | 5. | Lung cancer | 6,875 | 5. | 5. | Alzheimer's disease | 513 | 43. | 5. | Drug overdose | 7,539 | 18. |
| 6. | Pneumonia/influenza | 1,094 | 14. | 6. | Motor vehicle crash | 5,684 | 22. | 6. | Pneumonia/influenza | 509 | 18. | 6. | Diabetes | 7,345 | 2. |
| 7. | Diabetes | 675 | 10. | 7. | Breast cancer | 4,868 | 9. | 7. | Lung cancer | 440 | 12. | 7. | Suicide | 7,269 | 19. |
| 8. | Colorectal cancer | 632 | 9. | 8. | COPD | 4,476 | 2. | 8. | COPD | 400 | 29. | 8. | Stroke | 5,877 | 3. |
| 9. | Breast cancer | 553 | 7. | 9. | Colorectal cancer | 4,027 | 8. | 9. | Motor vehicle crash | 356 | 2. | 9. | Breast cancer | 4,273 | 12. |
| 10. | Hypertension | 519 | 16. | 10. | Diabetes | 3,322 | 7. | 10. | Colorectal cancer | 347 | 10. | 10. | Colorectal cancer | 3,587 | 10. |

Black

7,721 total deaths
75,018 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 | 1,619 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 10,851 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 434 | 4. | 2. | Homicide | 9,350 | 8. |
| 3. | Lung cancer | 370 | 3. | 3. | Lung cancer | 2,804 | 3. |
| 4. | COPD | 329 | 11. | 4. | Stroke | 2,732 | 2. |
| 5. | Diabetes | 286 | 6. | 5. | Motor vehicle crash | 2,688 | 18. |
| 6. | Alzheimer's disease | 265 | 45. | 6. | Diabetes | 2,463 | 5. |
| 7. | Pneumonia/influenza | 257 | 17. | 7. | Drug overdose | 2,109 | 16. |
| 8. | Homicide | 223 | 2. | 8. | Breast cancer | 1,936 | 12. |
| 9. | Hypertension | 201 | 13. | 9. | HIV | 1,934 | 18. |
| 10. | Colorectal cancer | 181 | 12. | 10. | Suicide | 1,819 | 24. |

Asian

7,038 total deaths
40,002 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 | 1,398 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 4,755 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 511 | 4. | 2. | Suicide | 2,740 | 15. |
| 3. | Lung cancer | 419 | 3. | 3. | Lung cancer | 2,600 | 3. |
| 4. | Pneumonia/influenza | 393 | 25. | 4. | Stroke | 2,143 | 2. |
| 5. | Diabetes | 318 | 9. | 5. | Breast cancer | 1,946 | 11. |
| 6. | COPD | 260 | 29. | 6. | Colorectal cancer | 1,784 | 7. |
| 7. | Colorectal cancer | 204 | 6. | 7. | Motor vehicle crash | 1,780 | 16. |
| 8. | Alzheimer's disease | 197 | 45. | 8. | Liver cancer | 1,477 | 9. |
| 9. | Liver cancer | 190 | 8. | 9. | Diabetes | 1,188 | 5. |
| 10. | Hypertension | 152 | 22. | 10. | Leukemia | 910 | 19. |

Note: The four largest race/ethnic groups (White, black, Latino/a, and Asian) are presented. Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) cannot be presented separately because of small numbers. See Pages 14 and 15 for more information on these two race groups.

*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 29,188 655 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 6,188 132 per 100,000 | COPD 1,866 41 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 1,592 31 per 100,000 | Stroke 1,506 32 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 1,438 34 per 100,000 |
| Latino/a 15,243 511 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 2,516 92 per 100,000 | Diabetes 860 30 per 100,000 | Stroke 831 30 per 100,000 | Liver disease/cirrhosis 666 19 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 513 21 per 100,000 |
| Black 7,721 854 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,619 177 per 100,000 | Stroke 434 48 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 370 40 per 100,000 | COPD 329 36 per 100,000 | Diabetes 286 32 per 100,000 |
| Asian 7,038 405 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,398 78 per 100,000 | Stroke 511 29 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 419 24 per 100,000 | Pneumonia/influenza 393 22 per 100,000 | Diabetes 318 18 per 100,000 |
| Los Angeles County Total 59,678 593 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 11,827 117 per 100,000 | Stroke 3,300 33 per 100,000 | COPD 2,874 29 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 2,687 28 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 2,577 25 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 | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Lung cancer |
| Latino/a | Coronary heart disease | Motor vehicle crash | Homicide | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Drug overdose |
| Black | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Lung cancer | Stroke | Motor vehicle crash |
| Asian | Coronary heart disease | Suicide | Lung cancer | Stroke | Breast cancer |
| Los Angeles County Total | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Drug overdose | Suicide |

Note: The four largest race/ethnic groups (White, black, Latino/a, and Asian) are presented. Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) cannot be presented separately because of small numbers. See Pages 14 and 15 for more information on these two race groups.

Totals include NHOPI, AIAN, and 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 14,533 767 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 3,360 172 per 100,000 | COPD 864 45 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 732 38 per 100,000 | Stroke 625 32 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 534 27 per 100,000 |
| Latino 8,139 618 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,418 122 per 100,000 | Liver disease/cirrhosis 487 29 per 100,000 | Diabetes 437 35 per 100,000 | Stroke 399 34 per 100,000 | Motor vehicle crash 267 12 per 100,000 |
| Black 3,901 1,042 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 836 222 per 100,000 | Homicide 203 50 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 190 49 per 100,000 | Stroke 172 47 per 100,000 | COPD 169 48 per 100,000 |
| Asian 3,580 494 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 765 105 per 100,000 | Stroke 233 32 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 232 31 per 100,000 | Pneumonia/influenza 187 26 per 100,000 | COPD 158 22 per 100,000 |
| All males 30,413 710 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 6,436 152 per 100,000 | Stroke 1,439 35 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 1,407 33 per 100,000 | COPD 1,406 35 per 100,000 | Diabetes 1,126 26 per 100,000 |

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

| Race/ethnicity | #1 cause | #2 cause | #3 cause | #4 cause | #5 cause |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| White | Coronary heart disease | Drug overdose | Suicide | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Motor vehicle crash |
| Latino | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Suicide |
| Black | Homicide | Coronary heart disease | Motor vehicle crash | HIV | Stroke |
| Asian | Coronary heart disease | Suicide | Motor vehicle crash | Lung cancer | Liver cancer |
| All males | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Suicide | Drug overdose |

Note: The four largest race/ethnic groups (White, black, Latino/a, and Asian) are presented. Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) cannot be presented separately because of small numbers. See Pages 14 and 15 for more information on these two race groups.

Totals include NHOPI, AIAN, and 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 14,655 557 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 2,828 98 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 1,058 33 per 100,000 | COPD 1,002 38 per 100,000 | Stroke 881 31 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 706 30 per 100,000 |
| Latina 7,104 426 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,098 70 per 100,000 | Stroke 432 27 per 100,000 | Diabetes 423 26 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 341 22 per 100,000 | Breast cancer 288 16 per 100,000 |
| Black 3,820 707 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 783 141 per 100,000 | Stroke 262 48 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 202 36 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 180 34 per 100,000 | COPD 160 29 per 100,000 |
| Asian 3,458 338 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 633 59 per 100,000 | Stroke 278 27 per 100,000 | Pneumonia/influenza 206 19 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 187 19 per 100,000 | Diabetes 164 16 per 100,000 |
| All females 29,265 499 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 5,391 89 per 100,000 | Stroke 1,861 31 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 1,739 27 per 100,000 | COPD 1,468 25 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 1,280 23 per 100,000 |

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

| Race/ethnicity | #1 cause | #2 cause | #3 cause | #4 cause | #5 cause |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| White | Coronary heart disease | Breast cancer | Drug overdose | Lung cancer | Suicide |
| Latina | Breast cancer | Coronary heart disease | Motor vehicle crash | Diabetes | Stroke |
| Black | Coronary heart disease | Breast cancer | Lung cancer | Stroke | Drug overdose |
| Asian | Breast cancer | Lung cancer | Stroke | Coronary heart disease | Colorectal cancer |
| All females | Coronary heart disease | Breast cancer | Lung cancer | Drug overdose | Stroke |

Note: The four largest race/ethnic groups (White, black, Latino/a, and Asian) are presented. Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) cannot be presented separately because of small numbers. See Pages 14 and 15 for more information on these two race groups.

Totals include NHOPI, AIAN, and persons of other or unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 7. Leading causes of death and premature death for Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (NHOPI), 2012-2013
 Because of the small number of deaths among NHOPI, 2012 and 2013 were combined. See Appendix 5 (Page 73) for additional information.

| NHOPI 342 total deaths 4,522 years of life lost* | | | | 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 | 85 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 856 | 1. |
| 2. | Diabetes | 24 | 2. | 2. | Diabetes | 286 | 2. |
| 3. | Stroke | 23 | 3. | 3. | Stroke | 258 | 3. |
| 4. | Lung cancer | 18 | 4. | 4. | Lung cancer | 224 | 4. |
| 5. | Nephritis | 10 | 7. | 5. | Motor vehicle crash | 186 | 15. |
| 6. | Colorectal cancer | 9 | 6. | 6. | Colorectal cancer | 176 | 6. |
| 7. | Uterine cancer | 7 | 11. | 7. | Nephritis | 153 | 5. |
| 8. | Stomach cancer | 7 | 12. | 8. | Suicide | 136 | 9. |
| 9. | Suicide | 6 | 8. | 9. | Homicide | 127 | 19. |
| 10. | Pneumonia/influenza | 6 | 27. | 10. | Pancreatic cancer | 122 | 11. |

| NHOPI Male 165 total deaths 2,384 years of life lost* | | | | 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 | 55 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 645 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 14 | 2. | 2. | Stroke | 146 | 2. |
| 3. | Lung cancer | 11 | 5. | 3. | Suicide | 127 | 6. |
| 4. | Diabetes | 10 | 6. | 4. | Homicide | 127 | 10. |
| 5. | Nephritis | 5 | 8. | 5. | Lung cancer | 106 | 3. |

| NHOPI Female 177 total deaths 2,138 years of life lost* | | | | 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 | 30 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 211 | 1. |
| 2. | Diabetes | 14 | 2. | 2. | Diabetes | 182 | 2. |
| 3. | Stroke | 9 | 5. | 3. | Motor vehicle crash | 140 | 11. |
| 4. | Lung cancer | 7 | 4. | 4. | Lung cancer | 118 | 4. |
| 5. | Uterine cancer | 7 | 6. | 5. | Stroke | 112 | 3. |

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

**Death before age 75 years.

Figure 8. Leading causes of death and premature death for American Indian and Alaska Natives (AIAN), 2012-2013
Because of the small number of deaths among AIAN, 2012 and 2013 were combined. See Appendix 5 (Page 73) for additional information.

| AIAN 371 total deaths 3,997 years of life lost* | | | | 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 |
| 1. | Coronary heart disease | 72 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 476 | 1. |
| 2. | Diabetes | 25 | 8. | 2. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 293 | 8. |
| 3. | Hypertension | 20 | 7. | 3. | Drug overdose | 279 | 9. |
| 4. | Lung cancer | 19 | 4. | 4. | Lung cancer | 258 | 4. |
| 5. | Stroke | 19 | 12. | 5. | Suicide | 245 | 12. |
| 6. | COPD | 17 | 9. | 6. | Motor vehicle crash | 213 | 13. |
| 7. | Pneumonia/influenza | 15 | 10. | 7. | Hypertension | 166 | 3. |
| 8. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 14 | 2. | 8. | Diabetes | 154 | 2. |
| 9. | Drug overdose | 10 | 3. | 9. | COPD | 98 | 6. |
| 10. | Alzheimer's disease | 9 | NA | 10. | Pneumonia/influenza | 90 | 7. |

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

**Death before age 75 years.

NA=not applicable

| AIAN Male 183 total deaths 2,313 years of life lost* | | | | 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 |
| 1. | Coronary heart disease | 32 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 275 | 1. |
| 2. | Lung cancer | 12 | 3. | 2. | Motor vehicle crash | 197 | 8. |
| 3. | Diabetes | 10 | 8. | 3. | Lung cancer | 194 | 2. |
| 4. | Stroke | 10 | 10. | 4. | Drug overdose | 153 | 9. |
| 5. | COPD | 10 | 20. | 5. | Suicide | 150 | 11. |

| AIAN Female 188 total deaths 1,684 years of life lost* | | | | 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 |
| 1. | Coronary heart disease | 40 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 201 | 1. |
| 2. | Diabetes | 15 | 5. | 2. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 189 | 5. |
| 3. | Hypertension | 11 | 13. | 3. | Drug overdose | 126 | 11. |
| 4. | Stroke | 9 | 15. | 4. | Suicide | 95 | 12. |
| 5. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 8 | 2. | 5. | Diabetes | 92 | 2. |

Figure 9. 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 567 438 per 100,000 | Low birthweight/prematurity 124 96 per 100,000 | SIDS* 44 34 per 100,000 | Heart defect 35 27 per 100,000 | Pregnancy complication 22 17 per 100,000 | Edwards Syndrome 17 -- |
| 1-4 years old 85 16 per 100,000 | Birth defect 16 -- | Homicide 11 -- | Motor vehicle crash 9 -- | Drowning 6 -- | Leukemia <5 -- |
| 5-14 years old 136 11 per 100,000 | Motor vehicle crash 17 -- | Brain/CNS† cancer 13 -- | Birth defect 12 -- | Leukemia 12 -- | Homicide 7 -- |
| 15-24 years old 732 49 per 100,000 | Homicide 188 12 per 100,000 | Motor vehicle crash 155 10 per 100,000 | Suicide 84 6 per 100,000 | Drug overdose 56 4 per 100,000 | Leukemia 24 2 per 100,000 |
| 25-44 years old 2,801 95 per 100,000 | Drug overdose 269 9 per 100,000 | Homicide 246 8 per 100,000 | Suicide 236 8 per 100,000 | Motor vehicle crash 217 7 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 164 6 per 100,000 |
| 45-64 years old 11,878 481 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 2,103 85 per 100,000 | Liver disease/cirrhosis 721 29 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 611 25 per 100,000 | Diabetes 500 20 per 100,000 | Stroke 473 19 per 100,000 |
| 65-74 years old 9,635 1,515 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,879 295 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 766 120 per 100,000 | COPD 515 81 per 100,000 | Diabetes 490 77 per 100,000 | Stroke 448 70 per 100,000 |
| 75+ years old 33,838 6,249 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 7,677 1,418 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 2,421 447 per 100,000 | Stroke 2,294 424 per 100,000 | COPD 2,069 382 per 100,000 | Pneumonia/influenza 1,760 325 per 100,000 |
| Los Angeles County Total 59,678 593 per 100,000** | Coronary heart disease 11,827 117 per 100,000 | Stroke 3,300 33 per 100,000 | COPD 2,874 29 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 2,687 28 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 2,577 25 per 100,000 |

Note: Total includes persons of unknown age.

*SIDS=Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

†CNS=Central Nervous System.

**Age-adjusted rate.

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

Figure 10. 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 423 deaths | White 54 | Perinatal period condition 22 | Birth defect 13 | Brain/CNS* cancer <5 |
| | | Latino 256 | Perinatal period condition 95 | Birth defect 54 | Motor vehicle crash 13 |
| | | Black 77 | Perinatal period condition 42 | Homicide 7 | Birth defect 6 |
| | | Asian 32 | Perinatal period condition 15 | Birth defect <5 | Insufficient number |
| | 15-24 years 569 deaths | White 96 | Motor vehicle crash 21 | Drug overdose** 18 | Suicide** 18 |
| | | Latino 319 | Homicide 91 | Motor vehicle crash 75 | Suicide 35 |
| | | Black 107 | Homicide 67 | Motor vehicle crash 9 | Suicide 6 |
| | | Asian 43 | Suicide 9 | Motor vehicle crash 8 | Leukemia <5 |
| | 25-44 years 1,887 deaths | White 509 | Drug overdose 104 | Suicide 61 | Motor vehicle crash 52 |
| | | Latino 905 | Homicide 114 | Motor vehicle crash 97 | Suicide 75 |
| | | Black 312 | Homicide 92 | Suicide 19 | Motor vehicle crash 15 |
| | | Asian 130 | Suicide 22 | Coronary heart disease 18 | Motor vehicle crash 12 |
| | 45-64 years 7,393 deaths | White 2,987 | Coronary heart disease 721 | Liver disease/cirrhosis 175 | Suicide 167 |
| | | Latino 2,405 | Coronary heart disease 439 | Liver disease/cirrhosis 301 | Diabetes 147 |
| | | Black 1,233 | Coronary heart disease 297 | Lung cancer 63 | Stroke 58 |
| | | Asian 691 | Coronary heart disease 139 | Lung cancer 55 | Liver cancer 44 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 65-74 years 5,520 deaths | White 2,586 | Coronary heart disease 583 | Lung cancer 222 | COPD 190 |
| | Latino 1,451 | Coronary heart disease 290 | Diabetes 98 | Liver disease/cirrhosis 85 |
| | Black 811 | Coronary heart disease 206 | Lung cancer 60 | COPD 50 |
| | Asian 612 | Coronary heart disease 120 | Lung cancer 57 | Stroke 48 |
| 75+ years 14,617 deaths | White 8,300 | Coronary heart disease 2,018 | COPD 580 | Alzheimer's disease 493 |
| | Latino 2,803 | Coronary heart disease 636 | Stroke 181 | Diabetes 163 |
| | Black 1,360 | Coronary heart disease 318 | Prostate cancer 87 | COPD 82 |
| | Asian 2,072 | Coronary heart disease 487 | Pneumonia/influenza 157 | Stroke 145 |

Note: The four largest race/ethnic groups (White, black, Latino/a, and Asian) are presented. Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) cannot be presented separately because of small numbers. See Pages 14 and 15 for more information on these two race groups.

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

*CNS=Central Nervous System.

**Drug overdose and suicide each resulted in 18 deaths and 961 years of life lost for white 15-24-year-old males, and were tied for the second-leading cause of death.

Figure 11. Leading causes of death for females, by age group and race/ethnicity

| | Race/ethnicity Deaths from all causes | #1 Cause | #2 Cause | #3 Cause |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Number of deaths | Number of deaths | Number of deaths |
| 0-14 years 365 deaths | White 57 | Perinatal period condition 23 | Birth defect 12 | Insufficient number |
| | Latina 219 | Perinatal period condition 66 | Birth defect 61 | Leukemia 9 |
| | Black 54 | Perinatal period condition 26 | Birth defect 8 | Homicide <5 |
| | Asian 32 | Perinatal period condition 17 | Birth defect 5 | Insufficient number |
| 15-24 years 163 deaths | White 33 | Motor vehicle crash 9 | Suicide 5 | Drug overdose 5 |
| | Latina 88 | Motor vehicle crash 22 | Homicide 8 | Suicide 8 |
| | Black 26 | Motor vehicle crash 7 | Homicide <5 | Anemia <5 |
| | Asian 15 | Motor vehicle crash <5 | Brain/CNS* cancer <5 | Homicide <5 |
| 25-44 years 914 deaths | White 226 | Drug overdose 35 | Suicide 27 | Breast cancer 26 |
| | Latina 413 | Breast cancer 42 | Drug overdose 22 | Motor vehicle crash 21 |
| | Black 172 | Coronary heart disease 14 | Drug overdose 14 | Breast cancer 14 |
| | Asian 92 | Breast cancer 12 | Suicide 10 | Stroke 10 |
| 45-64 years 4,485 deaths | White 1,677 | Coronary heart disease 186 | Breast cancer 182 | Lung cancer 118 |
| | Latina 1,391 | Coronary heart disease 125 | Breast cancer 117 | Diabetes 101 |
| | Black 849 | Coronary heart disease 129 | Breast cancer 61 | Lung cancer 50 |
| | Asian 503 | Breast cancer 74 | Lung cancer 49 | Coronary heart disease 38 |

Females

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 65-74 years 4,115 deaths | White 1,837 | Coronary heart disease 293 | Lung cancer 199 | COPD 159 |
| | Latina 1,080 | Coronary heart disease 143 | Diabetes 99 | Stroke 59 |
| | Black 723 | Coronary heart disease 152 | Lung cancer 55 | Stroke 44 |
| | Asian 423 | Coronary heart disease 64 | Lung cancer 42 | Stroke 28 |
| 75+ years 19,221 deaths | White 10,825 | Coronary heart disease 2,339 | Alzheimer's disease 1,016 | COPD 776 |
| | Latina 3,913 | Coronary heart disease 814 | Alzheimer's disease 328 | Stroke 285 |
| | Black 1,996 | Coronary heart disease 488 | Alzheimer's disease 181 | Stroke 170 |
| | Asian 2,393 | Coronary heart disease 530 | Stroke 208 | Pneumonia/influenza 191 |

Note: The four largest race/ethnic groups (White, black, Latino/a, and Asian) are presented. Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) cannot be presented separately because of small numbers. See Pages 14 and 15 for more information on these two race groups.

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

*CNS=Central Nervous System.

