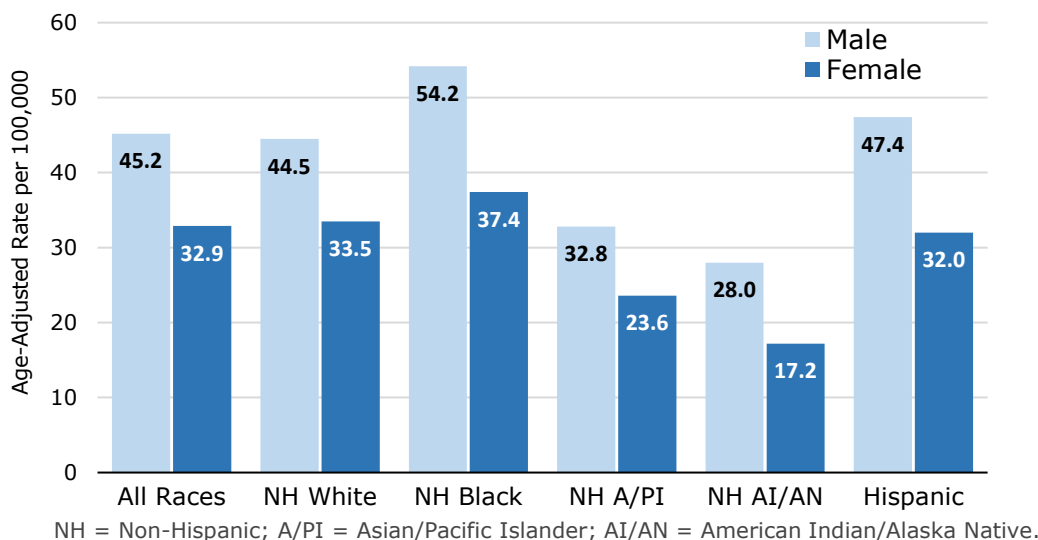


Colorectal Cancer in Texas

Over half of all colorectal cancers are caused by modifiable risk factors, including tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and excess body weight.¹ Many people have no symptoms in the early stages, which is why regular screening is important for early detection and prevention.¹ Colorectal cancer is the third most diagnosed cancer in Texas and the U.S. for both men and women.²

Invasive Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Texas, 2019-2023



- From 2019-2023, colorectal cancer incidence rates were higher in men compared to women for all racial/ethnic groups.
- Incidence among Non-Hispanic (NH) Black Texans was higher than for any other racial ethnic group, and rates were lowest among NH American Indian/Alaska Native Texans.

How Many Texans Are Impacted?

 **96,689**

There are an estimated 96,689 colorectal cancer survivors in Texas that were diagnosed between 1995-2022 and alive as of January 1, 2023.

 **14,609**

An estimated 14,609 Texans are expected to be diagnosed with colorectal cancer in 2026.

 **5,106**

An estimated 5,106 Texans are expected to die from colorectal cancer in 2026.

Texas Colorectal Cancer Statistics at a Glance

- Overall incidence rate: **38.7** cases per 100,000
 - Early-stage incidence rate: **12.6** cases per 100,000
 - Late-stage incidence rate: **23.7** cases per 100,000
- Mortality rate: **13.9** deaths per 100,000.

Screening Guidelines¹

- Colorectal cancer is “screening amenable.” This means that healthcare providers can check for cancer and abnormal cells that may become cancer in people who have no symptoms.
- American Cancer Society guidelines call for regular screening in adults ages 45-75.
- Selective screening, in consultation with healthcare providers, is recommended for those ages 76-85.

Ways to Screen¹

- Fecal occult blood test
- Sigmoidoscopy
- Colonoscopy
- Virtual colonoscopy
- DNA stool test

Screening in Texas²

In 2022, approximately 70% of Texans ages 50-75 received screening consistent with guidelines at the time.



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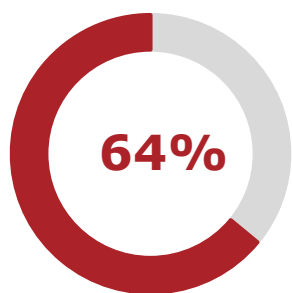
dshs.texas.gov/tcr

Five Year Relative Survival Percentage for Colorectal Cancer*

What Are Five-Year Relative Survival Percentages?

Five-year relative survival represents the percentage of people who are alive five years after diagnosis, compared to people without cancer.

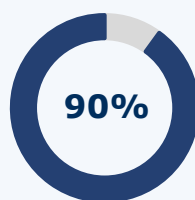
Overall Colorectal Cancer Relative Survival



The overall five-year relative survival rates for Texans diagnosed with colorectal cancer is **64%**.

