

**Table 78 (page 1 of 2). Use of colorectal tests or procedures among adults aged 50–75, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 2000–2013**

Excel, PDF, and standard errors: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2014.htm#078>.

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Any colorectal test or procedure <sup>1,2</sup>					Colonoscopy <sup>2,3</sup>				
	2000	2005	2008	2010	2013	2000	2005	2008	2010	2013
Percent of adults aged 50–75										
All adults 50–75 years <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	33.9	44.3	51.6	58.7	57.8	19.1	37.6	46.7	54.9	54.5
Sex										
Male . . . . .	33.1	44.4	51.4	58.5	56.7	19.5	37.9	46.9	54.7	53.4
Female . . . . .	34.5	44.2	51.9	58.8	58.9	18.8	37.4	46.6	55.1	55.5
Race <sup>5</sup>										
White only . . . . .	34.9	45.6	52.8	59.8	58.4	19.7	38.9	47.8	56.0	55.3
Black or African American only . . . . .	29.6	38.1	46.9	55.2	58.0	17.4	32.2	43.1	51.8	54.1
American Indian or Alaska Native only . . . . .	*35.2	*33.9	28.5	48.9	49.3	*	*	*26.7	46.7	45.8
Asian only . . . . .	20.4	30.8	47.1	47.1	49.8	*8.6	24.4	39.3	43.6	43.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races . . . . .	37.5	33.8	38.4	51.9	50.5	*25.1	29.6	37.4	48.4	48.4
Hispanic origin and race <sup>5</sup>										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	21.7	28.5	34.0	46.5	41.5	13.3	23.1	29.3	43.9	37.5
Mexican . . . . .	19.3	24.6	27.5	44.6	39.2	11.2	18.2	21.2	41.3	35.2
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	34.7	45.6	53.3	59.9	59.6	19.5	38.9	48.4	56.0	56.3
White only . . . . .	35.7	47.4	54.8	61.3	60.4	20.0	40.5	49.8	57.3	57.4
Black or African American only . . . . .	29.7	38.0	47.4	55.3	58.2	17.5	32.0	43.5	52.0	54.6
Percent of poverty level <sup>6</sup>										
Below 100% . . . . .	26.5	28.7	33.9	37.9	43.7	16.3	23.6	28.5	34.8	40.5
100%–199% . . . . .	29.4	38.4	42.7	47.9	48.4	17.7	31.5	38.0	43.3	44.8
200%–399% . . . . .	33.7	43.6	49.9	58.0	55.8	18.6	37.0	44.3	54.6	52.0
400% or more . . . . .	37.1	49.6	58.9	67.3	65.6	20.5	42.8	54.5	63.6	62.7
Hispanic origin and race and percent of poverty level <sup>5,6</sup>										
Hispanic or Latino:										
Below 100% . . . . .	15.3	19.3	21.1	33.7	35.7	*9.3	13.1	17.9	32.1	32.0
100%–199% . . . . .	16.8	24.6	27.7	39.6	35.1	8.6	19.4	24.4	36.3	31.2
200%–399% . . . . .	23.6	28.3	39.3	47.5	41.5	*13.7	21.6	33.8	46.0	37.3
400% or more . . . . .	31.1	42.1	43.9	63.3	53.0	22.4	39.3	37.6	59.5	48.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White only:										
Below 100% . . . . .	29.6	30.6	39.8	40.4	46.8	19.3	26.8	33.2	36.4	44.0
100%–199% . . . . .	32.1	42.4	46.0	50.0	51.9	19.7	35.0	40.7	44.5	48.3
200%–399% . . . . .	35.2	47.3	51.6	59.7	57.6	19.3	40.2	45.8	56.3	54.0
400% or more . . . . .	37.9	50.6	60.5	68.0	66.2	20.7	43.8	56.3	64.3	63.6
Black or African American only:										
Below 100% . . . . .	27.5	29.0	35.1	39.2	45.5	14.5	23.5	30.1	36.4	41.2
100%–199% . . . . .	28.7	36.2	46.7	49.0	51.4	17.2	30.3	43.2	46.5	47.3
200%–399% . . . . .	27.7	35.8	48.5	60.5	61.3	16.5	31.8	44.7	56.2	57.9
400% or more . . . . .	33.9	48.9	54.3	68.1	70.5	20.7	40.2	50.6	64.6	67.5
Education <sup>7</sup>										
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	25.9	34.5	36.2	44.6	43.5	14.9	29.0	31.8	41.5	39.9
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	33.1	42.1	48.5	53.7	53.4	19.0	35.7	44.6	50.8	50.4
Some college or more . . . . .	37.8	48.7	57.5	64.7	63.1	20.9	41.6	52.1	60.4	59.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 78 (page 2 of 2). Use of colorectal tests or procedures among adults aged 50–75, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 2000–2013**

