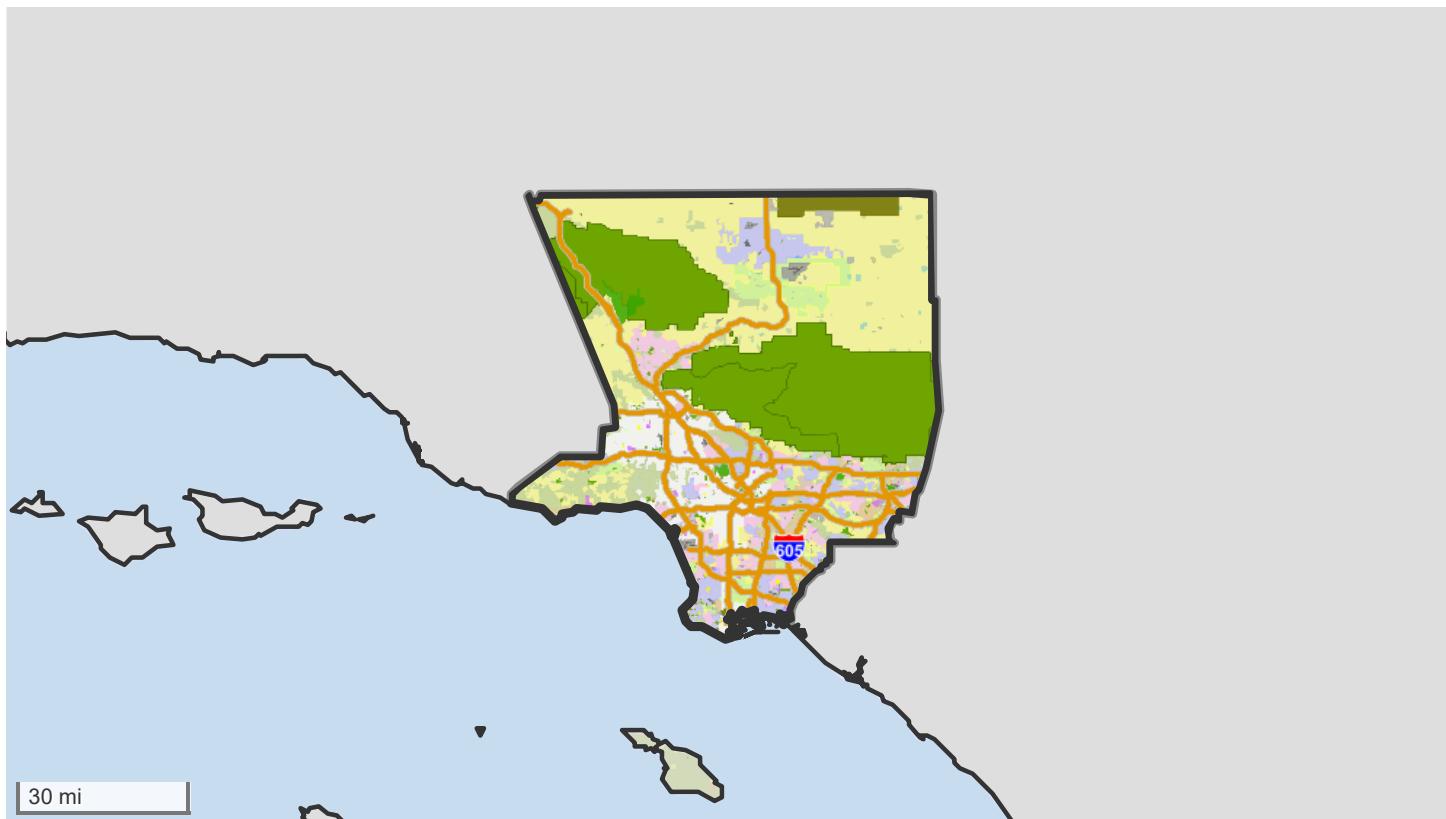




Community Health Profiles Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

County of Los Angeles



Report Generated: 8/24/2024

Interactive Report: https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/static/DPH/community-profiles/?Geo_ID=la_county

Community Health Profiles Home: <http://ph.lacounty.gov/community-health-profiles>

