

Cancer Prevention & Early Detection Facts & Figures

Tables and Figures
2020

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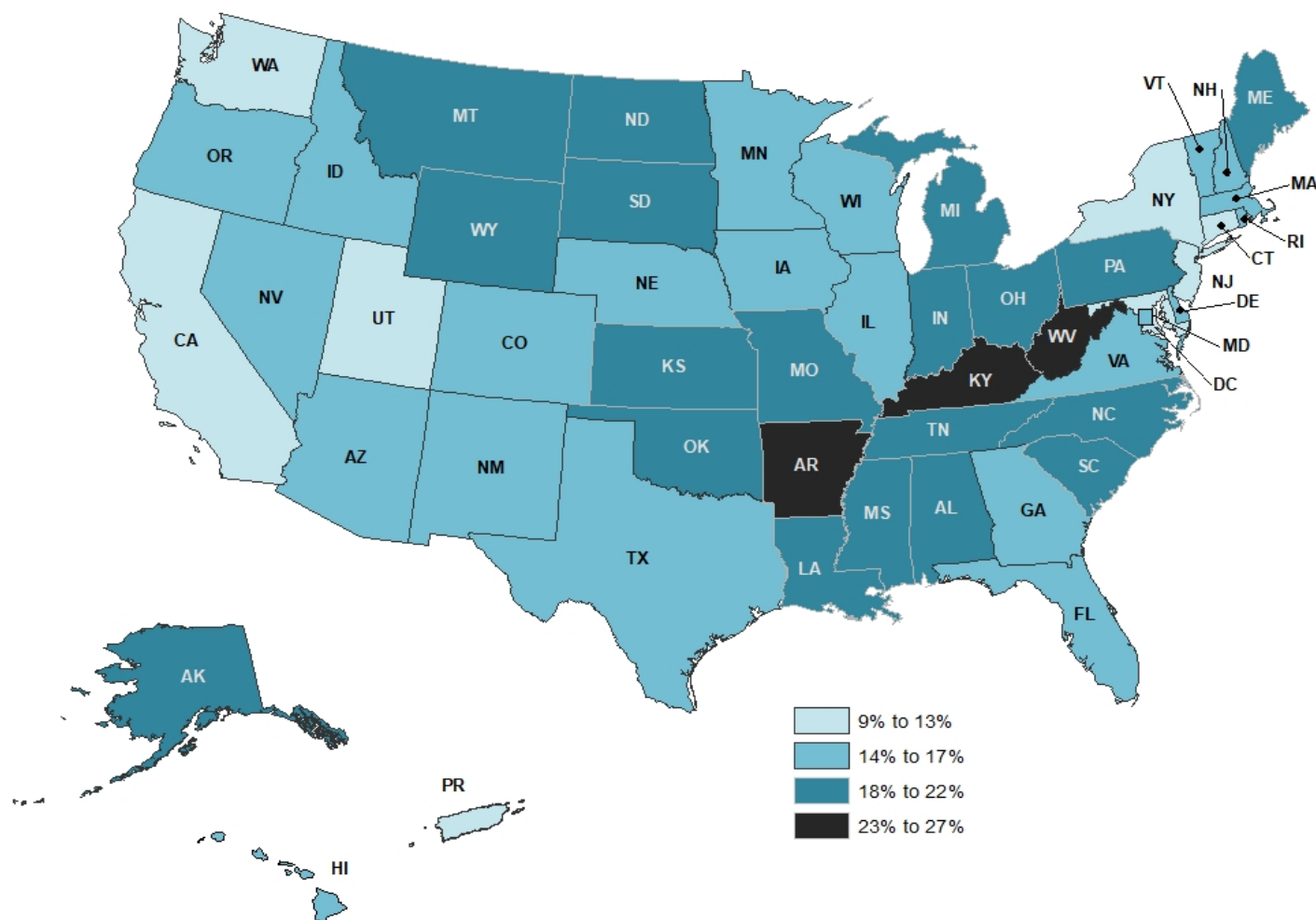
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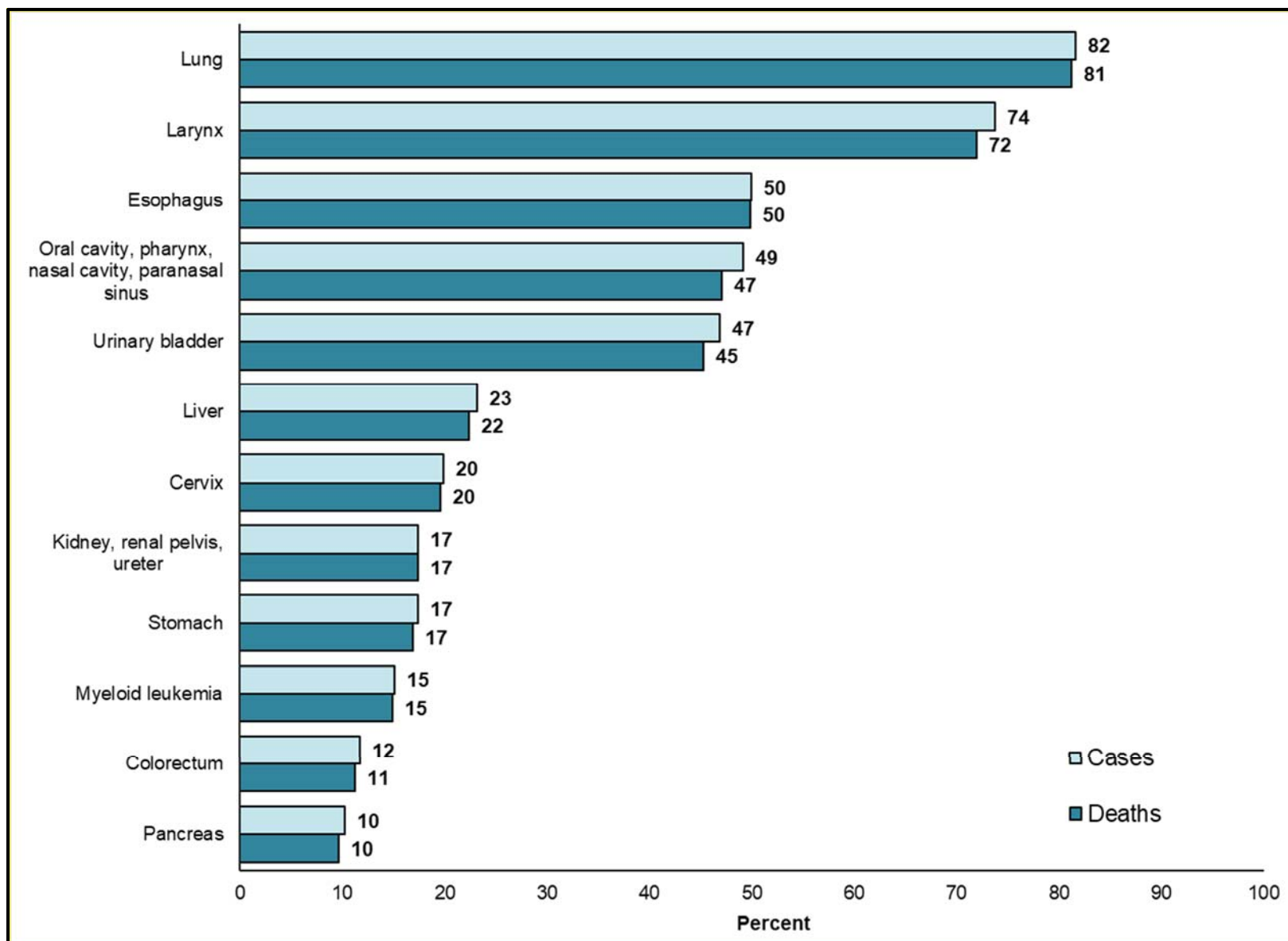
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Figure 1A. Current* Cigarette Smoking (%), Adults 18 Years and Older by State, 2018



*Smoked 100 cigarettes in their entire lifetime and are current smokers (regular and irregular).
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018.

Figure 1B. Proportion of Cancer Cases and Deaths Attributable to Cigarette Smoking, Adults 30 Years and Older, US, 2014



Source: Islami F et al, 2018.¹

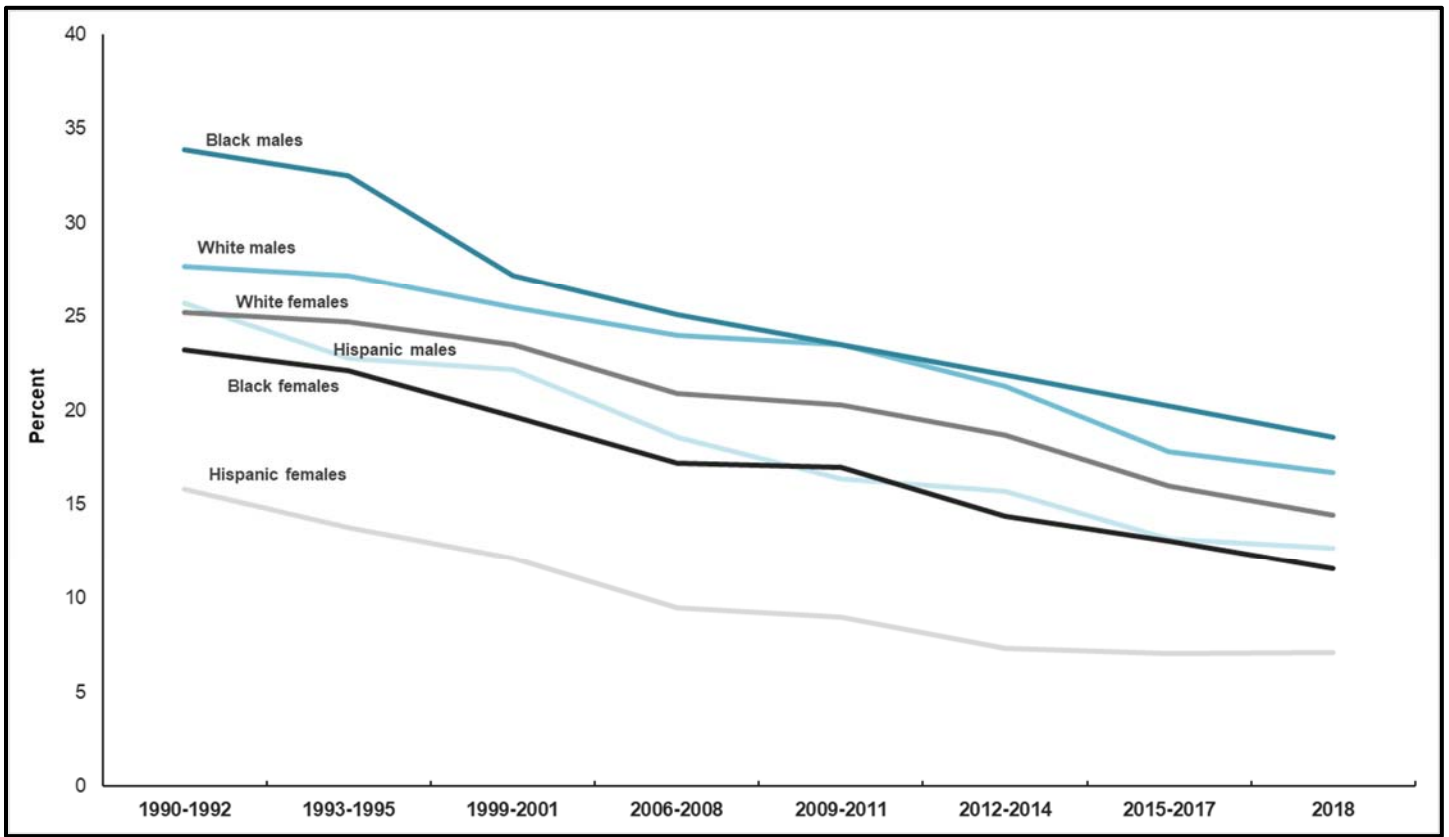
Table 1A. Current Cigarette Smoking* (%), Adults 18 Years and Older, US, 2018

	Males	Females	Overall
Overall	16	12	14
Age (years)			
18-24	8	7	8
25-44	19	14	16
45-64	18	14	16
65+	10	7	8
Race/Ethnicity			
White	17	14	16
Black	19	12	15
Hispanic	13	7	10
American Indian/Alaska Native	25	26	26
Asian	10	5	7
Sexual orientation			
Gay or lesbian	19	25	21
Straight	16	12	14
Bisexual	16	19	18
Immigration status			
Born in US	17	14	16
Born in US territory	-	12	12
In US fewer than 10 years	15	4	9
In US 10+ years	10	5	7
Education (≥25 years)			
No HS diploma	27	20	24
GED	37	35	36
HS diploma	24	18	21
Some college	19	16	17
Undergraduate degree	8	6	7
Graduate degree	4	4	4
Income level			
<100% FPL	27	22	24
100 to less than 200% FPL	24	17	20
≥200% FPL	13	9	11
Insurance status			
Private only	12	10	11
Medicare or Medicare & Medicaid	17	13	15
Medicare & Supplement	9	7	8
Medicaid or Other state plan	28	22	24
Uninsured	28	19	24

HS-high school. GED-General Educational Development high school equivalency. FPL-federal poverty level. *Ever smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now smoke every day or some days.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2018.

Figure 1C. Current Cigarette Smoking* Trends (%), Adults 18 Years and Older by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, US, 1990-2018



*Ever smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now smoke every day or some days.

Source: 1990-2017: National Center for Health Statistics, 2019.² National Health Interview Survey, 2018.

Table 1B. Current Tobacco Use (%), Adults 18 Years and Older by State, 2017-2018

	Cigarettes*						E-cigarettes¶ (2017)	Smokeless tobacco#
	Overall ≥18 years	Rank† (1=high)	Males ≥18 years	Females ≥18 years	Low education‡ ≥25 years	High education§ ≥25 years		
United States (median)	17		18	15	33	7	5	4
<i>Range</i>	<i>9-27</i>		<i>11-27</i>	<i>8-27</i>	<i>13-55</i>	<i>3-12</i>	<i>2-7</i>	<i>1-9</i>
Alabama	20	9	22	18	36	8	5	7
Alaska	19	15	20	17	36	5	3	6
Arizona	14	40	16	13	22	6	5	3
Arkansas	24	2	25	23	36	7	6	7
California	11	50	15	8	13	5	3	2
Colorado	15	34	17	13	25	6	5	4
Connecticut	13	45	14	11	25	4	3	2
Delaware	17	23	19	16	30	8	5	3
District of Columbia	14	40	15	12	37	6	2	2
Florida	15	34	17	13	24	7	4	3
Georgia	16	27	18	15	26	6	4	4
Hawaii	14	40	16	12	30	7	5	3
Idaho	15	34	16	14	28	6	5	5
Illinois	16	27	19	12	25	7	4	3
Indiana	22	4	24	20	38	8	6	5
Iowa	17	23	19	16	33	8	4	6
Kansas	18	20	19	17	42	6	5	6
Kentucky	24	2	24	25	41	10	6	7
Louisiana	21	5	23	19	37	7	4	5
Maine	19	15	22	17	51	7	4	4
Maryland	13	45	14	11	24	5	3	2
Massachusetts	14	40	16	12	33	5	3	3
Michigan	20	9	23	18	43	8	5	3
Minnesota	16	27	17	14	30	6	4	4
Mississippi	21	5	23	19	38	9	5	7
Missouri	20	9	21	19	45	9	5	6
Montana	19	15	20	18	37	9	4	7
Nebraska	17	23	18	15	27	8	4	5
Nevada	16	27	18	14	15	10	5	4
New Hampshire	16	27	17	16	46	5	5	3
New Jersey	13	45	15	12	20	6	4	1
New Mexico	16	27	18	13	25	7	5	5
New York	13	45	15	11	23	6	4	2
North Carolina	18	20	21	15	32	8	5	5
North Dakota	20	9	22	18	40	7	4	7
Ohio	21	5	23	20	44	8	5	5
Oklahoma	20	9	22	18	33	8	7	7
Oregon	16	27	16	16	27	6	4	4
Pennsylvania	18	20	18	18	33	8	5	5
Rhode Island	15	34	15	15	28	6	5	2
South Carolina	19	15	21	17	33	7	4	5
South Dakota	20	9	23	17	38	6	4	7
Tennessee	21	5	22	20	43	7	6	6
Texas	14	40	17	11	21	6	5	4
Utah	9	51	11	8	19	3	5	3
Vermont	15	34	16	14	36	6	3	3
Virginia	15	34	17	13	27	5	5	4
Washington	12	49	14	11	29	5	4	3
West Virginia	27	1	27	27	55	12	6	9
Wisconsin	17	23	19	15	33	7	4	4
Wyoming	19	15	20	18	40	8	6	9
Puerto Rico	10	---	15	7	19	7	1	<1

*Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and are current smokers (regular and irregular). †Based on overall % for age ≥18 years. ‡Less than a high school education. §At least a college degree. ¶Some days or every day. #Use of chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day or some days. Note: Puerto Rico not included in range or median. E-cigarette estimates are from 2017 and are not age adjusted.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2017 and 2018.