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[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Any colorectal test or procedure <sup>1,2</sup>					Colonoscopy <sup>2,3</sup>				
	2000	2005	2008	2010	2013	2000	2005	2008	2010	2013
Disability measure <sup>8</sup>										
Percent of adults aged 50–75										
Any basic actions difficulty or complex activity limitation . . . . .	37.8	47.7	54.2	59.5	61.0	22.1	40.1	48.5	55.5	57.6
Any basic actions difficulty . . . . .	38.1	47.9	54.6	59.7	61.5	22.5	40.6	48.9	55.8	58.0
Any complex activity limitation . . . . .	37.4	48.1	52.4	59.4	59.9	22.6	39.7	46.7	55.1	55.7
No disability . . . . .	30.9	41.6	50.0	58.5	55.5	16.6	35.6	45.8	54.9	52.2
Geographic region										
Northeast . . . . .	34.4	50.9	54.7	64.3	61.0	19.1	44.8	51.0	61.7	59.4
Midwest . . . . .	35.2	43.5	52.5	58.4	59.5	19.8	36.6	47.8	55.2	57.3
South . . . . .	32.5	43.9	51.6	57.4	56.4	20.0	38.1	47.4	54.4	53.8
West . . . . .	34.1	39.6	48.2	56.3	55.9	16.3	31.3	41.1	49.7	48.7
Location of residence <sup>9</sup>										
Within MSA . . . . .	34.1	44.7	52.4	59.6	58.3	19.0	37.9	47.6	55.8	54.8
Outside MSA . . . . .	33.2	42.7	48.5	54.4	55.6	19.6	36.7	43.3	50.9	52.8

\* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) of 20%–30%. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 30%.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes reports of home fecal occult blood test (FOBT) in the past year, sigmoidoscopy procedure in the past 5 years with FOBT in the past 3 years, or colonoscopy in the past 10 years. Colorectal procedures are performed for diagnostic and screening purposes.  
<sup>2</sup>Questions differed slightly on the National Health Interview Survey across the years for which data are shown. See Appendix II, Colorectal tests or procedures.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes any colonoscopy in the past 10 years, alone or in addition to another type of colorectal test or procedure.  
<sup>4</sup>Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown disability status, and unknown education level.  
<sup>5</sup>The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 2 or more races include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The five single-race and multiple-race categories shown in the table conform to the 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*. Starting with 2003 data, race responses of other race and unspecified multiple race were treated as missing, and then race was imputed if these were the only race responses. Almost all persons with a race response of other race were of Hispanic origin. See Appendix II, Hispanic origin; Race.  
<sup>6</sup>Based on family income and family size and composition using U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds. Missing family income data were imputed. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty; Table VI.  
<sup>7</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma. See Appendix II, Education.  
<sup>8</sup>Any basic actions difficulty or complex activity limitation is defined as having one or more of the following limitations or difficulties: movement difficulty, emotional difficulty, sensory (seeing or hearing) difficulty, cognitive difficulty, self-care (activities of daily living or instrumental activities of daily living) limitation, social limitation, or work limitation. For more information, see Appendix II, Basic actions difficulty; Complex activity limitation. Starting with 2007 data, the hearing question, a component of the basic actions difficulty measure, was revised. Consequently, data prior to 2007 are not comparable with data for 2007 and beyond. For more information on the impact of the revised hearing question, see Appendix II, Hearing trouble.  
<sup>9</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Starting with 2006 data, MSA status is determined using 2000 census data and the 2000 standards for defining MSAs. For data prior to 2006, see Appendix II, Metropolitan statistical area (MSA) for the applicable standards.

NOTES: In 2008, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommended screening for colorectal cancer annually using FOBT, every 5 years using sigmoidoscopy with FOBT every 3 years, or every 10 years using colonoscopy, in adults, beginning at age 50 and continuing until age 75. See: <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf08/colocancer/colors.htm> for more information. Colonoscopy is one of the three modalities currently recommended by USPSTF for colorectal cancer screening. USPSTF does not recommend one screening method over another, and the risks and benefits of these screening methods vary. Colonoscopy estimates are shown separately because of the recent large increase in its utilization. The American College of Gastroenterology recommends that African American persons start routine testing for colorectal cancer at age 45. See: <http://www.acg.gi.org/patients/ccrk/> for more information. Standard errors for selected years are available in the spreadsheet version of this table. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm>.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey. Family core and sample adult questionnaires. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).