

Table 33. Use of mammography among women aged 40 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–2018

Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2019.htm#Table-033>

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1987	1993	1999	2000	2005	2008	2010	2015	2018
Percent of women having a mammogram within past 2 years ¹									
40 years and over, age adjusted ^{2,3}	29.0	59.7	70.3	70.4	66.6	67.1	66.5	64.0	65.6
40 years and over, crude ²	28.7	59.7	70.3	70.4	66.8	67.6	67.1	65.3	66.7
50 years and over, age adjusted ^{2,3}	27.3	59.7	72.1	73.7	68.2	70.3	68.8	67.2	67.9
50 years and over, crude ²	27.4	59.7	71.9	73.6	68.4	70.5	69.2	67.8	68.5
Age group									
40–49 years	31.9	59.9	67.2	64.3	63.5	61.5	62.3	58.3	61.5
50–74 years	29.9	64.8	75.7	77.2	72.0	73.8	72.4	71.6	72.9
50–64 years	31.7	65.1	76.5	78.7	71.8	74.2	72.6	71.3	71.8
65 years and over	22.8	54.2	66.8	67.9	63.8	65.5	64.4	63.3	64.8
65–74 years	26.6	64.2	73.9	74.0	72.5	72.6	71.9	72.2	75.0
75 years and over	17.3	41.0	58.9	61.3	54.7	57.9	55.7	51.5	50.6
Race ⁴									
40 years and over, crude:									
White only	29.6	60.0	70.6	71.4	67.4	67.9	67.4	65.3	67.3
Black or African American only	24.0	59.1	71.0	67.8	64.9	68.0	67.9	69.8	68.1
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*	49.8	63.0	47.4	72.8	62.7	71.2	51.5	65.3
Asian only	*	55.1	58.3	53.5	54.6	66.1	62.4	59.7	57.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	---	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	---	70.2	69.2	63.7	55.2	51.4	62.7	59.8
Hispanic origin and race ⁴									
40 years and over, crude:									
Hispanic or Latina	18.3	50.9	65.7	61.2	58.8	61.2	64.2	60.9	62.7
Not Hispanic or Latina	29.4	60.3	70.7	71.1	67.5	68.3	67.4	65.9	67.3
White only	30.3	60.6	71.1	72.2	68.3	68.7	67.8	65.8	68.0
Black or African American only	23.8	59.2	71.0	67.9	65.2	68.3	67.4	69.7	68.6
Age and Hispanic origin and race ⁴									
40–49 years:									
Hispanic or Latina	*15.3	52.6	61.6	54.1	54.2	54.1	59.8	50.3	54.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only	34.3	61.6	68.3	67.2	65.5	64.1	62.6	58.8	65.6
Black or African American only	27.8	55.6	69.2	60.9	62.1	59.5	63.5	67.8	63.4
50–64 years:									
Hispanic or Latina	23.0	59.2	69.7	66.5	61.5	71.3	68.6	71.6	69.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only	33.6	66.2	77.9	80.6	73.5	74.1	73.5	71.4	72.3
Black or African American only	26.4	65.5	75.0	77.7	71.6	76.7	74.0	73.5	72.4
65 years and over:									
Hispanic or Latina	*	*35.7	67.2	68.3	63.8	59.0	65.2	60.9	65.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only	24.0	54.7	66.8	68.3	64.7	66.1	65.0	63.9	64.9
Black or African American only	14.1	56.3	68.1	65.5	60.5	66.4	60.9	65.2	68.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Use of mammography among women aged 40 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–2018—Con.

