



Mortality

MEASURE

All ages, age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 persons

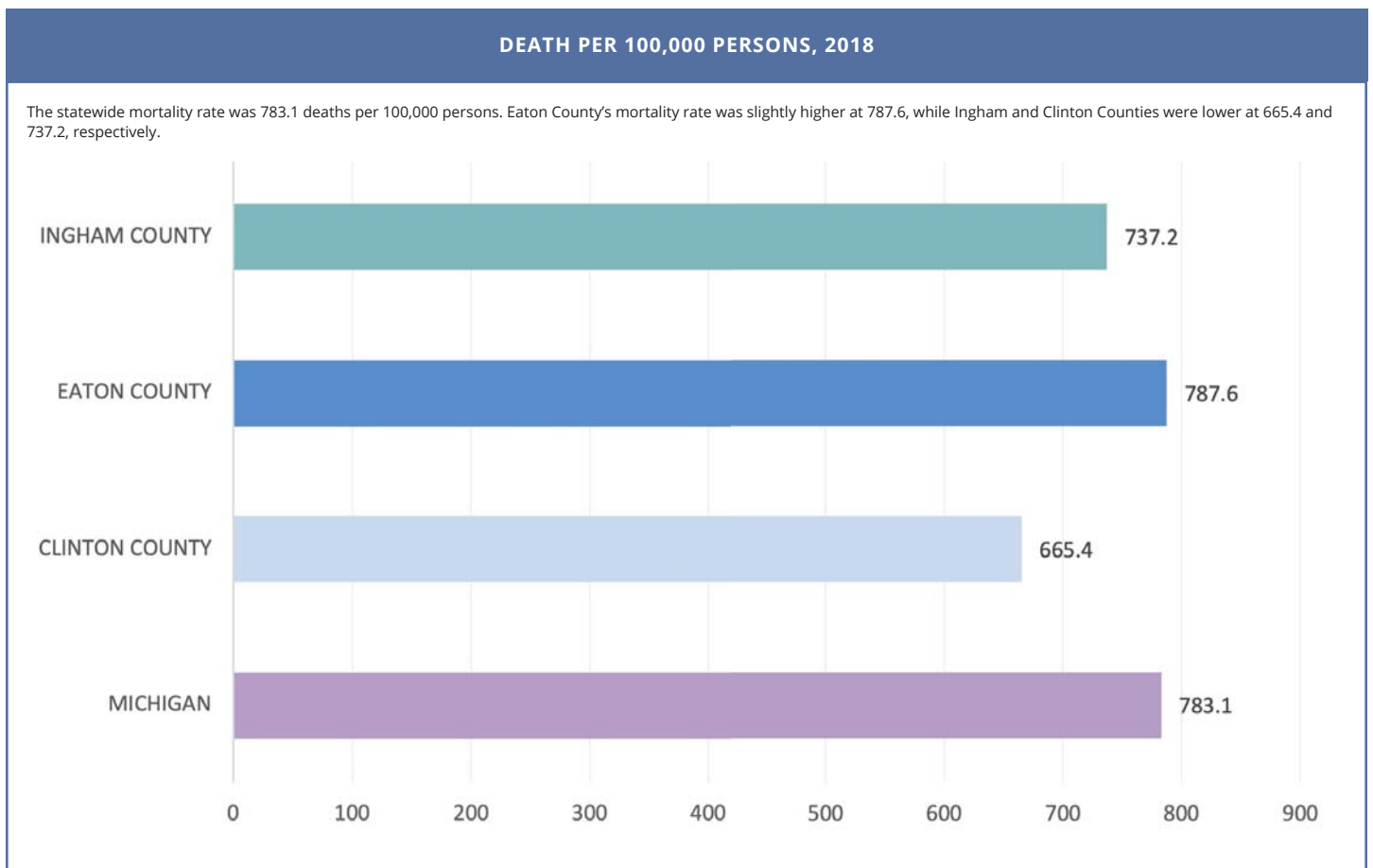
DATA SOURCES

- 2017-2019 Geocoded Michigan Death Certificate Registries Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services
- Population Estimate (latest update 7/2020), National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations with Bridged Race Categories

REASON FOR MEASURE

Age-adjusted death rates are useful when comparing different populations because they remove the potential bias that can occur when the populations being compared have different age structures. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db355.htm>

YEARS 2013-2015



Mortality

TREND IN RATE OF DEATH PER 100,000 USING 3 YEARS MOVING AVERAGES (ALL AGES, ALL CAUSES)

Ingham County's mortality rate has remained largely flat over time, with a decrease in 2016-2018 but returning to near baseline in 2017-2019. Eaton County has had a continuous and significant rise since 2014-2016. Clinton County has seen their mortality rate decline significantly in 2015-2017 and a slower but continued trend to 2017-2019.





