

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health National Cancer Institute Bethesda, Maryland 20892

Date:	August 8, 2008
TO:	Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
Through:	Seleda Perryman, DHHS Report Clearance Officer Marilyn Tuttleman, NIH Project Clearance Officer, OPERA Vivian Horovitch-Kelley, NCI OMB Project Clearance Liaison Office
FROM:	Arthur Schatzkin, MD, DrPH Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics National Cancer Institute/National Institutes of Health (NIH)
SUBJECT:	The NIH-AARP Comprehensive Lifestyle Interview by Computer (CLIC) Study

This is a request for OMB to approve "The Comprehensive Lifestyle Interview by Computer (CLIC) Study" for 2 years. The Federal Register Notices, supporting statements, and various attachments accompany this memorandum.

The purpose of the NIH and American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) CLIC Study is to evaluate the feasibility of using newly developed computerized questionnaires to better assess dietary intake, physical activity, lifestyle and behavioral factors, and self-reported health conditions in a population of early-to-late-middle-aged men and women who are also members of the AARP. A total of 15,000 live, eligible participants will be asked to complete the NIH-AARP Comprehensive Lifestyle Interview by Computer (CLIC) Study.

This feasibility study will utilize recent developments in computer technology to build upon the success of the current NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study [OMB#s 0925-0423 and 0925-0587], which is a prospective cohort study of diet and cancer that began in 1995. Information gathered as part of the NIH-AARP CLIC study, such as eligibility, response, and completion rates, as well as range of dietary intake, will be used for developing computerized questionnaire studies in larger cohorts.

A mission of the Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics at the NCI is to establish and support programs for the prevention and treatment of cancer. The NIH-AARP CLIC Study is an important study that supports our ability to further examine the relationship between nutritional exposures, physical activity, and lifestyle factors with cancer.