Tobacco Use



Despite great progress in reducing tobacco use over the past generation, almost one million adults and adolescents in Los Angeles County continue to smoke. Tobacco use is a leading preventable cause of premature death and disability. Some communities and populations in the County have much higher rates of tobacco use than others, fueled in part by the marketing tactics of the tobacco industry that target certain communities, including communities of color and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer communities. Cities and communities can play a vital role in supporting public health efforts to reduce the toll of smoking and other forms of tobacco use. Many cities and all unincorporated communities in Los Angeles County already prohibit smoking in public spaces, such as parks, beaches, and outdoor dining areas. In addition, many cities prohibit smoking in multi-unit housing complexes, such as apartment buildings, to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. Cities and communities can take additional action to reduce youth access to tobacco products by promoting zoning and licensing restrictions to regulate the location and density of tobacco retailers and vape shops, particularly in youth-sensitive areas and vulnerable neighborhoods.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health's [Tobacco Control and Prevention Program](#) leads local efforts to increase access to smoking cessation services, reduce youth access to tobacco products, and reduce exposure to secondhand smoke across the County. To learn more, please visit the [Tobacco Control and Prevention Program's website](#).

Indicators included in this section:

(Click Indicator Name to visit Open Data item)

- [Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of adults ages 18 years and older who currently smoke cigarettes based on self-reported data. Current smokers are defined as adults who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime AND currently smoke.

Tobacco use is a leading preventable cause of premature death and disability. Cities and communities can curb tobacco use by adopting policies to regulate tobacco retail and reduce exposure to secondhand smoke in outdoor public spaces, such as parks, restaurants, or in multi-unit housing.

- [Adults Who Use Electronic Cigarettes](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of adults ages 18 years and older who reported using electronic cigarettes in the past month. Information is based on self-reported data.

Electronic cigarettes, also called e-cigarettes, e-hookahs, mods, vape pens, and electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), have been sold in the US for about a decade and are the most commonly used tobacco product among youth. Most e-cigarettes contain nicotine and can emit a number of potentially toxic substances. They can also cause unintended injuries such as fires, explosions, and acute nicotine exposure. Though not all long-term health consequences of e-cigarette use are currently known, e-cigarette usage has been found to impair the function of the body's blood vessels, which can increase the risk for cardiovascular and lung disease.

- [Lung Cancer Mortality](#)

This indicator provides information about the five-year aggregated mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population) from lung cancer. Death rate has been age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Lung cancer is a leading cause of cancer-related death in the US. People who smoke have the greatest risk of lung cancer, though lung cancer can also occur in people who have never smoked. Most cases are due to long-term tobacco smoking or exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke. Cities and communities can take an active role in curbing tobacco use and reducing lung cancer by adopting policies to regulate tobacco retail; reducing exposure to secondhand smoke in outdoor public spaces, such as parks, restaurants, or in multi-unit housing; and improving access to tobacco cessation programs and other preventive services.

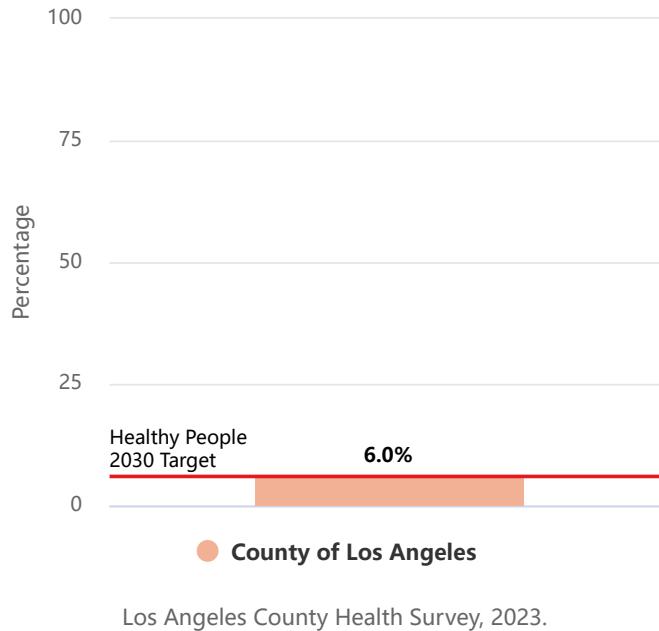
- [Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Mortality](#)

This indicator provides information about the five-year aggregated mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population) from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Death rate has been age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