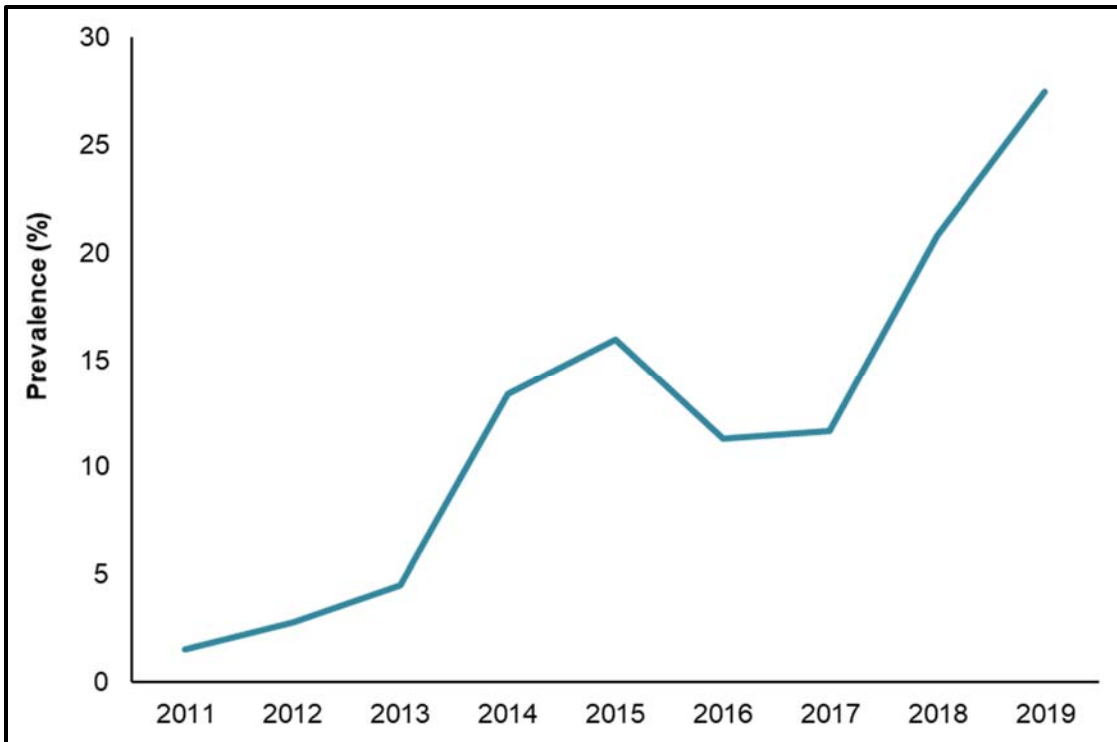
Table 1C. Current* Tobacco Use (%), High School Students, US, 2019

	E-cigarettes	Cigars	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco†	Waterpipe
Overall	28	8	6	5	3
Sex					
Males	28	9	7	8	4
Females	27	6	4	2	3
Race/Ethnicity					
White	32	8	7	7	3
Black	18	12	---	---	6
Hispanic	23	6	4	3	4

*In the past 30 days. †Includes chewing tobacco/snuff/dip, snus, and dissolvable tobacco.

Source: Wang TW et al, 2019.³

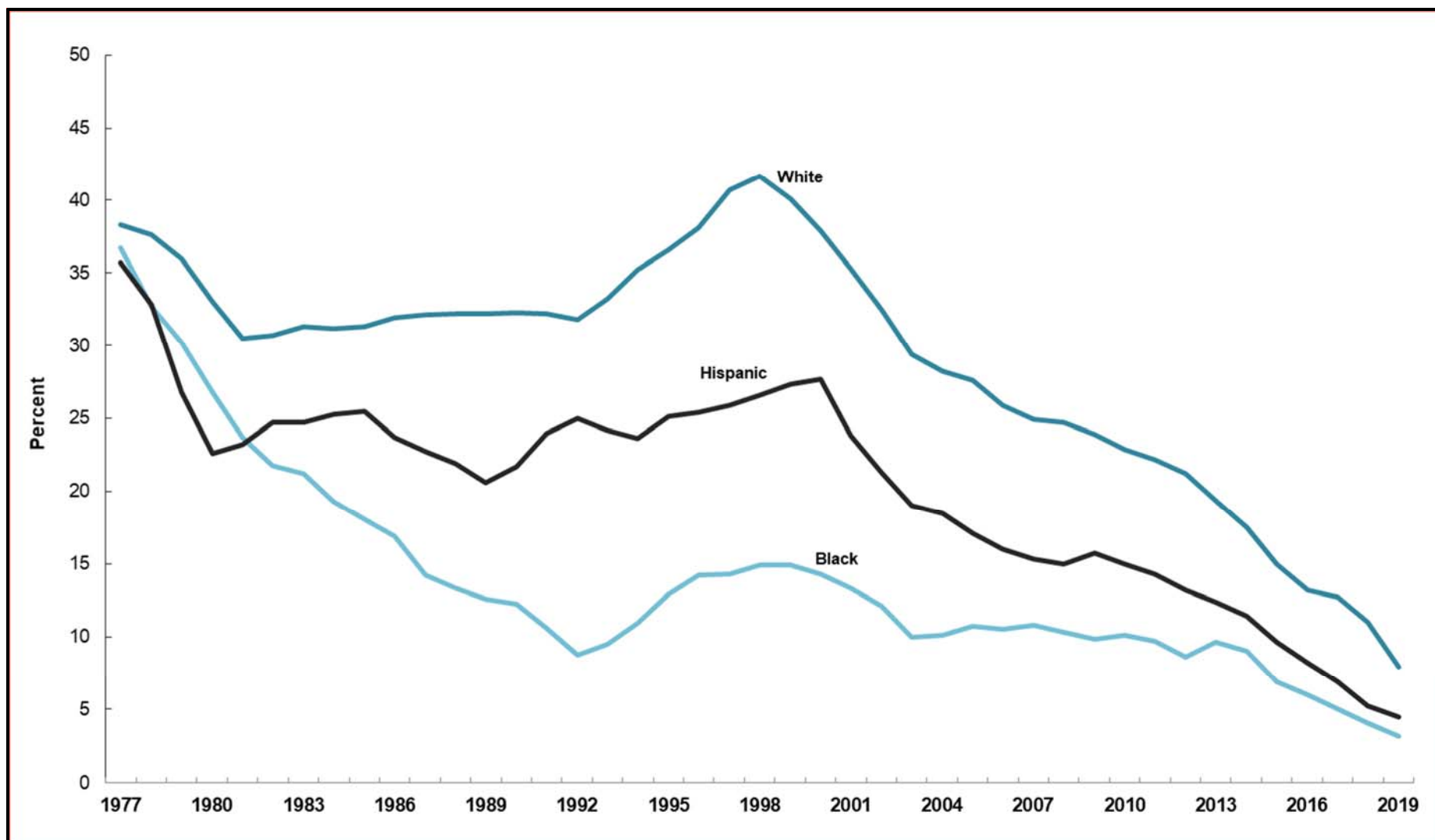
Figure 1D. Current* E-Cigarette Use (%) Trends, High School Students, US, 2011-2019



*In the past 30 days.

Sources: Wang TW et al, 2019.³ Gentzke AS et al, 2019.⁴

Figure 1E. Current* Cigarette Smoking Trends (%), 12th-graders by Race/Ethnicity, US, 1977-2019†



*In the past 30 days. †Percentages are two-year moving averages.

Source: Johnston et al, 2020.⁵

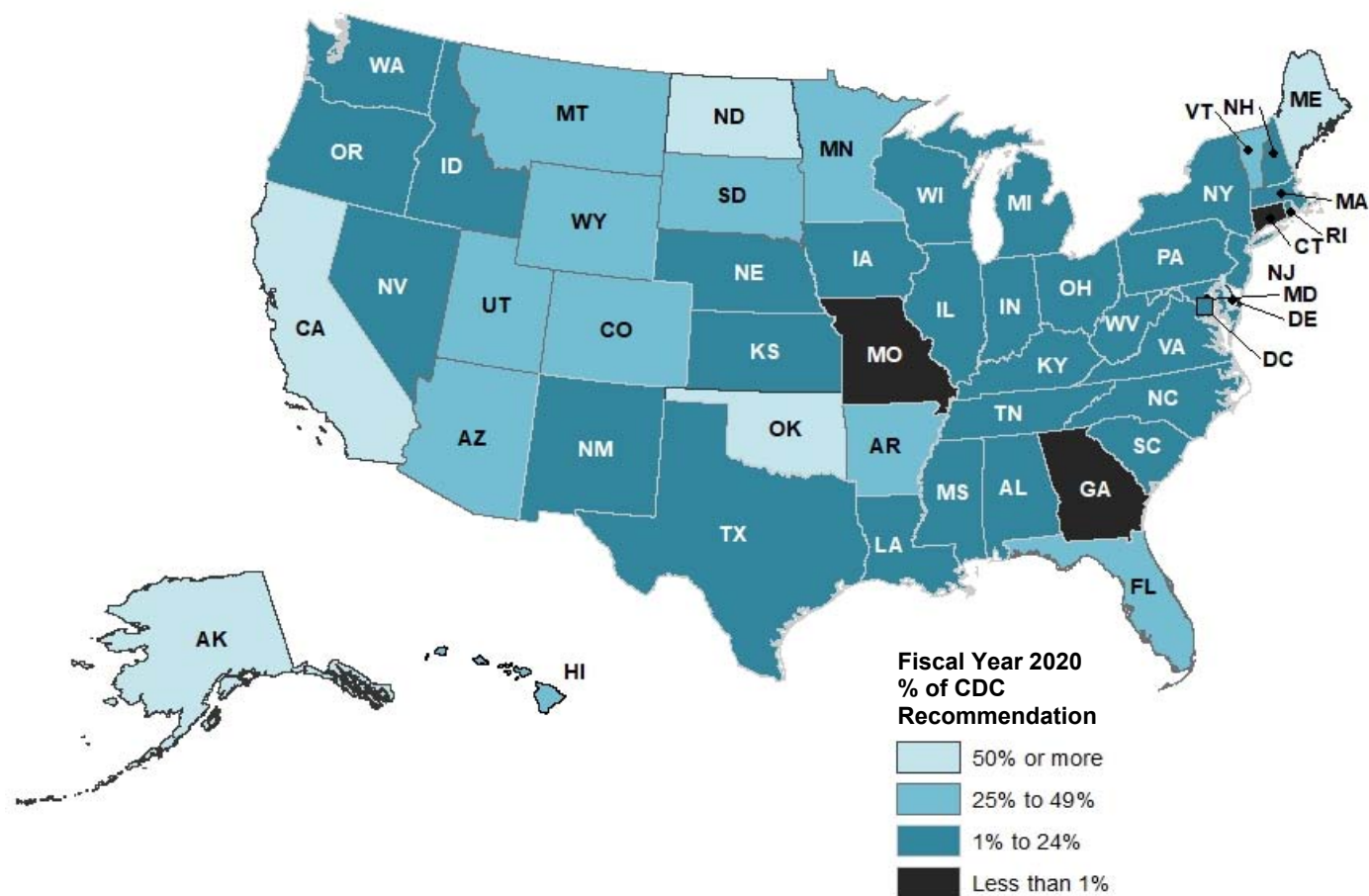
Table 1D. Current* Tobacco Use (%), High School Students by State, 2017

	Cigarettes	Rank [†] (1=high)	Cigars	E-cigarettes [‡]	Smokeless tobacco use [§]
<i>National Range</i>	<i>4-14</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>3-14</i>	<i>8-26</i>	<i>3-13</i>
Alabama	---	---	---	---	---
Alaska	11	9	7	16	9
Arizona	7	26	6	16	5
Arkansas	14	1	14	14	13
California	5	38	---	17	3
Colorado	7	26	---	26	---
Connecticut	8	20	---	---	---
Delaware	6	33	7	14	4
District of Columbia	---	---	11	11	---
Florida	6	33	---	---	---
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	8	20	---	26	---
Idaho	9	14	6	14	5
Illinois	8	20	8	13	6
Indiana	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa	10	12	7	9	6
Kansas	7	26	8	11	5
Kentucky	14	1	11	14	11
Louisiana	12	6	11	12	11
Maine	9	14	8	16	5
Maryland	8	20	9	13	6
Massachusetts	6	33	7	20	5
Michigan	11	9	9	15	6
Minnesota	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri	9	14	9	11	6
Montana	12	6	13	23	10
Nebraska	7	26	7	9	5
Nevada	7	26	6	16	3
New Hampshire	8	20	10	24	---
New Jersey	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	11	9	10	25	8
New York	6	33	8	15	5
North Carolina	12	6	---	22	---
North Dakota	13	4	8	21	8
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	13	4	8	16	9
Oregon	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	9	14	8	11	6
Rhode Island	6	33	7	20	5
South Carolina	10	12	11	12	8
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	9	14	10	12	7
Texas	7	26	7	10	5
Utah	4	39	3	8	3
Vermont	9	14	9	12	5
Virginia	7	26	6	12	4
Washington	---	---	---	---	---
West Virginia	14	1	11	14	12
Wisconsin	8	20	8	12	6
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	4	---	8	5	3

*In the past 30 days. †Based on % current cigarette smoking. ‡E-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens. §Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products. Note: Puerto Rico not included in range. See Special Notes (pg. 43) for more information regarding unavailable data.