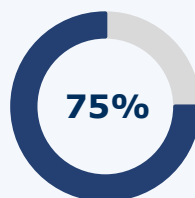
Five-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis*

Localized Stage



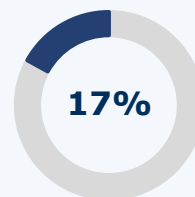
Localized cancer is confined to the original site, showing no evidence of spreading. The five-year relative survival rate for Texans diagnosed with localized colorectal cancer is **90%**. Approximately 31% of colorectal cancers are diagnosed at this stage.

Regional Stage



Regional cancer has spread beyond the original (primary) tumor to nearby tissues, organs, or lymph nodes. The five-year relative survival rate for Texans diagnosed with colorectal cancer at this stage is **75%**. Nearly 39% of these cancers are diagnosed at the regional stage.

Distant Stage



Distant cancer (distant metastasis) has spread to distant organs or lymph nodes. The five-year relative survival rate for Texans diagnosed with colorectal cancer at this stage is only **17%**. Nearly 24% of these cancers are diagnosed at the distant stage.

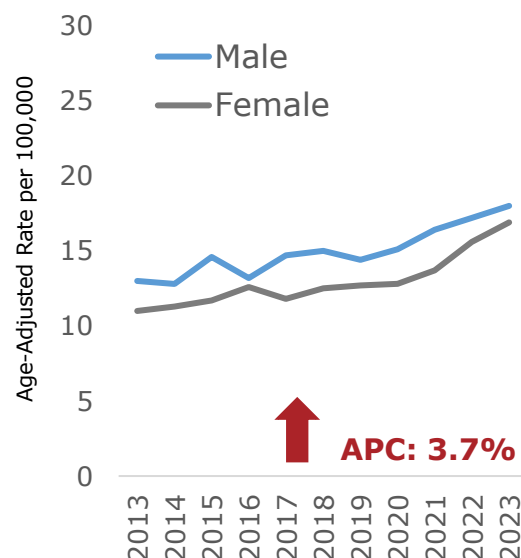
**Based on individuals diagnosed with cancer between 2017-2022 and followed through December 31, 2023. For six percent of colorectal cancers, there is not enough information to determine a stage at diagnosis.*

Changing Trends in Colorectal Cancer in Texas

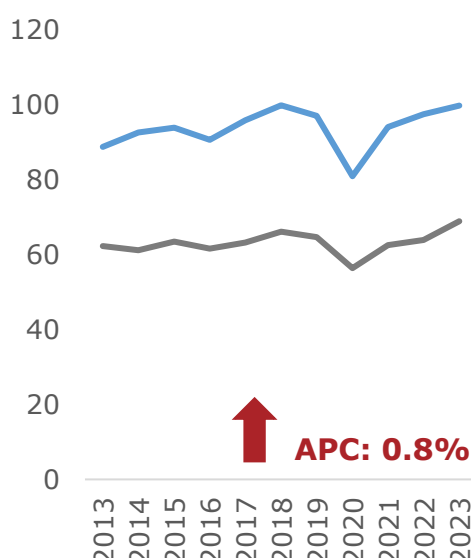
The graphs below show trends in colorectal cancer incidence (per 100,000 population) by sex for three age groups. Over the past 10 years (2013–2023, excluding 2020), annual percent change (APC) estimates show that colorectal cancer incidence rates increased among Texans ages 20–49 and 50–64, while rates decreased among Texans age 65 and older.

Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Age and Sex, 2000-2023, Texas

