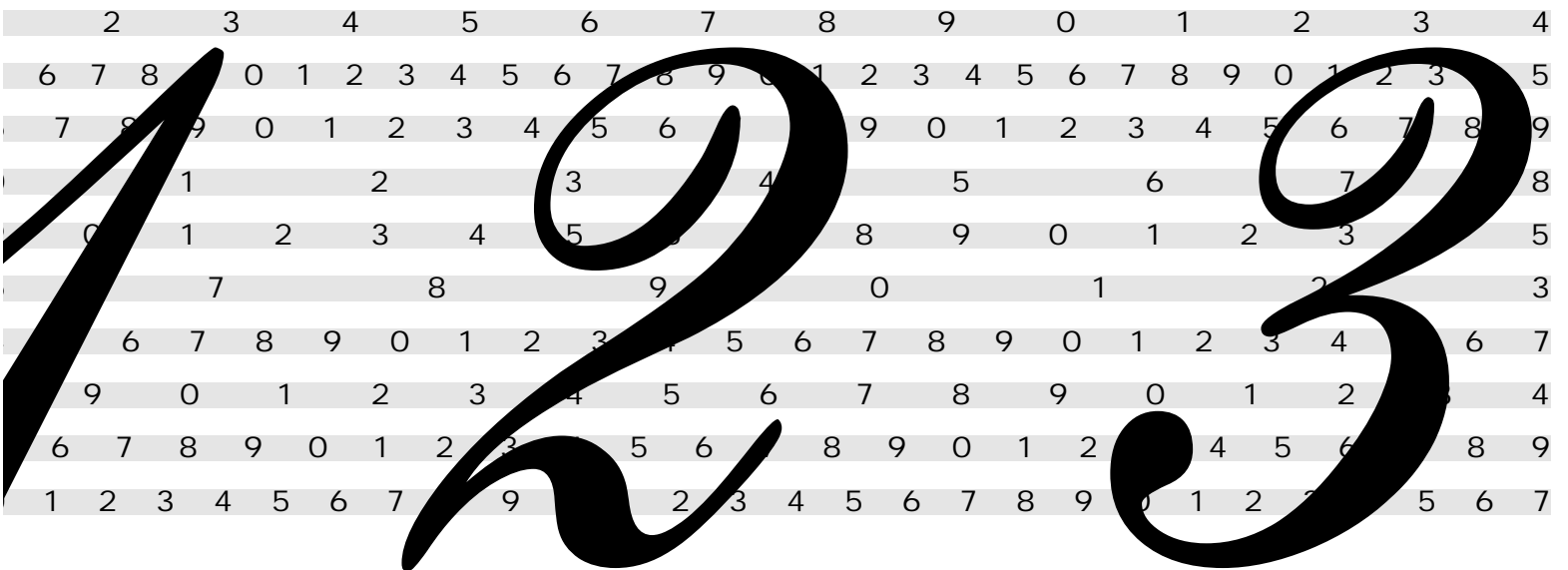


Death-related Statistics



Summary

Statistics arising from death events are presented in this section. Included are tables and figures containing information about deaths by age, gender and cause. Deaths are assigned to a Local Health Area (LHA) based on the usual residence of the decedent. Topics of particular interest are leading causes of death, infant mortality, alcohol-related, drug-induced and smoking-attributable causes and deaths from AIDS/HIV infection, accidents and violence. Mortality statistics are provided in terms of Age Standardized Mortality Rates (ASMR), Standardized Mortality Ratios (SMR) and Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL). Standardized measures are used to compare deaths in different geographical areas by age, gender and cause. In addition, maps are provided to geographically illustrate various patterns of mortality in British Columbia.

Statistics from 1995 deaths are summarized below:

- There were 26,191 deaths recorded in the province to B.C. residents: 14,054 males and 12,137 females. Three quarters of all deaths were seniors (age 65 or older), and the oldest age group (80 years of age or more) accounted for four out of every ten deaths. There were 192 deaths to B.C. residents aged 100 or more; the oldest (one male and one female) were 108 years old. The Age Standardized Mortality Rate (ASMR) for all causes of death was 46.39 per 10,000 standard population in 1995, down from 47.22 in 1994. The ASMR for males in 1995 was 52.90; the ASMR for females was 40.17.
- The five leading causes of death in 1995 were cancers, heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, accidents, and pneumonia. Cancers have been the leading cause of death since 1993, taking over first place from heart diseases. One in four deaths in the province was due to cancer (6,951) with an ASMR of 12.76 deaths per 10,000 standard population. Heart diseases were the second leading cause of death, accounting for one quarter of all deaths (6,763) and an ASMR of 11.15.
- There were 276 infant deaths (under one year of age) in 1995. Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of death for both genders, and were responsible for about three out of every ten infant deaths (81) and two out of every ten stillbirths (64). In 1995, babies born to the youngest and oldest mothers had the highest infant mortality rates: 8.79 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers (age under 20) and 8.74 for mothers aged 40 years or more.
- There were 102 deaths in the 1–14 age group in 1995. Accidental deaths (35) remained the leading cause of death in this age group; cancers and congenital anomalies (9 deaths each) were tied for second place.
- The 25–44 age group showed the greatest difference in leading causes of death between genders. In 1995, there were 1,155 male and 457 female deaths in this age group. For males, accidents were the leading cause of death (353 deaths), followed by AIDS/HIV infection (189) and suicide (153). For females, cancer was the leading cause of death (137), followed by accidents (92) and suicide (31).
- There were 293 deaths from AIDS/HIV infection in 1995. The number of deaths from this cause has increased in every year except 1991 and 1995.
- In 1995, there were 1,779 deaths from accidents and violence (external causes) to B.C. residents. Suicides (423 deaths) and motor vehicle accident fatalities (404) each accounted for more than one in five deaths from accidents and violence. Another one in six deaths from external causes was caused by accidental falls (306), and one in eight was due to accidental poisoning (230).

TABLE 21
CAUSES OF DEATH BY GENDER AND AGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

ICD9 Code	Causes of Death	Gender	Age Group (in Years)										Total		
			<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-79	80+	Number	Percent	ASMR
001-139	Infectious and parasitic diseases	M	1	-	1	1	-	3	204	106	45	24	385	2.7	1.54
		F	-	-	-	1	1	2	19	12	44	54	133	1.1	0.46
		T	1	-	1	2	1	5	223	118	89	78	518	2.0	1.00
140-239	Neoplasms	M	1	1	1	1	4	4	112	928	1,818	918	3,788	27.0	14.13
		F	-	1	3	4	1	4	137	797	1,425	909	3,281	27.0	11.93
		T	1	2	4	5	5	8	249	1,725	3,243	1,827	7,069	27.0	12.97
240-279	Endocrine/nutritional/metabolic diseases & immunity disorders	M	2	-	1	-	-	2	13	71	182	125	396	2.8	1.45
		F	1	1	1	-	1	-	11	44	143	192	394	3.2	1.29
		T	3	1	2	-	1	2	24	115	325	317	790	3.0	1.37
280-289	Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	17	16	44	0.3	0.16
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	13	38	56	0.5	0.17
		T	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	30	54	100	0.4	0.17
290-319	Mental disorders	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	48	76	118	262	1.9	0.95
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18	51	271	353	2.9	1.02
		T	-	-	-	1	-	-	32	66	127	389	615	2.3	0.99
320-389	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	M	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	37	123	135	307	2.2	1.09
		F	3	-	1	2	-	-	12	23	121	225	387	3.2	1.22
		T	3	-	1	3	1	2	20	60	244	360	694	2.6	1.15
390-459	Diseases of the circulatory system	M	7	2	1	1	4	3	89	683	2,043	2,136	4,969	35.4	17.63
		F	4	-	-	2	1	4	46	273	1,333	2,958	4,621	38.1	13.89
		T	11	2	1	3	5	7	135	956	3,376	5,094	9,590	36.6	15.71
460-519	Diseases of the respiratory system	M	3	-	-	1	-	1	14	108	506	743	1,376	9.8	4.74
		F	4	1	2	1	-	-	3	70	391	744	1,216	10.0	3.69
		T	7	1	2	2	-	1	17	178	897	1,487	2,592	9.9	4.15
520-579	Diseases of the digestive system	M	1	2	-	-	1	-	23	122	185	146	480	3.4	1.80
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	64	145	247	474	3.9	1.54
		T	1	2	-	-	1	-	41	186	330	393	954	3.6	1.67
580-629	Diseases of the genitourinary system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	66	83	169	1.2	0.59
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	51	113	178	1.5	0.53
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	25	117	196	347	1.3	0.56
630-676	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
680-709	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	16	0.1	0.06
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	17	0.1	0.05
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	21	33	0.1	0.05
710-739	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	15	33	0.2	0.12
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	21	53	91	0.7	0.29
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	33	68	124	0.5	0.21
740-759	Congenital anomalies	M	46	2	2	1	1	3	5	6	4	4	74	0.5	0.46
		F	35	3	1	-	1	1	5	6	6	6	64	0.5	0.38
		T	81	5	3	1	2	4	10	12	10	10	138	0.5	0.42
760-779	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	M	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	0.4	0.36
		F	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	0.4	0.36
		T	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	0.4	0.36
780-799	Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	M	36	4	3	1	19	25	130	119	63	62	462	3.3	2.13
		F	21	2	-	4	6	14	49	36	53	97	282	2.3	1.14
		T	57	6	3	5	25	39	179	155	116	159	744	2.8	1.64
E800-E999	External causes	M	3	5	8	11	79	109	532	255	123	116	1,241	8.8	5.69
		F	3	6	3	11	33	27	131	68	85	171	538	4.4	2.23
		T	6	11	11	22	112	136	663	323	208	287	1,779	6.8	3.97
All causes	M	153	16	17	19	109	152	1,155	2,518	5,266	4,649	14,054	100.0	52.90	
	F	123	14	11	25	44	52	457	1,434	3,886	6,091	12,137	100.0	40.17	
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		T	276	30	28	44	153	204	1,612	3,952	9,152	10,740	26,191	100.0	46.39

Note: ASMR - Age Standardized Mortality Rate per 10,000 standard population.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 21

- There were 26,191 deaths in British Columbia in 1995, a slight increase from 25,821 in 1994. Slightly more than half of all deaths (53.7%) were males (14,054 deaths) and 12,137 deaths were females. Three quarters of all 1995 deaths were seniors (age 65 or older), and the oldest age group (80 years of age or more) accounted for four out of every ten deaths.
- The Age Standardized Mortality Rate (ASMR) for all causes of death was 46.39 per 10,000 standard population in 1995, down from 47.22 in 1994. The ASMR for males in 1995 was 52.90; the ASMR for females was 40.17. The 1991–1995 life expectancy at birth (shown in Appendix 1) was 78.6 years for both genders combined; the life expectancy for women was 81.6 years compared to 75.5 years for men.
- Diseases of the circulatory system were responsible for more than a third of all deaths in 1995 (9,590). It was the leading cause of death of seniors (age 65 or older) who accounted for almost 90% of deaths due to circulatory system diseases (8,470). The ASMR for circulatory system diseases was 15.71 per 10,000 standard population in 1995. Please refer to the Information Box, Deaths due to Circulatory System Diseases by Gender, for a breakdown of these deaths by cause.
- One in four deaths in 1995 was due to neoplasms, including cancers and non-malignant neoplasms (7,069 deaths). These diseases claim slightly younger lives than circulatory system diseases. Malignant neoplasms were the leading cause of death in the 45–64 age group. The total ASMR for neoplasms was 12.97 per 10,000 standard population. Please refer to the Information Box, Deaths due to Cancers by Gender for a breakdown of cancer deaths by cause.
- In 1995, one in ten deaths was due to diseases of the respiratory system (2,592). These deaths, including pneumonia/influenza and chronic lung disease, tend to occur in older age groups. In 1995, more than 90% of deaths from respiratory system diseases were seniors (age 65 and over). The ASMR for respiratory system diseases was 4.15 per 10,000 standard population.
- External causes, also referred to as accidents and violence, claimed 1,779 lives in 1995, and seven out of every ten deaths from external causes were males. In contrast to natural causes of death, almost three quarters of deaths from accidents and violence were under 65 years of age (1,284 deaths). Accidents and violence were the leading cause of death in all age groups under 45 years of age except infants (under the age of one year).
- There were no deaths due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth in 1995. In 1994 there were five maternal deaths, including three which were under investigation at the time of the previous report. Deaths under investigation, as well as those where the cause cannot be determined, are coded to 799.9 Other unknown and unspecified cause.

TABLE 22
TWELVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH¹
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990-1994 AND 1995

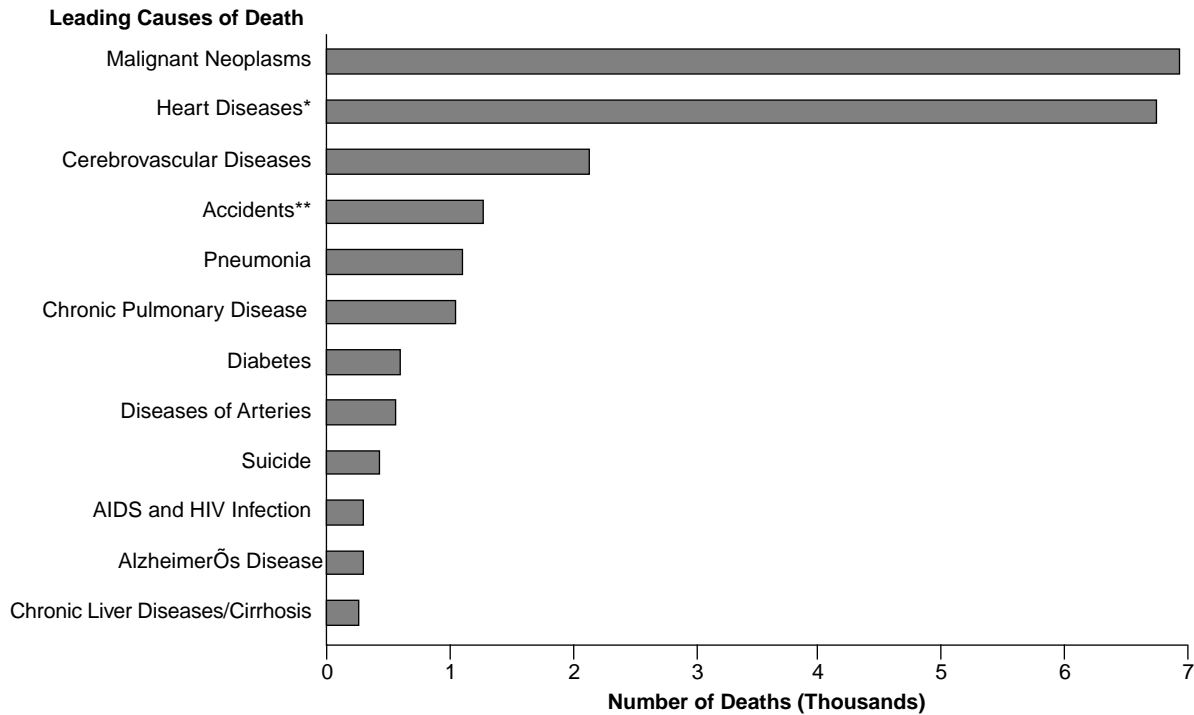
Cause of Death (ICD9 Code)	1990-1994				1995			
	Number	Rank	ASMR	Rank	Number	Rank	ASMR	Rank
Malignant Neoplasms (140-208)	32,630	2	13.20	1	6,951	1	12.76	1
Heart Diseases* (390-398, 402, 404, 410-429)	32,949	1	12.18	2	6,763	2	11.15	2
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	10,053	3	3.61	3	2,137	3	3.41	3
Accidents** (E800-E949, E970-E999)	7,105	4	3.48	4	1,284	4	2.82	4
Pneumonia (480-486)	5,307	5	1.86	5	1,115	5	1.72	5 (tie)
Chronic Pulmonary Diseases (491-492, 496)	4,459	6	1.62	6	1,056	6	1.72	5 (tie)
Diabetes (250)	2,300	8	0.87	9	603	7	1.04	7
Diseases of Arteries (440-448)	2,866	7	1.04	8	568	8	0.93	9
Suicide (E950-E959)	2,184	9	1.08	7	423	9	0.97	8
AIDS and HIV Infections (042-044)	1,244	11	0.56	11	293	10	0.59	10
Alzheimer's Disease (331.0)	1,153	12	0.40	12	292	11	0.45	12
Chronic Liver Diseases/Cirrhosis (571)	1,379	10	0.61	10	262	12	0.53	11
Other	19,382		8.00		4,444		8.29	
TOTAL (All Causes of Death)	123,011		48.51		26,191		46.39	

Note: ¹Leading causes of death relate to categories most often queried at the Division of Vital Statistics.

ASMR - Age Standardized Mortality Rate per 10,000 standard population.

* Excludes ICD9 392.9 code. ** Excludes suicide and homicide.

FIGURE 15
TWELVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH¹
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995



Note: ¹Leading causes of death relate to categories most often queried by users of the Division of Vital Statistics data.

Ranks are based on number of deaths. Causes of death are ranked according to the number of deaths in the diagnostic category in 1995.

* Excludes ICD9 392.9 code. ** Excludes suicide and homicide.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 22/FIGURE 15

- The twelve leading causes of death for British Columbia presented in this table are based on the categories most frequently queried at the Division of Vital Statistics. Based on the number of deaths, the five leading causes of death in 1995 were cancers (malignant neoplasms), heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, accidents, and pneumonia. Although heart diseases occupied first place for the aggregate 1990–1994, cancers have been the leading cause of death since 1993. Comparing the twelve causes of death in 1995 with the previous year's report, diabetes moved from eighth to seventh, switching places with diseases of the arteries. Alzheimer's disease became eleventh in the list, replacing chronic liver diseases/cirrhosis which dropped to last place in the table.
- One in four deaths in the province was due to cancer in 1995. There were 6,951 cancer deaths, a slight increase from 6,908 in 1994. Cancers became the leading cause of death for British Columbians in 1993, taking over first place from heart diseases. The Age Standardized Mortality Rate (ASMR) for cancer in 1995 was 12.76 deaths per 10,000 standard population, slightly lower than the five year ASMR of 13.20.
- Heart diseases were the second leading cause of death in 1995, accounting for one quarter of all deaths (6,763) and an ASMR of 11.15, a noticeable decrease from the ASMR (12.18) for the 1990–1994 period. Until 1993, heart diseases were the number one cause of death in the province (as shown in previous Annual Reports).
- The third leading cause of death was cerebrovascular diseases (2,137 deaths) causing one in twelve deaths. The 1995 ASMR for cerebrovascular diseases (3.41) was slightly below the 1990–1994 ASMR (3.61).
- One in twenty deaths in 1995 was due to an accident (1,284), the fourth leading cause of death in the province. The 1995 ASMR (2.82) was considerably lower than the 1990–1994 ASMR (3.48).
- Pneumonia deaths (1,115) accounted for one in twenty-three deaths in 1995. The ASMR for this fifth leading cause of death (1.72) was slightly below the 1990–1994 ASMR (1.86).

