CRC screening test use* in Colorado has increased since 2012.

In 2016, 67.5% of residents had a current CRC screening test. 502,000 residents were not currently screened. While overall screening test use increased, African Americans and Hispanic/Latinos lagged behind whites when it came to having a current screening test. Screening occurred more frequently in women and people aged 65 to 75, who were likely insured by Medicare.

**CRC screening test use, by race/ethnicity:**
- Whites (69.3%)
- African Americans (65.5%)
- Hispanic/Latinos (56.7%)

**CRC screening test use, by insurance status:**
- Insured (65.5%)
- Uninsured (26.6%)

*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).

**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:**
- Colorado Cancer Coalition
- [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://www.cdc.gov/cancer/).

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