Figure 12. Leading causes of death and premature death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence

Antelope Valley (SPA 1)

2,419 deaths

23,046 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 | 453 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 2,972 | 1. |
| 2. | COPD | 170 | 9. | 2. | Motor vehicle crash | 2,244 | 8. |
| 3. | Lung cancer | 130 | 8. | 3. | Drug overdose | 1,442 | 11. |
| 4. | Stroke | 113 | 10. | 4. | Homicide | 1,095 | 18. |
| 5. | Alzheimer's disease | 110 | 38. | 5. | Diabetes | 1,003 | 6. |

San Fernando (SPA 2)

13,029 deaths

83,668 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 | 2,717 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 10,516 | 1. |
| 2. | Alzheimer's disease | 703 | 39. | 2. | Suicide | 5,270 | 13. |
| 3. | Stroke | 649 | 10. | 3. | Drug overdose | 5,246 | 15. |
| 4. | Lung cancer | 625 | 6. | 4. | Motor vehicle crash | 5,080 | 16. |
| 5. | COPD | 592 | 15. | 5. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 4,318 | 10. |

San Gabriel (SPA 3)

11,230 deaths

72,493 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 | 2,193 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 8,556 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 673 | 8. | 2. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 3,518 | 10. |
| 3. | COPD | 601 | 14. | 3. | Lung cancer | 3,449 | 4. |
| 4. | Lung cancer | 550 | 3. | 4. | Suicide | 3,407 | 16. |
| 5. | Alzheimer's disease | 504 | 41. | 5. | Homicide | 3,330 | 24. |

Metro (SPA 4)

6,249 deaths

47,489 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 | 1,323 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 5,948 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 357 | 7. | 2. | Drug overdose | 3,009 | 11. |
| 3. | Lung cancer | 271 | 9. | 3. | Motor vehicle crash | 2,878 | 17. |
| 4. | Pneumonia/influenza | 261 | 19. | 4. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 2,855 | 8. |
| 5. | Diabetes | 256 | 8. | 5. | Suicide | 2,534 | 16. |

West (SPA 5)

4,053 deaths
20,694 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 | 764 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 2,203 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 249 | 8. | 2. | Drug overdose | 2,022 | 13. |
| 3. | Alzheimer's disease | 212 | 41. | 3. | Suicide | 1,472 | 17. |
| 4. | Lung cancer | 189 | 7. | 4. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 1,022 | 16. |
| 5. | Pneumonia/influenza | 173 | 25. | 5. | Breast cancer | 969 | 8. |

South (SPA 6)

5,484 deaths
58,525 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 | 1,061 | 2. | 1. | Homicide | 7,214 | 7. |
| 2. | Stroke | 292 | 7. | 2. | Coronary heart disease | 7,142 | 1. |
| 3. | Diabetes | 279 | 4. | 3. | Motor vehicle crash | 3,031 | 15. |
| 4. | COPD | 224 | 12. | 4. | Diabetes | 2,708 | 3. |
| 5. | Lung cancer | 223 | 8. | 5. | Drug overdose | 2,285 | 16. |

East (SPA 7)

7,337 deaths
54,177 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 | 1,373 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 6,011 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 413 | 7. | 2. | Liver disease/cirrhosis | 3,259 | 8. |
| 3. | COPD | 351 | 16. | 3. | Motor vehicle crash | 3,153 | 15. |
| 4. | Diabetes | 312 | 8. | 4. | Homicide | 2,745 | 21. |
| 5. | Alzheimer's disease | 283 | 46. | 5. | Suicide | 2,593 | 16. |

South Bay (SPA 8)

9,832 deaths
75,032 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 | 1,933 | 1. | 1. | Coronary heart disease | 9,889 | 1. |
| 2. | Stroke | 553 | 8. | 2. | Homicide | 5,415 | 17. |
| 3. | COPD | 532 | 12. | 3. | Drug overdose | 3,844 | 16. |
| 4. | Lung cancer | 440 | 7. | 4. | Suicide | 3,637 | 14. |
| 5. | Alzheimer's disease | 395 | 37. | 5. | Motor vehicle crash | 3,077 | 19. |

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

**Death before age 75 years.

Figure 13. 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 2,419 776 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 453 148 per 100,000 | COPD 170 59 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 130 43 per 100,000 | Stroke 113 38 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 110 41 per 100,000 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando 13,029 574 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 2,717 119 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 703 30 per 100,000 | Stroke 649 29 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 625 28 per 100,000 | COPD 592 27 per 100,000 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel 11,230 562 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 2,193 107 per 100,000 | Stroke 673 33 per 100,000 | COPD 601 30 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 550 28 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 504 24 per 100,000 |
| SPA 4: Metro 6,249 552 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,323 117 per 100,000 | Stroke 357 32 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 271 25 per 100,000 | Pneumonia/influenza 261 23 per 100,000 | Diabetes 256 23 per 100,000 |
| SPA 5: West 4,053 483 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 764 88 per 100,000 | Stroke 249 28 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 212 23 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 189 24 per 100,000 | Pneumonia/influenza 173 19 per 100,000 |
| SPA 6: South 5,484 727 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,061 147 per 100,000 | Stroke 292 40 per 100,000 | Diabetes 279 38 per 100,000 | COPD 224 32 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 223 31 per 100,000 |
| SPA 7: East 7,337 604 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,373 113 per 100,000 | Stroke 413 34 per 100,000 | COPD 351 30 per 100,000 | Diabetes 312 26 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 283 23 per 100,000 |
| SPA 8: South Bay 9,832 624 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,933 122 per 100,000 | Stroke 553 36 per 100,000 | COPD 532 34 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 440 28 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 395 25 per 100,000 |
| Los Angeles County Total 59,678 593 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 11,827 117 per 100,000 | Stroke 3,300 33 per 100,000 | COPD 2,874 29 per 100,000 | Lung cancer 2,687 28 per 100,000 | Alzheimer's disease 2,577 25 per 100,000 |

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

Note: Total includes persons of unknown residence.

Figure 14. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence and gender

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

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

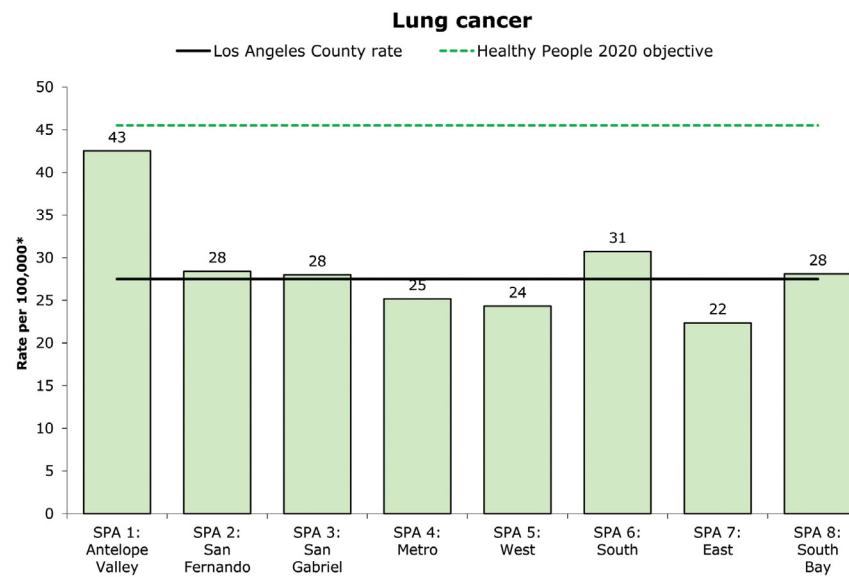
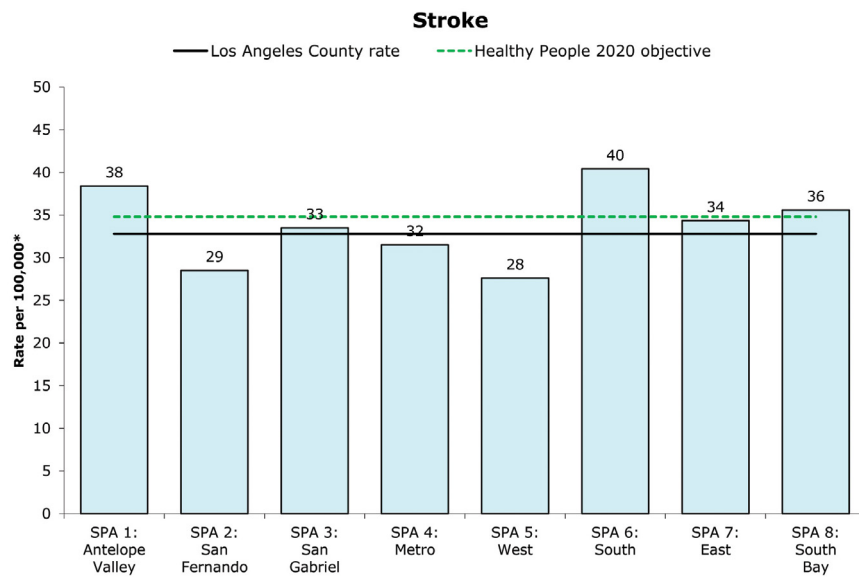
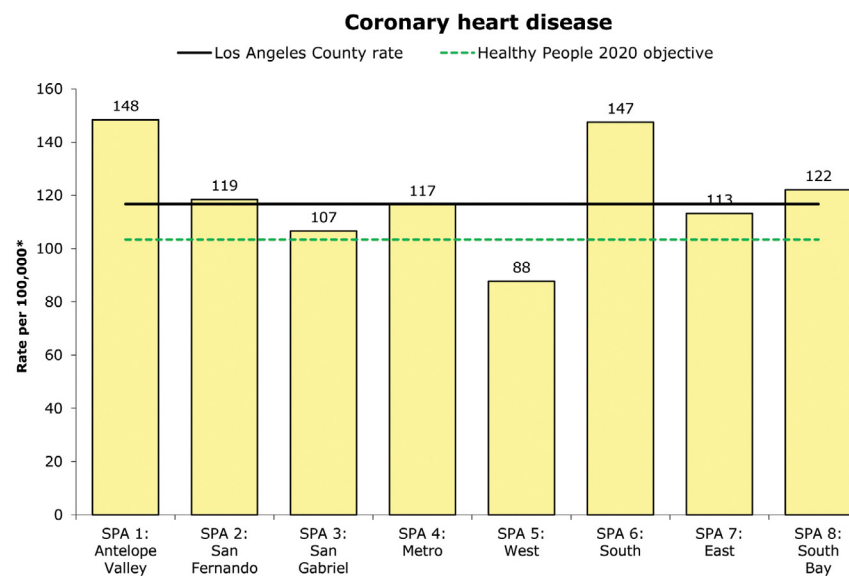
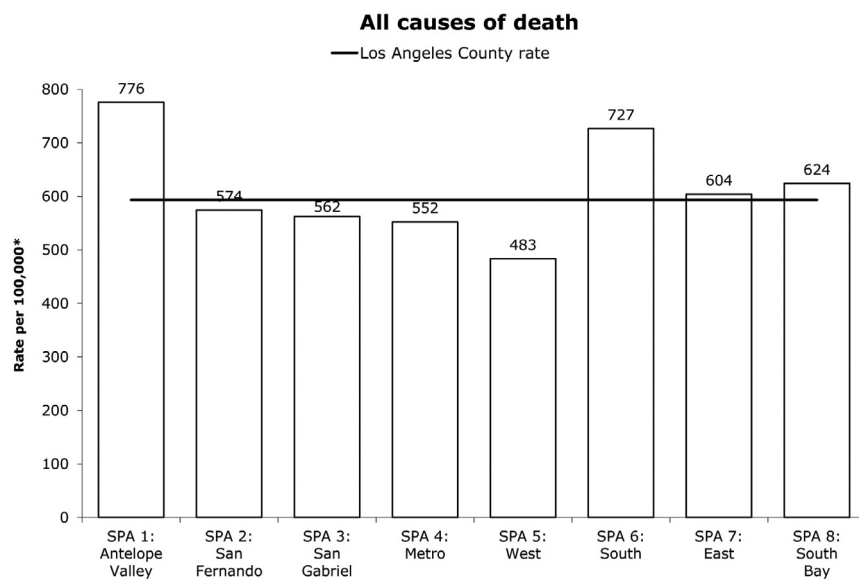
Note: Total includes persons of unknown residence.

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

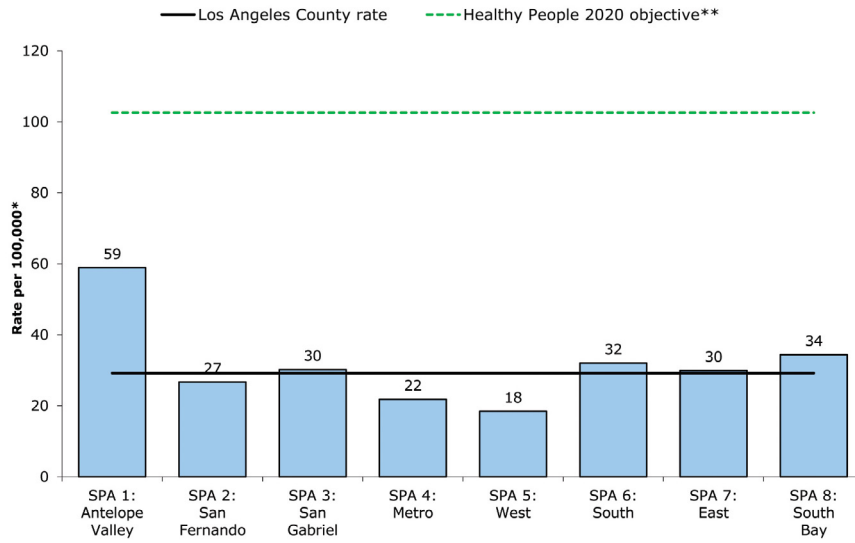
| Service Planning Area | #1 cause | #2 cause | #3 cause | #4 cause | #5 cause |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | Coronary heart disease | Motor vehicle crash |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

Note: Total includes persons of unknown residence.

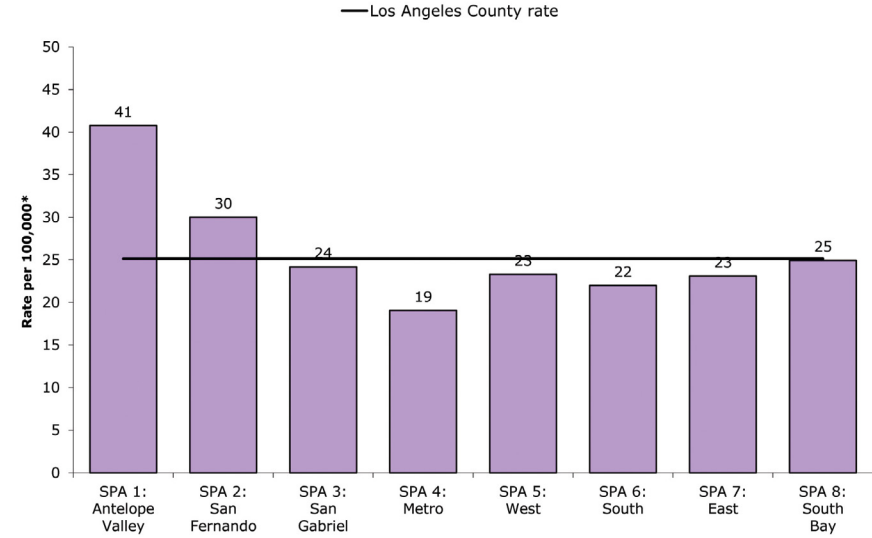
Figure 15. Death rates for selected causes of death, by service planning area (SPA) of residence



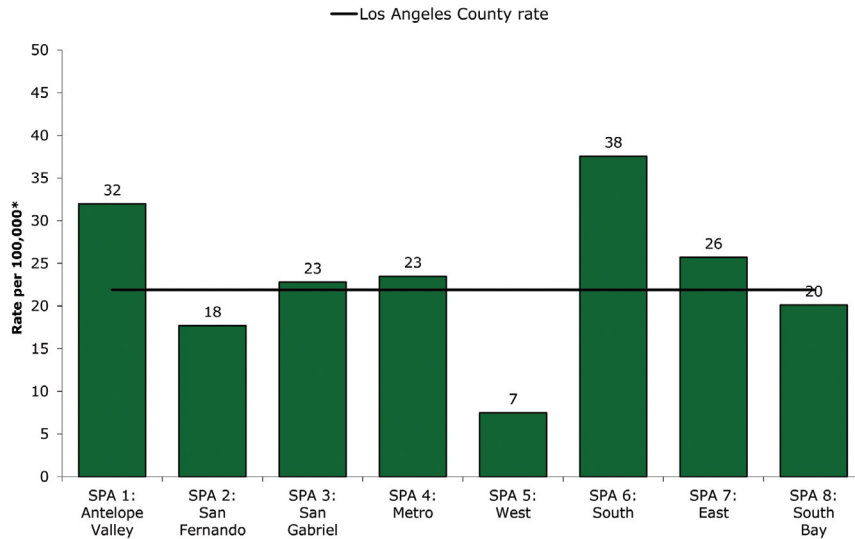
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease



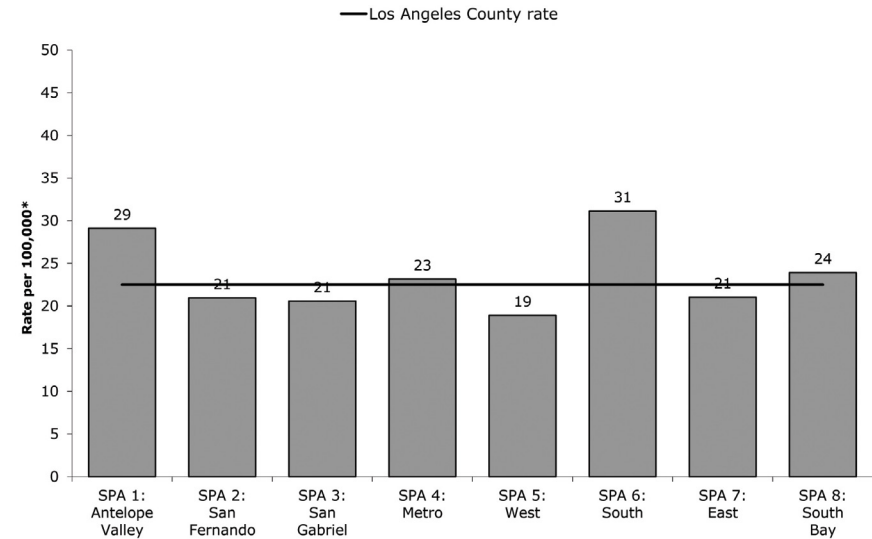
Alzheimer's disease



Diabetes



Pneumonia/influenza



*Age-adjusted.

**The Healthy People 2020 goal for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was 102.6 deaths per 100,000 population aged 45 years and over. The overall County rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was 29.2 deaths per 100,000 population, and 78.7 for those aged 45 years and over.

Figure 16. 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 2,394 497 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 501 | Stroke 140 | Pneumonia/influenza 138 | Lung cancer 115 | COPD 115 |
| Antelope Valley 2,419 776 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 453 | COPD 170 | Lung cancer 130 | Stroke 113 | Alzheimer's disease 110 |
| Bellflower 2,263 635 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 410 | COPD 130 | Stroke 126 | Lung cancer 90 | Diabetes 89 |
| Central 1,866 561 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 437 | Stroke 99 | Pneumonia/influenza 88 | Diabetes 77 | COPD 73 |
| Compton 1,397 717 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 224 | Stroke 81 | Diabetes 77 | Lung cancer 59 | COPD 55 |
| East LA 1,213 625 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 250 | Stroke 66 | Diabetes 61 | COPD 48 | Pneumonia/influenza 47 |
| East Valley 2,497 599 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 526 | Stroke 139 | COPD 108 | Alzheimer's disease 104 | Pneumonia/influenza 103 |
| El Monte 2,211 541 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 384 | Stroke 127 | Lung cancer 123 | Diabetes 103 | COPD 98 |
| Foothill 2,162 598 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 449 | COPD 127 | Stroke 120 | Lung cancer 107 | Alzheimer's disease 96 |
| Glendale 2,417 542 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 473 | Alzheimer's disease 167 | Stroke 129 | Lung cancer 117 | Pneumonia/influenza 102 |
| Harbor 1,382 548 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 257 | Stroke 73 | Alzheimer's disease 72 | COPD 68 | Lung cancer 53 |
| Hollywood-Wilshire 2,737 541 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 572 | Stroke 155 | Lung cancer 141 | Pneumonia/influenza 112 | COPD 107 |
| Inglewood 2,338 641 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 453 | Stroke 145 | COPD 122 | Lung cancer 107 | Pneumonia/influenza 86 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Long Beach 3,004 710 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 625 | COPD 181 | Stroke 166 | Lung cancer 126 | Alzheimer's disease 110 |
| Northeast 1,646 563 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 314 | Stroke 103 | Diabetes 81 | COPD 68 | Alzheimer's disease 68 |
| Pasadena 1,016 572 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 212 | Stroke 70 | COPD 61 | Alzheimer's disease 60 | Pneumonia/influenza 43 |
| Pomona 3,447 602 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 647 | Stroke 216 | COPD 200 | Alzheimer's disease 169 | Lung cancer 163 |
| San Antonio 1,811 584 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 310 | Stroke 117 | Diabetes 86 | Alzheimer's disease 77 | COPD 74 |
| San Fernando 2,615 569 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 534 | Lung cancer 131 | Alzheimer's disease 130 | COPD 129 | Stroke 114 |
| South 910 772 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 165 | Homicide 50 | Stroke 50 | Diabetes 48 | Lung cancer 39 |
| Southeast 592 658 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 110 | Diabetes 40 | Stroke 37 | Pneumonia/influenza 24 | COPD 23 |
| Southwest 2,585 743 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 562 | Stroke 124 | COPD 115 | Diabetes 114 | Pneumonia/influenza 110 |
| Torrance 3,108 575 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 598 | Stroke 169 | COPD 161 | Lung cancer 154 | Pneumonia/influenza 143 |
| West 4,053 483 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 764 | Stroke 249 | Alzheimer's disease 212 | Lung cancer 189 | Pneumonia/influenza 173 |
| West Valley 5,500 579 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 1,184 | Alzheimer's disease 302 | Lung cancer 278 | Stroke 267 | COPD 254 |
| Whittier 2,050 579 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 403 | Stroke 104 | COPD 99 | Alzheimer's disease 80 | Pneumonia/influenza 79 |
| Los Angeles County Total 59,678 593 per 100,000 | Coronary heart disease 11,827 | Stroke 3,300 | COPD 2,874 | Lung cancer 2,687 | Alzheimer's disease 2,577 |

Note: Total includes persons of unknown residence.

