

Breast Cancer Screening Among Mississippi Women Aged 40+ in 2020

The Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is conducted annually to monitor the prevalence of behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among adults in our state. The 2020 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 3,068 Mississippi women aged 40 years or older, and 2,939 of these women answered both Breast Cancer Screening questions.

About Breast Cancer and Screening

- Over her lifetime, the probability of a woman getting breast cancer is currently approximately **1 in 8**.¹
- Although women of all ages are at risk for breast cancer, more than 90% of cases occur among women **45 years of age or older**.¹
- In Mississippi in 2019, the age adjusted rate of **new female breast cancer** cases was 126.7 per 100,000 women.²
- In 2020, there were a total of 501 **deaths** from female breast cancer in Mississippi. Of these deaths, 273 (54.5%) were Non-Hispanic White women, and 222 (44.3%) were Non-Hispanic Black women.³

Self-Reported Breast Cancer Screening Data in Mississippi in 2020

- Approximately **7 in 10 women** aged 40 years or older (**69.3%**) reported having a mammogram in the **past 2 years**.⁴
- The percentage of having had a mammogram in the past 2 years was **significantly higher** among **Black, Non-Hispanic (NH) women** (76.9%) compared to White, NH women (64.9%).⁴ (Figure 1)
- Having had a mammogram in the past 2 years was **significantly higher** among women **aged 60 to 69 years** (76.1%) compared to women aged **40 to 49 years** (66.1%) and **80 years or older** (49.2%).⁴ (Figure 2)

Definitions

- Breast Cancer Screening Questions:
(1) *Have you ever had a mammogram?*
(2) *How long has it been since you last had your mammogram?*⁴
- A **mammogram** is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer.⁴
- In this report, **“Other Race”** refers to adults who reported their race/ethnicity as anything other than White, Non-Hispanic (NH) or Black, NH.
- The difference between two estimates is considered **statistically significant** (also stated as “significantly higher/lower” or “significant” in this fact sheet) if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.

Figure 1. Percent of Women Aged 40+ Who Had a Mammogram in Past 2 Years by Race/Ethnicity, MS, 2020

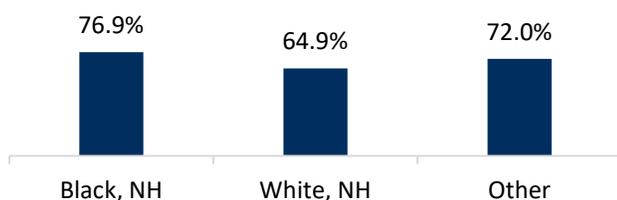
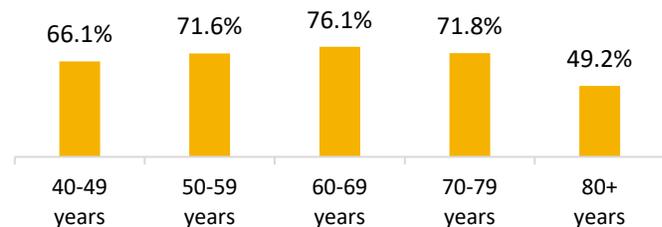


Figure 2. Percent of Women Aged 40+ Who Had a Mammogram in Past 2 Years by Age, MS, 2020



Note: In the 2020 MS BRFSS, the numbers of responses for individual races and ethnicities contained in the “Other Race” demographic group were too low to allow for meaningful estimates. To request additional race/ethnicity data, please [submit a data request using MSDH's online form](#).

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Self-Reported Breast Cancer Screening Data in Mississippi in 2020 (continued)

- The percentage of having a mammogram in the past 2 years increased as education level increased. Having a mammogram was **significantly higher** among women who have **graduated from college** (80.0%) compared to women with lower levels of educational attainment.⁴ (Figure 3)
- The percentage of having a mammogram in the past 2 years was **significantly higher** among women whose household income was **\$50,000 or more** (77.4%) compared to women whose annual household income was less than \$15,000 (61.0%).⁴ (Figure 4)

Figure 3. Percent of Women Aged 40+ Who Had a Mammogram in Past 2 Years by Education, MS, 2020

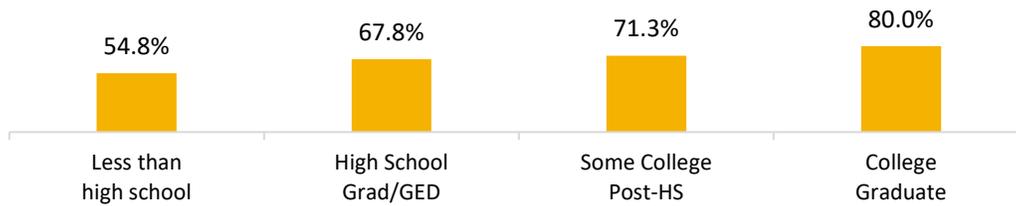
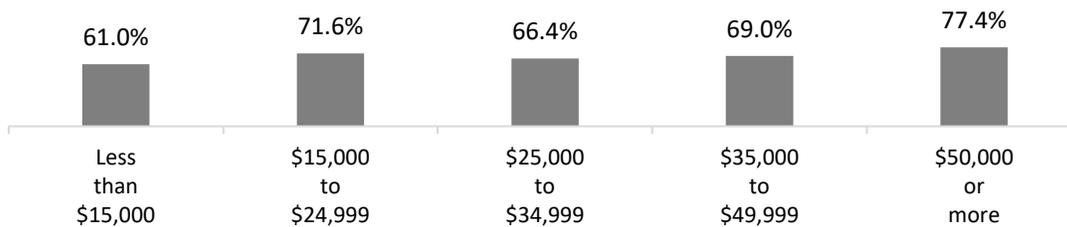


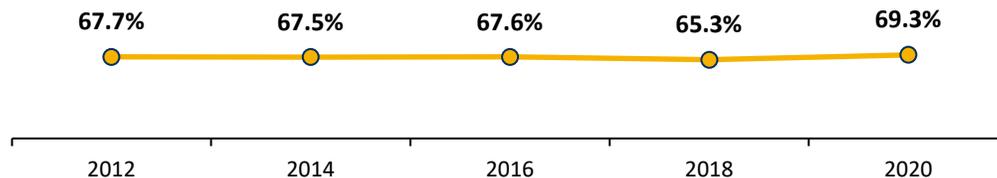
Figure 4. Percent of Women Aged 40+ Who Had a Mammogram in Past 2 Years by Annual Household Income, MS, 2020



Breast Cancer Screening Trends in Mississippi

- There was **no significant change** in the percentage of women aged 40 years or older who had a mammogram in the past 2 years in 2012 (67.7%) compared to 2020 (69.3%).⁴ (Figure 5)

Figure 5. 2012-2020 Trend of Having a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years Among Women Aged 40+ Years in Mississippi



References

- 1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2021, September 27). *Breast cancer in young women*. Retrieved 11-17-2022, from https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/young_women/bringyourbrave/breast_cancer_young_women/
- 2) U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool, based on 2021 submission data (1999-2019): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz>, released in November 2022.
- 3) Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH). (2022, November 17). *Mississippi Statistically Automated Health Resource System (MSTAHRs)*. Retrieved 1-18-2022, from <https://mstahrs.msdh.ms.gov/forms/morttable.html>
- 4) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2022, May 4). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*. Retrieved 5-12-2022, from <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html>

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