Source: Kann L et al, 2018.⁶

Figure 1F. State Funding for Tobacco Control, Fiscal Year 2020



CDC-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Note: Annual funding amounts only include state funds. Data not available for Puerto Rico.
Sources: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids et al, 2019.⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014.⁸

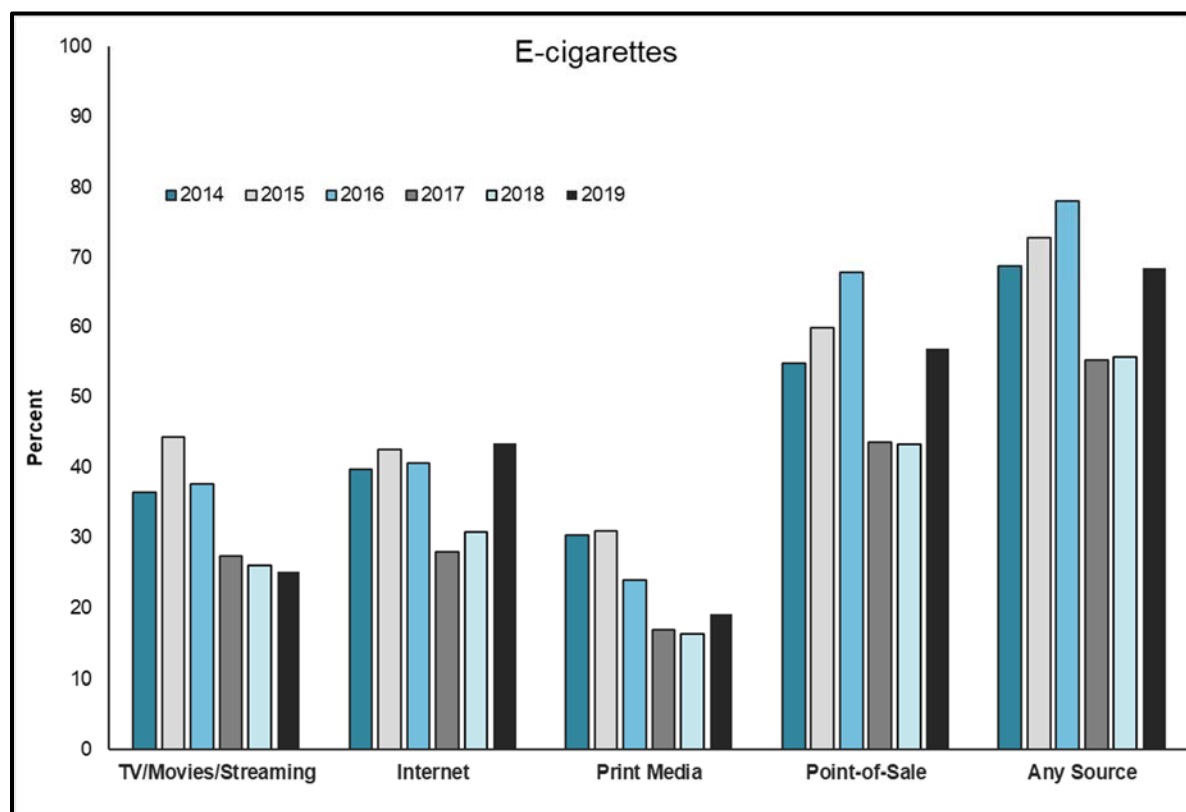
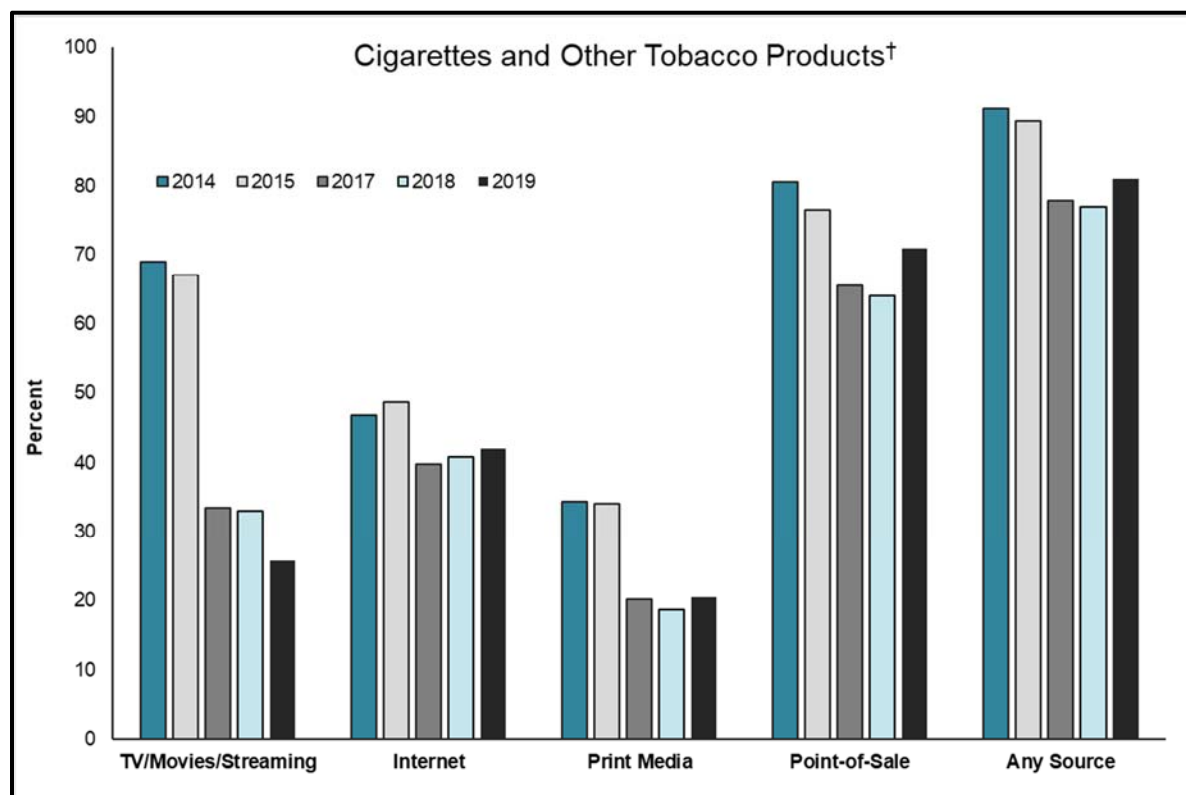
Table 1E. Tobacco Control Measures by State, 2020

	Cigarette tax per pack (\$)*	100% smoke-free laws†				
		W	R	B	G	e-cigarettes use also restricted
United States (average)	\$1.81					
<i>Range</i>	<i>\$0.17-\$4.50</i>					
Alabama	\$0.675					
Alaska	\$2.00					
Arizona	\$2.00	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arkansas	\$1.15					
California	\$2.87	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado	\$0.84	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut	\$4.35		✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware	\$2.10	✓	✓	✓	✓	‡
District of Columbia	\$4.50	✓	✓	✓		✓
Florida	\$1.339	✓	✓		✓	§
Georgia	\$0.37					
Hawaii	\$3.20	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓
Idaho	\$0.57		✓			
Illinois	\$2.98	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Indiana	\$0.995	✓	✓			
Iowa	\$1.36	✓	✓	✓		
Kansas	\$1.29	✓	✓	✓		
Kentucky	\$1.10					
Louisiana	\$1.08	✓	✓			
Maine	\$2.00	✓	✓	✓	‡	§
Maryland	\$2.00	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Massachusetts	\$3.51	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	\$2.00	✓	✓	✓		
Minnesota	\$3.04	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi	\$0.68					
Missouri	\$0.17					
Montana	\$1.70	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nebraska	\$0.64	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nevada	\$1.80	✓	✓			✓
New Hampshire	\$1.78		✓	✓		
New Jersey	\$2.70	✓	✓	✓		✓
New Mexico	\$2.00	✓	✓	✓		✓
New York	\$4.35	✓	✓	✓	✓	‡
North Carolina	\$0.45		✓	✓	n/a	
North Dakota	\$0.44	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio	\$1.60	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Oklahoma	\$2.03					
Oregon	\$1.33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	\$2.60	✓				
Rhode Island	\$4.25	✓	✓	✓		‡
South Carolina	\$0.57				n/a	
South Dakota	\$1.53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee	\$0.62				n/a	
Texas	\$1.41					
Utah	\$1.70	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓
Vermont	\$3.08	✓	✓	✓	✓	‡
Virginia	\$0.30					
Washington	\$3.025	✓	✓	✓	✓	
West Virginia	\$1.20					
Wisconsin	\$2.52	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wyoming	\$0.60					
Puerto Rico	\$5.10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

W-workplaces, R-restaurants, B-bars, G-state-run gambling establishments. *Effective as of January 14, 2020. †Passed or implemented, reported as of January 2, 2020. Other state laws that do not explicitly address e-cigarettes may be interpreted as prohibiting their use. ‡Some exceptions; see sources for more information. §FL: workplaces, restaurants, & bars. ME: restaurants & bars.

Source: Taxes: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2020.⁹ Smoke-free laws: American Nonsmokers Rights Foundation, 2020.^{10, 11}

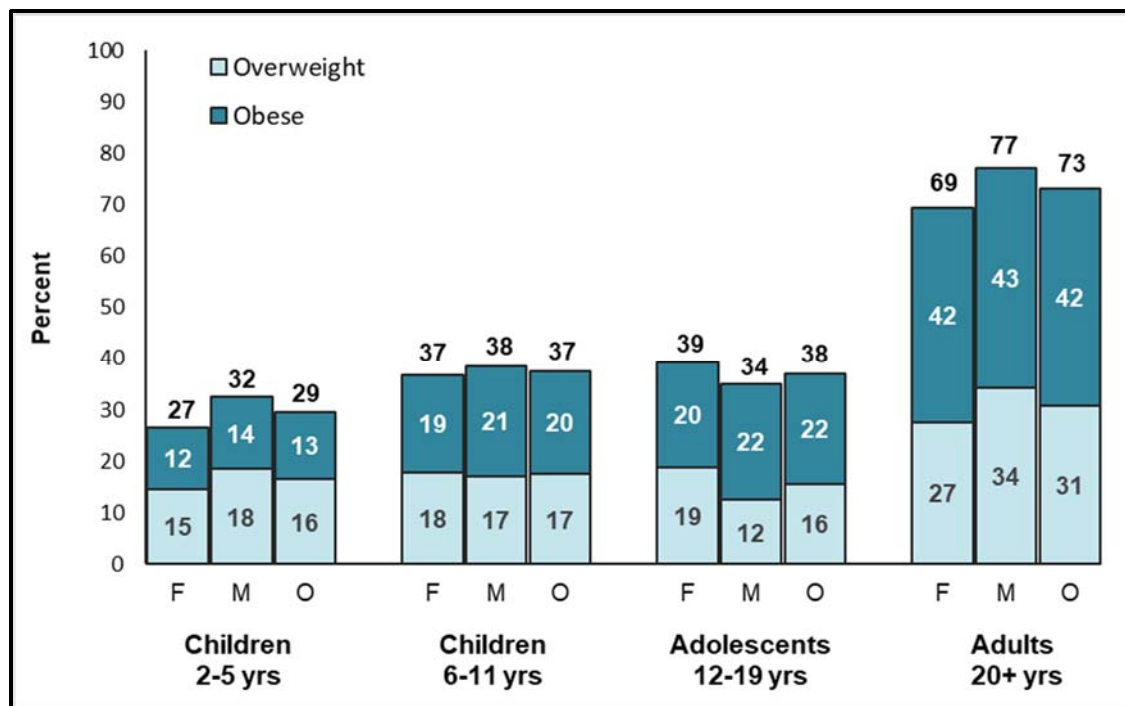
Figure 1G. Tobacco Product Marketing Exposure* Trends (%), Middle and High School Students, US, 2014-2019



*Respondents who reported "Sometimes," "Most of the time," or "Always." †Except electronic cigarettes. Note: Streaming was included for the first time in 2019. Only e-cigarette marketing questions were included in 2016. For e-cigarettes, "movies" was not included with TV in 2015-2018.

Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014-2019.

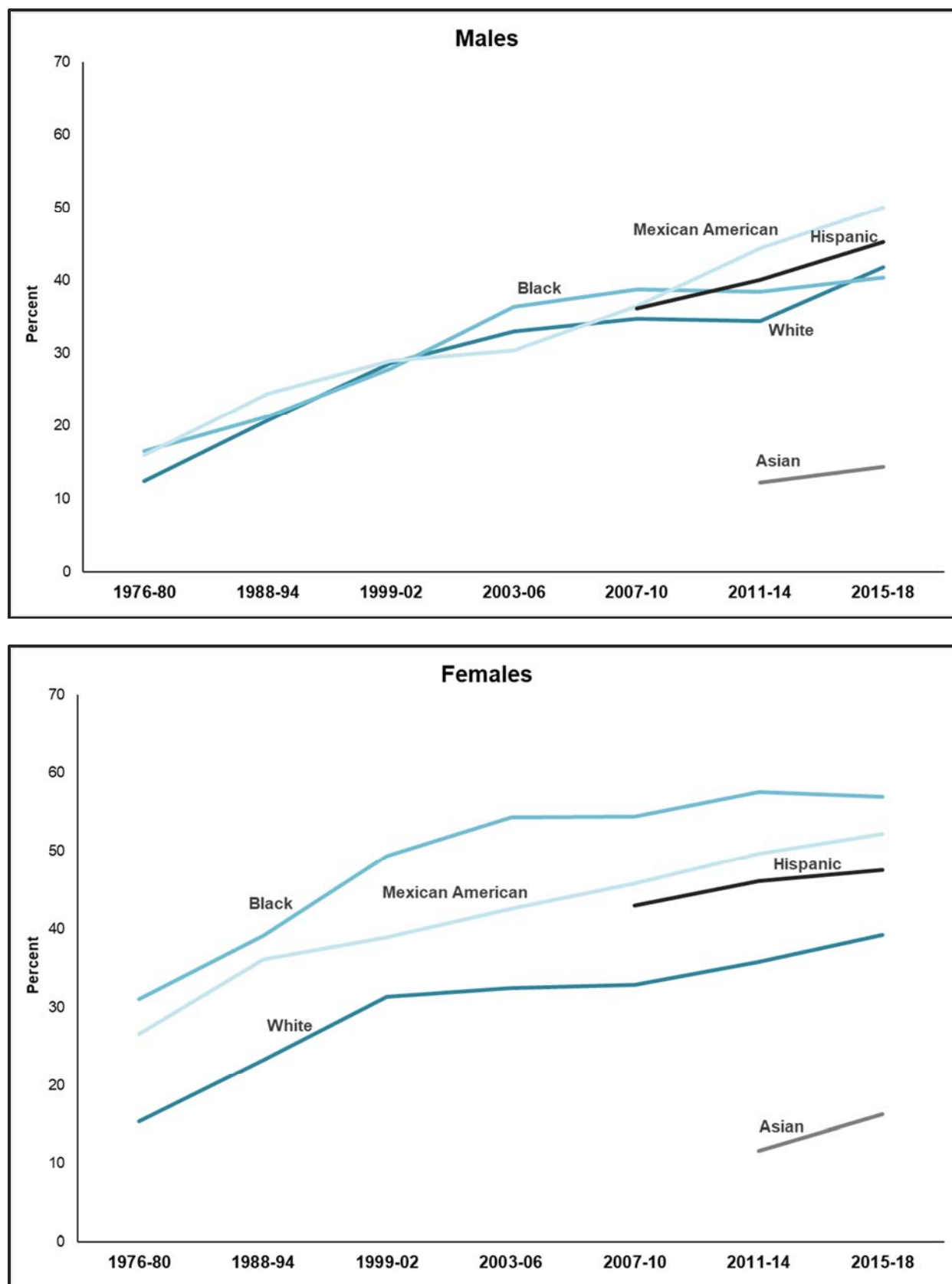
Figure 2A. Excess Body Weight* (%), Youth and Adults, US, 2017-2018



F: females, M: males, O: overall. *For adults, a BMI of 25.0-29.9 kg/m² is overweight; a BMI of ≥30.0 kg/m² is obese. Excess body weight is a BMI of ≥25.0 kg/m². For youth (ages 2-19 years), BMI is based on percentile rankings of the individual's height and weight on age- and sex-specific growth charts; BMIs between the 85th and 94.9th percentile are considered overweight, and BMIs at or above the 95th percentile are classified as obese.

Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2017-2018. Hales et al, 2020.¹²

Figure 2B. Obesity* Trends (%), Adults 20-74 Years by Sex and Race/Ethnicity†, US, 1976-2018



*Body mass index ≥ 30.0 kg/m². †See Special Notes (pg. 43) for more information.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2014.¹³ National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, 2011-2018.

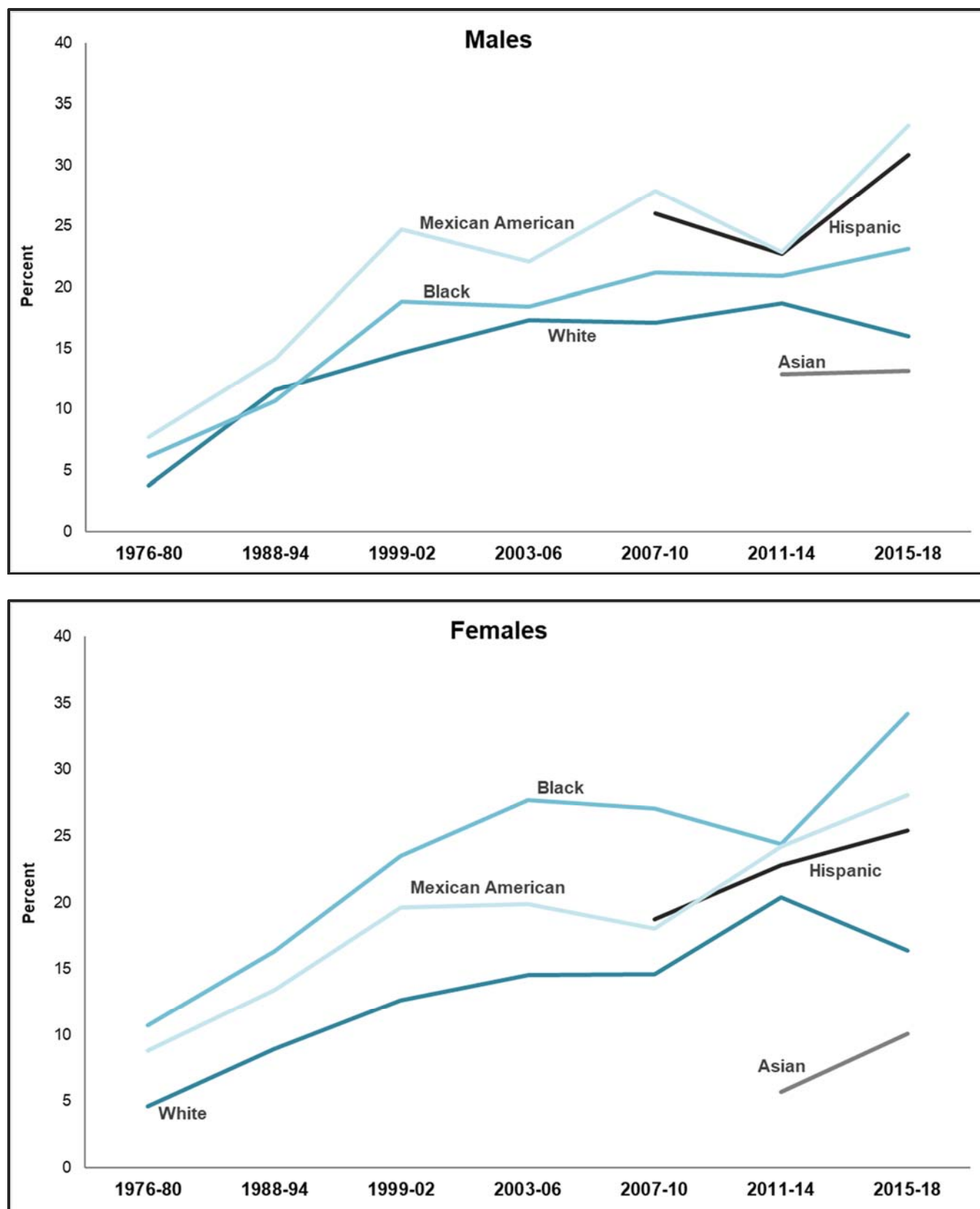
Table 2A. Overweight and Obesity* (%), Adults 18 Years and Older by State, 2018

	Overweight	Obese	Rank [†] (1=high)
United States (median)	35	31	---
<i>Range</i>	<i>31-38</i>	<i>23-40</i>	---
Alabama	33	37	4
Alaska	35	29	35
Arizona	35	30	28
Arkansas	33	38	3
California	36	26	46
Colorado	36	23	51
Connecticut	37	27	42
Delaware	33	33	18
District of Columbia	32	25	50
Florida	35	31	25
Georgia	35	32	22
Hawaii	34	26	46
Idaho	35	28	38
Illinois	35	32	22
Indiana	32	34	14
Iowa	34	36	7
Kansas	34	35	9
Kentucky	31	37	4
Louisiana	32	37	4
Maine	34	30	28
Maryland	35	31	25
Massachusetts	36	26	46
Michigan	34	33	18
Minnesota	35	30	28
Mississippi	33	40	1
Missouri	31	35	9
Montana	36	27	42
Nebraska	35	34	14
Nevada	38	29	35
New Hampshire	35	30	28
New Jersey	36	26	46
New Mexico	35	33	18
New York	35	28	38
North Carolina	35	33	18
North Dakota	36	36	7
Ohio	34	34	14
Oklahoma	35	35	9
Oregon	34	30	28
Pennsylvania	35	31	25
Rhode Island	37	27	42
South Carolina	35	35	9
South Dakota	37	30	28
Tennessee	33	34	14
Texas	35	35	9
Utah	35	28	38
Vermont	33	27	42
Virginia	36	30	28
Washington	35	28	38
West Virginia	32	40	1
Wisconsin	36	32	22
Wyoming	35	29	35
Puerto Rico	36	33	---

*For adults, a BMI of 25.0-29.9 kg/m² is overweight; a BMI of ≥30.0 kg/m² is obese. †Based on % obese.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018.

Figure 2C. Obesity* Trends (%), Adolescents 12-19 Year by Sex and Race/Ethnicity†, US, 1976-2018



*Body mass index at or above the 95th percentile. †See Special Notes (pg. 43) for more information.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2014.¹³ National Center for Health Statistics, 2018.¹⁴ National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015-2018.

Table 2B. Overweight and Obesity* (%), High School Students by State, 2017

	Overweight	Obese	Rank† (1=high)
United States	16	15	
<i>Range</i>	<i>12-18</i>	<i>10-22</i>	
Alabama	---	---	---
Alaska	18	14	20
Arizona	16	12	33
Arkansas	18	22	1
California	15	14	20
Colorado	12	10	39
Connecticut	16	13	27
Delaware	17	15	12
District of Columbia	18	17	6
Florida	14	11	37
Georgia	---	---	---
Hawaii	14	14	20
Idaho	15	11	37
Illinois	16	15	12
Indiana	---	---	---
Iowa	16	15	12
Kansas	15	13	27
Kentucky	16	20	3
Louisiana	18	17	6
Maine	16	14	20
Maryland	15	13	27
Massachusetts	14	12	33
Michigan	16	17	6
Minnesota	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---
Missouri	16	17	6
Montana	15	12	33
Nebraska	17	15	12
Nevada	14	14	20
New Hampshire	14	13	27
New Jersey	---	---	---
New Mexico	16	15	12
New York	16	12	33
North Carolina	16	15	12
North Dakota	16	15	12
Ohio	---	---	---
Oklahoma	17	17	6
Oregon	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	16	14	20
Rhode Island	16	15	12
South Carolina	17	17	6
South Dakota	---	---	---
Tennessee	18	21	2
Texas	18	19	5
Utah	13	10	39
Vermont	14	13	27
Virginia	16	13	27
Washington	---	---	---
West Virginia	16	20	3
Wisconsin	15	14	20
Wyoming	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	13	11	---

*Body mass index between the 85th and 94.9th percentile are considered overweight, and BMIs at or above the 95th percentile are classified as obese. †Based on % obese.
 Note: Puerto Rico not included in range or national estimate. See Special Notes (pg. 43) for more information regarding unavailable data.

Source: Kann L et al, 2018.⁶

Table 2C. Alcohol, Diet, and Physical Activity (%), Adults 18 Years and Older by State, 2017-2018

	Alcohol consumption* (2018)	Consumed ≥2 fruit servings per day (2017)	Consumed ≥3 vegetable servings per day (2017)	Met recommended levels of aerobic activity† (2017)
United States (median)	7	33	16	50
Range	4-9	20-40	10-27	42-60
Alabama	6	24	12	43
Alaska	7	33	19	58
Arizona	6	33	16	53
Arkansas	5	28	18	45
California	6	37	17	57
Colorado	7	36	19	59
Connecticut	7	38	18	52
Delaware	7	33	14	46
District of Columbia	8	35	27	49
Florida	8	34	16	50
Georgia	6	32	16	46
Hawaii	9	33	19	57
Idaho	7	35	17	55
Illinois	7	35	16	53
Indiana	6	31	16	46
Iowa	9	32	14	50
Kansas	6	31	16	49
Kentucky	6	26	13	45
Louisiana	7	29	14	45
Maine	8	38	22	53
Maryland	5	36	17	51
Massachusetts	8	36	17	51
Michigan	7	33	13	50
Minnesota	7	36	15	51
Mississippi	5	27	14	45
Missouri	9	26	12	47
Montana	8	27	13	55
Nebraska	7	33	15	49
Nevada	6	27	11	47
New Hampshire	7	39	20	54
New Jersey	5	34	14	49
New Mexico	5	32	15	54
New York	6	36	16	49
North Carolina	7	31	17	49
North Dakota	8	32	16	46
Ohio	7	30	13	48
Oklahoma	4	22	10	42
Oregon	9	37	19	57
Pennsylvania	6	34	16	53
Rhode Island	7	37	18	51
South Carolina	7	29	13	49
South Dakota	9	30	13	51
Tennessee	6	30	18	47
Texas	6	33	16	42
Utah	4	34	13	54
Vermont	8	40	21	60
Virginia	6	33	17	51
Washington	6	37	19	58
West Virginia	5	20	11	48
Wisconsin	8	36	16	57
Wyoming	7	32	15	54
Puerto Rico	6	14	3	20

*Men: >14 drinks per week, women: >7 drinks per week. †Includes 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity each week. Note: Puerto Rico not included in range or median.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2017 and 2018.

Table 2D. Diet and Physical Activity (%), High School Students by State, 2017

	Consumed fruit or 100% fruit juice ≥ 2 times / day	Consumed vegetables ≥ 3 times / day	No physical activity*	Met recommended levels of physical activity†
United States	31	14	15	26
<i>Range</i>	<i>20-33</i>	<i>9-18</i>	<i>11-28</i>	<i>13-31</i>
Alabama	---	---	---	---
Alaska	26	13	16	18
Arizona	25	12	17	25
Arkansas	23	16	28	21
California	33	14	13	28
Colorado	---	---	13	27
Connecticut	32	13	15	22
Delaware	---	---	17	25
District of Columbia	28	13	28	13
Florida	31	15	22	23
Georgia	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	21	12	19	20
Idaho	28	13	13	24
Illinois	28	12	16	23
Indiana	---	---	---	---
Iowa	26	10	11	29
Kansas	24	9	13	27
Kentucky	21	9	19	22
Louisiana	27	14	25	21
Maine	29	---	14	20
Maryland	27	12	22	18
Massachusetts	28	12	15	23
Michigan	28	13	16	23
Minnesota	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---	---
Missouri	23	10	17	29
Montana	25	12	11	28
Nebraska	26	12	15	27
Nevada	28	---	15	25
New Hampshire	32	---	13	23
New Jersey	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	28	18	14	31
New York	32	---	15	23
North Carolina	28	12	20	22
North Dakota	26	11	13	26
Ohio	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	20	9	16	30
Oregon	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	29	12	16	25
Rhode Island	28	12	17	23
South Carolina	29	10	24	22
South Dakota	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	26	10	17	26
Texas	28	12	19	25
Utah	25	13	13	19
Vermont	33	18	13	25
Virginia	29	15	17	22
Washington	---	---	---	---
West Virginia	26	11	17	23
Wisconsin	30	14	14	25
Wyoming	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	23	10	30	15

*No physical activity for a total of ≥ 60 minutes on any day during the preceding 7 days. †Physical activity that increased heart rate and made breathing difficult some of the time for a total of ≥ 60 minutes/day on all 7 days preceding the survey. Note: Puerto Rico not included in range or national estimate. See Special Notes (pg. 43) regarding unavailable data.

Source: Kann L et al, 2018.⁶

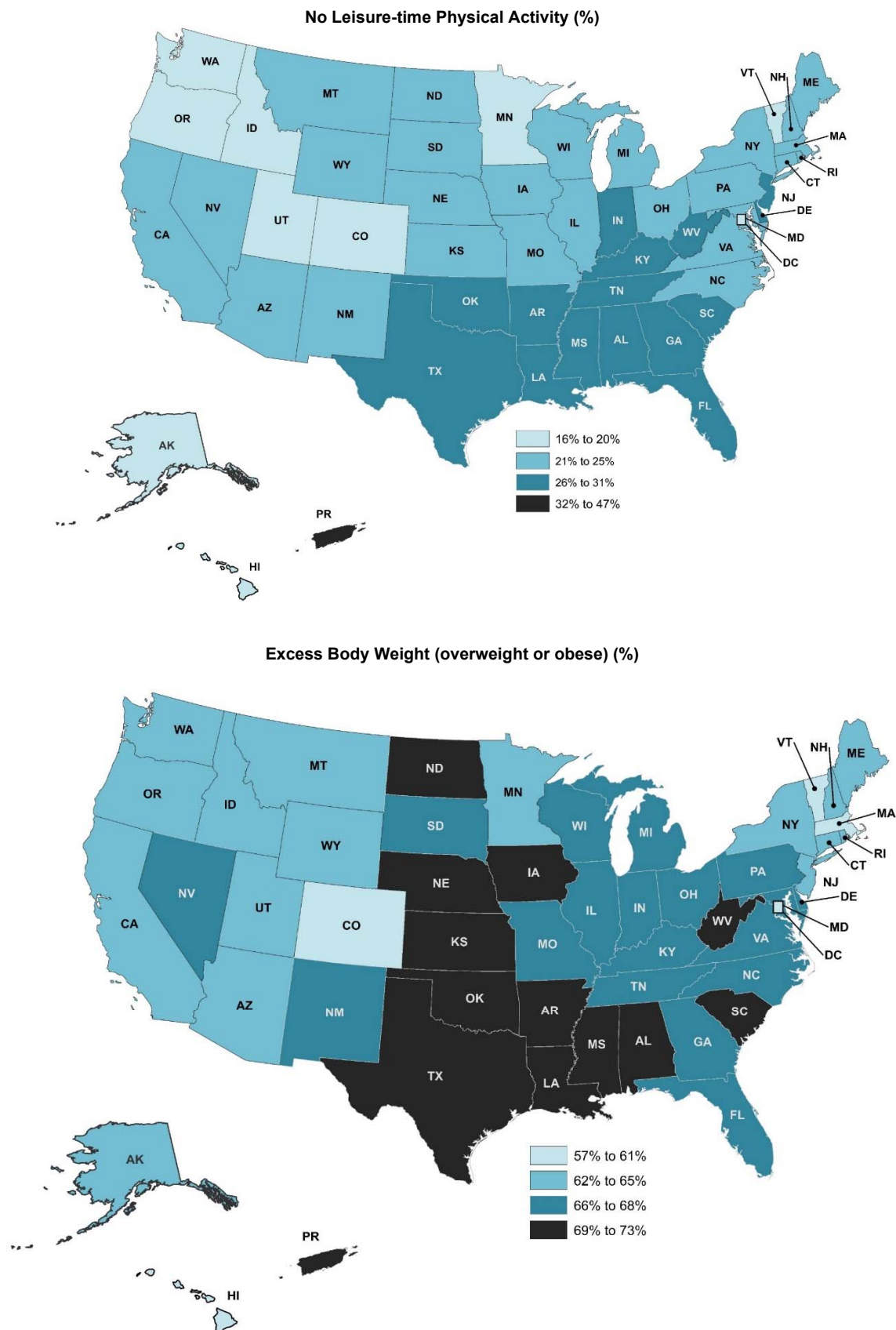
Table 2E. No Leisure-time Physical Activity and Recommended Levels of Aerobic Activity (%), Adults 18 Years and Older, US, 2018

