Planned Parenthood®

Results Summary:

National Survey of Women's Knowledge of Recommended Screenings for Breast and Cervical Cancer

In March 2016, Planned Parenthood surveyed a nationally representative sample of 1,104 adult women ages 18+ across the U.S. The survey, conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago, explored women's experiences, knowledge, and beliefs about cervical and breast cancer screenings.*

Women's Knowledge of Cervical and Breast Cancer Screenings

The survey found that the vast majority of women do not know when or how often they should be screened for breast and cervical cancer – despite a majority reporting that they do know. The survey also shows that many women aren't getting screened often enough – especially women of color.

Cervical Cancer Screenings



of women said they understand when women should **start being checked** for cervical cancer.

9% of women correctly answered at what age (21 years old) women should first be checked for cervical cancer.



of women said they understand **how often women should be checked** for cervical cancer.

9% correctly answered that the average 21-29 year old woman should be checked every 3 years, or that the average 30-64 year old woman should be checked every 3-5 years.



Asked if they have ever been checked for cervical cancer...

19% said no

7% weren't sure

16% said it had been more than five years

64% of Black and Hispanic women said yes

81% of white women said yes

39% of women said they did not know when they should next get checked for cervical cancer



^{*}Limitations of the survey pool meant that no transgender women or men were able to be surveyed; results therefore capture only responses of cisqender women.

Breast Cancer Screenings



of women said they understand when women should **start being checked** for breast cancer.

4% of women correctly answered at what age (21 years old) women should first be checked for breast cancer.

30% thought it was age 40, the age when women should get their first mammogram.



of women said they understand **how often women should be checked** for breast cancer.

10% correctly answered every 1-3 years, depending on her history.

50% of women incorrectly responded that the average 21-39 year old woman should be checked for breast cancer every year.

55% of women incorrectly responded that women aged 21-39 should receive both breast exams and mammograms. (39% correctly answered breast exams only.)



Asked if they have ever been checked for breast cancer...

16% said no

3% weren't sure

74% of Black women said yes

69% of Hispanic women said yes

87% of white women said yes

23% of women said they did not know when they should next get checked for breast cancer

There was more understanding of women's recommended breast cancer screenings for age 40 and over:

83% of women responded correctly that 40-75 year old women should get both breast exams and mammograms.

58% correctly responded they should be checked every year.

Barriers to Cervical and Breast Cancer Screenings

The survey found significant differences in barriers to getting screened for breast and cervical cancer identified by Black women, Hispanic women and white women.

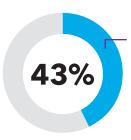
	CERVICAL CANCER			BREAST CANCER		
Barriers	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic	White
TIME to go to the doctor	27%	31%	18%	23%	26%	14%
ON DISTANCE to doctor's office	22%	20%	11%	22%	22%	7%
\$ COST of the test	32%	42%	19%	28%	40%	17%
FEAR of the test	29%	29%	12%	28%	25%	13%
FEAR of the results	40%	38%	14%	38%	32%	15%
DON'T think they are at risk	27%	32%	15%	27%	28%	12%



The Affordable Care Act and Coverage of Screening Costs

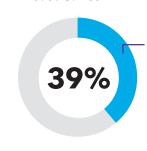
Many women are not aware that the Affordable Care Act requires that 100% of cancer screening costs must be covered without a copay for women with insurance.

Cervical Cancer



of women correctly responded that breast cancer screening costs must be covered 100% by all insurance policies and the patient does not have to pay a copay.

Breast Cancer



Breast Cancer

of women correctly responded that cervical cancer screening costs must be covered 100% by all insurance policies and the patient does not have to pay a copay.

of women said they have

never encouraged other

women in their life to get

checked for breast cancer.

Communication Among Women About Cancer Screenings

Cervical Cancer



of women said they have never encouraged other women in their life to get checked for cervical cancer.

Of those who have...

24% encouraged a mother

25% encouraged a sister

21% encouraged a daughter

36% encouraged a friend

Of those who have...

19% encouraged a mother

23% encouraged a sister

23% encouraged a daughter

33% encouraged a friend

