Quick Facts
Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Screening in Guam
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System—2016

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

In 2016, 44.2% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. Although overall screening test use increased, it remained significantly below the U.S. national average. Screening occurred more frequently in men, people who were insured, and people aged 65 to 75 years.

CRC screening test use, by race/ethnicity:
- Hispanic/Latinos (64.8%)
- White (58.0%)
- Asian or Pacific Islander (41.2%)

CRC screening test use, by insurance status:
- Insured (47.8%)
- Uninsured (22.8%)

CRC screening test use, by age:
- 50 to 64 Years (42.6%)
- 65 to 75 Years (49.8%)

*Proportion of people who reported completing a screening test for CRC among all people who could be screened based on age (50 – 75 years).

Web resources:
- CRC Screening Info and Resources: Guam Comprehensive Cancer Control Program
- Learn more about CRC incidence and mortality at CDC’s Cancer Data Visualizations Tool.

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 State Cancer Profiles.

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 and Guam.
- 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).