TABLE 23
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Cause of Death	ICD9 Code(s)	Males		Females		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 1 Year Old							
1. Congenital anomalies	740-759	46	30.1	35	28.5	81	29.3
2. Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)	798.0	28	18.3	11	8.9	39	14.1
3. Perinatal respiratory conditions	768-770	18	11.8	16	13.0	34	12.3
4. Maternal conditions/complications of labour and delivery	760-763	15	9.8	18	14.6	33	12.0
5. Immaturity/prematurity	764-765	8	5.2	12	9.8	20	7.2
Other causes		38	24.8	31	25.2	69	25.0
All causes		153	100.0	123	100.0	276	100.0
1-14 Years Old							
1. Accidents(*)	E800-E949, E970-E999	21	40.4	14	28.0	35	34.3
2. Malignant neoplasms	140-208	2	3.8	7	14.0	9	8.8
2. Congenital anomalies	740-759	5	9.6	4	8.0	9	8.8
3. Respiratory diseases	460-519	1	1.9	4	8.0	5	4.9
3. Cardiovascular diseases	390-429	4	7.7	1	2.0	5	4.9
3. Suicide	E950-E959	1	1.9	4	8.0	5	4.9
Other causes		18	34.6	16	32.0	34	33.3
All causes		52	100.0	50	100.0	102	100.0
15-24 Years Old							
1. Accidents(*)	E800-E949, E970-E999	128	49.0	46	47.9	174	48.7
2. Suicide	E950-E959	48	18.4	11	11.5	59	16.5
3. Homicide	E960-E969	12	4.6	3	3.1	15	4.2
4. Malignant neoplasms	140-208	8	3.1	5	5.2	13	3.6
5. Cardiovascular diseases	390-429	4	1.5	5	5.2	9	2.5
Other causes		61	23.4	26	27.1	87	24.4
All causes		261	100.0	96	100.0	357	100.0
25-44 Years Old							
1. Accidents(*)	E800-E949, E970-E999	353	30.6	92	20.1	445	27.6
2. Malignant neoplasms	140-208	109	9.4	137	30.0	246	15.3
3. AIDS/HIV infection	042-044	189	16.4	15	3.3	204	12.7
4. Suicide	E950-E959	153	13.2	31	6.8	184	11.4
5. Cardiovascular diseases	390-429	67	5.8	24	5.3	91	5.6
Other causes		284	24.6	158	34.6	442	27.4
All causes		1,155	100.0	457	100.0	1,612	100.0
45-64 Years Old							
1. Malignant neoplasms	140-208	921	36.6	787	54.9	1,708	43.2
2. Cardiovascular diseases	390-429	552	21.9	187	13.0	739	18.7
3. Accidents(*)	E800-E949, E970-E999	164	6.5	42	2.9	206	5.2
4. Digestive system diseases	520-579	122	4.8	64	4.5	186	4.7
5. Respiratory diseases	460-519	108	4.3	70	4.9	178	4.5
Other causes		651	25.9	284	19.8	935	23.7
All causes		2,518	100.0	1,434	100.0	3,952	100.0

(concluded on page 59)

TABLE 23 – concluded
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Cause of Death	ICD9 Code(s)	Males		Females		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
65–84 Years Old							
1. Malignant neoplasms	140–208	2,288	30.9	1,863	31.2	4,151	31.1
2. Cardiovascular diseases	390–429	2,206	29.8	1,546	25.9	3,752	28.1
3. Respiratory diseases	460–519	799	10.8	611	10.2	1,410	10.5
4. Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438	558	7.5	583	9.8	1,141	8.5
5. Digestive system diseases	520–579	253	3.4	219	3.7	472	3.5
Other causes		1,295	17.5	1,144	19.2	2,439	18.2
All causes		7,399	100.0	5,966	100.0	13,365	100.0
85 Years and Older							
1. Cardiovascular diseases	390–429	850	33.8	1,384	34.5	2,234	34.2
2. Respiratory diseases	460–519	450	17.9	524	13.1	974	14.9
3. Malignant neoplasms	140–208	398	15.8	426	10.6	824	12.6
4. Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438	263	10.5	537	13.4	800	12.3
5. Mental disorders	290–319	67	2.7	205	5.1	272	4.2
Other causes		488	19.4	935	23.3	1,423	21.8
All causes		2,516	100.0	4,011	100.0	6,527	100.0

Note: * Excludes suicide and homicide.
 Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
 Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 23

- The leading causes of death in each age group are ranked according to the total number of deaths from that cause of death in 1995.
- There were 276 infant deaths (under one year of age) in 1995, a 5% decrease from 291 deaths in 1994. Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of death for both genders. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) was in second place for males, while the second leading cause of infant deaths for females was maternal conditions/complications of labour and delivery.
- There were 102 deaths in the 1–14 age group in 1995, a decrease from 133 in 1994. Accidental deaths (35 in 1995) remained the leading cause of death in this age group. Cancers (malignant neoplasms) and congenital anomalies were tied for second place with 9 deaths each.
- Almost seven out of every ten deaths in the 15–24 age group were from accidents, suicides, homicides; 188 young men and 60 young women aged 15–24 died from these causes in 1995. These causes of death were the top three in this age group for males. Accidents and suicide were the top two for females, but homicides ranked lower in the list. Almost three out of four deaths in this age in 1995 group were males.
- The 25–44 age group showed the greatest difference in leading causes of death between genders. In 1995, there were 1,612 deaths in this age group; seven out of ten deaths were males. In the male population, aged 25–44 years old, accidents were the leading cause of death (353 deaths), followed by AIDS/HIV infection (189) and suicide (153). For women in this age group, however, cancer was the leading cause of death (137), particularly breast cancer which claimed 47 lives in this age group in 1995 (see Appendix 2). The second and third leading causes for women 25–44 years old were accidents (92) and suicide (31).
- The leading causes of death in the 45–64 age group were cancers (1,708 deaths), cardiovascular diseases (739), and accidents (206). Males, who accounted for almost 65% of the 3,952 deaths in this age group, had proportionally more deaths from cardiovascular diseases and fewer deaths from cancers than females. Almost 55% of female deaths (787) in this age group were from cancers, particularly lung cancer (182) and breast cancer (172), while for males, the leading cancer was lung cancer (263 deaths) (see Appendix 2).
- Cancers, cardiovascular diseases, and respiratory diseases were the leading causes of death of both men and women in the 65–84 age group in 1995. More than half of all deaths in the province in 1995 were in this age group (13,365 deaths). The leading causes of death in the 85 and over age group, both genders combined, were cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, and cancers.

VITAL STATISTICS INFORMATION BOX

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY GENDER BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Leading Causes of Death	ICD9 Codes	Total Deaths		Males		Females	
		Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank
Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	4,826	1	2,800	1	2,026	1
Cerebrovascular diseases	430-438	2,137	2	932	3	1,205	2
Lung cancer	162	1,772	3	1,032	2	740	3
Pneumonia and influenza	480-487	1,154	4	552	4	602	4
Chronic airways obstruction	496	845	5	497	5	348	7
Intestinal and rectal cancer	152-154	670	6	348	7	322	8
Heart failure	428	644	7	250	12	394	6
Diabetes mellitus	250	603	8	306	9	297	9
Female breast cancer	174	535	9	-	-	535	5
Prostate cancer	185	482	10	482	6	-	-
Cardiac dysrhythmias	427	460	11	193	14	267	10
Lymph system cancer	200-203	438	12	236	13	202	11
Suicide	E950-959	423	13	339	8	84	25
Motor vehicle accidents	E810E-825,E929.0	405	14	288	10	117	19
Pancreatic cancer	157	356	15	182	15*	174	14
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	310	16	170	18	140	17
Accidental falls	E833-835,E880-888	306	17	144	21	162	16
AIDS/HIV infections	042-044	293	18	274	11	19	54
Alzheimer's disease	331.0	292	19	93	29*	199	12
Aortic aneurysm	441	282	20	176	17	106	21
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	262	21	157	19	105	22
Senile and presenile dementia	290	245	22	79	32	166	15
Stomach cancer	151	238	23	155	20	83	26
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	580-589	234	24	120	25	114	20
Accidental poisoning	E850-869	230	25	182	15*	48	37
Leukaemias	204-208	218	26	130	22	88	23
Liver, gallbladder and bile duct cancers	155-156	204	27	123	23	81	27
Ovarian cancer	183	179	28	-	-	179	13
Brain cancer	191	177	29	108	28	69	29
Cardiomyopathy	425	174	30	122	24	52	35
Bladder cancer	188	165	31	111	27	54	34
Esophageal cancer	150	164	32	117	26	47	38
Parkinson's disease	332	159	33	92	31	67	30*
Atherosclerosis	440	148	34	73	35	75	28
Hypertensive disease	401-405	145	35	58	37	87	24
Uterine cancer (all parts)	179-182	134	36	-	-	134	18
Alcoholic psychoses, dependence & nondependent abuse of alcohol	291,303,305.0	133	37	93	29*	40	42
Pulmonary heart disease	415-417	129	38	66	36	63	33
Kidney cancer	189	124	39	75	34	49	36
Noninfective enteritis and colitis	555-558	122	40	55	38	67	30*

Note: * indicates that two causes of death share the same rank.

The Statistics Canada publication, Leading Causes of Death at Different Ages, was the basis for the categories used in this table.

VITAL STATISTICS INFORMATION BOX

DEATHS DUE TO CANCERS (MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS) BY GENDER BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Cancer Site or Type	ICD9 Codes	Total		Males		Females		Male:Female Ratio
		Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent	
Lung cancer	162	1,772	25.5	1,032	27.7	740	22.9	1.39
Intestinal and rectal cancer	152-154	670	9.6	348	9.3	322	10.0	1.08
Female breast cancer	174	535	7.7	-	-	535	16.6	-
Prostate cancer	185	482	6.9	482	12.9	-	-	-
Lymph system cancer	200-203	438	6.3	236	6.3	202	6.3	1.17
Pancreatic cancer	157	356	5.1	182	4.9	174	5.4	1.05
Stomach cancer	151	238	3.4	155	4.2	83	2.6	1.87
Leukaemias	204-208	218	3.1	130	3.5	88	2.7	1.48
Liver, gallbladder and bile duct cancers	155-156	204	2.9	123	3.3	81	2.5	1.52
Ovarian cancer	183	179	2.6	-	-	179	5.6	-
Brain cancer	191	177	2.5	108	2.9	69	2.1	1.57
Bladder cancer	188	165	2.4	111	3.0	54	1.7	2.06
Esophageal cancer	150	164	2.4	117	3.1	47	1.5	2.49
Uterine cancer (all parts)	179-182	134	1.9	-	-	134	4.2	-
Kidney cancer	189	124	1.8	75	2.0	49	1.5	1.53
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	140-149	106	1.5	77	2.1	29	0.9	2.66
Malignant melanoma of skin	172	92	1.3	45	1.2	47	1.5	0.96
Connective tissue & soft tissue cancer	171	43	0.6	21	0.6	22	0.7	0.95
Bone and articular cartilage cancer	170	11	0.2	5	0.1	6	0.2	0.83
Other cancers		843	12.1	479	12.9	364	11.3	1.32
Cancers, all sites/types	140-208	6,951	100.0	3,726	100.0	3,225	100.0	1.16

VITAL STATISTICS INFORMATION BOX

DEATHS DUE TO CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DISEASES BY GENDER BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Circulatory System Diseases	ICD9 Codes	Total		Males		Females		Male:Female Ratio
		Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent	
Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	4,826	50.3	2,800	56.3	2,026	43.8	1.38
Cerebrovascular diseases	430-438	2,137	22.3	932	18.8	1,205	26.1	0.77
Heart failure	428	644	6.7	250	5.0	394	8.5	0.63
Cardiac dysrhythmias	427	460	4.8	193	3.9	267	5.8	0.72
Aortic aneurysm	441	282	2.9	176	3.5	106	2.3	1.66
Cardiomyopathy	425	174	1.8	122	2.5	52	1.1	2.35
Atherosclerosis	440	148	1.5	73	1.5	75	1.6	0.97
Hypertensive disease	401-405	145	1.5	58	1.2	87	1.9	0.67
Pulmonary heart disease	415-417	129	1.3	66	1.3	63	1.4	1.05
Other circulatory system diseases		645	6.7	299	6.0	346	7.5	0.86
All diseases of the circulatory system	390-459	9,590	100.0	4,969	100.0	4,621	100.0	1.08

TABLE 24
INFANT MORTALITY BY AGE OF MOTHER
AND BIRTH WEIGHT
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Age of Mother	Birth Weight (in Grams)				Total	
	<1500	1500-2499	2500+	N.S.	Number	Rate
<20	6	3	13	1	23	8.79
20-24	12	7	28	-	47	5.37
25-29	38	17	31	-	86	5.89
30-34	37	12	23	1	73	5.12
35-39	12	9	11	-	32	5.67
40+	3	2	3	-	8	8.74
N.S.	-	-	-	7	7	-
TOTAL	108	50	109	9	276	5.90
Percent	39.1	18.1	39.5	3.3	100.0	

Note: Infant Mortality - Age at death less than one year.
Rate per 1,000 live births in the specified age group.
Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Non-residents are excluded. N.S. - Not stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 24

- There were 276 infant deaths (under one year of age) in 1995 for an infant mortality rate of 5.90 per 1,000 live births. This represents a decrease from 1994 when infant deaths (291) and the infant mortality rate (6.2) were the highest since 1991. For time series data, please refer to Table 4 and Figure 6.
- In 1995, babies born to the youngest and oldest group of mothers had the highest infant mortality rates. For births to teenage mothers (under 20 years of age) and mothers aged 40 years or more, the infant mortality rates were 8.79 and 8.74, respectively. For all maternal age groups over 20 years of age and under 40 years of age, the infant mortality rate ranged from 5.12 to 5.89.
- Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) and very low birth weight (less than 1,500 grams) are risk factors for infant mortality. More than half (158) of the 1995 infant deaths (276) were low birth weight babies and more than a third (108) were very low birth weight. These proportions were higher than the corresponding values in 1994.

TABLE 25
INFANT MORTALITY BY GESTATIONAL AGE
AND BIRTH WEIGHT
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Gestational Age (in Weeks)	Birth Weight (in Grams)				Total	
	<1500	1500-2499	2500+	N.S.	Number	Rate
<20	4	–	–	–	4	++
20–27	89	–	–	–	89	475.94
28–36	14	33	8	–	55	19.28
37–41	1	17	99	–	117	2.78
42+	–	–	2	–	2	++
N.S.	–	–	–	9	9	–
TOTAL	108	50	109	9	276	5.90
Percent	39.1	18.1	39.5	3.3	100.0	

Note: Infant Mortality – Age at death less than one year.

Rate per 1,000 live births in the specified gestational age group. ++ denotes the number of cases is 5 or less.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Non-residents are excluded. N.S. – Not stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 25

- Births that are premature or pre-term (less than 37 weeks gestation) and extremely premature (less than 28 weeks gestation) have increased infant mortality risks. More than half (148) of the 1995 infant deaths were pre-term and one third (93) were extremely premature. Similarly, more than half (158) of the 1995 infant deaths were low birth weight and more than a third (108) were very low birth weight.
- In 1995, half of all infant deaths were both pre-term and low birth weight (140); one third were both very low birth weight and extremely premature (93).
- The infant mortality rate for babies born at term (37–41 weeks of gestation) was 2.78 deaths per 1,000 live births in that gestational age group. For births in the 28–36 week gestational period, the infant mortality rate was seven times higher, 19.28 deaths per 1,000 live births in the gestational age group. The infant mortality rate was dramatically higher for the extremely premature births; there were 475.94 infant deaths per 1,000 live births with gestational age 20–27 weeks. Rates for gestational age groups under 20 weeks and over 41 weeks were not calculated since there were less than five deaths in each of these groups.
- The pattern of infant mortality rates by gestational age for 1995 was similar to the pattern observed in 1994.

TABLE 26
INFANT MORTALITY BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990-1994 AND 1995

Local Health Area	1990-1994			1995				
	Observed Deaths	Ratio (p)	Rate	Age at Death (in Days)			Total	
				0-6	0-27	28-364	Number	Rate
01 Fernie	4	0.72	4.49	1	1	2	3	19.48
02 Cranbrook	12	1.37	8.57	-	-	-	-	-
03 Kimberley	1	0.42	2.60	-	-	-	-	-
04 Windermere	3	1.10	6.88	-	-	2	2	24.10
05 Creston	3	0.71	4.44	-	-	-	-	-
06 Kootenay Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07 Nelson	10	1.26	7.89	1	1	-	1	4.18
09 Castlegar	5	1.20	7.50	2	2	-	2	14.49
10 Arrow Lakes	4	2.06	12.86	-	-	-	-	-
11 Trail	7	0.95	5.93	-	-	1	1	4.72
12 Grand Forks	2	0.80	4.99	-	-	1	1	15.63
13 Kettle Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Southern Okanagan	6	1.27	7.94	1	1	-	1	5.65
15 Penticton	12	0.96	6.02	-	-	1	1	2.46
16 Keremeos	1	0.73	4.57	-	-	-	-	-
17 Princeton	5	3.32 *	20.75	-	-	-	-	-
18 Golden	2	0.64	4.00	-	-	1	1	11.11
19 Revelstoke	4	1.20	7.50	1	1	1	2	19.80
20 Salmon Arm	9	1.04	6.51	2	2	-	2	7.55
21 Armstrong-Spallumcheen	4	1.42	8.91	-	-	-	-	-
22 Vernon	15	0.79	4.93	1	2	2	4	6.61
23 Central Okanagan	39	0.89	5.60	8	8	2	10	6.33
24 Kamloops	32	0.95	5.97	1	2	3	5	4.45
26 North Thompson	1	0.57	3.58	-	-	-	-	-
27 Cariboo-Chilcotin	12	0.70	4.36	1	1	2	3	5.47
28 Quesnel	12	1.18	7.39	1	1	-	1	2.92
29 Lillooet	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	16.95
30 South Cariboo	3	0.90	5.63	2	3	-	3	31.25
31 Merritt	5	0.99	6.20	-	-	-	-	-
32 Hope	6	1.83	11.47	-	-	-	-	-
33 Chilliwack	25	0.90	5.65	5	6	6	12	12.70
34 Abbotsford	29	0.62 *	3.88	5	6	2	8	4.90
35 Langley	28	0.66 *	4.14	6	6	2	8	5.99
36 Surrey	135	0.92	5.76	18	21	3	24	4.64
37 Delta	26	0.68 *	4.24	4	5	2	7	5.81
38 Richmond	34	0.64 *	4.03	8	8	-	8	4.45
39 Vancouver	241	1.30 *	8.14	25	31	14	45	7.23
40 New Westminster	18	0.91	5.69	5	7	2	9	12.80
41 Burnaby	47	0.75 *	4.69	4	4	3	7	3.32
42 Maple Ridge	29	0.92	5.74	4	5	3	8	8.24
43 Coquitlam	53	0.75 *	4.66	7	7	2	9	3.82
44 North Vancouver	33	0.68 *	4.25	4	4	2	6	4.06
45 West Vancouver-Bowen Is	10	0.89	5.57	-	1	1	2	6.01
46 Sechelt	9	1.06	6.66	1	1	-	1	3.80
47 Powell River	3	0.42	2.62	-	-	1	1	4.78
48 Howe Sound	8	0.70	4.41	-	-	-	-	-
49 Central Coast	6	2.83 *	17.70	-	-	1	1	16.67
50 Queen Charlotte	1	0.31	1.95	-	-	-	-	-
52 Prince Rupert	20	1.80 *	11.26	2	2	1	3	9.35
54 Smithers	12	1.26	7.87	-	-	-	-	-
55 Burns Lake	3	0.73	4.54	2	2	1	3	25.42
56 Nechako	10	1.12	6.99	1	1	1	2	6.92
57 Prince George	73	1.60 *	10.02	3	4	4	8	5.76
59 Peace River South	15	1.02	6.40	1	1	-	1	2.41
60 Peace River North	17	1.13	7.08	-	-	-	-	-
61 Greater Victoria	63	0.93	5.81	5	6	6	12	6.02
62 Sooke	16	0.73	4.58	3	3	-	3	4.43
63 Saanich	17	1.10	6.85	1	1	2	3	6.09
64 Gulf Islands	4	1.23	7.68	-	-	-	-	-
65 Cowichan	23	1.25	7.80	1	1	3	4	7.18
66 Lake Cowichan	3	1.52	9.49	-	-	-	-	-
67 Ladysmith	11	1.97	12.32	-	-	-	-	-
68 Nanaimo	38	1.24	7.77	5	5	2	7	7.47
69 Qualicum	8	0.93	5.82	2	2	-	2	6.35
70 Alberni	24	1.76 *	11.03	3	3	2	5	12.22
71 Courtenay	15	0.85	5.33	3	3	-	3	4.96
72 Campbell River	19	1.25	7.83	2	3	-	3	6.15
75 Mission	22	1.43	8.96	1	1	1	2	4.09
76 Agassiz-Harrison	4	1.44	9.01	-	-	2	2	21.28
77 Summerland	2	0.72	4.47	-	-	-	-	-
78 Enderby	3	1.23	7.69	-	-	-	-	-
80 Kitimat	3	0.51	3.21	-	-	-	-	-
81 Fort Nelson	5	1.51	9.45	-	-	-	-	-
84 Vancouver Island West	3	1.37	8.57	-	-	2	2	41.67
85 Vancouver Island North	18	2.37 *	14.85	-	1	3	4	18.02
87 Stikine	1	2.19	13.70	-	-	-	-	-
88 Terrace	18	1.19	7.47	2	2	5	7	15.32
92 Nishga	3	2.51	15.71	-	-	-	-	-
94 Telegraph Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Total	1,433	-	6.26	155	179	97	276	5.90

Note: * Statistical testing indicates that observed deaths are significantly different from the expected deaths (p<0.05, two tailed).
Rate per 1,000 live births in the specified Local Health Area. Ratio - observed over the expected deaths.
Non-residents are excluded. N.S. - Not stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 26/FIGURE 16

- There were 5.90 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995. This infant mortality rate was below the rate for 1990–1994 period (6.26).
- Only 19 Local Health Areas (LHAs) (24%) had 5 or more infant deaths in 1995, and 26 LHAs (33%) had no infant deaths in 1995.
- The seven LHAs with infant mortality ratios which were statistically significant and high in 1990–1994 (with number of deaths in parentheses, and rates per 1,000 live births) were:

– 17 Princeton	3.32	(5)	20.75
– 49 Central Coast	2.83	(6)	17.70
– 85 Vancouver Island North	2.37	(18)	14.85
– 52 Prince Rupert	1.80	(20)	11.26
– 70 Alberni	1.76	(24)	11.03
– 57 Prince George	1.60	(73)	10.02
– 39 Vancouver	1.30	(241)	8.14

Of these LHAs, Princeton had no infant deaths in 1995.