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[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1987	1993	1999	2000	2005	2008	2010	2015	2018
Age and percent of poverty level ⁵									
40 years and over, crude:									
Below 100%	14.6	41.1	57.4	54.8	48.5	51.4	51.4	52.2	51.7
100%–199%	20.9	47.5	59.5	58.1	55.3	55.8	53.8	54.9	56.8
200%–399%	29.7	63.2	69.1	68.8	67.2	64.4	66.2	63.4	65.3
400% or more	42.9	74.1	79.8	81.5	76.6	79.0	78.1	74.7	75.4
40–49 years:									
Below 100%	18.6	36.1	51.3	47.4	42.5	46.6	48.1	45.8	42.7
100%–199%	18.4	47.8	52.8	43.6	49.8	46.5	46.2	47.5	53.2
200%–399%	31.2	63.0	63.0	60.2	61.8	56.8	59.2	55.6	61.3
400% or more	44.1	69.6	77.4	75.8	73.6	72.5	73.6	68.2	69.8
50–64 years:									
Below 100%	14.6	47.3	63.3	61.7	50.4	57.5	54.7	56.9	55.7
100%–199%	24.2	47.0	64.9	68.3	58.8	58.9	57.3	60.5	61.1
200%–399%	29.7	66.1	74.8	75.1	70.7	69.8	70.7	69.0	70.3
400% or more	44.7	78.7	83.4	86.9	80.6	84.3	82.8	79.2	78.7
65 years and over:									
Below 100%	13.1	40.4	57.6	54.8	52.3	49.1	50.6	52.7	55.3
100%–199%	19.9	47.6	60.2	60.3	56.1	59.4	55.5	54.4	55.8
200%–399%	27.7	60.3	70.0	71.1	68.6	65.0	67.2	63.3	63.1
400% or more	34.7	71.3	76.7	81.9	72.6	78.3	74.5	73.1	75.1
Health insurance status at time of interview ⁶									
40–64 years:									
Insured	---	66.2	75.5	76.0	72.5	73.4	74.1	69.7	71.1
Private	---	67.1	76.3	77.1	74.5	74.2	75.6	72.2	73.2
Medicaid	---	51.9	62.5	61.7	55.6	64.2	64.4	57.7	58.0
Uninsured	---	36.0	44.8	40.7	38.1	39.7	36.0	30.0	37.5
Health insurance status prior to interview ⁶									
40–64 years:									
Insured continuously all 12 months	---	66.6	76.1	76.8	73.1	74.1	74.7	70.6	71.6
Uninsured for any period up to 12 months	---	49.4	57.1	53.0	51.3	55.3	57.3	50.0	52.7
Uninsured more than 12 months	---	28.4	38.9	34.0	32.9	34.6	30.0	23.9	32.7
Age and education ⁷									
40 years and over, crude:									
No high school diploma or GED	17.8	46.4	56.7	57.7	52.8	53.8	53.0	51.7	54.0
High school diploma or GED	31.3	59.0	69.2	69.7	64.9	65.2	64.4	60.1	63.2
Some college or more	37.7	69.5	77.3	76.2	72.7	73.4	72.1	70.5	70.9
40–49 years:									
No high school diploma or GED	15.1	43.6	48.8	46.8	51.2	46.9	44.9	43.8	46.2
High school diploma or GED	32.6	56.6	60.8	59.0	58.8	57.2	58.4	47.5	58.1
Some college or more	39.2	66.1	74.4	70.6	68.3	66.3	66.5	64.0	64.9
50–64 years:									
No high school diploma or GED	21.2	51.4	62.3	66.5	56.9	64.9	56.7	58.1	63.0
High school diploma or GED	33.8	62.4	77.2	76.6	70.1	70.4	69.9	67.0	67.0
Some college or more	40.5	78.5	81.2	84.2	77.0	78.5	77.0	75.3	75.4
65 years and over:									
No high school diploma or GED	16.5	44.2	56.6	57.4	50.7	49.2	54.1	50.8	51.0
High school diploma or GED	25.9	57.4	68.4	71.8	64.3	65.7	62.5	60.0	62.3
Some college or more	32.3	64.8	77.1	74.1	73.0	75.6	70.9	69.8	70.5
Level of difficulty ⁸									
A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	---	---	---	---	---	---	59.0	54.2	56.9
Some difficulty	---	---	---	---	---	---	66.7	66.8	67.2
No difficulty	---	---	---	---	---	---	68.9	68.6	69.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Starting with 2018 data, the reliability of survey percentage estimates is assessed using new multistep National Center for Health Statistics data presentation standards for proportions. Before 2018 data, the reliability of estimates was evaluated based on relative standard errors (RSEs). Data preceded by an asterisk have an RSE of 20%–30%. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 30%. For more information, see Appendix II, Data presentation standards for proportions; Relative standard error (RSE).

