
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

OVERVIEW: BRFSS 2014

September 2015





Background

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a collaborative project between all of the states in the United States (US) and participating US territories and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BRFSS is administered and supported by CDC's Population Health Surveillance Branch, under the Division of Population Health at the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. The BRFSS is an ongoing surveillance system designed to measure behavioral risk factors for the noninstitutionalized adult population (aged 18 years of age and older) residing in the United States. The BRFSS was initiated in 1984, with 15 states collecting surveillance data on risk behaviors through monthly telephone interviews. Over time, the number of states participating in the survey increased, and by 2001, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands were participating in the BRFSS. Today, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam collect data annually; American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau collect survey data over a limited point-in-time (usually 1 to 3 months). In this document, the term state is used to refer to all areas participating in the BRFSS, including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The BRFSS objective is to collect uniform, state-specific data on preventive health practices and risk behaviors that are linked to chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases that affect the adult population. Factors assessed by the BRFSS in 2014 include tobacco use, HIV/AIDS knowledge and prevention, exercise, immunization, health status, healthy days health-related quality of life, health care access, inadequate sleep, chronic health conditions, alcohol consumption, oral health, falls, drinking and driving, cancer screenings (including breast, cervical, prostate, colorectal cancers), and seatbelt use. Since 2011, the BRFSS conducts both landline telephone- and cellular telephone-based surveys. In conducting the BRFSS landline telephone survey, interviewers collect data from a randomly selected adult in a household. In conducting the cellular telephone version of the BRFSS questionnaire, interviewers collect data from an adult who participates by using a cellular telephone and resides in a private residence or college housing.

The BRFSS field operations are managed by state health departments that follow protocols adopted by the states, with technical assistance provided by CDC. State health departments collaborate during survey development and conduct the interviews themselves or use contractors. The data are transmitted to CDC for editing, processing, weighting, and analysis. An edited and weighted data file is provided to each participating health department for each year of data collection, and summary reports of state-specific data are prepared by CDC. Health departments use the data for a variety of purposes, including identifying demographic variations in

health-related behaviors, targeting services, addressing emergent and critical health issues, proposing legislation for health initiatives, and measuring progress toward state health objectives.¹ For specific examples of how state officials use the finalized BRFSS data sets, please refer to the appropriate [state information](#) on the BRFSS website.

Health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain to the noninstitutionalized adult population—aged 18 years or older—who reside in the United States. In 2014, additional question sets were included as optional modules to provide a measure for several childhood health and wellness indicators, including asthma prevalence for people aged 17 years or younger.

As previously noted, respondents are identified through telephone-based methods. According to the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS), 97.7% of all occupied housing units in the United States had telephone service available and telephone noncoverage ranged from 1.4% in Connecticut to 3.2% in Mississippi. It is estimated that 6.2% of occupied households in Puerto Rico did not have telephone service. ([See data on telephone coverage in US households.](#)) The increasing percentage of households that are abandoning their landline telephones for cellular telephones has significantly eroded the population coverage provided by landline telephone-based surveys to pre-1970s levels. The preliminary results from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) show that the number of American households with only wireless telephones continued to increase in 2014. For the first half of 2014, the percentage of cellular telephone-only households was 45.4 percent.² This is an increase of 1.4 percentage points over the preceding 6-month period. In households where both landline telephone and wireless telephone service are available, there is a trend toward increased use of wireless communication.² In 2014, the BRFSS respondents who had a cellular telephone were eligible for participation in the cellular telephone survey.

No direct method of accounting for non-telephone coverage is employed by the BRFSS. Continuing a weighting method first introduced in 2011, the BRFSS used iterative proportional fitting (or raking) to weight the data. . Raking adjusts the data so that groups underrepresented in the sample can be more accurately represented in the final data set. Raking allows for the incorporation of cellular telephone survey data; it permits the introduction of additional demographic characteristics and more accurately matches sample distributions to known demographic characteristics of populations, as compared with the pre-2011 BRFSS weighting methods. The use of raking has been shown by researchers to reduce error within estimates.³ The BRFSS raking includes categories of age by gender, detailed race and ethnicity groups, education levels, marital status, regions within states, gender by race and ethnicity, telephone source, renter or owner status, and age groups by race and ethnicity. In 2014, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico collected samples of interviews conducted both by landline telephone and cellular telephone.