- The seven LHAs with infant mortality ratios which were statistically significant and low in 1990–1994 (with number of deaths in parentheses, and rates) were:

– 34 Abbotsford	0.62	(29)	3.88
– 38 Richmond	0.64	(34)	4.03
– 35 Langley	0.66	(28)	4.14
– 37 Delta	0.68	(26)	4.24
– 44 North Vancouver	0.68	(33)	4.25
– 41 Burnaby	0.75	(47)	4.69
– 43 Coquitlam	0.75	(53)	4.66

VITAL STATISTICS INFORMATION BOX

BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND DEATHS BY DECEDENT'S COUNTRY OF BIRTH BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Area	Province / Country	Births	Deaths
Canada	British Columbia	20,970	6,095
	Alberta	2,999	2,234
	Manitoba	1,366	2,048
	New Brunswick	238	207
	Newfoundland	288	88
	Northwest Territories	58	34
	Nova Scotia	411	316
	Ontario	3,610	1,846
	Prince Edward Island	-	-
	Quebec	985	552
	Saskatchewan	1,397	3,169
	Yukon	103	23
	Unknown	60	64
	Canada total	32,485	16,676
United States		996	978
United Kingdom	England	888	2,338
	Scotland	162	805
	Ireland	58	184
	Wales	*	116
Scandinavia	Denmark	27	146
	Norway	*	137
	Finland	*	83
	Sweden	*	81
Western Europe	Germany	289	503
	Yugoslavia	119	75
	Holland	44	308
	Italy	*	258
	Austria	*	102
	Switzerland	*	47
	Belgium	*	32
	Spain	*	14
Eastern Europe	Poland	181	315
	Russia	34	235
	Ukraine	8	161
	Romania	*	54
Asia	India	2,754	326
	Hong Kong	1,222	107
	China	1,165	632
	Phillipines	1,114	85
	Vietnam	754	57
	Taiwan	302	22
	Korea	144	36
Oceania	Australia	*	32
	Fiji	*	57
Other Countries		4,363	1,189
TOTAL		47,109	26,191

Note: Only selected countries are shown, others are included in Other Countries.

* indicates that the specified country was counted in Other Countries.

Births includes live births plus stillbirths. Non-residents are excluded.

TABLE 27
SELECTED CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Cause of Death	ICD9 Code(s)	Infant Deaths - Age Group (in Days)					Stillbirths	
		<7	7-27	28-364	Total	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ²
Congenital anomalies								
– of the nervous system	740–742	6	1	1	8	1.71	16	3.40
– of the heart and circulatory system	745–747	16	6	6	28	5.99	6	1.27
– of the respiratory system	748	10	2	3	15	3.21	–	–
– of the digestive system	749–751	–	–	1	1	0.21	–	–
– of the renal system	753	4	–	–	4	0.86	4	0.85
Musculoskeletal/other congenital anomalies	743–744,752,754–757	3	–	–	3	0.64	5	1.06
Chromosomal anomalies	758	9	2	5	16	3.42	18	3.82
Multiple congenital anomalies	759	4	–	2	6	1.28	15	3.18
Total deaths due to congenital anomalies	740–759	52	11	18	81	17.32	64	13.59
Perinatal complications								
Maternal conditions not related to pregnancy	760	–	–	–	–	–	6	1.27
Complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	761,763	24	–	–	24	5.13	28	5.94
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes	762	9	–	–	9	1.92	137	29.08
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition	764	1	2	–	3	0.64	8	1.70
Short gestation and unspecified low birth weight	765	17	–	–	17	3.64	1	0.21
Long gestation and high birth weight	766	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.21
Birth trauma	767	1	–	–	1	0.21	–	–
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	768	5	1	–	6	1.28	16	3.40
Respiratory conditions of fetus and newborn	769–770	25	1	2	28	5.99	–	–
Infections specific to the perinatal period	771	1	1	1	3	0.64	2	0.42
Fetal and neonatal hemorrhage	772	3	–	–	3	0.64	–	–
Perinatal jaundice/other hematological disorders	773–774,776	1	–	–	1	0.21	2	0.42
Perinatal digestive system disorders	777	2	–	–	2	0.43	–	–
Integument and temperature regulation disorders	778	1	–	–	1	0.21	3	0.64
Other perinatal conditions ³	779	6	–	–	6	1.28	64	13.59
Total deaths due to perinatal complications	760–779	96	5	3	104	22.24	268	56.89
Pneumonia/influenza	480–487	–	–	4	4	0.86	–	–
Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)	798.0	1	1	37	39	8.34	–	–
Other causes		6	7	35	48	10.26	15	3.18
TOTAL		155	24	97	276	59.02	347	73.66

Note: ¹Rate per 10,000 live births. ²Rate per 10,000 total births.

³ Stillbirths with undetermined cause of death were coded ICD9–779.
 Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 27

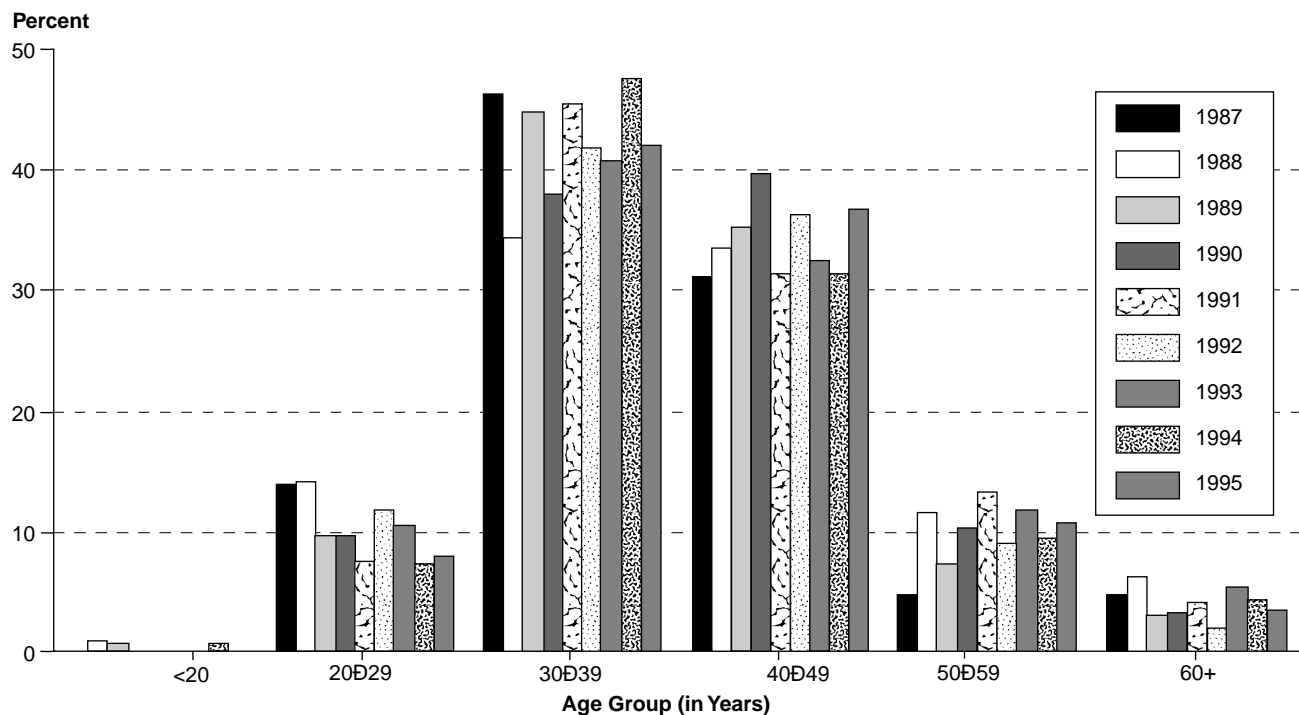
- In 1995, there were 276 infant deaths and 347 stillbirths. The number of stillbirths has exceeded the number of infant deaths each year since 1991 (see Table 1 and Table 4 for details).
- Infant deaths due to unknown causes and those under investigation are coded to 799.9 and are shown under Other causes, while undetermined causes of death for stillbirths are coded to 779.9 and are included under Other perinatal conditions.
- Approximately one third of all infant deaths (104) and more than three quarters of all stillbirths (268) in 1995 were due to perinatal complications. The infant mortality rate due to perinatal complications was 22.24 deaths per 10,000 live births, and the stillbirth rate for this cause was 56.89 per 10,000 total births.
- Congenital anomalies were responsible for about three out of every ten infant deaths (81) and two out of every ten stillbirths (64) in 1995. The infant mortality rate due to congenital anomalies was 17.32 deaths per 10,000 live births, and the stillbirth rate was 13.59 per 10,000 total births.
- Among 1995 infant deaths due to congenital anomalies, the most common cause was anomalies of the heart and circulatory system followed by chromosomal anomalies and anomalies of the respiratory system. For stillbirths, chromosomal anomalies were the most common cause; anomalies of the nervous system and multiple congenital anomalies were also frequently noted as the cause of death.
- More than a third (63) of the infant deaths in the neonatal (age at death less than 28 days) period were due to congenital anomalies. In comparison, less than one out of five post neonatal deaths (age at death 28–364 days) was due to a congenital anomaly.
- Perinatal complications accounted for more than 60% of deaths in the early neonatal period. The most common causes of early neonatal deaths in 1995 were respiratory conditions of fetus and newborn (25 deaths) and complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery (24).
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) was the cause of death in almost 40% of post neonatal deaths. There were 39 deaths due to SIDS in 1995, and all except two were in the post neonatal period. The number of SIDS deaths may be undercounted since some deaths, which were under investigation when this report was prepared, may later be coded as SIDS.

TABLE 28
DEATHS DUE TO AIDS AND HIV INFECTION BY
GENDER AND AGE GROUP
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1987-1995

Year of Death	Gender	Age at Death (in Years)						Total
		<20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
1987	M	–	12	40	25	4	4	85
	F	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
	T	–	12	40	27	4	4	87
	Percent	–	13.8	46.0	31.0	4.6	4.6	100.0
1988	M	–	15	39	37	12	7	110
	F	1	1	–	1	1	–	4
	T	1	16	39	38	13	7	114
	Percent	0.9	14.0	34.2	33.3	11.4	6.1	100.0
1989	M	–	11	60	48	9	4	132
	F	1	2	1	–	1	–	5
	T	1	13	61	48	10	4	137
	Percent	0.7	9.5	44.5	35.0	7.3	2.9	100.0
1990	M	–	17	71	73	18	6	185
	F	–	1	–	1	1	–	3
	T	–	18	71	74	19	6	188
	Percent	–	9.6	37.8	39.4	10.1	3.2	100.0
1991	M	–	13	78	53	23	6	173
	F	–	–	1	–	–	1	2
	T	–	13	79	53	23	7	175
	Percent	–	7.4	45.1	30.3	13.1	4.0	100.0
1992	M	–	28	101	88	22	5	244
	F	–	1	3	2	–	–	6
	T	–	29	104	90	22	5	250
	Percent	–	11.6	41.6	36.0	8.8	2.0	100.0
1993	M	–	28	114	95	34	15	286
	F	–	3	8	2	1	1	15
	T	–	31	122	97	35	16	301
	Percent	–	10.3	40.5	32.2	11.6	5.3	100.0
1994	M	–	19	146	101	29	12	307
	F	2	5	10	2	2	2	23
	T	2	24	156	103	31	14	330
	Percent	0.6	7.3	47.3	31.2	9.4	4.2	100.0
1995	M	–	17	115	103	30	9	274
	F	–	6	7	4	1	1	19
	T	–	23	122	107	31	10	293
	Percent	–	7.8	41.6	36.5	10.6	3.4	100.0
1987-1995	M	–	160	764	623	181	68	1,796
	F	4	19	30	14	7	5	79
	T	4	179	794	637	188	73	1,875
	Percent	0.2	9.5	42.3	34.0	10.0	3.9	100.0

Note: Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
 Non-residents are excluded.

FIGURE 17
DEATHS DUE TO AIDS AND HIV INFECTION BY AGE GROUP
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1987-1995



HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 28/FIGURE 17

For this report, a manual review was undertaken of all deaths where AIDS/HIV infection was noted on the death record. In some cases, revisions were made to the underlying cause of death codes to reflect current knowledge of diseases related to AIDS.

- There were 293 deaths from AIDS/HIV infection in 1995, an 11.2% decrease from 330 deaths in 1994. There were 1,875 AIDS/HIV deaths over the nine year period from 1987, when AIDS and HIV were assigned new ICD9 codes (042-044). The number of deaths from this cause has increased in every year except 1991 and 1995.
- Over the nine year period 1987-1995, 95.8% of all AIDS/HIV infection deaths were males (1,796 deaths). Only 4.2% (79) of deaths from AIDS/HIV were in the female population in the same time period.
- The age distribution of AIDS/HIV deaths shows considerable variation from year to year. Based on the 1987-1995 totals, out of every 1,000 deaths from AIDS/HIV infection:
 - 2 were less than 20 years old
 - 95 were in the 20-29 age group
 - 423 were in the 30-39 age group
 - 340 were in the 40-49 age group
 - 100 were in the 50-59 age group
 - 39 were at least 60 years of age

TABLE 29
DEATHS DUE TO AIDS AND HIV INFECTION BY HEALTH REGION
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1987-1995

Health Region	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1987-1995		
										Number	Percent	Rate
01 East Kootenay RHB	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	0.1	0.30
02 West Kootenay-Boundary RHB	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	3	8	0.4	1.19
03 North Okanagan RHB	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	-	3	13	0.7	1.42
04 South Okanagan Similkameen HB	2	2	1	1	1	7	6	6	6	32	1.7	1.91
05 Thompson RHB	2	-	-	2	2	2	6	1	-	15	0.8	1.46
06 Fraser Valley RHB	-	-	4	2	1	4	6	7	6	30	1.6	1.74
07 South Fraser Valley RHB	2	4	8	6	10	15	12	19	17	93	5.0	2.31
08 Simon Fraser HB	4	3	9	13	5	5	9	12	14	74	3.9	3.27
09 Coast Garibaldi RHB	1	2	1	-	-	1	3	3	-	11	0.6	1.98
10 Central Vancouver Island RHB	2	1	4	1	4	15	6	12	14	59	3.1	3.27
11 Upper Island/Central Coast RHB	1	3	-	2	1	1	3	4	2	17	0.9	1.87
12 Cariboo RHB	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	8	0.4	1.31
13 North West RHB	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	5	0.3	0.65
14 Peace Liard RHB	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	0.2	0.74
15 Northern Interior RHB	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	10	0.5	0.94
16 Vancouver HB	52	74	85	122	108	148	191	202	178	1,160	61.9	26.08
17 Burnaby HB	5	4	7	3	9	10	16	12	7	73	3.9	4.93
18 North Shore HB	5	6	6	11	9	13	14	12	11	87	4.6	5.91
19 Richmond HB	5	4	-	6	6	5	1	7	7	41	2.2	3.52
20 Capital HB	5	6	12	12	14	20	20	27	17	133	7.1	4.81
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	87	114	137	188	175	250	301	330	293	1,875	100.0	6.13

Note: Health Region based on usual residence.
Rate per 100,000 population in specified area.
Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Non-residents are excluded. N.S. - Not Stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 29

- Over the nine year period, 1987-1995, 61.9% of the 1,875 deaths from AIDS/HIV infection were to residents of the Vancouver Health Region (1,160 deaths). Many individuals infected with AIDS/HIV may have moved to the Vancouver Health Region on a permanent basis to be closer to treatment facilities or other support services. The Capital Health Region was the only other health region with over one hundred AIDS/HIV deaths (133) in this period.
- The provincial crude rate for AIDS/HIV infection, for the period 1987-1995, was 6.13 per 100,000 population. The health regions with the highest crude rates for deaths due to AIDS/HIV infection (total deaths for 1987-1995 in parentheses) were:
 - 16 Vancouver 26.08 (1,160)
 - 18 North Shore 5.91 (87)
 - 17 Burnaby 4.93 (73)
 - 20 Capital 4.81 (133)
 - 19 Richmond 3.52 (41)

VITAL STATISTICS INFORMATION BOX

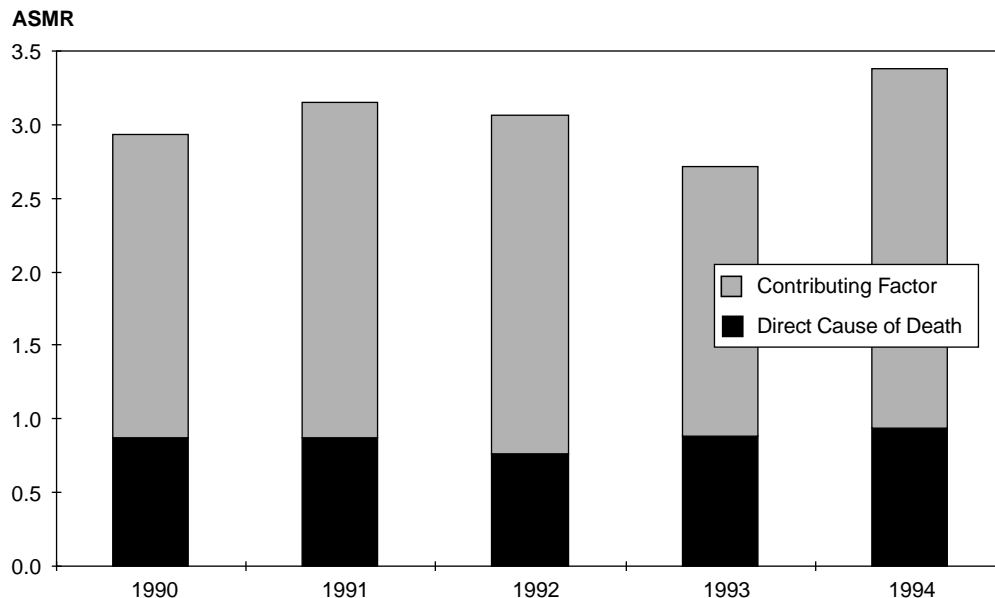
THE TOTAL IMPACT OF DIABETES ON MORTALITY

Mortality statistics are generally presented on the basis of the underlying cause of death (UCOD) which is identified as the disease or injury that initiated the sequence of morbid events leading to the immediate cause of death. The UCOD is selected from the conditions reported on a death certification by applying standard selection rules as defined in the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision. Mortality statistics based on a single underlying cause of death, therefore, provide no measure of the intervening and associated conditions leading to death. Chronic conditions such as diabetes may often appear on death records, but not be selected as the underlying cause of death. Conditions such as diabetes are often by themselves not fatal, but in combination with other serious diseases may greatly increase the risk of death. When assessing the impact of a chronic condition, such as diabetes on mortality, it is informative to look at the frequency of the condition, both as the UCOD and as a contributor to death.

Source: "Diabetes in Birth and Death: British Columbia, 1987 to 1994" in Quarterly Digest, Vol 5., No. 4, March 1996.

