Indicator Definition: Age-adjusted mortality rates (deaths per 100,000 population) due to injuries (age-adjusted to Year 2000 Standard Population).

Indicator Overview:
- Injuries are a major cause of death and disability in the United States and worldwide.
- Injury death and disability create a large economic burden. The estimated cost of injuries – including medical care and lost productivity – was $406 billion in 2005.
- Like diseases, injuries and violence are preventable – they do not occur at random. The same scientific methods used to prevent disease are also successfully applied to prevent injuries and violence.

Trends:
Compared to the United States, Michigan had lower age-adjusted death rates from 1999 through 2007. In the last five years of this period there was a greater difference between United States and Michigan rates. This stemmed from Michigan seeing a decrease in age-adjusted rate between 2002 and 2003 while the United States rate continued to rise. As of 2007 Michigan’s age-adjusted death rate for injuries was 57.03 while the national rate was 59.14.

Additional Information:
Pictured at right are the leading causes of injury death for Michigan residents among all ages and both sexes. In 2009, suicide was the number one cause of injury death. Rates for poisonings have increased from 5.2 to 10.9 deaths per 100,000 from 2004 to 2009, moving up from the fourth leading cause of injury death to the second. Motor vehicle traffic crash death rates have decreased from 12.1 to 9.0 from 2004 to 2009. Traffic crashes are now the third leading cause of injury death after being first in 2004.

Links to Other Sources of Information:

Links to Related Public Health Programs:
Injury and Violence Prevention, MDCH: [http://www.michigan.gov/injuryprevention](http://www.michigan.gov/injuryprevention)