CRC screening test use* in Georgia has not increased since 2012.

In 2016, 63.2% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test in Georgia. Over 1 million residents were not currently screened. Hispanic/Latinos lagged behind African Americans and 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:
- African Americans (64.0%)
- Whites (63.7%)
- Hispanic/Latinos (52.2%)

CRC screening test use, by insurance status:
- Insured (63.3%)
- Uninsured (26.2%)

CRC screening test use, by sex:
- 2012 – 67.7%
  - Women: 2012 – 68.0%
  - Men: 2012 – 67.4%
- 2014 – 68.0%
  - Women: 2014 – 65.0%
  - Men: 2014 – 65.0%
- 2016 – 63.5%
  - Women: 2016 – 62.9%
  - Men: 2016 – 62.9%

CRC screening test use, by age:
- 50 to 64 Years (58.2%)
- 65 to 75 Years (74.2%)

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).

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

CRC Screening Info and Resources:
GA Comprehensive Cancer Control Program
www.cdc.gov/cancer/ncccp

Learn more about CRC incidence and mortality at CDC’s Cancer Data Visualizations Tool.