AGE STANDARDIZED MORTALITY RATES FOR DIABETES AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR AND DIRECT CAUSE OF DEATH

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990 TO 1994



	No.	ASMR	No.	ASMR	No.	ASMR	No.	ASMR	No.	ASMR
Direct Cause	428	0.9	446	0.9	407	0.8	488	0.9	528	0.9
Contributing Factor	1,029	2.1	1,188	2.3	1,226	2.3	1,016	1.8	1,387	2.4
Total	1,457	2.9	1,634	3.2	1,633	3.1	1,504	2.7	1,915	3.4

Note: ASMR – Age Standardized Mortality Rate per 10,000 standard population.
 Direct Cause – diabetes deaths in which diabetes was selected as the underlying cause of death.
 Contributing Factor (Indirect diabetes death) – deaths where diabetes was present on the death record but was not selected as the underlying cause of death.

TABLE 30
DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE
BY GENDER
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Cause of Death (ICD9 Code)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	ASMR	Number	ASMR	Number	ASMR
Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)	288	1.50	116	0.60	404	1.05
Other transport accidents (E800–E807, E826–E848)	44	0.21	6	0.04	50	0.12
Accidental poisoning (E850–E869)	182	0.76	48	0.21	230	0.49
Accidental falls (E880–E888)	144	0.54	162	0.49	306	0.51
Accident caused by fire/flames (E890–E899)	17	0.08	14	0.06	31	0.07
Drowning/submersion (E910)	34	0.17	9	0.04	43	0.10
Accident caused by machinery (E919)	11	0.05	–	–	11	0.03
Accident caused by firearm (E922)	8	0.04	2	0.01	10	0.03
All other accidents (E870–E879, E900–E909, E911–E918, E920–E921, E923–E949, E970–E978)	109	0.49	69	0.26	178	0.38
Suicide (E950–E959)	339	1.54	84	0.40	423	0.97
Homicide (E960–E969)	49	0.24	23	0.11	72	0.17
Undetermined if accident (E980–E989)	16	0.07	5	0.02	21	0.04
Injury from operations of war (E990–E999)	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL (E800–E999)	1,241	5.69	538	2.23	1,779	3.97

Note: ASMR – Age Standardized Mortality Rate per 10,000 standard population.
 Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 30

- In 1995, there were 1,779 deaths from accidents and violence (external causes) to B.C. residents. Suicides (423 deaths) and motor vehicle accident fatalities (404) each accounted for more than one in five deaths from accidents and violence. Another one in six deaths from external causes was caused by accidental falls (306), and one in eight was due to accidental poisoning (230). Standardized Mortality Ratios (SMR) and Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) for deaths from all external causes, motor vehicle accidents, accidental falls, and suicide for 1991–1995 are presented in Appendix 3.
- The Age Standardized Mortality Rate (ASMR) for deaths from accidents and violence was 3.97 deaths per 10,000 standard population in 1995. The ASMR for males was 5.69; the ASMR for females was 2.23 in 1995. On average, males accounted for seven out of ten deaths from accidents and violence.
- The ASMRs for the four leading causes of death from accidents and violence are presented below (total number of deaths in parentheses, and percent males):

– motor vehicle accidents	1.05	(404)	71.3%
– suicide	0.97	(423)	80.1%
– accidental falls	0.51	(306)	47.1%
– accidental poisoning	0.49	(230)	79.1%
- The ASMRs for the three leading causes of death from accidents and violence for males and females (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

	Males			Females	
Suicide	1.54	(339)	Motor vehicle accidents	0.60	(116)
Motor vehicle accidents	1.50	(288)	Accidental falls	0.49	(162)
Accidental poisoning	0.76	(182)	Suicide	0.40	(84)

TABLE 31

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Local Health Area	Motor Vehicle Accidents	Other Transport Accidents	Accidental		Fire/ Flames	Accidental Drowning/ Submersion	Suicide	Homicide	Other	Total	
			Poisoning	Fall						Deaths	ASMR
01 Fernie	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1.04
02 Cranbrook	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	3	10	3.07
03 Kimberley	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4.69
04 Windermere	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	5	5.25
05 Creston	3	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	9	6.70
06 Kootenay Lake	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13.36
07 Nelson	5	1	2	7	—	—	7	—	2	24	8.89
09 Castlegar	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	7	3.71
10 Arrow Lakes	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	4.67
11 Trail	1	2	1	3	2	—	1	—	1	11	4.98
12 Grand Forks	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.21
13 Kettle Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Southern Okanagan	3	—	—	5	—	1	3	—	—	12	4.15
15 Penticton	5	1	2	10	—	—	6	1	1	26	4.51
16 Keremeos	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	11.54
17 Princeton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.40
18 Golden	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.64
19 Revelstoke	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	1	8	7.71
20 Salmon Arm	10	—	1	1	—	—	12	1	2	27	7.66
21 Armstrong-Spallumcheen	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	4.97
22 Vernon	10	—	2	9	1	1	7	1	5	36	5.68
23 Central Okanagan	20	—	2	11	4	4	21	4	12	78	5.13
24 Kamloops	25	2	7	6	1	3	17	2	5	68	6.31
26 North Thompson	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4.64
27 Cariboo-Chilcotin	12	—	—	1	3	—	5	—	2	23	4.75
28 Quesnel	9	1	1	3	—	—	3	—	2	19	6.98
29 Lillooet	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	7.83
30 South Cariboo	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	3	11	11.80
31 Merritt	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	11	9.98
32 Hope	1	—	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	8	7.53
33 Chilliwack	13	3	4	4	1	2	8	3	6	44	6.36
34 Abbotsford	6	1	5	5	—	1	13	2	3	36	3.11
35 Langley	7	—	2	5	1	—	7	2	3	27	2.14
36 Surrey	27	2	17	14	1	2	25	4	12	104	2.87
37 Delta	8	—	4	7	—	—	9	—	2	30	2.96
38 Richmond	8	2	3	5	—	4	5	1	6	34	2.09
39 Vancouver	25	6	98	45	2	7	60	20	32	295	4.15
40 New Westminster	1	—	7	4	2	—	10	1	4	29	4.52
41 Burnaby	8	2	4	14	1	2	22	4	10	67	2.79
42 Maple Ridge	6	—	1	2	—	—	6	1	1	17	1.83
43 Coquitlam	6	—	9	9	—	—	19	3	8	54	3.02
44 North Vancouver	9	—	9	5	—	1	7	1	7	39	2.92
45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	2	—	2	8	—	—	3	1	2	18	2.07
46 Sechelt	3	2	1	4	—	—	5	—	2	17	5.79
47 Powell River	—	—	2	2	1	—	6	—	3	14	5.04
48 Howe Sound	7	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	13	5.39
49 Central Coast	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	6.21
50 Queen Charlotte	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5.85
52 Prince Rupert	3	1	1	2	—	1	2	1	1	12	5.29
54 Smithers	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	4.30
55 Burns Lake	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	6.64
56 Nechako	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	9	5.23
57 Prince George	18	3	2	3	2	1	8	5	10	52	4.66
59 Peace River South	5	—	1	3	—	1	4	1	1	16	5.28
60 Peace River North	6	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	11	4.27
61 Greater Victoria	6	—	11	35	2	4	24	—	18	100	2.75
62 Sooke	8	—	1	6	—	—	4	1	2	22	4.17
63 Saanich	3	1	—	4	—	2	6	1	3	20	3.02
64 Gulf Islands	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	1.87
65 Cowichan	9	—	1	3	—	—	7	1	3	24	4.92
66 Lake Cowichan	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3.52
67 Ladysmith	3	1	—	2	1	1	3	—	2	13	7.65
68 Nanaimo	13	1	6	8	—	—	11	—	5	44	3.90
69 Qualicum	8	1	—	7	—	—	4	—	2	22	5.77
70 Alberni	6	2	1	3	1	—	10	2	4	29	8.22
71 Courtenay	7	2	2	3	—	—	7	1	2	24	4.48
72 Campbell River	6	6	3	4	—	—	3	—	1	23	5.02
75 Mission	5	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	2	13	3.45
76 Agassiz-Harrison	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1.90
77 Summerland	1	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	3	11	5.14
78 Enderby	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9.44
80 Kitimat	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2.24
81 Fort Nelson	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	15.63
84 Vancouver Island West	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4.48
85 Vancouver Island North	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	2.64
87 Stikine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7.98
88 Terrace	6	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	4	16	5.70
92 Nishga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5.76
94 Telegraph Creek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	404	50	230	306	31	43	423	72	220	1,779	3.97
PERCENT	22.7	2.8	12.9	17.2	1.7	2.4	23.8	4.0	12.4	100.0	—

Note: Based on usual residence. ASMR – Age standardized mortality rate per 10,000 standard population. PERCENT – Provincial total for each cause as a percent of the Provincial total for all accidental/violence deaths. Non-residents are excluded. N.S. – Not stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 31

- Suicides (423 deaths) and motor vehicle accident fatalities (404) each accounted for more than one in five deaths from accidents and violence. Another one in six deaths from external causes was caused by accidental falls (306), and one in eight was due to accidental poisoning (230).
 - The Age Standardized Mortality Rate (ASMR) for deaths from accidents and violence was 3.97 deaths per 10,000 standard population. Based on the usual residence of the deceased, six Local Health Areas (LHAs) had ASMR values which were at least twice the provincial rate (based on 5 or more deaths in the category). The ASMRs for these LHAs (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

– 81 Fort Nelson	15.63	(9)
– 30 South Cariboo	11.80	(11)
– 31 Merritt	9.98	(11)
– 78 Enderby	9.44	(6)
– 07 Nelson	8.89	(24)
– 70 Alberni	8.22	(29)
 - In 1995, the five LHA with the lowest ASMR values for deaths from accidents and violence (based on 5 or more deaths in the category) were (number of deaths in parentheses):

– 42 Maple Ridge	1.83	(17)
– 64 Gulf Islands	1.87	(5)
– 45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	2.07	(18)
– 38 Richmond	2.09	(34)
– 35 Langley	2.14	(27)
- Residents of Kettle Valley and Telegraph Creek had no deaths due to accidents and violence in 1995.
- In 1995, there were 404 deaths from motor vehicle accidents. Based on the LHA of usual residence, Surrey had the largest number of motor vehicle fatalities (27 deaths) followed by Kamloops (25), Vancouver (25), Central Okanagan (20) and Prince George (18).
 - In 1995, there were only three LHAs where 10 or more residents died from accidental poisoning. These LHAs were Vancouver (98 deaths), Surrey (17), and Greater Victoria (11).
 - Deaths from accidental falls occurred most often in 1995 to residents of Vancouver (45 deaths), Greater Victoria (35), Surrey (14), Burnaby (14), Central Okanagan (11) and Penticton (10).
 - Suicide took 423 lives in 1995, and was one of the leading causes of death in the province. Twelve LHAs had 10 or more suicides in 1995; the highest were Vancouver (60 deaths), Surrey (25), Greater Victoria (24), Burnaby (22), and Central Okanagan (21).
 - The Standardized Mortality Ratios (SMR) for motor vehicle traffic accidents, accidental falls and suicide are presented in Appendix 3 for health regions and local health areas, 1991–1995.

TABLE 32
SUICIDE DEATHS BY MONTH AND GENDER
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Month	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
January	31	9.1	9	10.7	40	9.5
February	32	9.4	3	3.6	35	8.3
March	29	8.6	8	9.5	37	8.7
April	28	8.3	8	9.5	36	8.5
May	35	10.3	10	11.9	45	10.6
June	20	5.9	7	8.3	27	6.4
July	26	7.7	10	11.9	36	8.5
August	37	10.9	4	4.8	41	9.7
September	19	5.6	7	8.3	26	6.1
October	25	7.4	7	8.3	32	7.6
November	29	8.6	6	7.1	35	8.3
December	28	8.3	5	6.0	33	7.8
TOTAL	339	100.0	84	100.0	423	100.0

Note: Suicide Deaths – ICD9 = E950–E959.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 32

- Of the 423 suicide deaths in the province in 1995, four out of five (339) were male.
- May had the most total suicides in 1995 (45) and September had the least (26).
- Male suicides (339 in 1995) were highest in August (37) and lowest in September (19).
- Female suicides (84 deaths) occurred most often in May and July (10 each); February had the smallest number (3) of female suicides in 1995.

VITAL STATISTICS INFORMATION BOX

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE B.C. STATUS INDIAN POPULATION, 1987-1994

A recent joint study between Vital Statistics and Medical Services Branch, Health Canada, updated and expanded earlier reports of birth-related and mortality statistics in the B.C. Status Indian population. Some striking differences were noted in the patterns of causes of death, as shown in the distribution of deaths and Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) for the years 1987-1994 for the Status Indian and total B.C. populations. It is important to note that the PYLL data were calculated based on deaths at age less than 65 years rather than the standard age less than 75 years.

In the eight year period, the largest proportion of deaths and PYLL in the Status Indian population were from external causes. Deaths from circulatory system diseases were the leading cause of death in the total B.C. population and the second largest category of Status Indian deaths. The differences in deaths from circulatory system diseases and cancers are partly explained by the younger age distribution of the Status Indian population.

Source: Analysis of Status Indians in British Columbia, Updated Report, 1987-1994.

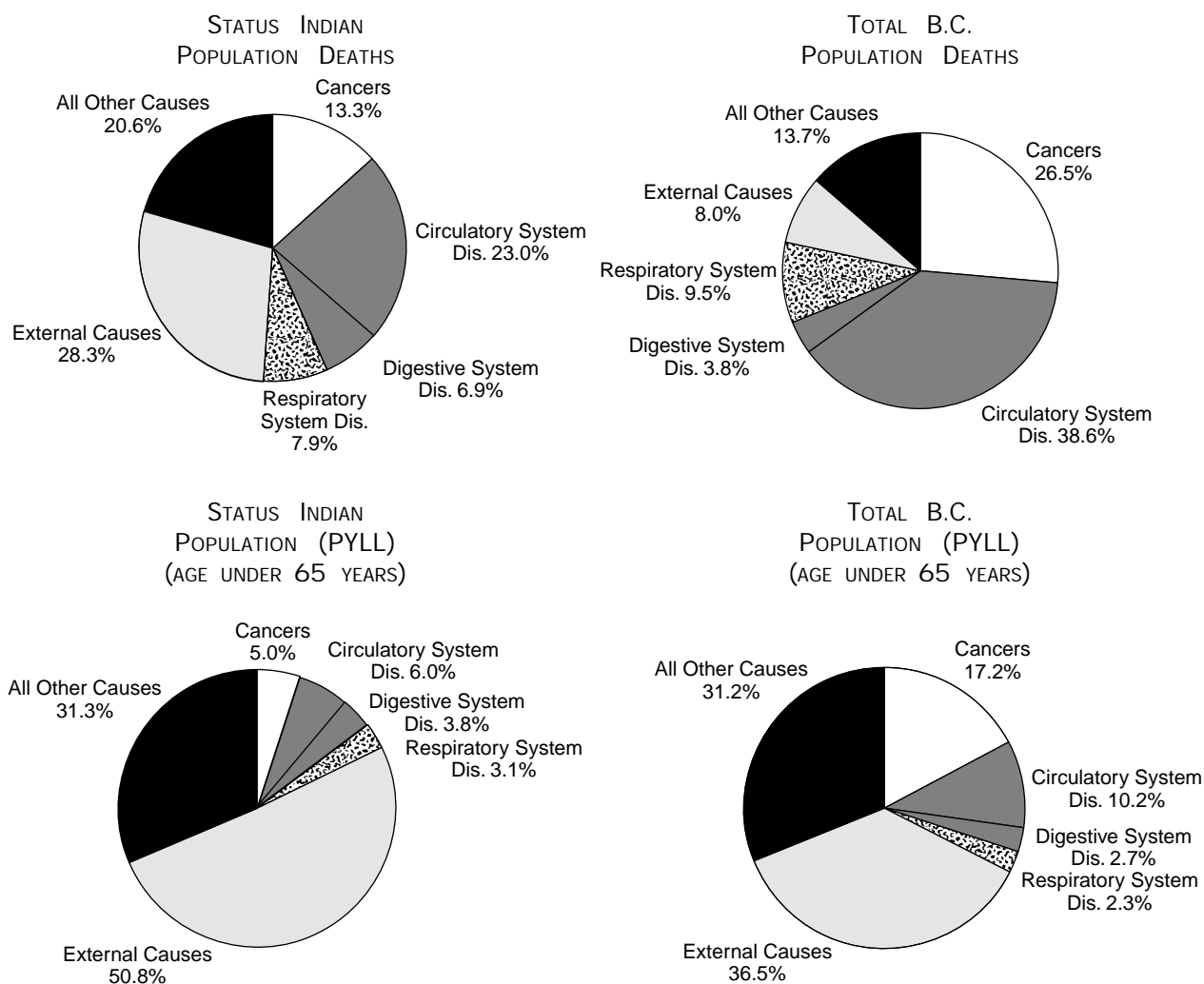


TABLE 33
STANDARDIZED MORTALITY RATIO BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA
ALL CAUSES OF DEATH
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990-1994 AND 1995

Local Health Area	1990-1994		1995				
	Observed Deaths	SMR (p)	Observed Deaths	Expected Deaths	SMR (p)	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower	Upper
01 Fernie	344	0.95	79	76.07	1.04	0.82	1.29
02 Cranbrook	711	1.07	140	142.15	0.99	0.83	1.16
03 Kimberley	391	1.09	65	76.33	0.85	0.66	1.09
04 Windermere	140	0.66 *	34	46.93	0.72	0.50	1.01
05 Creston	587	0.93	113	130.48	0.87	0.71	1.04
06 Kootenay Lake	139	0.93	29	32.03	0.91	0.61	1.30
07 Nelson	899	1.05	175	175.26	1.00	0.86	1.16
09 Castlegar	453	1.03	106	92.38	1.15	0.94	1.39
10 Arrow Lakes	227	1.02	41	45.52	0.90	0.65	1.22
11 Trail	1,051	1.15 *	214	185.49	1.15 *	1.00	1.32
12 Grand Forks	407	1.09	89	79.89	1.11	0.90	1.37
13 Kettle Valley	110	0.95	24	25.62	0.94	0.60	1.39
14 Southern Okanagan	959	0.98	191	221.35	0.86 *	0.75	0.99
15 Penticton	1,775	0.86 *	393	450.96	0.87 *	0.79	0.96
16 Keremeos	189	0.89	40	49.16	0.81	0.58	1.11
17 Princeton	243	1.34 *	44	37.88	1.16	0.84	1.56
18 Golden	150	0.98	40	32.34	1.24	0.88	1.68
19 Revelstoke	279	1.19 *	53	49.80	1.06	0.80	1.39
20 Salmon Arm	1,107	0.87 *	258	283.18	0.91	0.80	1.03
21 Armstrong-Spallumcheen	325	0.92	79	73.34	1.08	0.85	1.34
22 Vernon	2,136	1.00	510	469.79	1.09	0.99	1.18
23 Central Okanagan	4,583	0.85 *	1,046	1,188.88	0.88 *	0.83	0.94
24 Kamloops	2,786	1.12 *	620	551.10	1.13 *	1.04	1.22
26 North Thompson	106	0.97	25	22.01	1.14	0.74	1.68
27 Cariboo-Chilcotin	982	1.06	210	202.05	1.04	0.90	1.19
28 Quesnel	609	1.06	135	124.70	1.08	0.91	1.28
29 Lillooet	169	1.26 *	40	27.72	1.44 *	1.03	1.97
30 South Cariboo	355	1.49 *	62	52.21	1.19	0.91	1.52
31 Merritt	371	1.29 *	82	61.12	1.34 *	1.07	1.67
32 Hope	349	1.20 *	90	63.93	1.41 *	1.13	1.73
33 Chilliwack	2,412	1.02	541	514.94	1.05	0.96	1.14
34 Abbotsford	3,161	0.87 *	705	803.64	0.88 *	0.81	0.94
35 Langley	2,797	1.00	619	617.75	1.00	0.93	1.08
36 Surrey	8,546	0.95 *	1,898	2,000.16	0.95 *	0.91	0.99
37 Delta	2,311	0.93 *	520	546.31	0.95	0.87	1.04
38 Richmond	3,394	0.87 *	728	852.22	0.85 *	0.79	0.92
39 Vancouver	20,797	1.05 *	4,142	3,972.68	1.04 *	1.01	1.08
40 New Westminster	2,386	1.11 *	474	436.85	1.09	0.99	1.19
41 Burnaby	6,483	1.00	1,347	1,309.87	1.03	0.97	1.09
42 Maple Ridge	1,897	1.06 *	412	395.69	1.04	0.94	1.15
43 Coquitlam	3,616	1.04 *	781	773.03	1.01	0.94	1.08
44 North Vancouver	3,550	0.96 *	785	781.56	1.00	0.94	1.08
45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	2,243	0.89 *	479	528.24	0.91 *	0.83	0.99
46 Sechelt	969	1.01	216	212.18	1.02	0.89	1.16
47 Powell River	780	1.03	162	160.14	1.01	0.86	1.18
48 Howe Sound	423	1.05	99	91.59	1.08	0.88	1.32
49 Central Coast	161	2.13 *	24	14.66	1.64 *	1.05	2.44
50 Queen Charlotte	123	1.20	28	21.12	1.33	0.88	1.92
52 Prince Rupert	506	1.30 *	107	78.02	1.37 *	1.12	1.66
54 Smithers	313	1.01	65	67.31	0.97	0.75	1.23
55 Burns Lake	178	1.10	50	36.53	1.37 *	1.02	1.80
56 Nechako	416	1.23 *	82	70.44	1.16	0.93	1.45
57 Prince George	1,995	1.20 *	412	360.35	1.14 *	1.04	1.26
59 Peace River South	699	1.05	149	135.08	1.10	0.93	1.30
60 Peace River North	580	1.15 *	109	105.48	1.03	0.85	1.25
61 Greater Victoria	11,163	1.01	2,201	2,209.49	1.00	0.96	1.04
62 Sooke	1,255	1.02	256	264.40	0.97	0.85	1.09
63 Saanich	2,092	0.82 *	491	588.88	0.83 *	0.76	0.91
64 Gulf Islands	560	0.83 *	113	147.61	0.77 *	0.63	0.92
65 Cowichan	1,685	1.03	357	369.53	0.97	0.87	1.07
66 Lake Cowichan	173	1.06	36	36.93	0.98	0.68	1.35
67 Ladysmith	662	1.07	147	137.82	1.07	0.90	1.25
68 Nanaimo	2,944	1.03	650	634.31	1.03	0.95	1.11
69 Qualicum	1,507	0.93 *	380	380.63	1.00	0.90	1.10
70 Alberni	1,073	1.12 *	265	199.81	1.33 *	1.17	1.50
71 Courtenay	1,660	0.98	389	388.58	1.00	0.90	1.11
72 Campbell River	1,002	1.13 *	213	195.08	1.09	0.95	1.25
75 Mission	1,071	1.11 *	216	204.41	1.06	0.92	1.21
76 Agassiz-Harrison	225	1.02	51	50.64	1.01	0.75	1.32
77 Summerland	628	1.00	140	133.17	1.05	0.88	1.24
78 Enderby	279	1.08	49	57.59	0.85	0.63	1.13
80 Kitimat	216	1.03	48	45.73	1.05	0.77	1.39
81 Fort Nelson	91	1.46 *	27	13.20	2.05 *	1.35	2.98
84 Vancouver Island West	52	1.07	6	9.97	0.60	0.22	1.31
85 Vancouver Island North	284	1.29 *	50	44.84	1.12	0.83	1.47
87 Stikine	28	0.91	3	6.36	0.47	0.10	1.38
88 Terrace	593	1.20 *	133	105.20	1.26 *	1.06	1.50
92 Nishga	36	1.23	8	7.45	1.08	0.46	2.12
94 Telegraph Creek	18	0.89	-	3.93	-	-	-
N.S.	46		1				
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	123,011		26,191				

