**Health Outcomes - 4**

**Leading Causes of Death**

**Indicator Definition:** Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population.

**Indicator Overview:**
- Mortality data provide a snapshot of health conditions in the United States, leading to identification of public health priorities and opportunities for outreach.

**Trends:** Heart disease and cancer remain the leading causes of death in both Michigan and the United States. Michigan has higher death rates for both heart disease and cancer, as well as for chronic lower respiratory diseases; stroke; and diabetes. The difference in death rates between Michigan and the United States is most evident in heart disease, with a rate of 25.1 more deaths per 100,000 in Michigan than in the United States. Michigan and United States rates are exactly the same for kidney disease, at 15.3 deaths per 100,000.

*2010 data for the United States are preliminary.*

**Health Disparities:** Overall, death rates for Black individuals are higher than White individuals. White deaths exceed Black deaths only in chronic lower respiratory diseases, Alzheimer’s Disease, and suicide. The difference in death rates between Black and White individuals is most evident in heart disease, with a rate of 80.7 more deaths per 100,000 for Black individuals. Death rates are most similar with regard to pneumonia/influenza, with a difference of 1.6 more deaths per 100,000 population for Black individuals.

**Links to Other Sources of Information:**
- Mortality Trends, MDCH: [http://www.michigan.gov/poisonprevention/1,6408_4630_755259,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/poisonprevention/1,6408_4630_755259,00.html)

**Links to Related Public Health Programs:**
- MDCH: Physical Health & Prevention Programs: [http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_2955----,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_2955----,00.html)
- CDC: Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion: [http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/index.htm)