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

CRC screening test use* in Oregon has increased since 2012.
In 2016, 68.8% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. 389,000 residents were not currently screened. While overall screening test use increased, 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 (70.2%)
- Hispanic/Latinos (52.8%)

CRC screening test use, by insurance status:
- Insured (65.7%)
- Uninsured (34.3%)

CRC screening test use, by sex:
- 2012 – 64.4%
- 2014 – 69.1%
- 2016 – 70.3%
- 2012 – 65.9%
- 2014 – 63.7%
- 2016 – 67.3%

CRC screening test use, by age:
- 50 to 64 Years (63.3%)
- 65 to 75 Years (78.9%)

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).