

Healthy People 2010 Operational Definition

3-12. Increase the proportion of adults who receive a colorectal cancer screening examination.

3-12a. Adults aged 50 years and older receiving a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) using a home test kit within the preceding 2 years.

National Data Source	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.
State Data Source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC, NCCDPHP. (See State Operational Definition, below.)
Healthy People 2000 Objective	16.13 (Cancer).
Changes since the 2000 Publication	Revised baseline (see Comments). Revised target (see Comments).
Measure	Percent (age adjusted—see Comments).
Baseline (Year)	24 (2000)
Target	33
Target-Setting Method	Better than the best racial/ethnic subgroup. For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	Number of adults aged 50 years and older who report receiving fecal occult blood testing within the preceding 2 years.
Denominator	Number of adults aged 50 years and older.
Population Targeted	U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population.
Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data	From the 2000 National Health Interview Survey: ➤ <i>Have you ever had a blood stool test using a HOME test kit?</i> [If yes:] ➤ <i>When did you have your most recent home blood stool test?</i>

A year ago or less
More than 1 year but not more than 2 years
More than 2 years but not more than 3 years
More than 3 years but not more than 5 years
More than 5 years but not more than 10 years
More than 10 years ago
Refused
Not ascertained
Don't Know

Expected Periodicity

Periodic.

Comments

A person is considered to have received fecal occult blood testing if they indicated that they have ever had a blood stool test using a home kit, and that their most recent test was a year ago or less, or more than 1 year but not more than 2 years.

The baseline was revised from 35 in 1998 to 24 in 2000, due to a change in the question wording. The target was proportionally adjusted to reflect the revised baseline using the original target-setting method.

In the 1999 and 2000 NHIS, a specific time interval question was asked only if the respondent did not specify time.

Objective 3-12 tracks the same measures as Healthy People 2000 objective 16.13, except that the Healthy People 2010 data are age adjusted while the data used to monitor the Healthy People 2000 objective were not age adjusted.

Data (except those by education status) are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population using the age groups 50-64, 65 years and over. 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*.¹

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

References

1. 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.

State Operational Definition

3-12. Increase the proportion of adults who receive a colorectal cancer screening examination.

3-12a. Adults aged 50 years and older receiving a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) using a home test kit within the preceding 2 years.

State Data Source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC, NCCDPHP
National Data Source	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.
Measure	Percent (age adjusted—see Comments).
Numerator	Number of persons aged 50 years and older who report that they have had a fecal occult blood test within the past 2 years.
Denominator	Number of persons aged 50 years and older.
Population Targeted	U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population.
Questions Used To Obtain the State Baseline Data	From the 1998 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: [NUMERATOR:] <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ <i>A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?</i>➤ <i>When did you have your last blood stool test using a home kit?</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">a. <i>Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)</i>b. <i>Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)</i>

- c. *Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)*
- d. *5 or more years ago*
- e. *Don't know/Not sure*
- f. *Refused*

Expected Periodicity Periodic.

Comments

Data for this objective are collected using an optional module of the BRFSS, which is made available to States for administration annually. The number of States that select the Colorectal Cancer Screening module varies every year. In 2000, 4 States including The District of Columbia used the optional Colorectal Cancer Screening module.

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.

Data (except those by education status) are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population using the age groups 50-64 and 65 years and over. Data by education status are age adjusted using the age groups 50-64 and 65 and over. 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*.¹

See www.cdc.gov/brfss for a description of BRFSS and Appendix A for focus area contact information.

References

1. 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.