Figure 17. Comparison of the leading causes of premature death, by health district of residence

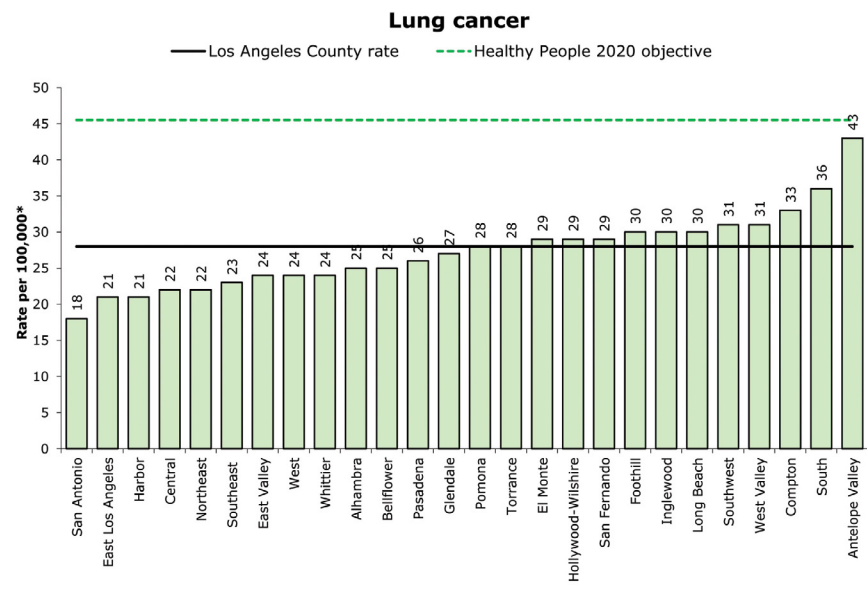
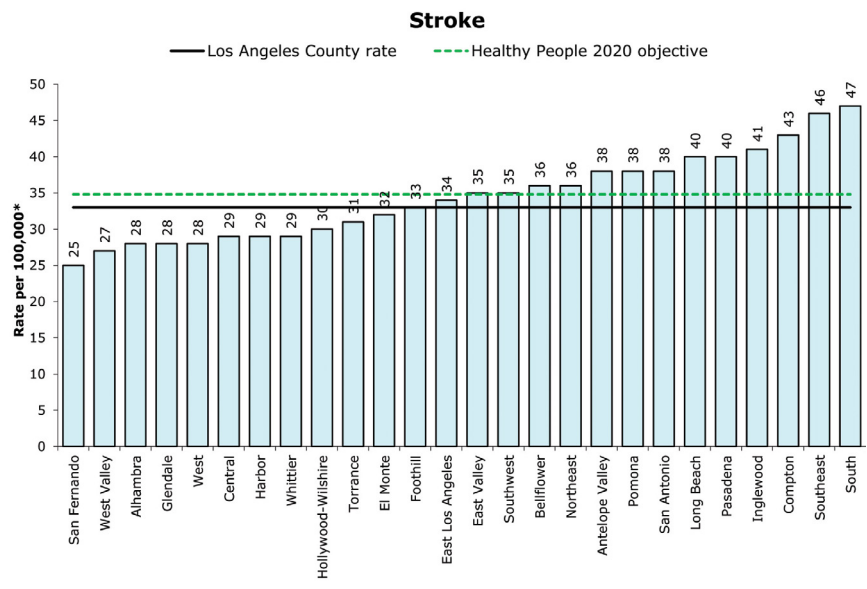
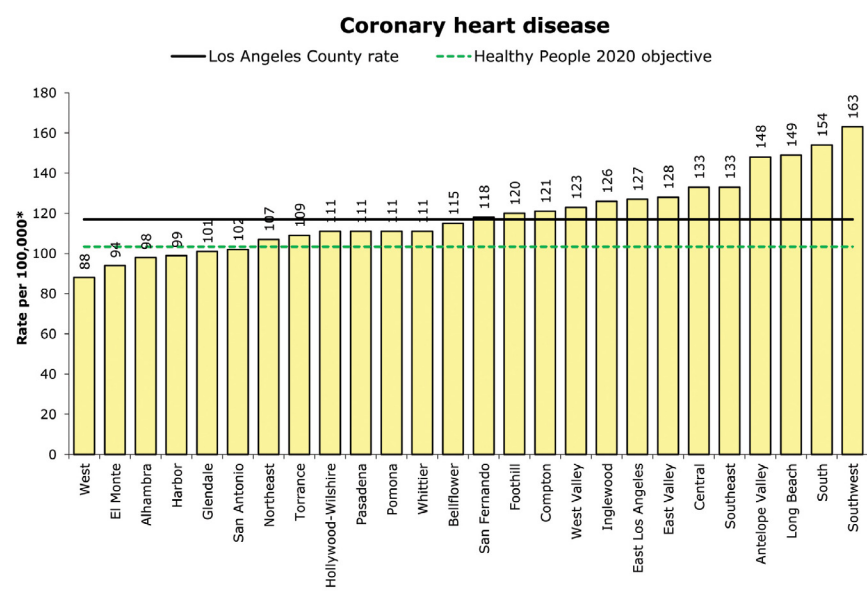
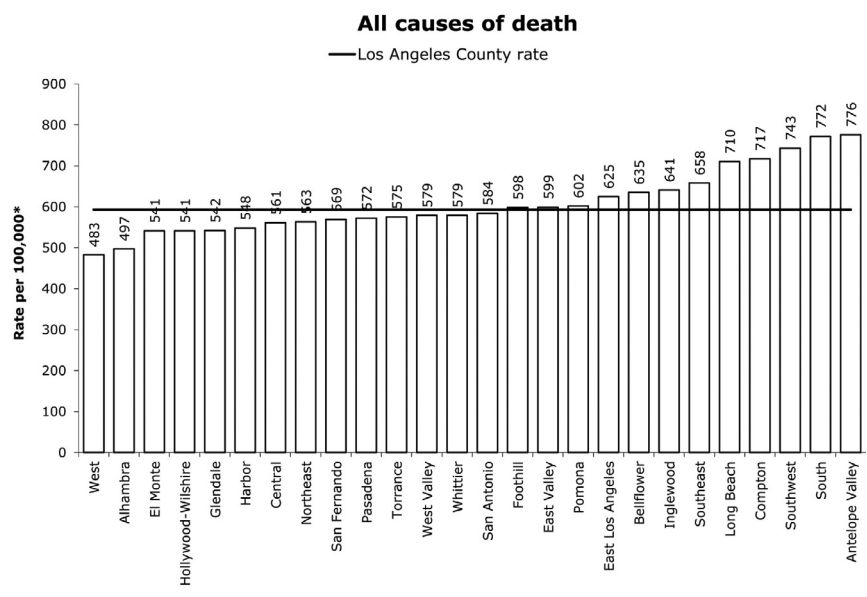
Leading causes of premature death (before age 75 years)

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

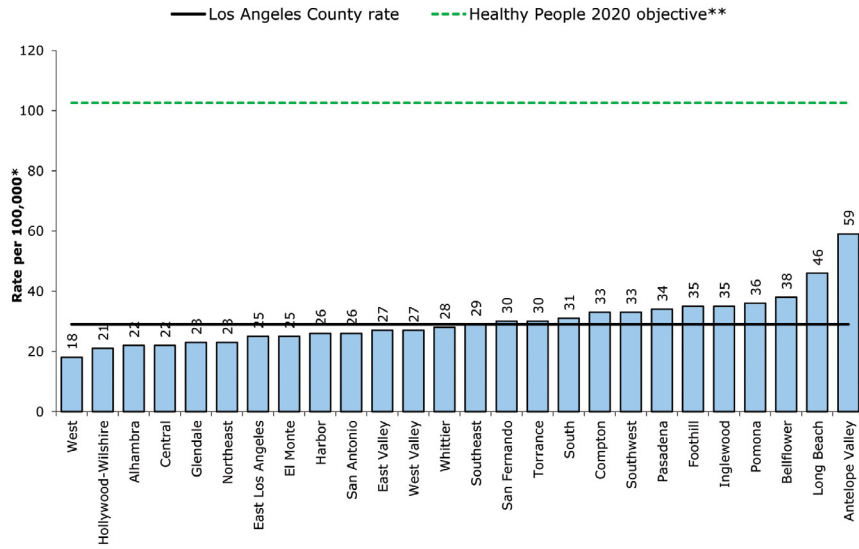
| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Long Beach | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Suicide | Drug overdose | Liver disease/cirrhosis |
| Northeast | Coronary heart disease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

Note: Total includes persons of unknown residence.

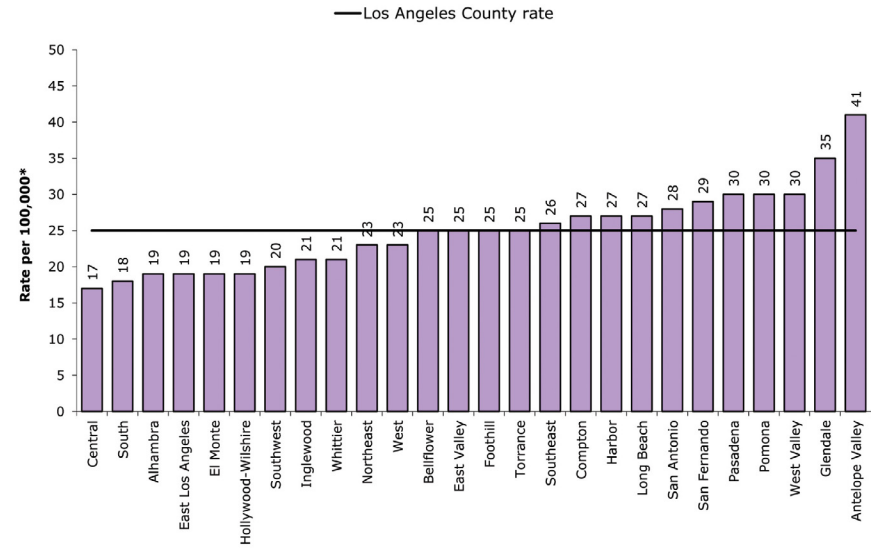
Figure 18. Death rates for selected causes of death, by health district of residence



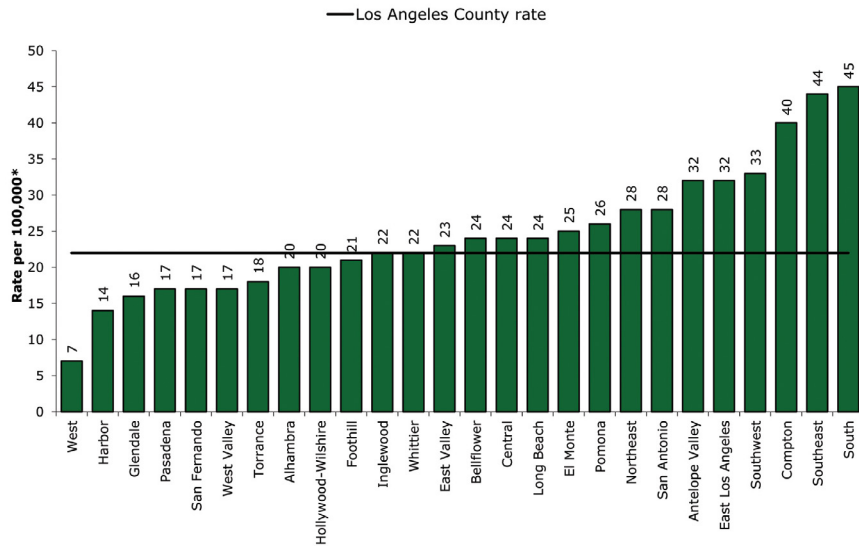
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease



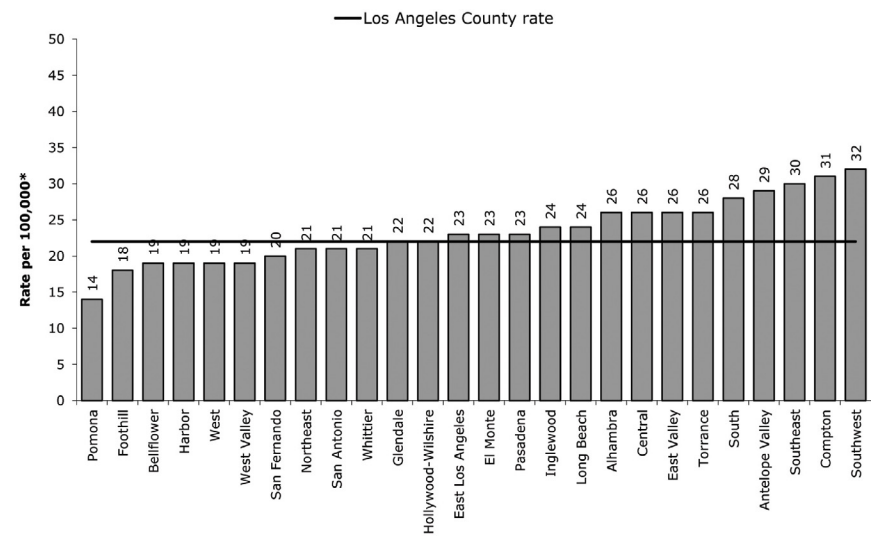
Alzheimer's disease



Diabetes



Pneumonia/influenza



*Age-adjusted.

**The Healthy People 2020 goal for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was 102.6 deaths per 100,000 population aged 45 years and over. The overall County rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was 29.2 deaths per 100,000 population, and 78.7 for those aged 45 years and over.

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 |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2013 | Coronary heart disease 11,827 | Stroke 3,300 | COPD 2,874 | Lung cancer 2,687 | Alzheimer's disease 2,577 | Pneumonia/ influenza 2,264 | Diabetes 2,172 | Colorectal cancer 1,376 | Liver disease/ cirrhosis 1,315 | Hypertension 1,195 |
| 2012 | Coronary heart disease 11,677 | Stroke 3,360 | Lung cancer 2,809 | COPD 2,646 | Alzheimer's disease 2,476 | Diabetes 2,204 | Pneumonia/ influenza 2,048 | Colorectal cancer 1,397 | Liver disease/ cirrhosis 1,275 | Hypertension 1,242 |
| 2011 | Coronary heart disease 11,913 | Stroke 3,256 | Lung cancer 2,908 | COPD 2,874 | Alzheimer's disease 2,346 | Diabetes 2,196 | Pneumonia/ influenza 2,062 | Colorectal cancer 1,400 | Liver disease/ cirrhosis 1,246 | Breast cancer 1,153 |
| Because of changes to the criteria for categorizing some causes of death, 2004-2010 may not be comparable to 2011-2013* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | Coronary heart disease 12,635 | Stroke 3,278 | Lung cancer 2,941 | COPD 2,622 | Alzheimer's disease 2,242 | Pneumonia/ influenza 1,964 | Diabetes 1,894 | Colorectal cancer 1,285 | Liver disease/ cirrhosis 1,171 | Breast cancer 1,116 |
| 2009 | Coronary heart disease 12,725 | Stroke 3,301 | Lung cancer 2,958 | COPD 2,904 | Alzheimer's disease 2,125 | Pneumonia/ influenza 2,097 | Diabetes 1,964 | Colorectal cancer 1,388 | Liver disease/ cirrhosis 1,246 | Breast cancer 1,173 |
| 2008 | Coronary heart disease 13,428 | Stroke 3,280 | Lung cancer 2,910 | COPD 2,889 | Diabetes 2,190 | Pneumonia/ influenza 2,171 | Alzheimer's disease 2,121 | Colorectal cancer 1,365 | Liver disease/ cirrhosis 1,134 | Breast cancer 1,079 |
| 2007 | Coronary heart disease 13,890 | Stroke 3,323 | Lung cancer 2,950 | 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/ cirrhosis 1,133 |
| 2006 | Coronary heart disease 14,842 | Stroke 3,662 | Lung cancer 3,021 | COPD 2,665 | Pneumonia/ influenza 2,283 | Diabetes 2,188 | Alzheimer's disease 1,551 | Colorectal cancer 1,362 | Liver disease/ cirrhosis 1,102 | Breast cancer 1,071 |
| 2005 | Coronary heart disease 15,154 | Stroke 3,775 | Lung cancer 3,036 | 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 | 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 |

*See Pages 41, 43, 45, and 57 for information about changes to the ICD-codes for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), colorectal cancer, coronary heart disease, and lung cancer.

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 |
|---|------------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2013 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Drug overdose | Suicide | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Lung cancer | Diabetes | Stroke | Breast cancer |
| 2012 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Suicide | Drug overdose | Lung cancer | Diabetes | Stroke | Breast cancer |
| 2011 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Suicide | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Motor vehicle crash | Drug overdose | Lung cancer | Diabetes | Stroke | Breast cancer |
| Because of changes to the criteria for categorizing some causes of death, 2004-2010 may not be comparable to 2011-2013* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Suicide | Motor vehicle crash | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Drug overdose | Lung cancer | Stroke | Breast cancer | Diabetes |
| 2009 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Suicide | Drug overdose | Lung cancer | Stroke | Diabetes | Breast cancer |
| 2008 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Suicide | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Drug overdose | Lung cancer | Diabetes | Stroke | Breast cancer |
| 2007 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Drug overdose | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Suicide | Lung cancer | Stroke | Diabetes | Breast cancer |
| 2006 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Suicide | Lung cancer | Stroke | Drug overdose | Diabetes | Breast cancer |
| 2005 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Suicide | Lung cancer | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Diabetes | Stroke | Drug overdose | Breast cancer |
| 2004 | Coronary heart disease | Homicide | Motor vehicle crash | Suicide | Lung cancer | Liver disease/cirrhosis | Drug overdose | Stroke | Diabetes | HIV |

*See Pages 41, 43, 45, and 57 for information about changes to the ICD-codes for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), colorectal cancer, coronary heart disease, and lung cancer.

Alzheimer's Disease

41st cause of premature death
5th cause of death

***ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE** has been the fifth-leading cause of death since 2009. In 2013, it was the third-leading cause of death for women and the eighth-leading cause of death for men. The highest overall Alzheimer's disease death rate, 33 deaths per 100,000 population, was among white women. Over half of Alzheimer's disease were among women (67%). The highest Alzheimer's disease death rate was, 510 deaths per 100,000 population, among women older than 74 years of age.*

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 prevention

- 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, 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 2,577
Death Rate 25.1 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective None

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 331.0

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) G30

References **Alzheimer's Association**
www.alz.org
"Alzheimer's Disease: An Emerging Public Health Concern"
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/reports/LAHealthBrief2007/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

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 1,340 | 16 | 1,546 | 18 | 1,551 | 18 | 1,780 | 20 | 2,121 | 23 | 2,125 | 22 | 2,242 | 25 | 2,346 | 24 | 2,476 | 24.0 | 2,577 | 25.1 |
| Male | 399 | 13 | 450 | 15 | 477 | 15 | 586 | 18 | 676 | 20 | 694 | 20 | 751 | 22 | 732 | 20 | 824 | 21.1 | 838 | 21.7 |
| Female | 941 | 18 | 1,096 | 20 | 1,074 | 20 | 1,194 | 21 | 1,445 | 24 | 1,431 | 23 | 1,491 | 26 | 1,614 | 26 | 1,652 | 25.7 | 1,739 | 27.0 |
| White | 975 | 20 | 1,132 | 23 | 1,105 | 23 | 1,297 | 26 | 1,487 | 29 | 1,480 | 28 | 1,509 | 31 | 1,525 | 29 | 1,606 | 30.6 | 1,592 | 31.0 |
| Latino/a | 143 | 9 | 168 | 10 | 217 | 12 | 239 | 12 | 310 | 15 | 349 | 17 | 376 | 20 | 412 | 19 | 423 | 17.7 | 513 | 21.4 |
| Black | 155 | 22 | 176 | 24 | 151 | 21 | 159 | 22 | 204 | 26 | 184 | 23 | 186 | 25 | 226 | 28 | 221 | 25.7 | 265 | 30.7 |
| Asian† | 65 | 6 | 69 | 6 | 76 | 7 | 80 | 6 | 116 | 8 | 108 | 8 | 167 | 12 | 176 | 11 | 216 | 12.3 | 197 | 10.9 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 289 | 16 | 319 | 18 | 336 | 19 | 417 | 23 | 478 | 25 | 497 | 25 | 510 | 28 | 465 | 24 | 539 | 26.6 | 534 | 27.3 |
| Latino | 46 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 71 | 11 | 71 | 10 | 91 | 12 | 108 | 14 | 133 | 19 | 135 | 17 | 154 | 17.3 | 172 | 19.1 |
| Black | 40 | 17 | 55 | 23 | 45 | 19 | 63 | 25 | 58 | 22 | 51 | 19 | 55 | 22 | 67 | 24 | 64 | 21.3 | 63 | 20.8 |
| Asian† | 24 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 33 | 6 | 47 | 9 | 36 | 7 | 52 | 9 | 62 | 10 | 62 | 9.0 | 68 | 9.7 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 686 | 22 | 813 | 26 | 769 | 25 | 880 | 28 | 1,009 | 31 | 983 | 29 | 999 | 32 | 1,060 | 32 | 1,067 | 33.2 | 1,058 | 33.2 |
| Latina | 97 | 10 | 115 | 11 | 146 | 13 | 168 | 14 | 219 | 17 | 241 | 18 | 243 | 20 | 277 | 20 | 269 | 17.9 | 341 | 22.4 |
| Black | 115 | 24 | 121 | 25 | 106 | 22 | 96 | 19 | 146 | 28 | 133 | 26 | 131 | 26 | 159 | 29 | 157 | 27.5 | 202 | 35.8 |
| Asian† | 41 | 7 | 46 | 7 | 51 | 7 | 47 | 6 | 69 | 8 | 72 | 8 | 115 | 13 | 114 | 11 | 154 | 14.4 | 129 | 11.6 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 43 | 24 | 60 | 31 | 50 | 25 | 70 | 32 | 74 | 32 | 72 | 30 | 86 | 39 | 75 | 30 | 95 | 36.6 | 110 | 40.8 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 343 | 19 | 409 | 22 | 407 | 22 | 490 | 25 | 595 | 29 | 568 | 27 | 606 | 29 | 618 | 27 | 657 | 27.5 | 703 | 30.0 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 268 | 16 | 307 | 18 | 313 | 19 | 384 | 22 | 381 | 21 | 399 | 21 | 422 | 23 | 473 | 23 | 516 | 24.9 | 504 | 24.2 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 120 | 12 | 137 | 13 | 142 | 13 | 131 | 12 | 189 | 16 | 169 | 14 | 190 | 19 | 222 | 20 | 219 | 18.5 | 222 | 19.1 |
| SPA 5: West | 133 | 17 | 161 | 20 | 116 | 15 | 167 | 21 | 198 | 23 | 216 | 25 | 210 | 24 | 188 | 20 | 225 | 23.8 | 212 | 23.3 |
| SPA 6: South | 108 | 18 | 101 | 17 | 99 | 16 | 89 | 14 | 128 | 19 | 128 | 19 | 96 | 17 | 139 | 22 | 135 | 19.8 | 148 | 22.0 |
| SPA 7: East | 144 | 14 | 148 | 14 | 194 | 18 | 170 | 15 | 240 | 20 | 262 | 22 | 293 | 27 | 263 | 22 | 269 | 21.6 | 283 | 23.1 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 175 | 14 | 222 | 17 | 221 | 17 | 272 | 20 | 309 | 22 | 311 | 21 | 339 | 24 | 367 | 24 | 359 | 23.2 | 395 | 24.9 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004–2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004–2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asian population should be interpreted with caution.

Breast Cancer (Female)

2nd cause of premature death (females)
7th cause of death (females)

IN 2013, BREAST CANCER was the leading cause of premature death for Latina and Asian women, and the second-leading cause of premature death for white and black women. The median age at death from breast cancer was 61 years for Latinas, compared with 62 years for Asians, 65 years for blacks, and 70 years for whites. In 2013, the breast cancer death rates for Latinas and Asian women were below the Healthy People 2020 objective.

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 BRCA1 or BRCA2 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 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 and schools 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, vegetables, and whole grains
- Make time to be physically active every day with your children, partner, pet, friends, or on your own
- Talk to your doctor about the risks and benefits of hormone replacement therapy

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 1,138*
Death Rate 20.5 deaths per 100,000 females

Healthy People 2020 Objective C-3 20.7 deaths per 100,000 females

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

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) C50

References **American Cancer Society**
www.cancer.org
National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program
www.seer.cancer.gov/registries/los_angeles.html
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast
Guide to Community Preventive Services
www.thecommunityguide.org

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

*In 2013, there were 18 additional breast cancer deaths among males.

**Available at <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspbrca.htm>.

Figure T4. Trends in breast cancer (female) mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 1,157 | 24 | 1,168 | 24 | 1,063 | 21 | 1,127 | 22 | 1,071 | 21 | 1,166 | 23 | 1,109 | 21 | 1,143 | 21 | | | 1,170 | 21.1 | 1,138 | 20.5 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 613 | 27 | 631 | 28 | 557 | 25 | 571 | 25 | 560 | 24 | 593 | 26 | 532 | 24 | 552 | 24 | | | 594 | 26.5 | 542 | 24.6 |
| Latina | 222 | 16 | 223 | 16 | 237 | 15 | 249 | 16 | 221 | 14 | 262 | 17 | 247 | 15 | 267 | 15 | | | 268 | 14.3 | 288 | 15.9 |
| Black | 199 | 40 | 181 | 37 | 164 | 33 | 194 | 39 | 180 | 36 | 187 | 36 | 187 | 36 | 196 | 38 | | | 163 | 31.0 | 155 | 29.8 |
| Asian† | 120 | 16 | 132 | 17 | 101 | 13 | 112 | 14 | 108 | 13 | 120 | 15 | 137 | 15 | 123 | 13 | | | 142 | 14.7 | 147 | 14.9 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 30 | 23 | 51 | 36 | 40 | 26 | 39 | 26 | 38 | 24 | 34 | 22 | 42 | 26 | 53 | 30 | | | 52 | 28.7 | 45 | 24.1 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 241 | 23 | 261 | 24 | 264 | 24 | 249 | 22 | 240 | 21 | 235 | 20 | 251 | 21 | 240 | 20 | | | 271 | 21.6 | 280 | 22.3 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 209 | 22 | 204 | 21 | 192 | 20 | 202 | 21 | 187 | 19 | 233 | 23 | 230 | 22 | 213 | 20 | | | 228 | 20.9 | 211 | 19.4 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 130 | 23 | 117 | 21 | 104 | 19 | 120 | 21 | 108 | 19 | 92 | 16 | 86 | 15 | 115 | 20 | | | 105 | 17.6 | 96 | 15.9 |
| SPA 5: West | 97 | 26 | 99 | 25 | 85 | 22 | 84 | 21 | 98 | 23 | 96 | 23 | 83 | 20 | 83 | 21 | | | 78 | 18.9 | 85 | 20.2 |
| SPA 6: South | 113 | 29 | 113 | 30 | 110 | 28 | 100 | 25 | 104 | 26 | 121 | 30 | 120 | 29 | 115 | 27 | | | 94 | 21.7 | 100 | 22.8 |
| SPA 7: East | 130 | 22 | 130 | 21 | 122 | 20 | 142 | 23 | 117 | 18 | 153 | 24 | 118 | 18 | 129 | 19 | | | 148 | 21.5 | 143 | 21.3 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 201 | 26 | 192 | 25 | 143 | 18 | 185 | 23 | 176 | 22 | 202 | 25 | 178 | 21 | 194 | 23 | | | 194 | 22.3 | 177 | 20.4 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 females. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.
 **NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.
 †From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)

12th cause of premature death
3rd cause of death

COPD has moved up to the third-leading cause of death in 2013 while it has been the fourth-leading cause of death overall for each of the last 9 years. In 2013, the median age at death among black men was 75 years, and it was the fifth leading causes of death. The death rate for Latino men was 20 deaths per 100,000 population while the greatest rate was among black men at 48 deaths per 100,000 population. The lowest rates, 9 deaths and 13 deaths per 100,000 population, were among Asian women and Latinas, respectively.

