

Healthy People 2010 Operational Definition

5-6. Reduce diabetes-related deaths among persons with diabetes.

National Data Sources	National Vital Statistics System - Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS; National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.
State Data Sources	National Vital Statistics System - Mortality (NVSS-M, CDC, NCHS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC, NCCDPHP. (See State Operational Definition, below.)
Healthy People 2000 Objective	Not applicable.
Changes since the 2000 Publication	Revised baseline (see Comments).
Measure	Rate per 1,000 population (age adjusted—see Comments).
Baseline (Year)	8.8 (1999)
Target	7.8
Target-Setting Method	11 percent improvement. For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	Number of deaths due to diabetes (ICD-10 code E10 – E14) reported as the underlying or multiple cause of death.
Denominator	Number of persons who report that they have ever been diagnosed with diabetes.
Population Targeted	U.S. resident population; U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population (see Comments).
Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data	From the 1999 National Health Interview Survey [DENOMINATOR]: [For children under 18 years:] ➤ <i>Has a doctor or health professional told you that {sample child} has any of these conditions?</i> [List of conditions includes diabetes]

[For adults 18 years and older:]

[For females:]

- *Other than during pregnancy, have you EVER been told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?*

[For males:]

- *Have you EVER been told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?*

Yes

No

Borderline

Don't know

Refused

Expected Periodicity Annual.

Comments

Adults are considered to have diabetes if they respond “yes” to either of the two questions listed in the DENOMINATOR section of objective 5-3. Those who respond “borderline” are not included. Women who report that the only time they have been diagnosed with diabetes was during pregnancy (gestational diabetes) are also excluded.

Children are considered to have diabetes if the adult proxy respondent reports that they have ever been told by a doctor that the child has diabetes.

Diabetes-related mortality data are derived from the multiple-cause-of-death files. Data include all mentions of diabetes on the death certificate, whether as an underlying or a multiple cause of death. Diabetes is approximately three times as likely to be listed as multiple cause of death than as underlying cause.¹

The original baseline was recalculated due to changes in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) system. The baseline did not change as a result of this recalculation. The original baseline (1997) was based on ICD-9 code 250. The revised baseline (1999) is based on the ICD-10 system. The baseline year for all Healthy People 2010 mortality objectives was changed to 1999 so that a consistent trend based on a single ICD classification scheme could be tracked throughout the decade. See Part A, section 8 for a discussion of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Information on comparability between ICD-9 and ICD-10 has been published by NCHS.²

The numerator and denominator of this measure refer to slightly different populations. The numerator includes all U.S. residents; the denominator includes only the U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population.

Data (except those by education status) are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population using the age groups 0-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 years and over. Data by education status are age adjusted using the age groups 25-44 and 45-64 years. Age-adjusted percents are weighted sums of age-specific percents. For a discussion of age adjustment, see Part A, section 7.

For some measures, data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality and have been suppressed. Information on suppression of data for the major Healthy People 2010 data systems has been published in a *Healthy People Statistical Note*.³

See Part C for a description of NVSS-M and NHIS and Appendix A for focus area contact information.

References

1. National Center for Health Statistics. *Healthy People 2000 Review, 1998–99*. Hyattsville, MD: Public Health Service, 1999.
2. Anderson, R.N.; Minino, A.M.; Hoyert, D.L.; Rosenberg, H.M.; Comparability of cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary estimates. *National Vital Statistics Reports*. Vol. 49 No.2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2001.
3. Klein, R.J.; Proctor, S.E.; Boudreault, M.A.; Turczyn, K.M. Healthy People 2010 Criteria for Data Suppression. *Statistical Notes* No. 24. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.

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State Data Sources	National Vital Statistics System - Mortality (NVSS-M, CDC, NCHS); Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC, NCCDPHP.
National Data Sources	National Vital Statistics System - Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS; National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.
Measure	Rate per 1,000 population (age adjusted—see Comments).
Numerator	Number of deaths due to diabetes (ICD-10 code E10 – E14) reported as the underlying or multiple cause of death, persons aged 18 years and over.
Denominator	Number of persons aged 18 years and over who report that they have ever been diagnosed with diabetes.
Population Targeted	State-specific resident population; State-specific civilian, non-institutionalized adult population residing in households with telephones (see Comments).
Questions Used To Obtain the State Baseline Data	From the 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: [DENOMINATOR:] ➤ <i>Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?</i> Yes Yes, but female told only during pregnancy No Don't know/Not sure Refused
Expected Periodicity	Annual.
Comments	Data for this objective are collected using the core component of the BRFSS. Thus the data are available for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

National data from the NHIS and state data from the BRFSS may not be comparable for a number of reasons, including mode of question administration, context of questions, question wording, and survey sampling frame.

Persons are considered to have diabetes if they respond “yes” to the question “have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes” listed above in the DENOMINATOR section. Women who report that the only time they have been diagnosed with diabetes was during pregnancy (gestational diabetes) are excluded.

Diabetes-related mortality data are derived from the multiple-cause-of-death files. Data include all mentions of diabetes on the death certificate, whether as an underlying or a multiple cause of death. Diabetes is approximately three times as likely to be listed as multiple cause of death than as underlying cause.¹

The numerator and denominator of this measure refer to slightly different populations. The numerator includes all adult State residents; the denominator includes only the State civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population residing in households with telephones.

Data (except those by education status) are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population using the age groups 0-44, 45-64, and 65 years and over. Data by education status are age adjusted using the age groups 25-44 and 45-64 years. Age-adjusted percents are weighted sums of age-specific percents. For a discussion of age adjustment, see Part A, section 7.

For some measures, data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality and have been suppressed. Information on suppression of data for the major Healthy People 2010 data systems has been published in a *Healthy People Statistical Note*.²

See www.cdc.gov/brfss for a description of BRFSS. See Part C for a description of NVSS-M and Appendix A for focus area contact information.

References

1. National Center for Health Statistics. *Healthy People 2000 Review, 1998–99*. Hyattsville, MD: Public Health Service, 1999.
2. Klein, R.J.; Proctor, S.E.; Boudreault, M.A.; Turczyn, K.M. Healthy People 2010 Criteria for Data Suppression. *Statistical Notes* No. 24. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.