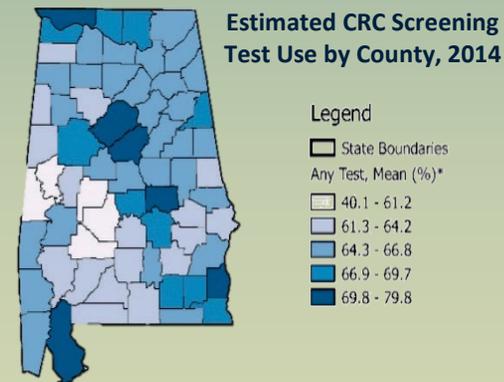
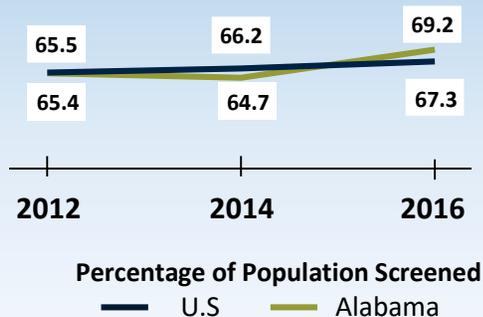


# Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Screening in Alabama

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - 2016

## CRC screening test use\* in Alabama has increased since 2012.

In 2016, 69.2% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. 454,000 residents were not currently screened. African Americans had slightly higher screening test use than whites. Screening occurred more frequently in women and in people aged 65 to 75, who were likely insured by Medicare.



County-level CRC testing prevalence was derived from small-area estimate models (Berkowitz, et al. CEBP 2018)

Factors that affect CRC screening: Data on factors—such as poverty, educational level, and insurance status—that affect who gets CRC screening tests are available at [statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov](http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov)

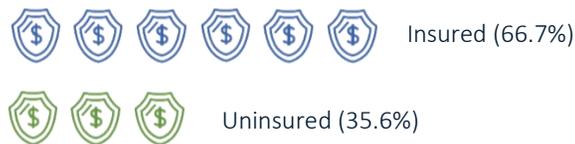
CRC Screening Info and Resources:  
[Alabama Dept. of Public Health - Cancer Division](http://Alabama Dept. of Public Health - Cancer Division)  
[www.cdc.gov/cancer/ncccp](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/ncccp)  
[www.cdc.gov/cancer/crccp](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/crccp)

Learn more about CRC incidence and mortality at [CDC's Cancer Data Visualizations Tool](http://CDC's Cancer Data Visualizations Tool).

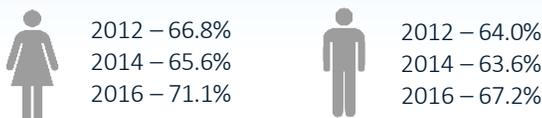
### CRC screening test use, by race/ethnicity:



### CRC screening test use, by insurance status:



### CRC screening test use, by sex:



### CRC screening test use, by age:



Men and women aged 65 to 75 years were eligible for Medicare insurance.

\*Proportion of people who reported completing a screening test for CRC among all people who could be screened based on age (50–75 years). People who were current with CRC screening in 2016 either received a home-based blood stool test within the past year, a colonoscopy within the past 10 years, or sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years, combined with a blood stool test within the past 3 years (2008 US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations).

#### Footnotes:

Prevalence of screening test use account for the differences in age among states; estimates based on small numbers not shown. The U.S. CRC screening test use prevalence estimate excludes Puerto Rico.

Self-reported screening test use comes from CDC's [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](http://Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System), 2016.

Population estimates for states and D.C. are from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (released 6/26/2017).

Available on [CDC WONDER](http://CDC WONDER)

Population estimates for Puerto Rico are from the [U.S. Census Bureau](http://U.S. Census Bureau), Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016 (Release Date: June 2017).



Collaborating to Conquer Cancer



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 National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion