

Table 72. Use of colorectal tests or procedures among adults aged 50–75, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 2000–2015

Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2017.htm#072>.

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

Characteristic	Any colorectal test or procedure ^{1,2}					Colonoscopy ^{2,3}				
	2000	2005	2010	2013	2015	2000	2005	2010	2013	2015
Percent of adults aged 50–75										
All adults 50–75 years ⁴	33.9	44.3	58.7	57.8	62.4	19.1	37.6	54.9	54.5	59.2
Sex										
Male	33.1	44.4	58.5	56.7	61.6	19.5	37.9	54.7	53.4	58.4
Female	34.5	44.2	58.8	58.9	63.1	18.8	37.4	55.1	55.5	60.0
Race ⁵										
White only	34.9	45.6	59.8	58.4	63.7	19.7	38.9	56.0	55.3	60.7
Black or African American only	29.6	38.1	55.2	58.0	59.6	17.4	32.2	51.8	54.1	56.3
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*35.2	*33.9	48.9	49.3	48.9	*	*	46.7	45.8	45.3
Asian only	20.4	30.8	47.1	49.8	52.3	*8.6	24.4	43.6	43.7	45.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	37.5	33.8	51.9	50.5	52.7	*25.1	29.6	48.4	48.4	49.8
Hispanic origin and race ⁵										
Hispanic or Latino	21.7	28.5	46.5	41.5	47.4	13.3	23.1	43.9	37.5	44.0
Mexican	19.3	24.6	44.6	39.2	41.2	11.2	18.2	41.3	35.2	37.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	34.7	45.6	59.9	59.6	64.1	19.5	38.9	56.0	56.3	61.0
White only	35.7	47.4	61.3	60.4	65.6	20.0	40.5	57.3	57.4	62.8
Black or African American only	29.7	38.0	55.3	58.2	60.3	17.5	32.0	52.0	54.6	56.9
Percent of poverty level ⁶										
Below 100%	26.5	28.7	37.9	43.7	45.6	16.3	23.6	34.8	40.5	42.8
100%–199%	29.4	38.4	47.9	48.4	51.8	17.7	31.5	43.3	44.8	48.0
200%–399%	33.7	43.6	58.0	55.8	61.3	18.6	37.0	54.6	52.0	58.6
400% or more	37.1	49.6	67.3	65.6	70.0	20.5	42.8	63.6	62.7	66.8
Hispanic origin and race and percent of poverty level ^{5,6}										
Hispanic or Latino:										
Below 100%	15.3	19.3	33.7	35.7	40.4	*9.3	13.1	32.1	32.0	37.0
100%–199%	16.8	24.6	39.6	35.1	37.7	8.6	19.4	36.3	31.2	34.0
200%–399%	23.6	28.3	47.5	41.5	48.9	*13.7	21.6	46.0	37.3	45.0
400% or more	31.1	42.1	63.3	53.0	61.5	22.4	39.3	59.5	48.8	58.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White only:										
Below 100%	29.6	30.6	40.4	46.8	46.1	19.3	26.8	36.4	44.0	43.7
100%–199%	32.1	42.4	50.0	51.9	55.1	19.7	35.0	44.5	48.3	51.6
200%–399%	35.2	47.3	59.7	57.6	64.3	19.3	40.2	56.3	54.0	62.1
400% or more	37.9	50.6	68.0	66.2	71.3	20.7	43.8	64.3	63.6	68.3
Black or African American only:										
Below 100%	27.5	29.0	39.2	45.5	49.1	14.5	23.5	36.4	41.2	44.8
100%–199%	28.7	36.2	49.0	51.4	56.2	17.2	30.3	46.5	47.3	51.8
200%–399%	27.7	35.8	60.5	61.3	60.2	16.5	31.8	56.2	57.9	58.2
400% or more	33.9	48.9	68.1	70.5	71.9	20.7	40.2	64.6	67.5	68.5
Education ⁷										
No high school diploma or GED	25.9	34.5	44.6	43.5	46.6	14.9	29.0	41.5	39.9	43.7
High school diploma or GED	33.1	42.1	53.7	53.4	58.2	19.0	35.7	50.8	50.4	55.2
Some college or more	37.8	48.7	64.7	63.1	67.2	20.9	41.6	60.4	59.6	63.9

Table 72. Use of colorectal tests or procedures among adults aged 50–75, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 2000–2015

Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2017.htm#072>.