Chronic Disease - Cardiovascular

MEASURE

The age-adjusted death rate due to diseases of the heart per 100,000 residents.

DATA SOURCE

Michigan Department of Health & Human Services Resident Death File

YEARS 2016-2019

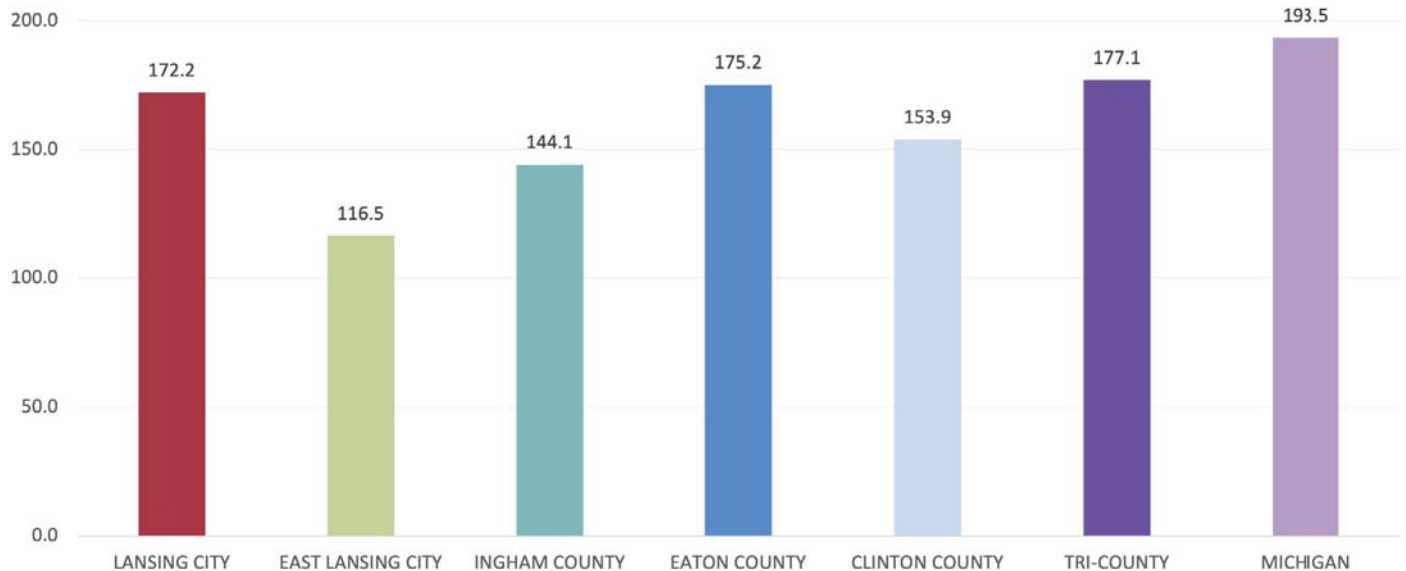
REASON FOR MEASURE

Cardiovascular disease is the most common cause of death in Michigan. Cardiovascular disease includes diseases of the heart and blood vessels in the body. Examples of such diseases are coronary heart disease, heart failure, sudden cardiac death, and

hypertensive heart disease. Cardiovascular disease is an important indicator to track due to the risk of chronic morbidity and mortality that accompany it. Cardiovascular disease is often linked to other factors that can influence health; low education, low income, and low socioeconomic status have all been associated with increased cardiovascular disease and cardiac arrests.

