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

In 2016, 67.0% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. 1.1 million residents were not currently screened. While overall screening test use increased, African Americans lagged behind Hispanic/Latinos and 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:
- Hispanic/Latinos (69.7%)
- Whites (67.2%)
- African Americans (62.6%)

CRC screening test use, by insurance status:
- Insured (64.1%)
- Uninsured (33.7%)

CRC screening test use, by sex:
- 2012 – 65.6%
- 2014 – 65.0%
- 2016 – 69.1%
- 2012 – 61.7%
- 2014 – 65.8%
- 2016 – 64.7%

CRC screening test use, by age:
- 50 to 64 Years (62.4%)
- 65 to 75 Years (76.5%)

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

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

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 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).