

Data table for Figure 14. Use of mammography among women aged 40–74 and use of colorectal cancer testing among adults aged 50–75, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2008–2018

Excel and PowerPoint: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2019.htm#Figure-014>

Use of mammography in the past 2 years among women aged 40–74, by race and Hispanic origin: 2008–2018

Year	Race and Hispanic origin ¹									
	Total ²		Hispanic		White		Black		Asian	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
Percent of women having a mammogram within the past 2 years ³										
2008.....	69.3	0.7	61.7	2.2	70.5	0.9	70.1	1.8	69.0	3.2
2010.....	68.9	0.7	65.2	1.7	69.9	0.9	69.5	1.5	64.1	2.7
2013.....	68.4	0.6	62.1	1.5	69.6	0.8	68.1	1.7	70.4	2.4
2015.....	67.5	0.7	62.8	1.7	68.2	0.8	72.3	1.6	62.7	3.0
2018.....	69.4	0.6	64.0	1.9	71.2	0.7	70.5	2.0	62.6	3.1

Use of colorectal cancer test or procedure among adults aged 50–75, by race and Hispanic origin: 2008–2018

Year	Race and Hispanic origin ¹									
	Total ²		Hispanic		White		Black		Asian	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
Percent of adults having a colorectal cancer test or procedure ⁴										
2008.....	51.6	0.7	34.0	2.0	54.8	0.8	47.4	2.0	47.3	3.5
2010.....	58.7	0.7	46.5	1.9	61.3	0.8	55.3	1.6	46.6	2.9
2013.....	57.8	0.6	41.5	1.7	60.4	0.7	58.2	1.5	51.2	2.7
2015.....	62.4	0.6	47.4	1.8	65.6	0.8	60.3	1.5	52.1	2.8
2018.....	67.2	0.6	57.9	2.0	69.9	0.7	65.2	1.6	58.2	3.1

¹Race-specific estimates are tabulated according to the 1997 "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity." Estimates shown are for persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. See [Appendix II](#), Hispanic origin; Race.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

³Questions concerning use of mammography differ slightly on the National Health Interview Survey across survey years. Use of a mammography is defined as reporting a mammogram in the past 2 years and using current U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommendations for breast cancer screening. For more information, see <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/breast-cancer-screening>. See [Appendix II](#), Mammography.

⁴Questions concerning colorectal cancer testing differ slightly on the National Health Interview Survey across survey years. For 2008–2013 estimates, use of a colorectal cancer test was defined as reporting a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) in the past year, sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years with FOBT in the past 3 years, or colonoscopy in the past 10 years. For 2015 estimates, fecal immunochemical test (FIT) in the past year was included in the definition of colorectal cancer testing. For 2018 estimates, use of a colorectal cancer test is defined as FOBT or FIT test in the past year, FIT-DNA test in the past 3 years, sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, computed tomography or CT colonography in the past 5 years, or colonoscopy in the past 10 years. Use of colorectal cancer testing is defined by current USPSTF recommendations for colorectal cancer screening. For more information, see <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/colorectal-cancer-screening#tab>. See [Appendix II](#), Colorectal tests or procedures.

NOTES: SE is standard error. Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Data on cancer screening are collected intermittently, not annually. See [Appendix II](#), Hispanic origin; Race.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey. See [Appendix I](#), National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).