Note: SMR - Standardized Mortality Ratio. * Statistical testing indicates that observed deaths are significantly different from the expected deaths ($p < 0.05$, two tailed). + Denotes statistical significance based on less than five deaths. Non-residents are excluded. N.S. - Not stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 33/FIGURE 18

- There were 26,191 deaths in the province in 1995, and a total of 123,011 deaths in the 1990–1994 period.
- Twelve Local Health Areas (LHAs) had standardized mortality ratios (SMR) for all causes of death which were statistically significant and high in both 1995 and the preceding five year period, 1990–1994. The five LHAs with the highest SMR values for 1995 (with number of 1995 deaths in parentheses, and statistically significant 1990–1994 SMR values) were:

– 81 Fort Nelson	2.05	(27)	1.46
– 49 Central Coast	1.64	(24)	2.13
– 29 Lillooet	1.44	(40)	1.26
– 32 Hope	1.41	(90)	1.20
– 52 Prince Rupert	1.37	(107)	1.30

Burns Lake had a statistically significantly high SMR in 1995 but not in 1990–1994.

- Eight LHAs had low SMR values for all causes which were statistically significant in both 1995 and the previous five year period, 1990–1994. The SMR values for 1995 (with number of 1995 deaths in parentheses, and statistically significant 1990–1994 SMR values) were:

– 64 Gulf Islands	0.77	(113)	0.83
– 63 Saanich	0.83	(491)	0.82
– 38 Richmond	0.85	(728)	0.87
– 15 Penticton	0.87	(393)	0.86
– 34 Abbotsford	0.88	(705)	0.87
– 23 Central Okanagan	0.88	(1,046)	0.85
– 45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	0.91	(479)	0.89
– 36 Surrey	0.95	(1,898)	0.95

Southern Okanagan had a statistically significantly low SMR in 1995 but not in 1990–1994.

- SMRs for specific causes of death for health regions and local health areas, 1991–1995, are presented in Appendix 3.

TABLE 34
POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST AND AGE STANDARDIZED
MORTALITY RATES BY SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Cause of Death	ICD9 Code	PYLL (Age Under 75 Years)					Mortality (All Ages)		
		No. of Deaths	Total PYLL	Percent of PYLL	Average PYLL	PYLLSR	No. of Deaths	Percent of Deaths	ASMR
Infectious/parasitic disease	001-139	404	12,097	5.9	29.9	2.61	518	2.0	1.00
– AIDS/HIV infection	042-044	292	10,015	4.9	34.3	2.08	293	1.1	0.59
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	4,067	50,677	24.5	12.5	11.76	6,951	26.5	12.76
– Lung	162	1,109	11,688	5.7	10.5	2.69	1,772	6.8	3.28
– Female breast	174	369	5,838	2.8	15.8	2.66	535	2.0	2.03
– Colorectal	153-154	333	3,648	1.8	11.0	0.84	658	2.5	1.17
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic dis.	240-279	337	4,383	2.1	13.0	1.08	790	3.0	1.37
– Diabetes	250	253	2,847	1.4	11.3	0.67	603	2.3	1.04
Diseases of circulatory system	390-459	2,999	31,544	15.3	10.5	7.36	9,590	36.6	15.71
– Coronary heart disease	410-414,429.2	1,733	17,037	8.3	9.8	3.88	4,931	18.8	8.19
– Cerebrovascular/stroke	430-434,436-438	534	5,664	2.7	10.6	1.27	2,125	8.1	3.40
Diseases of respiratory system	460-519	676	6,599	3.2	9.8	1.61	2,592	9.9	4.15
– Pneumonia/influenza	480-487	182	2,353	1.1	12.9	0.60	1,154	4.4	1.79
– Chronic lung disease	491-492,496	354	2,395	1.2	6.8	0.53	1,056	4.0	1.72
Diseases of digestive system	520-579	429	6,274	3.0	14.6	1.45	954	3.6	1.67
– Chronic liver disease/cirrhosis	571	204	3,350	1.6	16.4	0.76	262	1.0	0.53
Congenital anomalies	740-759	124	7,625	3.7	61.5	2.67	138	0.5	0.42
Perinatal conditions	760-779	104	7,748	3.8	74.5	2.78	104	0.4	0.36
External causes	E800-E999	1,412	51,097	24.7	36.2	13.91	1,779	6.8	3.97
– Motor vehicle traffic accident	E810-E819	369	14,736	7.1	39.9	4.47	397	1.5	1.03
– Suicide	E950-E959	386	13,350	6.5	34.6	3.48	423	1.6	0.97
Other Causes		1,166	28,426	13.8	24.4	7.72	2,775	10.6	4.98
All Causes	001-799,E800-E999	11,718	206,467	100.0	17.6	52.94	26,191	100.0	46.39

Note: PYLL – Potential Years of Life Lost.

ASMR – Age Standardized Mortality Rate per 10,000 standard population.

PYLLSR – PYLL Standardized Rate per 1,000 standard population.

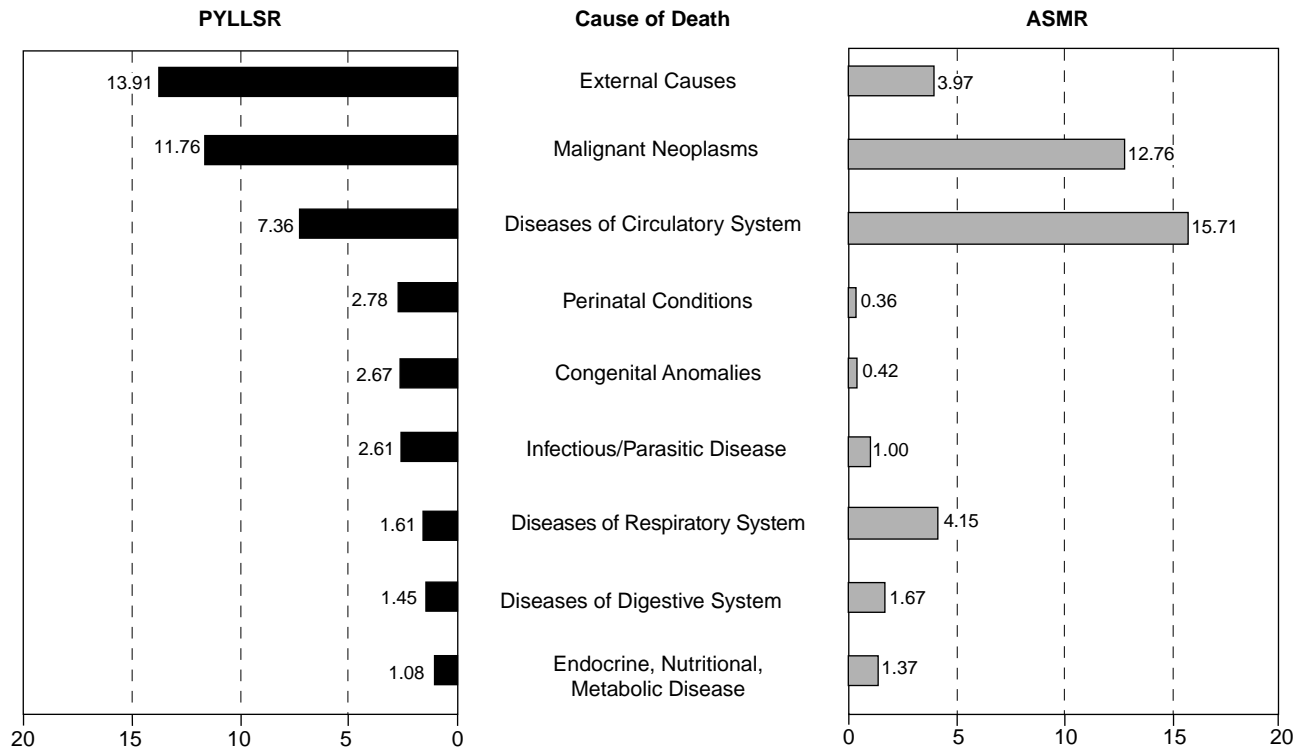
All causes PYLL denotes a total number of years of life lost from an established life expectancy (e.g., 75 years).

Causes of death categories may differ from other tables.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Non-residents are excluded.

FIGURE 19
POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST AND AGE STANDARDIZED
MORTALITY RATES BY SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995



Note: PYLLSR = Potential Years of Life Lost Standardized Rate (age under 75 years) per 1,000 standard population.
 ASMR = Age Standardized Mortality Rate per 10,000 standard population.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 34/FIGURE 19

- Out of the 11,718 deaths under age 75 (44.7% of all deaths) in 1995:
 - 1 in 3 deaths (34.7%) was due to a cancer (malignant neoplasm) (4,067 deaths)
 - 1 in 4 deaths (25.6%) was due to a disease of the circulatory system (2,999)
 - 3 in 25 deaths (12.0%) were due to external causes (1,412)
- All other major causes of death accounted for less than 6% of deaths under age 75.
- Deaths under the age of 75 accounted for a large proportion of all deaths from perinatal conditions (100.0%), congenital anomalies (89.9%), external causes (79.4%), and infectious and parasitic diseases (78.0%) largely due to AIDS/HIV infection. Almost three fifths of deaths from cancer were under 75 years of age (58.5%) compared to deaths from digestive system diseases (45.0%), endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases (42.7%), circulatory system diseases (31.3%), and respiratory system diseases (26.1%).
- An average of 17.6 years of life were lost as a result of deaths under 75 years of age. Causes of death, shown in the table, with the highest average Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) were:
 - 74.5 years lost due to deaths from perinatal conditions
 - 61.5 years lost due to deaths from congenital anomalies
 - 36.2 years lost due to external causes
 - 29.9 years lost due to infectious and parasitic diseases, primarily AIDS/HIV infection
- Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is used as an alternative measure of mortality to reflect the impact of deaths that occur at younger ages. The Potential Years of Life Lost Standardized Rate (PYLLSR) by cause of death shows a different relative variation than the Age Standardized Mortality Rate (ASMR). For example, compared to death from circulatory system diseases (ASMR of 15.71 and a PYLLSR of 7.36), cancer deaths had an ASMR of 12.76 and a PYLLSR of 11.76 since cancer deaths occur more frequently under the age of 75 than do deaths from circulatory system diseases.

TABLE 35
POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST BY AGE GROUP AND
MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH (AGE UNDER 75 YEARS)
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Causes of Death	ICD9 Code(s)	Total				Male				Female			
		Deaths	PYLL	PYLL %	PYLLSR	Deaths	PYLL	PYLL %	PYLLSR	Deaths	PYLL	PYLL %	PYLLSR
Under 15 Years Old													
Perinatal conditions	760-779	104	7,748	28.3	2.78	52	3,874	26.0	2.75	52	3,874	31.1	2.80
Congenital anomalies	740-759	90	6,660	24.3	2.41	51	3,769	25.3	2.71	39	2,891	23.2	2.10
Circulatory system	390-459	17	1,219	4.5	0.46	11	796	5.3	0.59	6	423	3.4	0.33
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	16	1,063	3.9	0.45	10	655	4.4	0.56	6	409	3.3	0.33
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	9	587	2.1	0.25	2	130	0.9	0.11	7	457	3.7	0.39
Suicides	E950-E959	5	313	1.1	0.14	1	63	0.4	0.06	4	250	2.0	0.22
Other causes		137	9,774	35.7	3.71	78	5,601	37.6	4.19	59	4,173	33.4	3.23
All causes		378	27,362	100.0	10.19	205	14,886	100.0	10.97	173	12,477	100.0	9.40
15-24 Years Old													
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	115	6,323	32.4	2.43	82	4,480	31.4	3.36	33	1,843	35.0	1.49
Suicide	E950-E959	59	3,213	16.5	1.21	48	2,615	18.4	1.95	11	598	11.4	0.45
Homicides	E960-E969	15	808	4.1	0.30	12	650	4.6	0.48	3	158	3.0	0.11
Malignant Neoplasms	140-208	13	708	3.6	0.27	8	440	3.1	0.33	5	268	5.1	0.20
Accidental poisoning	E850-E869	11	603	3.1	0.23	6	325	2.3	0.24	5	278	5.3	0.22
Accidental falls	E880-E888	10	545	2.8	0.21	8	435	3.1	0.32	2	110	2.1	0.09
Other causes		134	7,310	37.5	2.77	97	5,303	37.2	3.98	37	2,008	38.2	1.52
All causes		357	19,508	100.0	7.42	261	14,248	100.0	10.66	96	5,260	100.0	4.08
25-44 Years Old													
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	246	8,970	14.4	1.80	109	4,018	8.9	1.63	137	4,953	28.3	1.96
AIDS/HIV Infection	042-044	204	7,815	12.5	1.55	189	7,208	16.0	2.86	15	608	3.5	0.26
Suicide	E950-E959	184	7,465	12.0	1.58	153	6,223	13.9	2.63	31	1,243	7.1	0.53
Accidental poisoning	E850-E869	156	6,245	10.0	1.31	127	5,078	11.3	2.13	29	1,168	6.7	0.49
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	138	5,655	9.1	1.20	105	4,303	9.6	1.84	33	1,353	7.7	0.56
Coronary Heart Disease	410-414, 429.2	56	1,940	3.1	0.38	47	1,623	3.6	0.64	9	318	1.8	0.12
Other causes		628	24,345	39.0	5.00	425	16,473	36.7	6.81	203	7,873	45.0	3.21
All Causes		1,612	62,435	100.0	12.82	1,155	44,923	100.0	18.55	457	17,513	100.0	7.13
45-74 Years Old													
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	3,799	40,413	41.6	9.44	2,101	21,538	35.3	9.77	1,698	18,875	52.2	9.09
Coronary Heart Disease	410-414, 429.2	1,674	14,890	15.3	3.43	1,203	11,378	18.6	5.12	471	3,513	9.7	1.62
Cerebrovascular/stroke	430-434, 436-438	501	4,398	4.5	1.00	292	2,550	4.2	1.13	209	1,848	5.1	0.87
Chronic Lung Disease	491-492, 496	352	2,320	2.4	0.52	202	1,335	2.2	0.58	150	985	2.7	0.45
Diabetes	250	239	2,253	2.3	0.52	138	1,320	2.2	0.60	101	933	2.6	0.44
Chronic Liver/Cirrhosis	571	180	2,485	2.6	0.59	113	1,588	2.6	0.73	67	898	2.5	0.44
Other causes		2,626	30,405	31.3	7.01	1,706	21,325	34.9	9.55	920	9,080	25.1	4.30
All causes		9,371	97,163	100.0	22.51	5,755	61,033	100.0	27.47	3,616	36,130	100.0	17.21

Note: PYLLSR: PYLL Standardized Rate per 1,000 standard population.

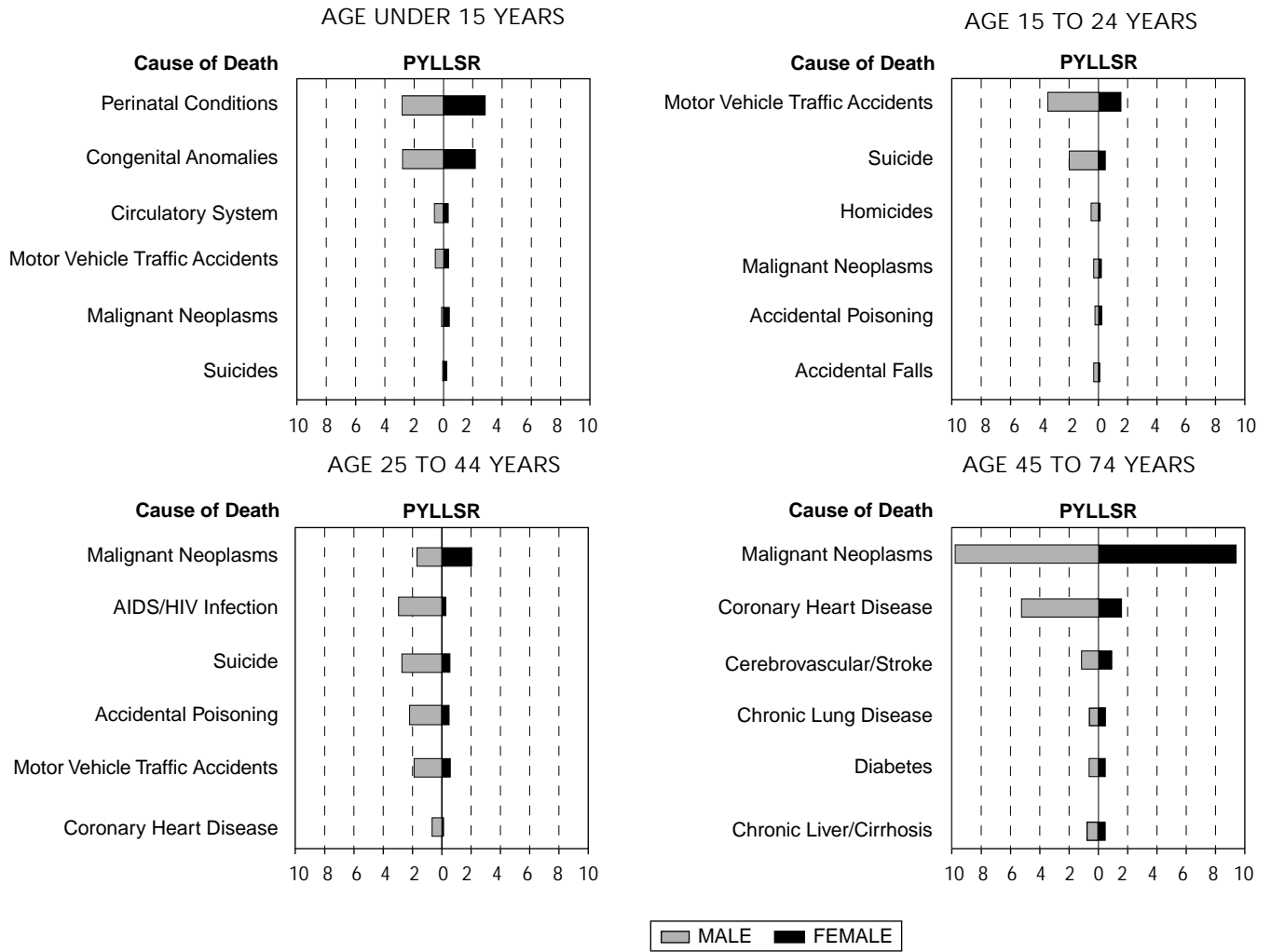
Total PYLL denotes a total number of years lost from an established life expectancy (e.g., 75 years).