--- Data not available.

¹Questions about use of mammography differ slightly on the National Health Interview Survey across survey years. See Appendix II, Mammography, and Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

²Includes all other races not shown separately and those with unknown poverty level in 1987, unknown health insurance status, unknown education level, and unknown disability status.

³Estimates for women aged 40 and over are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 40–49 years, 50–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. Estimates for women aged 50 and over are age adjusted using three age groups: 50–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. Age-adjusted estimates in this table may differ from other age-adjusted estimates based on the same data and presented elsewhere if different age groups are used in the adjustment procedure. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

⁴The race groups white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 2 or more races include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Starting with 1999 data, race-specific estimates are tabulated according to the 1997 "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. The five single- and multiple-race categories shown follow the 1997 standards. Starting with 1999 data, race-specific estimates are for persons who reported only one racial group; the category 2 or more races includes persons who reported more than one racial group. Before 1999, data were tabulated with four racial groups according to the 1977 standards, and the Asian only category included Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Estimates for single-race categories before 1999 included persons who reported one race or, if they reported more than one race, identified one race as best representing their race. Starting with 2003 data, race responses of other race and unspecified multiple race are treated as missing, and then race is imputed if these were the only race responses. Almost all persons with a race response of other race are of Hispanic origin. See Appendix II, Hispanic origin; Race.

⁵Percent of poverty level is based on family income and family size and composition using U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds. Poverty level was unknown for 11% of women aged 40 and over in 1987. Missing family income data are imputed for 1997 and beyond. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty; Table VII.

⁶Health insurance categories are mutually exclusive. Persons who reported both Medicaid and private coverage are classified as having private coverage. Starting with 1997 data, state-sponsored health plan coverage is included as Medicaid coverage. Starting with 1999 data, coverage by the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is included as Medicaid coverage. In addition to private and Medicaid, the insured category includes military plans, other government-sponsored health plans, and Medicare. Persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, CHIP, public assistance (through 1996), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plans (starting in 1997), Medicare, or military plans are considered to have no health insurance coverage. Persons with only Indian Health Service coverage are considered to have no health insurance coverage. See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.

⁷Education categories shown are for 1998 and subsequent years. GED is high school equivalency diploma. Before 1998, the following categories were used based on the number of years of school completed: less than 12 years, 12 years, and 13 years or more. See Appendix II, Education.

⁸Functional limitation is defined by the reported level of difficulty in six domains of functioning: seeing (even if wearing glasses), hearing (even if wearing hearing aids), mobility (walking or climbing stairs), communication (understanding or being understood by others), cognition (remembering or concentrating), and self-care (such as washing all over or dressing). Respondents with answers to one or more of the six questions are included in one of three mutually exclusive categories. Adults who respond "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all/unable to do" to at least one question are classified in the "a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all" category. Of the remaining respondents, adults who respond "some difficulty" to at least one question are classified in the "some difficulty" category, and adults who respond "no difficulty" to all questions are classified in the "no difficulty" category. Adults who respond "don't know" or "refused" to all six questions are excluded. During 2010–2018, 1%–8% of respondents were missing data and excluded. See Appendix II, Functional limitation.

NOTES: In 2016, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommended biennial screening mammography for women aged 50–74. For more information about mammography screening, see <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/breast-cancer-screening> and Appendix II, Mammography. Data starting with 1997 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years due to the 1997 questionnaire redesign. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Standard errors and data for additional years are available in the Excel spreadsheet version of this table on the *Health, United States* website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/index.htm>.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey. Data are from the following questionnaire supplements: Cancer Control (1987), Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (1990–1991), Year 2000 Objectives (1993–1994), and Prevention (1998). Starting in 1999, data are from either the Cancer Module or the Cancer Screening supplement of the Sample Adult questionnaire, in addition to the Family Core questionnaire. Data for level of difficulty are from the 2010 Quality of Life, 2011–2017 Functioning and Disability, and 2018 Sample Adult questionnaires. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).