Table 3: Estimated odds ratios (ORs) of women aged 50-69 reporting never having had a mammogram or having had a time-inappropriate mammogram, by sociodemographic, health and lifestyle characteristics

| | Never had a mammogram* | | Had a time-inappropriate mammogram† | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Characteristic | Age-adjusted OR (and 95% CI) | Adjusted OR‡ (and 95% CI) | Age-adjusted OR (and 95% CI) | Adjusted OR‡ (and 95% CI) |
| Age group, yr | | | | |
| 50–54 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 55–59 | 1.22 (0.91–1.61) | 1.38 (1.02–1.86) | 0.76 (0.53–1.88) | 0.90 (0.62–1.32) |
| 60–64 65–69 | 1.47 (1.05–2.04) 1.72 (1.28–2.38) | 1.41 (0.99–2.02) 1.79 (1.30–2.48) | 0.91 (0.64–1.28) 1.22 (0.85–1.72) | 0.92 (0.63–1.33) 1.27 (0.85–1.85) |
| Residence | 1.72 (1.20–2.30) | 1.77 (1.30-2.40) | 1.22 (0.05–1.72) | 1.27 (0.03–1.03) |
| Urban | 1.00 | 1.00 | _ | _ |
| Rural | 1.30 (1.01–1.68) | 1.32 (1.00–1.76) | | |
| Household income§ | 1.00 (1.01 1.00) | 1.02 (1.00 1.70) | | |
| Not stated | 1.03 (0.78-1.37) | _ | _ | _ |
| Low | 1.35 (0.98–1.89) | | | |
| Moderate | 1.00 | | | |
| High | 0.65 (0.43–0.98) | | | |
| Education | , , | | | |
| Elementary, some secondary | 1.00 | _ | _ | _ |
| Secondary, some postsecondary | 0.72 (0.55-0.95) | | | |
| Postsecondary | 0.68 (0.51-0.91) | | | |
| Languages spoken | | | | |
| English only | _ | _ | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| French only | | | 1.92 (1.31-2.78) | 2.22 (1.43-3.33) |
| Bilingual | | | 1.33 (1.00–1.79) | 1.59 (1.16–2.17) |
| Birth place¶ | | | | |
| Canada | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| United States, Europe or Australia | 0.63 (0.47–0.83) | 0.59 (0.43-0.80) | 0.83 (0.62–1.11) | 0.79 (0.58–1.09) |
| Asia | 2.33 (1.12–5.00) | 2.61 (1.17–5.79) | 0.31 (0.14–0.68) | 0.35 (0.15–0.80) |
| Other | 0.76 (0.38–1.52) | 0.68 (0.31–1.50) | 0.71 (0.37–1.37) | 0.92 (0.49–1.72) |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Married, common law or partner | - | - | 1.00 | - |
| Widowed, separated or divorced | | | 1.42 (1.10–1.89) | |
| Single | | | 0.68 (0.37–1.22) | |
| Member of volunteer group | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | |
| No | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | - |
| Yes | 0.63 (0.49–0.81) | 0.72 (0.55–0.93) | 0.70 (0.55–0.89) | |
| Have a regular medical doctor | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Yes | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| No | 3.13 (1.96–5.00) | 1.93 (1.10–3.39) | 5.00 (2.78–9.09) | 3.45 (1.96–6.25) |
| No. of consultations with a physician in the year before the survey | | | | |
| 0 | 2.08 (1.56–2.86) | 1.63 (1.20-2.22) | 2.63 (1.89–3.57) | 2.44 (1.69–3.45) |
| 1–3 | 1.00 | 1.00 (1.20 2.22) | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| ≥ 4 | 0.70 (0.39–1.27) | 0.70 (0.38–1.28) | 2.04 (1.06–3.85) | 2.32 (1.15–4.55) |
| | (, | (2.3023) | (| (|
| Last blood pressure check 2 years | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Never or ≥ 2 years | 4.17 (2.78–6.25) | 2.76 (1.74–4.37) | 8.33 (4.76–14.29) | 5.26 (2.94–9.09) |
| Frequency of physical activity | (=./0 0.20) | | (0 | |
| Regular or occasional | 1.00 | 1.00 | _ | _ |
| Infrequent | 1.75 (1.37–2.27) | 1.54 (1.19–1.98) | | |
| Current smoking status | , - , | , | | |
| Never or former smoker | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Daily or occasional smoker | 2.13 (1.64–2.70) | 1.78 (1.35–2.34) | 2.17 (1.64–2.86) | 2.22 (1.67–2.94) |
| Hormone replacement therapy | , / | , | , | , |
| No | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Yes | 0.27 (0.20–0.39) | 0.34 (0.24–0.48) | 0.36 (0.25–0.51) | 0.41 (0.28–0.58) |
| | , , , , , | , | , | , , |

^{*}Perceived social support, mobility problems, language, marital status and emotional well-being were nonsignificant factors in the age-adjusted model and therefore

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ineligible for the final model; income and education did not remain significant in the final model.

†Perceived social support, rural residence, income, education, frequency of physical activity, mobility problems and emotional well-being were nonsignificant factors in the age-adjusted model and therefore ineligible for the final model; marital status and being a member of a voluntary group did not remain significant in the final

[‡]Obtained from multivariate logistic regression model and adjusted for all other variables listed in table.

[§]Responses for household income were collapsed to provide low-, moderate- and high-income groups, which represented about 20%, 60% and 20% of the sample respectively; income was significantly correlated with education.

¶Birth place was significantly correlated with number of years in Canada and with race.