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

In 2016, 75.3% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. 511,000 residents were not currently screened. 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 (77.2%)
- Hispanic/Latinos (68.9%)
- African Americans (67.8%)

CRC screening test use, by insurance status:
- Insured (71.7%)
- Uninsured (57.0%)

CRC screening test use, by sex:
- Women: 2012 – 76.4%, 2014 – 76.1%, 2016 – 75.6%
- Men: 2012 – 76.7%, 2014 – 76.3%, 2016 – 75.0%

CRC screening test use, by age:
- 50 to 64 Years (70.9%)
- 65 to 75 Years (83.8%)

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

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).