The BRFSS Design

The BRFSS Questionnaire

Each year, the states—represented by their BRFSS coordinators and CDC—agree on the content of the questionnaire. The BRFSS questionnaire consists of a core component and optional modules. Many questions are taken from established national surveys, such as the National Health Interview Survey or the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. This practice allows the BRFSS to take advantage of questions that have been tested and allows states to compare their data with those from other surveys. Any new questions that states, federal agencies, or other entities propose as additions to the BRFSS must go through cognitive testing and field testing before they can become part of the BRFSS questionnaire. In addition, a majority vote of all state representatives is required before questions are adopted. The BRFSS guidelines—agreed upon by the state representatives and CDC—specify that all states ask the core component questions without modification. They may choose to add any, all, or none of the optional modules and may add questions of their choosing at the end of the questionnaire (state-added questions).

The questionnaire has three parts

- 1. Core component:** A standard set of questions that all states use. Core content includes queries about current health-related perceptions, conditions, and behaviors (e.g., health status, health care access, alcohol consumption, tobacco use, cancer screenings, HIV/AIDS risks), as well as demographic questions. The core component includes the annual core comprising questions asked each year, and rotating core questions that are included in even- and odd-numbered years.
- 2. Optional BRFSS modules:** Sets of questions on specific topics (e.g., excess sun exposure, cancer survivorship, mental illness, stigma) that states elect to use on their questionnaires. In 2014, the BRFSS supported 19 optional modules. Generally, CDC programs submit module questions and the states vote to adopt final questions that can be included as optional modules. For more information, please see the [Questionnaire section](#) of the BRFSS website.
- 3. State-added questions:** Individual states develop or acquire these questions and add them to their BRFSS questionnaires. CDC neither edits nor evaluates these questions.

The BRFSS supported 19 modules in 2014, but states limited modules and added questions to only the most useful for their state program purposes, in order to keep surveys at a reasonable length. Because different states have different needs, there is wide variation between states in terms of question totals each year. The BRFSS implements a new questionnaire in January and usually does not change it significantly for the rest of the year.

The flexibility of state-added questions, however, does permit additions, changes, and deletions at any time during the year.

The 2014 list of optional modules used on both the landline telephone and cellular telephone surveys is available on the BRFSS website. In order to allow for a wider range of questions in optional modules, combined landline telephone and cellular telephone data for 2014 include up to three split versions of the questionnaire. A split version is when a subset of telephone numbers for data collection still followed the state sample design, and administrators used it as the state's BRFSS sample, but the optional modules and state-added questions may have been different from other split version questionnaires. For additional information on split version questionnaires see the [2014 Modules Used by Category](#) document.

Annual Questionnaire Development

The governance of the BRFSS includes a representative body of state health officials, elected by region. During the year, the State BRFSS Coordinators Working Group meets with CDC's BRFSS program management. One task of this group is to develop a 5-year, long-term plan for the BRFSS core instrument. The 2014 BRFSS questionnaire represents the third year of a 5-year plan (2012-2016).

Before the beginning of the calendar year, CDC provides states with the text of the core component and the optional modules that the BRFSS will support in the coming year. States select their optional modules and ready any state-added questions they plan to use. Each state then constructs its own questionnaire. The order of the questioning is always the same—interviewers ask questions from the core component first, then they ask any questions from the optional modules, and the state-added questions. This content order ensures comparability across states and follows the BRFSS guidelines. Generally, the only changes that the standard protocol allows are limited insertions of state-added questions on topics related to core questions. CDC and state partners must agree to these exceptions. However, in some cases, states have not been able to follow all set guidelines. Users should refer to the Comparability of Data document, which lists the known deviations.

Once each state finalizes its questionnaire content—consisting of the core questionnaire, optional modules, and state-added questions--the state prepares a hard copy or electronic version of the instrument and sends it to CDC. States use the [questionnaire](#) without changes for one calendar year, and CDC archives a copy on the BRFSS website. If a significant portion of any state's population does not speak English, states have the option of translating the questionnaire into other languages. Currently, CDC provides a Spanish version of the core questionnaire and optional modules. Specific wording of the Spanish version of the questionnaire may be adapted by the states to fit the needs of their Hispanic populations.