In simple terms . . .

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) refers to conditions that interfere with the flow of air into 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 because they cannot completely deflate. This makes them less able to take in oxygen from fresh air.

Risk factors

Tobacco smoking; exposure to lung irritants like breathing in the smoke of others (secondhand smoke), exposure to air pollution, chemical fumes, and dust; asthma

Community opportunities for prevention

- Restrict smoking in public places, worksites and multi-unit housing to decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke
- Provide access to affordable 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 2,874
Death Rate 29.2 deaths per 100,000 population
83.5 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 45 years and over*

Healthy People 2020 Objective RD-10 102.6 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 45 years and over

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 492, 496

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) J40-J44 (2011-2013)
J43-J44 (before 2011)

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
"Adult Smoking on the Decline, but Disparities Remain"
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/reports/LAHealthBrief2011/Smoking/Smoking2012_finalS.pdf

Referral **American Lung Association Helpline**
1-800-LUNG-USA1
California Smokers' Helpline
1-800-NO-BUTTS

*Shown for comparability with Healthy People 2020 Objective.

Figure T5. Trends in COPD mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 2,641 | 32 | 2,770 | 33 | 2,665 | 32 | 2,625 | 30 | 2,889 | 32 | 2,904 | 32 | 2,622 | 30 | 2,874 | 30 | 2,646 | 26.8 | 2,874 | 29.2 |
| Male | 1,278 | 39 | 1,348 | 40 | 1,275 | 38 | 1,286 | 37 | 1,398 | 39 | 1,420 | 39 | 1,246 | 35 | 1,342 | 35 | 1,266 | 31.4 | 1,406 | 35.1 |
| Female | 1,363 | 28 | 1,422 | 28 | 1,390 | 28 | 1,339 | 26 | 1,491 | 28 | 1,484 | 27 | 1,376 | 26 | 1,532 | 27 | 1,380 | 23.6 | 1,468 | 25.0 |
| White | 1,835 | 42 | 1,840 | 42 | 1,771 | 41 | 1,801 | 41 | 1,955 | 43 | 1,895 | 41 | 1,743 | 40 | 1,843 | 40 | 1,709 | 37.0 | 1,866 | 41.2 |
| Latino/a | 305 | 18 | 344 | 19 | 346 | 18 | 299 | 15 | 343 | 16 | 392 | 19 | 345 | 17 | 383 | 17 | 368 | 14.7 | 400 | 16.0 |
| Black | 297 | 39 | 331 | 43 | 329 | 43 | 265 | 34 | 318 | 39 | 337 | 41 | 289 | 35 | 349 | 41 | 304 | 33.9 | 329 | 36.3 |
| Asian† | 192 | 18 | 238 | 21 | 213 | 18 | 247 | 19 | 258 | 19 | 267 | 19 | 229 | 16 | 287 | 18 | 241 | 14.0 | 260 | 14.7 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 830 | 46 | 823 | 46 | 793 | 45 | 823 | 46 | 894 | 48 | 887 | 47 | 762 | 42 | 799 | 42 | 763 | 38.9 | 864 | 45.3 |
| Latino | 162 | 25 | 177 | 25 | 167 | 23 | 155 | 20 | 175 | 21 | 194 | 24 | 172 | 21 | 186 | 20 | 176 | 18.1 | 200 | 20.3 |
| Black | 154 | 53 | 184 | 61 | 170 | 58 | 144 | 48 | 157 | 50 | 176 | 57 | 161 | 50 | 181 | 54 | 163 | 46.8 | 169 | 47.7 |
| Asian† | 125 | 28 | 154 | 32 | 141 | 28 | 155 | 30 | 162 | 29 | 158 | 28 | 138 | 24 | 167 | 27 | 152 | 22.2 | 158 | 22.4 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,005 | 38 | 1,017 | 38 | 978 | 38 | 978 | 38 | 1,061 | 40 | 1,008 | 37 | 981 | 38 | 1,044 | 39 | 946 | 35.6 | 1,002 | 38.0 |
| Latina | 143 | 14 | 167 | 15 | 179 | 15 | 144 | 12 | 168 | 13 | 198 | 15 | 173 | 14 | 197 | 14 | 192 | 12.5 | 200 | 13.1 |
| Black | 143 | 32 | 147 | 31 | 159 | 34 | 121 | 25 | 161 | 32 | 161 | 31 | 128 | 26 | 168 | 32 | 141 | 26.0 | 160 | 28.9 |
| Asian† | 67 | 11 | 84 | 13 | 72 | 10 | 92 | 12 | 96 | 12 | 109 | 13 | 91 | 10 | 120 | 12 | 89 | 8.4 | 102 | 9.4 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 120 | 58 | 159 | 74 | 150 | 67 | 148 | 63 | 184 | 74 | 202 | 78 | 172 | 70 | 204 | 76 | 176 | 61.9 | 170 | 58.9 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 513 | 29 | 563 | 31 | 578 | 32 | 562 | 30 | 527 | 27 | 572 | 28 | 539 | 27 | 596 | 28 | 563 | 25.0 | 592 | 26.7 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 515 | 32 | 537 | 33 | 536 | 33 | 504 | 29 | 614 | 35 | 631 | 36 | 534 | 30 | 625 | 33 | 542 | 27.1 | 601 | 30.2 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 234 | 24 | 270 | 27 | 247 | 25 | 236 | 23 | 260 | 24 | 251 | 23 | 189 | 19 | 206 | 20 | 235 | 21.0 | 248 | 21.9 |
| SPA 5: West | 166 | 23 | 158 | 22 | 139 | 19 | 140 | 19 | 195 | 25 | 182 | 23 | 146 | 19 | 180 | 21 | 156 | 18.4 | 154 | 18.4 |
| SPA 6: South | 205 | 34 | 219 | 35 | 197 | 31 | 185 | 29 | 214 | 33 | 216 | 33 | 202 | 33 | 217 | 33 | 206 | 29.5 | 224 | 32.0 |
| SPA 7: East | 372 | 36 | 316 | 30 | 330 | 31 | 366 | 33 | 381 | 34 | 359 | 32 | 339 | 32 | 325 | 28 | 309 | 25.6 | 351 | 29.9 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 497 | 39 | 542 | 42 | 479 | 37 | 475 | 35 | 501 | 36 | 488 | 34 | 496 | 36 | 521 | 35 | 458 | 30.1 | 532 | 34.4 |

Because of changes to the ICD-10 codes for this cause of death, 2004-2010 may not be comparable to 2011-2013.

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

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 2013, the overall median age at death from colorectal cancer was 71 years while it was 67 years for black women. It was the fifth-leading cause of premature death for Asian women. Since 2004, the colorectal death rate among blacks decreased 31%, from 29 deaths to 20 deaths per 100,000 population. The colorectal cancer death rates were consistently lower for Asian women and Latinas than for other race/ethnic groups.

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 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 and schools to walk, play, and exercise

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Follow recommended guidelines for colorectal cancer screening* that can detect colon cancer early, and remove precancerous colorectal polyps and 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, vegetables, and whole grains
- Make time to be physically active every day with your children, partner, pet, friends, or on your own

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

| | |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| Deaths | 1,376 |
| Death Rate | 13.8 deaths per 100,000 population |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Healthy People 2020 Objective C-5 | 14.5 deaths per 100,000 population |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) | 153-154 |
|-------------------------|---------|

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) | C18-C21, C26.0 (2011-2013) C18-C21 (before 2011) |
|--------------------------|---|

| | |
|------------|---|
| References | <p>American Cancer Society www.cancer.org</p> <p>National Cancer Institute www.cancer.gov</p> <p>National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program www.seer.cancer.gov/registries/los_angeles.html</p> <p>Guide to Community Preventive Services www.thecommunityguide.org</p> |
|------------|---|

| | |
|----------|---|
| Referral | <p>American Cancer Society Helpline 1-800-227-2345</p> |
|----------|---|

*Available at www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspcolo.htm.

Figure T6. Trends in colorectal cancer mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 1,414 | 17 | 1,409 | 17 | 1,362 | 16 | 1,323 | 15 | 1,365 | 15 | 1,388 | 15 | 1,285 | 14 | 1,400 | 14 | 1,397 | 13.9 | 1,376 | 13.8 |
| Male | 674 | 19 | 708 | 20 | 686 | 19 | 686 | 18 | 703 | 18 | 710 | 18 | 663 | 17 | 715 | 17 | 737 | 16.8 | 709 | 16.3 |
| Female | 740 | 15 | 701 | 14 | 676 | 14 | 637 | 13 | 662 | 13 | 678 | 13 | 622 | 12 | 685 | 13 | 660 | 11.6 | 667 | 11.8 |
| White | 767 | 18 | 737 | 17 | 689 | 16 | 689 | 16 | 660 | 15 | 696 | 16 | 619 | 15 | 613 | 14 | 606 | 14.0 | 632 | 15.0 |
| Latino/a | 230 | 12 | 270 | 12 | 275 | 12 | 264 | 11 | 306 | 12 | 286 | 11 | 296 | 11 | 359 | 13 | 345 | 11.2 | 347 | 11.5 |
| Black | 237 | 29 | 213 | 26 | 223 | 28 | 181 | 22 | 196 | 23 | 209 | 25 | 195 | 23 | 194 | 22 | 221 | 24.0 | 181 | 19.7 |
| Asian† | 177 | 15 | 184 | 15 | 171 | 13 | 184 | 14 | 197 | 14 | 195 | 14 | 173 | 11 | 228 | 14 | 216 | 12.5 | 204 | 11.6 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 358 | 20 | 365 | 20 | 350 | 20 | 352 | 19 | 325 | 17 | 345 | 18 | 317 | 17 | 312 | 16 | 313 | 16.2 | 306 | 16.2 |
| Latino | 116 | 15 | 154 | 17 | 134 | 15 | 146 | 15 | 167 | 15 | 169 | 17 | 157 | 14 | 192 | 16 | 191 | 14.3 | 194 | 14.8 |
| Black | 111 | 34 | 102 | 30 | 110 | 34 | 88 | 27 | 96 | 28 | 95 | 27 | 97 | 28 | 94 | 27 | 114 | 30.6 | 88 | 23.4 |
| Asian† | 87 | 17 | 82 | 15 | 89 | 16 | 98 | 17 | 111 | 18 | 101 | 16 | 91 | 14 | 113 | 16 | 116 | 15.9 | 114 | 15.1 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 409 | 16 | 372 | 15 | 339 | 14 | 337 | 14 | 335 | 13 | 351 | 14 | 302 | 13 | 301 | 13 | 293 | 12.0 | 326 | 13.7 |
| Latina | 114 | 10 | 116 | 9 | 141 | 10 | 118 | 9 | 139 | 10 | 117 | 8 | 139 | 9 | 167 | 11 | 154 | 9.0 | 153 | 9.1 |
| Black | 126 | 26 | 111 | 23 | 113 | 23 | 93 | 19 | 100 | 20 | 114 | 23 | 98 | 20 | 100 | 19 | 107 | 19.6 | 93 | 17.3 |
| Asian† | 90 | 13 | 102 | 15 | 82 | 11 | 86 | 11 | 86 | 11 | 94 | 11 | 82 | 9 | 115 | 12 | 100 | 10.0 | 90 | 9.1 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 59 | 26 | 56 | 24 | 30 | 13 | 35 | 14 | 36 | 14 | 52 | 19 | 49 | 17 | 39 | 12 | 52 | 16.0 | 52 | 16.8 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 322 | 18 | 327 | 18 | 306 | 16 | 306 | 16 | 301 | 15 | 294 | 14 | 281 | 14 | 312 | 14 | 288 | 12.6 | 308 | 13.6 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 248 | 15 | 286 | 17 | 267 | 16 | 239 | 14 | 251 | 14 | 263 | 15 | 250 | 14 | 267 | 14 | 268 | 13.5 | 307 | 15.5 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 146 | 15 | 148 | 15 | 151 | 15 | 149 | 14 | 154 | 15 | 149 | 14 | 133 | 13 | 152 | 14 | 173 | 15.8 | 142 | 12.9 |
| SPA 5: West | 89 | 13 | 103 | 14 | 89 | 13 | 108 | 15 | 98 | 13 | 102 | 13 | 92 | 12 | 99 | 13 | 83 | 10.1 | 75 | 9.4 |
| SPA 6: South | 149 | 24 | 134 | 21 | 143 | 22 | 112 | 17 | 128 | 19 | 140 | 21 | 117 | 17 | 119 | 17 | 135 | 18.5 | 116 | 16.0 |
| SPA 7: East | 159 | 15 | 148 | 14 | 161 | 15 | 160 | 14 | 163 | 15 | 152 | 13 | 149 | 13 | 176 | 15 | 186 | 15.3 | 168 | 14.2 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 230 | 18 | 204 | 15 | 213 | 16 | 208 | 15 | 229 | 16 | 235 | 16 | 213 | 15 | 235 | 16 | 211 | 13.4 | 208 | 13.1 |

Because of changes to the ICD-10 codes for this cause of death, 2004-2010 may not be comparable to 2011-2013.

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004–2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004–2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

Coronary Heart Disease

1st cause of premature death
1st cause of death

CORONARY HEART DISEASE has been the leading cause of death and premature death among all race/ethnic groups every year for the past 10 years. In 2013, the overall coronary heart disease death rate has increased by 2%. It was the leading cause of death among black women aged 25 to 44 years (12 deaths per 100,000 population). The highest coronary heart disease death rate was among black men (222 deaths per 100,000 population), while the lowest rate was among Asian men (105 deaths per 100,000 population).

In simple terms . . .

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

Artery narrowing can cause chest pain or discomfort (angina) when the heart muscle does not 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 plaque deposits break off and clog a coronary artery.

Risk factors

Age (over 45 years for men and over 55 years for women), 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 and schools to walk, play, and exercise
- Restrict smoking in public places and worksites

- Provide access to affordable smoking-cessation programs
- Provide greater access to community screening for undiagnosed hypertension and management of this risk factor through programs that use community health workers or community pharmacists

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 control of diabetes, cholesterol, and blood pressure
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Eat a healthy diet that is rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, nuts, fiber, and omega-3
- Make time to be physically active every day with your children, partner, pet, friends, or on your own

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 11,827
Death Rate 116.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective HDS-2 103.4 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 402, 410-414, 429.2

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) I20-I25 (2011-2013)
I11, I20-I25 (before 2011)

References **American Heart Association**
www.americanheart.org
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/heartdisease
The Million Hearts Initiative
www.millionhearts.hhs.gov

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

Figure T7. Trends in coronary heart disease mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 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 | 15,296 | 183 | 15,154 | 178 | 14,842 | 173 | 13,890 | 156 | 13,428 | 146 | 12,725 | 135 | 12,635 | 138 | 11,913 | 122 | 11,677 | 114.7 | 11,827 | 116.7 |
| Male | 7,662 | 226 | 7,613 | 220 | 7,541 | 216 | 7,082 | 195 | 7,001 | 185 | 6,638 | 171 | 6,651 | 175 | 6,237 | 154 | 6,332 | 149.2 | 6,436 | 152.1 |
| Female | 7,634 | 149 | 7,541 | 145 | 7,301 | 139 | 6,808 | 125 | 6,427 | 114 | 6,087 | 106 | 5,984 | 108 | 5,676 | 96 | 5,345 | 87.1 | 5,391 | 88.6 |
| White | 9,236 | 201 | 8,953 | 194 | 8,653 | 191 | 7,994 | 173 | 7,596 | 160 | 6,980 | 145 | 6,845 | 151 | 6,475 | 135 | 6,298 | 132.1 | 6,188 | 132.3 |
| Latino/a | 2,626 | 143 | 2,766 | 143 | 2,675 | 133 | 2,475 | 114 | 2,536 | 113 | 2,428 | 105 | 2,555 | 111 | 2,404 | 96 | 2,383 | 88.1 | 2,516 | 92.5 |
| Black | 2,085 | 269 | 2,045 | 260 | 2,053 | 263 | 1,936 | 239 | 1,804 | 218 | 1,878 | 221 | 1,721 | 208 | 1,571 | 179 | 1,583 | 173.8 | 1,619 | 177.1 |
| Asian† | 1,292 | 115 | 1,344 | 114 | 1,409 | 115 | 1,452 | 110 | 1,437 | 103 | 1,387 | 97 | 1,451 | 98 | 1,396 | 87 | 1,301 | 74.3 | 1,398 | 78.4 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4,505 | 248 | 4,362 | 240 | 4,299 | 239 | 4,030 | 219 | 3,905 | 205 | 3,598 | 186 | 3,566 | 192 | 3,342 | 171 | 3,411 | 171.9 | 3,360 | 172.2 |
| Latino | 1,415 | 184 | 1,465 | 180 | 1,414 | 167 | 1,319 | 142 | 1,349 | 141 | 1,333 | 135 | 1,372 | 138 | 1,323 | 124 | 1,271 | 109.7 | 1,418 | 121.8 |
| Black | 1,012 | 330 | 1,044 | 332 | 1,053 | 343 | 950 | 293 | 940 | 285 | 957 | 279 | 898 | 273 | 817 | 228 | 863 | 233.7 | 836 | 221.5 |
| Asian† | 696 | 143 | 717 | 141 | 748 | 142 | 761 | 136 | 770 | 132 | 718 | 119 | 776 | 128 | 706 | 106 | 707 | 98.1 | 765 | 104.8 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4,731 | 162 | 4,591 | 157 | 4,354 | 151 | 3,964 | 136 | 3,691 | 123 | 3,382 | 111 | 3,279 | 116 | 3,133 | 105 | 2,887 | 97.6 | 2,828 | 98.3 |
| Latina | 1,211 | 114 | 1,301 | 116 | 1,261 | 108 | 1,156 | 92 | 1,187 | 91 | 1,095 | 82 | 1,183 | 90 | 1,081 | 75 | 1,112 | 71.4 | 1,098 | 70.3 |
| Black | 1,073 | 224 | 1,001 | 207 | 1,000 | 206 | 986 | 199 | 864 | 171 | 921 | 178 | 823 | 163 | 754 | 141 | 720 | 129.8 | 783 | 141.4 |
| Asian† | 596 | 93 | 627 | 93 | 661 | 94 | 691 | 90 | 667 | 81 | 669 | 79 | 675 | 77 | 690 | 72 | 594 | 56.3 | 633 | 58.8 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 488 | 232 | 467 | 214 | 463 | 205 | 468 | 192 | 459 | 176 | 476 | 180 | 499 | 188 | 404 | 142 | 423 | 142.4 | 453 | 148.4 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 3,419 | 189 | 3,377 | 184 | 3,262 | 176 | 3,071 | 159 | 3,081 | 152 | 2,828 | 135 | 2,852 | 137 | 2,702 | 121 | 2,657 | 113.3 | 2,717 | 118.5 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 2,704 | 165 | 2,781 | 167 | 2,666 | 159 | 2,541 | 145 | 2,486 | 137 | 2,304 | 126 | 2,270 | 124 | 2,219 | 112 | 2,168 | 106.7 | 2,193 | 106.6 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 1,662 | 166 | 1,724 | 169 | 1,673 | 163 | 1,478 | 140 | 1,469 | 135 | 1,414 | 130 | 1,495 | 148 | 1,350 | 125 | 1,333 | 117.5 | 1,323 | 116.5 |
| SPA 5: West | 1,036 | 138 | 980 | 129 | 1,004 | 135 | 912 | 120 | 882 | 111 | 854 | 104 | 817 | 98 | 823 | 94 | 822 | 94.1 | 764 | 87.7 |
| SPA 6: South | 1,443 | 234 | 1,404 | 223 | 1,422 | 224 | 1,295 | 199 | 1,222 | 183 | 1,271 | 187 | 1,112 | 173 | 1,063 | 155 | 1,031 | 142.1 | 1,061 | 147.5 |
| SPA 7: East | 1,847 | 175 | 1,854 | 173 | 1,836 | 169 | 1,660 | 147 | 1,588 | 139 | 1,488 | 128 | 1,463 | 134 | 1,401 | 119 | 1,345 | 109.1 | 1,373 | 113.2 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 2,529 | 196 | 2,493 | 189 | 2,360 | 177 | 2,332 | 168 | 2,143 | 149 | 2,029 | 137 | 2,064 | 144 | 1,936 | 127 | 1,896 | 120.4 | 1,933 | 122.1 |

Because of changes to the ICD-10 codes for this cause of death, 2004-2010 may not be comparable to 2011-2013.

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

Diabetes

8th cause of premature death
7th cause of death

***DIABETES** has been a leading cause of death and premature death for each of the past 10 years. In 2012-2013, it was the second-leading cause of death for AIANs, Latinos, and NHOPIs. Overall, it was the fourth-leading cause of death among age groups 45 to 64 years (20 deaths per 100,000 population) and 65 to 74 years (77 deaths per 100,000 population).*

In simple terms . . .

Diabetes is a disease in which the body either does not produce, does not 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 and schools to walk, play, and exercise

- Offer incentives for employers to provide, and employees to participate in, workplace wellness programs and lifestyle change programs such as the National Diabetes Prevention Program
- 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
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Follow a low-calorie, low glycemic load** meal plan with a variety of vegetables, whole grains, fruits, non-fat dairy, beans, fish, poultry, and lean meats
- Make time to be physically active every day with your children, partner, pet, friends, or on your own
- Work with your health care provider to maintain good diabetes and blood pressure control, and manage cholesterol and depression
- 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 2,172
Death Rate 21.9 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective D-3 Not comparable

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 250

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) E10-E14

References **American Diabetes Association**
www.diabetes.org
National Diabetes Prevention Program
www.cdc.gov/diabetes/prevention/index.html
"Carbohydrates and Blood Sugar"
www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutrition-source/carbohydrates/carbohydrates-and-blood-sugar/
"Trends in Diabetes: Time for Action"
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/reports/LAHealthBrief2011/Diabetes/Diabetes_2012_FinalS.pdf

Referral **American Diabetes Association Information Line**
1-800-DIABETES

*Available at www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspdiab.htm.

