Quick Facts
Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Screening in Maine
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - 2016

CRC screening test use* in Maine has increased since 2012.
In 2016, 75.9% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. 115,000 residents were not currently screened. Screening occurred more frequently in men and people aged 65 to 75, who were likely insured by Medicare.

CRC screening test use, by race/ethnicity:
- Whites (76.1%)
- Data not available for African Americans or Hispanic/Latinos.

CRC screening test use, by insurance status:
- Insured (75.6%)
- Uninsured (35.7%)

CRC screening test use, by sex:
- 2012 – 74.8%
- 2014 – 76.7%
- 2016 – 75.8%
- 2012 – 71.9%
- 2014 – 73.2%
- 2016 – 76.1%

CRC screening test use, by age:
- 50 to 64 Years (73.0%)
- 65 to 75 Years (81.6%)

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

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:
ME Comprehensive Cancer Control Program
www.cdc.gov/cancer/ncccp

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

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.
Self-reported screening test use comes from CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016.
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).