Cause of Death categories may differ from other tables.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Non-residents are excluded.

FIGURE 20
POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST
STANDARDIZED RATES BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER
MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH (AGE UNDER 75 YEARS)
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995



Note: Causes of death are ordered by total deaths (Table 35).
 PYLLSR = PYLL Standardized Rate per 1,000 population.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 35/FIGURE 20

- Of the 378 deaths in the under 15 years old age group in 1995, perinatal conditions and congenital anomalies combined accounted for 52.6% of Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL).
- Almost three quarters (261) of the 357 deaths in the 15–24 age group were males. Accidents and violence were the major causes of death for both genders: motor vehicle traffic accidents accounted for 32.4% of the PYLL in this age group, while suicide and homicide together accounted for another 20.6% of the PYLL.
- In the ‘prime of life’ 25–44 age group, the pattern of mortality differed considerably between genders. For males (1,155 deaths), AIDS/HIV was the leading cause of death (189), followed by suicide (153) and accidental poisoning (127). These three causes of death accounted for 41.2% of the PYLL for males in this age group. For females (457 deaths), cancers (malignant neoplasms) accounted for more than a quarter (28.3%) of deaths (137), followed by motor vehicle traffic accidents (33), suicide (31), and accidental poisoning (29). These four causes of death accounted for almost half (49.8%) of the PYLL for females in this age group.
- In the 45–74 age group, cancers and coronary heart disease were the major causes of death for both genders. For males, cancers (2,101 deaths) and coronary heart disease (1,203) accounted for 35.3% and 18.6%, respectively, of the PYLL in the age group. For females, cancers (1,698 deaths) accounted for 52.2% of the PYLL, while coronary heart disease (471) accounted for 9.7%.

TABLE 36
POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA
EXTERNAL CAUSES OF DEATH (AGE UNDER 75 YEARS)
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990-1994 AND 1995

Local Health Area	1990-1994			1995								
	Observed	Observed	PYLL	Observed	Observed	Expected	PYLL	95% Confidence Limit				
	Deaths	PYLL	Index (p)	Deaths	PYLL	PYLL	Index (p)			Lower	Upper	
01 Fernie	36	1,457	1.04	2	50	232.19	0.22	+	0.00	-	0.55	
02 Cranbrook	49	1,820	0.94	8	240	341.58	0.70		0.19	-	1.22	
03 Kimberley	26	819	1.26	4	165	108.94	1.52		0.00	-	3.11	
04 Windermere	18	704	1.10	5	193	124.56	1.55		0.11	-	2.99	
05 Creston	37	1,330	1.76	*	7	213	132.74	1.60	0.12	-	3.08	
06 Kootenay Lake	19	718	2.96	*	4	200	44.37	4.51	0.00	-	9.07	
07 Nelson	64	2,469	1.37		18	700	309.43	2.26	*	1.10	-	3.42
09 Castlegar	20	615	0.61	*	4	100	174.12	0.57	0.00	-	1.17	
10 Arrow Lakes	14	535	1.45		3	48	65.32	0.73	0.00	-	1.71	
11 Trail	39	1,514	0.94		8	317	258.99	1.22	0.30	-	2.15	
12 Grand Forks	19	713	1.13		1	48	111.52	0.43	0.00	-	1.26	
13 Kettle Valley	12	415	1.53		.	0	50.13	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	
14 Southern Okanagan	46	1,558	1.46		6	155	190.29	0.82	0.00	-	1.68	
15 Penticton	74	2,450	0.96		17	473	447.78	1.06	0.47	-	1.64	
16 Keremeos	13	487	1.68		2	105	56.05	1.87	0.00	-	4.47	
17 Princeton	33	1,367	3.65	*	1	38	63.09	0.59	0.00	-	1.76	
18 Golden	19	688	1.06		1	53	110.58	0.48	0.00	-	1.41	
19 Revelstoke	25	883	1.16		7	173	126.15	1.37	0.10	-	2.64	
20 Salmon Arm	67	2,162	1.04		24	859	399.18	2.15	*	1.17	-	3.14
21 Armstrong-Spallumcheen	28	1,054	1.66		3	108	115.53	0.93	0.00	-	2.19	
22 Vernon	104	3,809	0.95		27	1,015	718.87	1.41	0.82	-	2.00	
23 Central Okanagan	251	8,979	0.96		62	2,477	1,710.66	1.45	*	1.05	-	1.84
24 Kamloops	255	9,869	1.33	*	57	2,108	1,310.14	1.61	*	1.15	-	2.07
26 North Thompson	21	906	2.28	*	2	70	70.70	0.99	0.00	-	2.52	
27 Cariboo-Chilcotin	151	5,962	1.75	*	21	618	615.21	1.00	0.52	-	1.49	
28 Quesnel	63	2,394	1.17		19	738	354.74	2.08	*	1.06	-	3.10
29 Lillooet	32	1,135	2.80	*	4	150	70.47	2.13	0.00	-	4.30	
30 South Cariboo	44	1,720	2.76	*	10	310	113.35	2.74	0.79	-	4.68	
31 Merritt	44	1,665	1.84	*	11	513	161.43	3.18	*	1.23	-	5.12
32 Hope	46	1,530	2.42	*	6	175	112.81	1.55	0.03	-	3.08	
33 Chilliwack	128	4,504	0.96		36	1,370	850.17	1.61	*	1.05	-	2.17
34 Abbotsford	140	5,228	0.68	*	30	1,135	1,373.09	0.83	0.51	-	1.15	
35 Langley	184	6,843	0.89		16	622	1,377.94	0.45	*	0.21	-	0.69
36 Surrey	508	19,148	0.82	*	88	3,242	4,153.46	0.78	*	0.61	-	0.96
37 Delta	110	3,714	0.47	*	22	880	1,315.47	0.67	*	0.37	-	0.97
38 Richmond	173	5,958	0.53	*	27	958	1,981.87	0.48	*	0.28	-	0.69
39 Vancouver	1,482	51,236	1.13	*	245	8,363	7,915.75	1.06	0.91	-	1.20	
40 New Westminster	145	5,294	1.31	*	24	735	670.51	1.10	0.61	-	1.58	
41 Burnaby	283	10,112	0.68	*	49	1,773	2,555.19	0.69	*	0.48	-	0.91
42 Maple Ridge	136	5,361	0.99		15	388	955.87	0.41	*	0.17	-	0.64
43 Coquitlam	237	8,678	0.65	*	41	1,607	2,413.06	0.67	*	0.45	-	0.88
44 North Vancouver	142	4,607	0.45	*	35	1,410	1,668.00	0.85	0.55	-	1.14	
45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	66	1,970	0.60	*	9	238	549.77	0.43	*	0.11	-	0.75
46 Sechelt	52	1,947	1.17		12	370	300.01	1.23	0.44	-	2.03	
47 Powell River	41	1,463	0.94		8	240	260.59	0.92	0.19	-	1.66	
48 Howe Sound	68	2,665	1.28		12	410	399.84	1.03	0.38	-	1.67	
49 Central Coast	26	1,100	3.28	*	2	70	58.92	1.19	0.00	-	3.03	
50 Queen Charlotte	24	975	1.84	*	3	113	89.82	1.25	0.00	-	2.68	
52 Prince Rupert	69	2,705	1.56	*	12	365	282.93	1.29	0.50	-	2.08	
54 Smithers	49	1,943	1.31		8	365	257.57	1.42	0.39	-	2.45	
55 Burns Lake	42	1,749	2.65	*	4	130	113.78	1.14	0.00	-	2.38	
56 Nechako	83	3,526	2.40	*	8	340	254.58	1.34	0.37	-	2.30	
57 Prince George	305	11,902	1.37	*	50	2,034	1,474.41	1.38	0.98	-	1.78	
59 Peace River South	72	3,018	1.18		12	505	421.18	1.20	0.48	-	1.92	
60 Peace River North	87	3,188	1.32	*	8	395	409.75	0.96	0.28	-	1.65	
61 Greater Victoria	395	13,312	0.82	*	50	1,510	2,717.61	0.56	*	0.38	-	0.73
62 Sooke	88	3,207	0.80	*	18	590	685.21	0.86	0.39	-	1.33	
63 Saanich	68	1,990	0.51	*	15	543	683.56	0.79	0.35	-	1.24	
64 Gulf Islands	21	688	0.90		3	63	141.63	0.44	+	0.00	-	0.98
65 Cowichan	91	3,616	1.03		18	750	631.53	1.19	0.59	-	1.79	
66 Lake Cowichan	15	553	1.21		2	60	87.27	0.69	0.00	-	1.79	
67 Ladysmith	34	1,465	1.36		9	397	199.58	1.99	0.57	-	3.41	
68 Nanaimo	162	6,064	0.96		35	1,138	1,130.47	1.01	0.64	-	1.37	
69 Qualicum	74	2,609	1.26		17	673	397.31	1.69	0.81	-	2.58	
70 Alberni	80	3,150	1.15		25	1,013	459.53	2.20	*	1.28	-	3.13
71 Courtenay	110	4,141	1.10		22	840	714.64	1.18	0.63	-	1.72	
72 Campbell River	82	3,212	1.03		18	640	549.20	1.17	0.59	-	1.74	
75 Mission	84	3,080	1.14		11	468	477.41	0.98	0.39	-	1.57	
76 Agassiz-Harrison	29	1,197	2.09	*	2	70	106.19	0.66	0.00	-	1.58	
77 Summerland	18	630	0.92		6	80	125.42	0.64	0.00	-	1.43	
78 Enderby	31	778	1.59		6	305	94.27	3.24	0.62	-	5.86	
80 Kitimat	35	1,602	1.32		3	153	198.50	0.77	0.00	-	1.64	
81 Fort Nelson	29	1,257	2.36	*	9	413	93.63	4.41	*	1.40	-	7.41
84 Vancouver Island West	19	833	2.04	*	2	75	67.51	1.11	0.00	-	2.77	
85 Vancouver Island North	43	1,834	1.37		5	183	227.08	0.80	0.07	-	1.54	
87 Stikine	13	463	3.05	*	1	48	22.50	2.11	0.00	-	6.25	
88 Terrace	105	4,521	1.74	*	14	580	446.67	1.30	0.56	-	2.04	
92 Nishga	7	263	1.66		1	53	24.37	2.15	0.00	-	6.38	
94 Telegraph Creek	7	272	4.35		-	0.00	11.02	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	
N.S.	19											
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	7,980				1,412							

Note: * Statistical testing indicates that observed deaths are significantly different from the expected deaths (p<0.05, two tailed).
+ Denotes significance based on less than five deaths. PYLL and PYLL Index: see glossary for more details. Non-residents are excluded. N.S. - Not stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 36/FIGURE 21

- There were nine Local Health Areas (LHAs) with statistically significant and high Potential Years of Life Lost Index (PYLLI) for external causes in 1995. The five LHAs with the highest statistically significant PYLLI values for 1995 (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

– 81 Fort Nelson	4.41	(9)
– 31 Merritt	3.18	(11)
– 07 Nelson	2.26	(18)
– 70 Alberni	2.20	(25)
– 20 Salmon Arm	2.15	(24)

Fort Nelson and Merritt had statistically significant and high PYLLI values for external causes of death (age under 75 years) in 1990–1994.

- Nine LHAs had low PYLLI values for external causes in 1995 that were statistically significant and low (based on 5 or more deaths). The five LHAs with the lowest statistically significant values (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

– 42 Maple Ridge	0.41	(15)
– 45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	0.43	(9)
– 35 Langley	0.45	(16)
– 38 Richmond	0.48	(27)
– 61 Greater Victoria	0.56	(50)

West Vancouver, Richmond, and Greater Victoria had statistically significant and low PYLLI values for external causes of death (age under 75 years) in 1990–1994.

Telegraph Creek had no external causes of death (age under 75) in 1995.

- In the 1990–1994 period, a total of 24 LHAs had PYLLI values for external causes which were statistically significant and high. The five LHAs with the highest statistically significant index values for this five year period (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

– 17 Princeton	3.65	(33)
– 49 Central Coast	3.28	(26)
– 87 Stikine	3.05	(13)
– 06 Kootenay Lake	2.96	(19)
– 29 Lillooet	2.80	(32)

- In the 1990–1994 period, 12 LHAs had PYLLI values for external causes which were statistically significant and low. The five LHAs with the lowest index values which were statistically significant for this five year period (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

– 44 North Vancouver	0.45	(142)
– 37 Delta	0.47	(110)
– 63 Saanich	0.51	(68)
– 38 Richmond	0.53	(173)
– 45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	0.60	(66)

- Deaths under 75 years and the PYLLI for health regions and local health areas, 1991–1995, are presented in Appendix 3.

TABLE 37
DEATHS DUE TO MEDICALLY TREATABLE DISEASES BY
SELECTED CAUSES AND GENDER
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990–1994 AND 1995

Cause of Death	ICD9 Code	1990–1994		1995					
		Number	Percent	Male		Female		Total	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hypertensive disease	401–405	67	12.4	11	21.6	6	9.8	17	15.2
Cervical cancer	180	126	23.2	–	–	31	50.8	31	27.7
Pneumonia & unqualified bronchitis	481–486,490	122	22.5	14	27.5	6	9.8	20	17.9
Tuberculosis	010–018,137	20	3.7	2	3.9	1	1.6	3	2.7
Asthma	493	32	5.9	2	3.9	3	4.9	5	4.5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393–398	10	1.8	1	2.0	1	1.6	2	1.8
Acute respiratory infections and influenza	460–466,487	5	0.9	3	5.9	1	1.6	4	3.6
Bacteria infections (*)	001–005,...730	116	21.4	14	27.5	10	16.4	24	21.4
Hodgkin's disease	201	13	2.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdominal hernias, cholecystitis and cholelithiasis, appendicitis	540–543,550–553,574,575	31	5.7	4	7.8	2	3.3	6	5.4
Deficiency anemias	280,281	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL		542	100.0	51	100.0	61	100.0	112	100.0

Note: Medically Treatable Diseases – based on Charlton's definition, as being directly related to death (see glossary – Deaths due to Medically Treatable Diseases).

(*) ICD9 codes include 001–005,020–041,320,382,383,390–392,680–686,771,730.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 37

- The medically treatable diseases presented in this table were selected according to Charlton's definition which is based on mortality, in specific age groups, which could potentially be avoided through appropriate medical attention. In 1995, 112 deaths were identified as medically treatable according to this definition. This was a slight decrease from the 114 deaths in 1994.
- Of deaths from medically treatable diseases in the female population (61), half were due to cervical cancer (31), followed by bacterial infections (10), hypertensive disease (6), and pneumonia and unqualified bronchitis (6). In comparison, males had a higher number and proportion of bacterial infections and pneumonia and unqualified bronchitis deaths which each accounted for 14 deaths and more than a quarter of the 51 male deaths from medically treatable diseases. The next largest category for males was hypertensive disease (11).
- In the 1990–1994 period, three categories accounted for 67% of the 542 deaths from medically treatable diseases. These were cervical cancer (126 deaths), pneumonia and unqualified bronchitis (122), and bacterial infections (116).

TABLE 38

STANDARDIZED MORTALITY RATIO BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA
DEATHS DUE TO SELECTED MEDICALLY TREATABLE DISEASES
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990-1994 AND 1995

Local Health Area	1990-1994		1995				
	Observed Deaths	SMR (p)	Observed Deaths	Expected Deaths	SMR (p)	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower	Upper
01 Fernie	1	0.41	—	0.48	—	—	—
02 Cranbrook	3	0.83	—	0.74	—	—	—
03 Kimberley	2	1.43	—	0.28	—	—	—
04 Windermere	—	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
05 Creston	—	—	—	0.38	—	—	—
06 Kootenay Lake	1	1.77	—	0.13	—	—	—
07 Nelson	3	0.82	—	0.75	—	—	—
09 Castlegar	3	1.50	1	0.41	2.44	0.03	13.60
10 Arrow Lakes	1	1.32	—	0.16	—	—	—
11 Trail	5	1.55	—	0.62	—	—	—
12 Grand Forks	—	—	1	0.29	3.43	0.05	19.08
13 Kettle Valley	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	—
14 Southern Okanagan	3	1.14	—	0.57	—	—	—
15 Penticton	6	1.07	2	1.22	1.65	0.19	5.95
16 Keremeos	1	1.48	—	0.15	—	—	—
17 Princeton	2	2.45	—	0.17	—	—	—
18 Golden	1	0.91	1	0.22	4.57	0.06	25.43
19 Revelstoke	—	—	—	0.28	—	—	—
20 Salmon Arm	3	0.62	3	1.12	2.67	0.54	7.80
21 Armstrong-Spallumcheen	2	1.50	—	0.30	—	—	—
22 Vernon	4	0.48	1	1.82	0.55	0.00	3.07
23 Central Okanagan	24	1.23	1	4.29	0.23	0.00	1.30
24 Kamloops	19	1.35	2	2.90	0.69	0.08	2.50
26 North Thompson	1	1.40	—	0.15	—	—	—
27 Cariboo-Chilcotin	4	0.62	3	1.35	2.23	0.45	6.51
28 Quesnel	10	2.65 *	—	0.76	—	—	—
29 Lillooet	—	—	1	0.14	7.20	0.09	40.03
30 South Cariboo	1	0.80	1	0.26	3.81	0.05	21.22
31 Merritt	1	0.60	—	0.34	—	—	—
32 Hope	2	1.55	1	0.26	3.81	0.05	21.19
33 Chilliwack	8	0.89	2	1.93	1.04	0.12	3.74
34 Abbotsford	6	0.45 *	6	2.87	2.09	0.76	4.55
35 Langley	14	1.00	3	2.95	1.02	0.20	2.97
36 Surrey	44	1.05	11	8.89	1.24	0.62	2.22
37 Delta	6	0.39 *	2	3.05	0.66	0.07	2.37
38 Richmond	17	0.79	1	4.44	0.23	0.00	1.25
39 Vancouver	100	1.28 *	19	15.40	1.23	0.74	1.93
40 New Westminster	13	1.85	1	1.38	0.73	0.00	4.03
41 Burnaby	25	0.96	4	5.11	0.78	0.21	2.01
42 Maple Ridge	3	0.31 +	2	2.03	0.98	0.11	3.55
43 Coquitlam	17	0.72	4	4.95	0.81	0.22	2.07
44 North Vancouver	18	0.91	5	3.95	1.27	0.41	2.95
45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	4	0.50	1	1.65	0.61	0.00	3.38
46 Sechelt	3	0.79	—	0.87	—	—	—
47 Powell River	2	0.63	1	0.63	1.60	0.02	8.88
48 Howe Sound	3	0.93	—	0.68	—	—	—
49 Central Coast	4	7.31 +	—	0.11	—	—	—
50 Queen Charlotte	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—
52 Prince Rupert	8	2.85 *	3	0.54	5.59 +	1.12	16.35
54 Smithers	3	1.27	—	0.47	—	—	—
55 Burns Lake	1	0.92	—	0.21	—	—	—
56 Nechako	1	0.43	1	0.47	2.13	0.03	11.87
57 Prince George	25	1.74 *	2	2.84	0.71	0.08	2.55
59 Peace River South	8	1.90	3	0.83	3.64	0.73	10.63
60 Peace River North	2	0.54	2	0.73	2.75	0.31	9.92
61 Greater Victoria	28	0.95	5	5.88	0.85	0.27	1.99
62 Sooke	8	1.08	1	1.49	0.67	0.00	3.73
63 Saanich	9	1.00	—	1.93	—	—	—
64 Gulf Islands	1	0.46	—	0.53	—	—	—
65 Cowichan	4	0.56	2	1.54	1.30	0.15	4.68
66 Lake Cowichan	2	2.09	—	0.21	—	—	—
67 Ladysmith	3	1.31	1	0.49	2.05	0.03	11.43
68 Nanaimo	7	0.56	3	2.66	1.13	0.23	3.30
69 Qualicum	4	0.75	1	1.33	0.75	0.01	4.17
70 Alberni	5	0.97	2	1.03	1.94	0.22	7.01
71 Courtenay	6	0.75	2	1.87	1.07	0.12	3.86
72 Campbell River	6	1.05	—	1.20	—	—	—
75 Mission	4	0.83	—	1.02	—	—	—
76 Agassiz-Harrison	1	0.97	—	0.23	—	—	—
77 Summerland	1	0.63	1	0.34	2.95	0.04	16.42
78 Enderby	1	1.05	—	0.21	—	—	—
80 Kitimat	1	0.47	2	0.42	4.75	0.53	17.15
81 Fort Nelson	—	—	—	0.14	—	—	—
84 Vancouver Island West	1	1.55	—	0.13	—	—	—
85 Vancouver Island North	1	0.45	—	0.43	—	—	—
87 Stikine	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	—
88 Terrace	11	2.73 *	1	0.77	1.30	0.02	7.24
92 Nishga	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	—
94 Telegraph Creek	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	542		112				