**The lower a food's glycemic load, the less it affects blood sugar and insulin levels.

Figure T8. Trends in diabetes mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 2,201 | 26 | 2,305 | 27 | 2,188 | 26 | 2,127 | 24 | 2,190 | 24 | 1,964 | 21 | 1,894 | 21 | 2,196 | 23 | 2,204 | 22.4 | 2,172 | 21.9 |
| Male | 1,063 | 30 | 1,140 | 32 | 1,099 | 30 | 1,040 | 28 | 1,084 | 28 | 1,024 | 26 | 993 | 26 | 1,170 | 28 | 1,151 | 26.8 | 1,126 | 26.4 |
| Female | 1,138 | 24 | 1,165 | 24 | 1,089 | 22 | 1,087 | 21 | 1,106 | 21 | 940 | 18 | 901 | 17 | 1,026 | 19 | 1,053 | 18.7 | 1,046 | 18.4 |
| White | 863 | 20 | 897 | 21 | 806 | 19 | 751 | 17 | 801 | 18 | 672 | 15 | 667 | 16 | 783 | 18 | 736 | 16.9 | 675 | 15.5 |
| Latino/a | 741 | 37 | 773 | 37 | 774 | 36 | 754 | 32 | 764 | 32 | 694 | 28 | 690 | 29 | 799 | 30 | 824 | 28.8 | 860 | 29.9 |
| Black | 339 | 42 | 389 | 49 | 367 | 46 | 357 | 44 | 359 | 43 | 340 | 40 | 294 | 35 | 316 | 36 | 345 | 38.9 | 286 | 31.5 |
| Asian† | 251 | 22 | 236 | 19 | 230 | 18 | 257 | 20 | 257 | 18 | 248 | 18 | 237 | 16 | 278 | 17 | 273 | 16.2 | 318 | 18.3 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 446 | 25 | 455 | 25 | 412 | 23 | 385 | 21 | 429 | 23 | 364 | 19 | 365 | 20 | 453 | 24 | 402 | 20.8 | 374 | 19.7 |
| Latino | 347 | 41 | 390 | 43 | 371 | 40 | 378 | 37 | 371 | 36 | 361 | 35 | 356 | 34 | 430 | 36 | 443 | 34.7 | 437 | 35.4 |
| Black | 158 | 49 | 181 | 56 | 178 | 55 | 147 | 45 | 157 | 46 | 161 | 46 | 144 | 43 | 150 | 43 | 168 | 45.9 | 150 | 40.1 |
| Asian† | 109 | 22 | 109 | 20 | 132 | 24 | 127 | 23 | 126 | 21 | 131 | 22 | 124 | 20 | 129 | 19 | 122 | 17.5 | 154 | 21.3 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 417 | 17 | 442 | 18 | 394 | 16 | 366 | 14 | 372 | 15 | 308 | 12 | 302 | 13 | 330 | 13 | 334 | 13.5 | 301 | 11.9 |
| Latina | 394 | 34 | 383 | 32 | 403 | 32 | 376 | 29 | 393 | 29 | 333 | 24 | 334 | 24 | 369 | 24 | 381 | 23.9 | 423 | 25.9 |
| Black | 181 | 38 | 208 | 44 | 189 | 39 | 210 | 43 | 202 | 41 | 179 | 35 | 150 | 30 | 166 | 32 | 177 | 33.2 | 136 | 25.1 |
| Asian† | 142 | 22 | 127 | 18 | 98 | 14 | 130 | 17 | 131 | 16 | 117 | 14 | 113 | 13 | 149 | 16 | 151 | 15.1 | 164 | 16.0 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 73 | 35 | 78 | 32 | 106 | 43 | 81 | 31 | 106 | 39 | 113 | 40 | 85 | 31 | 109 | 37 | 102 | 33.4 | 103 | 32.0 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 396 | 22 | 411 | 22 | 377 | 20 | 349 | 18 | 408 | 20 | 337 | 16 | 343 | 17 | 391 | 18 | 390 | 17.3 | 392 | 17.7 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 423 | 26 | 438 | 27 | 389 | 23 | 387 | 23 | 405 | 23 | 375 | 21 | 330 | 19 | 400 | 21 | 475 | 24.3 | 449 | 22.8 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 257 | 26 | 277 | 28 | 245 | 24 | 281 | 28 | 241 | 23 | 212 | 20 | 230 | 23 | 276 | 26 | 273 | 25.0 | 256 | 23.5 |
| SPA 5: West | 115 | 16 | 103 | 14 | 91 | 13 | 95 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 75 | 10 | 90 | 12 | 83 | 10 | 88 | 11.1 | 63 | 7.5 |
| SPA 6: South | 258 | 41 | 294 | 46 | 256 | 39 | 275 | 42 | 262 | 39 | 247 | 36 | 218 | 33 | 245 | 35 | 265 | 36.3 | 279 | 37.6 |
| SPA 7: East | 356 | 34 | 381 | 36 | 366 | 34 | 310 | 28 | 352 | 31 | 323 | 29 | 302 | 28 | 350 | 30 | 304 | 25.4 | 312 | 25.7 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 310 | 23 | 320 | 24 | 343 | 25 | 339 | 24 | 309 | 21 | 282 | 19 | 293 | 21 | 336 | 22 | 307 | 19.9 | 317 | 20.1 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004–2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004–2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

Drug Overdose (Unintentional)

4th cause of premature death
16th cause of death

UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE has been one of the leading causes of premature death for each of the past 10 years. The majority of drug overdose deaths were among men, and in 2013, the highest drug overdose death rate was among white men (17 deaths per 100,000 population) with 8,388 YPLL. Drug overdose was the leading cause of death for 25-44 year old white women and men.

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.

Unintentional 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 prevention and treatment 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
- Provide opportunities for prescription medication disposal
- Increase access to naloxone hydrochloride to reverse opioid overdose

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Keep track of prescription and OTC medications at home, don't share medications, and dispose of all unused/expired medications properly
- Increase youth strengths and assets to support the ability to refuse the use of AOD and engage in prosocial activities
- Seek help for AOD abuse from a health care provider, or call the Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Helpline: 1-800-564-6600

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 749
Death Rate 7.2 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective SA-12 Not comparable

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

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) X40-X45

References

Opioid Overdose Toolkit
store.samhsa.gov/product/Opioid-Overdose-Prevention-Toolkit-Updated-2016/SMA16-4742

Prevention of Drug Use in Children and Adolescents
www.drugabuse.gov/publications/preventing-drug-abuse-among-children-adolescents/introduction

Addressing Prescription Drug Abuse in the United States
www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/hhs_prescription_drug_abuse_report_09.2013.pdf

Referral

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

Sheriff's Department Safe Drug Drop-off Program
shq.lasdnews.net/content/uoa/SHB/SafeDrugDropOff.pdf

Figure T9. Trends in drug overdose mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 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 | 556 | 6 | 528 | 5 | 557 | 6 | 691 | 7 | 625 | 6 | 685 | 7 | 611 | 6 | 580 | 6 | 609 | 5.9 | 749 | 7.2 |
| Male | 388 | 8 | 377 | 8 | 372 | 8 | 501 | 10 | 431 | 9 | 471 | 10 | 435 | 9 | 407 | 8 | 428 | 8.4 | 524 | 10.2 |
| Female | 168 | 3 | 151 | 3 | 185 | 4 | 190 | 4 | 194 | 4 | 214 | 4 | 176 | 3 | 173 | 3 | 181 | 3.5 | 225 | 4.3 |
| White | 308 | 9 | 266 | 8 | 288 | 9 | 351 | 11 | 326 | 10 | 356 | 11 | 314 | 10 | 324 | 10 | 323 | 10.6 | 407 | 12.8 |
| Latino/a | 155 | 4 | 137 | 4 | 172 | 4 | 232 | 6 | 195 | 5 | 219 | 5 | 194 | 4 | 167 | 4 | 184 | 4.1 | 224 | 4.8 |
| Black | 80 | 9 | 113 | 12 | 81 | 9 | 92 | 10 | 87 | 9 | 93 | 10 | 90 | 10 | 71 | 8 | 77 | 8.0 | 86 | 9.1 |
| Asian† | 6 | -- | 5 | -- | 10 | -- | 13 | -- | 13 | -- | 13 | -- | 9 | -- | 15 | -- | 17 | 1.2 | 24 | 1.6 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 204 | 12 | 180 | 11 | 181 | 11 | 229 | 14 | 204 | 13 | 229 | 14 | 209 | 13 | 216 | 14 | 217 | 13.8 | 279 | 17.3 |
| Latino | 128 | 6 | 114 | 6 | 134 | 7 | 200 | 10 | 164 | 8 | 181 | 9 | 163 | 8 | 133 | 6 | 150 | 6.8 | 174 | 7.7 |
| Black | 47 | 11 | 73 | 18 | 46 | 11 | 61 | 14 | 53 | 13 | 53 | 13 | 56 | 13 | 45 | 10 | 42 | 9.3 | 50 | 11.1 |
| Asian† | <5 | -- | 5 | -- | 6 | -- | 9 | -- | 7 | -- | 6 | -- | <5 | -- | 12 | -- | 13 | 2.0 | 17 | 2.4 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 104 | 6 | 86 | 5 | 107 | 6 | 122 | 7 | 122 | 7 | 127 | 8 | 105 | 7 | 108 | 7 | 106 | 7.2 | 128 | 8.1 |
| Latina | 27 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 34 | 1.6 | 50 | 2.1 |
| Black | 33 | 7 | 40 | 8 | 35 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 34 | 7 | 40 | 8 | 34 | 7 | 26 | 5 | 35 | 7.1 | 36 | 7.6 |
| Asian† | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | 6 | -- | 7 | -- | 6 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | 7 | 0.9 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 31 | 10 | 19 | -- | 31 | 9 | 33 | 9 | 24 | 7 | 27 | 8 | 38 | 10 | 32 | 8 | 35 | 8.8 | 47 | 12.2 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 101 | 5 | 114 | 5 | 104 | 5 | 113 | 5 | 133 | 6 | 146 | 7 | 122 | 5 | 146 | 6 | 133 | 5.8 | 170 | 7.3 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 65 | 4 | 64 | 4 | 75 | 4 | 89 | 5 | 70 | 4 | 91 | 5 | 70 | 4 | 69 | 4 | 87 | 4.8 | 82 | 4.5 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 84 | 7 | 67 | 6 | 73 | 6 | 97 | 8 | 91 | 8 | 89 | 8 | 89 | 7 | 80 | 7 | 98 | 8.1 | 108 | 8.8 |
| SPA 5: West | 41 | 6 | 29 | 4 | 33 | 5 | 47 | 7 | 46 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 42 | 6 | 33 | 5 | 44 | 6.2 | 60 | 8.6 |
| SPA 6: South | 45 | 5 | 68 | 8 | 49 | 6 | 70 | 9 | 63 | 8 | 69 | 9 | 57 | 6 | 52 | 6 | 52 | 5.6 | 82 | 8.7 |
| SPA 7: East | 60 | 5 | 51 | 4 | 75 | 6 | 77 | 6 | 62 | 5 | 70 | 6 | 56 | 5 | 42 | 3 | 63 | 5.0 | 65 | 5.1 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 90 | 6 | 79 | 5 | 81 | 5 | 105 | 7 | 110 | 7 | 108 | 7 | 102 | 6 | 121 | 8 | 96 | 5.9 | 129 | 8.0 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

‡From 2004-2011, rates based on deaths < 20 are suppressed with (--). Starting 2012, rates based on 5-19 deaths are presented, which are considered unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

Homicide

2nd cause of premature death
20th cause of death

***HOMICIDE** has been the second-leading cause of premature death every year for the past 10 years. In 2013, it was the leading cause of death for 15-24 year olds (12 deaths per 100,000 population), and it was the leading cause of premature death in the South SPA. The median age at death from homicide in 2013 was 30 years, and the death rate for men was 10 times higher than the rate for women, highlighting the dramatic impact of homicide on premature death.*

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

Witnessing and experiencing violence and child abuse, intimate partner violence, poor access to quality education, lack of employment opportunities, social isolation, lack of prosocial opportunities for youth, gang affiliation, alcohol and substance abuse, access to firearms

Community opportunities for prevention

- Provide educational and recreational opportunities for children and adolescents such as after-school and summer programs
- Support nurse home-visitation programs for teenage parents

- Participate in community-based youth violence prevention approaches such as Striving To Reduce Youth Violence Everywhere (STRYVE) and Urban Networks to Increase Thriving Youth (UNITY) (see References for links)
- Develop policies that reduce access to firearms and promote their safe storage
- Support community policing and gang intervention
- Build communities that discourage street violence with well-lit streets and promote increased biking and walking

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Build healthy relationships and develop conflict resolution skills to handle tough social situations and resolve problems without using violence
- Participate in mentoring programs that pair positive role models with young people
- Seek help for drug or alcohol abuse
- Unload and lock firearms in the home with the ammunition stored and locked separately

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 584
Death Rate 5.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective IVP-29 5.5 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) E960-E969
ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) *U01-*U02, X85-Y09, Y87.1

References **VETO Violence-STRYVE**
<http://vetoviolence.cdc.gov>
Prevention Institute UNITY
<http://preventioninstitute.org/unity>
CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/dvp.htm
Violence Prevention Coalition of Greater Los Angeles
www.vpcgla.org

Referral **TeenLine**
www.teenlineonline.org
1-800-TLC-TEEN
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Helpline
1-800-564-6600

[†]Legal intervention=ICD-10 code Y35.

Figure T10. Trends in homicide mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 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 | 1,069 | 10 | 1,066 | 10 | 1,043 | 10 | 869 | 8 | 838 | 8 | 723 | 7 | 651 | 6 | 609 | 6 | 596 | 5.8 | 584 | 5.7 |
| Male | 940 | 18 | 940 | 18 | 916 | 18 | 751 | 15 | 710 | 14 | 618 | 12 | 545 | 10 | 512 | 10 | 515 | 10.0 | 512 | 9.9 |
| Female | 129 | 3 | 126 | 3 | 127 | 3 | 118 | 2 | 128 | 3 | 105 | 2 | 106 | 2 | 97 | 2 | 81 | 1.6 | 72 | 1.4 |
| White | 105 | 4 | 101 | 3 | 97 | 3 | 92 | 3 | 83 | 3 | 64 | 2 | 76 | 2 | 61 | 2 | 69 | 2.3 | 63 | 2.1 |
| Latino/a | 531 | 10 | 570 | 11 | 545 | 10 | 474 | 9 | 458 | 9 | 397 | 8 | 328 | 6 | 333 | 6 | 305 | 5.8 | 279 | 5.4 |
| Black | 388 | 41 | 362 | 39 | 344 | 38 | 272 | 29 | 250 | 27 | 227 | 24 | 219 | 25 | 192 | 22 | 199 | 23.2 | 223 | 26.0 |
| Asian† | 42 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 30 | 2 | 43 | 3 | 32 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 19 | 1.3 | 14 | 1.0 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 77 | 5 | 69 | 5 | 76 | 5 | 71 | 5 | 62 | 4 | 43 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 44 | 2.8 | 51 | 3.4 |
| Latino | 481 | 18 | 528 | 19 | 491 | 18 | 420 | 16 | 407 | 15 | 344 | 13 | 288 | 11 | 285 | 11 | 277 | 10.2 | 246 | 9.3 |
| Black | 348 | 80 | 320 | 74 | 298 | 69 | 240 | 55 | 214 | 49 | 207 | 46 | 186 | 45 | 168 | 41 | 179 | 43.9 | 203 | 50.0 |
| Asian† | 33 | 5 | 23 | 3 | 46 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 18 | -- | 13 | -- | 11 | 1.6 | 8 | 1.2 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 28 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 16 | -- | 25 | 1.8 | 12 | 0.7 |
| Latina | 50 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 54 | 2 | 54 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 53 | 2 | 40 | 2 | 48 | 2 | 28 | 1.2 | 33 | 1.4 |
| Black | 40 | 8 | 42 | 9 | 46 | 9 | 32 | 6 | 36 | 8 | 20 | 4 | 33 | 7 | 24 | 5 | 20 | 4.6 | 20 | 4.3 |
| Asian† | 9 | -- | 10 | -- | <5 | -- | 10 | -- | 19 | -- | 9 | -- | 6 | -- | 8 | -- | 8 | 1.1 | 6 | 0.7 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 33 | 10 | 37 | 11 | 46 | 13 | 37 | 10 | 26 | 6 | 31 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 26 | 7 | 17 | 4.2 | 28 | 6.9 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 101 | 5 | 104 | 5 | 98 | 5 | 81 | 4 | 91 | 4 | 79 | 4 | 71 | 3 | 54 | 2 | 74 | 3.4 | 47 | 2.1 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 131 | 7 | 103 | 6 | 116 | 6 | 106 | 6 | 108 | 6 | 69 | 4 | 71 | 4 | 66 | 4 | 59 | 3.3 | 80 | 4.4 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 115 | 9 | 118 | 10 | 112 | 10 | 110 | 10 | 102 | 9 | 82 | 7 | 73 | 6 | 62 | 5 | 69 | 5.7 | 46 | 3.9 |
| SPA 5: West | 24 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 25 | 5 | 14 | -- | 18 | -- | 14 | -- | 12 | -- | 17 | -- | 10 | 1.6 | 17 | 2.4 |
| SPA 6: South | 356 | 33 | 372 | 35 | 310 | 29 | 245 | 23 | 233 | 22 | 194 | 18 | 189 | 17 | 184 | 17 | 180 | 16.8 | 166 | 15.2 |
| SPA 7: East | 108 | 8 | 130 | 9 | 126 | 9 | 108 | 8 | 99 | 7 | 101 | 7 | 88 | 6 | 82 | 6 | 72 | 5.3 | 71 | 5.4 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 177 | 11 | 161 | 10 | 179 | 12 | 145 | 9 | 140 | 9 | 144 | 9 | 120 | 8 | 117 | 8 | 113 | 7.2 | 127 | 8.1 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

‡From 2004-2011, rates based on deaths < 20 are suppressed with (--). Starting 2012, rates based on 5-19 deaths are presented, which are considered unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)

17th cause of premature death

38th cause of death

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 in the county since 2004. In 2013, the HIV death rate for black men, 15 deaths per 100,000 population with 1,591 YPLL, was seven times higher than the overall county HIV death rate. The overall YPLL for men was 5,025 years.

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 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 routine HIV screening as part of a regular medical visit
- Provide access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for high-risk persons
- 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. Approximately 60,000 people are estimated to be living with HIV in Los Angeles County, 12% of whom are believed to be unaware of their infection
- If you test positive for HIV, seek medical care immediately since getting treatment can save your life and protect others

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 223
Death Rate 2.2 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective HIV-12 3.3 deaths per 100,000 population

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

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) B20-B24

References **National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases**
<https://www.niaid.nih.gov/diseases-conditions/hivaids>

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

"Los Angeles County Five-Year Comprehensive HIV Plan"
publichealth.lacounty.gov/dhsp/Reports/HIV/LAC-ComprehensiveHIV-Plan2013-2017.pdf

Referral **California HIV/AIDS Service Referrals and Hotline**
1-800-367-2437 (AIDS)
www.aidshotline.org

LAcondom.com for free condoms and information

Figure T11. Trends in HIV mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 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 | 498 | 5 | 438 | 5 | 414 | 4 | 391 | 4 | 371 | 4 | 313 | 3 | 274 | 3 | 243 | 2 | 225 | 2.2 | 223 | 2.2 |
| Male | 436 | 9 | 378 | 8 | 355 | 7 | 338 | 7 | 310 | 6 | 256 | 5 | 232 | 5 | 199 | 4 | 196 | 3.9 | 197 | 4.0 |
| Female | 62 | 1 | 60 | 1 | 59 | 1 | 53 | 1 | 61 | 1 | 57 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 29 | 0.6 | 26 | 0.5 |
| White | 174 | 5 | 139 | 4 | 155 | 4 | 119 | 3 | 96 | 3 | 84 | 2 | 74 | 2 | 72 | 2 | 72 | 2.0 | 56 | 1.8 |
| Latino/a | 177 | 5 | 158 | 4 | 139 | 4 | 132 | 3 | 137 | 4 | 108 | 3 | 114 | 3 | 84 | 2 | 78 | 1.8 | 76 | 1.8 |
| Black | 136 | 15 | 131 | 14 | 108 | 12 | 125 | 14 | 113 | 12 | 109 | 12 | 80 | 9 | 77 | 9 | 65 | 7.2 | 79 | 8.4 |
| Asian† | 7 | -- | 6 | -- | 8 | -- | 11 | -- | 21 | 1 | 11 | -- | 5 | -- | 8 | -- | 7 | 0.4 | 11 | 0.7 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 159 | 9 | 126 | 7 | 139 | 8 | 112 | 6 | 86 | 5 | 74 | 4 | 65 | 4 | 60 | 3 | 68 | 3.7 | 52 | 3.2 |
| Latino | 159 | 9 | 140 | 7 | 121 | 6 | 119 | 6 | 114 | 6 | 91 | 5 | 98 | 5 | 70 | 4 | 69 | 3.2 | 69 | 3.4 |
| Black | 109 | 26 | 102 | 25 | 87 | 22 | 94 | 23 | 90 | 22 | 79 | 19 | 64 | 15 | 61 | 15 | 51 | 12.0 | 65 | 14.9 |
| Asian† | 6 | -- | 6 | -- | 6 | -- | 10 | -- | 16 | -- | 11 | -- | <5 | -- | 7 | -- | 7 | 1.0 | 11 | 1.6 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 15 | -- | 13 | -- | 16 | -- | 7 | -- | 10 | -- | 10 | -- | 9 | -- | 12 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- |
| Latina | 18 | -- | 18 | -- | 18 | -- | 13 | -- | 23 | 1 | 17 | -- | 16 | -- | 14 | -- | 9 | 0.4 | 7 | 0.4 |
| Black | 27 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 21 | 4 | 31 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 16 | -- | 16 | -- | 14 | 3.0 | 14 | 2.9 |
| Asian† | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | 5 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- | <5 | -- |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | <5 | -- | 9 | -- | 6 | -- | 11 | -- | 5 | -- | 10 | -- | 10 | -- | 6 | -- | 7 | 2.0 | 9 | 2.5 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 67 | 3 | 68 | 3 | 53 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 45 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 29 | 1.3 | 24 | 1.1 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 49 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 26 | 1.4 | 27 | 1.5 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 133 | 11 | 129 | 11 | 132 | 11 | 112 | 10 | 93 | 8 | 81 | 7 | 71 | 6 | 71 | 6 | 48 | 4.1 | 56 | 4.8 |
| SPA 5: West | 23 | 3 | 14 | -- | 17 | -- | 10 | -- | 11 | -- | 11 | -- | 7 | -- | 7 | -- | 7 | 1.0 | <5 | -- |
| SPA 6: South | 106 | 13 | 76 | 9 | 57 | 7 | 76 | 9 | 85 | 10 | 63 | 8 | 41 | 5 | 34 | 4 | 38 | 4.1 | 40 | 4.4 |
| SPA 7: East | 35 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 28 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 34 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 24 | 1.9 | 16 | 1.3 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 71 | 5 | 69 | 5 | 65 | 4 | 70 | 5 | 72 | 5 | 56 | 4 | 41 | 3 | 42 | 3 | 45 | 2.8 | 49 | 3.1 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