Sample Description

In a telephone survey such as the BRFSS, a sample record is one telephone number in the list of all telephone numbers the system randomly selects for dialing. To meet the BRFSS standard for the participating states' sample designs, one must be able to justify sample records as a probability sample of all households with telephones in the state. All participating areas met this criterion in 2014. Fifty-one projects used a disproportionate stratified sample (DSS) design for their landline samples. Guam and Puerto Rico used a simple random-sample design.

In the type of DSS design that states most commonly used in the BRFSS landline telephone sampling, the BRFSS divides telephone numbers into two groups, or strata, which are sampled separately. The high-density and medium-density strata contain telephone numbers that are expected to belong mostly to households. Whether a telephone number goes into the high-density or medium-density stratum is determined by the number of listed household numbers in its hundred block, or set of 100 telephone numbers with the same area code, prefix, and first 2 digits of the suffix and all possible combinations of the last 2 digits. BRFSS puts numbers from hundred blocks with 1 or more listed household numbers (1+ blocks, or banks) in either the high-density stratum (listed 1+ blocks) or medium-density stratum (unlisted 1 + blocks). The BRFSS samples the two strata to obtain a probability sample of all households with telephones.

Cellular telephone sampling frames are commercially available and the system can call random samples of cellular telephone numbers, but doing so requires specific protocols. The basis of the 2014 BRFSS sampling frame is the Telecordia database of telephone exchanges (e.g., 617-492-0000 to 617-492-9999) and 1,000 banks (e.g., 617-492-0000 to 617-492-0999). The vendor uses dedicated cellular 1,000 banks, sorted on the basis of area code and exchange within a state. The BRFSS forms an interval— K —by dividing the population count of telephone numbers in the frame— N —by the desired sample size— n . The BRFSS divides the frame of telephone numbers into n intervals of size K telephone numbers. From each interval, the BRFSS draws one 10-digit telephone number at random.

The target population (aged 18 years and older) for cellular telephone samples in 2014 consists of people residing in a private residence or college housing who have a working cellular telephone.

In the sample design, each state begins with a single stratum. To provide adequate sample sizes for smaller geographically defined populations of interest, however, many states sample disproportionately from strata that correspond to substate regions. In 2014, the 48 states or territories with disproportionately sampled geographic strata were Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South

Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, the US Virgin Islands, Washington, and Wisconsin. As a precaution to protect the confidential responses provided by the respondent, specific variables (such as substate geographic identifiers, detailed race or ethnicity, and older than 80 years of age) in a given year are removed.

State health departments may directly collect data from their states or they may use a contractor. In 2014, 9 state health departments collected their data in-house and 44 contracted data collection to university survey research centers or commercial firms. In 2014, the CDC provided samples purchased from Marketing Systems Group, Inc. (MSG) to all 53 states and territories.

Data Collection

Interviewing Procedures

In 2014, 53 states or territories used Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) systems. CDC supports CATI programming using the Ci3 WinCATI software package. This support includes programming the core and module questions for data collectors, providing questionnaire scripting of state-added questions for states requiring such assistance, and contracting with a Ci3 consultant to assist states. Following guidelines provided by the BRFSS, state health personnel or contractors conduct interviews. The core portion of the questionnaire lasts an average of 18 minutes. Interview time for modules and state-added questions is dependent upon the number of questions used, but generally, they add 5 to 10 minutes to the interview.

Interviewer retention is very high among states that conduct the survey in-house. The state coordinator or interviewer supervisor conducts repeated training specific to the BRFSS. Contractors typically use interviewers who have experience conducting telephone surveys, but these interviewers are given additional training on the BRFSS questionnaire and procedures before they are approved to work on the BRFSS.

The BRFSS protocols require evaluation of interviewer performance. In 2014, all BRFSS surveillance sites had the capability to monitor their interviewers. Interviewer-monitoring systems vary from listening to the interviewer only at an on-site location to listening to both the interviewer and respondent at remote locations. Some states also use verification callbacks in addition to direct monitoring. Contractors typically conducted systematic monitoring of each interviewer a certain amount of time each month. All states had the capability to tabulate disposition code frequencies by interviewer. These data were the primary means for quantifying interviewer performance.

