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

In 2016, 65.8% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. 2.3 million 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 (69.2%)
- African Americans (65.5%)
- Hispanic/Latinos (56.2%)

CRC screening test use, by insurance status:
- Insured (62.9%)
- Uninsured (35.2%)

CRC screening test use, by sex:
- 2012 – 66.1%
- 2014 – 67.9%
- 2016 – 67.2%

CRC screening test use, by age:
- 50 to 64 Years (58.8%)
- 65 to 75 Years (80.1%)

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 in 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.
- Population estimates for states and D.C. are from CDC’s National Center for Health Statistics (released 6/26/2017). Available on CDC WONDER.
- 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).