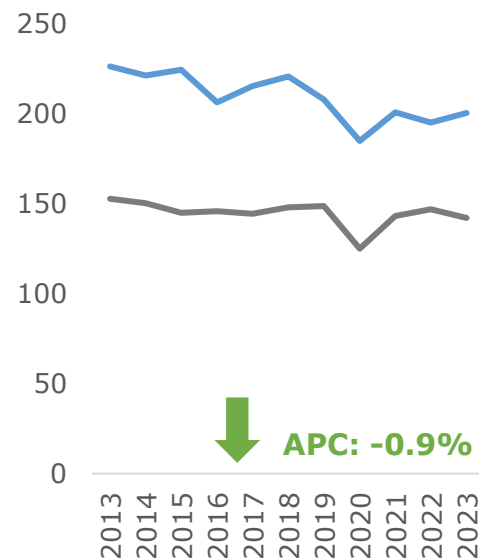
20-49 Years



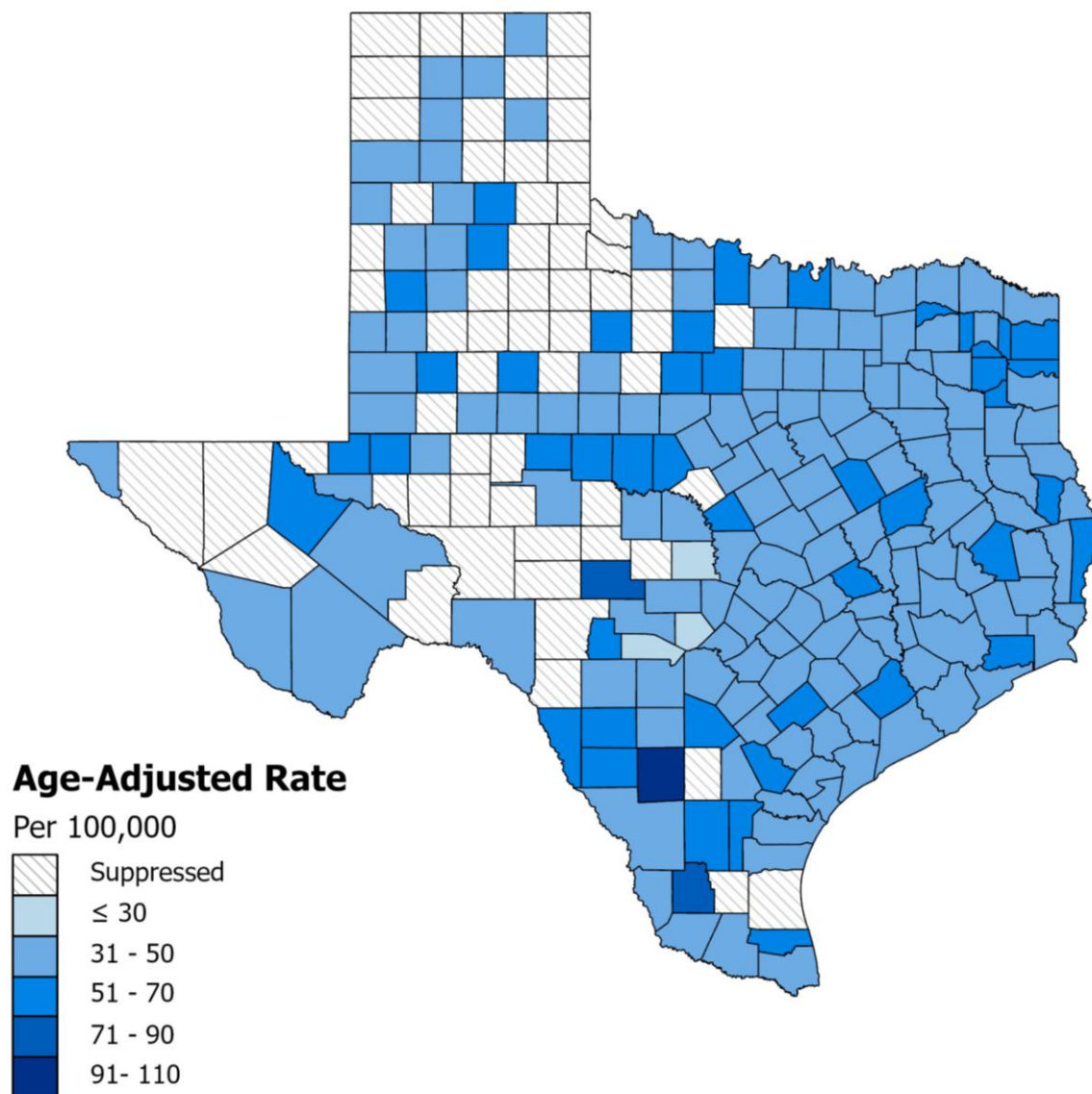
50-64 Years



65+ Years



Age-Adjusted Invasive Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by County, 2019-2023



The map above shows age-adjusted colorectal cancer incidence rates per 100,000 across Texas counties. The overall colorectal cancer incidence rate in Texas is **38.7 cases per 100,000 people**. Rates are highest in La Salle County (93.7 cases per 100,000).
Counties with less than 16 reported cases are suppressed from view.

References:

- ¹ American Cancer Society (ACS). Basic Information about Colorectal Cancer and Screening. Accessed June 2026. Available at cancer.org/cancer/types/colon-rectal-cancer.html
- ² Siegel RL, et al. Colorectal cancer statistics, 2026. CA Cancer J Clin. 2026;76(2):e70067. doi:10.3322/caac.70067
- ³ Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Colorectal Cancer Screening in Texas. Accessed June 2026. Available at dshs.texas.gov/center-health-statistics/texas-behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system-brfss

Data Sources:

- Texas Cancer Registry SEER*Stat Database, 1995-2023 Incidence, Texas statewide, 2025 Submission, cutoff 09/19/2025, created January 2026.
- Texas Cancer Registry SEER*Stat Database, Provisional 1990-2023 Mortality, Texas statewide. Texas Department of State Health Services, Cancer Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, created January 2026.