States conducted telephone interviews during each calendar month. They made calls 7 days per week, during both daytime and evening hours. They followed standard BRFSS procedures for rotation of calls over days of the week and time of day. Detailed information on interview response rates is available in the BRFSS [2014 Summary Data Quality Report](#).

Data Processing

Preparing for Data Collection and Data Processing

Data processing is an integral part of any survey. Because states collect and submit data to CDC each month, the BRFSS performs routine data processing tasks on an ongoing basis. Once the final version of the new questionnaire becomes available each year, CDC staff take steps to prepare for the next cycles of data collection. These steps include developing edit specifications, programming portions of the Ci3 WinCATI software, programming the editing software, and producing telephone sample estimates as requested by states and ordering the sample from the contract vendor. CDC produces a Ci3 WinCATI data entry module for each state that requests it. CDC staff also must incorporate skip patterns, together with some consistency edits, and response-code range checks into the CATI system. These edits and skip patterns serve to reduce interviewer, data entry, and skip errors. Developers prepare data conversion tables that help processors read the survey data from the entry module, call information from the sample tracking module, and combine information into the final format for that data year. CDC also creates and distributes a Windows-based editing program that can perform data validations on files with proper survey result formats. This program helps users with output lists of errors or warns users about conditions of concern that may exist in the data.

CDC begins to process data for the survey year as soon as states or their contractors begin submitting data to the data management mailbox. Data processing continues throughout the survey year. CDC receives and tracks monthly data submissions from the states. Once data are received from a state, CDC staff run editing programs and cumulative data quality checks and note any problems in the files. A CDC programmer works with each state until any problems are optimally resolved. CDC staff generate data quality reports and share them with state coordinators, who review the reports and discuss any potential problems. Once CDC receives and validates the entire year of data for a state, processors run several year-end programs on the data. These programs perform some additional, limited data cleanup and fixes specific to each state and data year and produce reports that identify potential analytic problems with the data set. Once this step is completed, data are ready for assigning weights and adding calculated variables. Calculated variables are created for the benefit of users and can be noted in the data set by the leading underscore in the variable name. The following calculated variables are examples of results from this procedure:

`_RFSMOK3`.

_HCVU651.

_AGEG5YR.

_TOTINDA.

For more information, see the *Calculated Variables and Risk Factors in Data Files* document. Several variables from the data file are used to create these variables in a process that varies in complexity. Some are based only on combined codes, while others require sorting and combining of particular codes from multiple variables.

Almost every variable derived from the BRFSS interview has a code category labeled refused and assigned values of 9, 99, or 999. These values may also be used to represent missing responses. Missing responses may be due to non-interviews (a non-interview response results when an interview ends prior to this question and an interviewer codes the remaining responses as refused) and missing responses due to skip patterns in the questionnaire. This code, however, may capture some questions that were supposed to have answers, but for some reason do not have them, and appeared as a blank or another symbol. Combining these types of responses into a single code requires vigilance on the part of data file users who wish to separate (1) results of respondents who did not receive a particular question and (2) results from respondents who, after receiving the question, gave an unclear answer or refused to answer it.

Weighting the Data

When data are unweighted, each record counts the same as any other record. Unweighted data analyses make the assumption that each record has an equal probability of being selected and that noncoverage and nonresponse are equal among all segments of the population. When deviations from these assumptions are large enough to affect the results from a data set, weighting each record appropriately can help to adjust for assumption violations. In the BRFSS, such weighting serves as a blanket adjustment for noncoverage and nonresponse and forces the total number of cases to equal population estimates for each geographic region, which for the BRFSS sums to the state population. Regardless of state sample design, use of the final weight in analysis is necessary if users are to make generalizations from the sample to the population.

Following is a general description of the 2014 BRFSS weighting process. Where a factor does not apply, processors set its value to one for calculation. In order to reduce bias due to unequal probability of selection, design weighting is conducted. The BRFSS also uses iterative proportional fitting, or raking to adjust for demographic differences between those persons who are sampled and the population that they represent. The weighting methodology, therefore, is comprised of two sections—design weight and raking.