‡From 2004-2011, rates based on deaths < 20 are suppressed with (--). Starting 2012, rates based on 5-19 deaths are presented, which are considered unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

Liver Disease/Cirrhosis

6th cause of premature death
9th cause of death

***LIVER DISEASE/CIRRHOSIS** has been a leading cause of premature death every year for the past 10 years and a leading cause of death since 2006. Death rates from liver disease have been consistently higher for men than for women, with the rate for men twice higher than the rate for women in 2013. It was the second-leading cause of death for overall 45-64 year olds and Latino men (29 deaths per 100,000 population) while it was the second-leading cause of premature death for AIAN women in 2012-2013.*

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 which, for hepatitis C, includes adults born between 1945 and 1965
- Regulate alcohol outlet density, maintain limits on hours and days of sale, and enhance enforcement of laws prohibiting sales to minors

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, and dietary supplements
- 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, and treatment for alcohol abuse

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 1,315
Death Rate 12.8 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective SA-11 8.2 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 571

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) K70, K73-K74

References **American Liver Foundation**
www.liverfoundation.org
National Digestive Diseases Information Clearinghouse
www.digestive.niddk.nih.gov
"Disparities and Deaths from Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis, Los Angeles County, 2000-2008"
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/epi/docs/CLD_mortality_final_web.pdf

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

Figure T12. Trends in liver disease/cirrhosis mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 1,035 | 12 | 1,061 | 12 | 1,102 | 12 | 1,133 | 12 | 1,134 | 12 | 1,246 | 13 | 1,171 | 12 | 1,246 | 12 | 1,275 | 12.4 | 1,315 | 12.8 |
| Male | 698 | 17 | 759 | 18 | 758 | 17 | 792 | 18 | 773 | 17 | 837 | 18 | 787 | 17 | 818 | 17 | 875 | 18.0 | 898 | 18.5 |
| Female | 337 | 7 | 302 | 6 | 344 | 7 | 341 | 7 | 361 | 7 | 409 | 8 | 384 | 7 | 428 | 8 | 400 | 7.4 | 417 | 7.7 |
| White | 428 | 11 | 397 | 10 | 386 | 10 | 396 | 10 | 398 | 10 | 419 | 11 | 416 | 11 | 436 | 11 | 422 | 10.9 | 471 | 12.3 |
| Latino/a | 458 | 17 | 501 | 18 | 554 | 19 | 586 | 20 | 594 | 19 | 645 | 21 | 587 | 18 | 637 | 19 | 672 | 19.0 | 666 | 18.8 |
| Black | 98 | 11 | 102 | 11 | 98 | 11 | 86 | 10 | 69 | 7 | 112 | 12 | 97 | 10 | 104 | 11 | 103 | 10.5 | 85 | 8.7 |
| Asian† | 46 | 4 | 48 | 4 | 49 | 4 | 55 | 4 | 59 | 4 | 58 | 4 | 55 | 4 | 56 | 4 | 71 | 4.4 | 77 | 4.5 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 295 | 16 | 267 | 14 | 263 | 14 | 260 | 14 | 268 | 14 | 272 | 14 | 262 | 14 | 269 | 14 | 299 | 15.8 | 311 | 16.7 |
| Latino | 308 | 24 | 383 | 30 | 397 | 28 | 439 | 31 | 413 | 28 | 448 | 30 | 423 | 29 | 455 | 27 | 467 | 27.1 | 487 | 28.8 |
| Black | 62 | 16 | 68 | 18 | 59 | 15 | 51 | 13 | 45 | 11 | 75 | 18 | 54 | 12 | 54 | 12 | 61 | 13.6 | 47 | 10.4 |
| Asian† | 29 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 29 | 5 | 35 | 6 | 39 | 6 | 37 | 5 | 38 | 5 | 34 | 5 | 44 | 6.2 | 44 | 5.8 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 133 | 7 | 130 | 6 | 123 | 6 | 136 | 7 | 130 | 6 | 147 | 7 | 154 | 8 | 167 | 8 | 123 | 6.2 | 160 | 8.0 |
| Latina | 150 | 12 | 118 | 8 | 157 | 11 | 147 | 10 | 181 | 12 | 197 | 13 | 164 | 10 | 182 | 11 | 205 | 11.7 | 179 | 10.1 |
| Black | 36 | 7 | 34 | 7 | 39 | 8 | 35 | 7 | 24 | 5 | 37 | 7 | 43 | 8 | 50 | 10 | 42 | 8.0 | 38 | 7.3 |
| Asian† | 17 | -- | 17 | -- | 20 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 17 | -- | 22 | 2 | 27 | 2.9 | 33 | 3.4 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 40 | 13 | 39 | 13 | 43 | 14 | 50 | 16 | 45 | 14 | 53 | 17 | 47 | 13 | 55 | 15 | 47 | 13.6 | 58 | 15.7 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 190 | 10 | 199 | 10 | 200 | 10 | 189 | 9 | 207 | 10 | 200 | 9 | 192 | 9 | 218 | 10 | 243 | 10.4 | 273 | 11.6 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 173 | 10 | 197 | 12 | 207 | 12 | 179 | 10 | 194 | 11 | 217 | 12 | 191 | 11 | 215 | 11 | 240 | 12.2 | 224 | 11.6 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 131 | 13 | 127 | 12 | 136 | 13 | 144 | 13 | 147 | 13 | 163 | 15 | 151 | 14 | 156 | 14 | 147 | 13.0 | 171 | 15.0 |
| SPA 5: West | 40 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 44 | 6 | 40 | 5 | 55 | 7 | 45 | 6 | 61 | 8 | 60 | 8.2 | 56 | 7.5 |
| SPA 6: South | 118 | 17 | 102 | 14 | 120 | 16 | 122 | 17 | 112 | 15 | 130 | 17 | 141 | 18 | 150 | 18 | 152 | 17.7 | 121 | 14.5 |
| SPA 7: East | 173 | 16 | 176 | 16 | 163 | 14 | 199 | 17 | 198 | 17 | 226 | 19 | 210 | 18 | 193 | 16 | 194 | 15.7 | 214 | 17.2 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 139 | 10 | 159 | 11 | 156 | 11 | 184 | 12 | 174 | 11 | 176 | 11 | 181 | 12 | 196 | 12 | 191 | 11.8 | 196 | 12.1 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPl**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPl= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPl. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPl were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

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

Lung Cancer

7th cause of premature death
4th cause of death

***LUNG CANCER** has dropped from the third to the fourth-leading cause of death in 2013. The number of deaths was proportionately represented between men (1,407 deaths) and women (1,280 deaths) while it has been rising among Asian women in the past 10 years. It was the third-leading cause of death in the Antelope Valley (43 deaths per 100,000 population) and Metro (25 deaths per 100,000 population) SPAs. The lung cancer death rate has decreased approximately 22% between 2012 and 2013 among black men.*

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, breathing in the smoke of others (secondhand smoke), exposure to cancer-causing substances including radon, asbestos, uranium, and arsenic

Community opportunities for prevention

- Restrict smoking in public places, worksites and multi-unit housing to decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke
- Provide access to affordable smoking cessation programs
- Reduce youth access to tobacco products through policies and their enforcement
- Increase the tobacco tax
- Promote lung cancer screening for high risk individuals

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
- Follow recommended guidelines* for lung cancer screening of high-risk individuals

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 2,687
Death Rate 27.5 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective C-2 45.5 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 162
ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) C34 (2011-2013)
C33-C34 (before 2011)

References **American Cancer Society**
www.cancer.org
Guide to Community Preventive Services
www.thecommunityguide.org
National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program
www.seer.cancer.gov/registries/los_angeles.html
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

*Available at www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspplung.htm.

Figure T13. Trends in lung cancer mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 3,034 | 37 | 3,036 | 36 | 3,021 | 36 | 2,950 | 34 | 2,910 | 33 | 2,958 | 33 | 2,941 | 33 | 2,908 | 31 | 2,809 | 28.7 | 2,687 | 27.5 |
| Male | 1,710 | 49 | 1,608 | 46 | 1,719 | 48 | 1,568 | 43 | 1,568 | 42 | 1,650 | 43 | 1,602 | 41 | 1,596 | 40 | 1,486 | 35.1 | 1,407 | 33.4 |
| Female | 1,324 | 28 | 1,428 | 30 | 1,302 | 27 | 1,382 | 28 | 1,342 | 26 | 1,308 | 25 | 1,339 | 26 | 1,312 | 24 | 1,323 | 23.9 | 1,280 | 23.2 |
| White | 1,825 | 44 | 1,830 | 44 | 1,788 | 43 | 1,700 | 41 | 1,687 | 39 | 1,702 | 40 | 1,655 | 40 | 1,578 | 37 | 1,563 | 36.2 | 1,438 | 33.9 |
| Latino/a | 366 | 19 | 370 | 18 | 384 | 18 | 398 | 18 | 433 | 19 | 408 | 17 | 441 | 18 | 452 | 18 | 393 | 14.0 | 440 | 16.5 |
| Black | 452 | 56 | 457 | 57 | 480 | 60 | 464 | 56 | 377 | 45 | 432 | 51 | 433 | 51 | 431 | 49 | 414 | 44.9 | 370 | 40.1 |
| Asian† | 379 | 31 | 368 | 30 | 359 | 28 | 378 | 28 | 406 | 29 | 412 | 29 | 400 | 27 | 428 | 27 | 411 | 24.5 | 419 | 24.1 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 974 | 54 | 921 | 51 | 941 | 53 | 860 | 47 | 850 | 46 | 892 | 47 | 855 | 47 | 846 | 45 | 783 | 40.1 | 732 | 38.3 |
| Latino | 231 | 30 | 210 | 24 | 236 | 28 | 233 | 26 | 253 | 28 | 243 | 25 | 260 | 26 | 253 | 24 | 217 | 18.6 | 240 | 20.3 |
| Black | 263 | 79 | 243 | 75 | 286 | 88 | 245 | 73 | 200 | 60 | 247 | 72 | 228 | 66 | 225 | 63 | 225 | 59.7 | 190 | 49.4 |
| Asian† | 235 | 45 | 228 | 44 | 250 | 45 | 224 | 39 | 261 | 44 | 266 | 44 | 249 | 39 | 258 | 38 | 241 | 34.0 | 232 | 31.4 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 851 | 36 | 909 | 39 | 847 | 36 | 840 | 36 | 837 | 35 | 810 | 34 | 800 | 35 | 732 | 31 | 780 | 33.2 | 706 | 30.4 |
| Latina | 135 | 12 | 160 | 13 | 148 | 12 | 165 | 12 | 180 | 13 | 165 | 12 | 181 | 13 | 199 | 13 | 176 | 10.7 | 200 | 12.3 |
| Black | 189 | 40 | 214 | 45 | 194 | 41 | 219 | 45 | 177 | 36 | 185 | 37 | 205 | 41 | 206 | 39 | 189 | 34.9 | 180 | 33.5 |
| Asian† | 144 | 21 | 140 | 20 | 109 | 15 | 154 | 20 | 145 | 18 | 146 | 18 | 151 | 18 | 170 | 19 | 170 | 17.6 | 187 | 18.8 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 114 | 50 | 122 | 53 | 123 | 51 | 134 | 52 | 128 | 48 | 118 | 42 | 123 | 44 | 110 | 38 | 120 | 39.1 | 130 | 42.5 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 643 | 36 | 683 | 38 | 675 | 37 | 637 | 34 | 620 | 31 | 664 | 33 | 625 | 31 | 638 | 30 | 658 | 29.4 | 625 | 28.4 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 531 | 33 | 596 | 37 | 562 | 34 | 550 | 33 | 564 | 33 | 573 | 33 | 566 | 32 | 575 | 31 | 525 | 27.3 | 550 | 28.0 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 290 | 30 | 285 | 30 | 267 | 28 | 274 | 27 | 294 | 29 | 265 | 26 | 302 | 31 | 267 | 26 | 261 | 24.4 | 271 | 25.2 |
| SPA 5: West | 222 | 33 | 220 | 31 | 217 | 31 | 204 | 29 | 212 | 29 | 216 | 29 | 226 | 31 | 191 | 25 | 207 | 25.9 | 189 | 24.3 |
| SPA 6: South | 297 | 48 | 293 | 47 | 271 | 43 | 280 | 44 | 242 | 38 | 275 | 42 | 268 | 41 | 277 | 40 | 266 | 36.7 | 223 | 30.7 |
| SPA 7: East | 366 | 35 | 332 | 32 | 325 | 31 | 341 | 32 | 346 | 32 | 300 | 27 | 299 | 28 | 337 | 30 | 290 | 23.9 | 259 | 22.4 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 544 | 41 | 496 | 37 | 564 | 42 | 520 | 38 | 494 | 35 | 541 | 38 | 529 | 38 | 511 | 34 | 478 | 31.3 | 440 | 28.1 |

Because of changes to the ICD-10 codes for this cause of death, 2004-2010 may not be comparable to 2011-2013.

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

Motor Vehicle Crash

3rd cause of premature death
17th cause of death

MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES were the third-leading cause of premature death in 2013. They were a leading cause of death for women between the ages of 15 and 24 years. In 2013, nearly 36% were pedestrian-related deaths. The highest motor vehicle crash death rate, 13 deaths per 100,000 population, was among black men. The overall county YPLL was 22,986 years, while Latino men represented nearly 45% of YPLL with median age at death as 34 years.

In simple terms . . .

Traffic-related motor vehicle crashes occur on any public roadway, including streets or highways. Crashes can also occur in non-public areas such as parking lots, private roads, or driveways.

Any type of vehicle can be involved in a motor vehicle crash, including a car, truck, bus, or motorcycle. The person injured may be the driver or passenger of the vehicle that caused the crash, or of the vehicle that was hit, or a pedestrian or bicyclist.

Risk factors

Risk factors for crashing: lack of driving experience, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (illicit, prescription, or over-the-counter), distracted driving, disobeying traffic laws, younger or older age, speeding, unsafe street design, 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, not wearing a helmet when riding a motorcycle or bicycle

Community opportunities for prevention

- Actively enforce all traffic laws, including those addressing distracted driving, seat belt use, child passenger safety, speeding, and driving under the influence

- Use media and educational campaigns to reduce alcohol-impaired driving and to improve child passenger and teen driving safety
- Provide safely designed streets with sidewalks, bike lanes, and crosswalks; traffic calming measures and signal timing; and good lighting
- Support national efforts for safe car design features such as antilock brakes and electronic stability control systems

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Do not drive while impaired by alcohol or drugs
- Do not text while driving
- Always wear seat belts, even for short trips
- Buckle children under age 8 in an age-appropriate, properly installed child safety seat or booster seat in the back seat of the car
- Wear helmets when using bikes, scooters, skates, and skateboards
- When walking near traffic, supervise young children and hold their hand
- Keep your vehicle in good working order

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 733 (710 traffic-related)
Death Rate 7.1 deaths per 100,000 population
6.9 deaths per 100,000 population for traffic-related deaths only*

Healthy People 2020 Objective IVP 13.1 12.4 deaths per 100,000 population for traffic-related deaths only

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

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) 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 (codes are for all motor vehicle crashes)

References **Guide to Community Preventive Services**
www.thecommunityguide.org
The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
www.nhtsa.gov/

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

*Shown for comparability with Healthy People 2020 Objective.

Figure T14. Trends in motor vehicle crash mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 947 | 10 | 925 | 10 | 965 | 10 | 908 | 9 | 822 | 8 | 677 | 7 | 625 | 6 | 620 | 6 | 692 | 6.8 | 733 | 7.1 |
| Male | 647 | 14 | 650 | 14 | 681 | 14 | 669 | 14 | 623 | 13 | 484 | 10 | 428 | 9 | 427 | 9 | 499 | 10.0 | 542 | 10.9 |
| Female | 300 | 6 | 275 | 6 | 284 | 6 | 239 | 5 | 199 | 4 | 193 | 4 | 197 | 4 | 193 | 4 | 193 | 3.7 | 191 | 3.5 |
| White | 340 | 11 | 287 | 9 | 312 | 10 | 272 | 8 | 253 | 8 | 220 | 7 | 200 | 6 | 189 | 6 | 214 | 6.7 | 210 | 6.5 |
| Latino/a | 374 | 9 | 428 | 10 | 425 | 10 | 436 | 10 | 367 | 9 | 312 | 7 | 290 | 7 | 291 | 7 | 317 | 6.8 | 356 | 7.6 |
| Black | 120 | 13 | 106 | 12 | 115 | 13 | 110 | 12 | 107 | 12 | 74 | 8 | 71 | 8 | 70 | 8 | 91 | 10.4 | 79 | 8.8 |
| Asian† | 107 | 8 | 95 | 7 | 110 | 8 | 86 | 7 | 92 | 7 | 69 | 5 | 62 | 4 | 63 | 4 | 61 | 3.8 | 83 | 5.2 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 218 | 14 | 201 | 13 | 220 | 14 | 191 | 12 | 198 | 13 | 169 | 10 | 136 | 8 | 132 | 8 | 158 | 10.0 | 166 | 10.4 |
| Latino | 270 | 13 | 304 | 14 | 321 | 16 | 334 | 16 | 290 | 14 | 223 | 11 | 213 | 10 | 204 | 9 | 228 | 9.7 | 267 | 11.6 |
| Black | 85 | 20 | 83 | 21 | 82 | 21 | 84 | 21 | 77 | 19 | 52 | 13 | 54 | 13 | 47 | 11 | 66 | 16.9 | 54 | 13.2 |
| Asian† | 71 | 12 | 58 | 10 | 55 | 9 | 57 | 9 | 56 | 9 | 39 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 42 | 6 | 41 | 5.6 | 51 | 7.2 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 122 | 7 | 86 | 5 | 92 | 6 | 81 | 5 | 55 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 64 | 4 | 57 | 3 | 56 | 3.4 | 44 | 2.6 |
| Latina | 104 | 5 | 124 | 6 | 104 | 5 | 102 | 5 | 77 | 4 | 89 | 4 | 77 | 4 | 87 | 4 | 89 | 3.9 | 89 | 3.9 |
| Black | 35 | 7 | 23 | 5 | 33 | 7 | 26 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 22 | 4 | 17 | -- | 23 | 5 | 25 | 5.3 | 25 | 5.3 |
| Asian† | 36 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 55 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 36 | 5 | 30 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 21 | 3 | 20 | 2.3 | 32 | 3.4 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 83 | 27 | 80 | 25 | 73 | 22 | 51 | 15 | 44 | 12 | 45 | 13 | 35 | 10 | 45 | 12 | 54 | 13.9 | 61 | 16.2 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 180 | 9 | 197 | 10 | 197 | 10 | 156 | 8 | 167 | 8 | 142 | 7 | 127 | 6 | 118 | 5 | 151 | 6.7 | 159 | 7.1 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 153 | 9 | 179 | 10 | 147 | 8 | 153 | 9 | 124 | 7 | 109 | 6 | 100 | 6 | 102 | 6 | 90 | 5.0 | 116 | 6.2 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 84 | 8 | 91 | 8 | 82 | 7 | 87 | 8 | 76 | 7 | 65 | 6 | 75 | 7 | 53 | 5 | 57 | 4.8 | 92 | 7.8 |
| SPA 5: West | 37 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 39 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 31 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 32 | 4 | 33 | 4.7 | 27 | 3.9 |
| SPA 6: South | 106 | 11 | 99 | 11 | 118 | 13 | 119 | 13 | 112 | 13 | 94 | 10 | 70 | 7 | 89 | 9 | 96 | 10.0 | 85 | 8.5 |
| SPA 7: East | 105 | 8 | 106 | 8 | 110 | 9 | 124 | 10 | 111 | 9 | 85 | 7 | 88 | 7 | 87 | 7 | 92 | 6.9 | 93 | 7.0 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 112 | 7 | 117 | 8 | 137 | 9 | 113 | 7 | 113 | 7 | 89 | 6 | 83 | 5 | 89 | 6 | 118 | 7.6 | 97 | 6.1 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

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

Pneumonia/Influenza

18th cause of premature death
6th cause of death

PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA has been a leading cause of death in the past 10 years. In 2013, the overall death rate from pneumonia/influenza was 23 deaths per 100,000 population while the death rate among men was 27 deaths per 100,000 population. Pneumonia/influenza was the fifth-leading cause of death in the West SPA (19 deaths per 100,000 population) and for seniors 75 years of age or older (325 deaths per 100,000 population).

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 can be spread from person to person. Influenza and some kinds of pneumonia are vaccine preventable.