	No leisure-time physical activity in past week	Met recommended levels of aerobic activity*
Overall	26	54
Sex		
Males	23	58
Females	28	51
Age (years)		
18-24	17	65
25-44	22	59
45-64	27	52
65+	38	41
Race/Ethnicity		
White	22	58
Black	34	47
Hispanic	34	48
American Indian/Alaska Native	23	52
Asian	21	54
Sexual orientation		
Gay/lesbian	21	56
Straight	26	54
Bisexual	19	56
Immigration status		
Born in US	24	56
Born in US territory	46	38
In US fewer than 10 years	37	40
In US 10+ years	29	51
Education (25 years and older)		
Some high school or less	48	35
High school diploma	36	43
Some college	27	52
College graduate	14	66
Income level		
<100% FPL	41	40
100 to less than 200% FPL	36	43
≥200% FPL	21	59
Insurance status		
Private only	18	62
Medicare or Medicare & Medicaid	45	35
Medicare & Supplement	34	43
Medicaid or Other state plan	35	44
Uninsured	34	47

FPL-federal poverty level. *Includes 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity activity each week.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2018.

Figure 2D. No Leisure-time Physical Activity* and Excess Body Weight†, Adults 18 Years and Older by State, 2018



*In the past 30 days. †BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m².

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018.

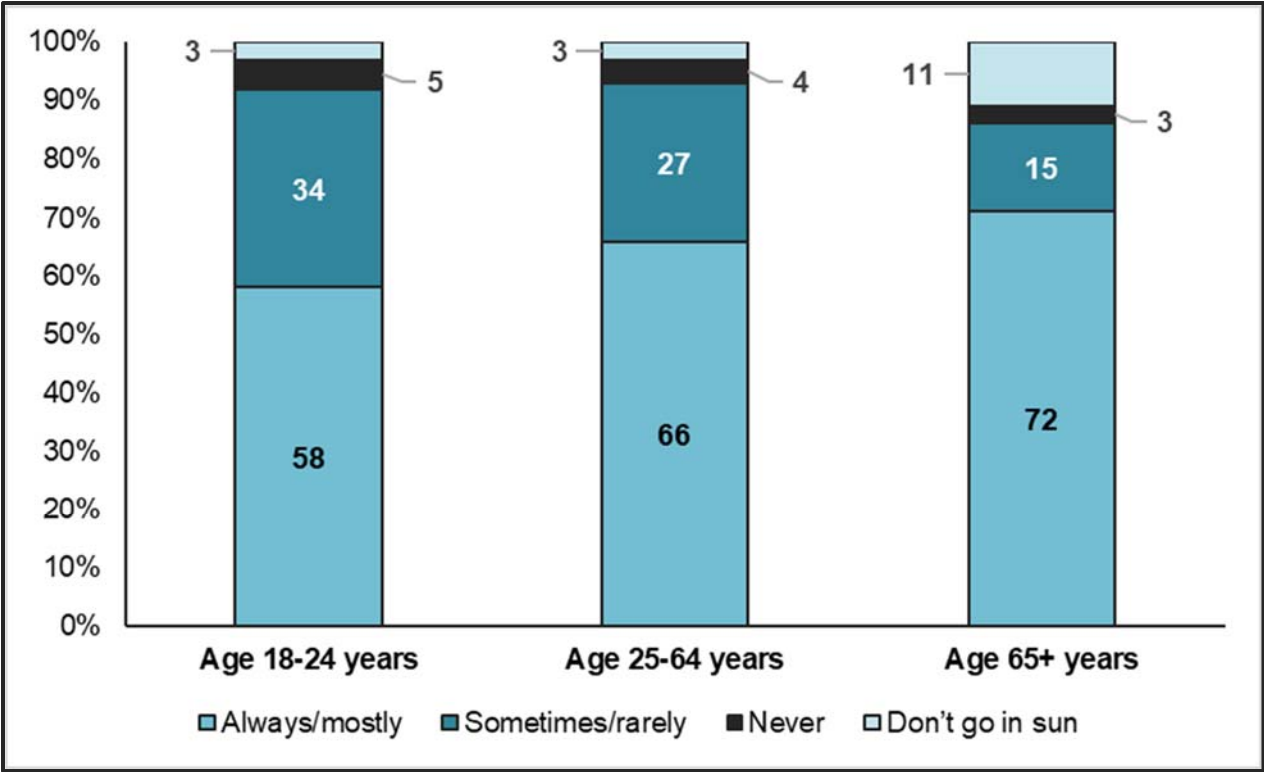
Table 3A. Sunburn and Use of an Indoor Tanning Device* (%), High School Students, US, 2017

Sunburn	Males	Females	Overall
Overall	53	62	57
Race/Ethnicity			
White	71	79	75
Black	10	16	13
Hispanic	40	50	45
American Indian/Alaska Native	---	---	---
Asian	32	39	36
Indoor tanning device			
Overall	4	8	6
Race/Ethnicity			
White	3	10	7
Black	7	4	6
Hispanic	3	3	3
American Indian/Alaska Native	---	---	12
Asian	3	3	3

*In the past 12 months.

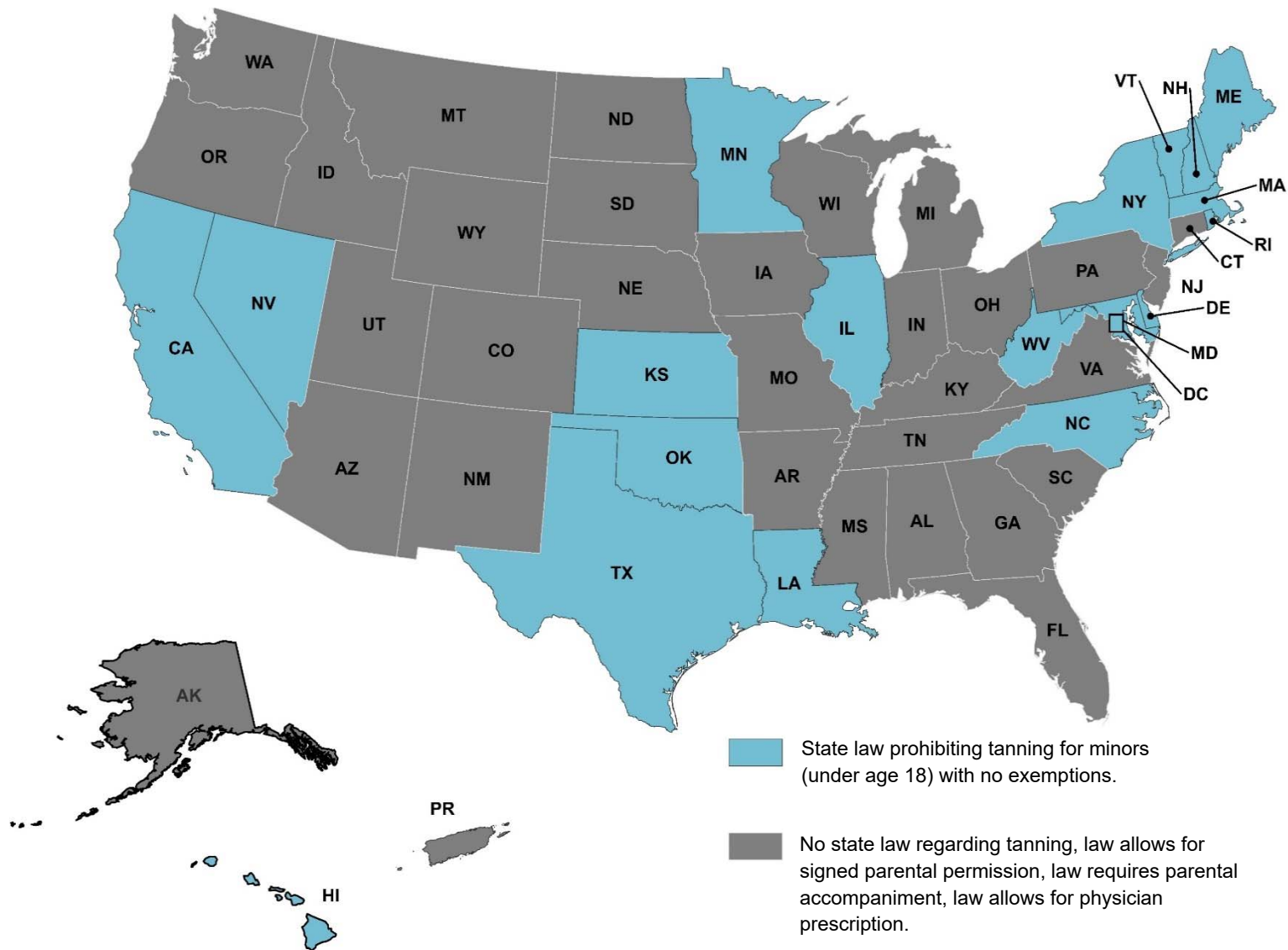
Source: High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017.¹⁵

Figure 3A. Sun Protective Behaviors* (%), Adults 18 Years and Older, US, 2015



*At least one of the following: wear wide-brimmed hat, long pants, long-sleeve shirt, sunscreen (SPF 30+); or seek the shade. Note: Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.
Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2015.

Figure 3B. State Indoor Tanning Restrictions for Minors, 2020



Note: There is no medical indication for the use of a tanning device in the diagnosis or treatment of a disease. Reported as of January 1, 2020.

Source: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, Inc., 2019.¹⁶

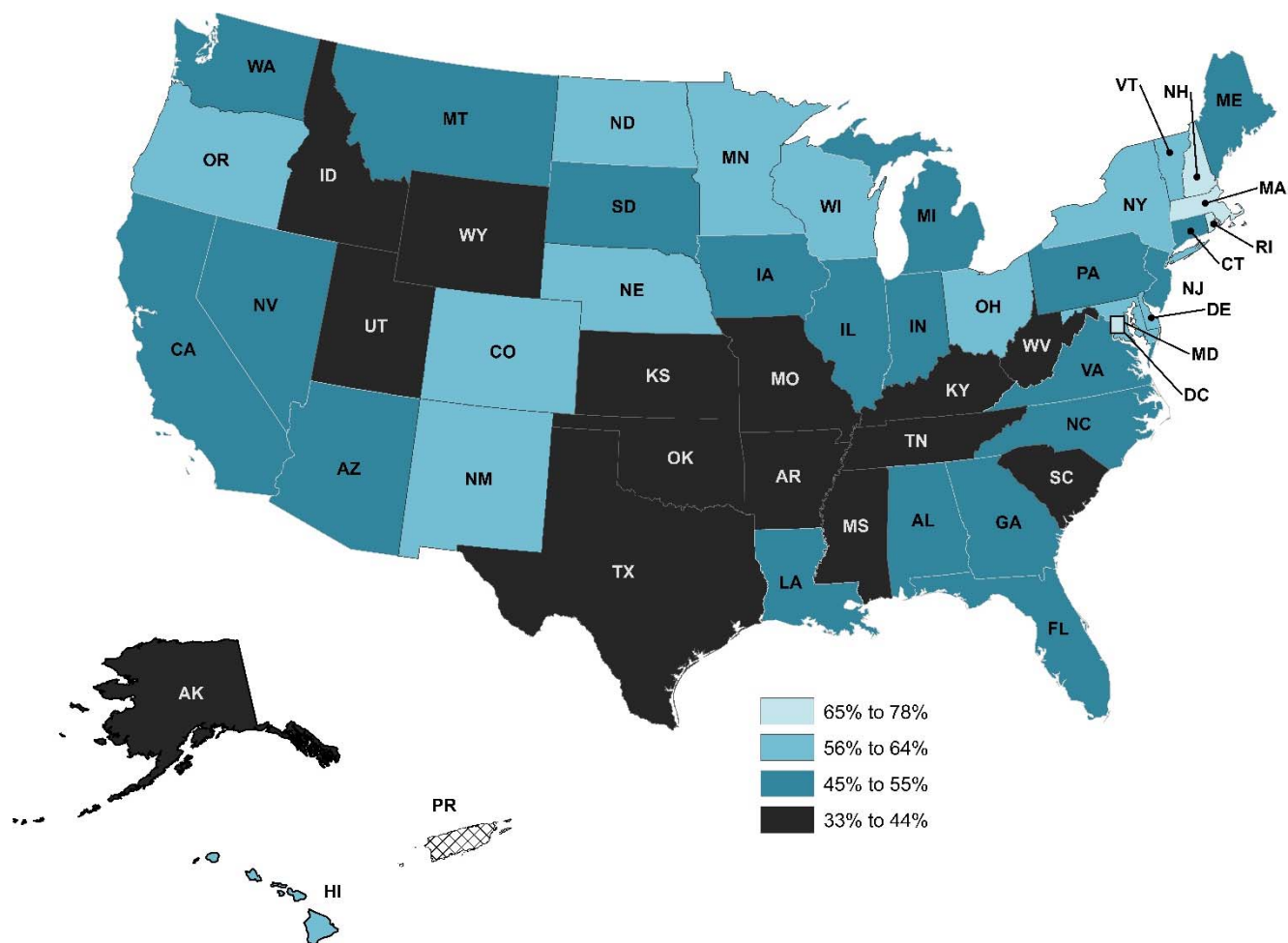
Table 4A. Vaccination Coverage (%), Youth by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Poverty Status, US, 2018

	Before 13th Birthday				13-17 years		
	HPV				HPV		Hepatitis B
	Females		Males		Females	Males	Overall
	Initiation	Up-to-Date*	Initiation	Up-to-Date*	Up-to-Date*	Up-to-Date*	≥ 3 doses
Overall	55	34	54	35	54	49	92
Race/Ethnicity							
White	50	29	48	30	51	45	93
Black	66	35	51	33	58	49	93
Hispanic	61	44	66	46	57	56	89
American Indian/Alaska Native					59	57	93
Asian					52	54	93
Poverty Status							
Below poverty level	67	47	72	47	59	55	91
At or above poverty level	52	31	49	31	52	47	93

*According to recommendations; see sources for more information.

Source: Walker TY et al, 2019.¹⁷ TeenVaxView, 2019.¹⁸ National Immunization Survey-Teen, 2018.

Figure 4A. Up-to-date* Human Papillomavirus Vaccination (%), Adolescents 13-17 Years by State, 2018



*According to recommendations; see sources for more information. Note: Data for Puerto Rico not available.

Source: Walker TY et al, 2019.¹⁷ TeenVaxView, 2019.¹⁸

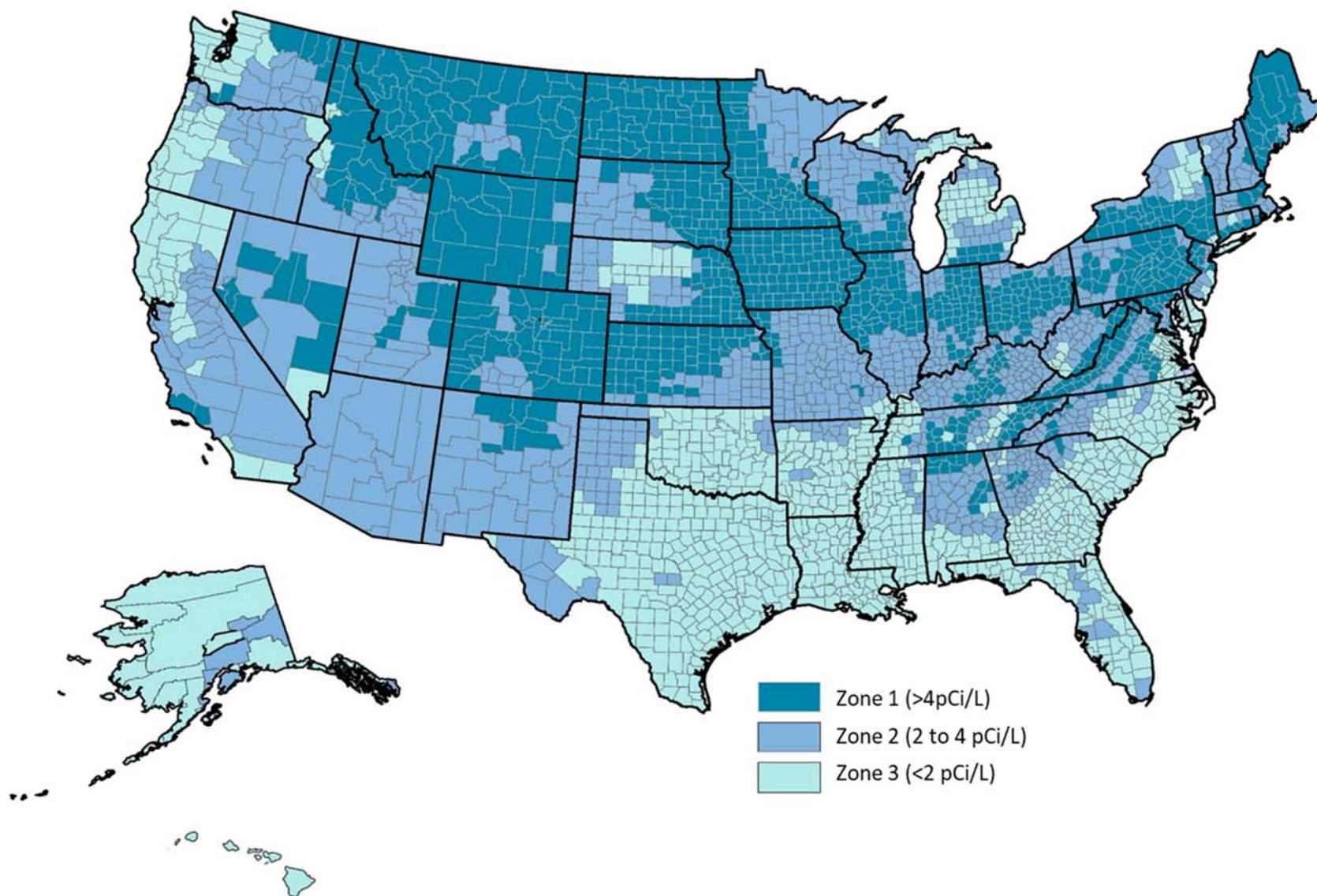
Table 4B. Vaccination Coverage (%), Adolescents 13-17 Years by State, 2018

	Human Papillomavirus						Hepatitis B
	Females		Males		Overall		Overall
	≥ 1 dose	Up-to-Date*	≥ 1 dose	Up-to-Date*	Up-to-Date*	Rank	≥ 3 doses
United States	70	54	66	49	51	Rank	92
<i>Range</i>	<i>59-87</i>	<i>38-76</i>	<i>41-92</i>	<i>27-80</i>	<i>33-78</i>	<i>(1=low)</i>	<i>84-98</i>
Alabama	69	52	60	48	50	20	94
Alaska	66	45	67	43	44	12	90
Arizona	65	51	69	50	51	23	89
Arkansas	66	46	56	39	43	7	91
California	68	50	78	55	53	28	89
Colorado	72	59	82	66	63	45	94
Connecticut	70	55	71	52	53	28	96
Delaware	77	64	71	53	58	38	94
District of Columbia	83	74	89	69	71	50	---
Florida	66	53	62	41	47	15	98
Georgia	71	54	66	46	50	20	95
Hawaii	77	63	76	59	61	43	93
Idaho	68	48	60	39	43	7	88
Illinois	73	56	66	51	53	28	95
Indiana	67	56	63	43	49	18	96
Iowa	79	62	68	49	55	32	96
Kansas	61	38	64	43	41	3	86
Kentucky	59	45	55	40	43	7	92
Louisiana	70	53	64	41	47	15	93
Maine	69	52	61	50	51	23	95
Maryland	76	61	73	55	58	38	93
Massachusetts	83	67	88	71	69	49	98
Michigan	76	57	69	53	55	32	92
Minnesota	85	62	69	56	59	42	94
Mississippi	59	38	45	27	33	1	92
Missouri	67	51	56	34	42	5	91
Montana	67	53	66	44	48	17	89
Nebraska	81	67	71	59	63	45	92
Nevada	66	49	66	53	51	23	88
New Hampshire	80	66	75	69	67	48	97
New Jersey	70	52	61	46	49	18	93
New Mexico	71	58	73	56	57	36	91
New York	67	56	67	58	57	36	96
North Carolina	72	54	65	51	52	26	93
North Dakota	83	72	71	56	64	47	98
Ohio	70	59	67	57	58	38	95
Oklahoma	66	44	52	32	38	2	88
Oregon	80	59	71	58	58	38	94
Pennsylvania	76	62	68	46	54	31	97
Rhode Island	87	76	92	80	78	51	97
South Carolina	67	45	61	38	41	3	93
South Dakota	67	46	71	53	50	20	95
Tennessee	61	48	64	42	44	12	95
Texas	65	48	56	39	44	12	84
Utah	77	49	57	38	43	7	91
Vermont	83	60	74	64	62	44	97
Virginia	71	59	64	51	55	32	92
Washington	75	56	68	47	52	26	90
West Virginia	69	53	54	34	43	7	88
Wisconsin	73	61	67	51	56	35	94
Wyoming	67	54	41	30	42	5	91
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*According to recommendations; see sources for more information.

Source: Walker TY et al, 2019.¹⁷ TeenVaxView, 2019.¹⁸

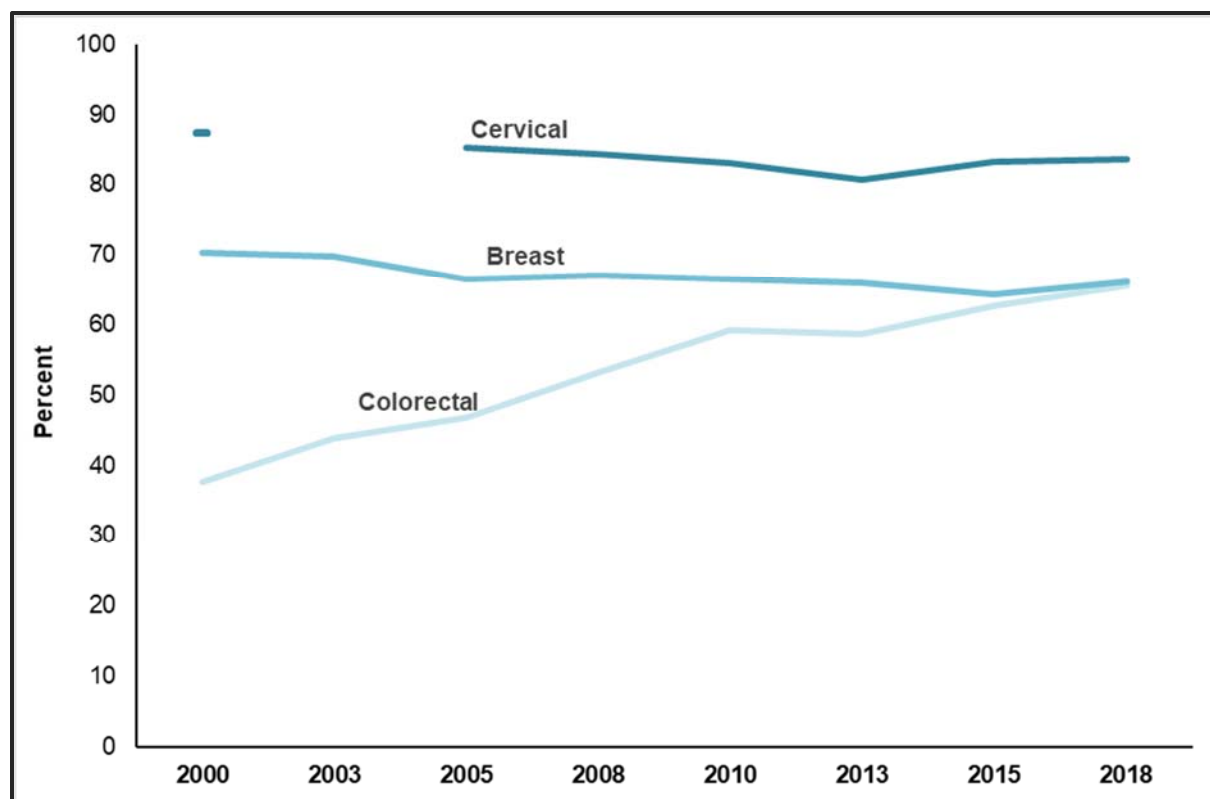
Figure 5A. Predicted Levels of Naturally Occurring Radon by US County



Note: The Environmental Protection Agency recommends that homeowners test for radon; for those with measured levels exceeding 4 pCi/L, remediation to reduce exposure is recommended. See source for more information. Zone designation in Puerto Rico is under development.

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency.¹⁹

Figure 6A. Trends in Breast*, Cervical†, and Colorectal‡ Cancer Screening (%), US, 2000-2018



*Mammography in the past 2 years among women 40+ years. †Pap test in the past 3 years (2000-2013) or HPV and Pap co-testing in the past 5 years (2015, 2018) among women 21-65 years with an intact uteri; hysterectomy data not available in 2003. ‡Colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, and stool-testing in the past 10, 5, and 1 years; CT colonography in the past 5 years (2010, 2015, 2018); sDNA in the past 3 years (2018) among men and women 50+ years.

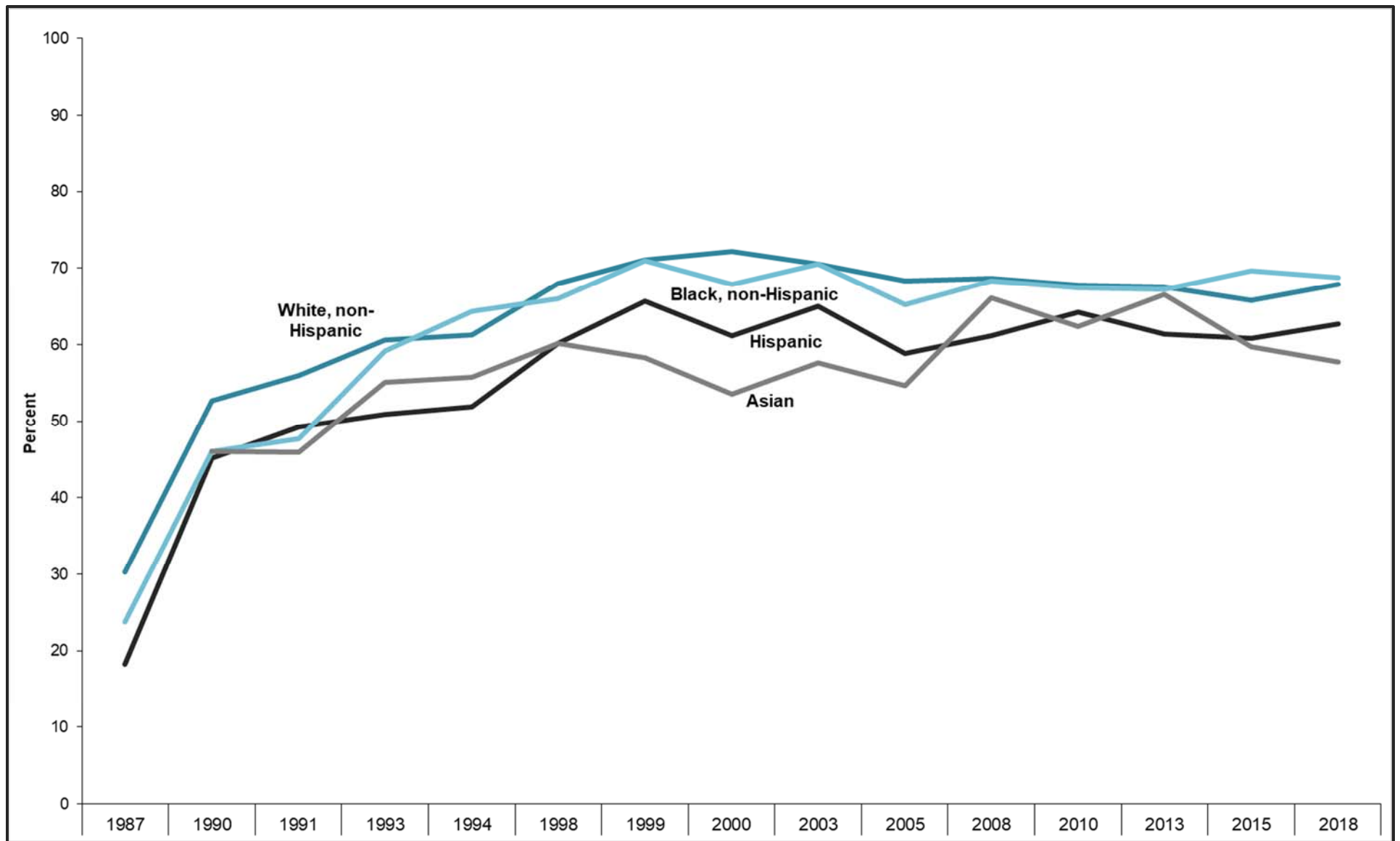
Source: National Health Interview Surveys, 2000-2018.

Table 6A. Mammography (%), Women 45 Years and Older, US, 2018

	Up-to-date*	Biannual
	≥45 yrs	50-74 yrs
Overall	63	73
Age (years)		
45-54	53	---
55-64	73	---
50-64	---	72
65-74	75	75
75+	51	---
Race/Ethnicity		
White	64	73
Black	66	74
Hispanic	60	71
American Indian/Alaska Native	64	66
Asian	55	71
Sexual orientation		
Gay/lesbian	70	79
Straight	63	73
Bisexual	---	---
Immigration status		
Born in US	64	73
Born in US territory	68	---
In US fewer than 10 years	43	54
In US 10+ years	61	74
Education		
Some high school or less	52	63
High school diploma	61	69
Some college	64	72
College graduate	70	81
Income level		
<100% FPL	51	59
100 to less than 200% FPL	53	62
≥200% FPL	67	76
Insurance status		
Private only	68	77
Medicare or Medicare & Medicaid	61	70
Medicare & Supplement	70	81
Medicaid or Other state plan	54	63
Uninsured	31	40

FPL-federal poverty level. *Mammogram within the past year (ages 45-54 years) or past two years (ages ≥55 years).
Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2018.

Figure 6B. Trends in Mammography within the Past Two Years (%), Women 40 Years and Older by Race/Ethnicity, US, 1987-2018



Note: Estimates are not age-adjusted and estimates for Asians may be Hispanic or non-Hispanic.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2018.¹⁴ National Health Interview Survey, 2018.

Table 6B. Mammography (%), Women 45 Years and Older by State, 2018

	Up-to-date*		Biannual	
	Overall	Uninsured	Overall	Uninsured
	≥45 years	45-64 years	50-74 years	50-64 years
United States (median)	68	37	78	48
<i>Range</i>	<i>57-75</i>	<i>23-61</i>	<i>67-87</i>	<i>34-75</i>
Alabama	70	39	80	60
Alaska	60	---	67	---
Arizona	64	35	73	43
Arkansas	65	43	72	---
California	68	42	81	54
Colorado	60	31	71	36
Connecticut	74	49	83	68
Delaware	75	33	84	48
District of Columbia	67	---	80	---
Florida	71	34	81	44
Georgia	70	32	80	48
Hawaii	74	61	87	56
Idaho	59	26	68	34
Illinois	69	39	79	---
Indiana	66	36	77	43
Iowa	70	42	81	49
Kansas	66	24	74	34
Kentucky	64	42	78	75
Louisiana	70	47	83	69
Maine	72	34	81	55
Maryland	71	44	81	50
Massachusetts	75	---	87	---
Michigan	68	26	80	41
Minnesota	71	47	82	64
Mississippi	63	32	70	38
Missouri	65	27	75	38
Montana	64	27	74	40
Nebraska	65	35	75	44
Nevada	60	39	73	---
New Hampshire	71	43	83	---
New Jersey	72	---	81	---
New Mexico	60	33	72	36
New York	72	57	82	71
North Carolina	72	42	80	57
North Dakota	69	---	79	---
Ohio	68	39	78	47
Oklahoma	64	26	74	35
Oregon	67	31	78	37
Pennsylvania	69	47	78	---
Rhode Island	75	---	87	---
South Carolina	67	39	77	58
South Dakota	72	39	82	48
Tennessee	66	37	76	60
Texas	64	41	75	55
Utah	61	35	72	47
Vermont	64	31	77	---
Virginia	73	56	81	59
Washington	63	23	75	37
West Virginia	68	40	75	---
Wisconsin	67	27	78	---
Wyoming	57	28	68	41
Puerto Rico	73	---	83	---

*Mammogram within the past year (ages 45-54 years) or past two years (ages ≥55 years). Note: Puerto Rico not included in range or median.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018.

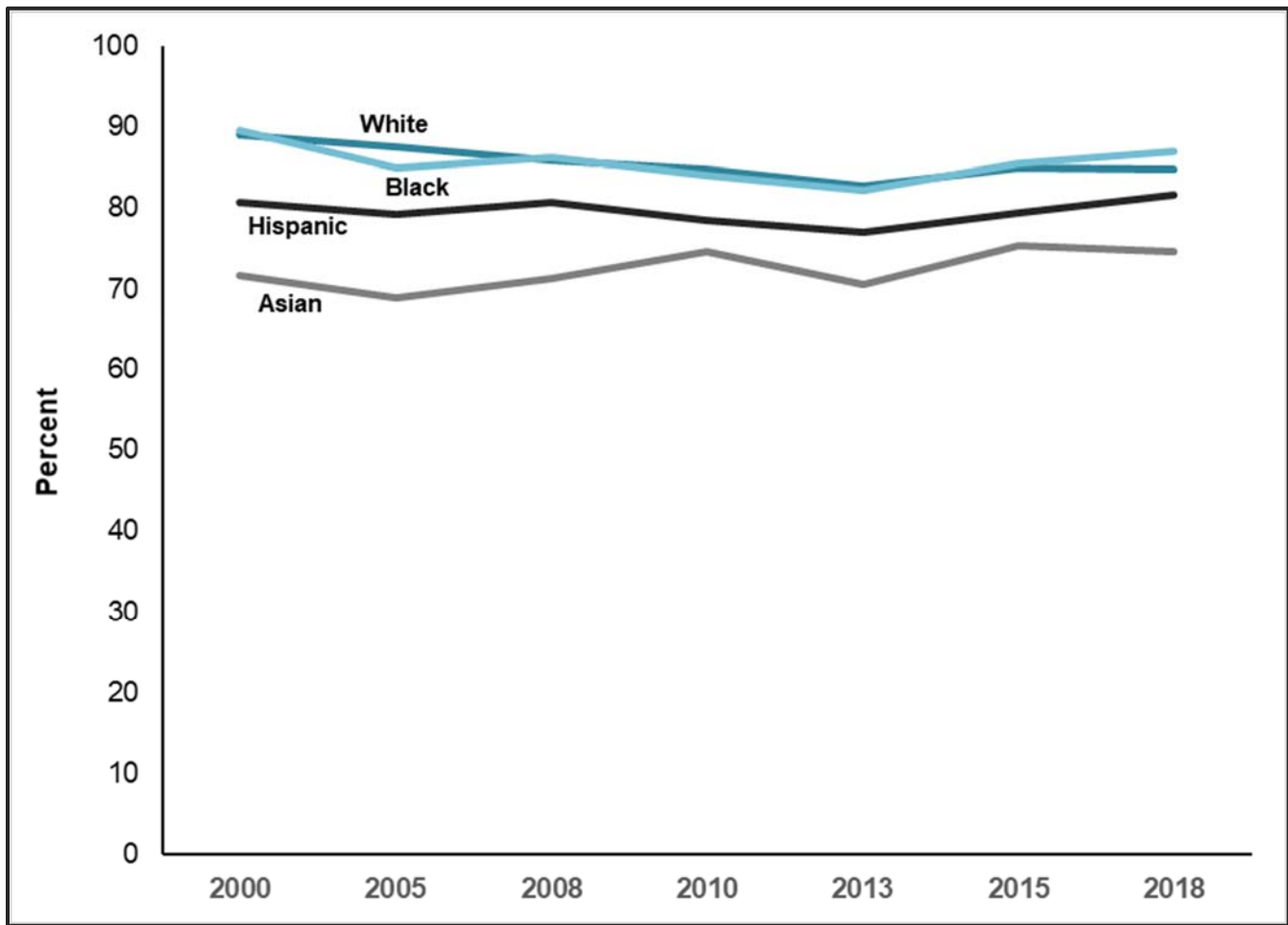
Table 6C. Cervical Cancer Screening* (%), Women 21-65 Years, US, 2018

	Pap test in past 3 yrs	Pap test and HPV test in past 5 yrs	Up-to-date†
	21-65 years	30-65 years	21-65 years
Overall	81	45	84
Age (years)			
21-29	74	---	74
30-39	87	53	90
40-49	85	48	89
50-65	76	33	80
Race/Ethnicity			
White	82	46	85
Black	85	48	87
Hispanic	79	41	82
American Indian/Alaska Native	73	62	80
Asian	72	37	75
Sexual orientation			
Gay/lesbian	66	33	66
Straight	81	45	84
Bisexual	80	47	85
Immigration status			
Born in US	82	47	85
Born in US territory	75	---	78
In US fewer than 10 years	61	24	63
In US 10+ years	78	41	80
Education (25 to 65 years)			
Some high school or less	71	32	74
High school diploma	77	39	81
Some college	83	49	86
College graduate	87	48	90
Income level			
<100% FPL	69	36	71
100 to <200% FPL	75	39	78
≥200% FPL	84	48	87
Insurance status			
Private only	84	46	86
Medicare or Medicare & Medicaid	66	29	70
Medicare & Supplement	80	44	83
Medicaid or Other state plan	80	42	81
Uninsured	62	33	65

FPL-federal poverty level. *Among women with intact uteri. †Pap test in the past 3 years among women 21-65 years OR Pap test and HPV test within the past 5 years among women 30-65 years.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2018.

Figure 6C. Trends in Cervical Cancer Screening* (%), Women 21-65 Years by Race/Ethnicity, US, 2000-2018



*Pap test in the past 3 years (2000-2013) or HPV and Pap co-testing in the past 5 years (2015, 2018) among with an intact uteri; hysterectomy data not available in 2003.
Source: National Health Interview Surveys, 2000-2018.

Table 6D. Cervical Cancer Screening* (%), Women 21-65 Years by State, 2018

	Pap test within the past 3 years	Pap test and HPV test within the past 5 years	Up-to-Date†	
	Overall 21-65 years	Overall 30-65 years	Overall 21-65 years	No health insurance 21-64 years
United States (median)	80	52	85	71
<i>Range</i>	<i>68-86</i>	<i>41-64</i>	<i>80-90</i>	<i>56-83</i>
Alabama	80	49	85	66
Alaska	75	49	83	64
Arizona	78	54	83	66
Arkansas	76	47	87	76
California	81	52	83	73
Colorado	76	56	85	74
Connecticut	86	55	88	74
Delaware	86	55	86	71
District of Columbia	82	62	88	---
Florida	81	57	84	71
Georgia	81	53	86	74
Hawaii	85	48	86	64
Idaho	68	47	80	64
Illinois	80	51	83	70
Indiana	80	48	86	67
Iowa	81	47	86	71
Kansas	79	44	85	72
Kentucky	76	44	86	81
Louisiana	84	48	88	80
Maine	82	62	90	79
Maryland	85	60	86	65
Massachusetts	86	57	87	76
Michigan	83	54	88	72
Minnesota	83	53	87	70
Mississippi	75	45	87	73
Missouri	80	54	85	66
Montana	77	46	84	68
Nebraska	80	46	85	78
Nevada	76	58	83	72
New Hampshire	84	57	90	67
New Jersey	79	49	80	59
New Mexico	75	53	81	69
New York	84	56	85	81
North Carolina	81	57	87	76
North Dakota	81	51	84	67
Ohio	79	55	85	68
Oklahoma	71	42	82	67
Oregon	78	64	87	78
Pennsylvania	79	54	84	73
Rhode Island	84	55	89	83
South Carolina	79	49	87	71
South Dakota	78	48	80	56
Tennessee	80	50	86	70
Texas	76	47	82	65
Utah	73	41	80	71
Vermont	77	57	85	75
Virginia	85	53	88	79
Washington	78	52	84	73
West Virginia	75	49	86	79
Wisconsin	81	55	88	69
Wyoming	76	52	83	71
Puerto Rico	81	54	83	76

*Among women with intact uteri. †Pap test in the past 3 years among women 21-65 years OR Pap test and HPV test within the past 5 years among women 30-65 years. Note: Puerto Rico not included in range or median.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018.

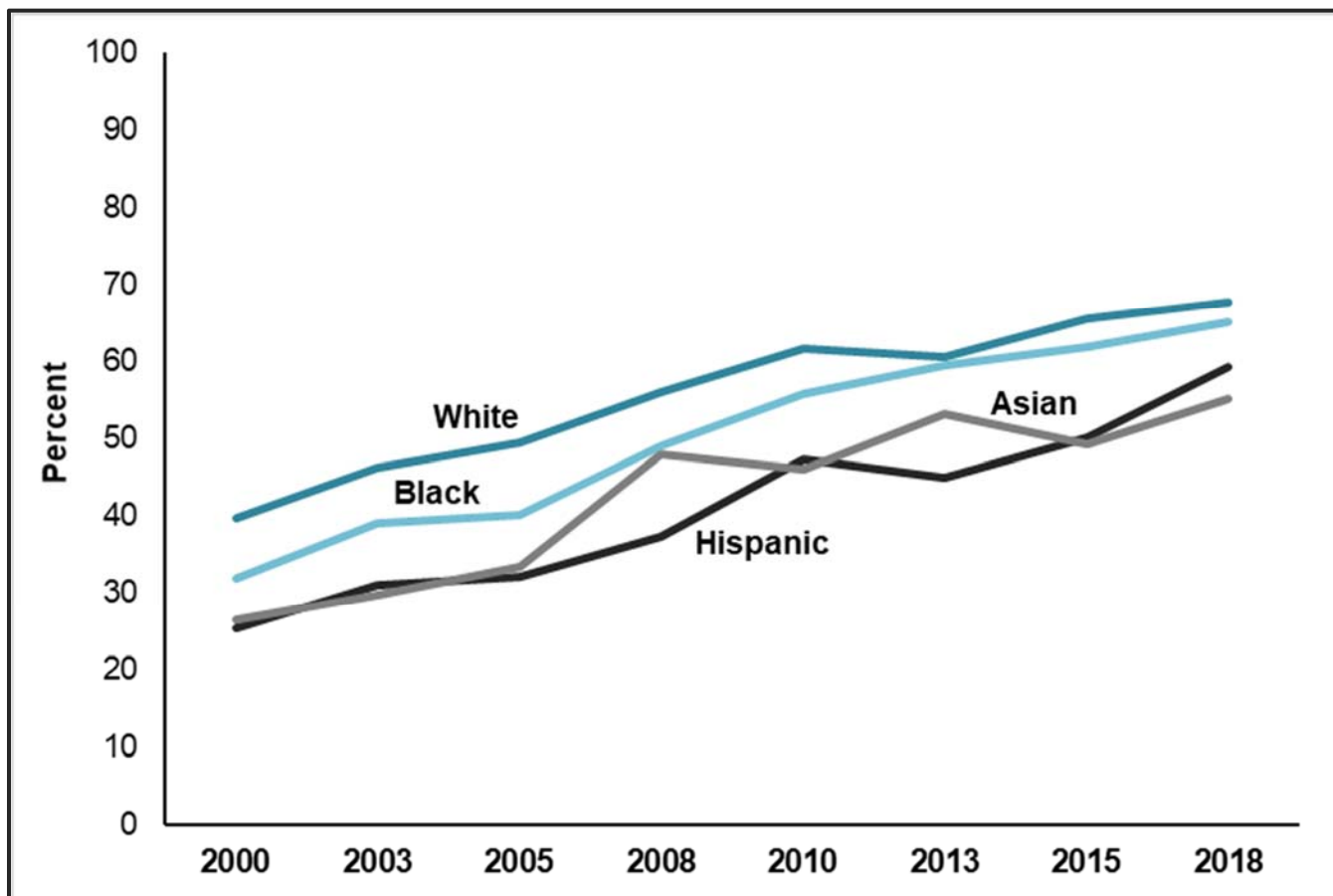
Table 6E. Colorectal Cancer Screening (%), Adults 45 Years and Older, US, 2018

	Stool Test*	Colonoscopy†	Up-to-date‡		
	≥50 years	≥50 years	≥50 years	≥45 years	50-75 years
Overall	11	61	66	56	67
Sex					
Males	12	62	67	57	67
Females	10	60	64	55	66
Age (years)					
45-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	n/a
50-64	10	56	61	61	62
50-54	9	42	48	48	n/a
55-64	10	63	68	68	n/a
65+ / 65-75	12	66	71	71	77
65-74	13	71	76	76	n/a
75+	10	60	63	63	n/a
Race/Ethnicity					
White	10	63	68	58	69
Black	12	60	65	57	66
Hispanic	15	52	59	49	59
American Indian / Alaska Native	12	53	59	48	56
Asian	15	47	55	47	58
Sexual orientation					
Gay/Lesbian	18	68	76	64	76
Straight	11	61	66	56	67
Bisexual	25	49	58	53	---
Immigration status					
Born in US	10	63	68	58	69
Born in US territory	---	76	80	65	84
In US fewer than 10 years	---	20	26	22	30
In US 10+ years	14	49	56	48	58
Education					
Less than high school	11	46	52	44	53
High school diploma	10	57	62	53	63
Some college	11	62	68	58	68
College graduate	11	68	73	62	73
Income level					
<100% FPL	12	49	55	46	57
100 to <200% FPL	12	48	55	49	57
≥200% FPL	11	65	70	60	70
Insurance status					
Private only	9	60	65	54	65
Medicare or Medicare & Medicaid	14	61	67	67	73
Medicare & Supplement	11	71	74	74	80
Medicaid or Other state plan	14	44	53	46	54
Uninsured	5	26	30	24	30

FPL: federal poverty level. *Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) OR fecal immunochemical test (FIT) within the past 1 year OR sDNA test within the past 3 years. †Within the past 10 years. ‡For ages ≥45 and ≥50 years: FOBT/FIT, sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy, computed tomography (CT) colonography, OR sDNA test in the past 1, 5, 10, 5 and 3 years, respectively. For ages 50-75 years: FOBT/FIT, sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy, computed tomography (CT) colonography, OR sDNA test in the past 1, 5, 10, 5 and 3 years, respectively, OR sigmoidoscopy in past 10 years with FOBT/FIT in past 1 year.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2018.