Design weights are calculated using the weight of each geographic stratum (**_STRWT**), the number of landline phones within a household (**NUMPHON2**), and the number of adults who use those phones (**NUMADULT**). For cellphone respondents, both **NUMPHON2** and **NUMADULT** are set to 1. The formula for the design weight is

$$\text{Design Weight} = \text{_STRWT} * (1/\text{NUMPHON2}) * \text{NUMADULT}$$

In 2014, the inclusion of cellular telephone respondents who also have landline telephones in their household required an adjustment to the design weights to account for the overlapping sample frames. From each of the two sample frames, a compositing factor was calculated for the cellular telephone dual sampling frame users. The BRFSS multiplied the design weight by the compositing factor to generate a composite weight for the records in the overlapping sample frames. The BRFSS then truncated the design weight based on quartiles within geographic region, which processors used as the raking input weight.

The stratum weight (**_STRWT**) accounts for differences in the probability of selection among strata (subsets of area code or prefix combinations). It is the inverse of the sampling fraction of each stratum. There is rarely a complete correspondence between strata, defined by subsets of area code or prefix combinations, and regions, defined by the boundaries of government entities.

BRFSS calculates the stratum weight (**_STRWT**) using the following items

- *Number of available records* (**NRECSTR**) and the number of records users select (**NRECSEL**) within each geographic strata and density strata.
- *Geographic strata* (**GEOSTR**), which may be the entire state or a geographic subset (e.g., counties, census tracts).
- *Density strata* (**DENSTR**) indicating the density of the phone numbers for a given block of numbers as listed or not listed.

Within each **_GEOSTR*_DENSTR** combination, BRFSS calculates the stratum weight (**_STRWT**) from the average of the **NRECSTR** and the sum of all sample records used to produce the **NRECSEL**. The stratum weight is equal to **NRECSTR/NRECSEL**.

1/ NUMPHON2	The inverse of the number of residential telephone numbers in the respondent's household.
NUMADULT	The number of adults aged 18 years and older in the respondent's household.
FINAL WEIGHT	The BRFSS rakes the design weight to 8 margins (gender by age group, race or ethnicity, education, marital status, tenure, gender by race or ethnicity, age group

by race or ethnicity, phone ownership). If the BRFSS includes geographic regions, it includes 4 additional margins (region, region by age group, region by gender, region by race or ethnicity). If at least 1 county has 500 or more respondents, the BRFSS includes 4 additional margins (county, county by age group, county by gender, county by race or ethnicity).

_LLCPWT The final weight assigned to each respondent.

The BRFSS uses weight trimming to increase the value of extremely low weights and decrease the value of extremely high weights. The objective of weight trimming is to reduce errors in the outcome estimates caused by unusually high or low weights in some categories.

The population estimates obtained for building the target totals are from similar sources used in previous years. Intercensal population estimates were purchased from The Nielsen Company, LLC at the county-level for age, race or ethnicity, and gender. These population estimates are used as the population totals for a state across all margins. The 5-year year American Community Survey PUMS dataset (2009-2013) was used to obtain estimates for margins 3, 4, and 5 (education, marital status, tenure). The noninstitutionalized adults were weighted by the person-level weights to generate the population estimates. The percentages were then used in the raking margins. The telephone ownership estimates for margin 8 were taken from the state wireless estimate percentages produced by NCHS and released in December, 2013.

Calculation of a Child Weight

The BRFSS calculates the design weight for child weighting from the stratum weight times the inverse of the number of telephones in the household and then multiplies by the number of children

Child Design Weight = _STRWT * (1/NUMPHON2) * CHILDREN

CHILDWT = BRFSS rakes the child design weight to 5 margins including age by gender, race or ethnicity, gender by race or ethnicity, age by race or ethnicity, and phone ownership.

_CLLCPWT is the weight assigned for each child interview.

References

1. Remington PL, Smith MY, Williamson DF, et al. Design, characteristics, and usefulness of state-based behavioral risk factor surveillance: 1981–1987. *Public Health Rep.* 1988;103(4):366-375.
2. Blumberg SJ, Luke JV. Wireless substitution: Early release of estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, July–December 2014. National Center for Health Statistics website. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/wireless201506.pdf>. Accessed September 1, 2015.
3. Battaglia MP, Frankel MR, Link MW. Improving standard poststratification techniques for random-digit-dialing telephone surveys. *Surv Res Methods.* 2008;2:11-19. <https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/article/viewFile/597/1295>. Accessed September 1, 2015.