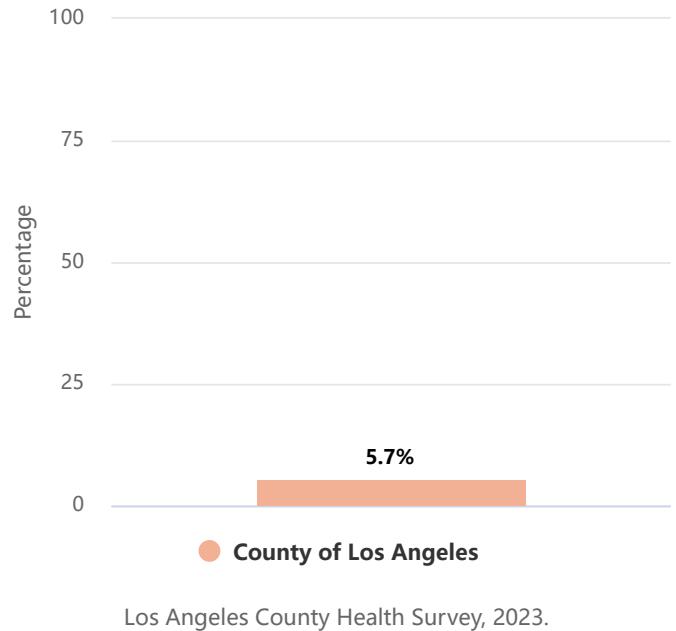
COPD refers to a group of diseases, including emphysema and chronic bronchitis, that create airflow blockages in the lungs. Exposure to tobacco smoke is an important risk factor for COPD. Cities and communities can take an active role in curbing tobacco use and reducing COPD by adopting policies to regulate tobacco retail; reducing exposure to secondhand smoke in outdoor public spaces, such as parks, restaurants, or in multi-unit housing; and improving access to tobacco cessation programs and other preventive services.

Tobacco Use Indicators

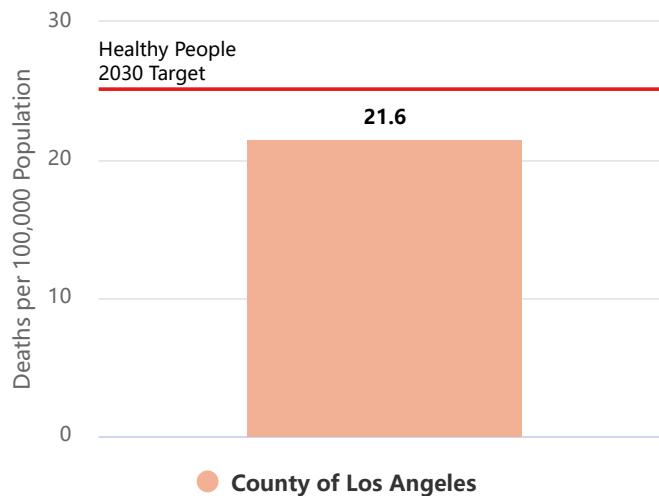
Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes



Adults Who Use Electronic Cigarettes

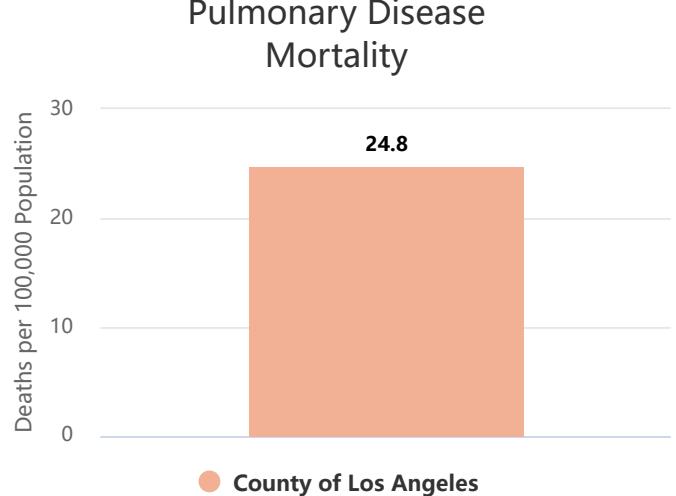


Lung Cancer Mortality



Los Angeles County Annual Death Files 2018-2021 and 2022 (Provisional), assembled from California Department of Public Health Vital Records Data; Population Estimates, prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County, 2020.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Mortality



Los Angeles County Annual Death Files 2018-2021 and 2022 (Provisional), assembled from California Department of Public Health Vital Records Data; Population Estimates, prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County, 2020.



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