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, BY GEOGRAPHY, 2019

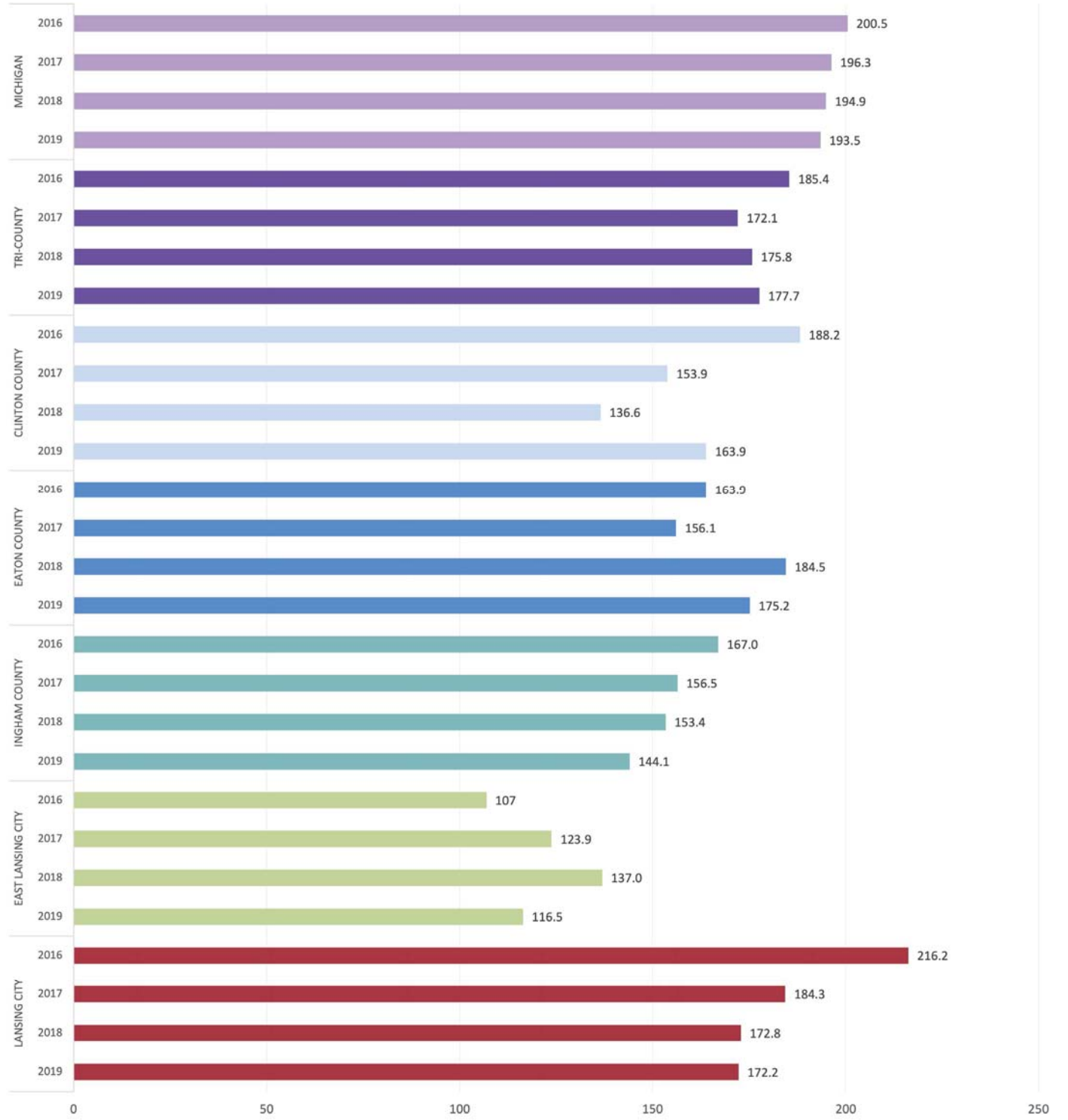
All geographies in the Tri-County area had lower rates of cardiovascular mortality than Michigan in 2019. The rates varied from 116.5 per 100,000 residents in the City of East Lansing to 175.2 in Eaton County. The City of Lansing also had an elevated rate at 172.2 per 100,000. Clinton and Ingham Counties, 163.9 and 144.1 respectively, also had lower rates compared to Eaton County and Michigan.



Chronic Disease - Cardiovascular

TREND IN AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, BY GEOGRAPHY, 2017-2019