Risk factors (for complications)

Age (young and old), underlying chronic medical conditions such as diabetes and heart disease, being morbidly obese, weakened immune system, chronic lung disease, tobacco smoking, breathing in the smoke of others (secondhand smoke)

Community opportunities for prevention

- Educate the community about the recommendations for influenza and pneumococcal vaccination
- Provide information about the availability of no-cost vaccinations
- Encourage vaccination by providing accurate information about its protective benefits

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 | 2,264 |
| Death Rate | 22.5 deaths per 100,000 population |

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Healthy People 2020 | None |
|---------------------|------|

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

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| ICD-10 codes (1999- 2013) | J09-J18 |
|------------------------------|---------|

| | |
|------------|--|
| References | <p>American Lung Association www.lungusa.org</p> <p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov/flu</p> |
|------------|--|

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
www.flu.gov

California Department of Public Health
[www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/dis-cond/Pages/Influenza\(Flu\).aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/dis-cond/Pages/Influenza(Flu).aspx)

| | |
|----------|---|
| Referral | <p>Los Angeles County Info Line for free or low-cost immunization clinics 2-1-1, or 1-800-427-8700</p> |
|----------|---|

Figure T15. Trends in pneumonia/influenza mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 2,272 | 27 | 2,333 | 28 | 2,283 | 27 | 2,184 | 25 | 2,171 | 24 | 2,097 | 22 | 1,964 | 22 | 2,062 | 21 | 2,048 | 20.3 | 2,264 | 22.5 |
| Male | 1,013 | 32 | 1,055 | 33 | 1,083 | 33 | 1,018 | 30 | 990 | 28 | 1,016 | 28 | 910 | 26 | 962 | 25 | 975 | 24.2 | 1,069 | 26.6 |
| Female | 1,259 | 24 | 1,278 | 24 | 1,200 | 23 | 1,166 | 21 | 1,181 | 21 | 1,081 | 19 | 1,054 | 19 | 1,100 | 19 | 1,073 | 17.6 | 1,195 | 19.6 |
| White | 1,330 | 28 | 1,338 | 28 | 1,314 | 28 | 1,198 | 25 | 1,203 | 24 | 1,076 | 22 | 1,011 | 22 | 982 | 20 | 965 | 19.7 | 1,094 | 22.8 |
| Latino/a | 408 | 24 | 448 | 25 | 429 | 22 | 418 | 21 | 430 | 20 | 492 | 21 | 399 | 19 | 509 | 21 | 419 | 16.4 | 509 | 19.7 |
| Black | 257 | 35 | 238 | 32 | 246 | 33 | 259 | 34 | 232 | 29 | 223 | 27 | 247 | 31 | 242 | 29 | 245 | 27.9 | 257 | 28.7 |
| Asian† | 265 | 25 | 300 | 26 | 284 | 24 | 305 | 24 | 297 | 22 | 290 | 21 | 296 | 21 | 319 | 20 | 395 | 22.8 | 393 | 22.0 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 613 | 34 | 580 | 32 | 612 | 35 | 532 | 29 | 541 | 29 | 528 | 28 | 480 | 26 | 475 | 24 | 465 | 23.4 | 519 | 26.6 |
| Latino | 174 | 27 | 208 | 30 | 198 | 27 | 197 | 25 | 192 | 23 | 232 | 24 | 179 | 21 | 212 | 23 | 196 | 19.2 | 242 | 23.3 |
| Black | 100 | 37 | 103 | 37 | 117 | 43 | 134 | 47 | 119 | 40 | 100 | 32 | 91 | 30 | 93 | 30 | 99 | 29.2 | 111 | 32.2 |
| Asian† | 118 | 26 | 161 | 34 | 152 | 31 | 154 | 30 | 135 | 25 | 148 | 26 | 155 | 27 | 174 | 27 | 203 | 29.5 | 187 | 26.3 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 717 | 24 | 758 | 25 | 702 | 24 | 666 | 22 | 662 | 21 | 548 | 19 | 531 | 19 | 507 | 18 | 500 | 17.1 | 575 | 20.3 |
| Latina | 234 | 22 | 240 | 22 | 231 | 20 | 221 | 18 | 238 | 18 | 260 | 19 | 220 | 17 | 297 | 21 | 223 | 14.6 | 267 | 17.2 |
| Black | 157 | 33 | 135 | 28 | 129 | 27 | 125 | 26 | 113 | 23 | 123 | 24 | 156 | 31 | 149 | 28 | 146 | 26.5 | 146 | 26.5 |
| Asian† | 147 | 23 | 139 | 21 | 132 | 19 | 151 | 20 | 162 | 20 | 142 | 17 | 141 | 16 | 145 | 15 | 192 | 18.3 | 206 | 19.1 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 50 | 25 | 68 | 35 | 70 | 32 | 51 | 22 | 51 | 21 | 59 | 23 | 61 | 25 | 56 | 22 | 59 | 20.8 | 84 | 29.1 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 500 | 28 | 472 | 26 | 454 | 25 | 407 | 21 | 415 | 20 | 414 | 20 | 415 | 20 | 394 | 18 | 355 | 15.5 | 476 | 21.0 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 488 | 30 | 477 | 29 | 409 | 24 | 454 | 26 | 449 | 25 | 404 | 22 | 390 | 21 | 422 | 21 | 413 | 20.4 | 425 | 20.6 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 293 | 29 | 319 | 31 | 302 | 29 | 294 | 27 | 255 | 23 | 256 | 23 | 229 | 23 | 257 | 24 | 272 | 23.5 | 261 | 23.2 |
| SPA 5: West | 184 | 24 | 188 | 24 | 188 | 24 | 184 | 24 | 218 | 27 | 162 | 19 | 158 | 19 | 166 | 18 | 140 | 15.5 | 173 | 18.9 |
| SPA 6: South | 183 | 30 | 181 | 29 | 202 | 32 | 195 | 31 | 188 | 28 | 178 | 26 | 181 | 30 | 201 | 30 | 189 | 27.2 | 217 | 31.1 |
| SPA 7: East | 262 | 25 | 256 | 24 | 284 | 26 | 239 | 21 | 248 | 22 | 263 | 23 | 216 | 20 | 216 | 19 | 257 | 21.1 | 253 | 21.0 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 298 | 24 | 360 | 28 | 366 | 28 | 354 | 26 | 343 | 24 | 360 | 25 | 311 | 22 | 350 | 23 | 361 | 23.3 | 374 | 23.9 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

Stroke

9th cause of premature death
2nd 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 stroke death rates for blacks (48 deaths per 100,000 population) were consistently higher than for other race/ethnic groups. In 2013, the median age at death from stroke was 77 years for blacks and Latinos, compared with 83 for Asians, and 86 for whites. Stroke was the second-leading cause of death for all SPAs except for Antelope Valley and San Fernando Valley.

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, excessive alcohol use, age, family history of stroke, prior stroke or heart attack

Community opportunities for prevention

- Promote community access to blood pressure screening and treatment of high blood pressure through programs that use community health workers or community pharmacists for medication management

- Promote physical activity by providing access to safe places like parks and schools to walk, play, and exercise
- Restrict smoking in public places and worksites to decrease exposure to indoor and outdoor secondhand smoke
- Provide access to affordable 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 with your children, partner, pet, friends, or on your own
- Eat a low salt diet and replace animal (saturated) fats with plant oils (mono- or poly-unsaturated)
- Learn the stroke warning signs

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 3,300
Death Rate 32.8 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective HDS-3 34.8 deaths per 100,000 population

ICD-9 codes (1979-1998) 430-434, 436-438

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) I60-I69

References **American Stroke Association**
www.strokeassociation.org
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/stroke

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

Figure T16. Trends in stroke mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 4,121 | 50 | 3,775 | 45 | 3,622 | 42 | 3,323 | 37 | 3,280 | 36 | 3,301 | 35 | 3,278 | 36 | 3,256 | 34 | 3,360 | 33.5 | 3,300 | 32.8 |
| Male | 1,718 | 52 | 1,554 | 46 | 1,501 | 43 | 1,409 | 39 | 1,373 | 37 | 1,399 | 37 | 1,405 | 38 | 1,370 | 34 | 1,406 | 33.8 | 1,439 | 34.7 |
| Female | 2,403 | 47 | 2,221 | 43 | 2,121 | 41 | 1,914 | 36 | 1,907 | 35 | 1,902 | 34 | 1,873 | 34 | 1,886 | 33 | 1,954 | 32.6 | 1,861 | 31.0 |
| White | 2,234 | 48 | 1,962 | 42 | 1,817 | 40 | 1,587 | 34 | 1,552 | 32 | 1,623 | 34 | 1,534 | 34 | 1,546 | 32 | 1,543 | 32.1 | 1,506 | 31.6 |
| Latino/a | 785 | 42 | 782 | 39 | 779 | 37 | 742 | 33 | 749 | 32 | 733 | 31 | 780 | 34 | 774 | 30 | 854 | 31.5 | 831 | 30.2 |
| Black | 572 | 75 | 530 | 68 | 495 | 62 | 516 | 64 | 469 | 58 | 433 | 52 | 446 | 54 | 423 | 49 | 418 | 46.2 | 434 | 48.4 |
| Asian† | 513 | 45 | 489 | 41 | 522 | 42 | 469 | 35 | 496 | 36 | 504 | 36 | 501 | 34 | 498 | 31 | 513 | 30.1 | 511 | 29.1 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 881 | 49 | 770 | 43 | 704 | 40 | 645 | 36 | 603 | 32 | 668 | 35 | 629 | 35 | 596 | 31 | 593 | 30.3 | 625 | 32.3 |
| Latino | 364 | 47 | 360 | 44 | 356 | 39 | 338 | 35 | 343 | 34 | 325 | 31 | 346 | 35 | 344 | 31 | 386 | 33.4 | 399 | 34.2 |
| Black | 208 | 72 | 206 | 69 | 202 | 63 | 209 | 64 | 194 | 59 | 170 | 51 | 179 | 56 | 183 | 53 | 157 | 41.8 | 172 | 46.7 |
| Asian† | 260 | 54 | 216 | 43 | 235 | 45 | 211 | 37 | 223 | 39 | 235 | 40 | 243 | 40 | 237 | 36 | 250 | 35.4 | 233 | 32.1 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,353 | 47 | 1,192 | 41 | 1,113 | 40 | 942 | 33 | 949 | 32 | 955 | 33 | 905 | 32 | 950 | 32 | 950 | 32.6 | 881 | 30.6 |
| Latina | 421 | 38 | 422 | 36 | 423 | 34 | 404 | 31 | 406 | 31 | 408 | 30 | 434 | 32 | 430 | 29 | 468 | 29.7 | 432 | 26.9 |
| Black | 364 | 77 | 324 | 67 | 293 | 61 | 307 | 62 | 275 | 55 | 263 | 52 | 267 | 53 | 240 | 46 | 261 | 47.2 | 262 | 48.2 |
| Asian† | 253 | 38 | 273 | 40 | 287 | 40 | 258 | 34 | 273 | 34 | 269 | 32 | 258 | 30 | 261 | 28 | 263 | 26.2 | 278 | 26.8 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 125 | 61 | 124 | 60 | 125 | 56 | 110 | 44 | 120 | 48 | 94 | 37 | 114 | 45 | 99 | 37 | 122 | 43.3 | 113 | 38.4 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 905 | 50 | 734 | 40 | 758 | 41 | 623 | 33 | 628 | 31 | 690 | 33 | 661 | 32 | 657 | 30 | 700 | 30.6 | 649 | 28.5 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 756 | 46 | 729 | 44 | 679 | 41 | 608 | 35 | 629 | 35 | 694 | 38 | 650 | 36 | 616 | 32 | 660 | 33.0 | 673 | 33.5 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 426 | 42 | 374 | 37 | 400 | 40 | 358 | 34 | 367 | 35 | 344 | 32 | 311 | 31 | 345 | 32 | 341 | 30.3 | 357 | 31.5 |
| SPA 5: West | 321 | 42 | 332 | 44 | 258 | 35 | 251 | 33 | 262 | 33 | 232 | 29 | 253 | 30 | 242 | 28 | 236 | 26.9 | 249 | 27.6 |
| SPA 6: South | 407 | 66 | 376 | 60 | 349 | 54 | 377 | 57 | 355 | 53 | 323 | 48 | 307 | 48 | 311 | 45 | 317 | 43.8 | 292 | 40.4 |
| SPA 7: East | 499 | 47 | 460 | 43 | 421 | 39 | 435 | 38 | 378 | 33 | 411 | 35 | 426 | 39 | 432 | 37 | 436 | 35.5 | 413 | 34.3 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 635 | 50 | 638 | 49 | 600 | 45 | 535 | 39 | 519 | 36 | 510 | 35 | 551 | 39 | 551 | 36 | 545 | 35.1 | 553 | 35.6 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPl**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPl= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPl. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPl were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

***SUICIDE** has been a leading cause of premature death for each of the last 10 years. In 2013, most suicides were among 25 to 64 year olds (71%), among men (79%), and among Latino and white men (63%). Suffocation/hanging was the most common method among women (37%), while firearm among whites (40%). The highest suicide rate, 24 deaths per 100,000 population, was among men 75 years of age or older; the death rate for this group has decreased 25% between 2004 and 2013.*

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
- Use media campaigns to reduce stigma about seeking help for mental health issues and suicide

Individual opportunities for prevention

- Limit access to lethal means of self-harm, including the stockpiling of prescription medications
- Remove firearms from the home, or store them unloaded and locked with the ammunition locked separately
- Seek help for substance abuse (drug or alcohol) from a health care provider, or call the Substance Abuse Prevention and Control helpline: 1-800-564-6600
- Seek mental health counseling for untreated mental illness or depression, or call the Department of Mental Health: 1-800-854-7711
- For suicidal thoughts, call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255
- Respond to threats of self-harm and do not leave a suicidal person alone

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Deaths 789
Death Rate 7.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 Objective MHMD-1 10.2 deaths per 100,000 population

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

ICD-10 codes (1999-2013) *U03, X60-X84, Y87.0

References **National Institute of Mental Health**
www.nimh.nih.gov
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
www.mentalhealth.gov
Know the Signs
www.suicideispreventable.org

Referral **Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health**
<http://dmh.lacounty.gov>
1-800-854-7771
Didi Hirsch Community Mental Health Center Suicide Prevention Center
1-877-727-4747
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
1-800-273-8255

Figure T17. Trends in suicide mortality

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 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 | 696 | 7 | 695 | 7 | 662 | 7 | 667 | 7 | 802 | 8 | 775 | 8 | 792 | 8 | 766 | 8 | 757 | 7.5 | 789 | 7.7 |
| Male | 537 | 12 | 524 | 12 | 506 | 11 | 529 | 12 | 620 | 13 | 580 | 12 | 635 | 13 | 593 | 12 | 598 | 12.3 | 614 | 12.4 |
| Female | 159 | 3 | 171 | 3 | 156 | 3 | 138 | 3 | 182 | 4 | 195 | 4 | 157 | 3 | 173 | 3 | 159 | 3.1 | 175 | 3.3 |
| White | 379 | 11 | 388 | 11 | 367 | 11 | 374 | 11 | 478 | 14 | 449 | 13 | 420 | 13 | 412 | 12 | 421 | 12.5 | 437 | 12.8 |
| Latino/a | 182 | 4 | 172 | 4 | 165 | 4 | 161 | 4 | 160 | 4 | 173 | 4 | 203 | 4 | 206 | 4 | 182 | 4.0 | 196 | 4.1 |
| Black | 42 | 5 | 50 | 6 | 47 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 65 | 7 | 47 | 5 | 56 | 6 | 49 | 6 | 58 | 6.7 | 51 | 6.0 |
| Asian† | 92 | 7 | 81 | 6 | 82 | 6 | 80 | 6 | 93 | 6 | 101 | 7 | 107 | 7 | 97 | 6 | 90 | 5.6 | 97 | 6.1 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 284 | 17 | 286 | 17 | 279 | 16 | 297 | 17 | 363 | 21 | 329 | 18 | 324 | 19 | 315 | 19 | 337 | 20.0 | 332 | 19.3 |
| Latino | 154 | 8 | 143 | 7 | 133 | 7 | 137 | 7 | 132 | 6 | 142 | 7 | 181 | 8 | 170 | 8 | 149 | 6.9 | 165 | 7.2 |
| Black | 32 | 8 | 37 | 9 | 40 | 10 | 38 | 9 | 52 | 12 | 33 | 8 | 46 | 11 | 40 | 10 | 44 | 11.2 | 39 | 9.8 |
| Asian† | 67 | 11 | 54 | 8 | 54 | 8 | 54 | 8 | 70 | 11 | 73 | 11 | 81 | 12 | 66 | 9 | 64 | 8.6 | 74 | 10.1 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 95 | 6 | 102 | 6 | 88 | 5 | 77 | 4 | 115 | 7 | 120 | 7 | 96 | 6 | 97 | 6 | 84 | 5.3 | 105 | 6.4 |
| Latina | 28 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 33 | 1.4 | 31 | 1.2 |
| Black | 10 | -- | 13 | -- | 7 | -- | 10 | -- | 13 | -- | 14 | -- | 10 | -- | 9 | -- | 14 | 3.0 | 12 | 2.6 |
| Asian† | 25 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 28 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 28 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 31 | 4 | 26 | 3.2 | 23 | 2.8 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 35 | 11 | 34 | 12 | 37 | 11 | 27 | 8 | 48 | 14 | 29 | 8 | 53 | 15 | 47 | 13 | 35 | 9.6 | 32 | 8.6 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 159 | 8 | 154 | 7 | 145 | 7 | 168 | 8 | 193 | 9 | 192 | 9 | 169 | 8 | 190 | 9 | 207 | 9.0 | 199 | 8.6 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 118 | 7 | 122 | 7 | 118 | 7 | 106 | 6 | 101 | 6 | 128 | 7 | 132 | 7 | 128 | 7 | 132 | 7.2 | 129 | 6.9 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 78 | 7 | 89 | 8 | 81 | 7 | 88 | 8 | 99 | 9 | 101 | 9 | 113 | 10 | 83 | 7 | 77 | 6.5 | 94 | 7.8 |
| SPA 5: West | 59 | 9 | 70 | 10 | 56 | 8 | 53 | 8 | 82 | 12 | 79 | 11 | 53 | 8 | 75 | 11 | 79 | 11.2 | 55 | 7.8 |
| SPA 6: South | 46 | 5 | 33 | 4 | 46 | 5 | 38 | 4 | 48 | 5 | 33 | 4 | 45 | 4 | 41 | 4 | 35 | 3.7 | 43 | 4.1 |
| SPA 7: East | 67 | 5 | 67 | 6 | 57 | 5 | 65 | 5 | 72 | 6 | 93 | 7 | 65 | 5 | 81 | 6 | 62 | 4.8 | 91 | 7.1 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 112 | 8 | 113 | 8 | 105 | 7 | 105 | 7 | 143 | 9 | 109 | 7 | 147 | 10 | 118 | 8 | 128 | 8.3 | 144 | 9.0 |

Before 2012, Asian included NHOPI**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOPI= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOPI. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOPI were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

‡From 2004-2011, rates based on deaths < 20 are suppressed with (--). Starting 2012, rates based on 5-19 deaths are presented, which are considered unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure T18. Trends in mortality from all causes of death

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 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 | 59,153 | 696 | 60,145 | 697 | 59,461 | 683 | 58,316 | 649 | 58,043 | 629 | 57,620 | 614 | 56,538 | 615 | 57,988 | 596 | 58,498 | 581 | 59,678 | 593 |
| Male | 29,839 | 834 | 30,308 | 833 | 30,035 | 818 | 29,630 | 782 | 29,402 | 754 | 29,342 | 739 | 28,772 | 739 | 29,191 | 707 | 29,610 | 688 | 30,413 | 710 |
| Female | 29,314 | 587 | 29,837 | 588 | 29,426 | 575 | 28,686 | 543 | 28,641 | 528 | 28,278 | 514 | 27,766 | 517 | 28,797 | 506 | 28,888 | 492 | 29,265 | 499 |
| White | 32,324 | 741 | 32,101 | 735 | 31,376 | 727 | 30,593 | 699 | 30,149 | 670 | 29,622 | 651 | 28,738 | 667 | 29,104 | 647 | 29,123 | 645 | 29,188 | 655 |
| Latino/a | 12,632 | 572 | 13,574 | 589 | 13,783 | 576 | 13,429 | 528 | 13,591 | 525 | 13,671 | 521 | 13,751 | 529 | 14,301 | 512 | 14,467 | 486 | 15,243 | 511 |
| Black | 8,372 | 1,044 | 8,413 | 1,043 | 8,185 | 1,016 | 8,023 | 976 | 7,697 | 918 | 7,825 | 918 | 7,438 | 891 | 7,623 | 875 | 7,644 | 847 | 7,721 | 854 |
| Asian† | 5,591 | 482 | 5,820 | 481 | 5,884 | 470 | 6,088 | 458 | 6,354 | 459 | 6,267 | 442 | 6,343 | 429 | 6,630 | 417 | 6,783 | 400 | 7,038 | 405 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 15,615 | 872 | 15,336 | 857 | 15,182 | 857 | 14,872 | 826 | 14,768 | 796 | 14,553 | 771 | 14,184 | 783 | 14,232 | 751 | 14,378 | 746 | 14,533 | 767 |
| Latino | 6,950 | 704 | 7,517 | 731 | 7,440 | 695 | 7,370 | 643 | 7,316 | 630 | 7,433 | 636 | 7,448 | 644 | 7,591 | 612 | 7,670 | 579 | 8,139 | 618 |
| Black | 4,224 | 1,290 | 4,321 | 1,305 | 4,181 | 1,275 | 4,078 | 1,214 | 3,871 | 1,131 | 3,961 | 1,135 | 3,704 | 1,087 | 3,788 | 1,062 | 3,857 | 1,038 | 3,901 | 1,042 |
| Asian† | 2,919 | 581 | 3,012 | 577 | 3,106 | 576 | 3,205 | 565 | 3,301 | 563 | 3,276 | 546 | 3,277 | 532 | 3,386 | 509 | 3,431 | 485 | 3,580 | 494 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 16,709 | 634 | 16,765 | 634 | 16,194 | 621 | 15,721 | 594 | 15,381 | 566 | 15,069 | 552 | 14,554 | 568 | 14,872 | 556 | 14,745 | 554 | 14,655 | 557 |
| Latina | 5,682 | 471 | 6,057 | 479 | 6,343 | 482 | 6,059 | 435 | 6,275 | 441 | 6,238 | 431 | 6,303 | 440 | 6,710 | 432 | 6,797 | 411 | 7,104 | 426 |
| Black | 4,148 | 865 | 4,092 | 848 | 4,004 | 829 | 3,945 | 802 | 3,826 | 763 | 3,864 | 759 | 3,734 | 748 | 3,835 | 737 | 3,787 | 702 | 3,820 | 707 |
| Asian† | 2,672 | 406 | 2,808 | 407 | 2,778 | 389 | 2,883 | 376 | 3,053 | 379 | 2,991 | 362 | 3,066 | 354 | 3,244 | 348 | 3,352 | 336 | 3,458 | 338 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley | 1,972 | 870 | 2,137 | 916 | 2,125 | 866 | 2,109 | 805 | 2,165 | 795 | 2,230 | 802 | 2,214 | 799 | 2,243 | 760 | 2,267 | 739 | 2,419 | 776 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando | 12,435 | 680 | 12,591 | 677 | 12,345 | 658 | 12,018 | 620 | 12,259 | 604 | 12,132 | 580 | 12,032 | 577 | 12,313 | 559 | 12,731 | 554 | 13,029 | 574 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | 10,582 | 643 | 11,074 | 663 | 10,736 | 637 | 10,569 | 607 | 10,616 | 595 | 10,636 | 590 | 10,457 | 580 | 10,758 | 560 | 11,049 | 558 | 11,230 | 562 |
| SPA 4: Metro | 6,516 | 643 | 6,687 | 651 | 6,540 | 633 | 6,340 | 598 | 6,210 | 576 | 6,032 | 557 | 5,982 | 585 | 6,098 | 565 | 6,153 | 546 | 6,249 | 552 |
| SPA 5: West | 4,098 | 565 | 4,135 | 565 | 4,039 | 556 | 4,026 | 544 | 4,112 | 533 | 3,967 | 500 | 3,943 | 497 | 4,040 | 485 | 4,050 | 480 | 4,053 | 483 |
| SPA 6: South | 6,058 | 908 | 6,019 | 888 | 5,853 | 859 | 5,731 | 826 | 5,614 | 795 | 5,638 | 794 | 5,234 | 762 | 5,477 | 759 | 5,449 | 720 | 5,484 | 727 |
| SPA 7: East | 7,240 | 675 | 7,359 | 675 | 7,370 | 667 | 7,153 | 628 | 7,130 | 620 | 7,184 | 620 | 6,914 | 622 | 7,161 | 604 | 7,107 | 577 | 7,337 | 604 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 9,453 | 714 | 9,796 | 728 | 9,739 | 716 | 9,629 | 685 | 9,415 | 650 | 9,455 | 641 | 9,402 | 655 | 9,722 | 639 | 9,645 | 618 | 9,832 | 624 |

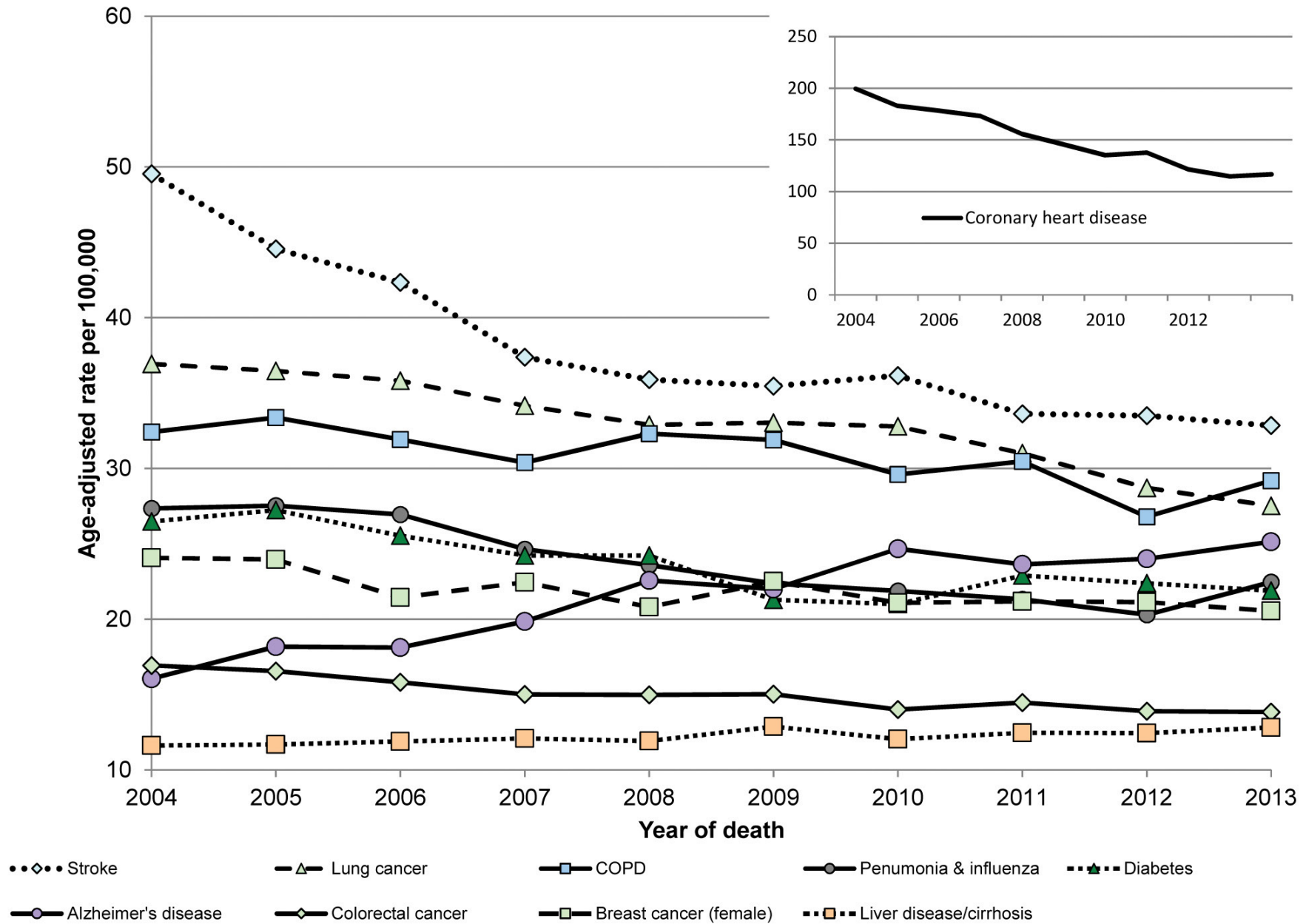
Before 2012, Asian included NHOP1**, therefore, trends should be interpreted with caution.

