

## Healthy People 2010 Operational Definition

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### **15-25. Reduce residential fire deaths.**

<b>National Data Source</b>	National Vital Statistics System - Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.
<b>State Data Source</b>	National Vital Statistics System - Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.
<b>Healthy People 2000 Objective</b>	Adapted from 9.6 (Unintentional Injuries).
<b>Changes since the 2000 Publication</b>	Revised baseline year (see Comments). Revised numerator specifications (see Comments).
<b>Measure</b>	Rate per 100,000 population (age adjusted—see Comments).
<b>Baseline (Year)</b>	1.0 (1999)
<b>Target</b>	0.2
<b>Target-Setting Method</b>	Better than the best racial/ethnic subgroup.  For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
<b>Numerator</b>	Number of unintentional fire-related injury deaths occurring in residential homes (ICD-10 codes X00-X09, location=home).
<b>Denominator</b>	Number of persons.
<b>Population Targeted</b>	U.S. resident population.
<b>Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Expected Periodicity</b>	Annual.
<b>Comments</b>	The original baseline (1998) was based on ICD-9 codes E890-E899. 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.<sup>1</sup>

In August 2007, the 1999 baseline was revised from 1.2 per 100,000 population to 1.0 per 100,000 population due to a change in the numerator specifications. The original numerator captured all unintentional fire-related injury deaths regardless of the location of the fire. This meant that a small proportion of deaths captured may have occurred in places other than residences. The revised numerator captures only unintentional fire-related injury deaths occurring in residences by using a location code available from the data source. The baseline and update values have been revised to reflect the new definition. The target of 0.2 deaths per 100,000 population, was not revised since the rate for the “best” group (0.3 per 100,000) did not change as a result of the change in definition.

Data (except those by education status) are age-adjusted to the 2000 standard population using the age groups <1, 1-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, and 85 years and over. Data by education status are age adjusted using the age groups 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, and 55-64. Age-adjusted rates are the weighted sums of age-specific rates. For a discussion of age adjustment see Part A, section 7.

This objective differs from Healthy People 2000 objective 9.6, which adjusted the death rates using the 1940 standard population.

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*.<sup>2</sup>

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

## References

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1. 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.
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.