



Colorectal Cancer Screenings Among Adults in Arkansas, 2008

Colorectal cancer screenings can find colorectal cancer at an early stage, when treatment is most effective. Some colorectal cancer screenings can even find precancerous polyps so they can be removed, thereby preventing cancer from developing. Adults should speak with a health care provider to decide what type of tests are appropriate.

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Among Adults Age 50 and Over in Arkansas, 2008

	Never had sigmoidoscopy/ colonoscopy	No blood stool test in past two years
	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)*	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)*
GENDER		
Male	45% (41.6, 48.1)	79% (76.2, 81.3)
Female	45% (42.1, 47.0)	81% (79.1, 82.8)
Race		
Black	51% (44.3, 57.9)	83% (76.6, 87.7)
White	44% (41.5, 45.8)	80% (77.8, 81.2)
Education		
High school or less	49% (46.6, 52.2)	82% (79.5, 83.7)
Some college or more	40% (37.1, 42.7)	78% (76.0, 80.6)
Marital Status		
Married	43% (40.2, 45.3)	79% (77.2, 81.2)
Not married	49% (46.1, 51.9)	82% (79.5, 83.9)
Health Insurance		
Yes	42% (39.9, 44.0)	79% (77.3, 80.6)
No	71% (64.1, 76.7)	90% (84.9, 93.2)

The table shows the percentage of Arkansas adults age 50 and over who have not received colorectal cancer screenings, along with 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy. Among adults age 50 and over in Arkansas, 45% have never received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. The following adults are less likely to have received this colorectal cancer screening:

Blood Stool Test. Among adults age 50 and over in Arkansas, 80% have not had a blood stool test within the past two years. The following adults are less likely to have received this colorectal cancer screening:

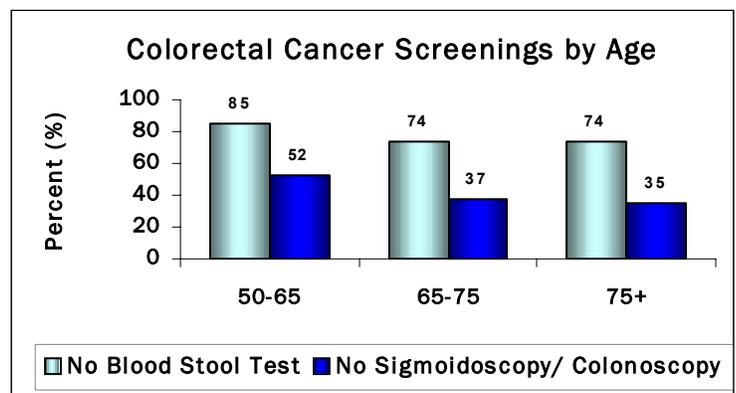
- Adults with a high school education or less.
- Adults who are not married.
- Adults with no health insurance.

Blood Stool Test. Among adults age 50 and over in Arkansas, 80% have not had a blood stool test within the past two years. The following adults are less likely to have received this colorectal cancer screening:

- Adults with no health insurance.

*As a general rule, estimates are considered significantly different if the confidence intervals of the groups being compared do not overlap.

Arkansas adults age 50 and over are less likely to be screened for colorectal cancer if they do not have health insurance.



Colorectal Cancer Screenings Among Adults Age 50 and Over in Arkansas, 2008

	Never had sigmoidoscopy/ colonoscopy	No blood stool test in past two years
	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)*	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)*
Income		
Less than \$15,000	56% (50.8, 61.6)	84% (80.0, 88.0)
\$15,000-\$24,999	48% (43.1, 52.1)	80% (75.9, 83.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	43% (37.4, 48.6)	79% (73.7, 82.6)
\$35,000-\$49,999	42% (37.0, 47.4)	80% (75.0, 83.4)
\$50,000 or above	41% (37.2, 44.8)	80% (76.9, 82.7)
Metropolitan vs. Non-Metropolitan**		
Metropolitan	39% (36.4, 41.8)	78% (76.1, 80.5)
Non-Metropolitan	51% (48.1, 53.9)	82% (79.6, 84.0)

*As a general rule, estimates are considered significantly different if the confidence intervals do not overlap. **Metropolitan areas of Arkansas include center cities, counties containing center cities, and suburban counties. Any areas outside of metropolitan areas are considered non-metropolitan.

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy. As shown in the table, the adults living in metropolitan areas are less likely to have received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime:

Blood Stool Test. The table shows how blood stool test screening rates vary among adults in Arkansas.

Arkansas adults age 50 and over are less likely to have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime if they live in a non-metropolitan area.

Colorectal cancer screening vary by public health region, as shown in the map below.