Note: Medically Treatable Diseases based on Charlton's definition (see glossary - Medically Treatable Diseases). * Statistical testing indicates that observed deaths are significantly different from the expected deaths ($p < 0.05$, two tailed). + Denotes statistical significance based on less than five deaths. SMR - Standardized Mortality Ratio. Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 38/FIGURE 22

- The deaths identified as medically treatable according to this definition occurred across the province, although the numbers were relatively small in Local Health Areas (LHAs) outside the lower mainland. In 1995, no LHA had a Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR) for medically treatable diseases that was statistically significant (based on at least 5 cases), and 37 LHAs had no deaths in this category. The small number of deaths from medically treatable diseases in any individual year limits the scope for analysis.
- Over the 1990–1994 period, the SMRs were statistically significant and high (based on at least 5 cases) in five LHAs. The ratios for these LHAs were (with number of medically treatable deaths in parentheses):

– 52 Prince Rupert	2.85	(8)
– 88 Terrace	2.73	(11)
– 28 Quesnel	2.65	(10)
– 57 Prince George	1.74	(25)
– 39 Vancouver	1.28	(100)
- There were two LHAs which had a statistically significant and low SMR for medically treatable diseases in the 1990–1994 period. The ratios for these LHAs were (with number of medically treatable deaths in parentheses):

– 37 Delta	0.39	(6)
– 34 Abbotsford	0.45	(6)
- There were 11 LHAs which had no deaths from medically treatable diseases in the 1990–1994 period.

TABLE 39
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY CAUSE
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990-1994 AND 1995

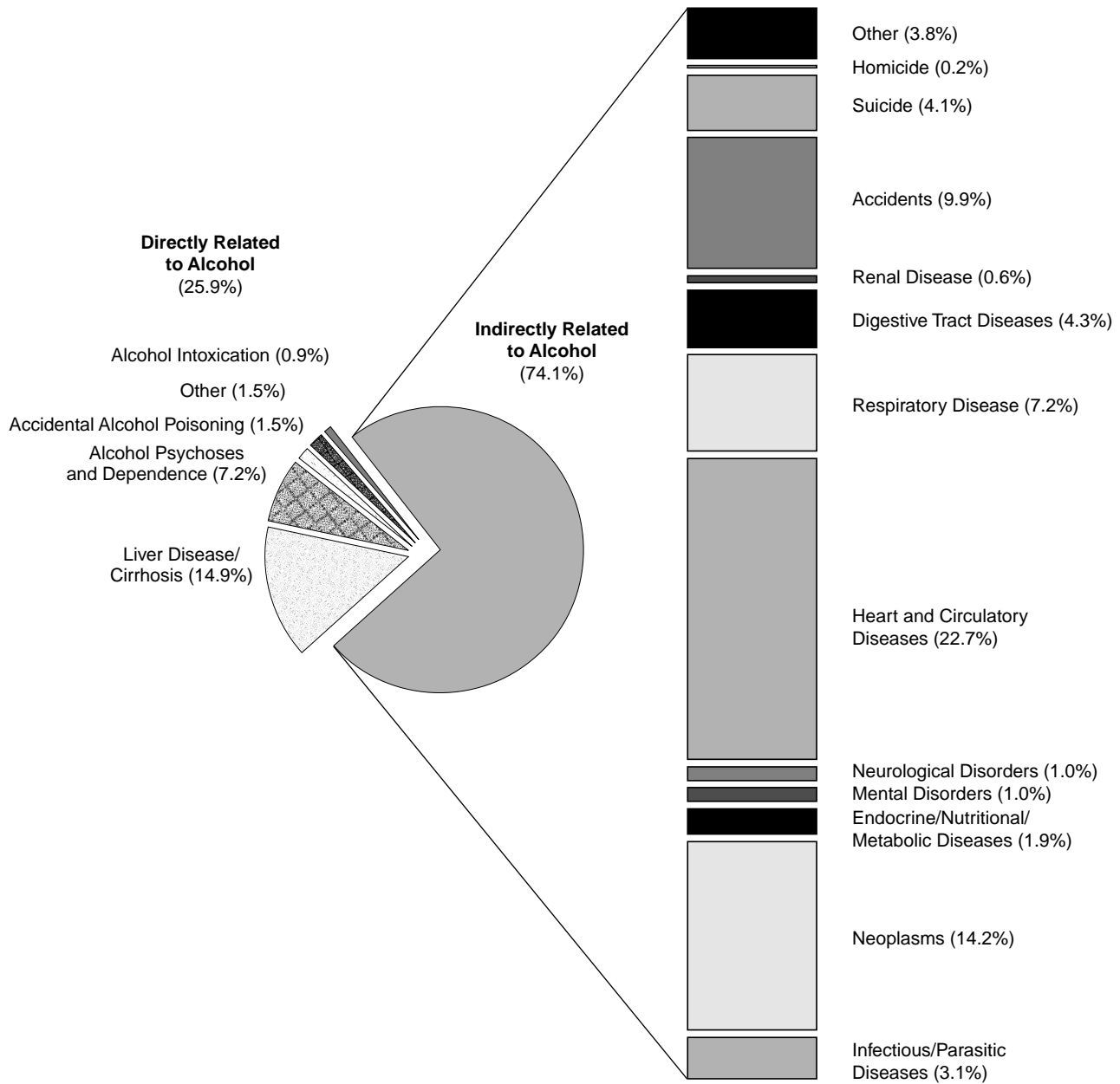
Cause of Death	Year of Death			
	1990-1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Directly Related to Alcohol				
Alcoholic psychoses & dependence	494	9.3	118	7.2
Alcoholic intoxication	59	1.1	15	0.9
Alcoholic gastritis	17	0.3	5	0.3
Liver disease/cirrhosis	1,277	24.1	243	14.9
Chronic pancreatitis	15	0.3	1	0.1
Accidental alcohol poisoning	141	2.7	24	1.5
Other	121	2.3	18	1.1
Subtotal	2,124	40.1	424	25.9
Indirectly Related to Alcohol				
Infectious/parasitic diseases	92	1.7	50	3.1
Neoplasms	499	9.4	232	14.2
Endocrine/nutritional/metabolic dis.	93	1.8	31	1.9
Mental disorders	65	1.2	17	1.0
Neurological disorders	62	1.2	16	1.0
Heart and circulatory diseases	831	15.7	371	22.7
Respiratory disease	343	6.5	117	7.2
Digestive tract diseases	208	3.9	71	4.3
Renal disease	38	0.7	10	0.6
Accidents	654	12.3	162	9.9
Suicide	194	3.7	67	4.1
Homicide	27	0.5	4	0.2
Other	70	1.3	62	3.8
Subtotal	3,176	59.9	1,210	74.1
TOTAL	5,300	100.0	1,634	100.0

Note: Alcohol-related deaths - ICD9 = 291, 303, 305.0, 357.5, 425.5, 535.3, 571.0-571.3, 571.5, 571.9, 577.1, 648.4, 760.7, 790.3 or E860.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Non-residents are excluded.

FIGURE 23
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY CAUSE
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995



HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 39/FIGURE 23

- The number of deaths directly related to alcohol, based on the underlying cause of death, was 424 deaths in 1995, an increase from 400 in 1994. Liver disease/cirrhosis accounted for almost six out of every ten deaths directly due to alcohol in both 1995 and 1990–1994.
- In 1993, the Division of Vital Statistics introduced a revised Medical Certification of Death form which contained a box in which physicians and coroners could note environmental, occupational and lifestyle factors, including pesticides, asbestos and abuse of alcohol/tobacco. The addition of this box elicited an increase in the number of times alcohol was mentioned as a contributing factor. This change in methodology is expected to contribute to a better and more detailed understanding of indirect alcohol-related deaths.
- The number of deaths indirectly related to alcohol jumped from 759 in 1993 to 1,113 in 1994 and then to 1,210 in 1995. These increases should be interpreted as the result of the change in methodology described above, and not as an increase in alcohol-related effects. A number of years of data with the revised form will be required to identify trends in indirect alcohol-related deaths.
- Heart and circulatory diseases were the cause of death for more than one out of four deaths (371) indirectly related to alcohol in 1995. Other large causes of death in the indirect group were neoplasms (232) and accidents (162).

TABLE 40
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY AGE AND GENDER
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<15	–	–	2	0.5	2	0.1
15–19	12	1.0	1	0.2	13	0.8
20–24	16	1.3	7	1.7	23	1.4
25–44	163	13.3	54	13.2	217	13.3
45–64	406	33.1	123	30.1	529	32.4
65–84	570	46.5	191	46.7	761	46.6
85+	58	4.7	31	7.6	89	5.4
TOTAL	1,225	100.0	409	100.0	1,634	100.0

Note: Alcohol-related deaths – ICD9 = 291, 303, 305.0, 357.5, 425.5, 535.3, 571.0–571.3, 571.5, 571.9, 577.1, 648.4, 760.7, 790.3 or E860.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 40

- There were 1,634 alcohol-related deaths in 1995.
- Out of 100 alcohol-related deaths in 1995:
 - 75 were males (1,225)
 - 25 were females (409)
- More than three out of four alcohol-related deaths were aged 45–84. Close to half of the alcohol-related deaths in both genders were in the 65–84 age group, and almost a third were aged 45–64.

TABLE 41
STANDARDIZED MORTALITY RATIO BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA,
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990-1994 AND 1995

Local Health Area	1990-1994		1995				
	Observed Deaths	SMR (p)	Observed Deaths	Expected Deaths	SMR (p)	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower	Upper
01 Fernie	9	0.46 *	4	5.84	0.69	0.18	1.75
02 Cranbrook	40	1.25	6	9.93	0.60	0.22	1.32
03 Kimberley	11	0.70	4	4.79	0.84	0.23	2.14
04 Windermere	5	0.45	2	3.56	0.56	0.06	2.03
05 Creston	25	1.09	13	7.29	1.78	0.95	3.05
06 Kootenay Lake	11	1.64	3	2.04	1.47	0.30	4.29
07 Nelson	50	1.39 *	17	10.87	1.56	0.91	2.50
09 Castlegar	17	0.87	7	5.96	1.18	0.47	2.42
10 Arrow Lakes	17	1.97 *	2	2.73	0.73	0.08	2.65
11 Trail	17	0.47 *	14	10.70	1.31	0.71	2.20
12 Grand Forks	19	1.22	3	4.98	0.60	0.12	1.76
13 Kettle Valley	8	1.39	3	1.84	1.63	0.33	4.75
14 Southern Okanagan	43	1.12	11	12.75	0.86	0.43	1.54
15 Penticton	67	0.90	27	24.25	1.11	0.73	1.62
16 Keremeos	12	1.34	2	3.06	0.66	0.07	2.36
17 Princeton	11	1.27	5	2.66	1.88	0.61	4.38
18 Golden	7	0.80	1	2.60	0.39	0.00	2.14
19 Revelstoke	26	2.25 *	4	3.45	1.16	0.31	2.97
20 Salmon Arm	39	0.70 *	18	18.45	0.98	0.58	1.54
21 Armstrong-Spallumcheen	11	0.76	1	4.63	0.22	0.00	1.20
22 Vernon	90	1.00	26	29.13	0.89	0.58	1.31
23 Central Okanagan	168	0.77 *	63	71.27	0.88	0.68	1.13
24 Kamloops	180	1.44 *	67	38.99	1.72 *	1.33	2.18
26 North Thompson	5	0.85	2	1.75	1.14	0.13	4.12
27 Cariboo-Chilcotin	78	1.47 *	23	16.28	1.41	0.90	2.12
28 Quesnel	29	0.93	10	9.41	1.06	0.51	1.96
29 Lillooet	15	2.37 *	8	1.88	4.25 *	1.83	8.38
30 South Cariboo	30	2.52 *	13	3.73	3.48 *	1.85	5.96
31 Merritt	36	2.43 *	9	4.49	2.00	0.91	3.80
32 Hope	29	2.09 *	4	4.28	0.94	0.25	2.39
33 Chilliwack	79	0.81	29	31.43	0.92	0.62	1.33
34 Abbotsford	82	0.57 *	28	47.03	0.60 *	0.40	0.86
35 Langley	72	0.56 *	30	40.69	0.74	0.50	1.05
36 Surrey	275	0.69 *	84	126.56	0.66 *	0.53	0.82
37 Delta	89	0.71 *	23	38.09	0.60 *	0.38	0.91
38 Richmond	102	0.55 *	26	55.93	0.47 *	0.30	0.68
39 Vancouver	1,161	1.49 *	288	228.49	1.26 *	1.12	1.42
40 New Westminster	104	1.35 *	41	23.01	1.78 *	1.28	2.42
41 Burnaby	232	0.89	57	77.11	0.74 *	0.56	0.96
42 Maple Ridge	63	0.75 *	21	26.47	0.79	0.49	1.21
43 Coquitlam	130	0.71 *	53	56.51	0.94	0.70	1.23
44 North Vancouver	141	0.81 *	51	51.57	0.99	0.74	1.30
45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	54	0.58 *	23	28.47	0.81	0.51	1.21
46 Sechelt	29	0.69 *	13	13.73	0.95	0.50	1.62
47 Powell River	56	1.72 *	16	9.93	1.61	0.92	2.62
48 Howe Sound	40	1.63 *	16	7.60	2.10 *	1.20	3.42
49 Central Coast	17	3.99 *	5	1.22	4.09 *	1.32	9.55
50 Queen Charlotte	19	3.14 *	5	1.79	2.80	0.90	6.53
52 Prince Rupert	39	1.81 *	18	6.11	2.95 *	1.75	4.66
54 Smithers	16	0.91	6	5.29	1.13	0.41	2.47
55 Burns Lake	14	1.54	3	2.77	1.08	0.22	3.17
56 Nechako	27	1.44	8	5.56	1.44	0.62	2.84
57 Prince George	134	1.29 *	34	30.77	1.11	0.77	1.54
59 Peace River South	41	1.20	21	9.92	2.12 *	1.31	3.24
60 Peace River North	33	1.16	5	8.41	0.60	0.19	1.39
61 Greater Victoria	342	0.96	108	107.44	1.01	0.83	1.21
62 Sooke	45	0.70 *	14	19.09	0.73	0.40	1.23
63 Saanich	75	0.70 *	21	35.32	0.60 *	0.37	0.91
64 Gulf Islands	21	0.75	5	9.16	0.55	0.18	1.27
65 Cowichan	74	1.01	16	23.90	0.67	0.38	1.09
66 Lake Cowichan	12	1.35	4	2.81	1.42	0.38	3.65
67 Ladysmith	27	1.01	9	8.56	1.05	0.48	2.00
68 Nanaimo	130	1.02	43	40.75	1.06	0.76	1.42
69 Qualicum	42	0.60 *	24	24.61	0.98	0.63	1.45
70 Alberni	59	1.25	20	14.07	1.42	0.87	2.20
71 Courtenay	63	0.80	22	26.57	0.83	0.52	1.25
72 Campbell River	52	1.09	25	14.72	1.70 *	1.10	2.51
75 Mission	52	1.16	7	13.79	0.51	0.20	1.05
76 Agassiz-Harrison	17	1.59	4	3.50	1.14	0.31	2.93
77 Summerland	10	0.44 *	6	7.41	0.81	0.30	1.76
78 Enderby	20	1.84 *	4	3.59	1.11	0.30	2.85
80 Kitimat	14	0.94	4	4.32	0.93	0.25	2.37
81 Fort Nelson	5	1.13	1	1.30	0.77	0.01	4.28
84 Vancouver Island West	5	1.31	1	1.06	0.94	0.01	5.24
85 Vancouver Island North	34	2.27 *	6	4.21	1.43	0.52	3.10
87 Stikine	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-
88 Terrace	33	1.11	11	8.55	1.29	0.64	2.30
92 Nishga	4	2.49	2	0.51	3.89	0.44	14.06
94 Telegraph Creek	4	5.37 +	-	0.22	-	-	-
N.S.	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	5,300	-	1,634	-	-	-	-

Note: * Statistical testing indicates that observed deaths are significantly different from the expected deaths (p<0.05, two tailed). + Denotes significance based on less than five deaths. Non-residents are excluded. N.S. - Not stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 41/FIGURE 24

- In 1995, there were 10 LHAs with statistically significant and high standardized mortality ratios for alcohol-related deaths. The five highest (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

– 29 Lillooet	4.25	(8)
– 49 Central Coast	4.09	(5)
– 30 South Cariboo	3.48	(13)
– 52 Prince Rupert	2.95	(18)
– 59 Peace River South	2.12	(21)

Lillooet, Central Coast, South Cariboo, and Prince Rupert had statistically significant and high ratios for alcohol-related deaths in 1990–1994.

There were no alcohol-related deaths in Stikine or Telegraph Creek in 1995.

- There were six LHAs with statistically significant and low SMRs for alcohol-related deaths in 1995; the SMR values (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

– 38 Richmond	0.47	(26)
– 34 Abbotsford	0.60	(28)
– 37 Delta	0.60	(23)
– 63 Saanich	0.60	(21)
– 36 Surrey	0.66	(84)
– 41 Burnaby	0.74	(57)

Richmond, Abbotsford, Delta, Saanich, and Surrey had statistically significant and low SMRs for alcohol-related deaths in 1990–1994.

