

Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan / Healthy People 2010 Objective	U.S Figure	Kansas Figure
Breast Cancer		
1. By 2010, reduce breast cancer death rate among women by 20% to 22.3 deaths per 100,000 women.	25.9 (2001 NCHS data)	24.3 (2001-2002 CHES data)
2. By 2010, reduce the percentage of invasive female breast cancers (excluding in situ) diagnosed with regional or distant metastasis to less than 25%.	33.3% (1996-2000 SEER data)	33.2% (1997-2001 KCR data)
3. By 2010, increase the proportion of women aged 50 & older who have received a mammogram within the past 2 years to greater than 85%.	75% (1999 BRFSS data)	80% (2000-2002 BRFSS data)
4. By 2010, increase the proportion of women aged 40 & older who have received a mammogram within the past 2 years to 70%.	70% (2000 NHIS data)	76% (2000-2002 BRFSS data)
5. By 2010, increase the proportion of women aged 50 & older who have received a mammogram and a CBE in the past 2 years to greater than 80%.	68% (1999 BRFSS data)	71% (2000-2002 BRFSS data)
Cervical Cancer		
6. By 2010, reduce death rate from cancer of uterine cervix to 2 deaths per 100,000 women.	2.6 (2002 NVSS data)	2.4 (2002 CHES data)
7. By 2010, increase the proportion of women aged 18 & older with a uterine cervix who have ever received a Pap smear to 97%.	95% (2000 BRFSS data)	95% (2000-2002 BRFSS data)
8. By 2010, increase the proportion of women aged 18 & older with a uterine cervix who have received a Pap smear in the past three years to 90%.	87.5% (2002 BRFSS data)	89.2% (2000-2002 BRFSS data)
Colorectal Cancer		
9. By 2010, reduce colorectal cancer death rate to 13.9 deaths per 100,000 persons (34% improvement).	19.7 (2002 NVSS data)	20.3 (2001-2002 CHES data)
10. Reduce the incidence of colorectal cancer to 45 cases per 100,000 persons.	54.3 (1999 U.S. SEER data)	53.6 (1997-2001 KCR data)
11. By 2010, increase the proportion of adults aged 50 years & older who had both sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years & a fecal occult blood stool test (FOBT) in the past year to greater than 15%.	-	13% (2001-2002 BRFSS data)
12. By 2010, increase the proportion of persons aged 50 years and older who had FOBT in the past year to greater than 25%.	-	24% (2001-2002 BRFSS data)
13. By 2010, increase the proportion of adults aged 50 years & older who have had a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years to greater than 35%.	-	37% (2001-2002 BRFSS data)

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14. By 2010, increase the proportion of adults aged 50 years & older who received a screening test (FOBT or a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam) for colorectal cancer to greater than 80%.	-	66% (2001-2002 BRFSS data)
15. By 2010, increase the proportion of adults who report consuming fruits & vegetables five or more times per day to 30%.	23% (2000 BRFSS data)	18% (2002 BRFSS data)
16. Decrease the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25) to less than 50%.	57% (2000 BRFSS data)	60% (2002 BRFSS data)
17. Increase the proportion of adults who engage in any leisure time physical activity to 80%.	75.6 (2000 BRFSS data)	78% (2002 BRFSS data)
Lung Cancer		
18. By 2010, reduce the lung and bronchus cancer death rate to 44.9 deaths per 100,000 persons.	54.9 (2002 NVVS data)	54.5 (2001-2002 CHES data)
19. By 2010, reduce the prevalence of current smoking among adults to less than 15%.	23% (2000 BRFSS data)	22% (2001-2002 BRFSS data)
20. By 2010, reduce the prevalence of current smoking among African-American adults to less than 15%.	23% (2000 BRFSS data)	23% (2001-2002 BRFSS data)
21. By 2010, reduce the prevalence of current smoking among Hispanic adults to less than 15%.	22% (2000 BRFSS data)	21% (2001-2002 BRFSS data)
22. By 2010, reduce the prevalence of smoking among students in grades 6 th , 7 th & 8 th to 10%.	9% (2000 YTS data)	6% (2002 YTS data)
23. By 2010, reduce the prevalence of smoking among 12 th graders to 20%.	-	26% (2001-2002 YTS data)
24. By 2010, increase the proportion of adults who report a no smoking policy at work to greater than 70% (among employed adults who work in a building other than their own home).	-	81% (2002 ATS data)
Prostate Cancer		
25. By 2010, reduce the prostate cancer death rate to 28.8 deaths per 100,000 males.	27.9 (2002 NVSS data)	28.3 (2001- 2002 CHES data)
26. By 2010, increase the percentage of men 50 years or older who have been counseled by their provider regarding the risks and benefits of early detection and treatment of prostate cancer	-	61% (2001 BRFSS data)
Skin Cancer		
27. By the year 2010, reduce the melanoma cancer deaths to 2.5 deaths per 100,000 persons.	2.6 (2002 NVSS data)	2.4 (2001-2002 CHES data)

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28. By the year 2010, reduce the proportion of malignant melanomas of the skin (excluding <i>in situ</i> , excluding unstaged) diagnosed with regional or metastatic spread at diagnosis to 5%.	8.6% (1989-1995 SEER data)	10.3% (1996-1999 KCR data)
29. Increase the proportion of persons who use at least one of the following protective measures that may reduce the risk of skin cancer: avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight, use sunscreen with a sun-protective factor (SPF) of 15 or higher, and avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light:		
a) Increase the proportion of adults aged 18 years and older who follow protective measures that may reduce the risk of skin cancer to 75%.	58% (2000 NHIS data)	-
b) Increase the proportion of adolescents (in grades 9 through 12) who follow protective measures that may reduce the risk of skin cancer.	-	-

Data Sources:

- NCHS - National Center for Health Statistics.
- CHES - Center for Health & Environmental Statistics, KDHE
- CDC - Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
- NVSS - National Vital statistics System (CDC, NCHS)
- NHIS - National Health Interview Survey (CDC, NCHS)
- NCI - National Cancer Institute
- SEER - Surveillance, Epidemiology & End Results (NCI).
- KCR - Kansas Cancer Registry
- BRFSS - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- YTS - Youth Tobacco Survey
- ATS - Adult Tobacco Survey