

DISPARITIES IN CANCER SCREENING

There are disparities in the adherence to U.S. Preventive Services Task Force cancer screening recommendations among certain segments of the U.S. population. Complex and interrelated factors contribute to these differences. Here, we present some examples of disparities in cancer screening in 2018, the most recent year for which such data are available:

73% vs 61%¹

Non-Hispanic white women were **significantly more likely to be up to date with colorectal cancer screening**, compared to Hispanic women.

80% vs 54%

Women with some form of health insurance were **more likely to be up to date with breast cancer screening**, compared to those without any health insurance.

43% vs 28%

Men ages 55 to 69 years with greater than a high school level of education were **more likely to be up to date with prostate cancer screening**, compared to those with less than a high school level of education.

24% vs 9%

Vermont residents eligible for lung cancer screening were **more compliant with USPSTF screening recommendations**, compared to those living in Utah.

57% vs 70%

According to most recent estimates, adults who met the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty threshold were **less likely to be up to date with their colorectal cancer screening**, compared to those who are above the poverty threshold.

¹All percentages in this sidebar are rounded to the nearest integer.