Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Screening in Iowa

**Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - 2016**

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

In 2016, 68.2% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. 293,000 residents were not currently screened. Whites and Hispanic/Latinos were similar 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 (69.0%)
- Hispanic Latinos (69.0%)

**CRC screening test use, by insurance status:**
- Insured (66.4%)
- Uninsured (21.7%)

**CRC screening test use, by sex:**
- Women: 2012 – 69.2%
  - 2014 – 68.6%
  - 2016 – 68.2%
- Men: 2012 – 63.3%
  - 2014 – 66.1%
  - 2016 – 68.1%

**CRC screening test use, by age:**
- 50 to 64 Years (64.2%)
- 65 to 75 Years (75.8%)

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

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**Estimated CRC Screening Test Use by County, 2014**

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:**
- Iowa Comprehensive Cancer Control Program
  - [www.cdc.gov/cancer/ncccp](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/ncccp)
  - [www.cdc.gov/cancer/crcpp](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/crcpp)

Learn more about CRC incidence and mortality at [CDC’s Cancer Data Visualizations Tool](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/crccp).

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**Footnotes:**
- *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).