Figure 6D. Trends in Colorectal Cancer Screening* (%), Adults 50 Years and Older by Race/Ethnicity, US, 2000-2018



*Colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, and stool-testing in the past 10, 5, and 1 years; CT colonography in the past 5 years (2010, 2015, 2018); sDNA in the past 3 years (2018).
Source: National Health Interview Surveys, 2000-2018.

Table 6F. Colorectal Cancer Screening (%), Adults 50 Years and Older by State, 2018

	Stool Test*	Colonoscopy†	Up-to-date‡				
	≥50 years	≥50 years	≥50 years	50-64 years	≥65 years	No health insurance	50-75 years
						50 to 64 years	
United States (median)	9	65	70	63	75	33	69
<i>Range</i>	<i>4-21</i>	<i>56-72</i>	<i>60-76</i>	<i>50-72</i>	<i>66-82</i>	<i>22-57</i>	<i>58-77</i>
Alabama	10	66	70	63	76	37	70
Alaska	8	57	62	52	70	24	60
Arizona	12	62	67	59	76	34	66
Arkansas	12	61	67	58	74	33	66
California	21	64	73	64	82	32	72
Colorado	9	64	69	62	74	27	69
Connecticut	8	72	75	71	78	57	75
Delaware	7	70	73	67	78	31	72
District of Columbia	13	67	74	69	78	---	74
Florida	17	63	71	61	80	29	69
Georgia	14	64	70	61	78	30	68
Hawaii	20	62	73	69	75	46	75
Idaho	6	63	67	59	72	29	66
Illinois	8	63	67	61	70	34	67
Indiana	9	63	68	61	73	30	68
Iowa	7	67	71	66	74	39	71
Kansas	7	65	68	60	74	31	67
Kentucky	9	66	70	63	76	47	69
Louisiana	10	65	70	64	76	33	69
Maine	9	71	75	69	79	34	75
Maryland	10	68	73	67	78	36	73
Massachusetts	8	71	76	72	78	51	77
Michigan	9	69	74	69	77	43	74
Minnesota	8	69	73	68	77	46	73
Mississippi	8	61	64	54	73	24	62
Missouri	9	65	69	62	75	35	69
Montana	8	60	65	56	71	31	64
Nebraska	6	65	68	62	72	35	68
Nevada	12	56	62	52	69	22	60
New Hampshire	6	72	75	70	78	30	75
New Jersey	10	63	68	59	75	---	67
New Mexico	11	56	63	55	66	25	64
New York	8	67	70	65	75	41	70
North Carolina	10	67	71	64	77	38	71
North Dakota	7	63	67	61	72	27	67
Ohio	11	63	68	61	75	37	67
Oklahoma	11	59	64	54	73	22	62
Oregon	13	64	72	66	77	23	72
Pennsylvania	9	65	70	66	72	42	72
Rhode Island	9	71	75	70	79	47	76
South Carolina	9	68	72	62	80	33	70
South Dakota	6	66	69	63	74	32	69
Tennessee	12	65	70	60	77	33	69
Texas	11	56	62	53	71	25	60
Utah	4	67	69	63	73	29	70
Vermont	6	67	71	65	72	40	71
Virginia	8	66	70	63	75	34	70
Washington	14	64	72	65	77	31	72
West Virginia	10	64	68	61	74	38	67
Wisconsin	6	70	74	69	77	50	75
Wyoming	5	57	60	50	67	28	58
Puerto Rico	9	54	58	48	70	24	55

*Home-based blood stool test within the past year. †Within the past 10 years. ‡For ages 50 and older: blood stool test, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy within the past 1, 5, or 10 years, respectively. For ages 50-75: blood stool testing within the past year OR blood stool test within the past 3 years with sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years OR colonoscopy within the past 10 years. Note: Puerto Rico not included in range or median.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018.

Table 6G. Prostate Specific Antigen Test* (%), Men 50 Years and Older, US, 2018

	Within the past year
Overall	35
Age (years)	
50-64	30
65+	41
Race/Ethnicity	
White	37
Black	33
Hispanic	30
American Indian/Alaska Native	---
Asian	30
Sexual orientation	
Gay	43
Straight	35
Bisexual	---
Immigration status	
Born in US	36
Born in US territory	---
In US fewer than 10 years	---
In US 10+ years	30
Education	
Some high school or less	24
High school diploma	31
Some college	35
College graduate	43
Income level	
<100% FPL	25
100 to <200% FPL	23
≥200% FPL	39
Insurance status	
Private only	34
Medicare or Medicare & Medicaid	34
Medicare & Supplement	46
Medicaid or Other state plan	20
Uninsured	9

FPL: federal poverty level . *Among men who have not been diagnosed with prostate cancer.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2018.

American Cancer Society Recommendations for the Early Detection of Cancer in Average-risk Asymptomatic People*

Cancer Site	Population	Test or Procedure	Recommendation
Breast	Women, ages 40-54	Mammography	Women should have the opportunity to begin annual screening between the ages of 40 and 44. Women should undergo regular screening mammography starting at age 45. Women ages 45 to 54 should be screened annually.
	Women, ages 55+		Transition to biennial screening, or have the opportunity to continue annual screening. Continue screening as long as overall health is good and life expectancy is 10+ years.
Cervix	Women, ages 21-29	Pap test	Screening should be done every 3 years with conventional or liquid-based Pap tests.
	Women, ages 30-65	Pap test & HPV DNA test	Screening should be done every 5 years with both the HPV test and the Pap test (preferred), or every 3 years with the Pap test alone (acceptable).
	Women, ages 66+	Pap test & HPV DNA test	Women ages 66+ who have had ≥ 3 consecutive negative Pap tests or ≥ 2 consecutive negative HPV and Pap tests within the past 10 years, with the most recent test occurring in the past 5 years should stop cervical cancer screening.
	Women who have had a total hysterectomy		Stop cervical cancer screening.
Colorectal[†]	Men and women, ages 45+	Guaiac-based fecal occult blood test (gFOBT) with at least 50% sensitivity or fecal immunochemical test (FIT) with at least 50% sensitivity, OR	Annual testing of spontaneously passed stool specimens. Single stool testing during a clinician office visit is not recommended, nor are “throw in the toilet bowl” tests. In comparison with guaiac-based tests for the detection of occult blood, immunochemical tests are more patient-friendly and are likely to be equal or better in sensitivity and specificity. There is no justification for repeating FOBT in response to an initial positive finding.
		Multi-target stool DNA test, OR	Every 3 years
		Flexible sigmoidoscopy (FSIG), OR	Every 5 years alone, or consideration can be given to combining FSIG performed every 5 years with a highly sensitive gFOBT or FIT performed annually
		Colonoscopy, OR	Every 10 years
		CT Colonography	Every 5 years
Endometrial	Women at menopause		Women should be informed about risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer and encouraged to report unexpected bleeding to a physician.
Lung	Current or former smokers ages 55-74 in good health with 30+ pack-year history	Low-dose helical CT (LDCT)	Clinicians with access to high-volume, high-quality lung cancer screening and treatment centers should initiate a discussion about annual lung cancer screening with apparently healthy patients ages 55-74 who have at least a 30 pack-year smoking history, and who currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. A process of informed and shared decision making with a clinician related to the potential benefits, limitations, and harms associated with screening for lung cancer with LDCT should occur before any decision is made to initiate lung cancer screening. Smoking cessation counseling remains a high priority for clinical attention in discussions with current smokers, who should be informed of their continuing risk of lung cancer. Screening should not be viewed as an alternative to smoking cessation.
Prostate	Men, ages 50+	Prostate-specific antigen test with or without digital rectal examination	Men who have at least a 10-year life expectancy should have an opportunity to make an informed decision with their health care provider about whether to be screened for prostate cancer, after receiving information about the potential benefits, risks, and uncertainties associated with prostate cancer screening. Prostate cancer screening should not occur without an informed decision-making process. African American men should have this conversation with their provider beginning at age 45.

CT-Computed tomography. *All individuals should become familiar with the potential benefits, limitations, and harms associated with cancer screening. †All positive tests (other than colonoscopy) should be followed up with colonoscopy.

Special Notes

Glossary

Body Mass Index (ages 2-19 years): After a BMI value is calculated for a child based on their weight and height, the BMI value is plotted on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) age- and sex-specific growth charts to obtain a percentile ranking. The percentile indicates the relative position of the child's BMI value among children of the same sex and age. Visit cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/childrens_bmi/about_childrens_bmi.html for more information.

Sample Surveys: Population-based surveys are conducted by selecting a sample of people to estimate the prevalence in a population using sample weights. The population-based survey methodology introduces sampling error to the estimated prevalence since a true prevalence is not calculated.

Data quality: The sources of data used for this report are from government-sponsored national and state systems of behavioral and health surveillance. These systems employ standardized techniques for sampling and use the latest advances in survey research methodology to survey targeted population groups on an ongoing basis.

The design and administration of these surveillance systems can provide sources of good-quality data from which to derive population estimates of specific behaviors in a targeted population. The data included in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, with regards to phone-based surveys such as the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the participants are from households with either a landline telephone or cell phone. Second, both in-person and phone surveys have varying proportions of individuals who do not participate for a variety of reasons (e.g., cannot be reached during the time of data collection or refused to participate). Third, most estimates presented herein are based on self-reported data, which may be subject to bias.

Age-adjusted prevalence: A statistical method used to adjust prevalence estimates to allow for valid comparisons between populations with different age compositions.

Range: The lowest and highest values of a group of estimates.

Median: Estimates are arranged from smallest to largest values; the median is the middle value.

Survey Sources

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS): This survey of the US states and territories is conducted by the CDC and the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Since 1996, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have participated in this annual survey. Data are gathered through monthly computer-assisted telephone interviews with adults ages 18 years and older living in households in a state or US territory. The methods are generally comparable from state to state. Due to methodological changes, BRFSS results within this publication are not directly comparable to BRFSS data prior to 2011. Screening estimates do not distinguish between examinations for screening and diagnosis. Unless otherwise noted, estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 standard US population and are not presented if statistically unstable.

BRFSS website: cdc.gov/brfss/

Complete citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017 and 2018.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES): Three cycles of this US national survey were conducted between 1971 and 1994. Beginning in 1999, the NHANES was implemented as a continuous annual survey. Data are gathered through in-person interviews and direct physical exams in mobile examination centers. For NHANES data presented herein, persons of Mexican origin may be of any race. Estimates for whites, blacks, and Asians are among non-Hispanics. Estimates for adults are age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

NHANES website: cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm

Complete citation: National Center for Health Statistics. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015-2016. Public-use data file and documentation. <https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/Default.aspx>. 2017.

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS): The CDC's NHIS has monitored the health of the nation since 1957 and is designed to provide national estimates. Data are gathered by the US Census Bureau through a computer-assisted personal interview of adults ages 18 years and older living in households in the US. For NHIS data presented herein, estimates for white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian are among non-Hispanics unless otherwise noted. The Asian group does not include Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders. Estimates for people born in US territories include those who have been in the US for any length of time. Unless otherwise noted, estimates for high school diploma include GED, and some college includes those with an associate's degree. Screening estimates do not distinguish between examinations for screening and diagnosis. Estimates except for age and insurance status are age adjusted to the 2000 standard US population and are not presented if statistically unstable.

NHIS website: cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/index.htm

Complete citation: National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Surveys, 2000-2018. Public-use data files and documentation. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/index.htm>

National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen): This survey is sponsored and conducted by the National Center for Immunizations and Respiratory Diseases, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the CDC. It is designed to monitor national, state, and selected local area vaccination coverage among children ages 13-17 years in the US. Telephone (landline and cellular) interviews of adolescents' parents/guardians are conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Immunization data for surveyed adolescents are also collected through a mail survey of their pediatricians, family physicians, and other health care providers. Race/ethnicity is reported by parent or guardian. Estimates for white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian are among non-Hispanics. Those identified as Hispanic might be of any race. Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders and persons of multiple races were not included due to small sample sizes. Adolescents were classified as below poverty if their total family income was less than the federal poverty level. Methods for calculating HPV initiation before the age of 13 are described here: Fedewa et al, *Cancer* 2018. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/m/pubmed/30257056/>

NIS-Teen website: [cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/nis/about.html](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/nis/about.html)

Complete citation: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. The 2018 National Immunization Survey - Teen. Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/nis/datasets-teen.html>

National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS): This national survey was first conducted in fall 1999. Beginning in 2011, the CDC's Office on Smoking and Health and the US Food and Drug Administration's Center for Tobacco Products began collaborating on the NYTS. Now an annual survey, it is designed to provide national data for public and private students in grades six through 12. Data are gathered through a self-administered questionnaire completed during a required subject or class period. For NYTS data presented herein, estimates for white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian are among non-Hispanics unless otherwise noted.

NYTS website: [cdc.gov/TOBACCO/data_statistics/surveys/NYTS/](https://www.cdc.gov/TOBACCO/data_statistics/surveys/NYTS/)

Complete citation: Office on Smoking and Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. National Youth Tobacco Survey data. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts/data/index.html

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS): This biennial survey of the CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion began in 1991. It is designed to provide national, state, and local prevalence estimates. Data are gathered through a self-administered questionnaire completed during a required subject or class period. The state and local surveys are of variable data quality, and caution should be used when comparing data among them. Data from states with an overall response rate of 60% and appropriate documentation are considered weighted and are generalized to all public and private high school students in grades nine through 12 in the respective jurisdiction. Data that do not meet the weighting requirements are not publicly available. Weighted data for 2017 were not available for Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, or South Dakota. Participation in YRBSS is a voluntary collaboration between a state's departments of health and education; Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming did not participate in the 2017 YRBSS survey. Participating states may not have data for all measures on a given topic.

YRBSS website: [cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm)

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