Quick Facts

Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Screening in New York
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - 2016

CRC screening test use* in New York has not increased since 2012.
In 2016, 68.0% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. 1.8 million residents were currently unscreened. While overall screening test use was still above the national average, 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 (70.1%)
- Hispanic/Latinos (66.8%)
- African Americans (65.5%)

CRC screening test use, by insurance status:
- Insured (65.0%)
- Uninsured (35.9%)

CRC screening test use, by age:
- 50 to 64 Years (63.0%)
- 65 to 75 Years (78.7%)

*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 the past 3 years (2008 US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations).

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.
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).