- In the 1990–1994 period, there were 19 LHAs with statistically significant and high SMRs (based on 5 or more deaths) for alcohol-related deaths. The five LHAs with the highest statistically significant SMR values (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

– 49 Central Coast	3.99	(17)
– 50 Queen Charlotte	3.14	(19)
– 30 South Cariboo	2.52	(30)
– 31 Merritt	2.43	(36)
– 29 Lillooet	2.37	(15)

- In the 1990–1994 period, there were 18 LHAs with statistically significant and low SMRs for alcohol-related deaths. The five LHAs with the lowest statistically significant SMR values (number of deaths in parentheses) were:

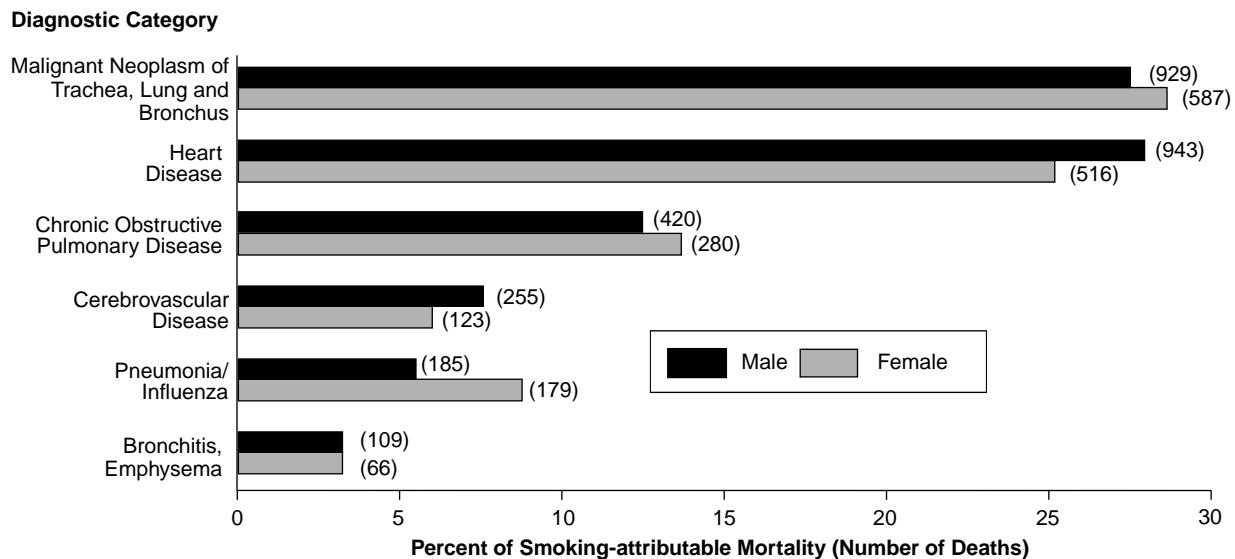
– 77 Summerland	0.44	(10)
– 01 Fernie	0.46	(9)
– 11 Trail	0.47	(17)
– 38 Richmond	0.55	(102)
– 35 Langley	0.56	(72)

TABLE 42
SMOKING-ATTRIBUTABLE MORTALITY
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Diagnostic Category (ICD9 Code)	Male				Female				Total		
	Deaths	SAM (%)	SAM		Deaths	SAM (%)	SAM		Deaths	SAM	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Malignant Neoplasms	1,629		1,253	37.1	1,154		760	37.1	2,783	2,013	37.1
Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx (140–149)	77	91.0	70	2.1	28	63.5	18	0.9	105	88	1.6
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (150)	117	78.9	92	2.7	47	75.5	35	1.7	164	127	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (157)	182	24.7	45	1.3	173	35.9	62	3.0	355	107	2.0
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (161)	36	80.9	29	0.9	11	88.1	10	0.5	47	39	0.7
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, lung, and bronchus (162)	1,031	90.1	929	27.5	738	79.6	587	28.6	1,769	1,516	27.9
Malignant neoplasm of cervix, uterus (180)	–	–	–	–	54	34.7	19	0.9	54	19	0.3
Malignant neoplasm of urinary bladder (188)	111	46.6	52	1.5	54	40.0	22	1.1	165	74	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of kidney and other unspecified urinary organs (189)	75	48.5	36	1.1	49	13.8	7	0.3	124	43	0.8
Diseases of the Circulatory System	4,918		1,397	41.4	4,574		749	36.5	9,492	2,146	39.5
Hypertension (401–404)	58	26.5	15	0.4	87	19.4	17	0.8	145	32	0.6
Ischemic heart disease (410–414):											
35–64 Years	499	43.3	216	6.4	130	42.1	55	2.7	629	271	5.0
65+ Years	2,296	22.2	510	15.1	1,895	13.9	263	12.8	4,191	773	14.2
Other heart diseases (390–398, 415–417, 420–429)	818	26.5	217	6.4	1,020	19.4	198	9.7	1,838	415	7.6
Cerebrovascular disease (430–438):											
35–64 Years	106	45.9	49	1.5	80	55.9	45	2.2	186	94	1.7
65+ Years	821	25.1	206	6.1	1,120	7.0	78	3.8	1,941	284	5.2
Atherosclerosis (440)	73	57.5	42	1.2	75	38.2	29	1.4	148	71	1.3
Aortic aneurysm (441)	173	57.5	99	2.9	105	38.2	40	2.0	278	139	2.6
Other arterial diseases (442–448)	74	57.5	43	1.3	62	38.2	24	1.2	136	67	1.2
Diseases of the Respiratory System	1,214		728	21.6	1,083		542	26.4	2,297	1,270	23.4
Pneumonia, influenza (480–487)	547	33.9	185	5.5	598	30.0	179	8.7	1,145	364	6.7
Bronchitis, emphysema (491–492)	129	84.7	109	3.2	82	80.5	66	3.2	211	175	3.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (496)	496	84.7	420	12.4	348	80.5	280	13.7	844	700	12.9
Other respiratory diseases (010–012, 493)	42	33.9	14	0.4	55	30.0	17	0.8	97	31	0.6
TOTAL	7,761		3,378	100.0	6,811		2,051	100.0	14,572	5,429	100.0

Note: Deaths are the total number of deaths aged 35+ years or as specified in the diagnostic category.
 SAM – Smoking-Attributable Mortality, derived by multiplying the SAM (%) by the number of deaths in each category.
 See glossary under Smoking-Attributable Mortality Percent for a definition of the formula for SAM (%).
 Non-residents are excluded.

FIGURE 25
SMOKING-ATTRIBUTABLE MORTALITY
BY SELECTED CAUSES AND GENDER
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995



Note: Causes of death are ranked according to total number of Smoking Attributable Mortality (SAM) deaths in the diagnostic category. Heart disease includes ischaemic heart disease (35+ years) and other heart diseases. Cerebrovascular disease includes all persons who were 35 years of age and over.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 42/FIGURE 25

- Smoking-attributable mortality is based on estimates of the relative exposure risk of the adult population (age 35 or older). A detailed definition of this term is provided in the Glossary under *Smoking-attributable Mortality (SAM)*. Using this methodology, 5,429 deaths were attributed to smoking in 1995, an increase from 5,300 in 1994.
- The categories of smoking-attributable mortality can be grouped into deaths from cancers, circulatory system diseases and respiratory system diseases. Out of every 100 smoking-attributable deaths in 1995:
 - 40 were from circulatory system diseases (2,146)
 - 37 were from cancers (malignant neoplasms) (2,013)
 - 23 was from respiratory system diseases (1,270)
- By specific causes of death, lung cancer (malignant neoplasms of trachea, lung, and bronchus) was the major contributor (1,516 deaths) to smoking-attributable mortality, followed by heart disease (1,459) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (700).
- In 1995, almost two in three smoking-attributable deaths were males (3,378 males and 2,051 females). Males and females shared the same top three smoking-attributable specific causes and had similar proportions of deaths from these causes.

TABLE 43
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS BY AGE AND GENDER
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<15	–	–	1	1.2	1	0.3
15–19	2	0.9	3	3.6	5	1.7
20–24	4	1.9	2	2.4	6	2.0
25–44	150	71.1	42	50.6	192	65.3
45–64	41	19.4	19	22.9	60	20.4
65–84	11	5.2	14	16.9	25	8.5
85+	3	1.4	2	2.4	5	1.7
TOTAL	211	100.0	83	100.0	294	100.0

Note: Drug-induced deaths – ICD9 = 292, 304, 305.2–305.9, E850–E858, E930–E949, E950.0–E950.5, E962.0, E980.0–E980.5.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 43

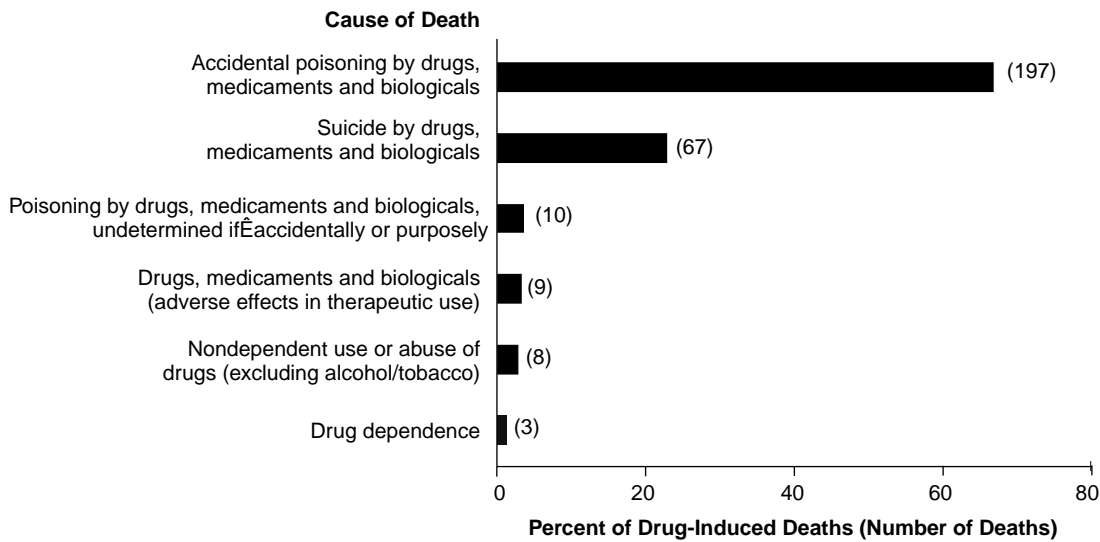
- There were 294 deaths in the province from drug-induced causes in 1995. This grouping of underlying causes of death includes drug dependence, accidental drug poisonings, and suicides involving drugs.
- Approximately 70% of all drug-induced deaths (211) in 1995 were males. This proportion was a slight decrease from 1994 when three quarters of these deaths were males. Overall, drug-induced deaths accounted for 1.5% of all male deaths and 0.7% of all female deaths in 1995.
- In 1995, almost two thirds of the drug-induced deaths in the province (192) occurred in the 25–44 age group. Slightly more than one in ten deaths (11.9%) in this age group were from drug-induced causes.
- For males, over 90% of drug-induced deaths were in the 25–44 and 45–64 age groups (191 deaths). Female drug-induced deaths were less concentrated in these age groups, with 7% in the age groups below age 20 and 26% above age 64.

TABLE 44
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS BY CAUSE
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990-1994 AND 1995

Cause of Death	ICD9 Code(s)	Year of Death			
		1990-1994		1995	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug psychoses	292	1	0.1	—	—
Drug dependence	304	131	7.8	3	1.0
Nondependent use or abuse of drugs (excluding alcohol/tobacco)	305.2-305.9	16	0.9	8	2.7
Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals	E850-E858	1,090	64.6	197	67.0
Drugs, medicaments and biologicals (adverse effects in therapeutic use)	E930-E949	24	1.4	9	3.1
Suicide by drugs, medicaments and biologicals	E950.0-E950.5	389	23.1	67	22.8
Assault from poisoning by drugs and medicaments	E962.0	2	0.1	—	—
Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals, undetermined if accidentally or purposely	E980.0-E980.5	34	2.0	10	3.4
TOTAL		1,687	100.0	294	100.0

Note: Total percentage may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 Non-residents are excluded.

FIGURE 26
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS BY CAUSE
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1995



Note: See glossary for more details of definitions.
 Non-residents are excluded.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 44/FIGURE 26

- There were 294 deaths in the province from drug-induced causes in 1995 and 1,687 drug-induced deaths in 1990–1994.
- Approximately two thirds of the drug-induced deaths in 1995 and 1990–1994 were the result of accidental poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biologicals (67.0% in 1995 and 64.6% in 1990–1994).
- Approximately one fifth of the drug-induced deaths were the result of suicide by drugs, medicaments and biologicals, both in 1995 and in 1990–1994.
- There were 67 suicide deaths which were drug-induced in 1995. This represents 15.8% of all suicide deaths (423) in 1995.

TABLE 45
STANDARDIZED MORTALITY RATIO BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1990-1994 AND 1995

Local Health Area	1990-1994		1995					
	Observed Deaths	SMR (p)	Observed Deaths	Expected Deaths	SMR (p)	95% Confidence Interval		
						Lower	Upper	
01 Fernie	2	0.25 +	-	1.27	-	-	-	
02 Cranbrook	9	0.85	1	1.84	0.55	0.00	3.03	
03 Kimberley	2	0.50	-	0.65	-	-	-	
04 Windermere	1	0.27	-	0.69	-	-	-	
05 Creston	3	0.64	1	0.83	1.20	0.02	6.69	
06 Kootenay Lake	-	-	-	0.28	-	-	-	
07 Nelson	8	0.75	2	1.78	1.12	0.13	4.05	
09 Castlegar	-	-	1	0.98	1.02	0.01	5.68	
10 Arrow Lakes	1	0.46	1	0.38	2.61	0.03	14.51	
11 Trail	2	0.20 +	1	1.56	0.64	0.00	3.56	
12 Grand Forks	1	0.26	1	0.68	1.46	0.02	8.14	
13 Kettle Valley	-	-	-	0.28	-	-	-	
14 Southern Okanagan	1	0.14 +	-	1.27	-	-	-	
15 Penticton	10	0.61	3	2.92	1.03	0.21	3.01	
16 Keremeos	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	
17 Princeton	5	2.21	-	0.37	-	-	-	
18 Golden	1	0.28	-	0.61	-	-	-	
19 Revelstoke	1	0.23	1	0.70	1.42	0.02	7.92	
20 Salmon Arm	6	0.47	4	2.43	1.65	0.44	4.21	
21 Armstrong-Spallumcheen	1	0.26	-	0.67	-	-	-	
22 Vernon	16	0.67	5	4.26	1.18	0.38	2.74	
23 Central Okanagan	27	0.48 *	3	10.33	0.29 +	0.06	0.85	
24 Kamloops	37	0.90	13	7.13	1.82	0.97	3.12	
26 North Thompson	2	0.91	-	0.37	-	-	-	
27 Cariboo-Chilcotin	14	0.75	-	3.21	-	-	-	
28 Quesnel	7	0.62	-	1.87	-	-	-	
29 Lillooet	3	1.38	1	0.37	2.73	0.04	15.17	
30 South Cariboo	2	0.57	-	0.63	-	-	-	
31 Merritt	7	1.43	1	0.85	1.18	0.02	6.55	
32 Hope	4	1.10	1	0.63	1.59	0.02	8.87	
33 Chilliwack	20	0.74	8	4.90	1.63	0.70	3.22	
34 Abbotsford	18	0.42 *	6	7.76	0.77	0.28	1.68	
35 Langley	20	0.46 *	4	7.68	0.52	0.14	1.33	
36 Surrey	97	0.72 *	15	23.82	0.63	0.35	1.04	
37 Delta	17	0.39 *	5	7.15	0.70	0.23	1.63	
38 Richmond	42	0.65 *	3	11.19	0.27 +	0.05	0.78	
39 Vancouver	636	2.40 *	105	46.41	2.26 *	1.85	2.74	
40 New Westminster	61	2.48 *	12	4.15	2.89 *	1.49	5.05	
41 Burnaby	80	0.96 *	14	14.43	0.97	0.53	1.63	
42 Maple Ridge	16	0.51 *	4	5.48	0.73	0.20	1.87	
43 Coquitlam	42	0.56 *	11	13.52	0.81	0.41	1.46	
44 North Vancouver	36	0.59 *	11	9.94	1.11	0.55	1.98	
45 West Vancouver-Bowen Island	16	0.76	2	3.48	0.57	0.07	2.07	
46 Sechelt	10	0.93	1	1.91	0.52	0.00	2.91	
47 Powell River	8	0.87	2	1.51	1.33	0.15	4.78	
48 Howe Sound	5	0.44	-	2.23	-	-	-	
49 Central Coast	3	1.68	-	0.31	-	-	-	
50 Queen Charlotte	1	0.35	2	0.49	4.11	0.46	14.82	
52 Prince Rupert	20	2.18 *	1	1.49	0.67	0.00	3.74	
54 Smithers	2	0.26 +	-	1.33	-	-	-	
55 Burns Lake	1	0.30	-	0.57	-	-	-	
56 Nechako	3	0.40	-	1.26	-	-	-	
57 Prince George	40	0.87	2	7.64	0.26 +	0.03	0.95	
59 Peace River South	4	0.29 +	1	2.25	0.45	0.00	2.48	
60 Peace River North	5	0.41 *	-	2.08	-	-	-	
61 Greater Victoria	119	1.22 *	18	16.89	1.07	0.63	1.69	
62 Sooke	20	0.87	1	3.87	0.26	0.00	1.44	
63 Saanich	8	0.32 *	-	4.34	-	-	-	
64 Gulf Islands	5	0.90	-	1.00	-	-	-	
65 Cowichan	8	0.39 *	2	3.70	0.54	0.06	1.95	
66 Lake Cowichan	1	0.37	-	0.49	-	-	-	
67 Ladysmith	6	0.91	1	1.21	0.83	0.01	4.61	
68 Nanaimo	44	1.18	10	6.64	1.51	0.72	2.77	
69 Qualicum	10	0.71	-	2.67	-	-	-	
70 Alberni	8	0.53	2	2.50	0.80	0.09	2.89	
71 Courtenay	17	0.75	1	4.24	0.24	0.00	1.31	
72 Campbell River	16	0.90	4	3.07	1.30	0.35	3.34	
75 Mission	11	0.71	3	2.72	1.10	0.22	3.22	
76 Agassiz-Harrison	7	2.11	-	0.62	-	-	-	
77 Summerland	1	0.22	1	0.83	1.21	0.02	6.75	
78 Enderby	5	1.79	1	0.53	1.88	0.03	10.44	
80 Kitimat	4	0.62	-	1.04	-	-	-	
81 Fort Nelson	2	0.76	-	0.47	-	-	-	
84 Vancouver Island West	2	0.93	-	0.35	-	-	-	
85 Vancouver Island North	2	0.28	-	1.17	-	-	-	
87 Stikine	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	
88 Terrace	7	0.54	1	2.26	0.44	0.00	2.46	
92 Nishga	1	1.36	-	0.12	-	-	-	
94 Telegraph Creek	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	
N.S.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1,687		294					

Note: * Statistical testing indicates that observed deaths are significantly different from the expected deaths (p<0.05, two tailed).
+ Denotes significance based on less than five deaths. Non-residents are excluded. N.S. - Not stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 45/FIGURE 27

- New Westminster and Vancouver were the only Local Health Areas (LHAs) which showed statistically significant and high standardized mortality ratios (SMR) for drug-induced deaths in 1995. Both LHAs were also statistically significant and high in the five year period, 1990–1994. The 1995 SMR values (number of drug-induced deaths in parentheses) were:

– 40 New Westminster	2.89	(12)
– 39 Vancouver	2.26	(105)
- There were no LHAs with statistically significant and low SMRs (based on 5 or more drug-related deaths) in 1995.
- The four LHAs with statistically significant and high SMR in the 1990–1994 period (number of drug-induced deaths in parentheses) were:

– 40 New Westminster	2.48	(61)
– 39 Vancouver	2.40	(636)
– 52 Prince Rupert	2.18	(20)
– 61 Greater Victoria	1.22	(119)
- In the 1990–1994 period, 12 LHAs had statistically significant and low SMRs (based on 5 or more drug-related deaths). The five lowest SMRs (number of drug-induced deaths in parentheses) were:

– 63 Saanich	0.32	(8)
– 65 Cowichan	0.39	(8)
– 37 Delta	0.39	(17)
– 60 Peace River North	0.41	(5)
– 34 Abbotsford	0.42	(18)

TABLE 46
METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DECEDENT
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1985-1995

Year	Burial		Cremation		Other Number	N.S. Number	Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
1985	8,558	40.5	12,434	58.8	108	31	21,131
1986	8,204	39.1	12,686	60.4	98	18	21,006
1987	8,211	38.0	13,279	61.4	104	25	21,619
1988	8,319	37.2	13,926	62.3	96	20	22,361
1989	8,061	35.4	14,616	64.2	81	22	22,780
1990	8,208	35.1	15,088	64.5	91	11	23,398
1991	8,035	33.8	15,675	65.9	75	9	23,794
1992	7,812	32.0	16,496	67.6	93	10	24,411
1993	7,985	31.2	17,207	67.2	148	253	25,593
1994	7,706	29.8	17,887	69.3	174	54	25,821
1995	7,605	29.0	18,344	70.0	179	63	26,191

Note: Percent is based on total deaths in the specified year.
 Other includes donations as per will of deceased.
 Non-residents are excluded.
 N.S. - Not stated.

HIGHLIGHTS TO TABLE 46

- In 1995, out of every 10 deaths:
 - 7 resulted in cremations (18,344)
 - 3 involved burials (7,605)
- There has been a consistent trend toward cremation as the method of disposition of the decedent in the eleven year period shown in the table.
- Method of disposition by decedents' local health area of residence for each year from 1985 to 1995 is available upon request.