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000. The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Note on Page 5 for additional information.

**NHOP1= Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

†From 2004-2011, the number of deaths and death rates for Asians includes NHOP1. Starting 2012, Asian and NHOP1 were separated into different race categories. Trends for Asians should be interpreted with caution.

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



*The death rates for 2004-2009 were recalculated using new population estimates based on the 2010 Census, therefore, death rates in this report may differ from rates previously published. See Notes on Page 5 for additional information.

Appendix 1. Sample California Certificate of Death

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
USE BLACK INK ONLY / NO ERASURES, WHITENOUTS OR ALTERATIONS

LOCAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| STATE FILE NUMBER | | 2. MIDDLE | | 3. LAST (family) | |
| 1. NAME OF DECEDENT - FIRST (Given) | | AKA, ALSO KNOWN AS - Include full AKA (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) | | 4. DATE OF BIRTH mm/dd/ccyy | |
| 9. BIRTH STATE/FOREIGN COUNTRY | | 10. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER | | 11. EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 13. EDUCATION - Highest Level/Degree (see worksheet on back) | | 14/15. WAS DECEDENT HISPANIC/LATINO/SPANISH? (If yes, see worksheet on back) | | 12. MARITAL STATUS/SRDP* (at time of death) | |
| 17. USUAL OCCUPATION - Type of work for most of life. DO NOT USE RETIRED | | 18. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY (e.g., grocery store, road construction, employment agency, etc.) | | 16. DECEDENT'S RACE - Up to 3 races may be listed (see worksheet on back) | |
| 20. DECEDENT'S RESIDENCE (Street and number, or location) | | 21. CITY | | 22. COUNTY/PROVINCE | |
| 26. INFORMANT'S NAME, RELATIONSHIP | | 27. INFORMANT'S MAILING ADDRESS (Street and number, or rural route number, city or town, state and zip) | | 23. ZIP CODE | |
| 28. NAME OF SURVIVING SPOUSE/SRDP* -FIRST | | 29. MIDDLE | | 24. YEARS IN COUNTY | |
| 31. NAME OF FATHER/PARENT -FIRST | | 32. MIDDLE | | 25. STATE/FOREIGN COUNTRY | |
| 35. NAME OF MOTHER/PARENT -FIRST | | 36. MIDDLE | | 30. LAST (BIRTH NAME) | |
| 39. DISPOSITION DATE mm/dd/ccyy | | 40. PLACE OF FINAL DISPOSITION | | 33. LAST | |
| 41. TYPE OF DISPOSITION(S) | | 42. SIGNATURE OF EMBALMER | | 34. BIRTH STATE | |
| 44. NAME OF FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENT | | 45. LICENSE NUMBER | | 37. LAST (BIRTH NAME) | |
| 47. DATE mm/dd/ccyy | | 46. SIGNATURE OF LOCAL REGISTRAR | | 38. BIRTH STATE | |
| 101. PLACE OF DEATH | | 102. IF HOSPITAL, SPECIFY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> IP <input type="checkbox"/> ER/OP <input type="checkbox"/> DCA <input type="checkbox"/> Hospice <input type="checkbox"/> | | 103. IF OTHER THAN HOSPITAL, SPECIFY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home/LTC <input type="checkbox"/> Decedent's Home <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 104. COUNTY | | 105. FACILITY ADDRESS OR LOCATION WHERE FOUND (Street and number, or location) | | 106. CITY | |
| 107. CAUSE OF DEATH | | Enter the chain of events --- disease, injuries, or complications --- that directly caused death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. | | The Interval Between Onset and Death (A1) | |
| IMMEDIATE CAUSE (A) | | (B) | | 108. DEATH REPORTED TO CORONER? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (B) | | (C) | | 109. BIOPSY PERFORMED? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (C) | | (D) | | 110. AUTOPSY PERFORMED? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (D) | | 111. USED IN DETERMINING CAUSE? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | 117. DATE mm/dd/ccyy | |
| 112. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RESULTING IN THE UNDERLYING CAUSE GIVEN IN 107 | | 113. WMS OPERATION PERFORMED FOR ANY CONDITION IN ITEM 107 OR 112? (If yes, list type of operation and date) | | 114. IF FEMALE, PREGNANT IN LAST YEAR? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 114. I CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE DEATH OCCURRED AT THE HOUR, DATE, AND PLACE STATED FROM THE CAUSES STATED AT THE HOUR, DATE, AND PLACE STATED FROM THE CAUSES STATED | | 115. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CERTIFIER | | 116. LICENSE NUMBER | |
| 118. TYPE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, ZIP CODE | | 119. I CERTIFY THAT IN MY OPINION DEATH OCCURRED AT THE HOUR, DATE, AND PLACE STATED FROM THE CAUSES STATED | | 120. INJURED AT WORK? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 121. INJURY DATE mm/dd/ccyy | | 122. HOUR (24 Hour) | | 123. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., home, construction site, wooded area, etc.) | |
| 124. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED (events which resulted in injury) | | 125. LOCATION OF INJURY (Street and number, or location, and city and zip) | | 126. SIGNATURE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER | |
| 127. DATE mm/dd/ccyy | | 128. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER | | CORONER'S USE ONLY | |

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

Los Angeles County population estimates, 2013

| | Age Group (years) | | | | | | | | | | | All ages |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Less than 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 12,452 | 49,563 | 124,867 | 162,276 | 212,315 | 194,858 | 230,970 | 210,517 | 128,741 | 73,071 | 33,080 | 1,432,710 |
| Latino | 41,939 | 168,191 | 407,369 | 441,449 | 395,001 | 363,702 | 287,489 | 172,791 | 81,587 | 38,894 | 13,048 | 2,411,460 |
| Black | 5,141 | 20,253 | 53,014 | 66,296 | 54,456 | 50,193 | 61,334 | 47,674 | 26,293 | 13,703 | 4,349 | 402,706 |
| Asian | 6,376 | 26,856 | 68,032 | 93,961 | 106,120 | 97,200 | 95,073 | 86,784 | 51,666 | 28,133 | 11,374 | 671,575 |
| NHOPI* | 152 | 625 | 1,673 | 2,021 | 1,971 | 1,606 | 1,613 | 1,084 | 657 | 287 | 73 | 11,762 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 81 | 326 | 944 | 1,262 | 1,264 | 1,329 | 1,644 | 1,383 | 771 | 389 | 127 | 9,520 |
| All races | 66,141 | 265,814 | 655,899 | 767,265 | 771,127 | 708,888 | 678,123 | 520,233 | 289,715 | 154,477 | 62,051 | 4,939,733 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 11,700 | 46,626 | 117,602 | 158,072 | 194,818 | 178,625 | 213,522 | 206,987 | 140,300 | 92,497 | 59,220 | 1,419,969 |
| Latina | 40,158 | 162,198 | 391,197 | 419,659 | 367,513 | 356,491 | 292,746 | 197,193 | 105,134 | 59,237 | 24,709 | 2,416,235 |
| Black | 5,091 | 19,482 | 50,854 | 67,057 | 61,216 | 58,699 | 70,700 | 57,315 | 35,651 | 20,475 | 9,843 | 456,383 |
| Asian | 5,994 | 25,331 | 64,389 | 91,147 | 115,995 | 115,919 | 116,568 | 108,075 | 63,640 | 39,090 | 18,782 | 764,930 |
| NHOPI* | 150 | 605 | 1,523 | 1,969 | 1,934 | 1,782 | 1,695 | 1,230 | 707 | 326 | 120 | 12,041 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 86 | 337 | 896 | 1,217 | 1,320 | 1,355 | 1,683 | 1,600 | 893 | 438 | 246 | 10,071 |
| All races | 63,179 | 254,579 | 626,461 | 739,121 | 742,796 | 712,871 | 696,914 | 572,400 | 346,325 | 212,063 | 112,920 | 5,079,629 |
| Los Angeles County | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 24,152 | 96,189 | 242,469 | 320,348 | 407,133 | 373,483 | 444,492 | 417,504 | 269,041 | 165,568 | 92,300 | 2,852,679 |
| Latino/a | 82,097 | 330,389 | 798,566 | 861,108 | 762,514 | 720,193 | 580,235 | 369,984 | 186,721 | 98,131 | 37,757 | 4,827,695 |
| Black | 10,232 | 39,735 | 103,868 | 133,353 | 115,672 | 108,892 | 132,034 | 104,989 | 61,944 | 34,178 | 14,192 | 859,089 |
| Asian | 12,370 | 52,187 | 132,421 | 185,108 | 222,115 | 213,119 | 211,641 | 194,859 | 115,306 | 67,223 | 30,156 | 1,436,505 |
| NHOPI* | 302 | 1,230 | 3,196 | 3,990 | 3,905 | 3,388 | 3,308 | 2,314 | 1,364 | 613 | 193 | 23,803 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 167 | 663 | 1,840 | 2,479 | 2,584 | 2,684 | 3,327 | 2,983 | 1,664 | 827 | 373 | 19,591 |
| All races | 129,320 | 520,393 | 1,282,360 | 1,506,386 | 1,513,923 | 1,421,759 | 1,375,037 | 1,092,633 | 636,040 | 366,540 | 174,971 | 10,019,362 |

*Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders

Notes: July 1, 2013 population estimates prepared for LA County Internal Services Department, released September 28, 2015.

United States standard population, 2000⁶

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

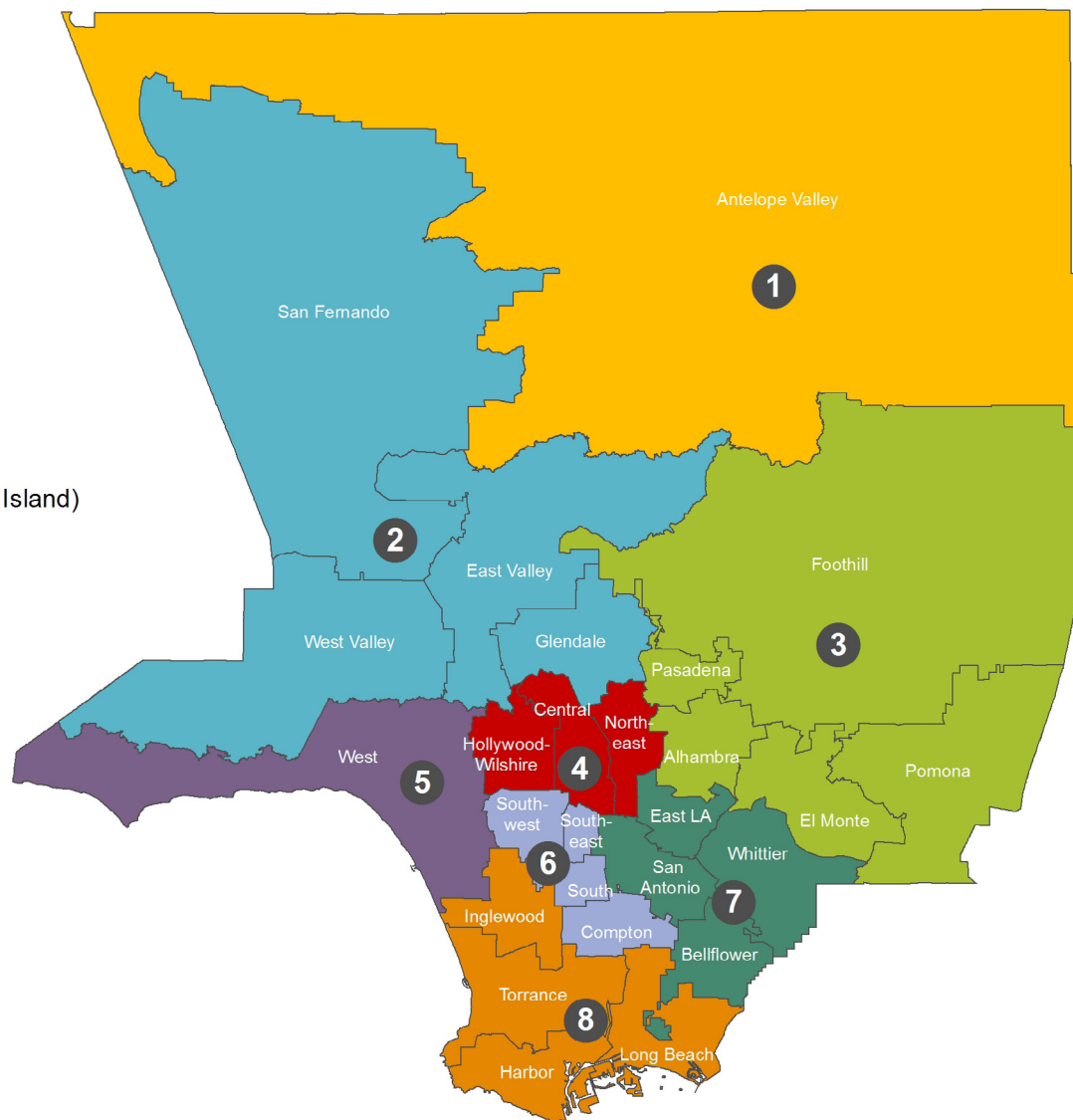
Appendix 3. Map of Los Angeles County: Service Planning Area (SPA) and Health District boundaries

Service Planning Areas

- 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)

Health Districts

- (White labels)



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

| SPA 1 Antelope Valley Pop. 390,938 | SPA 2 San Fernando Pop. 2,173,738 | SPA 3 San Gabriel Pop. 1,777,757 | SPA 4 Metro Pop. 1,140,739 | SPA 5 West Pop. 646,531 | SPA 6 South Pop. 1,030,078 | SPA 7 East Pop. 1,309,383 | SPA 8 South Bay Pop. 1,550,198 |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| 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 |

Appendix 5. Additional information about race

Calculating stable mortality rates for American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) has proven to be challenging. As described on Page 5, the death rate is derived from two sources: the certificate of death and the Census. Death certificates provide causes of death as well as demographic information on the deceased (gender, race/ethnicity, age). Census data provides demographic information on the population. While both sources provide information on race and Hispanic ethnicity, they obtain them in different ways. Race and ethnicity in Census data are based on self-report, whereas on the certificate of death they are completed by the funeral director or coroner. Both sources of data allow for the specification of multiple races.

The potential for racial misclassification may be greater for AIAN and NHOPI, compared with other race groups, because a larger proportion of their respective populations report two or more races and/or report Hispanic ethnicity. In the 2010 Census, 96% of all respondents reported only one race, but the two smallest population groups, NHOPI and AIAN, reported multiple races more frequently than other race groups.

As shown in Table 1, 22% of NHOPI reported Hispanic ethnicity in the Census, but only 4% of NHOPI decedents were reported as Hispanic on the Certificate of Death. Similarly, Hispanic ethnicity was reported in 62% AIAN in Census data, but in only 23% of AIAN deaths (Table 2). Again, while 52% of NHOPI reported multiple races in the Census, only 15% of NHOPI decedents were reported with multiple races. In contrast, only 48% of AIAN reported being multiracial in the Census, while 58% of AIAN decedents were reported with multiple races. Caution then is advised when interpreting death rates for these two racial groups. Crude death rates might range from 293 per 100,000 for all AIAN (including those reporting Hispanic ethnicity and multiple races) to 699 per 100,000 for non-Hispanic, single-race AIAN (data not shown). Similarly, rates might range from 378 per 100,000 for all NHOPI (including those reporting Hispanic ethnicity and multiple races) to 743 per 100,000 for non-Hispanic, single-race NHOPI (data not shown).

Table 1. Deaths (2013) and population (2010) of NHOPI by ethnicity and multiple race status

| Race and ethnicity | Deaths (%) | | Population* (%) | |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| <i>Hispanic</i> | 7 | (4%) | 11,920 | (22%) |
| <i>Non-Hispanic</i> | 167 | (96%) | 42,249 | (78%) |
| Race | | | | |
| <i>Single race</i> | 148 | (85%) | 26,094 | (48%) |
| <i>Two or more races</i> | 26 | (15%) | 28,075 | (52%) |
| Total | 174 | (100%) | 54,169 | (100%) |

*2010 Census Summary File 1 and 2

Table 2. Deaths (2013) and population (2010) of AIAN by ethnicity and multiple race status

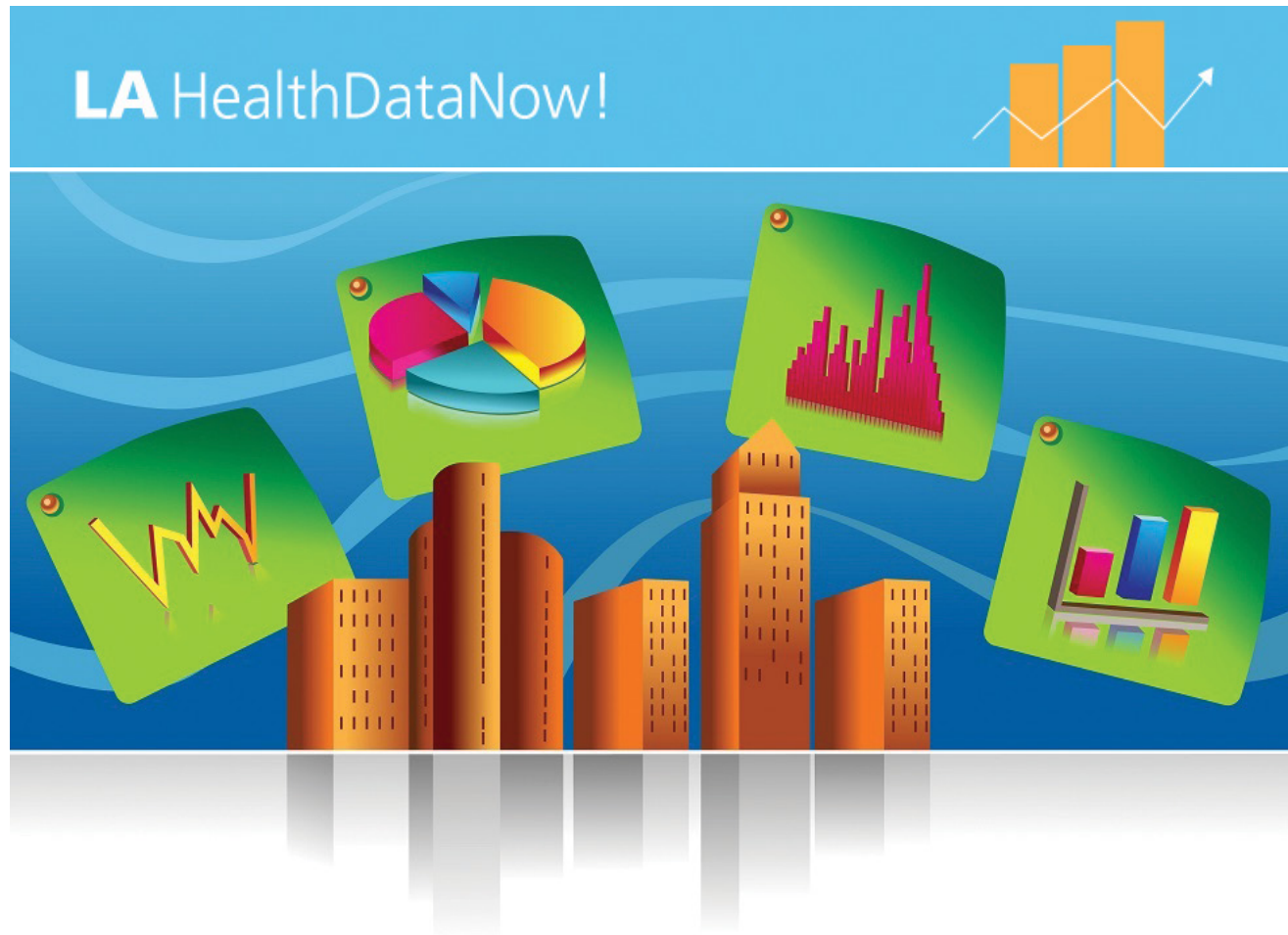
| Race and ethnicity | Deaths (%) | | Population* (%) | |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| <i>Hispanic</i> | 96 | (23%) | 87,201 | (62%) |
| <i>Non-Hispanic</i> | 320 | (77%) | 53,563 | (38%) |
| Race | | | | |
| <i>Single race</i> | 176 | (42%) | 72,828 | (52%) |
| <i>Two or more races</i> | 240 | (58%) | 67,936 | (48%) |
| Total | 416 | (100%) | 140,764 | (100%) |

*2010 Census Summary File 1 and 2.

HOW TO GET MORE INFORMATION

LA HealthDataNow! is an online query system to facilitate access to county mortality data. Users can query the system to obtain custom mortality statistics by cause of death, demographic group, and geographic area within the county.

The system is available at: <https://dqs.publichealth.lacounty.gov/>



MORTALITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2013

Leading Causes of Death and Premature Death with Trends for 2004-2013

A PUBLICATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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