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

Characteristic	Any colorectal test or procedure ^{1,2}					Colonoscopy ^{2,3}				
	2000	2005	2010	2013	2015	2000	2005	2010	2013	2015
Level of difficulty ⁸										
Percent of adults aged 50–75										
A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	---	---	58.9	63.2	63.5	---	---	54.5	59.1	59.9
Some difficulty	---	---	60.0	58.7	64.8	---	---	56.7	55.1	61.8
No difficulty	---	---	57.4	55.0	60.9	---	---	53.5	52.6	57.4
Geographic region										
Northeast	34.4	50.9	64.3	61.0	66.4	19.1	44.8	61.7	59.4	64.5
Midwest	35.2	43.5	58.4	59.5	63.1	19.8	36.6	55.2	57.3	61.7
South	32.5	43.9	57.4	56.4	60.4	20.0	38.1	54.4	53.8	57.8
West	34.1	39.6	56.3	55.9	61.8	16.3	31.3	49.7	48.7	54.9
Location of residence ⁹										
Within MSA	34.1	44.7	59.6	58.3	63.2	19.0	37.9	55.8	54.8	59.8
Outside MSA	33.2	42.7	54.4	55.6	58.5	19.6	36.7	50.9	52.8	56.5

* 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%.

--- Data not available.

¹Includes 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.

²Questions differed slightly on the National Health Interview Survey across survey years. See Appendix II, Colorectal tests or procedures.

³Includes any colonoscopy in the past 10 years, alone or in addition to another type of colorectal test or procedure.

⁴Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown disability status, and unknown education level.

⁵The 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.

⁶Based 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 VII.

⁷GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma. See Appendix II, Education.

⁸Functional limitation is defined by the reported level of difficulty in six functioning domains: seeing (even if wearing glasses), hearing (even if wearing hearing aids), mobility (walking or climbing stairs), communication (understanding or being understood by others), cognition (remembering or concentrating), and self-care (such as washing all over or dressing). Respondents with answers to one or more of the six questions were included in one of three mutually exclusive categories. Those responding "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot do at all/unable to do" to at least one question were classified in the "A lot of difficulty/cannot do" category. Of the remaining, those responding "Some difficulty" to at least one question were classified in the "Some difficulty" category, and those responding "No difficulty" to at least one question were classified in the "No difficulty" category. Those responding "Don't know" or "Refused" to all six questions were excluded. During 2010–2016, 1%–8% of respondents were missing data and excluded. See Appendix II, Functional limitation. Different questions about vision and hearing limitations were used in separate tables on trends in vision limitations (Table 43) and hearing limitations (Table 44), respectively.

⁹MSA 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. The USPSTF recommendations were updated in 2016 to include additional screening methods but did not emphasize one method over another, as the risk and benefits vary from method to method. For more information, see <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/RecommendationStatementFinal/colorectal-cancer-screening2>. Colonoscopy estimates are shown separately in the table because of the recent large increase in the use of colonoscopies. The 2009 Colorectal Cancer Screening Guidelines from the American College of Gastroenterology recommended that black or African American persons start routine testing for colorectal cancer at age 45. For more information, see: Rex DK, Johnson DA, Anderson JC, Schoenfeld PS, Burke CA, Inadomi JM. American College of Gastroenterology guidelines for colorectal cancer screening 2009. *Am J Gastroenterol* 104(3):739–50. 2009. Available from: <http://s3.gi.org/physicians/guidelines/CCSJJournalPublicationFebruary2009.pdf>. Standard errors for selected years are available in the spreadsheet version of this table. Data for additional years are available. See the Excel spreadsheet on the *Health, United States* website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm>.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey. Data are from either the cancer control module or the cancer screening supplement of the sample adult questionnaire, in addition to the family core questionnaire. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).