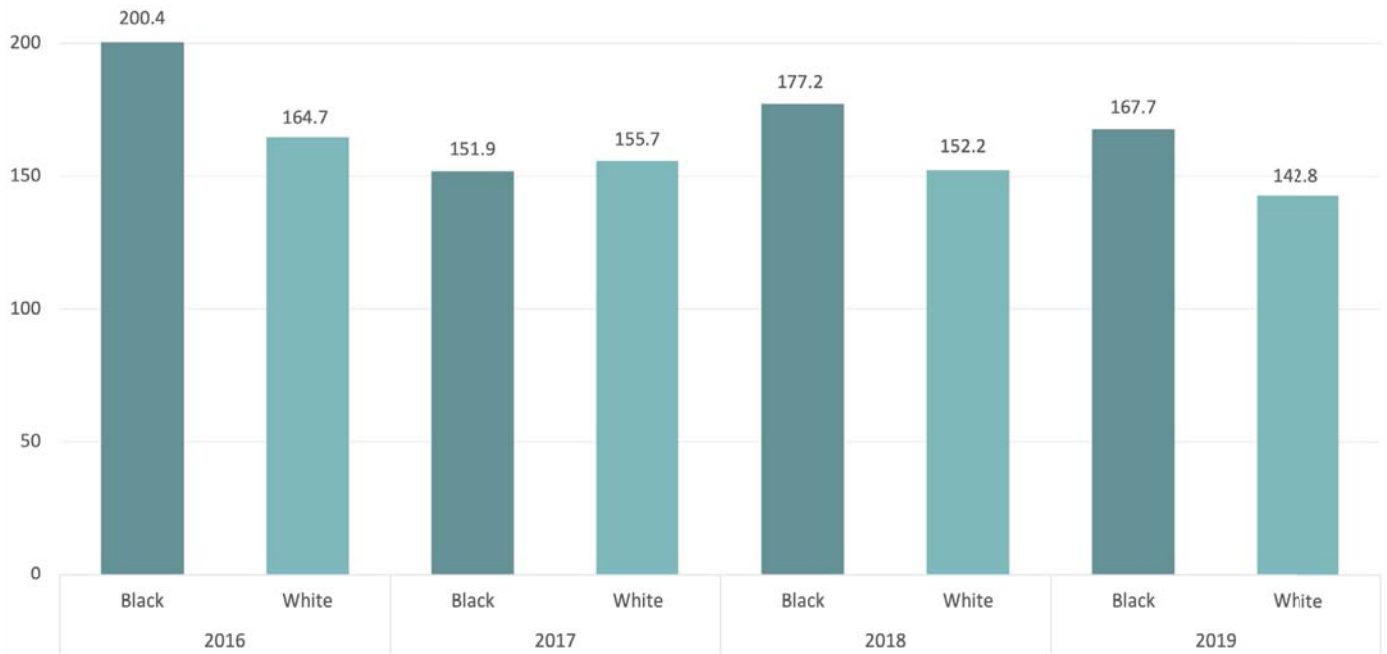
For the overall tri-county area, there is a small trend of increasing cardiovascular mortality rate after an initial decrease from 2016 to 2017. Ingham County has decreased from 167.0 per 100,000 in 2016 to 144.1 in 2019. The rate in Eaton County has decreased from 2018 (184.5) to 2019 (175.2), but has increased compared to 2016 (163.9). Clinton County's rate increased to 153.9 in 2019 from 136.6 in 2018, breaking a downward trend in the previous two years.



Chronic Disease - Cardiovascular

INGHAM COUNTY CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE MORTALITY RATE BY RACE (2016-2019)

Significant racial and gender disparities exist in Michigan and Ingham County for Cardiovascular Disease mortality rate. Black residents, especially Black Males, have higher rates of mortality than White residents. In 2019, Black residents of Michigan had a mortality rate 41% higher than White residents. In Ingham County, the mortality rate was approximately 17% higher.



Chronic Disease - Cardiovascular

INGHAM COUNTY CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE MORTALITY RATE BY GENDER (2016-2019)

Gender disparities also exist in all geographic groups, with Males having a cardiovascular disease mortality rate between 1.4 and 1.8 times higher than Females. This disparity persists over all reported years as well.

GEOGRAPHY	YEAR	OVERALL RATE	MALE	FEMALE
MICHIGAN	2016	200.5	248.3	161.1
	2017	196.3	245.7	156
	2018	194.9	244.9	154.9
	2019	193.5	242.6	153.6
INGHAM COUNTY	2016	167	223.9	124.5
	2017	156.5	201.7	122.9
	2018	153.4	201	119.3
	2019	144.1	194.7	106.7
EATON COUNTY	2016	165.6	193.7	139.4
	2017	156.1	190.1	130.4
	2018	184.5	214	156.8
	2019	175.2	224	141
CLINTON COUNTY	2016	188.2	222.9	160.5
	2017	153.9	228.2	98.6
	2018	136.6	173.2	104.4
	2019	163.9	197.3	135.7



Safety Policies & Practices – Unintentional Injury

MEASURE

The age-adjusted death rate due to unintentional (accidental) injury per 100,000 persons.

