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

- 70% of women said they understand when women should start being checked for cervical cancer.
- 73% of women said they understand how often women should be checked for cervical cancer.
- 9% of women correctly answered at what age (21 years old) women should first 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 cisgender women.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>CERVICAL CANCER</th>
<th>BREAST CANCER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME to go to the doctor</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTANCE to doctor’s office</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST of the test</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEAR of the test</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEAR of the results</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON’T think they are at risk</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

- 43% 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

- 39% 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.

Communication Among Women About Cancer Screenings

Cervical Cancer

- 48% of women said they have never encouraged other women in their life to get checked for cervical cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Of those who have...</th>
<th>19% encouraged a mother</th>
<th>23% encouraged a sister</th>
<th>23% encouraged a daughter</th>
<th>33% encouraged a friend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Breast Cancer

- 41% of women said they have never encouraged other women in their life to get checked for breast cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Of those who have...</th>
<th>24% encouraged a mother</th>
<th>25% encouraged a sister</th>
<th>21% encouraged a daughter</th>
<th>36% encouraged a friend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>