Accidental injury deaths (sometimes called unintentional injury) include transportation accidents, burns, suffocation, drowning, falls, exposure, accidental poisonings, and other unintentional injuries. It does not include homicide or suicide deaths.

DATA SOURCE

Michigan Department of Health & Human Services Resident Death File

YEARS 2016-2020

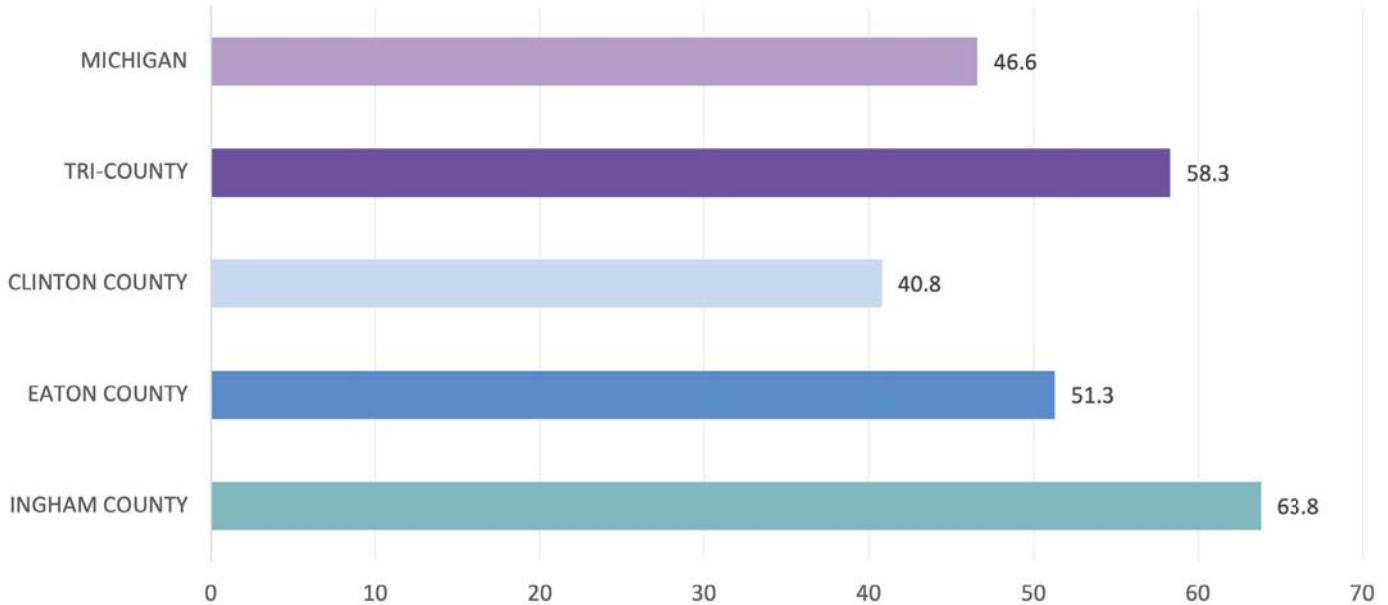
REASON FOR MEASURE

Deaths due to accidents are often the largest cause of death for children and young adults. Poor socioeconomic environments can lead to increased deaths from accidental

injury. Deaths due to accidental injury can be reduced through policy efforts to reduce hazards, as well as individual and family safety precautions.

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL INJURY, BY GEOGRAPHY, 2020

The rate of deaths due to unintentional injuries in 2020 were higher in the Tri-County area than in the State of Michigan. The rate in Ingham County (63.8 per 100,000) was the main cause of the tri-county area exceeding that of the state. However, Eaton County (51.3 per 100,000) was also higher than Michigan. Clinton County was the lowest of the three counties at 40.8.



TREND IN AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL INJURY, BY GEOGRAPHY, 2016-2020

Between 2017 and 2020, the rate of deaths due to unintentional injuries in Michigan has decreased; however, in the tri-county area, the rate increased during that same time, largely due to increases in the rate in Ingham County. Eaton County's rate of death due to unintentional injury has remained essentially flat over the last 5 years. Clinton County has seen a minor overall rate decrease since 2016, but the rate has continued to rise in the last 3 years from a low in 2018 of 37.4 per 100,000 residents.

